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Department of *Information Technology* Presents

International conference on

" Recent Innovations in Computer Engineering and Information Technology" on 18th & 19th March 2022

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Department of Information Technology

Online International Conference

on

"Recent Innovations in Computer Engineering and Information Technology (ICRICEIT-2022)"

Patron, Program Chair

&

Editor in Chief

Dr. P. SANTOSH KUMAR PATRA

Principal,

SMEC

Editor

Dr. R. NAGARAJU

Professor & Head, Dept. of IT, SMEC

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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 Computer Engineering and Information Technology – 2022 (ICRICEIT–2022)"** on 18th and 19th of March 2022. 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.

M. Laxman Reddy
M.LAXMAN REDDY
Chairman

ISBN 978-81-948784-7-6

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 Computer Engineering and Information Technology -2022 (ICRICEIT–2022)"** on 18th and 19th of March 2022. 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.

G. CHANDRA SEKHAR YADAV
Executive Director

ISBN 978-81-948784-7-6

Dr. P. SANTOSH KUMAR PATRA
PRINCIPAL

I am delighted to be the Patron & Program Chair for the **Online International Conference** on **"Recent Innovations in Computer Engineering and Information Technology - 2022 (ICRICEIT–2022)"** on 18th and 19th of March 2022. 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 75 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 Computer Engineering and Information Technology -2022 (ICRICEIT–2022)"** 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 75 papers have been received for presentation during the online conference. After scrutiny by specialist 53 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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Paper ID: ICRICEIT-22-101

Applications of Machine Learning in the Field of Medical Care

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[2,3,4,5]UG Scholar, Department of IT, St.Martin's Engineering college, Dhulapally, Secunderabad ,Telangana, India

Abstract

These years, with artificial intelligence and machine learning becoming the hotspot of research, several applications have emerged in each of these areas. It exists not only as a kind of academic frontier but also something close to our life. In this trend, the combination of medical care and machine learning becomes more and more tight. The proposal of its main idea also greatly alleviated the existing situation of unbalanced medical distribution and resources strain. This paper summarizes some application of machine learning and auxiliary tumor treatment in the process of medical resource allocation, and puts forward some new methods of application to realize it closer to human life in the era of artificial intelligence and the explores a good situation of mutual combination of medical industry and computer industry, which is benefit both. Medical distribution and resources strain. Which are absolutely apparent due to medical resources been an important potential This introduction of ML in medical care has greatly saved medical resources and provided a new way for citizens to see a doctor and facilitate people's lives at an huge apparent resources.

Corresponding Author: Dr. G. Shivakanth

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Paper ID: ICRICEIT-22-102

Machine Learning Classifier on Chronic Kidney Disease

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[2,3,4,5] UG Scholar, Department of IT, St.Martin's Engineering college, Dhulapally, Secunderabad, Telangana, India-500100

Abstract

Technological development, including machine learning, has a huge impact on health through an effective analysis of various chronic diseases for more accurate diagnosis and successful treatment. Kidney disease is a major chronic disease associated with aging, hypertension, and diabetes, affecting people 60 and over. Its major cause is the malfunctioning of the kidney in disposing toxins from the blood. This study analyzes chronic kidney disease using machine learning techniques based on a chronic kidney disease (CKD) dataset from the UCI machine learning data warehouse. CKD is detected using the Apriori association technique for 400 instances of chronic kidney patients with 10-fold-cross-validation testing, and the results are compared across a number of classification algorithms including ZeroR, OneR, naive Bayes, J48, and IBk (k-nearest-neighbor). The dataset is preprocessed by completing and normalizing missing data. The most relevant features are selected from the dataset for improved accuracy and reduced training time. The results for selected features of the dataset indicate 99% detection accuracy for CKD based on Apriori. The identified technique is further tested using four patient data samples to predict their CKD.

Corresponding Author: Dr. G. Shivakanth

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Paper ID: ICRICEIT-22-103

House Price Prediction Using Independent Variables

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[2,3,4,5] UG Scholar, Department of IT, St.Martin's Engineering college, Dhulapally, Secunderabad, Telangana, India-500100

Abstract

This project is aimed at developing the house price prediction system. It is also possible to utilize Python machine learning modules to create a neural network that can be used to categorize words in a given text by combining them together. This system helps in finding a starting price for a property based on the geographical variables. By breaking down past market patterns and value ranges, and coming advancements future costs is predicted. This examination means to predict prices of house in the city with Decision tree regression. It will help clients to put resources into a legacy without moving towards a broker. The result of this research proved that the Decision tree regression gives an accuracy of 89%.

Corresponding Author: Alibha Patel

ISBN 978-81-948784-7-6

Paper ID: ICRICEIT-22-104

Marks Calculation Of Descriptive Examination

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Abstract

This world has seen a lot many examination portals that are deployed over several servers which are used to conduct online examination for various purposes among which some may include conducting a test for entrance examinations, or Olympiads at national and international level and while some portals are designed to conduct a test for placement purposes. But what we have seen is that mostly all the portals are designed to conduct tests that contain multiple choice questions. Here our aim is not to work on the technology that already exists, rather some technology that is very rare. Here we talk of the descriptive online examination system. Multiple choice questions are easy to deal as they have a question, a few options and a field in the same question that stores the correct option in the database. While in the case of descriptive questions it is not so. It brings in or uses the concepts of Natural Language Processing or NLP to assign marks to answers. Answers are nothing but strings and the job of the model is to do some operations on the answer string such that it can assign the correct marks to answers written by the examinee. The data is basically collected from a descriptive online examination system. Further, it is analyzed and the designed model assigns accurate marks to the answers for the question. The back-end is written in Python where the web framework used is Django, the library used for Natural Language Processing includes NLTK and for database purpose, SQLite version 3 is used, while for the front-end HTML version-5, CSS version-3, Bootstrap and JavaScript is used.

