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Department of *Information Technology* Presents
Online International Conference on

Recent Innovations in Engineering & Information Technology (ICRIEIT-2021)

on 26th & 27th July, 2021



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Department of Information Technology

Online International Conference

on

*“Recent Innovations in Engineering & Information
Technology (ICRIEIT-2021)”*

Patron, Program Chair

&

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Sri. M. LAXMAN REDDY
CHAIRMAN



MESSAGE

I am extremely pleased to know that the Department of Information Technology of SMEC is organizing Online International Conference on “Recent Innovations in Engineering & Information Technology - 2021” (ICRIEIT–2021) on 26th and 27th of July 2021. I understand that the large number of researchers has submitted their research papers for presentation in the conference and for publication. The response to this conference from all over India and Foreign countries is most encouraging. I am sure all the participants will be benefitted by their interaction with their fellow researchers and engineers which will help for their research work and subsequently to the society at large.

I wish the conference meets its objective and confident that it will be a grand success.

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M. Laxman Reddy
M.LAXMAN REDDY
Chairman



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Sri. G. CHANDRA SEKHAR YADAV
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



MESSAGE

I am pleased to state that the Department of Information Technology of SMEC is organizing Online International Conference on “Recent Innovations in Engineering & Information Technology -2021” (ICRIEIT-2021) on 26th and 27th of July 2021. For strengthening the “MAKE IN INDIA” concept many innovations need to be translated into workable product. Concept to commissioning is a long route. The academicians can play a major role in bringing out new products through innovations.

I am delighted to know that there are large number of researchers have submitted the papers on Interdisciplinary streams. I wish all the best to the participants of the conference additional insight to their subjects of interest.

I wish the organizers of the conference to have great success.

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G. CHANDRA SEKHAR YADAV
Executive Director



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Dr.P.SANTOSH KUMAR PATRA
PRINCIPAL



I am delighted to be the Patron & Program Chair for the **Online International Conference** on “Recent Innovations in Engineering & Information Technology -2021” (ICRIEIT-2021) on 26th and 27th of July 2021. I have strong desire that the conference to unfold new domains of research among the Information Technology fraternity and will boost the knowledge level of many participating budding scholars throughout the world by opening a plethora of future developments in the field of Information Technology.

The Conference aims to bring different ideologies under one roof and provide opportunities to exchange ideas, to establish research relations and to find many more global partners for future collaboration. About 127 research papers have been submitted to this conference, this itself is a great achievement and I wish the conference a grand success.

I appreciate the faculties, coordinators and Department Head of Information Technology for their continuous untiring contribution in making the conference a reality.

(Dr.P. Santosh Kumar Patra)
Principal



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CONVENER

The world is always poised to move towards new and progressive engineering solutions that results in cleaner, safer and sustainable products for the use of mankind. India too is emerging as a big production center for world class quality. Computer Science, Electronics, Information Technology and Electrical Engineering play a vital role in this endeavor.

The aim of the online International Conference on “**Recent Innovations in Engineering & Information Technology -2021**” (ICRIEIT-2021) being conducted by the Departments of Information Technology of SMEC, is to create a platform for academicians and researchers to exchange their innovative ideas and interact with researchers of the same field of interest. This will enable to accelerate the work to progress faster to achieve the individuals end goals, which will ultimately benefit the larger society of India.

We, the organizers of the conference are glad to note that more than 127 papers have been received for presentation during the online conference. After scrutiny by specialist 76 papers have been selected, and the authors have been informed to be there at the online platform for presentations. Steps have been to publish these papers with ISBN number in the Conference Proceedings and all the selected papers will be published in Scopus / UGC recognized reputed journals.

The editorial Committee and the organizers express their sincere to all authors who have shown interest and contributed their knowledge in the form of technical papers. We are delighted and happy to state that the conference is moving towards a grand success with the untiring effort of the faculties of Information Technology of SMEC and with the blessing of the Principal and Management of SMEC.

Dr. R Nagaraju
HOD-IT



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¹Dr. Regonda Nagaraju, ²Dr. Bhavani Buthukuri, ³Dr.P.Santosh Kumar Patra, ⁴MD. AbdulRasool, ⁵Dr.Shaik Khaleel Ahamed

¹Professor & HoD, Department of IT, St.Martin's Engineering College, Secunderabad.

² Professor Department of CSE, Chebrolu Engineering College, Chebrolu, Andhra Pradesh.

³ Professor & Prinicpal, Department of CSE, St.Martin's Engineering College, Secunderabad.

⁴Assistant Professor Department of CSE, Lords Institute of Engineering and Technology, Himayath Sagar, Hyderabad, Telangana.

⁵Associate Professor, Department of CSE, Lords Institute of Engineering and Technology, Himayath Sagar, Hyderabad, Telangana.

Abstract

Now a days, planning differentially non-public data processing rule shows a lot of interest as a result of item mining is most facing drawback in data processing. throughout this study the likelihood of planning a non-public Frequent Itemset Mining rule obtains high degree of privacy, knowledge utility and timepotency. to realize privacy, utility and potency Frequent Itemset Mining rule is planned that relies on the Frequent Pattern growth rule. non-public Frequent Pattern -growth rule is split into 2 sections particularly preprocessing section and Mining phase. The preprocessing section consists to enhance utility, privacy and novel good rending methodology to remodel the database; the preprocessing section is performed just one occasion. The mining section consists to offset the data lost throughout the group action rending and calculates a run time estimation methodology to search out the particular support of itemset in a very given info. any dynamic reduction methodology is employed dynamically to cut back the noise additional to ensure privacy throughout the mining method of associate degree itemset.

Key words - Itemset, Frequent Itemset Mining, data processing, Machine Learning, differential privacy.

Corresponding Author: Dr. Regonda Nagaraju

E-Mail Address: nagarajuit@smec.ac.in

Proactive Security Elements to Reduce Risk of IOT

¹Y.Prashanth, ²S.Rajender, ³S J. Bhargav Kumar,⁴V Chandra Prakash

¹Assistant Professor,IT, St.Martin's Engineering College,Secunderabad.

²Assistant Professor, Department of CSE, Avanthi Institute of Engineering&Technology, Gunthapalli,Hyderabad.

³Technical Consultant, Drive IT Technologies Pvt.Ltd, Hyderabad.

⁴V Chandra Prakash, Department of IT, St.Martin's Engineering College, Secunderabad.

Abstract

Today is the era of the Internet of Things (IoT). The recent advances in hardware and information technology have accelerated the deployment of billions of interconnected, smart and adaptive devices in critical infrastructures like health, transportation, environmental control, and home automation. Transferring data over a network without requiring any kind of human-to-computer or human-to-human interaction, brings reliability and convenience to consumers, but also opens a new world of opportunity for intruders, and introduces a whole set of unique and complicated questions to the field of Cyber Security. Although IoT data could be a rich source of evidence, the professionals cope with diverse problems, starting from the huge variety of IoT devices and non-standard formats, to the multi-tenant cloud infrastructure and the resulting multi-jurisdictional litigations. A further challenge is the end-to-end encryption which represents a trade-off between users' right to privacy and the success of the forensics investigation. Due to its volatile nature, digital evidence has to be acquired and analyzed using validated tools and techniques that ensure the maintenance of the Chain of Custody. Therefore, the purpose of this paper is to identify and discuss the seven elements to reduce the risk of IOT Hacks, Breaches, Data Theft and Ruined Reputations.

Corresponding Author: Y.Prashanth

E-Mail Address: yprashanthit@smec.ac.in

Introduction To Digital Image Processing

¹Alibha Patel, ²Gandla Shivakanth, ³Sree Vrinda G M

⁴Priya Aniket Ghuge, ⁵P. Ganesh Kumar

^{1,2,3,4,5}Assistant Professor, Department of IT, St.Martin's Engineering College, Dhulapally, Secunderabad, Telangana, India,

Abstract

Digital image processing deals with the manipulation of the digital data through computer hardware and software to build digital maps in which the particular information has been extracted and highlighted. Digital image processing is the manipulation of digital images through a digital computer. It is a part of signals and systems but it focus mainly on images. Digital image processing has many advantages as compare to the analog image processing. The input of this system is a digital image, system process that image using different algorithms, and gives output an image. The main applications areas of Digital image processing is to improve the pictorial information for human interpretation or understanding, processing of image data for storage and transmission, and representation for autonomous machine perception. This digital image processing is used in various areas example, such as pattern recognition, remote sensing, image-sharpening, colour and video processing and in medical fields. In this article we will focus mainly on the introduction on Digital image processing and what is the need to Digital Image Processing.

Corresponding Author: Alibha Patel

E-Mail Address: alibhapatelit@smec.ac.in

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A Trust Based Food Supply Chain in Agriculture Using Block Chain Technology - An Indian Perceptive

¹Anjana Pandey, ²Sachin Goyal, ³Mustafa Kasarawala, ⁴Bhavsh Shah, ⁵Mahnda Mako

^{2,3,4,5}UIT, RGPV Bhopal,

Abstract

India is an agriculture based economy where a large population is directly or indirectly connected with it, and it has a major chunk in India’s GDP which is more than 17%. The food supply chain in agriculture involves farmers, traders, mediators and local government officers. However this process is often very inefficient and requires each participant to maintain their own records and ledgers at their local level which may contain many ambiguities and flaws. Today in the age of Information technology revolution and digitalization, in India’s perspective the revival of this process by introducing a central platform and a universal ledger to perform and record these agricultural transactions will impact large number of people involved in the food supply chain and will help to improve their living standards and will help the industry as well. The biggest challenge is to fix the trust gap between the participants of the food supply chain. In the conventional process the farmers and traders interact with each other physically and perform transactions in the presence of mediators that’s why they can trust each other and resolve any conflict or flaw at the same time, however while using the digital medium for such transactions and trade deals there would always be a lack of trust and a fear of being cheated.

Keywords: Farmers, Traders, Blockchain, agriculture supply chain, trust.

Corresponding Author: Dr. Anjana Pandey

E-Mail Address: anjanapandey@rgtu.net

Privacy Protection and Intrusion Prevention for Cloudlet-Based Health Data Sharing

¹GandlaShivakanth,²Dr.P.Niranjan,³Dr. Regonda NagaRaju,⁴Dr.P.Santosh Kumar Patra,⁵Alibhapatel

¹ Assistant Professor, Department of IT, St.Martins Engineering college, Dhulapally, Secunderabad ,
Telangana, India

²Professor, Dean R&D, Department of CSE, Kakatiya Institute of Technology & Science,
Warangal, Telangana, India

³Professor&HOD Department of IT, St.Martins Engineering college, Dhulapally,
Secunderabad ,Telangana, India

⁴Principial&Professor, Department of CSE ,St.Martins Engineering college, Dhulapally,
Secunderabad , Telangana, India

⁵Assistant Professor, Department of IT, St.Martins Engineering college, Dhulapally,
Secunderabad ,Telangana, India

Abstract

With the attractiveness of wearable devices, along with the increase of clouds and cloudlet technology, there has been ever-increasing need to provide better medicinal care. The giving out chain of medicinal data mainly includes data collection, figures storage and data division, etc. conventional healthcare classification often require the delivery of therapeutic data to the make unclear, which involves users' sensitive information and causes communication energy spending. basically, medical data allocation is a critical and taxing issue. Thus in this manuscript, we put up up a work of fiction healthcare system by utilize the flexibility of cloudlet. The function of cloudlet take account of privacy protection, data sharing and intrusion discovery. In the phase of data collection, we first utilize Number Theory Research Unit (NT) system to encrypt user's remains statistics collected by wearable campaign. Those data will be transmitting to nearby cloudlet in an sparkle resourceful method. Secondly, we in attendance a new faith model to help users to decide on trustable buddies who want to share stored data in the cloudlet. The trust model also helps similar patients to communicate with each other about their diseases. Thirdly, we partition users' remedial data stored in remote make unclear of hospital hooked on three parts, and bestow them proper protection. Finally, in classify to protect the healthcare system from malicious attacks, we develop a novel collaborative incursion detection system (IDS) method based on cloudlet network, which can effectively prevent the remote healthcare big data cloud from attack. Our experiments demonstrate the usefulness of the proposed format.

Corresponding Author: Gandla Shivakanth

E-Mail Address: gshivakanthit@smec.ac.in

A Deep Learning Facial Expression Recognition Based Scoring System for Restaurant

¹D Baburao,²P Pooja,³K Chandana,⁴P Sriram,⁵P Akhil Sai

¹Associate Professor, Department of IT, St. Martin's Engineering College,
Dhulapally, Secunderabad, Telangana, India.

^{2,3,4,5} UG Students, Department of IT, St Martin's Engineering College, Dhulapally,
Secunderabad, Telangana, India

Abstract

Recently, the popularity of automated and unmanned restaurants has increased. Due to the absence of staff, there is no direct perception of the customers' impressions in order to find out what their experiences with the restaurant concept are like. For this purpose, this paper presents a rating system based on facial expression recognition with pre-trained convolutional neural network (CNN) models. For interactive human and computer interface (HCI) it is important that the computer understand facial expressions of human. With HCI the gap between computers and humans will reduce. The computers can interact in more appropriate way with humans by judging their expressions. There are various techniques for facial expression recognition which focuses on getting good results of human expressions and then the food is supposed to be rated. Currently, three expressions (satisfied, neutral and disappointed) are provided by the scoring system.

Corresponding Author: D Baburao

E-Mail Address: dbaburaoit@smec.ac.in

Privacy Preserving Medical Treatment System Through NonDeterministic Finite Automata

¹Mr.R.Prashanth Kumar, ²A. Keerthana, ³K. Akhila, ⁴D.V.S. Mouni Sai, ⁵K. ThejeswiNaidu

¹Assistant Professor, Department of IT St. Martin’s Engineering College, Hyderabad

^{2,3,4,5}UG Student, Department of IT St. Martin’s Engineering College, Hyderabad

Abstract

In this paper, we propose a protection saving clinical therapy framework utilizing nondeterministic limited automata (NFA), hence forth alluded to as P-Med, intended for the far off clinical climate. P- Med utilizes the nondeterministic change normal for NFA to deftly address the clinical model, which incorporates ailment states, treatment techniques and state advances brought about by applying diversetreatment strategies. A clinical model is encoded and moved to the cloud to convey telemedicine administrations. Utilizing P-Med, patient-driven finding and treatment can be made on-the-fly while ensuring the secrecy of a patient’s ailment states and treatment proposal results. Also, another protection saving NFA assessment technique is given in P-Med to get a private match result for the assessment of a scrambled NFA and an encoded informational index, which stays away from the lumbering inward state change assurance. We show that P-Med acknowledges treatment method proposal without security spillage to unapproved parties. We lead broad examinations and investigations to assess effectiveness.

