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International Conference on Emerging Trends in Expert Application & Security

ICETEAS-2018



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About ICETEAS

ICE-TEAS, First of All is an abbreviation of the full name of the Conference i.e. "International Conference on Emerging Trends in Expert Applications & Security"

Another meaning breaks it into ICE and TEAS, wherein ICE represents the Hurdles, Challenges, Problems, and Limitations being faced by the Researchers in the pursuance of their Research Practices & Implementation of Innovations, and TEAS are the Knowledge Dissemination and Exchange of Ideas to Melt the ICE. Through ICETEAS 2018, All the concerned people will be provided a genuine platform of all possible solutions, and opportunities to find ways to come out of their research problems and limitations.

One more idea to keep this name ICE-TEAS is that, this conference is conducted mostly in the winter season (here ICE denotes Cold), and this Cold ICE is melted during the various TEA Sessions and TEA Breaks (TEAS) wherein the participants finds many opportunities to collect Knowledge, Explore more, establish strong Networking, and platform for Sharing each others ice melting ideas. In true sense, ICE-TEAS 2018 is an International ICE Breaking & Melting Platform through the TEAS of Great Knowledge, Innovations, and Networking Opportunities.

International Conference on Emerging Trends in Expert Applications & Security (ICETEAS 2018) to be held in Jaipur Engineering College & Research Centre (JECRC), Jaipur on Feb 17-18, 2018. The conference addresses innovative advancements in Expert Applications & Security Issues therein with specific reference to the area of Computing.

ICETEAS 2018 aims to provide an opportunistic forum and vibrant platform for researchers and industry practitioners to exchange of state-of-the-art knowledge gained from their original research work and practical developments on specific new challenges, applications and experiences, to establish business or research relations, and to find global partners for future collaboration on emerging issues.

The Expert Application concept of the conference will focus on current advances in the research and use of Engineering with particular focus on the role in maintaining academic level while sharing novel research and cutting-edge developments in the fields of Computer System Security using cryptographic algorithms and other security schemes for system as well as cloud. The outcome of the conference significantly contributes to the society by serving the expert community seeking to stimulate the development to improve lives throughout the world by providing innovative results.

ICETEAS features invited keynote speeches as well as double blind peer-reviewed paper presentations. The conference is completely open and therefore it is not necessary to be an author or a discussant to attend. The Expert Application concept of the conference will focus on current advances in the research and use of Engineering with particular focus on the role in maintaining academic level while sharing novel research and cutting-edge developments in the fields of Computer System Security using cryptographic algorithms and other security schemes for system as well as cloud. The outcome of the conference significantly contributes to the society by serving the expert community seeking to stimulate the development to improve lives throughout the world by providing innovative results.

We Welcome the One and All to be a part of this truly, historical, international get together of Academicians Researchers, and Industry Officials from more than 10 countries i.e. UK, US, Netherlands, Italy, Japan, China, Korea, Thailand, Vietnam, Taiwan and more to join...

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The Foundation is a leading education group, with institutes for engineering, management and pure & applied sciences.

THE JECRC FOUNDATION, established in the year 2000, conducts UG, PG and Ph.D. programs in several disciplines. Today it has three institutions duly approved by the UGC and AICTE, Government of India and the student strength exceeds 10000. The Foundation has an active collaboration with several industries. Our alumni have been placed in industries of repute and have also been pursuing higher studies at prestigious universities. It enjoys an enviable patronage so much so that it has become the most sought-after for students with a variety of academic pursuits. India is permanent signatory of Washington Accord (National Board of Accreditation) to provide outcome based education, by this conference JECRC will provide the insight into the lifelong learning aspect for researchers, students and faculty members.

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- Jaipur Engineering College & Research Centre (JECRC)
- JECRC UDML College of Engineering (JECRC UDML)
- JECRC University

The institutions of JECRC Foundation are amongst the top engineering colleges in Jaipur and currently have over 10000 students enrolled across various disciplines. Today, JECRC has earned respect as one of the most preferred engineering colleges in India as clearly represented by the RPET and AIEEE admission trends, year after year.