Corresponding Author: Dr. R. Nagaraju

ISBN 978-81-948784-7-6

Paper ID: ICRICEIT-22-105

Heart Disease Prediction Using Machine Learning UCI Dataset

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Abstract

Heart play's significant role in living organisms. Diagnosis and prediction of heart related diseases requires more precision, perfection and correctness because a little mistake can cause fatigue problem or death of the person, there are numerous death cases related to heart and their counting is increasing exponentially day by day. To deal with the problem there is essential need of prediction system for awareness about diseases. Machine learning is the branch of Artificial Intelligence (AI), it provides prestigious support in predicting any kind of event which take training from natural events. In this paper, we calculate accuracy of machine learning algorithms for predicting heart disease, for this algorithm are k-nearest neighbor, decision tree, linear regression and support vector machine (SVM) by using UCI repository dataset for training and testing. For implementation of Python programming Anaconda(jupytor) notebook is best tool, which have many types of libraries, header file, that make the work more accurate and precise

Corresponding Author: Dr.R.Nagaraju

ISBN 978-81-948784-7-6

Paper ID: ICRICEIT-22-106

Identification of Message Contents Using classification Models In Machine Learning

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Abstract

Nowadays, children have access to Internet on a regular basis. Just like the real world, the Internet has many unsafe locate ons where kids may be exposed to inappropriate content in the form of obscene, aggressive, erotic or rude comments. In this work, we address the problem of detecting erotic/sexual content on text documents using Natural Language Processing (NLP) techniques. Following an approach based on Machine Learning techniques, we have assessed twelve models resulting from the combination of three text encoders (Bag of Words, Term Frequency-Inverse Document Frequency and Word2vec) together with four classifiers (Support Vector Machines (SVMs), Logistic Regression, k-Nearest Neighbors and Random Forests). We evaluated these alternatives on a new created dataset extracted from public data on the Reddit Website. The best performance result was achieved by the combination of the text encoder TF-IDF and the SVM classifier with linear kernel with an accuracy of 0.97 and F-score 0.96 (precision 0.96/recall 0.95). This study demonstrates that it is possible to detect erotic content on text documents and therefore, develop filters for minors or according to user's preferences.

Corresponding Author: Dr. N. Krishnaiah.

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Paper ID: ICRICEIT-22-107

Multinomial Classification for the Vehicle Popularity Using Machine Learning

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[2,3,4,5] UG Scholar, Department of Information Technology, St Martin's Engineering College, Secunderabad.

Abstract

A car popularity prediction has been a high interest research area, as it requires noticeable effort and knowledge of the field expert. Considerable number of distinct attributes is examined for the reliable and accurate prediction. To build a model for predicting the popularity of used cars. We applied four machine learning techniques logistic regression, K-Nearest Neighbor, Support Vector Machine and Random Forest. However, the mentioned techniques were applied to work as an ensemble. The data used for the prediction was collected from the web portal petite announces. Respective performances of different algorithms were then compared to find one that best suits the available data set. The final prediction model was integrated into python application. Furthermore, the model was evaluated using test data and the accuracy obtained.

Corresponding Author: R. Prashanth Kumar

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Paper ID: ICRICEIT-22-108

Location Of Tweet Prediction Using Machine Learning Techniques

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Abstract

Location prediction of users from online social media brings considerable research these days. Automatic recognition of location related with or referenced in records has been investigated for decades. As a standout amongst the online social network organization, Twitter has pulled in an extensive number of users who send a millions of tweets on regular schedule. Because of the worldwide inclusion of its users and continuous tweets, location prediction on Twitter has increased noteworthy consideration in these days. Tweets, the short and noisy and rich natured texts bring many challenges in research area for researchers. In proposed framework, a general picture of location prediction using tweets is studied. In particular, tweet location is predicted from tweet contents. By outlining tweet content and contexts, it is fundamentally featured that how the issues rely upon these text inputs. In this work, we predict the location of user from the tweet text exploiting machine learning techniques namely naïve bayes, Support Vector Machine and Decision Tree.

Corresponding Author: A. Bhasha,

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Paper ID: ICRICEIT-22-109

Prediction of Flight Delays MSE Error Calculation Using Regression Method

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Abstract

Flight delay is a major problem in the aviation sector. During the last two decades, the growth of the aviation sector has caused air traffic congestion, which has caused flight delays. Flight delays result not only in the loss of fortune also negatively impact the environment. Flight delays also cause significant losses for airlines operating commercial flights. Therefore, they do everything possible in the prevention or avoidance of delays and cancellations of flights by taking some measures. In this paper, using machine learning models such as Logistic Regression, Decision Tree Regression, Bayesian Ridge, Random Forest Regression and Gradient Boosting Regression we predict whether the arrival of a particular flight will be delayed or not.

Corresponding Author: D. Babu Rao

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Paper ID: ICRICEIT-22-110

Machine Learning Regression For Rainfall Prediction

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[2,3,4,5]UG Scholar, Department of IT, St.Martin's Engineering College, Dhulapally, Secunderabad, Telangana, India

Abstract

Rainfall prediction is the one of the important technique to predict the climatic conditions in any country. This paper proposes a rainfall prediction model using Multiple Linear Regression (MLR) for Indian dataset. The data taken from 1901 to 2015 monthly wise. The input data is having multiple meteorological parameters and to predict the rainfall in more precise. The Mean Square Error (MSE), accuracy, correlation are the parameters used to validate the proposed model. From the results, the proposed machine learning model provides better results than the other algorithms in the literature. It is demanding responsibility of meteorological department to predict the frequency of rainfall with uncertainty. It is complicated to predict the rainfall accurately with changing climatic conditions. It is challenging to forecast the rainfall for both summer and rainy seasons.

Corresponding Author: D.Baburao

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Paper ID: ICRICEIT-22-111

Machine Learning Using Natural Language Processing

[1]Dr. G. Shivakanth, [2]K.Neelima Reddy, [3]V.HariPriya, [4]L.Kiranmayi, [5]Paladugu Vamsi Krishna

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.

Abstract

There are numbers of application of in the field of Artificial. NLP is most extensively used for on behalf of and analyzing human language computationally. It has extend its applications in a range of fields such as machine translation, email spam uncovering, information extraction, manuscript summarization, spelling improvement, Sentiment Analysis, Speech acknowledgment, Chabot, medical, and problem answering etc. Machine conversion means the automatic translation of manuscript from one language to another language without the help of humans. It is a ground of Artificial Intelligence. There are a range of challenges associated with Machine Translation such as Parts of speech tagging, morphological analyzer, arming, Word sense disambiguation and Translation. These are important tools of Natural Language processing.

Corresponding Author: Dr. G. Shivakanth

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Paper ID: ICRICEIT-22-112

Cardiovascular Disease Utilizing Machine Learning Classifiers

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Abstract

For the most part, CardioVascular Disease (CVD) refers to disorders that include narrowing or blocked veins, which can lead to a heart attack, chest pain (angina), or stroke. The condition is predicted by the machine learning classifier based on the state of the patient's side effect. The purpose of this research is to examine the presentation of Machine Learning Tree Classifiers in the prediction of Cardiovascular Disease (CVD). Random Forest, Decision Tree, Logistic Regression, Support vector machine (SVM), and K-nearest neighbours (KNN) were used to break down machine learning tree classifiers based on their precision and AUC ROC scores. The Random Forest Machine learning classifier achieved a greater precision of 85 percent, ROC AUC score of 0.8675, and execution time of 1.09 seconds in this study of cardiovascular disease prediction.