Corresponding Author: R. Prashanth Kumar

E-Mail Address: rprashanthit@smec.ac.in

Supermarket Billing System Using Web Cam

¹P. Ganesh Kumar, ²G. Akanksha, ³Ch. Sai Krishna Prasad, ⁴K. Ajit Kumar Reddy, ⁵D. SreeNidhi

¹Assistant Professor, Department of IT, St. Martin’s Engineering College, Hyderabad

^{2,3,4,5}UG Student, Department of IT, St. Martin’s Engineering College, Hyderabad

Abstract

Unstaffed Hypermarkets have been arising out in the previous years and has altogether influenced ordinary shopping styles. Around here, automated retail holder assumes a vital part, it can profoundly impact the shopping experience of client. the customary route dependent on gauging sensors can't detect what the client is taking. This paper proposes a savvy unstaffed retail shop plot dependent on Image preparing utilizing python, targeting investigating the plausibility of carrying out the unstaffed retail shopping. In view of the informational index of pictures in various situations that incorporates various sorts of stock keeping unit (SKU) with variable sizes, a start to finish arrangement model of unstaffed shop prepared by the strategy is produced for SKU acknowledgment and checking, and the proposed arrangement in this examination can accomplish tallying and acknowledgment precision on the test information table, which demonstrates that the framework can settle on up a decent decision over insufficiency of conventional automated holder.

Corresponding Author: P. Ganesh Kumar,
E-Mail Address: pganeshkumarit@smec.ac.in

Enhancement of Vehicle Speed Prediction

¹Gandla Shivakanth, ²Srikar Thodupunoori, ³K.Ruthvik Reddy, ⁴Sana Naaz, ⁵D.Prajwal Yadav

¹ Assistant Professor, Department of IT, St.Martins Engineering college, Dhulapally, Secunderabad ,
Telangana, India

^{2, 3,4,5}UG Students,Department of IT, St.Martins Engineering college, Dhulapally, Secunderabad ,Telangana,
India

Abstract

Using the surveillance video camera monitoring system the speed of vehicle is detected. Apart from vehicle speed detection, this algorithm can be used to identify the traffic clusters on highway. The existing surveillance video cameras are not mostly used to measure the vehicle speed and track the vehicle. A MATLAB algorithm is developed to combine the developed algorithm with real-time videoderived images. Development of vehicle speed detection algorithm is based on the vector valued function and motion vector technique that predicts the velocity of vehicle that is detected.

Corresponding Author: Gandla Shivakanth

E-Mail Address: gshivakanthit@smec.ac.in

An Analysis Of Iot Simulator Platforms: Survey

¹Abhay Gupta, ²Vineet Kumar Shukla, ³Priyanshu Gupta, ⁴Kartikey Gupta, ⁵Anjana Pandey

^{2,3,4,5}UIT RGTU, Bhopal,462033, India,

Abstract

Accurate and efficient use of simulation tools paves success of any newly designed idea. The real testing of proposed algorithms and models is expensive and time consuming. In this scenario, simulation tools play a vital role to measure the effectiveness and correctness of any new models or schemes. We have read research papers of many authors to get a better understanding of existing simulators, MQTT protocol and digital representation of sensors in real-time applications. Our project is about developing our own gateway service in the Bevywise IoT platform that can be connected to IoT simulator to manage the simulated devices and to send notifications to the simulator by responding to critical sensor values. IoT is the ecosystem where devices are connected and can exchange information without any human intervention. To handle these problems, a robust and resilient protocol is required to access the channel concurrently. We used MQTT protocol in our simulator. Vision is to realize to facilitate convenient and efficient human living. Simulators produce replicas of actual environmental conditions of deployed systems. Deployed IoT products contain both virtual and physical components. The virtual component of IoT products is achieved through proof-of-concept realized through simulation. In this paper, we discuss the design and development of a web IoT simulator called 'IoT Simulator' that helps researchers to learn IoT device handling without buying real sensors, and to test and demonstrate IoT applications utilizing multiple devices. With the use of this tool, developers can examine the behavior of IoT systems, and develop and evaluate IoT cloud applications more efficiently.

Keywords – Internet of Things, MQTT, Simulators ,Beywise

Corresponding Author: Abhay Gupta

E-Mail Address: abhay.gupta@sirtd.com

Future of Emotion Artificial Intelligence in The Education Sector in India

¹ Dr Maalyadri Medida, R²Prashanth Kumar, Dr. K. Rajeshwar Rao, Mr. K⁴ Venkateshwar Rao

¹Professor, Dept. of Information Technology, St.Martin's Engineering College, Secunderabad

²Assistant Professor, Department of IT St. Martin's Engineering College, Hyderabad.

³Professor, Department of CSE, Siddhartha Institute of Engineering and Technology, Ibrahimpatnam
Hyderabad, Telangana State.

⁴Assistant Professor, Department of CSE, SVS Group of Institutions, Telangana.

Abstract

The models of education have been outdated for quite some time, and Covid-19 has been a catalyst for this realization. Emotion AI in education is an innovative concept, which can help increase the efficacy of the long-distance teaching process. The on-going Covid-19 pandemic has disrupted sectors across the globe and one of the worst-hit is education. Overnight, all educational institutes were compelled to shift to a completely virtual mode of learning, which was only a minor part of classroom learning until March. While an increasing number of EdTech firms are offering online learning solutions to students, the challenge remains in acknowledging and responding to the emotional nuances of students in a similar manner to that of face-to-face interaction. The present online mode of imparting education finds both teachers and students struggling to achieve the expected outcome, mainly due to communication gaps. Where in-person learning provided a plethora of feedback that bolstered the exchange between teachers and students, it has now been replaced with uncertainty. The human faculties in recognizing facial and auditory cues, and extracting essential information had been largely overlooked until now. This is where emotion AI can be a real boon to the education system. With the ability to collect and analyze student response data, the physical student-faculty engagement can be successfully replaced. There is also much scope for developing a curriculum that is targeted to improve the learning experience using the same technology.

Corresponding Author: Dr. Maalyadri Medida

E-Mail Address: drmaalyadriit@smec.ac.in

Identify The Fake Profiles Using Artificial Neural Networks (Ann)

Methodology

¹Dr.Regonda Nagaraju,²Y.Sindhu, ³M.Harshini ,⁴Peddi Yuvaraj, ⁵T.Keerthana

¹Professor & HoD, Department of IT, St. Martin's Engineering College,
Dhulapally ,Secunderabad ,Telangana , India.

^{2,3,4,5}UG Students, Department of IT, St Martin's Engineering College,
Dhulapally ,Secunderabad, Telangana, India

Abstract

We use machine learning, namely an artificial neural network to determine what are the chances that Facebook friend request is authentic or not. We also outline the classes and libraries involved. Furthermore, we discuss the sigmoid function and how the weights are determined and used. Finally, we consider the parameters of the social network page which are utmost important in the provided solution. The other dangers of personal data being obtained for fraudulent purposes is the presence of bots and fake profiles. Bots are programs that can gather information about the user without the user even knowing. This process is known as web scraping. What is worse, is that this action is legal. Bots can be hidden or come in the form of a fake friend request on a social network site to gain access to private information.

Keywords: ANN (Artificial Neural Networks), Face Detection.

Corresponding Author: Dr. Regonda Nagaraju

E-Mail Address: nagarajuit@smec.ac.in

Real Time Criminal Identification Based On Face Recognition

¹V.Swathi , ²R.Prashanth Kumar, ³M.Shireesha, ⁴D.Harish Kumar, ⁵P.Madhavi

- ¹ Assistant Professor, Department of CSE, Sreyas Institute of Engineering & Technology ,Nagole, Bandalagda, Telangana,
² Assistant Professor, Department of IT, St.Martins Engineering college, Dhulapally, Secunderbad,
³Assistant Professor, Department of CSE, Avanthi Institute of Engineering&Technology,Gunthapalli,Hyderabad.
⁴UG Studnt Koneru Lakshmaiah Education Foundation, Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh.
⁵ Assistant Professor, Department of CSE, Ashoka Institute of Engineering & Technology,Malakpur, Choutuppal, Yadadri Bhuvanagiri, Telangana,

Abstract

There is an abnormal increase in the crime rate and also the numbers of criminals are increasing, th is leads towards a great concern about the security issues. Crime preventions and criminal identification are the primary issues before the police personnel, since property and lives protection are the basic concerns of the police but to combat the crime, the availability of police personnel is limited. With the advent of security technology, cameras especially CCTV have been installed in many public and private areas to provide surveillance activities. The footage of the CCTV can be used to identify suspects on scene. This Real time criminal identification system based on face recognition works with a fully automated facial recognition system. Haar feature-based cascade classifier and OpenCV LBPH (Local Binary Pattern Histograms) Algorithms are used for Face detection and recognition. This system will be able to detect face and recognize face automatically in real time. An accurate location of the face is still a challenging task. Viola-Jones framework has been widely used by researchers in order to detect the location of faces and objects in a given image. Face detection classifiers are shared by public communities, such as OpenCV.

Corresponding Author: R. Prashanth Kumar

E-Mail Address: rprashanthit@smec.ac.in

**Filtering Instagram Hashtags Through Crowd Tagging
and The HITS Algorithm**

¹Mr. J Lakshmi Narayana, ²V.Roshan Reddy, ³R.Sharanya, ⁴S.Chaitanya priya, ⁵P.Amulya

¹ Assistant Professor, Department of IT, St.Martins Engineering college, Dhulapally, Secunderbad,
^{2,3,4,5}UG Student, Department of IT, St.Martins Engineering college, Dhulapally, Secunderbad,

Abstract

Instagram is a rich source for mining descriptive tags for images and multimedia in general. The tags–image pairs can be used to train automatic image annotation (AIA) systems in accordance with the learning by example paradigm. In previous studies, we had concluded that, on average, 20% of the Instagram hashtags are related to the actual visual content of the image they accompany, i.e., they are descriptive hashtags, while there are many irrelevant hashtags, i.e., stop-hashtags, that are used across totally different images just for gathering clicks and for searchability enhancement. In this paper, we present a novel methodology, based on the principles of collective intelligence that helps in locating those hashtags. In particular, we show that the application of a modified version of the well-known hyperlinkinduced topic search (HITS) algorithm, in a crowdtagging context, provides an effective and consistent way for finding pairs of Instagram images and hashtags, which lead to representative and noise-free training sets for content-based image retrieval. As a proof of concept, we used the crowdsourcing platform *Figure-eight* to allow collective intelligence to be gathered in the form of tag selection (crowdtagging) for Instagram hashtags. The crowdtagging data of *Figure-eight* are used to form bipartite graphs in which the first type of nodes corresponds to the annotators and the second type to the hashtags they selected. The HITS algorithm is first used to rank the annotators in terms of their effectiveness in the crowdtagging task and then to identify the right hashtags per image.

Corresponding Author: J Lakshmi Narayana

E-Mail Address: lakshmi1516@gmail.com

Online Depression Detection Using Machine Learning Techniques

¹ Dr.Regonda Nagaraju,² S.Bhargavi ,³M.V.S.SaiKrishna, P.SaiCharan,
⁵D.Shivani

¹Professor & HoD, Department of IT, St. Martin’s Engineering College, Dhulapally,
Secunderabad , Telangana , India.

^{2,3,4,5}UG Students, Department of IT, St Martin’s Engineering College,
Dhulapally,Secunderabad, Telangana, India

Abstract

Depression is viewed as the largest contributor to global disability and a major reason for suicide. It has an impact on the language usage reflected in the written text. For such purpose, we employ the Natural Language Processing (NLP) techniques and machine learning approaches to train the data and evaluate the efficiency of our proposed method. We identify a lexicon of terms that are more common among depressed accounts. The results show that our proposed method can significantly improve performance accuracy. The best single feature is bigram with the Support Vector Machine (SVM) classifier to detect depression with 80% accuracy and 0.80 F1 scores. The strength and effectiveness of the combined features (LIWC+LDA+bigram) are most successfully demonstrated with the Multilayer Perceptron (MLP) classifier resulting in the top performance for depression detection reaching 91% accuracy and 0.93 F1 scores. According to our study, better performance improvement can be achieved by proper feature selections and their multiple feature combinations.

Keywords: Social Network, Emotions, Depression, Sentiment Analysis.

Corresponding Author: Dr. Regonda Nagaraju

E-Mail Address: nagarajuit@smec.ac.in

A Prediction Of Malaria Abundance Using Artificial Neural Networks

¹Sara Jafar, ²Sridhar Gujjeti, ³Shankar Vuppu

¹Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Kakatiya institute of Technology and Science
Telangana, Warangal, India

²Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science and Engineering Kakatiya institute of
Technology and Science, Telangana, Warangal, India

³Professor, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Kakatiya institute of Technology and
Science Telangana, Warangal, India

Abstract

One of the most influenced diseases all over the world is Malaria. Malaria affected humans may often leads to death although it is curable and it has the treatment. Malaria is diagnosed with the microscopic blood smear sample by the specialized microbiologist. Even it can be diagnosed with Computer-aided analysis which is more popular in present days with great efficiency in the absence of specialized microbiologist by using primary screening test. So, a model of sufficient disease prediction is needed to reduce the impact of malaria. The main aim of this study is to establish the occurrence of malaria through the use of clinical pictures and environmental variables with big data. The infection of malaria parasite is recognised by using the Artificial Neural Networks (ANN) from the samples of blood smear which is briefly explained in this paper. The cell is classified as either it is infected or not can be done by the ANN. The input of ANN is taken from data of digital holographic blood cell images and calculating feature parameters. The performance metrics for proposed model are evaluated and the experimental results shows the proposed model provides better accuracy with 97.20%, precision with 97%, Recall with 98%, and F1 score is 97%.

Keywords: Malaria Abundance, Classification, Artificial Neural Network, Prediction, Computer-Aided Diagnosis.

Corresponding Author: Sara Jafar

E-Mail Address: m19se009@kitsw.ac.in

Detection Of Retinal Vessel Segmentation Using Deep Convolutional Network

¹B Ramu, ²Sowjanya Keerthana, ³H.V.Ramani, ⁴Sai Barth

¹Assistant Professor, Geethanjali College Of Engineering and Technology, Kesara, Hyderabad-501301

^{2,3,4}UG Student, Geethanjali College Of Engineering and Technology, Kesara, Hyderabad-501301.

Abstract

By medical health systems. However, standardizing the collection of health data is still necessary for machine learning to be more precise and dependable by using into account different aspects. The goal of this project is to provide a generic framework for predicting illness diagnosis based on photographs using machine learning techniques. By creating a user-friendly interface, efforts were taken to assure error-free data entering. As the desire for automation increased, artificial intelligence simplified many complicated tasks. Instead of a human, or more specifically, a doctor, attempting to identify the sort of sickness, our suggested model can detect it. Many Python packages identify photos when we construct adataset of them. Moreover, the Convolution Neural Network technique from Deep Learning was utilized to evaluate patient eye or retina photographs to categories five distinct eye illnesses.