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4.Design And Implementation Of Modified Butterworth Filter For Watermarking

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Abstract In today's world, Internet is becoming more popular for every human. There are various issues and challenges in data security in internet system like the authenticity of content or matter is crucial factor for solving the problem of copying, modifying, and distributing the intellectual properties in an illegal way. Watermarking can resolve the stealing problem of intellectual properties. This includes design and implementation of watermarking techniques such as basic DCT, DCT with existing Butterworth filter and DCT with modified Butterworth filter. It concluded that PSNR value is highest and MSE value is lowest for DCT Watermarking technique using Modified Butterworth filter.

8.Abnormality Detection In Brain Ct Images Using Support Vector Machine

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Abstract Automated detection of the abnormalities in brain image analysis is very important and it is prerequisite for planning and treatment of the disease. Computed tomography scan is an imaging technique used for studying brain images. Classification of brain images is important in order to distinguish between normal brain images and those having the abnormalities in brain like hematomas, tumor, edema, concussion etc. The proposed automated method identifies the abnormalities in brain CT images and classifies them using support vector machine. The proposed method consists of three important phases, First phase is preprocessing, second phase consists of feature extraction and final phase is classification. In the first phase preprocessing is performed on brain CT images to remove artifacts and noise. In second phase features are extracted from brain CT images using gray level co-occurrence matrix (GLCM). In the final stage, extracted features are fed as input to SVM classifier with different kernel functions that classifies the images into normal and abnormal with different accuracy levels.

Keywords Computed tomography scan (CT scan), gray level co-occurrence matrix (GLCM), Support vector machine (SVM), Hematomas

9. Nuts And Bolts Of ETL In Data Warehouse

Sharma Sachin, Kumar Goyal Sandip, Sharma Avinash and Kumar Kamal

Abstract Data transformation from text files to database files, relational database management systems, and distributed database management systems in recent past has emerged a vast field of data warehouse. Currently data analytics is the most appealing field for the data scientists and challenges are very big as data volume is very huge. Not only data volume is high but the speed at which data is growing annually is exponentially. Data analytics has become a tool to grow the business by forecasting, business intelligence and decision support systems. In a simplified way, data is organized in the form of database, collective databases makes the data warehouse and the technologies like business intelligence, decision support system and data analytics make use of data warehouse for their purpose. Big data is the enhanced form of the data warehouse which consists of the cloud storage and map reduce based architecture which consists of the clustering of data. This survey paper will give a high level understanding of the existing data warehouse processing mechanisms including conventional processing and the distributed processing. Existing Extraction Transformation and Loading process will be analyzed for better understanding of the sub processes of the data warehouse building process.

Keywords DWH, BI, ETL, OLAP, Optimization, DSS, Data Cleansing.

13. User Identification Over Digital Social Network Using Fingerprint Authentication

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Abstract Today, the entire world of web communication is governed by Internet. Through internet data is transformed digitally. The main benefit of transferring the information digitally is that an authenticity is managed between both the sides (Sender & Receiver) for making a reliable transformation over the internet. The main role of security is concerned through this type of web communication. Now social networking sites are playing a vital role in our life for sharing our live events through different Medias such as audios, Images and Video files etc. But the problem which is arising during the communication on social sites is: a pretender can easily access other's account information like picture or any other detail because on the social networking sites it is easy to copy. Now days, the question arises: "how to verify the user's real unique digital identity on the social network?" In this research, the measure concern is about the security over the social networking sites. The proposed research work is the solution that can secure the privacy of a Digital Identity with the use of Digital Watermarking Technique. This method works on the concept of Digital Fingerprint .Where for watermark image Digital Fingerprint is used which is embedded in the original image using Watermarking technique discrete wavelet transform (DWT).

Keywords Social Identity, Social Networking sites (SNS), Digital communication, Digital Fingerprint Watermarking, Color Image Digital Watermarking, Discrete wavelet transforms (DWT), etc.

15. Analysing Quality Of English-Hindi Machine Translation Engine Outputs Using Bayesian Classification

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Abstract This paper considers the problem for estimating the quality of machine translation outputs which are independent of human intervention and are generally addressed using machine learning techniques. There are various measures through which a machine learns translations quality. Automatic Evaluation metrics produce good co-relation at corpus level but cannot produce the same results at the same segment or sentence level. In this paper 16 features are extracted from the input sentences and their translations and a quality score is obtained based on Bayesian inference produced from training data.