Corresponding Author: A.Veera Babu

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Paper ID: ICRICEIT-22-113

Text Identification from a Given Image

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Abstract

Incidental scene text detection is a challenging problem because of arbitrary orientation, low resolution, perspective distortion and variant aspect ratios of text in natural images. In this paper, we present an end-to-end trainable deep model, which can effectively and efficiently locate multi-oriented scene text.Ourdetectorincludesastudentnetworkandateachernetwork,and they inherit complex VGG Net and lightweight PVA Net architecture respectively. While deploying for text detection, the teacher network is used to guide the training process of student via knowledge distilling so as to maintain the tradeoff between accuracy and efficiency. We have evaluated the proposed detector on three popular benchmarks, anditachievesF-measuresof83.7%,57.27%and 90% on ICDAR2015 Incidental Scene Text, COCO-Text and ICDAR2013, respectively, which outperforms the most state-of-the-art methods.

Corresponding Author: Dr. N.Krisnaiah

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Paper ID: ICRICEIT-22-114

Fake Statements Made By Public Figures By Means Of Artificial Intelligent Pre-Trained Model

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Abstract

In this project shows an approach for detecting fake statements made by public figures by means of artificial intelligence. The progress in modern informational technologies brings us to the era where information is as accessible as ever. The news information that we get is not always true. Paradoxically, the Internet makes it harder to fact-check the available information, because there are too many sources that often even contradict each other. The rise of deep learning and other artificial intelligence techniques showed us that they can be very effective in solving complex, sometimes even non-formal classification tasks. We aim to perform binary classification of various news articles available online with the help of concepts pertaining to Artificial Intelligence, Natural Language Processing and Machine Learning. We aim to provide the user with the ability to classify the news as fake or real

Corresponding Author: Dr. R.Nagaraju

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Paper ID: ICRICEIT-22-116

Positive Negative and Neutral Identification of Messages

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Abstract

Sentiment analysis is a classification problem where the main focus is to predict the polarity of words and then classify them into positive or negative sentiment. Classifiers used are of mainly two types, namely lexicon-based and machine learning based. The former include Senti Word Net and Word Sense Disambiguation while the latter include Multinomial Naive Bayes (MNB), Logistic Regression (LR), Support Vector Machine (SVM) and RNN Classifier. In this paper, existing datasets have been used, the first one from "Sentiment140" from Stanford University, consisting of 1.6 million tweets and the other one originally came from "Crowd flower's Data for everyone library", consisting of 13870 entries, and both datasets are already categorized as per the sentiments expressed in them. Text blob, Sentiwordnet, MNB, LR, SVM and RNN Classifier are applied on the above dataset and a comparison is drawn between the results obtained from above mentioned sentiment classifiers, classifying tweets according to the sentiment expressed in them, i.e. positive or negative. Also, along with the machine learning approaches, an ensemble form of MNB, LR and SVM has been performed on the datasets and compared with the above results. Further the above trained models can be used for sentiment prediction of a new data.

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Paper ID: ICRICEIT-22-117

Human Activity Recognition Using Deep Learning

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Abstract

In this paper shows an approach for Object Detection and Tracking System (ODTS) in combination with a well-known deep Learning network, Faster Regional Convolution Neural Network (Faster R-CNN), for Object Detection and Conventional Object Tracking algorithm will be introduced and applied for automatic detection and monitoring of unexpected events on CCTVs in tunnels, which are likely to (1) Wrong-Way Driving (WWD), (2) Stop, (3) Person out of vehicle in tunnel (4) Fire. ODTS accepts a video frame in time as an input to obtain Bounding Box (BBox) results by Object Detection and compares the BBoxs of the current and previous video frames to assign a unique ID number to each moving and detected object. This system makes it possible to track a moving object in time, which is not usual to be achieved in conventional object detection frameworks. A deep learning model in ODTS was trained with a dataset of event images in tunnels to Average Precision (AP) values of 0.8479, 0.7161 and 0.9085 for target objects.

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Paper ID: ICRICEIT-22-118

Machine Learning Techniques for Liver Disease Classification

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Abstract

Suffering from liver disease has been rapidly increasing due to excessive drink of alcohol, inhale polluted gas, drugs, contamination food and packing food pickle, so the medical expert system will help a doctor to automatic prediction. With the repeated development in machine learning technology, early prediction of liver disease is possible so that people can easily diagnosis the deadly disease in the early stage. This will give more useful in the Health care department and also a medical expert system can be used in are mote area. The liver plays a very important role in life which supports the removal of toxins from the body. So early prediction is very important to diagnosis the disease and recovers. Different types of machine learning, Supervised, Unsupervised and Semi- Supervised, Reinforcement Learning for diagnosis of liver disease such as SVM, KNN, K-Mean clustering, neural network, Decision tree etc and give difference accuracy, precision, sensitivity. The motive of this project is to give a survey and comparative analysis of the entire machine learning techniques for diagnosis and prediction of liver disease in the medical area, which has already been used for the prediction of liver disease by various authors and the analysis are based on accuracy.

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Converging Blockchain and Machine Learning for Healthcare

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Abstract

The power of machine learning in understanding the patterns in data, analyzing and making decisions, has shown its importance in various sectors. Machine Learning requires reasonable amount of data to make accurate decisions. Data sharing and reliability of data is very crucial in machine learning in order to improve its accuracy. The decentralized database in Blockchain Technology emphasizes on data sharing. The consensus in Blockchain technology makes sure that data is legitimate and secured. The convergence of these two technologies can give highly accurate results in terms of machine learning with the security and reliability of Blockchain Technology. This paper gives an overview of how combining these two technologies can help in healthcare sectors.

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Artificial Intelligence using favorable Similarity Measure to Ensure in Text Classification

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Abstract

The contribution 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 contribution to the similarity. The proposed measure is extended to gauge the similarity between two sets of documents. The effectiveness of our measure is evaluated on several real-world data sets for text classification and clustering problems. The results show that the performance obtained by the proposed measure is better than that achieved by other measures.