Keywords: Blood vessel segmentation, retinal imaging, deep neural networks, GPU

Corresponding Author: B Ramu

E-Mail Address: amu0604.ece@gcet.edu.in

Robotizing E-government Utilizing Artificial Intelligence

¹G.M.Sree Vrinda, ²B.Laya, ³K.Sai Likith Reddy, ⁴G.Neeraj Varma, ⁵B.Pavani

¹ Assistant Professor, Department of IT, St.Martins Engineering college, Dhulapally, Secunderbad, Telangana, India-500100.

^{2,3,4,5}UG Student, Department of IT, St.Martins Engineering college, Dhulapally, Secunderbad, Telangana, India-500100.

Abstract

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has recently advanced the state-of-art results in an ever-growing number of domains. However, it still faces several challenges that hinder its deployment in the e-government applications—both for improving the e-government systems and the e-government- citizens interactions. In this paper, we address the challenges of e-government systems and propose a framework that utilizes AI technologies to automate and facilitate e-government services. Specifically, we first outline a framework for the management of e-government information resources. Second, we develop a set of deep learning models that aim to automate several e- government services. Third, we propose a smart e-government platform architecture that supports the development and implementation of AI applications of e-government. Our overarching goal is to utilize trustworthy AI techniques in advancing the current state of e-government services in order to minimize processing times, reduce costs, and improve citizens’ satisfaction.

Corresponding Author: G M Sree Vrinda

E-Mail Address: sreevrindacse@smec.ac.in

Efficient And Deployable Click Fraud Detection Using Mobile Application

¹A.Veera Babu, ²Saloni Dayama, ³Vinay Reddy ,⁴K.Harish Goud, ⁵Irfan Ali

¹ Assistant Professor, Department of IT, St.Martins Engineering college, Dhulapally, Secunderbad, Telangana, India-500100.

^{2,3,4,5}UG Student, Department of IT, St.Martins Engineering college, Dhulapally, Secunderbad, Telangana, India-500100.

Abstract

Advertising is a primary means for revenue generation for millions of websites and smartphone apps. Naturally, a fraction abuse ad networks to systematically defraud advertisers of their money. Modern defences have matured to overcome some forms of click fraud but measurement studies have reported that a third of clicks supplied by ad networks could be clickspam. Our work develops novel inference techniques which can isolate click fraud attacks using their fundamental properties. We propose two defences, mimicry and bait-click, which provide clickspam detection with substantially improved results over current approaches. Mimicry leverages the observation that organic clickfraud involves the reuse of legitimate click traffic, and thus isolates clickspam by detecting patterns of click reuse within ad network clickstreams. The bait-click defence leverages the vantage point of an ad network to inject a pattern of bait clicks into a user’s device. Any organic clickspam generated involving the bait clicks will be subsequently recognisable by the ad network. Our experiments show that the mimicry defence detects around 81% of fake clicks in stealthy (low rate) attacks, with a false-positive rate of 110 per hundred thousand clicks. Similarly, the bait-click defence enables further improvements in detection, with rates of 95% and a reduction in false-positive rates of between 0 and 30 clicks per million – a substantial improvement over current approaches.

Corresponding Author: A Veera babu

E-Mail Address: aveerababuit@smec.ac.in

Predicting the Reviews of the Restaurant Using Natural Language Processing Technique

¹P.Manohar, ²L.Manish Reddy, ³K.Srikant , ⁴M.Pranavitha, ⁵K.Devaraj Reddy

¹ Associate Professor, Department of IT, St.Martins Engineering college, Dhulapally, Secunderbad, Telangana, India-500100.

^{2,3,4,5}UG Student, Department of IT, St.Martins Engineering college, Dhulapally, Secunderbad, Telangana, India-500100.

Abstract

Quite possibly the best apparatuses any eatery has is the capacity to follow food and refreshment deals day by day. Presently, Recommender frameworks assumes a significant part in both scholarly world and industry. These are exceptionally useful for overseeing data over-burden. In this paper, we applied AI strategies for client audits and examine significant data in the surveys. Audits are helpful for settling on choices for the two clients and proprietors. We fabricate an AI model with Natural Language Processing procedures that can catch the client's suppositions from clients' audits. For experimentation, the python language was utilized.Cafe clients give their appraisals and compose audits dependent on their fulfillment levels. These appraisals and audits assist different clients with settling on choice on going to those eateries. These appraisals are likewise useful for the eatery proprietors to make changes based their surveys for improving their business Restaurant audits contains text based data. However, a large portion of the AI calculations works with mathematical information as it were. AI can be considered as one of the utilizations of computerized reasoning (AI).ML gives an approach to gain proficiency with the frameworks without being unequivocally customized and this learning can be utilized for tackling problems. Machine learning accepts information as info and it takes in some significant relations from information to settle on choices according to client prerequisites.

Corresponding Author: P Manohar

E-Mail Address: manishreddyloka@gmail.com

Adaptive Diffusion of Sensitive Information in Online Social Networks

¹ G. Priya, ²S Nishitha,³Pooja Singh, ⁴M Sannith, ⁵Abhishek Jena

¹ Assistant Professor, Department of IT, St.Martins Engineering college, Dhulapally, Secunderbad, Telangana, India-500100.

^{2,3,4,5}UG Student, Department of IT, St.Martins Engineering college, Dhulapally, Secunderbad, Telangana, India-500100.

Abstract

The cascading of sensitive information such as private contents and rumors is a severe issue in online social networks. One approach for limiting the cascading of sensitive information is constraining the diffusion among social network users. However, the diffusion constraining measures limit the diffusion of non-sensitive information diffusion as well, resulting in the bad user experiences. We study the problem of interest over the fully-known network with known diffusion abilities of all users and the semi-known network where diffusion abilities of partial users remain unknown in advance.

Corresponding Author: G Priya
E-Mail Address: priyaaniketit@smec.ac.in

Drug Disease Prediction Using Machine Learning

¹Dr.Malyadri Medida, ²K Rohit Kumar Reddy ,³Rajesh Jaligama ,⁴K Rohit Ray,

⁵ M Rohit Reddy

¹ Associate Professor, Department of IT, St.Martins Engineering college, Dhulapally, Secunderbad, Telangana, India-500100.

^{2,3,4,5}UG Student, Department of IT, St.Martins Engineering college, Dhulapally, Secunderbad, Telangana, India-500100.

Abstract

Using Machine learning, our project proposes disease prediction system. For small problems, the users have to go personally to the hospital for check-up which is more time consuming. Also handling the telephonic calls for appointments is quite hectic. Such a problem can be solved by using disease prediction application by giving proper guidance regarding healthy living. Over the past decade, the use of the specific disease prediction tools along with the concerning health has been increased due to a variety of diseases and less doctor-patient ratio. Thus, in this system, we are concentrating on providing immediate and accurate disease prediction to the users about the symptoms they enter along with the severity of disease predicted. Best suitable algorithm and doctor consultation will be given in this project. For prediction of diseases, different machine learning algorithms are used to ensure quick and accurate predictions. In one channel, the symptoms entered will be crosschecked with the database. Further, it will be preserved in the database if the symptom is new which its primary work is and the other channel will provide severity of disease predicted. A web/android application is deployed for user for easy portability, configuring and being able to access remotely where doctors cannot reach easily. Normally users are not aware about all the treatment regarding the particular disease, this project also looks forward to providing medicine and drug consultation of disease predicted. Therefore, this arrangement helps in easier health management.

Corresponding Author: Dr.Malyadri Medida Gideon
E-Mail Address: drmaalyadriit@smec.ac.in

Using Deep Learning to Predict Plant Growth And Yieldin Greenhouse Environment

¹V.Chandra Prakash,²V.Bhoomika, ³R.Thanmaya, ⁴T.Limbareddy, ⁵K.Sai Charan Goud

¹ Assistant Professor, Department of IT, St.Martins Engineering college, Dhulapally, Secunderbad, Telangana, India-500100.

^{2,3,4,5}UG Student, Department of IT, St.Martins Engineering college, Dhulapally, Secunderbad, Telangana, India-500100.

ABSTRACT

Predicting plant growth and crop yield by evaluating performance of various machine learning algorithms such as SVR (Support Vector Regression), Random Forest Regression (RF) and LSTM (Long Short Term Memory) deep neural network algorithm. SVR and RF are the traditional old algorithms whose performance of prediction will be low due to unavailability of deep learning technique. We deploy a new deep recurrent neural network (RNN), using the Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) neuron model, in the prediction formulations. Both the former yield, growth and stem diameter values, as well as the microclimate conditions, are used by the RNN architecture to model the targeted growth parameters. A comparative study is presented, using ML methods, such as support vector regression and random forest regression, utilising the mean square error criterion, in order to evaluate the performance achieved by the different methods. Very promising results, based on data that have been obtained from two greenhouses, in Belgium and the UK, in the framework of the EU Interreg SMARTGREEN project (2017-2021), are presented.

Corresponding Author: V.Chandra Prakash
E-Mail Address: vchandraprakashit@smec.ac.in

Crime Analysis Mapping Intrusion Detection Using Data Mining

¹ G.Siva Krishna ,²D.Sheela ,³E.Swathi ,⁴D.Harshini ,⁵G.Akash

¹Assistant Professor, Department of IT, St.Martins Engineering college, Dhulapally, Secunderbad,Telangana, India-500100.

^{2,3,4,5}UG Student, Department of IT, St.Martins Engineering college, Dhulapally, Secunderbad,Telangana, India-500100.

Abstract

Data Mining plays a key role in Crime Analysis. There are many different algorithms mentioned in previous research papers, among them are the virtual identifier, pruning strategy, support vector machines, and apriori algorithms. VID is to find relation between record and vid. The apriori algorithm helps the fuzzy association rules algorithm and it takes around six hundred seconds to detect a mail bomb attack. In this research paper, we identified Crime mapping analysis based on KNN (K – Nearest Neighbor) and ANN (Artificial Neural Network) algorithms to simplify this process. Crime Mapping is conducted and Funded by the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS). Evidence based research helps in analyzing the crimes. We calculate the crime rate based on the previous data using data mining techniques. Crime Analysis uses quantitative and qualitative data in combination with analytic techniques in resolving the cases. For public safety purposes, the crime mapping is an essential research area to concentrate on. We can identify the most frequently crime occurring zones with the help of data mining techniques. In Crime Analysis Mapping, we follow the following steps in order to reduce the crime rate: 1) Collect crime data 2) Group data 3) Clustering 4) Forecasting the data. Crime Analysis with crime mapping helps in understanding the concepts and practice of Crime Analysis in assisting police and helps in reduction and prevention of crimes and crime disorders.

Corresponding Author: G Shiva Krishna

E-Mail Address: gsivait@smec.ac.in

A Strategic Approach on Blockchain Technology in Software Testing Mechanism

¹K. Rohit Kumar, ²K. Nagarjuna, ³Rohit Raja

^{1,2} Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science and Engineering,
Koneru Lakshmaiah Education Foundation, Greenfields, Vaddeswaram, Guntur-522502

³Associate Professor, Department of Information TechnologyGGV
(CentralUniversity), Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh.

Abstract

The block-chain technology presents a very innovative and secure way of managing transactions in online platform. It is one of the greatest inventions after the Internet, has taken the digital world by various software and implementing in many industries. In the past few years this technology has gained huge importance and its application area has evolved into a wider context across the global wide. Them assad option of block-chainbased applications has increased periodicallyandthis type of applications now available for high usage. As a result, block-chain based software development is also growing at a staggeringrate day to day in the business environment.Theaimofthispaperistodevelop different software testing techniques, methods and approaches for Block- chainorientedsoftware platform as currently there is no such approach available in any sector.Itdefines the challengescurrentlyfaced while processing a Transaction and gives accurate results gives more importance to the customers to trust the application features and the procedure.

Keywords–BlockChain,SoftwareTestingand Techniques

Corresponding Author: K Rohit Kumar

E-Mail Address: krohitkumar@kluniversity.in

Integrated Safety and Cyber security for Sustainable Building Cyber System at Nuclear Power Plants.

¹A. Bhasha, ²Dr.Regonda Nagaraju, ³Dr. Santhosh Kumar Patra, ⁴K.Venkateshwar Rao, ⁵Dr. K. Rajeshwar Rao

¹Assistant. Professor, Department of IT, St.Martins Engineering College, Dhulapally, Secunderbad,Telangana,India-500100. ² Professor&HOD, Department of IT, St.Martins Engineering College, Dhulapally, Secunderbad,Telangana,India-500100.

³ Professor & Prinicpal, Department of CSE, St.Martins Engineering College,Dhulapally,Secunderabad,Telangana,India-50010

⁴Assistant. Professor, Department of CSE, SVS Group of Institutatuins,Warangal,Tealangana

⁵Professor, Department of CSE, Siddhartha Institute of Engineering and Technology, IbrahimpatnamHyderabad, Telangana State.

Abstract

Nuclear power plants (NPP) install digital instrumentation and control (I&C) systems and physical protection systems (PPS) for its safe, precise operation using software-intensive systems and interconnected digital components respectively. The both of these software-intensive digital I&C systems and interconnected systems of PPS interface safety and security systems creating new cyber security threats that can lead to undesirable safety accidents in NPPs. Furthermore, the recent trend of attacks to nuclear installations may take place blended in nature that is cyber and physical attacks happening alongside. Consequently, these system designers encounter difficulties to incorporate these newly issued cyber security requirements in the additional design features of their safety systems. Therefore, integrated safety and cyber security analysis is indispensable part for building a sustainable cyber physical system in the NPPs. Despite the potential of integrating safety and cyber security analysis, NPPs addresses separately when they should not be. Drawing upon these limitations, the paper develops an integrated approach of safety and cyber security analysis at nuclear power plants based on systems theory. A system theory signifies the nature of a complex systems and represents a framework of investigation that later appropriated as Systems-Theoretic Processes Analysis (STPA). STPA is used as a unique safety analysis approach on a large variety of systems today, including nuclear power plants. In the same way, extended STPA can provide a powerful foundation for cyber security analysis. In the context, the study proposes an integrated safety and cyber security analysis by combing STPA-Safety and STPA-Security methodology for building sustainable cyber physical system at NPPs. The proposed integrated STPA-SafeSec methodology provides a comprehensive analysis of safety and cyber security through identifying digital hazards. The application of the novel STPA-SafeSec methodology is illustrated using a case study of a risk scenario in a nuclear facility. Finally, the paper discusses the implications of the findings for research and practice.