Keywords quality estimation, supervised learning, naïve bayes

29. Fuzzy Based Analysis Of Information Security Situation

Ashish Srivastava*, Pallavi Shrivastava

Abstract As information technology has been a backbone of each sector today, security of information has also been a critical issue for every organization. Once we have decided to secure our organization by various means such as closed circuit camera, antivirus, firewalls, biometric access controls, question comes before us how can we benchmark our security. Benchmarking of organizational security requires measurement of security situation through Value of Security Situation (VSS) and Quantitative model of information security situation (QMISS). Currently little amount of research has been done in organizational IT security metrics such as VSS. Most of the security parameters input to VSS, can be measured only with inherent uncertainties. For example, “existence of security policy” often have linguistic answers only (started or in progress). Fuzzy logic is known to better suit for uncertainties. In this paper, we worked on fuzzy based analysis of QMISS model and VSS. This fuzzy based analysis of given model, investigate model aspects in detail in fuzzy environment. It is concluded that QMISS model based VSS computation can be implemented using fuzzy logic as mathematical tool. Analysis is done with help of MATLAB simulation of fuzzy inference System (FIS).

Keywords organization information security; fuzzy, organizational security benchmarking tool, Value of Security Situation (VSS), Quantitative model of information security situation (QMISS)

30. Estimation Of Microwave Dielectric Constant Using Artificial Neural Networks

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Abstract The monotonous and frequent complication in estimation of dielectric constant as a function of microwave frequency has been made easy using Artificial Neural Networks (ANN). This computerized modulus operandi is dependent on the deployment of a slotted line to take measurement which requires a numeric elucidation to resolve the dielectric constant. The computer program for automation of data acquisition and the overall experimental setup are fully discussed. Investigational data taken using this apparatus is used for training and testing the ANN trained with Back Propagation Algorithm (BPA). An equation formerly obtained from the literature, is used for estimating the dielectric constant. This is compared as an additional function with the computerized algorithm for calibration purpose. Thus a novel ANN based scheme for describing the variation of dielectric material mixtures, to estimate the dielectric constant of conductive materials is experimentally analyzed using MATLAB.

Keywords Dielectric constant, Back propagation algorithm, Artificial Neural Networks

31. Bone Fracture Detection From X-Ray Image Of Human Fingers Using Image Processing

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Abstract Orthopaedics is the line of surgery and treatment involving the musculoskeletal system. It also involves degenerative conditions, trauma, sports injury, tumors and congenital issues. Orthopedic doctors always interested to take an X-Ray image of injured parts of patient's body for better diagnosis. An X-Ray is a form of electronic radiation which is passed in body for capturing bone images. After X-Ray image retrieval, a doctor examines X-Ray image manually. It is not that easy to detect most of the major diseases/issues related with the bones just by visualizing an X-Ray image, although in some cases it is possible, but till that time diseases may reached towards next or serious stage for example bone fracture. The main problem with X-Ray images is that at a time, they may be blurred, out of focus, improperly bright and noisy, which makes examination more difficult. One of the solutions to all above problems can be computerized image processing of human being's X-Ray images. In this research paper, we have presented an algorithm to detect bone fracture from X-Ray images of human fingers using image processing.

Keywords Orthopaedics; musculoskeletal; trauma; X-Ray; electromagnetic; image processing.

32.Review Of Data Analysis Framework For Variety Of Big Data

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Abstract Big Data is too large to be handled by traditional methods for analysis. It is a new ubiquitous term, which describes huge amount of data. Dealing with “Variety”, one of the 5 characteristics of Big Data is a great challenge. Variety means a range of formats such as structured tables, semi structured log files and unstructured text, audio, video data. Every format of data has its unique framework for analyzing it. In this paper, we present a detailed study about various frameworks for analyzing structured, semi structured and unstructured data individually. In addition, some frameworks, which deal with all the three formats together, are also explained.

33.Time Series Forecasting Of Gold Prices

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Abstract Data mining is a computing process, for extracting useful information from huge data sets. Using the extracted information, powerful insights such as predictive capabilities and patterns can be acquired. This process of extracting insights from data is also known as KDD (knowledge discovery and data mining). In this paper, time series prediction of Gold prices in India is done to predict the Price in INR, for gold for the year 2018 upto 31-10-2018. This research paper has used data set for the gold type: MCX Gold, from Quandl. The model is designed in Rapid miner to predict the time series data. This research work is done to predict price of gold in INR for the year 2018.