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Paper ID: ICRICEIT-22-121

Internet of Things: A Growing Trend In India's Agriculture And Linking Formers To Modern Technology

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Abstract

Agriculture is the largest livelihood provided in India where approximately 130 to 140 million people are farmers, 70 % of the national workforce directly or indirectly dependent on Agriculture only. The agricultural field performs a major role in ensuring national food services. To improve the conditions of farmers by providing farmers' friendly infrastructure of E-agriculture. The IoT platform is required because our farmers facing a struggle with pest control unpredictable weather, crops & soil management, understanding the advanced agricultural techniques, unavailability of real-time market price information. Now a day, through smart phones, special applications are launched; these applications compile, curate, validate and disseminate whole information to farmers. Newest Trends in Indian Agriculture is using "Internet of Things" technology to make smarter decisions, reduce costs, and boost production of crops through GPS – based application development for web and mobile platforms to keep track of farm feeds and check soil moisture levels, wearable device integration to connect with the farmer's community and share information among them to updates day-to-day activities. Automation of farm equipment through online marketing, data warehousing, management, cloud-based services for weather, maps, visual aids to comprehend data for a faster decision-making system. Space technology helps to urge fast and unbiased information about the crop situation in India. It provides digital data, which is amenable to varied analyses, which require information on crop type, crop area estimates, crop condition, crop damages, crop growth, etc. Keywords - E-agriculture, space technology, IoT, GPS.

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Paper ID: ICRICEIT-22-122

Analyses of A Few Data Mining Techniques For Classification

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Abstract

Data mining is also described as the act of examining a quantity of data (typically a huge amount) to identify a logical link that summarizes the data in a new form that is intelligible and beneficial to the owner of the data. This study explores the many kinds of categorization algorithms in Data Mining, their applications and systematically explains the strengths and limits of each type. The limitations revealed in each algorithm indicate how tasks cannot be accomplished successfully when just one kind of algorithm is utilized. For this reason, it is the belief of the writer that additional study has to be carried out to examine the possibilities of integrating many of these methods to tackle machine learning challenges. Keywords: classification, clustering, machine learning

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Paper ID: ICRICEIT-22-123

Review of Data Integrity in Cloud Storage

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Abstract

Cloud computing has been the dominant service provider in recent years. Applications and critical databases may now be relocated to huge data Centres thanks to the new technology. Data saved in the cloud is not guaranteed to be safe, and the contents may be changed by anybody who is not authorized to do so. There are a variety of ways to address security concerns on a server that isn't trusted. Cloud customers are increasingly concerned about the security of their personal data while it is stored on such servers. There are a variety of methods and procedures that may be used by users to ensure that their data is accurate in the most efficient manner feasible. For this comparison analysis, researchers decided to do deeper investigation into cloud data integrity.

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Paper ID: ICRICEIT-22-124

A Clustering Algorithm Study Based on Big Data

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Abstract

With the most recent developments in emerging technologies, IoT stands dead set be the Cutting-Edge technology solving many security related problems. Here may be a Home security solution supported IoT, during this system we'll have a wireless module which connects to the net and communicates with the user through internet from anywhere withinthe world. User can lock his Home's door by employing a portable with an app installed in it. The most objective of this paper is to embed a locking system within the door with locking positions each individually controlled by the user using portable system. An extra feature which provides better security option is, user can use this technique in two modes. One is connecting to the net and also the other one is Hotspot mode, where user can hook up with local hotspot created by the system and monitor the house in and around a few range in meter.

Keywords: RFID, UWB, Solenoid lock, SSID

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Issue and Solution Of Crowd Sensing Using Smart Contract

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Abstract

The introduction of Blockchain and smart contracts is empowering many technologies and systems to automate commerce and facilitate the exchange, tracking and the stipulation of goods, data and services in a consistent and auditable way. A crowd sensing system is one among the system which is getting more attention in the past few years. In crowd sensing systems consumer devices such as mobile phones and Internet of Things devices are used to organize wide scale sensor networks. We classify a few of the most important security and privacy topic connected with the development of crowd sensing systems based on smart contracts and Blockchain. We also explore achievable solutions that can address most important security concerns with these systems.

Keywords: - Crowd sensing, Blockchain

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Paper ID: ICRICEIT-22-127

Digital Currency In Block Chain Technology Using IOT

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Abstract

A block chain is essentially a distributed database of records or public ledger of all transactions or digital events that have been executed and shared among participating parties. Each transaction in the public ledger is verified by consensus of a majority of the participants in the system. And, once entered, information can never be erased. The block chain contains a certain and verifiable record of every single transaction ever made. Bit coin, the decentralized peer topeer digital currency, is the most popular example that uses block chain technology. The digital currency bit coin itself is highly controversial but the underlying block chain technology has worked flawlessly and found wide range of applications in both financial and nonfinancial world. The main hypothesis is that the block chain establishes a system of creating a distributed consensus in the digital online world. This allows participating entities to know for certain that a digital event happened by creating an irrefutable record in a public ledger. It opens the door for developing a democratic open and scalable digital economy from a centralized one. There are tremendous opportunities in this disruptive technology and revolution in this space has just begun.

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Integrated Safety And Cyber Security analysis For Buildingg Sustainable Cyber physical System At Nuclear Power Plants.

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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. Further more, the recent trend of attacks to nuclear installations may take place blended in nature that is cyber and physical attack sharpening alongside. Consequently, these system designers encounter difficulties. Therefore, integrated safety and cyber security analysis is indispensible 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 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-Safe Sec methodology provides a comprehensive analysis of safety and cyber security through identifying digital hazards. Keywords: Cyber security; the internet; digital illegal intimidation; Information security

Corresponding Author: A BHASHA

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Fog Computing Based Applications

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Abstract

Despite the broad utilization of cloud computing, some applications and services still cannot benefit from this popular computing paradigm due to inherent problems of cloud computing such as unacceptable latency, lack of mobility support and location-awareness. As a result, fog computing, has emerged as a promising infrastructure to provide elastic resources at the edge of network. In this paper, we have discussed current definitions of fog computing and similar concepts, and proposed a more comprehensive definition. We also analyzed the goals and challenges in fog computing platform, and presented platform de- sign with several exemplar applications. We finally implemented and evaluated a prototype fog computing platform.

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Multi Cloud Computing Environment to Improve the Framework and Security Issues

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Abstract

A plan for an Intercloud economy must be architected with an in fact sound establishment and topology. As a component of the general Intercloud Topology, this paper expands on the innovation establishment rising for the Intercloud and particularly digs into points of interest of Intercloud security contemplations for example, Trust Model, Identity and Access Administration, administration contemplations et cetera. Magic words segment; Intercloud, Cloud Registering, Cloud Computing Security, Grid Security.

Keywords: Intercloud, Cloud Registering, Cloud Computing Security, Grid Security.

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A Study on Routing Protocols in Adhoc Network for Daily Activities of Elderly Living.