Corresponding Author: A Bhasha

E-Mail Address: abhashait@smec.ac.in

Challenges of Quantum Computing in Cloud Computing

¹D. Baburao, ²D. Harish Kumar, ³D. Arun Kumar

¹ Associate Professor, Department of IT, St.Martins Engineering college, Dhulapally, Secunderbad, Telangana, India-500100.

² UG Studnt Koneru Lakshmaiah Education Foundation, Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh

³ PG Studnt ³Central University, Hyderabad, Telangana.

Abstract

Quantum figuring is the new field of science which utilizes quantum wonders to perform procedure on information. The objective of quantum registering is to discover calculations that are impressively quicker than old style calculations tackling a similar issue. Quantum Computing and Cloud Computing are the innovations which have the ability to shape the fate of registering. Quantum processing centers around making super-quick PCs utilizing the ideas of quantum physical science estimations while Cloud figuring permits the registering ability to be given as a support of quantum calculation. Quantum figuring, which saddles quantum mechanical wonders to significantly improve the manner by which data is put away and handled, fitting performing more productive calculations than conceivable in old style registering, has been a space of continuous examination. This paper presents the review of different strategies and potential answers for the intricate issues.

Corresponding Author: D Babu Rao

E-Mail Address: dbaburaoit@smec.ac.in

Challenges in Cyber Security

¹P. Ganesh kumar, ² Gandla Shivakanth, ³Dr.P.Santosh kumar Patra, ⁴Dr.Regonda NagaRaju

¹ Assistant Professor, Department of IT, St.Martins Engineering college, Dhulapally, Secunderabad ,
Telangana, India -500100

² Assistant Professor, Department of IT, St.Martins Engineering college, Dhulapally, Secunderabad ,
Telangana, India -500100

³ Professor & HoD, Department of IT, St.Martins Engineering college, Dhulapally, Secunderabad ,Telangana,
India -500100

⁴ Professor & Principal , Department of CSE, St.Martins Engineering college, Dhulapally,
Secunderabad , Telangana, India -500100

Abstract

Network protection acknowledges a fiery job in the space of data innovation. Defending the data has become a gigantic issue in the current day. The network protection the primary concern that starts as a top priority is 'digital wrongdoings' which are total enormously every day. Various governments and associations are taking various measures to keep these digital bad behaviors. Other than various measures network safety is at this point a critical concern to many. This paper generally accentuations on digital protection and digital illegal intimidation. The critical patterns of online protection and the outcome of network safety examine in it. The digital psychological warfare could cause relationship to lose billions of dollars in the locale of associations. The paper additionally clarifies the segments of digital psychological warfare and inspiration of it. Two contextual investigations identified with online protection likewise give in this paper. Some arrangement about network protection and digital illegal intimidation likewise clarify in it.

Keywords: Cybersecurity; the internet; digital illegal intimidation; Information security

Corresponding Author: P Ganesh Kumar

E-Mail Address: pganeshkumarit@smec.ac.in

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Deep Learning Techniques For Person Reidentification

Sree Vrinda G.M

Assistant Professor, Department of IT, St.Martins Engineering college, Dhulapally, Secunderabad ,Telangana, India -500100

Abstract

In the domain of intelligent video surveillance (IVR), person reidentification has been receiving an ever increasing attention in the recent years. Person Reidentification is mainly the recognition of an instance of a person captured by one camera to another instance of the person captured by different camera. Recently several methods are implemented for person reidentification. This paper focuses on the survey of different deep learning techniques that are used for person reidentification and to tackle all the issues and challenging aspects of person reidentification while simultaneously describing previously proposed solutions for the problems.

Keywords—IVR, Person Re identification

Corresponding Author: G M Sree Vrinda

E-Mail Address: sreevrindacse@smec.ac.in

Crime Analysis Using Data Mining Techniques and Iterative Dichotomiser Algorithms

¹V.Chandraprakash, ²Y.Prashanth

^{1 2}Assistant Professor, Department of IT, St.Martins Engineering college, Dhulapally, Secunderabad ,
Telangana, India -500100

Abstract

Crime analysis is a methodical approach to the detection and analysis of crime patterns and trends. Crime analysts will help law-enforcement officer’s speed up the process of solving crimes by increasingly originating computerized systems. We can explore previously unknown and valuable information from unstructured data using the principle of data mining. Predictive policing methods are used to classify and have been shown to be very accurate in analytical and predictive techniques. Owing to the increased crime rate over the years, we have to tackle a vast amount of data from crime stored in warehouses that would be very hard to manually examine and even one day, criminals are advancing technologically, so modern technology must be used to stay the police ahead of them. The main focus in this paper is on exploring algorithms and methods used to classify criminals.

Keywords: Crime Analysys, Data Analysis

Corresponding Author: V Chandra Praskash

E-Mail Address: vchandraprakashit@smec.ac.in

Extended Group-Based Verification Approach for Secure M2M Communications

¹Dr N Krishnaiah,²B. Satyanarayana Murthy, ³P B V Raja Rao, ⁴B Narasimha R

¹Professor ,St.Martin's Engineering College, Dhulapally, Secunderabad

^{2,3,4}Associate Professor,BVC Engineering College, Odalarevu

Abstract

The M2M communication is a technology that can use both reliable and unreliable communication mechanism. We propose an efficient and group based strict verification mechanism for machine-to-machine (M2M) networks. The smart objects in a M2M networks are able to gather and enrich a wide variety of information from a resource constrained environments. And are also interacting with the components in a unconstrained environment without human involvement. The proposed scheme is used to allow any group of smart objects in an M2M environment authenticates mutually by sharing a common secret element (key) for exchanging information in a protected manner. The verification method purely based on mutual agreement among the smart objects/M2M nodes in an environment and there is no involvement of any service provider. The authentication process is coordinated among the smart objects and the gateway with the supervision of the service provider. The proposed mechanism requires the smart objects can obtain a secret session key generated by the service provider and group identity. Using this information, any smart object can authenticate with the gateway and with other objects in the network at home location as well as foreign location. The scheme uses only secret keys and there in no involvement of public keys. Hence it is suitable for resource constrained devices. The proposed scheme is also verified by using SPIN logic, a widely used verification tool.

Keywords : Group based authentication, M2M networks, secret key cryptosystem, key exchange, mutual authentication.

Corresponding Author: B. Satyanarayana Murthy

E-Mail Address:*murthy2007.b@gmail.com*

Pulse Detection Using Machine Learning Methodology

Veeresh Kumar

Assistant Professor, Department of IT, St.Martins Engineering college, Dhulapally, Secunderabad ,Telangana, India -500100

Abstract

Heartbeat identification process is the straightforward, minimal effort strategy for estimating different physiological parameters utilizing a fundamental webcam. This application utilizes OpenCV to discover the area of client's face, at that point disconnect the temple locale. Information is gathered from this area extra time to appraise the pulse every moment. This is finished by estimating normal optical force in the brow area. By applying autonomous part investigation on the shading diverts in video accounts, we will remove the blood volume beat from the facial districts. Pulse, respiratory rate, and HR fluctuation were hence evaluated and contrasted with comparing estimations utilizing food and medication organization affirmed sensors. High level of understanding was accomplished between the estimations over every single physiological parameter.

Keywords: OPENCV, Single physiological parameter, Heartbeat, PPG sensors

Corresponding Author: Veeresh Kumar

E-Mail Address sveereshit@smec.ac.in

Paper ID: ICRIEIT-21-145

A Proficient Suggestion Framework For Online Social Democratic Utilizing Collaborative Separating

¹Angidi Veerababu, ²Gandla Shivakanth, ³P. Ganesh Kumar

^{1 2 3}Assistant Professor, Department of IT, St.Martins Engineering college, Dhulapally, Secunderabad ,
Telangana, India -500100

Abstract

A Capable Idea System FOR ONLINE SOCIAL Majority rule Using COLLABRATIVE Isolating Social democratic is turning into the new purpose for social suggestion nowadays. It helps in furnishing precise suggestions with the assistance of components like social trust and so forth Here we propose Network factorization (MF) and closest neighbour-based recommender frameworks obliging the components of client exercises and furthermore contrasted them and the companion commentators, to give an exact suggestion. Through tests we understood that the association factors are especially required for working on the precision of the recommender frameworks. This data assists us with defeating the virus start issue of the proposal framework and furthermore y the examination this data was much helpful to cold clients than to weighty clients. In our investigations basic area model beat the electronic framework factorization models in the hot democratic and non hot democratic suggestion.

We additionally proposed a half breed recommender framework creating a top-k suggestion instilling diverse single methodologies

Keywords— Collaborative filtering, online social networks (OSNs), recommender systems (RSs), social voting

Corresponding Author: Angidi Veerababu

E-Mail Address: aveerababuit@smec.ac.in

Paper ID: ICRIEIT-21-146

Student Result Analysis Based on Machine Learning

¹Dr.B.Hari Krishna, ² Dr.G.Vani,³B.Pallavi

¹Associate Professor, Malla Reddy Engineering College, Medchal Dist, Telangana State.

²Assistant Professor,CMR Institute of Technology,Medchal Dist,Telangana

³Assistant Professor,CMR Institute of Technology,Medchal Dist,Telangana

Abstract

The higher education system suffers from various drawbacks and the main reason behind this is difficulty in its evaluation and hindrances in improvement opportunities. Analysis of Institutional data is a new evolving concept which involves the development of different approaches to examining the novel type of dataset coming from the institutional environment and utilizing those approaches to recognize the students in a more appropriate way. In order to reach this objective, the organizations are required to acquire in-depth knowledge to adequately perform the task of assessing, forecasting, planning, evaluating, and decision making. A major part of the information can be achieved through the organization’s old records and databases. Data analyzing is simply a method of digging out unknown or in-depth knowledge from a set of a huge dataset. This paper is basically produced to highlight the role of data analysis or mining and its implications in the performance of higher education.

Keywords: machine learning, student performance, regression, decision trees naïve Bayes Classification.

Corresponding Author: Dr.B.Hari Krishna

E-Mail Address: hariboorgadda@gmail.com

Paper ID: ICRIEIT-21-147

Comparative Study On Covid-19 Sars-Cov2, Early Detection And Control Of Covid-19 Using Iot, And Artificial Intelligence Techniques To Break Pandemic

¹Husna Sultana, ²Dr Abdul Majid, ³Dr.Shivani

¹Assistant professor in computer science, Government First Grade College, Tumakuru, husnasultanagfgc@gmail.com

²Professor & HOD, SMCE, Bangalore, dr.majid.wahab@gmail.com.

³Assistant Professor, BHAGWANT University, Ajmer

Abstract

Covid-19 pandemic is started from December 2019 to present, still the situation is out of control, more number covid-19 tests has to be conducted, there is no proper anti-drugs in the market, there is no appropriate vaccine is identified to control, and educate persons about corona virus. Covid-19 thrown a big challenge to world that creates big health emergency, and also world economy started downfall. Our study on covid-19 preventive methods and also did complete survey on SARS-Cov2 virus history, spread of virus, symptoms of virus, and remedies to follow when it is infected. Conducted a complete survey on Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Internet of Things (IOT) tools, this are used in medical field to detect covid-19 at early stage, how to break pandemic, and at the end we suggested some preventive measures to restrict spread of covid-a9 virus. Mainly, our research focuses on usage of modern technology to break covid-19. Up to now covid-19 is out of control, it is our responsibility to take preventive methods, and reduce the affect of covid-19 with current emerging technology.

Keywords: SARS_Cov2, Pandemic, AI Methods, IOT tools, Spreading, Contact tracking, Image processing

Corresponding Author: Husna Sultana

E-Mail Address: husnasultanagfgc@gmail.com

Optimal Measure To Ensure Healthiness In Text Organization And Cluster

¹T.Santosh, ²Sandinti siva kumar, ³Anushaanjali, ⁴Gandla Shiva Kanth

¹ Assistant Professor, Department of IT, Bhoj Reddy Engineering College, Santosh nagar, Telangana, India-500100

² Assistant Professor, Department of IT, Bhoj Reddy Engineering College, Santosh nagar, Telangana, India-500100

³ Assistant Professor, Department of IT, St. Martins Engineering college, Dhulapally, Secunderabad, Telangana, India-500100

⁴ Assistant Professor, Department of IT, St. Martins Engineering college, Dhulapally, Secunderabad, Telangana, India-500100

Abstract

Measuring the comparison between documents is an important procedure in the text processing field. In this paper, a new parallel measure is proposed. To compute the similarity among two documents with respect to a feature, the projected measure takes the following three cases into story: a) The feature appears in both documents, b) the feature appear in only one document, and c) the feature appears in none of the documents. For the first case, the similarity increase as the difference between the two involved feature values decreases. Furthermore, the gift of the difference is normally scaled. For the second case, a fixed value is contributed to the similarity. For the last case, the feature has no payment to the similarity. The proposed measure is total to gauge the similarity between two sets of documents. The efficiency of our measure is evaluated on several real-world data sets for text arrangement and cluster problems. The results show that the routine obtained by the proposed measure is better than that achieve by other measures.

Corresponding Author: T Santosh

E-Mail Address: santosh0125@gmail.com

Building Protection Screening System Based On Iot In The CloudEnvironment

¹J.Devagnanam, ²S.Anitha Rajathi

¹Associate Professor /BCA , Thiruthangal Nadar College, Chennai, TN, India

²Assistant Professor / CSE, SKR Engg. College, Chennai, TN, India

Abstract

Safety monitoring systems are the recent trends among the people to safeguard their properties like vehicle, corporate buildings, large buildings etc., because of the tremendous growth in Sensor technology, the real time monitoring system are developed and used by the people. The basic concept is taken from health monitoring systems. These automated health Monitoring systems are used by Japan, Korea and few more countries to save the bridges which are expected long life span[1][2]. In this work, the safety monitoring system of the Buildings, corporate buildings in the city is taken. This is very much needed for the current scenario for the cities like Chennai, Mumbai, and Kolkata. Because they are often affected by Flood, Earth Quake and also buildings built by long years ago. To enable this monitoring system, we checked the TCP/IP and CDMA for short and long distance communications. (1) devices are installed for monitoring in the buildings (2) devices for communication are used to connect the monitoring system and server which is in cloud [3].(3) The suitable database is used to store the Buildings or corporate buildings condition data.(4) The cloud Server, after receiving the data from the monitoring system, it calculates and analyze the Building or corporate buildings data.[1] This system can analyze the real time condition of the buildings and surrounding situations including the water levels nearby, air and other safety condition in addition vibrations of building due to its damage. The sensed data and pictures are transferred to the cloud server and data send to the user to realize the condition of the buildings through mobile communication devices.