Keywords Data mining, Knowledge Discovery, Predictive analysis, Time series forecasting, Windowing.

34. Titanic Data Analysis By R Data Language For Insights And Correlation

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Abstract One of the very fatal and tragic events in the history, the titanic tragedy had an impact on people for about 100 years. During the duration of the Titanic incident, it is believed that the ship charged ahead at speeds higher than what was recommended. The objective of this research paper is to apply different analysis methods of R to dataset to discover the attributes that the surviving passengers possessed. Ggplot2 is also utilized. From the results, the insights are discovered.

Keywords R language, Knowledge Discovery, Titanic, Ggplot2.

39. Edge Detection Property Of 2d-Cellular Automata

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Abstract Cellular Automata have been used for a wide range of applications. Pattern generation, cryptography, image processing (feature extraction, edge detection, noise cleaning, translation, zooming etc.), urban growth: prediction and planning, forest and water body surveying are a few applications to mention here. CA rules have been used for various applications of image processing and I have observed a random selection of rules in most of the studies carried out until now. This study is intended to identify the classes of 2D Cellular Automata linear rules for the quality of edge detection / contour determination of optical and spatial images. I have made an analysis of 2DCA linear rules in Moore neighborhood and classified them according to their property of edge detection and contour determination quality. The results achieved will not only simplify the selection criteria of rules for the purpose but also enhance the precision in recognizing elements and patterns in various types of image data in general and spatial image data in particular.

43. Security Challenges And Application For Underwater Wireless Sensor Network

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Abstract The planet earth is covered with 70 to 75% of water and underwater much marine life is being living and surviving a life. Underwater Wireless sensor network has been also implemented under water from which many challenges occurs in transmission of the monitored data of under water hazards or can be said the disaster which is being to be occurs by the remotely access system and users of marine life as well as acoustic. In this paper, there is summarized key applications architecture and challenges in implementing the UWSN devices and an overview of this latest technology along with its research challenges and enhancing function.

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45. Augmented Intelligence: A Way For Helping Universities To Make Smarter Decisions

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Abstract In the present specialized world the word AI is itself is a significant word by its functionality, work efficiency etc. it has totally changed the human's life style , work processing , thinking ability, concurrency, behavior change etc. Artificial Intelligence is better applied to helping individuals from propensities. It is a clinically effective and cost-effective tool via computerizing updates for practices. Lastly it comes about for the future as a prompt future holds tremendous promise for hybrid systems. There is no formula for intuition means not every aspect can be replicated by an algorithm but it introduced "Augmented Intelligence," which best combines human and artificial intelligence to change human behavior. Popular visions of artificial intelligence often focus on robots and the dystopian future they will create for humanity, but to understand the true impact of AI, its skeptics and detractors should look at the future of cyber security.

48.A Multiple String And Pattern Matching Algorithm Using Context Free Grammar

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Abstract Various Substring-Pattern Matching Algorithm introduced here is executed in two stages. The main stage is preprocessing in which a n-ary tree as is structure built for the given content information and GNF[i.e..Griebach Normal Form] is made for given Context Free Grammar. The second stage called seek stage takes as info a n-ary tree structure and Griebach Normal Form of given Context free linguistic use built in stage 1 and yields those strings that match both the content information and the setting free language structure. The calculation proposed here has the favorable position that it can recover any number of examples in the meantime. This finds wide applications in Bio-informatics, data recovery and prerequisites particular phase of programming life cycle advancement.

49.A Review Of Machine Translation Systems For Indian Languages And Their Approaches

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Abstract Translation is the obvious requirement to abolish the communication barrier. The barrier may occur while knowing different languages and prevent from sharing the information. This paper provides a survey of Machine Translation (MT) systems developed for Indian languages. It also provides an idea regarding the approaches and evaluation techniques used for translation. From this paper, a researcher can have a glance regarding the work carried out for Indian languages and enhance the work from where it stops. Until now lots of work has been carried out for MT. Some systems are developed for general domain whereas others are for specific domain like administrative documents translation, news translation, children stories, weather narration and conference papers etc. and still some languages require more attention.