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Abstract

The rate of elderly people and patients is increasing day by day and they are suffering from various diseases and have become paralyzed due to delayed response to their critical health condition. To detect their movement and to monitor their physical condition, various routing protocols are proposed in the wireless sensor body network (WSBN). In this paper, we have proposed a method that uses an algorithm based on Ad hoc routing protocol to optimize the data transfer from source to destination in a wireless network route. This paper contains our experimental analysis of Dynamic Source Routing (DSR) protocol that reflects on its performance in a wireless sensor network. Simulations were done to determine the parameters, end to end delay; throughput and packet delivery ratio pertaining to DSR routing protocol which has been used to compare with two other established, proactive and reactive routing protocols namely AODV and DSDV protocols. The comparative analysis shows that the DSR routing protocol is most efficient with respect to AODV and DSDV routing protocols when detection of activities of daily living in WSBN is concerned

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Detecting and Exploiting Symmetries in Sequential Pattern in Data Mining.

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Abstract

In this paper, we introduce a new framework for discovering and using symmetries in sequential pattern mining tasks. Pattern mining in this we are going to extracting regularities the output of huge size in pattern mining difficult to retrieve useful information. Symmetries are permutations between items that leave invariant the sequential database. Symmetries present several potential benefits. Symmetries are extracting regularities of data. in this symmetries for reducing the of the output. They can be seen as a new kind of structural patterns expressing regularities and similarities between items. As symmetries induce a partition of the sequential patterns into equivalent classes, exploiting them would allow to improve the pattern enumeration process, while reducing the size of the output. To this end, we first address the problem of symmetry discovery from database of sequences. Then, we first show how Apriority – like algorithms can be enhanced by dynamic integration of the detected symmetries. Secondly, we provide a second symmetry breaking approach allowing eliminating symmetries in a preprocessing step by reformulating the sequential database of transactions. Our experiments clearly show that several sequential pattern mining datasets contain such symmetry based regularities. We also experimentally demonstrate that using such symmetries would results insignificant reduction of the search space on some datasets.

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Abstract Artificial Intelligence (AI) could be crucial in developing and upgrading health care systems

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Abstract

Determining appropriate approaches to reach solutions for the COVID-19 related problems have received a great deal of attention. However, another huge problem that researchers and decision-makers have to deal with is the ever-increasing volume of the date, known as big data, that challenges them in the process of fighting against the virus. This justifies how and to what extent Artificial Intelligence (AI) could be crucial in developing and upgrading health care systems on a global scale. AI has been recently attracted increasing research efforts towards solving the complex issues in a number of fields, including engineering, medicine, economy, and psychology. Hence, a critical situation like this necessitates mobilization and saving medical, logistic and human resources and AI can not only facilitate that but can save time in a period when even one hour of the time save could end in saving lives in all locations where Coronavirus is claiming lives.

Corresponding Author: S.Veeresh Kumar

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Paper ID: ICRICEIT-22-134

Research and Analyzing of Apriority Algorithm Based on Frequent Mining Item-Sets

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Abstract

In the background of the information age, the importance of data resources can be imagined, and the importance of the use of data resources means— data mining has also emerged. In the current situation, all industries are in a relatively equal stage, should make good use of data resources, use Apriority algorithm to mining association rules, Evaluate marketing strategies, promoting sales growth and slow down the loss of national GDP. Countries can also use data mining to make estimation of future data and support decisions. Briefly describe the basic concepts of data mining and association rules. Only with a basic understanding of data mining and association rules can we better understand the Apriori algorithm, why it is one of the most classic and influential algorithms. Understanding its essence and function, and suggesting suggestions for improvement by analyzing the ideas of the Apriori algorithm, understanding its process, advantages and disadvantages, and through the data collected from a supermarket in Bozhou City, Anhui Province, China; and understanding the application of the algorithm in the field of e-commerce and universities, and the effect it will achieve.

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Image analysis techniques and risk factor for Machine Learning

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Abstract

Risk assessment has a primary role in safety-critical industries. However, it faces a series of overall challenges, partially related to technology advancements and increasing needs. There is currently a call for continuous risk assessment, improvement in learning past lessons and definition of techniques to process relevant data, which are to be coupled with adequate capability to deal with unexpected events and provide the right support to enable risk management. Through this work, we suggest a risk assessment approach based on machine learning. In particular, a deep neural network (DNN) model is developed and tested for a drive-off scenario involving an Oil & Gas drilling rig. Results show reasonable accuracy for DNN predictions and general suitability to (partially) overcome risk assessment challenges.

Keywords: DNN, Oil, Gas

Corresponding Author: R. Anushanajlai

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Paper ID: ICRICEIT-22-136

Mammographic image analysis techniques and risk factor for breast cancer detection – A review

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Abstract

Breast cancer is one the utmost frequent category of cancer in women over the age of 35. Timely detection and handling of breast cancer has been demonstrated in studies to dramatically boost the probabilities of existence. They likewise discovered that identifying tiny lesions timely progresses prognosis and reduce mortality significantly. In this scenario, mammography is the furthermost operational screening method. However, because of tiny changes in thicknesses of dissimilar tissues inside the picture, mammography interpretation is difficult. This is particularly true for breasts that are thick. This paper has a review of mammographic image analysis for the automatic premature diagnosis of breast cancer. This research could deliver adiologists an improved knowledge of preconceptions then, uncertainty caught early enough, a enhanced prognosis, resulting in a noteworthy reduction in transience.

Keywords: mammography, micro calcification, breast cancer early detection, malignancy, breast.

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CNN based Disease Identification and Prediction of Tomato Plant Leaf using Tensor flow

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Abstract

India is one of the developing countries in the world, and its economy depends on the agriculture crops. The crop diseases are a major threat to food security and identifying the crop disease is still challenging tasks. Several conventional classification algorithms such as Artificial Neural Networks (ANN), Support Vector Machine (SVM), k-nearest neighors (k- NN) and Random Forest etc,. However, such methods are based on a hand-crafted feature extraction process, and the accuracy has saturate. So in order to improve the accuracy, we have to introduce the proposed convolution neural networks (CNN) for classifying the Tomato plant leaf disease. The architecture consist of five convolution layers of 64 filters with kernel size of 3x3, pooling size of 2x2 and fully connected layer 2046. In the experiments, 3300 Tomato crop leaf images has been collected from Village Net dataset(Healthy leaf, late blight and yellow virus) for the performance assessment. The experimental results show the proposed model achieves an 98.18% accuracy for the crop disease classification.

Keywords: Leaf Disease, Convolutional Neural Network, disease prediction and traditional model.