Keywords: Building safety, Sensors, IoT, Monitoring devices, Mentoring systems, TCP/IP,Cloud

Corresponding Author: J.Devagnanam

E-Mail Address: jdevagnanam@gmail.com

Paper ID: ICRIEIT-21-150

Efficient Deployment of Applications in IOT using Dynamic Communication Technologies by Identifying and Resolving the Issues

¹J.Devagnanam, ²S.Anitha Rajathi

¹Associate Professor /BCA , Thiruthangal Nadar College, Chennai, TN, India

²Assistant Professor / CSE, SKR Engg. College, Chennai, TN, India

Abstract

Every day processing becomes intelligent while devices become smarter to make communication as informative in Internet of Things platform. Even though this platform getting improved in its incubation stage, already the services and processes of IoT got popular. The architecture of the IoT is not defined clearly one. But the services and process of IoT is getting important in real-world activities. We try to bring the best idea about the IoT architecture and stages of the IoT processes. The Aim of this paper is, suggesting best communication technologies to be used for IoT Process and Identifying the major technical issues may arise in the IoT. So that, the optimal solutions may be find to carry out the process in IoT platform when the researcher taking as his research work. We strongly believe that this platform will make smart world in a short period while these issues are solved.

Keywords: IoT, stages of IoT, sensors, communication Technologies, Research Issues

Corresponding Author: J.Devagnanam

E-Mail Address: jdevagnanam@gmail.com

Vulnerable Information Sharing And Qualified Distribution With Multi-Owner In Cloud Computing

¹ Priti kandewar ,² Gandla Shivakanth, ³Regonda Nagaraju,⁴P.GaneshKumar

¹Assistant Professor, Department of CSE, St.Martins Engineering college, Dhulapally, Secunderabad , Telangana, India -500100

²Assistant Professor, Department of IT, St.Martins Engineering college, Dhulapally, Secunderabad , Telangana, India -500100

³ Professor & HOD, Department of IT, St.Martins Engineering college, Dhulapally, Secunderabad , Telangana, India -500100

⁴Assistant Professor, Department of IT, St.Martins Engineering college, Dhulapally, Secunderabad , Telangana, India -500100

Abstract

With the fast growth of cloud services, huge volume of statistics is shared via cloud computing. though cryptographic method have been utilized to give data carefulness in cloud computing, in progress mechanisms cannot enforce privacy concerns over cipher text associated with multiple owners, which makes co-owners not capable to properly control whether data disseminators can in fact disseminate their in order. In this paper, we recommend a safe information group allocation and provisional allocation system with multi-owner in cloud computing, in which in order holder can share confidential data with a collection of user via the cloud in a safe way, and data disseminator can disseminate the data to a novel group of users if the attributes satisfy the access policy in the cipher text. We extra present a joint access manage machine over the spread secret message text, in which the data co-owners can add new access policies to the cipher text due to their solitude preferences. furthermore, three policy aggregation strategy, including full permit, owner main concern and majority permit, are provide to solve the liberty to yourself conflict problem caused by unlike access policies. The sanctuary analysis and experimental consequences show our method is realistic and efficient for safe and sound data sharing with multi-owner in cloud compute.

Keywords: Cipher text,cloud, security,data

Corresponding Author: Priti kandewar

E-Mail Address: pritikandewar09@gmail.com

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Cyber Crime and Cyber Security: Awareness and Prevention

¹Shilpa Nimbre, ²Rupa Chaudhari

¹ Assistant Professor, Department of Information Technology and Mathematics The S.I.A. College of higher Education, Dombivli, Maharashtra, India.

² Assistant Professor, Department of Information Technology Eknath B. Madhavi Senior College, Dombivli, Maharashtra, India

Abstract

With the increasing use of internet during Covid-19 pandemic, there is also risk of cyber criminal activities. This paper focuses on the awareness about cyber security and cyber crime among the general people of India. This paper conveys an in-depth survey about the awareness of cyber security and cybercrime amongst the people of India. This survey measures the awareness of people in terms of their internet usage, cyber security practices they follow and their awareness about cyber crime. The study find that some of the bad cyber security practises are being followed by people and their awareness about cyber crime is not satisfactory. So we are highlighting some cyber crimes and preventing measures in this paper.

Keywords— Cyber Security, Cyber Crime, Internet, Awareness, Survey

Corresponding Author: Shilpa Nimbre

E-Mail Address: nimbre.shilpa@gmail.com

Developing Ai From Research To Real Life – A Survey

¹A Sriniovas, ²R.V Gandhi

¹Assistant Professor, Department of CSE, St.Martins Engineering college, Dhulapally,Secunderabad , Telangana, India -500100

² Assistant Professor, Department of CSE,Keshav Memorial Institute of Technology, Hyderabad.

Abstract

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has come a long way from the stages of being just scientific fiction or academic research curiosity to a point, where it is poised to impact human life significantly. AI driven applications such as autonomous vehicles, medical diagnostics, conversational agents etc. are becoming a reality. In this position paper, we argue that there are certain challenges AI still needs to over-come in its evolution from research to real life. We outline some of these challenges and our suggestions to address them. We provide pointers to similar issues and their resolutions in disciplines such as psychology and medicine from which AI community can leverage the learning. More importantly, this paper is intended to focus the attention of AI research community on translating AI research efforts into real world deployments.

Corresponding Author: A Srinivas

E-Mail Address: asrinivasit@smec.ac.in

Dynamic And Community Evaluation With FairPacification For Cloud Data

¹Sivaram Rajeyyagari, ²Dr Regonda Nagaraju, ³Jongoni Srikanth

¹Associate Professor, Department of Computer Science, College of Computing and Information Technology, Shaqra University, Saudi Arabia.

² Professor & Head, IT Department, St.Martins Engineering College, Dhulapally, Secunderbad, Telangana, India-500100.

³ Research Scholar, Department of CSE, Shri Jagdishprasad Jhabarmal Tibrewala University, Rajasthan.

Abstract

Cloud computing is the use of compute assets (house wares and operating system) that are convey as a duty over a succession (consistently the Internet). The forename comes from the fashionable use of a cloud-shaped type as a sleep for the upsetting framework it contains in arrangement diagrams. Cloud computing entrusts obscure utilities with a user's data, spreadsheet and estimate. Network sanctuary involves Metal ware and shareware revenue make known networked as handled mediator utilities. These remuneration normally produce phone to bright program function and exclusive chains of follower computer.

Keywords:- Cloud, Iaas, Saas, Paas.

Corresponding Author: Sivaram Rajeyyagari

E-MailAddress: dr.sivaram@su.edu.sa

Paper ID: ICRIEIT-21-156

Software Testing Techniques & New Trends in Software Origination

Mrs. Priya Aniket Ghuge

Assistant Professor, Department of IT, St.Martins Engineering College, Dhulapally, Secunderbad, Telangana, India-500100.

Abstract

With the growing complexity of today's software applications in conjunction with the increasing competitive pressure has pushed the quality assurance of developed software towards new heights. Software testing inevitable part of the Software Development Lifecycle, and keeping in line with its criticality in the pre and post development process makes it something that should be catered with enhance and efficient methodologies and techniques. This paper aims to discuss the existing as well as improved testing techniques for the better quality assurance purpose .

Keywords— Testing Methodologies, Software Testing Life Cycle, Testing Frameworks, Automation Testing, Test Driven Development, Test optimisation

Corresponding Author: Mrs. Priya Aniket Ghuge

E-Mail Address: priyaaniketit@smec.ac.in

Establishing the QoS of Multipath Routing in Mobile Adhoc Networks

¹Dr. T.Saravanan, ²Dr. S.Saravana kumar

^{1 2}Department of Computer Science and Engineering, St. Martin’s Engineering College, Secunderabad, India

Abstract

The goal is to improve the performance of routing standards for ad hoc networks by incorporating a multipath technique and a hop count-based routing parameter to fulfill QoS criteria for a variety of applications. To produce new routing parameters that fulfill application QoS requirements, these values are coupled with loads generated from application congestion categorization using a cross-layer approach. Traditional multipath standards function at the network layer and use a set of routing parameters, which allows the application layer to ignore route preferences for different forms of congestion. QCLF, a new multipath routing standard based on which the acquired outcomes offer performance assessment where the designed scheme outperforms the AOMDV standard in terms of improved throughput and minimal congested overheads, was developed soon after using appropriate autonomous routing parameters for delay and rate of packet losses for application congestion types.

Keywords – Mobile Ad Hoc Networks, QCLF, AOMDV, QoS and Congestion.

Corresponding Author: Dr. T.Saravanan

E-Mail Address: tsaravcse@gmail.com

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Multimodal Biometric Fusion Using Face, Knuckle And EarBiometrics For Secured Personal Authentication

Dr.S.Saravanakumar

Associate Professor, Department of CSE, St.Martin’s Engineering College, Secunderabad

Abstract

Authentication of users is critical in all systems, but it is difficult to achieve. Passwords and key devices such as smart cards are currently insufficient in some situations. However, when compared to unimodal biometric systems, multimodal biometric systems provide more and better accuracy, primarily for person authentication. The proposed system based on the development of a multimodal biometrics system that makes use of biometrics such as the face, knuckle, and ear. The Gaussian Mixture Model (GMM) is used to create a system for face, knuckle, and ear biometrics, with belief fusion of the estimated scores represented by Gabor responses, and the proposed fusion is carried out using Dempster- Shafer (DS) decision theory. Gabor wavelet filters are used to extract spatially enhanced Gabor facial and Gabor ear features from images of the face, knuckles, and ears. GMM is also applied separately to the high-dimensional Gabor face, Gabor Knuckle, and Gabor ear responses for quantitative measurements. In GMM, the Expectation Maximization (EM) algorithm is used to estimate density parameters. This yields three sets of feature vectors, which are then fused together using Dempster- Shafer theory. Experiments are carried out on a virtual database. It includes images of 400 people's faces, knuckles, and ears from the BANCA face database, the PolyU database, and the TUM ear database, in that order. It has been discovered that the use of Gabor wavelet filters in conjunction with GMM and DS theory can provide robust and efficient multimodal.

Keywords: Multimodal biometrics, Gabor wavelet filter, Gaussian mixture model, belief theory, face, knuckle

Corresponding Author: Dr.S.Saravanakumar

E-Mail Address: drssaravanacse@smec.ac.in

Optimization Algorithm and Neural Network For Remote Sensing Image Classification

¹ Kasumuru Sucharitha, ²Sravanthi Sallaram, ³Gandla Shiva Kanth, ⁴Dr.Regonda Nagaraju

^{1 2 3} Assistant Professor, Department of CSE, St. Martins Engineering college, Dhulapally, Secunderabad, Telangana, India

⁴ Professor & HOD, Department of IT, St. Martins Engineering college, Dhulapally, Secunderabad, Telangana, India

Abstract

Whereas Remote sense images are used for a variety of purpose, classification of such images is essential for extract information. Nonetheless, due to the lack of sufficient training examples, cataloging of remote sensing images is more complex. Neural network (NN) has a better impact in this domain. The proposed work uses an integrated NN and Cuckoo Optimization Algorithm (COA) for cataloging. The NN picks, organizes and constructs the data to be trained into a network. The network is trained and tested. The COA is joint with NN to aid the mission of cataloging and to calculate the cost function. The presentation and bug rate of the system is better when compared with other classical methods. COA performs cost computation for each iteration using the Rastrigin function. The combination of both NN and COA performs professional sorting with the cost function of classification. The routine of the system is evaluated. The slip histogram, train state and receiver operating individuality are also evaluated.

Keywords: Cuckoo Optimization Algorithm, Neural Network, classification, cost function.

Corresponding Author: kasumuru Sucharitha

E-Mail Address: sucharithapapireddy@gmail.com

Propose Security Recreation of Wi-Fi Networks

¹ K.Krishna, ²Gandla ShivaKanth, ³Dr.Regonda Nagaraju,
⁴P.GaneshKumar

¹ Assistant Professor, Department of CSE, St.Martins Engineering college, Dhulapally,
Secunderabad , Telangana, India

² Assistant Professor, Department of CSE, St.Martins Engineering college, Dhulapally,
Secunderabad , Telangana, India

³ Professor &HOD Department of IT, St.Martins Engineering college, Dhulapally,
Secunderabad, Telangana, India

⁴ Assistant Professor, Department of IT, St.Martins Engineering college, Dhulapally,
Secunderabad , Telangana, India

Abstract

Wireless networks setting is emergent into the advertise, and it is the most important way of access the internet. Design and security of these networks for an organization need to be considered to ensure mobility is accomplished. In this study simulation results of 802.1X with elastic verification via secure tunneling was perform. Opportunistic key caching which is favorite by many vendor was used transportation the sitting in rank as of the succeeding access point to the before access point to decline the hand-off latency to allow permanent connectivity to avoid poor complex performance. The replication process was practical throughout the write up of this commentary absent setting up the pricy existent lab-test. After the successful modelling of the network, the outcome will be transfer to the real-life environment. The network simulator software was used to demonstrate wandering while Cisco package Tracer was engaged in the arrangement design of the wireless nodes. This research applies to network administrator and engineers international to save time and the cost of the network appliance.

Keywords– Simulation, Security, EAP-FAST, 802.1X, EAP Types, WLAN, RADIUS.

Corresponding Author: K.Krishna

E-Mail Address: krishnak2k13@gmail.com

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Design and Implementation of IoT BasedHydroponics Using Raspberry-Pi

¹Dr. K.B.S.D. Sarma, ²Dr.A Pravin, ³Dr. N.S.N Lakshmipathi Raju, ⁴Javvadi Venkatesh

¹Professor,Department of ECE,BVC Engineering College(Autonomous), Odalarevu

²Professor,Department of ECE,BVC Engineering College(Autonomous), Odalarevu

³Associate.Professor,Department of ECE,BVC Engineering College(Autonomous), Odalarevu

⁴ Asst.Professor,Department of ECE,BVC Engineering College(Autonomous), Odalarevu

Abstract

Based on the future technology, it creates a lot of automated products and latest updated constructions on the ground for their country's development. Due to this, there is no sufficient land for the cultivation. There is no cultivation of the plant's it causes to humans, animals, birds etc... for their living life style. Because of this we use hydroponics forming which is used to cultivation of the crops without using soil. This forming is used for the indoor planting and gardening. We implement the IoT based semi-automated hydroponic system that controls the hydroponic environment and provides security from unauthorized persons.

Corresponding Author: Dr. K.B.S.D. Sarma

E-Mail Address: bsdsarma.kompella007@gmail.com

Study On Multi-Objective Optimal Route Trip Planning Using Hybrid Genetic Algorithm With Google Maps

¹Dr K Gurnadha Gupta, ²Anushaanjali, ³B Gayatri, ⁴G Shivakanth

¹Associate Professor, Dept Of CSE, St.Martin's Engineering College, Kompally, Secunderabad, Telangana 500100.