52.Unlocking the enigma of for e-Governance in Rural Areas in perspective to states of India

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Abstract The concept of an e-Governance system came into existence just few years back. Its main objective is to provide access to government services to every individual 24 hours a day as well as 7 days a week. It involves large number of confidential data and information that can be accessed by citizens through media. In nutshell, we can say that online working of a government or providing its services online to its citizens at their door step is known as e-Governance. In today's scenario, growth of any country can be measured by the scope of e-Governance in that country. In this paper, we highlighted various challenges and issues including security issues, different languages issues, geographical areas issues etc being faced by e-Governance system in rural India

Keywords e-Governance Security issues Different Languages

59.Energy Efficient Cloud Computing For Smart Phones

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Abstract In recent years, smart phones are becoming more popular day by day. According to the IDC study, the market of smart phones will reach on 2.0 billion by 2019. Smart phones are now capable to support high range of applications such as making voice and video calls, playing 3D games etc., many of which computational intensive which results shortened battery life and poor performance. Though smart phones of current generation have powerful resources, but energy efficiency is one of the main constraint for smart phones. Energy efficiency of mobile devices can augment by only 5% per annum by using the avant-garde technologies. Thus, it is a major challenge to improve energy efficiency and performance of smart phones. Mobile Cloud Computing (MCC) employs computational offloading to overcome the issues related to storage, energy and performance of mobile devices. Thus, this paper emphasizes on computational offloading or augmented execution to augment the performance and energy efficiency of resource demanding mobile applications in cloud assisted environment.

Keywords Mobile Cloud Computing • Energy efficiency • Augmented Execution • Computational Offloading.

62.A Bounding Box Approach For Performing Dynamic Optical Character Recognition In Matlab

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Abstract OCR is used to recognize written or optical generated text by computer. Different domain like machine learning and artificial intelligence are relying mostly on such automation process with high accuracy. In this paper instead of setting, the threshold value randomly used bounding boxes in the work and proposed algorithm. In the second and final module of our work measure the properties of image region. In proposed approach the final extraction of optical character is done followed by removing all the feature vectors having pixels less than 30. This will certainly increase the accuracy of recognition and visual effects as well. In this paper proposed algorithm implemented on both new dataset and the older one and then provide the comparison analysis. Proposed algorithm extract the optical characters at the same time so it is supposed to reduce time complexity as well.

Keywords MATLAB, recognition

65.Increased Psnr With Improved Dwt Digital Watermarking Technique

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Abstract This paper introduces an algorithm of digital watermarking based on Discrete Wavelet Transform (DWT). A lossless data hiding scheme is presented based on quantized coefficients of discrete wavelet transform (DWT) in the frequency domain to insert undisclosed message. We had developed watermarking schema which uses DWT algorithm to embed the watermark and to extract watermark we have used DWT and thresholding performance of method for different value of scaling factor is analyses DWT method by using statistical parameters such as peak-signal-to-noise-ratio (PSNR). DWT has been used in digital image watermarking more frequently due to its excellent spatial localization and multi-resolution uniqueness, which are similar to the hypothetical models of the human illustration system. This paper deals with a new DWT watermarking technique in which two watermark images are embedded in the HL and LH bands of the host image after two level DWT decomposition of the host image using Haar wavelet by modifying the singular values of the host image with that of watermark images. The performance was evaluated using PSNR.

Keywords Image watermarking, DWT Watermarking, Digital Watermarking, PSNR

68. Reliability In Fog Computing

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Abstract In the world of Digital Innovation “Cloud Computing” is not just a word or a technology but a paramount to the organizations now days. Because it is not easy to store, compute the data on an internet and central remote server to manage a huge bulk of data and information. It is well known that cloud computing provides data, storage of data, computation of data to the end user also by providing the services to the end users by the different applications. So, now the Fog Computing Is generally a concept to extend the cloud computing technology as it also does the same function which cloud computing functionality as well. It is not the replacement but the enhanced version of cloud which provides a security on the cloud environment by isolating user’s data which is saved on the Edge Devices. Fog Computing enables a user to save their data to nearby devices. In this paper the security issues also the technology which is used for security in this enhanced concept of cloud is mentioned.