Corresponding Author: P.Alexander

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Sentiment analysis on Social network data and its marketing Strategies: A review

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Abstract

Any social media plan should include the creation of sticky content. Marketers produce viral content in the expectation that it will go viral rapidly. Customers should be encouraged to use social media marketing to create and distribute their own content, such as product reviews or comments. Influencer marketing on social media is very popular and effective. The main issue is that Influencer Marketing efforts are difficult to track and might have catastrophic ramifications. Sentiment Analysis may be used to assess Influencer Marketing efforts and assist brands in making educated decisions. The goal of the study is to determine how effective an influence is at creating or boosting intangible assets, as well as to provide practical data for brands looking to hire the ideal influencer for their products. Through sentiment analysis, this study identifies the ideal conditions for influencer marketing. The research also outlines the opportunities and challenges it faces along the process. The nature of the research study is conceptual. The researcher analyzed and drew conclusions using secondary data from reliable secondary sources and conceptual demonstration. The next consistent promoting field is social media. Currently, Face book dominates the advanced advertising area, closely followed by Twitter. Despite the evident benefits that these platforms provide, sites, YouTube, and MySpace are less popular. To investigate the effects of various internet promotional efforts on brand awareness. The purpose of this research is to see how Social Media Sentimental Analysis affects business growth. To investigate the audience's reaction to the brand in order to develop a fresh marketing strategy. To investigate the impact of a social media campaign on the target audience. With knowledge of the public's opinion toward a product or service, one can decide whether or not to buy the product or service. By processing and analyzing public sentiment received from internet reviews and social media, the polarity of the sentiment can be determined.

Corresponding Author: Priyanka Dash A

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Paper ID: ICRICEIT-22-140

A Similarity Metric for Retrieval of Compressed Data Objects

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Abstract

Abstract- Metric-space similarity search has been proven suitable for searching large collections of complex objects such as images. A number of distributed index data structures and respective parallel query processing algorithms have been proposed for clusters of distributed memory processors. Outsourcing based on data engineering is becoming increasingly attractive, low storage costs as well as easy data access. Authorized scientists may search for similar patterns in collected time series. The data is to be revealed only to trusted users, not to the service provider or anyone else. Users query the server for the most similar data objects to a query example. Outsourcing offers the data owner scalability and a low initial investment. The need for privacy may be due to the data being sensitive (e.g., in medicine), valuable (e.g., in astronomy), or otherwise confidential. Given this setting, the paper presents techniques that transform the data prior to supplying it to the service provider for similarity queries on the transformed data. The statistics are employed for estimating an adequate query radius for k-nearest neighbor queries, and transform the query to a range query. This is especially useful for range queries that lead to result sets of high cardinality and incur a high processing cost, while the complete result set becomes overwhelming for the user.

Corresponding Author: M. Hari Kumar

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Paper ID: ICRICEIT-22-141

A Deep and Scalable unconquered Machine Learning System for Cyber-Attack Noticing in Large-Scale Smart Grids

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Abstract

Smart grid technology increases reliability, security, and efficiency of the electrical grids. However, its strong dependencies on digital communication technology bring up new vulnerabilities that need to be considered for efficient and reliable power distribution. In this paper, an unsupervised anomaly detection based on statistical correlation between measurements is proposed. The goal is to design a scalable anomaly detection engine suitable for large- scale smart grids, which can differentiate an actual fault disturbance and an intelligent cyber-attack. The proposed method applies feature extraction utilizing symbolic dynamic filtering (SDF) to reduce computational burden while discovering causal interactions, smart grid, statistical property, machine learning, unsupervised learning.

Corresponding Author: Angidi Veerababu

ISBN 978-81-948784-7-6

Paper ID: ICRICEIT-22-143

The Big Data Analysis for Well-Being Resolution with Identify and Manage High-Risk and High-Cost Patients.

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Abstract

The main objective of this research proposal is to develop the basic structure for well-being resolution with multi authorities. To develop ACTO data (Actor Data Analysis) is an actor based software library for development of distributed-data mining applications. It provides multi authorities of frame work with a set of predefined and configurable authorities for performing the tasks of data mining applications. It can manage different user applications with more quality and we should plan to maintain EHR (Electronic Health Record) database for generated and storing healthcare process of enormous data with use of Data Science applications. It can be exploited to improve healthcare for well-being, we can envision the provision of an infrastructure around this another database called Health-Bank (The Swedish health record research bank). It will functioning both as for development data science applications and as data exploration tools, these will ultimately increase the efficiency and effectiveness of healthcare for well-being resolution. The US health care system is rapidly adopting electronic health records, which will dramatically increase the quantity of clinical data that are available electronically. Simultaneously, rapid progress has been made in clinical analytics-techniques for analyzing large quantities of data and cleaning new insights from that analysis-which is part of what is known as big data. As a result, there are unprecedented opportunities to use big data to reduce the costs of health care in the United States. We present six use cases-that is, key examples-where some of the clearest opportunities exist to reduce costs through the use of big data: high-cost patients, readmissions, triage, de-compensation (when a patient's condition worsens), adverse events, and treatment optimization for diseases affecting multiple organ systems.

Corresponding Author: Battula Gopi Krishna

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Paper ID: ICRICEIT-22-144

Data Mining on PPDM for Developing Efficient Algorithms

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Abstract

The collection and analysis of data are continuously growing due to the pervasiveness of computing devices. The analysis of such information is fostering businesses and contributing beneficially to the society in many different fields. However, this storage and flow of possibly sensitive data poses serious privacy concerns. Methods that allow the knowledge extraction from data, while preserving privacy, are known as privacy-preserving data mining (PPDM) techniques. This paper surveys the most relevant PPDM techniques from the literature and the metrics used to evaluate such techniques and presents typical applications of PPDM methods in relevant fields. Furthermore, the current challenges and open issues in PPDM are discussed.

Keywords: privacy, data mining, privacy-preserving data mining, metrics, knowledge extraction.

Corresponding Author: Dr.B. Laxmi Kantha

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Paper ID: ICRICEIT-22-146

Machine Learning-Based Student's Native Place recognition for Real-Time operating system

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Abstract

Mindset reading of a student towards technology is a challenging task. The student's demographic features prediction has a significant aspect for the learning activities in educational insti-tutions. The current studies predicted the student's native place based on technological awareness hav- ing various features such as development, availability, usability, educational benefits, etc. However,these studies have not explored the identification of sentiment identification about the technology through ML,optimization,etc.Motivated from these facts,in this paper, we propose a machine learning (ML) model with optimizing techniques to tune the hyper-parameters. In the proposed model, a primary dataset gathered from Indian and Hungarian universities, which analyzed with a Multi-Layer-Perceptron (MLP) with three popular optimization algorithms, such as Adaptive Moment Estimation (Adam), Stochastic Gradient Descent (SGD), Limited-memory Broyden-Fletcher-Goldfarb-Shanno (LBFGS). The optimized MLP has compared with the Support Vector Machine (SVM). Besides, numerous testing methods and to select the most promi- nent features, Principal Component Analysis (PCA) trained both models. Association of the Adam optimizer with the ReLu activation function in the MLP proved significant play in prediction with regularization. The PCA components covering most of the variance improved the optimized MLP accuracy with 2.3% and boosted the accuracy of the SVM with 2.9%.. The Statistical t-test supported the equal predictive strength of both models and proved the significant enhancement in the SVM performance using the PCA components. Further, a considerable reduction is also achieved in the prediction error and prediction time to support the institute's web-based real-time system. Based on deep experiments, we recommend the optimistic native identification models for the higher educational institutions to analyze the attitude and technical awareness among students based on their native place.