^{2,4}Assistant Professor, Dept Of IT, St.Martin's Engineering College, Kompally, Secunderabad, Telangana 500100

³Assistant Professor, Dept Of CSE, CMR College Of Engineering & Technology, Kandlakoya, Village, Hyderabad, Telangana 501401

Abstract

The precise and reliable Trip-generation Forecasting Model is the most fundamental and crucial element of the traffic forecasting model. This research focuses on a Hybrid Genetic Algorithm, which has an outstanding Global search capacity with trip-generation forecasting model to enhance prediction accuracy. One of the challenges in organizing a road trip is selecting where to stop along the way. India. It is extensive and diverse; it's incredibly challenging to create a road trip that would appeal to everyone. The suggested system should fulfill the path constraints that match the drivers' preferences and the alternative path requirements and minimize the joint failure probability for candidate pathways. Given how dicy and different road journeys may get, especially in a varied terrain country such as India, it will be of great value if there is an ideal route reaction concerning the continuously changing condition. Through this article, we present an algorithm that shall give the best route taken into consideration the maximum tourist points that may be visited or traveled between the initial and end places.

Keywords –Hybrid Genetic Algorithm, optimal route planning.

Corresponding Author: Dr K Gurnadha Gupta

E-Mail Address: drkgurnodhaguptacse@smec.ac.in

Paper ID: ICRIEIT-21-164

A Security Anti-Collusion Of Data Sharing ComputerScheme In Dyamic Cloud Group.

¹M.Kavitha, ²Ch.Radhika, ³T.Sarika

¹Asst.Prof, Dept. Of IT, CMR Engineering College.

²Asst.Prof, Dept. Of IT, CMR Engineering College.

³Asst.Prof, Dept. Of IT, CMR Engineering College.

Abstract

The Benefited from Cloud Computing, customers can attain a flourishing and moderate methodology for records sharing among accumulating individuals inside the cloud with the characters of low preservation and little administration cost. Then, protection certifications to the sharing information statistics might be given in view that they're outsourced. Horribly, due to the never-ending trade of the enrolment, sharing information whilst giving protection saving remains a checking out difficulty, particularly for an untrusted cloud because of the settlement attack. In addition, for present plans, the safety of key dispersion relies upon at the safe communication channel, on the other hand, to have such channel is a strong feeling and is difficult for exercise. In this paper, we propose a safe facts sharing plan for element individuals. Firstly, we recommend a safe direction for key dispersion and not using a secure correspondence channels, and the customers can thoroughly acquire their personal keys from accumulating administrator.

Corresponding Author: M.Kavitha

E-Mail Address: m.kavitha@cmrec.ac.in

Paper ID: ICRIEIT-21-165

Personalized Affective Feedback in Intelligent Tutoring System

¹V. Uma Sreya, ²Dr. V. Purushothama Raju

¹M. Tech, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Shri Vishnu Engineering College for Women (A), Bhimavaram, Andhra Pradesh, India.

²Professor, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Shri Vishnu Engineering College for Women (A), Bhimavaram, Andhra Pradesh, India.

Abstract

Modern ITS (Intelligent Tutoring System) is a man-made Intelligence system that gives immediate responses or feedbacks to the students/learners while not the necessity of a teacher or teacher. The purpose of the ITS is to spot the student or learner pressure and calculate the frustration levels based mostly upon the dynamic operations. The approach of this projected ITS is, it ought to give psychological feature messages or feedback to the scholars supported frustration parameters whereas writing the net Exams. Several connected works projected for ITS supported few ideas like log mining, image process, etc, however this technique projected a man-made intelligence system that uses Artificial Neural Network (ANN) algorithmic program for predicting the scholar frustration level. Here the system depends on student communicating results log, during which we tend to incontestable completely different levels of frustration. The student can get the customized psychological feature message or feedback to decrease the frustration instance of student. The projected design style is developed using python and web technologies for demonstrating our projected ITS.

Keywords: Artificial Neural Network (ANN), Intelligent Tutoring System (ITS), Exam, Admin, User.

Corresponding Author: V. Uma Sreya

E-Mail Address: vegesnaumasreya@gmail.com

Tbsp Of Co-Owners To Provide Security For The OnlineUsers

¹Gurram Vijayalakshmi, ²Prof. P. Kiran Sree

¹UG Studnt, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Shri Vishnu Engineering College for Women (A), Bhimavaram, Andhra Pradesh, India

²Professor & HOD, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Shri Vishnu Engineering College for Women, Bhimavaram, Andhra Pradesh, India

Abstract

Now a days in social networks, sharing of photographs is very common task to express status, activities of the online social users. The popular social networking applications allow to users upload any kind of pictures and share to the world without any restriction. There is no restriction for uploading photos by the users, means these applications not maintaining any pre-verification operations while uploading the pictures. These pictures may contain other users (Co-Owner) information and this information not expecting to leak to the world by the co-owners. Main problem is after uploading pictures it may cause privacy loophole to the other users. Without taking permission of an co-owners sharing photos of them by the publisher is very big security loophole to the users, and also in current social apps, users can directly tag to the another user for a picture or post but not taking their permission. To achieve massive circulation of their posts, publishers are tagging the users without having any restrictions. Based on these disadvantages, we propose architecture called, Trust Based Sharing of Photos (TBSP) of co-owners to provide security for the online users. Our system will identify the co-owner photos and automatically tag the images to co-owner’s accounts even publisher cannot restrict the tagging of co-owners of the photo. Next system will restrict the image to publish until co-owners accepts permission to publish the photo. For detection and identification of the co-owned faces from the pictures we use Machine Learning methods of K-Neighbours Classifier algorithm. Our prototype application is shown the working procedure of TBSP architecture and showed secure sharing of photos in social networking application.

Keywords: - Co-owners, Photo Sharing, OSN, Machine Learning

Corresponding Author: Gurram Vijayalakshmi

E-Mail Address: gurram.vijayalakshmi3@gmail.com

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Diabetic Retinopathy Detection using Siamese Convolutional Neural Network

¹Kurada Uma Keerthi, ²Prof. V. Purushothama Raju

¹UG Student, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Shri Vishnu Engineering College for Women (A), Bhimavaram, Andhra Pradesh 534202, India.

²Professor, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Shri Vishnu Engineering College for Women (A), Bhimavaram, Andhra Pradesh 534202, India.

Abstract

Diabetic retinopathy (DR) is the leading cause of blindness in the globe. However, DR is difficult to identify in its early phases, and even experienced experts may find the diagnostic procedure time-consuming. As a result, a computer-aided diagnosis method based on deep learning algorithms is proposed for automatically diagnosing referable diabetic retinopathy by classifying colour retinal fundus photographs into Five-class DR classification with respect to disease severity levels is trained and evaluated on a 10% validation set. In this paper, a transfer learning technique is used to train a unique convolutional neural network model. Unlike prior studies, the suggested approach takes fundus images as inputs and learns their association to aid in prediction. The suggested model achieves an accuracy of 80% using a training set of only 2743 photographs and a test set of 1928 images, which is slightly higher than prior models' achievements.

Keywords— Biomedical imaging processing, diabetic retinopathy, fundus photograph, convolutional neural network, deep learning

Corresponding Author: Kurada Uma Keerthi

E-Mail Address: keerthivarma1836@gmail.com

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Dynamic And Community Evaluation With FairPacification For Cloud Data

¹ Sravanthi Sallaram, ²Indivarteja, ³kasumuru Sucharitha, ⁴Gandla Shiva Kanth

¹ Assistant Professor, Department of CSE, St.Martins Engineering college, Dhulapally,Secunderabad ,
Telangana, India

² Assistant Professor, Department of CSE, St.Martins Engineering college, Dhulapally,Secunderabad ,
Telangana, India

³Assistant Professor Department of IT, St.Martins Engineering college, Dhulapally,Secunderabad ,
Telangana, India

³Assistant Professor Department of IT, St.Martins Engineering college, Dhulapally,Secunderabad ,
Telangana, India

Abstract

Cloud computing is the use of compute assets (housewares and operating system) that are convey as a duty over a succession (consistently the Internet). The forename come from the fashionable use of a cloud-shaped type as a sleep for the upsetting framework it contain in arrangement diagrams. Cloud computing entrusts obscure utilities with a user's data, spreadsheet and estimate. Network sanctuary involves Metal ware and shareware revenue make known networked as handled mediator utilities. This remuneration normally produce phone to bright program function and exclusive chains of follower computer.

Keywords:-Cloud, Iaas, Saas, Paas.

Corresponding Author: S.Sravanthi

E-MailAddress:sravanthi.raaj@gmail.com

Paper ID: ICRIEIT-21-170

Joint Crypto-Stego Scheme For Enhanced Content Protection AESSymmetric Encryption Process

¹D. Shivaramakrishna, ²Dr.M.Srinivas Rao

¹Research Scholar, JNTU University, Kukatpally, Hyderabad-India.

shivaramakrishna.devalla@gmail.com

²Professor of CSE SIT, JNTU University, Kukatpally, Hyderabad-India.

srmeda@gmail.com

Abstract

Outstanding to the excellent growth of information exchange over open communication channels within the public Internet, private transmission of information has become a vital current concern for organizations and persons. In the proposed content-protection scheme, the decryption key is embedded in the encrypted figure by utilizing machine learning, nearest- centroid clustering classifier, followed by Least momentous Bit matching (LSB-M) in the spatial domain. An image is first encrypted with the Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) algorithm in output feedback (OFB) mode, after which the AES key is surrounded into the encrypted image. groundwork nearest-centroid clustering followed by shuffling the string of pixels within the clusters before applying LSB-M makes any molest more complex, as the bits of the key are further discrete within the encrypted image. In terms of donations, one contribution is the direct execution of the proposed security instrument on color images rather than first exchange them into older tones. an additional donation of the Crypto-Stego method is that, it require no sever associations key distribution mechanism to decrypt the information. In addition, a parallel- processing move toward is implemented to recover the execution time and the effectiveness of the scheme by exploiting system resources.

Keywords:-Cryptography, image processing, nearest-centroid clustering, LSB-M, steganography, parallel processing

Corresponding Author: D Shivarama Krishna

E-Mail Address: shivaramakrishna.devalla@gmail.com

The Importance of Testing in Software Development Life Cycle

¹Manohar P, ² Dr. S. Venkatramulu, ³Dr. C Srinivas, ⁴Dr P. Maalyadri, ⁵C. Jayesh

¹ Associate Professor, Department of IT, St.Martins Engineering college, Dhulapally, Secunderabad , Telangana.

^{2,3} Associate Professor, Department of CSE, Kakatiya Institute of Technology & Science, Warangal, Telangana.

⁴ Professor, Dean R&D, Department of CSE, St. Mary's, Engineering College, Hyderabad, Telangana.

⁵ Research Student, Dept. of CE, Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Technology, Hyderabad, Telangana.

Abstract

In present scenario, most of the people are intended to make use of qualitative products in their daily life irrespective of the price tag. Most of the people search for quality in every artifact they come across. The concept of quality has also become one of the most important attributes in the area of software development where it becomes critical to meticulously test the software system or product at different levels of software testing. In today's scenario, a good amount of competition is made available among the all software industries and the rate of applying changes by the customers in platforms and business requirements are also very high, so for a software to be more stable and in use for very long run, requires to support and update based on the current requirements. Software testing is one of the most fundamental and prioritized activities to be performed at every organization to provide quality and added value to the customer, to ensure the longevity of software product in the market. This paper covers the concept of software testing, its role in assuring quality, test suits, levels of testing, methods of testing and test planning, executing and monitoring. The paper emphasizes on the use and impact of test driven environment with concept of story board based implementation.

Keywords: Software Testing, Software Development Life Cycle, Software Quality, Test Driven Environment.

Corresponding Author: Manohar P

E-Mail Address: pmanoharit@smec.ac.in

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Efficient And Effective detection of Emotions Of Wards Through Image Processing Techniques At Education Industry In India

¹ManoharP, ²Dr.C.Srinivas, ³ Dr. S. Venkatramulu,⁴Dr P. Niranjan, ⁵C.Hrushikesh

¹ Associate Professor, Department of IT, St.Martins Engineering college, Dhulapally, Secunderabad , Telangana, India

²Associate Professor, Department of CSE, Kakatiya Institute of Technology& Science, Warangal, Telangana, India

³Associate Professor, Department of CSE, Kakatiya Institute of , Technology& Science, Warangal, Telangana, India

⁴ Professor, Dean R&D, Department of CSE, Kakatiya Institute ofTechnology& Science, Warangal, Telangana, India

⁵Research Scholar, Dept. of MMS, Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, Maharashtra, India

Abstract

Human emotion frequently fluctuates dependent on the many activities made in its surroundings. Facial expression is a non-verbal student communication that can assist the professor to get feedback about how the student performs in a lecture session. Various emotions indicate the faces of the learner whether or not they understood the lecture. Each student must provide their views on various topics after the semester. The input provided may not reflect their true sense of the subject. The Detection of the student's facial emotion, therefore, helps to understand the true feeling. The emotional condition of students towards their lecturers is one of the key elements of modern tertiary education at academic institutions. Recognizing a face is difficult since the focus and dimension of the face may change from picture to picture. This is due to the motion of the picture with the camera. There is also a problem with noise and occlusion. The application for face emotion detection passes through image processing procedures to identify the emotional type of the static frontal photograph. The processes are picture capture, grayscale conversion and contrast extending for picture pre-transformation, face detection technology for hair cascade or viola Jones, eye and mouth modelling techniques, skin-colour segmentation technology, and Grey-level Co-Occurrence Matrix(GLCM). SVM regression is used in the categorization of the emotional type. The precision % is computed in the emotion categorization. The results demonstrated that the SVM regression is 99.16 percent very accurate.

Keywords: Image Processing, GLCM, Svm, Education Industry India.

Corresponding Author: Manohar P

E-Mail Address: pmanoharit@smec.ac.in

Paper ID: ICRIEIT-21-194

Big Data Analytics: Overview, Methods, Challenges, Tools

¹D Navaneetha, ²Dr.Radha.M, ³Suhasini T S

¹ Assistant Professor, Department of IT, Bhoj Reddy Engineering college for Women, IS Sadan Crossroads, Vinaynagar, Saidabad,. Hyderabad - 500 059, Telangana.

² Associate Professor, Department of CSE, CVR College of Engineering, Rangareddy (D, Vastunagar, Mangalpalli (V), Ibrahimpatnam, Pocharam, Telangana.

³ Assistant Professor, Department of IT, CMR Engineering College, Medchal Road, Kandlakoya, Village, Hyderabad, Telangana 501401.