72. Performance Comparison Of Lanmar And Aodv In Heterogeneous Wireless Ad-Hoc Network

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Abstract Wireless ad-hoc network is a self configuring network which works without the help of centralised devices. Dynamic nature of network topology is a major concern in this kind of network and thus it require efficient routing protocols. There are various routing protocols which are working in this area for specific objectives. The performance of each routing protocol varies with network configuration and titts specific working. This paper has focused on the LANMAR and the AODV routing protocol and compared their performance on various parameters in heterogenous networks.

Keywords We LANMAR, AODV, Routing protocols, MANET

76.An Efficient Approach For Power Aware Routing Protocol For Manets Using Genetic Algorithm

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Abstract Mobile Adhoc Networks MANETs are very popular networks which are in use now a day. These are infrastructure less networks. In MANETs the most of the nodes are battery operated and dynamic in nature. The remaining battery power of nodes is an important resource in MANETs. Routing process is a very power consuming process in MANETs. If a node involves as an intermediate node in transferring the data, then its remaining battery power decreases rapidly and the node may die (stop working) because of lack of battery power. So routing protocols should be designed so that the remaining battery power of nodes should be used efficiently. It will result in increased network lifetime. In this paper a power aware routing protocol for MANETs is proposed. The proposed algorithm uses Genetic Algorithm to find a path that consume minimum power while routing data in MANETs. The algorithm is implemented on a sample network in JAVA programming and power consumption is reduced in routing data.

78.Multi Purposed Question Answer Generator With Natural Language Processing

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Abstract Artificial Intelligence is a way of making a computer, that work in similar manner that the smart human think. Machine language, which is a type of artificial intelligence that provides computers to learn without being explicitly programmed or ruled. A Multi Purposed Question Answer Generator which is based on AI in which machine automatically generates the question from contests and also give their answers. so, it is very useful for teachers for giving an assignment and their solution to students. It's also useful for giving one mark question as well its answer to students after every chapter.so, its eliminate the tedious job of teachers and give an easy solution.

Keywords Artificial intelligent , human brain, Machine language, Train data, NLP.

79. Detection Of Anomalous Value In Data Mining.

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Abstract In the database of numeric values, outliers are the points which are different from other values or inconsistent with the rest of the data. They can be novel, abnormal, unusual or noisy information. Outliers are more attention-grabbing than the high proportion data. The challenges of outlier detection arise with the increasing complexity, mass and variety of datasets. The problem is how to manage outliers in a dataset, and how to evaluate the outliers. This paper describes an advancement of approach which uses outlier detection as a pre-processing step to detect the outlier and then applies rectangle fit algorithm, hence to analyze the effects of the outliers on the analysis of dataset.

Keywords Data mining, Anomalous Values, Attribute, rectangle fit algorithm, Quartiles.

81. Building Machine Learning Based Diseases Diagnosis System Considering Various Features Of Datasets

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Abstract Millions of people worldwide suffer from late diagnosis of diseases. Machine learning algorithms can significantly help in solving healthcare systems that can assist physicians in early diagnosis of diseases. Algorithms in Machine Learning provide the ways to classify data efficiently, at great speed and with high accuracy. Many types of machine learning algorithms are widely adopted and implemented for the early detection of various diseases; these algorithms are like Decision Tree, Naïve Bayes, Support Vector Machine and Logistic Regression. The results show that there is no particular algorithm available which provides best accuracy in all kind of the healthcare data classification. Most appropriate method can be chosen only after analyzing the nature of the datasets. All the available machine learning techniques are used based on their performances in terms of accuracy and comprehensibility. The datasets considered in this paper are on breast cancer, dermatology, chronic kidney disorder and biomechanical analysis of orthopaedic patients. Data sets from UCI machine learning repository were taken to show applications of Machine Learning on wide variety of Life Sciences data. The four algorithms are implemented with considering various parameters of classification.

83. Enhancing Data Security In Cloud Using Split Algorithm, Caesar Cipher And Vigenere Cipher, Homomorphism Encryption Scheme.

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Abstract Cloud computing declared among the fastest growing technology. The amount of users using this technology has exploded. Therefore, cloud users expect their data to be safe on the cloud. We can secure the data from being accessed illegally by encrypting it with a key with various methods likewise Advanced and Data encryption standard. However, the issue with these encryption methods is that they are very complex and have a lengthy computing time due to finite key space. To overcome these problems, Cloud Service Providers (CSP) which is becoming a great area to have research for ensuring security of data with minimum processing time. This research paper emphasizes on various secured encryption techniques which have efficient computing time. This paper focus on the complexity, efficiency and the security of the algorithm used. Keywords: Cloud computing, encryption, data security, split algorithm, caesar cipher, vigenere cipher.