Keywords: Adam, native place, PCA, optimizer, real-time prediction SGD.

Corresponding Author: Angidi Veerababu

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Paper ID: ICRICEIT-22-147

CLOUD COMPUTING SECURITY

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Abstract

Cloud computing is a complete internet dependent technology where client data is stored and maintain in the data center of a cloud provider. Cloud computing is architecture for providing computing service via the internet on demand and Pay- Per-Use access to a pool of shared resources namely networks, storage, servers, services and applications, without physically acquiring them. So it saves managing cost and time for organizations. The security for Cloud Computing is emerging area for study and this paper provide security topic in terms of cloud computing based on analysis of Cloud Security treat sand Technical Components of Cloud Computing.

Keywords: Cloud, Services, Cloud service user, SAAS, PAAS, IAAS, Public cloud, Private cloud, Hybrid Cloud, Security Issues, License Risk.

Corresponding Author: Guguloth Lachiram.

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Paper ID: ICRICEIT-22-148

Depth-Aware Salient Object Detection and Segmentation via Quick block of jQuery and Bootstrap Learning

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Abstract

Smart grid technology increases reliability, security, and efficiency of the electrical grids. However, its strong dependencies on digital communication technology bring up new vulnerabilities that need to be considered for efficient and reliable power distribution. In this paper, an unsupervised anomaly detection based on statistical correlation between measurements is proposed. The goal is to design a scalable anomaly detection engine suitable for large-scale smart grids, which can differentiate an actual fault from a disturbance and an intelligent cyber-attack. The proposed method applies feature extraction utilizing symbolic dynamic filtering (SDF) to reduce computational burden while discovering causal interactions between the subsystems. The simulation results on IEEE 39, 118, and 2848 bus systems verify the performance of the proposed method under different operation conditions. The results show an accuracy of 99%, true positive rate of 98%, and false positive rate of less than 2%

Keywords: Anomaly, Bootstrap, smart grid, statistical property, machine learning, unsupervised learning.

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Corresponding Author: Angidi Veerababu

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Paper ID: ICRICEIT-22-150

Comparing the Accuracy of Different Machine Learning Algorithm for the Prediction of Cardiovascular Diseases

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Abstract

Indecent times, Heart Disease prediction is one of the most complicated task in medical field. In the modern era, approximately one person dies per minute due to heart disease. Data science plays a crucial role in processing huge amount of data in the field of health care. As heart disease prediction is a complex task, there is a need to automate the prediction process to avoid risks associated with it and alert the patient well in advance. The proposed work predicts the chances of Heart Disease and classifies patient's risk level by implementing different data mining techniques such as SVM, Decision Tree, Logistic Regression and KNN. Thus, this paper presents a comparative study by analyzing the performance of different Machine learning algorithms.

Keywords: SVM, KNN, TREES.

Corresponding Author: K.Radha.

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Paper ID: ICRICEIT-22-151

Retinal Blood Vessel Segmentation Using ROI Detection and PCA Classification

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[3]. Y.S.J.V.D.B Devika Rani, Assistant Professor, Dept of CSE, B.V.C College of Engineering, Palacharla.

Abstract

Retinal blood vessel segmentation is an advanced technique being used for the detection of several eye diseases. This project proposes a strategy for the identification of diseases like diabetic retinopathy, glaucoma, mascular degeneration etc., through the discovery of exudates. Exudates is the lipoprotein that gets leaked out of the damaged blood vessels of a human eye. These exudates, damaged vessels are extremely difficult to be identified by visual inspection. An efficient image analysis program can be used to detect their presence effectively. In this project we have proposed one such method where the disease can be identified for its presence using the fundus image of an eye. The image is then preprocessed and it helps ophthalmologists in the detection of diabetic retinopathy disease using region of interest-based segmentation and a principal component analysis algorithm being implemented for the classification of disease.

Keywords: Diabetic retinopathy, Exudates, Fundus, Glaucoma, Mascular degeneration, Ophthalmologists.

Corresponding Author: M.V.R Narasimharao

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Paper ID: ICRICEIT-22-152

Abstraction Of Noises In Internet Of Things Based Imaging For Optimized Features Acknowledgment By Machine Learning Techniques

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[5]Professor, Department of IT, St.Martin's Engineering College, Dhulapally, Secunderabad.

Abstract

Given the constant development in the discipline of imaging sensor, a legion of rest of the novel problems has occurred. The chief issue remains how to discover focus region more precisely for multi-focus face detection. Several studies have been proliferated in face discernment, spotting, and protection acknowledgment; the key problem remains in this is considering those images into contemplation that had "disparate dimensions" and "disparate aspect ratio" in a singular frame avoiding the progression to attain or surpass human-level accuracy in human facial aspect like noise in face pictures, defying lighting conditions and posture ratio.

Keywords—IoT, face recognition, denoising.

Corresponding Author: A. Shalini

ISBN 978-81-948784-7-6

Paper ID: ICRICEIT-22-153

Competent Data Access Manage of the need For Multi Authority analysis for Cloud Space

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Abstract

Distributed computing is rising colossally because of its points of interest and the adaptable stockpiling administrations given by it. Because of this the quantity of clients has come to at the top. Clearly the clients will be sharing the touchy information through the cloud. Also, the client can't trust the untrusted cloud server.. The approved clients who have qualified traits given by different specialists can get to the information. However, it Couldn't control the assaults which can happen by the approved client who are not having qualified characteristics. In this work we propose another calculation Improved Security Data Access Control which overcomes the issue exists in the current work. And furthermore incorporate the effective characteristic renouncement technique for multi specialist distributed storage. Also, despite the fact that distributed computing is anything but another method for working together, innovation pioneers are at last grasping and tackling its potential by starting to move non-business basic applications to the cloud. This pattern has gotten fundamentally over the most recent five years, and now, like never before, the cloud is picking up energy. At tech gatherings, in client gatherings and in meeting room conversations, distributed storage and process is never again a discussion for tomorrow. Moving assets to the cloud can make noteworthy permeability holes over your implementation of digital transformation.

Keywords: Access control, multi-authority, efficient CP-ABE, cloud storage space.