Abstract

Huge amount of data in the world is generated in day-to-day applications. On social media we upload large amount of data approximately 40,000 giga bytes per second. This high volume of data is called as big data where it is so huge and complex with a great diversity of types and it is difficult to process by using traditional methodologies.

Earlier we use to access any data with sql, but now the data is not structured it is in form of images and videos and millions of ways in which data is getting generated. It is very tough to store and process through RDBMS. In order use this data and take decisions, this data has to be processed and to process it we have data analytics.

Big data analytics is defined as the process used to extract meaningful information from big data, it mines useful data and does analysis and gives a value to it.

DA experienced huge surge in past decades Massive amount of data is created which is difficult to understand. Analysis of these massive data requires a lot of efforts at multiple levels to extract knowledge for decision making. Therefore, big data analysis is a current area of research and development.

The basic objective paper is to addresses various big data challenges, issues that need to be emphasized and various tools and technologies for big data analysis and design. Further we will discuss about several underlying methodologies to handle the data deluge, like granular computing, cloud computing, bio-inspired computing, and quantum computing.

Keywords: Big Data, Data analytics, Challenges, Business, Methods, Tools

Corresponding Author: D Navaneetha

E-Mail Address: navaneethareddy22@gmail.com

Factors Affecting Team Performance In Agile Software Development Projects

¹D Navaneetha, ²G.Jyothi, ³S.Revathi

¹ Assistant Professor, Department of IT, Bhoj Reddy Engineering college for Women,IS
Sadan Crossroads, Vinaynagar, Saidabad,. Hyderabad - 500 059, Telangana.

² Assistant Professor, Department of IT, Bhoj Reddy Engineering college for Women,IS
Sadan Crossroads, Vinaynagar, Saidabad,. Hyderabad - 500 059, Telangana.

³ Assistant Professor, Department of IT, Bhoj Reddy Engineering college for Women,IS
Sadan Crossroads, Vinaynagar, Saidabad,. Hyderabad - 500 059, Telangana.

Abstract

In recent projects, agile is the popular methodology in software project development. It is because agile methodology adapts flexibility in product development. As business world requirements are unstable and businesses are looking for processes, approaches, and methodologies that could help them to run their business without any snags they are in need of agile approaches for development. Agile Teams offer more flexible ways of working on software compared to other development methodologies. Software development in agile has cross functional teams composed of diverse people who works at their best to fulfil all the team’s roles. An agile team is a small group of people with all the necessary skills and are coordinated for a unique purpose, and they obey with organization goals, and they prove themselves in their work. These teams also work in pairs, work along socially, and satisfies the organizational context .When an agile project fails it could be because of lack of agile team support. Leaders have to check whether teams are giving their contribution to produce effective performance of software. It can be done through monitoring and evaluating the factors that hand out for team success. This paper identifies the team factors which are affecting the performance of teams in agile environment. Identifying the factors which impact performance also results in improvement of teamwork.

Keywords: Agile Methodology Factors, Teams, Software Development, Performance, Organization, Teams productivity

Corresponding Author: D Navaneetha

E-Mail Address: navaneethareddy22@gmail.com

Paper ID: ICRIEIT-21-199

Machine Learning techniques for Image Clustering

¹Dr.Srinatha Karur, ²Mrs.Gousia Begu

^{1,2} Assistant Professor,Department of MCA, R.G.Kedia Colleg eof Commerce,Hyderabad,India

Abstract

Machine Learning is the one of the dominant methodology for recent IT trends. It includes lot of Mathematical and Probabilistic models and logical types for solve the real word problems as well as Research problems. Along with the Machine learning techniques Data Science also one of the dominant field of study to take the good decisions. The authors are attempt the ML algorithms and other related techniques for Image processing. In this context the authors are used the Probabilistic models for the enhance the Image clustering for the expected output.

Corresponding Author: Dr.Srinatha Karur

E-Mail Address: karurdori@gmail.com

Paper ID: ICRIEIT-21-201

Universal Learning from Individuals using Data Mining and ArtificialIntelligence

¹Dr. Bagam Laxmaiah, ²Koth Mahesh

¹Associate Professor, CMR Technical Campus,

² Assistant Professor, CMR Technical Campus.

Abstract

Artificial Intelligence called it as Intelligent Machines deals with the development of smart machines capable of executing tasks like human thinking. In future, most of the areas are developed by using Artificial Intelligence (AI). Artificial Intelligence is the most important feature for research, innovation and development. It is also useful for developing adaptive learning-based E-Learning Management System Technology (ELMST). In current scenario, learns can convert from blockboard to E-Learning System. In these days, the uses of technology in education system are huge quantities of students and prefer different methodologies. Using ELMST to enhance the methods of teaching and learning processes including graphical representation, using animations, digital content, and other related videos. The Data Mining is used to categorize the way of learns using clusters mechanism. The Artificial Intelligence is identifying the students based on the learning skills.

Keywords – Learning Management system, Artificial Intelligence, Data Mining, E-Learning

Corresponding Author: Dr.Srinatha Karur

E-Mail Address: laxmaiah.cse@cmrtc.ac.in

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A Review On Image Forgery Detection Methods Using Artificial Intelligence(Ai)

¹Mahesh Enumula, ²Dr.M.Giri, ³Dr.V.K.Sharma

¹ Research scholar, Dept. of ECE, Bhagwant University, Ajmer,

²Associate Professor, Dept. of CSE, Joginpally BR Engineering College, Moinabad,
Hyderabad³Professor, Dept. of ECE, Bhagwant University, Ajmer

Abstract

Cybersecurity has become a serious threat to society because of the revolution on the internet. Due to the internet revolution worldwide people are consuming quintillion bytes of data on daily basis. The data consumption over the internet may increase in the future at the same time the threats to internet security posing new questions to the world. One of the major problems in cybersecurity is image forgery. An effective mechanism to detect image forgery is needed to avoid complications in various fields like medical imaging, space research, defense, etc., where even small details in the images are very crucial. In the present research by taking the advantage of Artificial intelligence an effective model is built. This model in the pre-processing stage of the image uses superpixels. These features will be provided as inputs to the deep neural network. Basically, the neural network acts as a classifier of the images. The convolutional neural networks are built and optimized according to the input data. The convolutional neural networks are being trained by a large number of image data set and will be tested for the results. When the trained CNN is supplied with the images which are needed to be detected for the forgery in the initial stages the images will be divided into blocks that are non-uniform and features will be extracted which consists of superpixels. These features will be supplied to the classifier. The classifier not only detects the forged image and non forged image but also indicates the location of the forgery. The present research paper compares various methods of image forgery detection. In the comparison, the proposed method will enhance performance matrices in terms of accuracy, precision, Recall, etc.

Keywords: Forgery detection, Deep neural network, Artificial intelligence, Convolutional neural network, superpixels, Feature extraction, accuracy, precision, recall, confusion matrix.

Corresponding Author: Mahesh Enumula

E-Mail Address: researcher.mahesh@gmail.com

A Comparative analysis of feature extraction techniques on pro hybridclassifier model for sentiment analysis

¹Ravleen Singh, ²Dr. Ganpat Joshi

¹Research Scholar, Department of Computer Science & Engineering, Madhav University, Abu Road, Tehsil - Pindwara Distt. Sirohi, Rajasthan, India.

²Associate Professor, Department of Computer Science & Engineering, Madhav University, AbuRoad, Tehsil - Pindwara Distt.Sirohi, Rajasthan, India.

Abstract

Sentiment analysis is the procedure to find the sentiment of the text. The sentiment can be one of the three types: positive, negative or neutral. The procedure to find the sentiment follow a sequence of sub processes of extraction of feature, selection of relevant feature and finally classifying the data set. All the sub procedures are applied in order to enhance the classification model outputs. The feature selection methods are used to select the relevant feature of the data set to reduce the number of features for preserving the efficiency of classification model. Both feature selection and extraction are used for reducing dimensionality, which is key to reducing model complexity and overfitting. In Feature selection a subset of features out of the original features are taken in order to reduce model complexity, enhance the computational efficiency of the models, and reduce generalization error introduced due to noise by irrelevant features. Feature extraction is about deriving information from the original features set to create a new features subspace. The primary idea behind feature extraction is to compress the data with the goal of maintaining most of the relevant information. Both these techniques are also used for reducing the number of features from the original features set to reduce model complexity, model overfitting, enhance model computation efficiency and reduce generalization error. This paper focus on the most successful methods of feature extraction that are used in research work. The feature extraction methods such as LDA, tf-idf, PCA and N-gram are compared for product review data set. The extracted features are evaluated against the pro-hybrid Classifier.

Keywords: Machine learning, principal component analysis, Term Frequency – Inverse Document Frequency, linear discriminant analysis, sentiment analysis, hybrid model.

Corresponding Author: Ravleen Singh

E-Mail Address: ravleen1234@gmail.com

Heart Disease Prediction System Based on Hybrid Machine Learning Techniques.

¹Gottumukkala Madhuri, ²Dr K. Ramachandra Rao

¹M.Tech Scholar, Dept of CSE, Shri Vishnu Engineering College for Women, Bhimavaram.

²Professor, Dept of CSE, Shri Vishnu Engineering College for Women, Bhimavaram.

Abstract

Now-a-days the prediction of heart disease is taken as a an important matter in the domain of health care, due to the risk of losing many people in each and every passing minute with this deadliest disease. Prediction is becoming difficult and curing it is becoming impossible by the health workers and it is constantly increasing day by day by each passing year. And it comes with a lot of health records dealing from many years. This deadliest disease and its complexity can be overcome by the new techniques and technologies which are emerging in today's world. Some of technologies which we can hear and implement is by hybrid machine learning techniques which are used to detect the earlier signs of heart attack and can predict it in the given time. The technique is known as automatic heart disease prediction system which automatically detects the vulnerabilities and necessary equations to identify and predict it easily and as early as possible. This learning automatic prediction system requires huge data, with the help of this data it can easily predict the performance of heart by using this technique. Huge data is a must factor in the automatic learning technique and the data can be classified in two types like the supervised data and unsupervised data as the data is huge the classification is must to discriminate the data from one equation to the other. This huge data can be classified by the learning classifiers and each deal with the data with structured and unstructured respectively. The learning techniques of unsupervised the prediction deals with the unstructured data which is used to implement the classifier. And the structured data is used for the supervisor learning in the classifier implementation. In the present system we deal with the supervised machine learning techniques which are RF, SVM, NB, NN, DT and KNN classifiers. Data set is large in heart disease prediction and the system uses unique client identifier in short UCI machine learning. By this UCI we can easily discriminate one person to other person and sorting process becomes easier as the heart prediction deals with huge dataset. The results obtained are compared with the machine algorithms to improve the performance and accuracy of the data and the results are shown in the graphical format. The graphical representation gives the data and performance of the client in the graphical point of view.

Keywords - Collection of Data set, Classification of the Dataset, Predicting the attack.

Corresponding Author: G. Madhuri

E-Mail Address: madhuri.gottumukkala123@gmail.com

Review Paper on Performance Evaluation of Blockchain based Access control Mechanism using Fog Computing in Smart City

¹Prof. Akash K. Mehta, ²Dr. Minal Patel

¹Assistant Professor, Shankersinh Vaghela Bapu Institute of Technology, Gandhinagar Gujarat Technological University, Gujarat, India.

²Assistant Professor, Devang Patel Institute of Advance Technology and Research (DEPSTAR), CHARUSAT, Gujarat, India.

Abstract

The main objective of Internet of Things (IoT) is to attach billions of smart gadgets to the Internet that may carry an encouraging destiny to smart cities. These gadgets are anticipated to produce big quantities of records and ship the records to the cloud for in addition processing, specifically for expertise discovery, so that suitable moves may be taken. However, in fact sensing all viable records objects captured through a smart item after which sending the entire captured records to the cloud is useless technique. Further, such a technique could additionally cause aid wastage (e.g. storage and network). The Fog computing prototype has been recommended to remove the weak spot through pushing tactics of expertise discovery the use of records analytics to the edges. Neither Cloud computing nor Fog computing prototype addresses the challenging situations alone due to inherited strengths and weaknesses. Therefore, each paradigms required to work collectively as a way to construct a sustainable IoT infrastructure for smart cities. Nowadays, the smart city is a subject that has attracted the eye of many researchers, engineers or even the general public due to its pervasive and full-size impact on normal life. Although efforts were achieved inside the region of fog computing applications in smart cities, it is too much difficult to discover a systematic dependable survey that covers this region. This article goals to offer a complete evaluation based totally on a scientific literature of recent works which have been achieved in the region of fog computing in smart cities. In addition, an exclusive analytical evaluation of associated works, the trends, and further research guidelines are talked about in this article. In this paper, we evaluate the present techniques which have been implemented to address the challenging situations in the domain of Fog computing.

Keywords: Blockchain, Fog Computing, Cloud Computing, Smart City, Edge Computing, Internet of Things, Access Control, ACL, ACM, RBAC, ABAC

Corresponding Author: Akash K. Mehta

E-Mail Address: akash.mehta.it@gmail.com

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Analysis on Trust Aware Secure Routing Strategy for Wireless Sensor Networks

¹Bodla Kishor, ²Dr. Birru Devender, ³Dr.S.K.Yadav

¹Research Scholar, Shri Jagdishprasad Jhabarmal Tibrewala University, Rajasthan.

²Associate Professor, Dept. CSE Holy Mary Institute of Technology & Science, Telangana.

³Research supervisor, Shri Jagdishprasad Jhabarmal Tibrewala University, Rajasthan.

kishornotes@gmail.com

Abstract

Trust is a significant circumstance in the study of Wireless Sensor Networks (WSN). Trust needs to be included not only in the nodes but also in the links. Trust can measure either statically or dynamically. The static trust administration systems use the archives of nodes and experience the trust value which is not turned up to the time of finding serious offense in the network. On other hand, some rational trust management systems can build the trust value dynamically based on behavior nodes and links which participate in the network interface. Two types of users are classified in the proposed model in which, the first type of people will compute trust assessment for the period, based on both the past data and current data, a static trust value is attached, and any packet which satisfies these requirements will be used as intermediate nodes. In addition to these, dynamic trust models which are developed by researchers are discussed in the paper. However, many of the previous research converge only on node trust but not on path trust. The combination of node trust and path trust is necessary to provide the most secured routing algorithm.

Corresponding Author: Mr. Bodla Kishor

E-Mail Address: kishornotes@gmail.com

Paper ID: ICRIEIT-21-208

Role Based Access Control For Cross Domain Access in Cloud Storage

¹Mattapalli Anil Kumar, ²Dr.Prasadu Peddi , ³Dr.P.M. Yohan

¹Research scholar, Shri Jagdishprasad Jhabarmal Tibrewala University, Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan.

²Assistant Professor, Dept of CSE, Shri Jagdishprasad Jhabarmal Tibrewala University,
Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan.