84. Plagiarism Checker And Classification Of Files On Cloud Using Smart Cloud

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Abstract This research paper proposes an approach to solve the issue of duplicacy in clouds. there are lots of unused and duplicate data on the internet that only consumes the limited amount of data storage these service providers can provide. If the cloud is not efficient enough it can lead to much higher cost than expected for the service providers. Another issue is that the data is stored in a server that might be present several miles away and not close to the user. This further adds to the cost and efficiency. These issues can be solved with the help of a Smart Cloud. We will take the proportions of two vectors and create a ratio which rates the document in the classification.

88.K-Dlst Tree: K-D Tree With Linked List To Handle Duplicate Keys

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Abstract Spatial data can be indexed in many ways like indexing of points, lines, and polygons. And, there are many indexing structures like R-tree, k-d tree, grids and their variants, which are used for indexing geospatial data. The fundamental type of the k-d structure is used to index k-dimensional data. Every interior node of the k-d structure holds a data coordinate and represents a rectangular area. Root of the k-d tree structure represents whole area of interest. The k-d tree is a main memory structure. Though the main memory methods are not designed to handle very large datasets, these data structures show many interesting features for handling spatial data. The spatial datasets might have several records for the same spatial location. In this paper, we are proposing the novel indexing structure k-dLst tree to index the spatial records with duplicate keys. The proposed indexing tree is based on k-d tree indexing structure.

89.Feature Extraction In Geospatio-Temporal Satellite Data For Vegetation Monitoring

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Abstract Today geospatial technology becomes indispensable because of the technological advancement in automated data acquisition and the rapid growth of data, information, and communication in 24x7 has been generating voluminous spatio-temporal data of earth surface. Voluminous spatio-temporal data is required to extract the features as several unrelated and redundant features, which may degrade the performance and fallout in extensive computation course of vegetation monitoring. The aim of this research is to select significant, efficient and effective selected features in monitoring of vegetation for Rajasthan state. In order to accomplish it, measures the performances with standard feature extraction method of Principal Component Analysis (PCA), correlation, and Spatial-autocorrelation. In this paper, applied these feature extractions on hydro-meteorological rainfall data, vegetation drought index as Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) data and vegetation indices as Vegetation Condition Index (VCI) data to reduce the features related to vegetation monitoring.

Keywords Geospatial, PCA, Correlation, Spatial autocorrelation, VCI, SPI.

90. Multiple Objects Tracking Under Occlusion Detection In Video Sequences

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Abstract This Research displays an ongoing framework to identification various occluding Questions in element scenes. Article identification is a workstation engineering that bargains for identifying examples for same Questions of a part (likely similar as peoples, Vehicles, or Buildings) for advanced pictures Also features. In the primary objective from claiming impediment identification from feature In utilizing Gaussian mixture model (GMM) strategy which will be foundation demonstrating will be should yield reference model What's more this reference model is utilized within foundation subtraction done each feature grouping may be compared against those reference model will focus time permits variety. Then impediment identification In light of Questions pixels qualities.

91. Iot Platform For Smart City: A Global Survey

Rakesh Roshan, Dr. Anukrati Sharma and Dr. O.P.Rishi

Abstract In Today's Scenario Internet of Things(IoT) platform is the integrated part for the development of Smart Cities in the world. The prediction of expert are, there will be a 30 billion object for Internet of Things by 2020. So, there is a need of lots of research required for Internet of Things(IoT) in next 20 Years. And we cannot imagine for the Smart city without Internet of things(IoT). In this paper, there will be the Survey of the research which is already done in Last five years, than what to do in future for developing the better architecture of smart city. Multilevel architecture and Framework of the Smart City is also proposed in this paper. The suggested components of the smart cities are explained in the last section of the paper.

98. Incessant Ridge Estimation Using Rbca Model

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Abstract This paper presents a method for improving the quality of an image ridge using cellular automata framework. Objective of this paper is to estimate continuous and accurate ridges or improve the quality of estimated ridge that make continuous and accurate ridge. The RBCA method used nearby neighbors with radius 1 or 2 to estimate extremely incessant ridges. RBCA produce threshold value of a pixel using all pixels up to radius 2. The proposed method used that value to estimate the targeted incessant ridge. During this process, Image attributes as intensity, contrast and brightness are also customize to accomplish the target. The experimental results express efficiency of proposed method.