Corresponding Author: Raviprakash paruchuri

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Paper ID: ICRICEIT-22-154

Enhancement Retinopathy Detection Using Machine Learning

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Abstract

Diabetic retinopathy is a disease caused by uncontrolled chronic diabetes and it can cause complete blindness if not timely treated. Therefore, early medical diagnosis of diabetic retinopathy and its medical cure is essential to prevent the severe side effects of diabetic retinopathy. Manual detection of diabetic retinopathy by ophthalmologist takes plenty of time and patients need to suffer a lot at this time. An automated system can help detect diabetic retinopathy quickly and we can easily follow-up treatment to avoid further effects to the eye. This study proposes a machine learning method for extracting three features like exudates, hemorrhages', and micro aneurysms and classification using hybrid classifier which is a combination of support vector machine, k nearest neighbor, random forest, logistic regression, multilayer perception network. From the results of the experiments, the highest accuracy values 82%. Hybrid approach produced a precision score of 0.8119, Recall score of 0.8116 and f-measure score of 0.8028.

Keywords-Diabetic Retinopathy, KNN, SVM, Random Forest, Retinal Fondues Images

Corresponding Author: Narasimha Raju CH.V.V

ISBN 978-81-948784-7-6

Paper ID: ICRICEIT-22-155

Enhacement Confined Steganography And Cryptography Schemes

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Abstract

The safety of complex statistics can be guaranteed by the use of Steganography and cryptography. The technique Steganography regards to the use of covering a message (without traceability) in a way that will have no significance for all characters other than the assumed recipient. Also, the technique cryptography is referred to as the art of improving text without formatting (message) to an unreadable design. Thus, cryptography hides the secret information's lifestyle, while cryptography alters the structure of the data. Both Steganography and cryptography methods are strong and robust. In this paper, the primary goal is to study the different techniques for mixing Furthermore, it also explained some differences between Steganography and cryptography techniques.

Keywords: Security, Steganography, cryptography, hiding information

Corresponding Author: D Shivarama Krishna

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Paper ID: ICRICEIT-22-157

Keyword Search-Based Clustering For Research Articles.

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Abstract

The number of publications published in diverse fields of research is increasing at an accelerating rate. Searching the research repository for a certain paper is regarded as a huge and time-consuming task. The ability of researchers to quickly find relevant papers is greatly aided by the classification of research publications according to their various fields. Because of this, keyword searching has been employed to find relevant articles, documents and even relational databases. The repository must recognise keywords and add them to the appropriate domains when new domains of documents are added. TF-IDF has been presented as a numerical statistic for determining a word's relevance to a document corpus. Based on the relevance metric TF-IDF, three clustering techniques have been used: Hierarchical, K-Means and Fuzzy C-Means. Silhouette Cluster Validation has been used to verify the robustness of Fuzzy C-Means clustering. A comparison of Fuzzy C-Means clustering vs K-Means and Hierarchical clustering has shown that Fuzzy C-Means clustering exhibits superior accuracy.

Keywords*:* Classification, Fuzzy C-Means, Hierarchical, K-Means, TF-IDF, Silhouette Cluster Validation

Corresponding Author: Yasmeen Sulthana

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Paper ID: ICRICEIT-22-160

Measurement of the Knee Joint Space Width from X-Ray images

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Abstract

The knee is a weight-bearing synovial pivot joint including two condylar joints (between the femoral and tibial condyles). Arthritis is a knee joint disorder, which causes knee joint space narrowing. Measuring the cartilage thickness using the distance between the distal femur and the proximal tibia is the way for assessing the degenerative conditions of knee cartilage. It is also the method of value evaluation in disease-modifying therapies for OA. Quantitative methods are required to objectively measure structural changes in the knee due to osteoarthritis (OA) progression on radiographs. This paper dealt with the methodology to compute Knee Joint Space. The segmentation of the image and morphological operation is used to get the edge of cartilage by covering the border of cartilage. In this system, the thickness of the cartilage is considered for analysis. Cartilage thickness is greater than 2.00 mm is considered normal, lesser size of that measurement indicates Osteoarthritis.

Keywords: Osteoarthritis, Joint Space Width, Morphological Operation

Corresponding Author: S. Suganthi Devi

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Paper ID: ICRICEIT-22-161

Improved Kangaroo Method to speedup Pollard's rho

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Abstract

The cryptosystems which require small key size to implement a public key cryptosystem, and which are more efficient and secure are Elliptic curve cryptosystems. Many public key schemes such as Diffie-Hellman and El Gamal schemes solve the Elliptic Curve Discrete Logarithm Problem (ECDLP). The security of an elliptic curve cryptosystem depends on the difficulty of solving the Elliptic Curve Discrete Logarithm Problem (ECDLP). The major attention of any public key systems is the problem to solve ECDLP. Best way to solve ECDLP is to have an exponential time complexity of within the size of the underlying field.ECDLP is based on the popular cryptosystem because it offers superior security with a much smaller key size than the number-theoretic public key schemes such as the RSA cryptosystem. ECDLP-based cryptosystems are widely used, and ongoing efforts are being made to monitor the effectiveness of modern or existing attacks on ECDLP in large areas. This study shows a variant of Pollard's rho implementation using kangaroo method.

Keywords: Elliptic Curves, ECDLP, Pollard's rho, Floyd, kangaroo method.

Corresponding Author: Dr. Nagaratna

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Paper ID: ICRICEIT-22-162

Antifungal Properties of a New Series of Terpolymer Resins Derived from 2,4-dihydroxy butyrophenone, Formaldehyde/Furfural and 4-Oxoacids

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Abstract

Antifungal properties of a new series of terpolymer resins, prepared by the polycondensation reaction of 2,4- dihydroxybutyrophonone(DHBP), formaldehyde/furfural and 4-oxoacids using acid catalyst, was studied by employing two pathogenic fungi namely Aspergillus niger and Candida albicans adopting spore germination technique. All the newly prepared resins were characterized by spectral data, physicochemical and thermal analyses. The copolymer resins (DHBP –formaldehyde and DHBP -furfural) were devoid of antifungal activity, while all the terpolymer resins were toxic at one or other concentrations. Within the terpolymer resins, furfural based resins were highly toxic against both the fungi and caused total germination inhibition at 640 ppm concentration. These terpolymer resins were equipotent with that of standard Clotrimazole. Both the pathogens were equally sensitive to the terpolymer resins.

Keywords: Terpolymer resins; Polycondensation; 4-oxoacids; Spectral analysis; Antifungal activity

Corresponding Author: Pendam Prashanth Babu

ISBN 978-81-948784-7-6

ABOUT CONFERENCE

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