³Professor & Principal of CSI wesley Institute of Technology and Sciences, Secunderabad,
Telangana.

Abstract

Role-based access control allows fine-grained access control. Usually, this is only for one domain. Multiple extensions of RBAC have already been suggested in literature to allow multi domain access control. These methods are based on one entity to manage cross-domain policies. Every user, whether individual or organization, can have one or several tenants and a separate management infrastructure in a cloud environment. It is unlikely that users will agree to one organization to manage their access control. That is an essential part of the proposed comprehensive access control mechanism. The system is going to implement two access control mechanisms among one is Role based access control (RBAC) enables fine-grained access control, and another one is Read Write (RW) Access Control Model that achieves more privacy and flexible adoptive access control.

Corresponding Author: Mattapalli Anil Kumar

E-Mail Address: anilkumar11282@gmail.com

A Study On Identifying Facial Focal Points From RealTime Objects

¹N. Srivani, ²Dr Prasadu Peddi

¹Research Scholar, Shri Jagdishprasad Jhabarmal Tibrewala University, Rajasthan.

²Assistant Professor, Dept of CSE, Shri Jagdishprasad Jhabarmal Tibrewala University.

Abstract

Face recognition is a method of identifying or verifying the identity of an individual using their face. Face recognition systems can be used to identify people in photos, video, or in real-time. Law enforcement may also use mobile devices to identify people during police stops. The main problem of face recognition is its high dimension space, which is to be reduced by any dimension reduction techniques. The pattern recognition approach then tries to match the facial features, which are extracted from all the images present in the database. Therefore, there are two major problems one is feature extraction and then pattern recognition. Before this image, registration of all the faces is required to enhance the recognition rate of the whole system. So, these all motivates to search for a new method to solve all these problems and then integrate them to make a fully functional system with high accuracy.

Corresponding Author: N. Srivani

E-Mail Address: vani.medipally@gmail.com

Aluminum Air Battery an Alternate Sources of Power

¹Gunamani Jena, ²Shubhashish Jena, ³P Devabalan

^{1,2,3}Professor CSE, Software Engineer Monster India Pvt Ltd, Professor
CSEBVC Engineering College, Odalarevu

Abstract

Alternative sources of power have become essential due to increasing global energy demand. Human-induced climate change drives the search for alternative and renewable energy sources, including solar energy, fuel cells (FCs), super capacitors, and novel material batteries. Batteries are used in applications such as automobiles, cellular devices, computers, and other portable electronic devices, and are thus important energy sources to improve upon [1]. Aluminum was first introduced as a viable electrode for batteries in the 1850s by Hulot, when it was used as a cathode material in a zinc battery [2]. Several years later, aluminum was first used as the anode material in the Buff cell [3]. In the 1960s, Zaromb and Trevethan et al. introduced an aluminum/oxygen battery system; however, because of the formation of a non-reactive oxide layer on the aluminum under these conditions, the development of these types of batteries was not initially successful [4,5]. Thus, extensive efforts were made to develop a method of overcoming the formation of this oxide layer. One of the most effective methods was the use of aluminum alloys and doping the electrolyte with other compounds [6–8]. Among the metal/air batteries, aluminum/air batteries have a remarkable energy density (8.1 kW/kg) and a theoretical voltage of 2.71 V [9]. The low cost and ubiquitous nature of aluminum also makes it appealing for use as an anode for a variety of devices.

Keywords: alkaline battery; aluminum; fuel cell; light-emitting diode; open circuit voltage

Corresponding Author: Dr.Devabalan Pounraj

E-Mail Address: devabalanme@gmail.com

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Revocable Attribute Based Encryption With Deduplicaton Data Integrity ForEhealth System

¹Badugu Vimala Victoria, ²Dr. V. V. R. Maheswara Rao

¹M.Tech Scholar, Dept of CSE, Shri Vishnu Engineering College for Women, Bhimavaram.

²Professor, Dept of CSE, Shri Vishnu Engineering College for Women, Bhimavaram.

Abstract

Usages about cloud computing services exist increasing day by day. Therefore, if health care application can deploy within these technologies, then patients can store their reports within cloud storage & can share among physicians. considering providing high security during patient health care records within this system we implemented a secure data distributing among attribute- based cryptography technique. within this system, patients can outsource their electronic health records within cloud storage & share during specific doctors among CP-ABE technique. authorized doctors can download patient health records securely. like well as, considering storing repeated data within cloud storages, cost effective will exist increases, so that financials problems will exist occurred. Therefore, during resolve, this issues this system was introduced de-duplication technique. Here when patients exist outsourcing reports then firstit will exist check within cloudstorage among hashing code which generated by SHA algorithm, if this hash code was matching among any existing hash codes, then this system does not allow during store those reports, instead it can perform proxy re-encryption technique during share same ciphertext among another physicians by applying different access polices. Moreover, considering preventing Key escrow problem, our system was implemented revocation system. Here if any physicians were updated their attribute, then they will get updated private key, so that they cannot access previous patient's health records even they were satisfying access policy.

Keywords - ABE, HER, Private Cloud, Public Cloud & PMR

Corresponding Author: Badugu vimala

E-Mail Address: baduguvimalavictoria@gmail.com

Secure Cloud Based Email Using Abhse

¹Mr. A. V S M Ganesh , ²Ms. M. L Rekha, ³Mr. Gizaw Tadele Bekele

¹ Associate Professor & Head, Dept. of MCA, BVC ITS, Batlapalem, AP, India,

² Assistant Professor, Dept. of MCA, BVC ITS, Batlapalem, AP, India

³ Lecturer & Head, Dept. of CS, School C & I, CoET, DU, Dilla, Ethiopia.

Abstract

In the current era of ubiquitous network relatives, a wide array of software has come into existence to help users secure various aspects of their computer use. As users work with these pieces of software, they must continuously decide the integrity and authenticity of incoming information and requests for personal data. This software often attempts to help users protect themselves through a variety of user border elements — icons, dialog boxes, text rudiments, and so forth. Given the existing state of affairs concerning supercomputer security, it is clear that a little has Our own experience, as well as work done by other researchers [1]–[3], supports the idea that troubles often arise when software behaves in a way contrary to the mental model suggested by its user interface. Moreover, when software attempts to help humans make the decision but is not capable of appropriately modeling how humans make those decisions, it may provide information that is insufficient, irrelevant, or even totally misleading. To bring human being mental models and the behavior of systems into closer alignment, thus avoiding these problems, we believe software must be designed to explicitly leverage the populace who use it; lay out the goal of the system, identify the tasks involved at which human excel (and at which computers do not), and then design the system accordingly.

Keywords: S/MIME,GPS,EMAILS..

Corresponding Author: A. V S M Ganesh

E-Mail Address: hodmca.bvts@bvcgroup.in

Real-Time Mobilized Based Communication System For Numbness Aided People Using Ai

¹Dr. M. Prasad, ²Mrs. N. Lakshmi, ³Mr. G. L N V S Kumar

¹ Professor, School C & I, CoET, DU, Dilla, Ethiopia

² Associate Professor, Dept. of MCA, BVC ITS, Batlapalem, India

³ Associate Professor, Dept. of MCA, BVC ITS, Batlapalem, India

Abstract

There are about 855,200 paralyzed people in India alone who face great vicissitude in their every day routine. These impaired people form a helpless minority among the handicapped population and hence, are underprivileged for the minimal support services. These gesticulated people's capacities to navigate in their house and to communicate with people in their daily activities are of vital importance for their entire life. Organizing any kind of simple daily activity can be especially difficult without communication and interaction from others. The main aim of this project is to make use of the visual collection and recognition of sign language in real-time and by rendering an affordable and portable technology for these immobility people. The visual assistive device converts the visual data by capturing image and video processing into an alternate rendering modality for an incapacity user with neural network and later interface with voice output.

Corresponding Author: Dr. M. Prasad

E-Mail Address: prasads.maddula@gmail.com

A Review On Distributed Communication Networks, Simulation Models, Routing Protocols, Configuration And Reliability Analysis

¹M.Veeresh Babu, ²Dr.Amit KR. Chautervedi, ³Dr.Pushpneel Verma, ⁴Zabi Ur Rahaman K

¹Principal, Academy for Learning PU College, RR Institutions, Bangalore.

²Professor & Head, Dept. of MCA, Govt. Engineering College, Ajmir.

³Dr.Pushpneel Verma, Assoc. Professor, Dept. of Computer Science, Bagawanth University, Ajmir,

⁴Academic Dean, Paradise International School, K.R. Nagara.

Abstract

With advent of technologies IOT tools can be used in many real-time applications like Electrical, Electronics, Telecommunications, E-Commerce, Business Analytics, Online Training Courses, Online Examinations, Image Processing, Robotics, and so on. Now a day's most of the applications are using internet to enhance their business and also interested to store their data in cloud. It will give challenging task to facilitate internet with high reliability over Distributed Communication Networks. In this paper we conducted survey on different types of Distributed Network Simulation Models, various types of Routing Protocols used to establish routing, ways to connect devices over networks, and also analyze its reliability. As per our research concern we conducted detailed analysis on distributed network configurations, and also analyze reliability of various network models. We conducted detailed survey on bottleneck problems in distributed networks, pros and cons of its methods, and also conducted survey on its applications.

Keywords: Distributed networks, Reliability, Network Configurations, Routing, networksimulation

Corresponding Author: M. Veeresh Babu

E-Mail Address: mveereshbabu@gmail.com

A Serious Study on Software Testing

¹Sabavath Raju, ²Rupani Ranjith Kumar, ³Gandla ShivaKanth, ⁴Vennu IndivaruTeja

¹Department of Computer Science Engineering, Pallavi Engineering College, Hayathnagar, Kuntloor Village, Telangana, India.

²Department of Computer Science Engineering, Pallavi Engineering College, Hayathnagar, Kuntloor Village, Telangana, India.

³Department of Information Technology, St. Martin’s Engineering College, Dhulapaly, Telangana, India

⁴Department of Computer Science Engineering, St. Martin’s Engineering College, Dhulapaly, Telangana, India

Abstract

Software testing is the process of executing the software product or application with the intent of finding errors, defects, faults, and failures so that rectification mechanisms can be applied against errors, defects, faults, and failures for developing an application bug free or defect free by aiming to produce 100% bug free software to the customer, testing team carries out various levels of testing. Software testing is a useful process to assess the quality of the software. The various facilities provided by software testing are i). It reduces bugs in the software, decreases the cost of the software and aims at providing software with low maintenance cost. But the major challenge in testing software product is to find the appropriate test cases to test software. There are number of advanced methods in testing but still the software has to be completely tested before it is delivered to the customer. Therefore, many techniques and goals and objectives are involved in software testing. In this paper, various software techniques, process involved in software testing, SDLC (software development life cycle), the steps involved in SDLC, the r o l e of software testing and its significance is explained indetail fashion.

Keywords– Software testing, techniques in software testing, SDLC, test planning, test execution, test monitoring, software testing tools.

Corresponding Author: Sabavath Raju

E-Mail Address: Sabavath Raju@gmail.com

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**A Survey On Role Of Applied Mathematics In Cryptography Algorithms
And Cryptanalysis Algorithms**

¹Praveen Kumar Rangavajjula, ²Dr. Rajnee Tripathi

¹Associate Professor, Vidyanidhi PU College, Timkur, praveenrangavajjula@gmail.com

²Associate Professor, Dept. of Mathematics, Bagawanth University, Ajmir,
rajneetripathi@gmail.com

Abstract

We live during a time where we readily give our government backed SSN number, Credit card number, personal residence and endless other delicate data over networks. Regardless of whether you are purchasing a phone case from Amazon, sending in an online resume, or signing into your bank account through internet, we believe that the delicate information we enter is secure. As our innovation and figuring power become more complex, so do the apparatuses utilized by likely programmers to our data to capture valuable data. In this paper, we conducted detailed survey on various applied mathematics models that are used in conventional and public key cryptography models. How mathematics played major role to provide security to data in networks. one of the most popular algorithm used to provide security is AES algorithm and second widely used algorithm is RSA algorithm. Its security depends on the idea of prime factorization, and the way that it's anything but a difficult issue to prime factorize tremendous numbers. Cryptanalysis, the investigation of breaking figures, will likewise be concentrated in this paper. Understanding affects of assaults prompts understanding the development of these extremely secure codes. Arithmetic has assumed a significant part in cryptography consistently, especially somewhat recently. As computer configuration keep on changing and, maybe more difficult, as calculations become more efficient, encryption dependent on computationally hard numerical issues may turn out to be less valuable. A detailed survey is conducted on various mathematical models used in cryptography and Cryptanalysis.

Keywords: Computer networks, Security, Conventional cryptography, public-key cryptography, applied mathematics, number theory, cryptanalysis

Corresponding Author: Praveen Kumar Rangavajjula

E-Mail Address: praveenrangavajjula@gmail.com

A Survey Paper On Web Document Recommendation InSocial Media Networks Using Data Mining Methods

¹Irfan Ahmed, ²Dr.Amit Kr. Chautervedi, ³Dr. Shivani Chauhan

¹Assistant Professor, Dept. of Computer Science, Sree Siddaganga College of Arts Science and Commerce for Women, Tumkur.

²Professor & Head, Dept. of MCA, Govt. Engineering College, Ajmir.

³Associate Dean of Student Welfare & Assistant Professor, Bagawanth Institute of Technology, Muzaffarnaga.

Abstract

With advancement of social media networks, now everybody in the world are using social media tools like WhatsApp, facebook, instagram, twitter, LinkedIn, youtube, digg, QQ, so on.s the data which used by the users are high in volume. Web users search a particular content in a web and these social media tools will recommend some of the web documents to users. the main problem with recommendation of web documents is may be useful recommendations or may be unwanted recommendations. In this paper we conducted detailed survey on web recommendation system on social media platform to predict the users from unwanted web document recommendations. The fundamental point of page proposal is to foresee the web client route with assistance of web use mining strategies. At present more number of analysts proceed with their exploration on this field to propose techniques that are valuable to prescribe pages to clients utilizing consecutive example mining strategies. In this proposal we present another website page suggestion calculation by consolidated utilizing consecutive example mining and Markov probabilistic techniques. To mine the weighted successive example, we have adjusted the PrefixSpan calculation fusing the weight imperatives like investing energy and ongoing visiting. After distinguishing proof of weighted consecutive examples develop Patricia tree model by utilizing same weighted successive examples and build suggestion framework utilizing the Patricia tree. In this paper we conducted detailed survey on recommender system.

Keywords: Data Mining, Social Media Networks, Recommender model, Threshold, Learning,

Corresponding Author: Irfan Ahmed

E-Mail Address: irfanhmed.dba@gmail.com

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