100. Impact of Try A-Gain...JINDA-DIL-KHEL on Human Psychology

Shikha Maheshwari

Dr. Vijay Singh Rathore

Dr. Vinay Kumar Chandna

Abstract Happiness does not come from doing easy work but from the afterglow of satisfaction that comes after the achievement of a difficult task that demanded our best. So, unlock a new task with a new level of joviality. Try A-Gain is an incredibly fun game that helps you in living every minute with a positive outlook, staying motivated, being happy and making others happy. "TRY-A-GAIN...JINDA-DIL-KHEL" App, Just Opposite to "BLUE WHALE", To AVOID SUICIDE TENDENCY in MALE/FEMALE(S) and Realise Them REASON to LIVE in this BEAUTIFUL WORLD. It is a Social Game App just Opposite to "Blue Whale", It gives some positive TASKs to the USERS, which drives him to B+ and more closely with the Family, Friends, and Nation and gives REASON to LIVE a Better LIFE. The USER with Highest Score will become "JINDA-DIL-KHEL". In This Game App, the User is given some tasks one after another, which makes him/her closer to Self, Family, Friends, and Nation and those tasks, after being uploaded by him, are evaluated by other users of the game, and the user with highest evacuated score becomes "JINDA-DIL-KHEL", means, he is a positive person closed to Self, Family, Friends, and Nation, and contributes towards not only self but the positive development of Family, Friends, and Nation...

Keywords TRY-A-GAIN App, JINDA-DIL-KHEL, Friends, Family, Nation

102.Comparative Analysis Of Tcp, Sctp And Mptcp In Transport Layer Of Wireless Sensor Networks

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Abstract The wireless sensor network is the network that has large number of sensor nodes that are connected to each other. The wireless nodes sense the event and forward packets to the destination node. A transport layer handles congestion and packet loss recovery for reliable data transfer in WSN. There exist several protocols at the transport layer in WSN for reliable data transfer like ESRT, ATP, Tiny TCP/IP, PORT, CTCP, RTMC, DCDD, RETP etc. Each protocol has its merits and demerits. Traditional network uses TCP and UDP protocol at the transport layer. In WSN, these are not suitable. In this work, the TCP, SCTP and MPTCP are compared in the wireless sensor network environment. The wireless network with packet loss is considered. From the comparative analysis, we get the result that MPTCP gives the better performance than TCP and SCTP in the wireless sensor network. Keywords: TCP, SCTP, MPTCP, Reliability WSN.

103.A Comparative Analysis Of Wavelet Families For Invisible Image Embedding

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Abstract In contemporary world fame of digital video based mostly applications is among the necessity for copyright protection so as to avoid criminal repeating and distribution of digital data. Digital representation offers many advantages for processing and distributing video and other types of information. Copyright protection adds authentication redundant knowledge in original data like the possession details and owner-logo within the digital media while not compromising its sensory activity quality. In this article we analyze the performance of wavelet functions viz, haar, daubecheis, symmetric and biorthogonal for invisible image embedding. The embedding and extraction process are deployed using the number theory concept of embedding.

104.A Video Database For Intelligent Video Authentication

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Abstract In this paper we depict a special video database which comprises of the genuine snapshots of individuals and items, caught under different light conditions and camera positions. We have arranged every one of the recordings of our database into six classifications, out of which four classifications depend on the developments of camera and articles (caught by the camera). The rest of the classes of the database are sunshine recordings and night vision recordings. The recordings caught under the regular light source, (for example, daylight) are canvassed in sunlight recordings class. The night vision recordings class has an indistinguishable setup and condition from in the sunshine recordings classification however the recordings are caught in low light condition and the camera is recording in night vision mode. Every class of this video database offers a decent circumstance for the test of video validation and to understand the believability of video confirmation calculations as well. We have connected our own particular clever video validation calculation on every classification of the video database and get the outcomes with the general precision of 94.85%, subjected to different altering assaults.

Keywords Development; Reconnaissance; Abundant

112. Air Pollution Concentration Calculation And Prediction

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Abstract With the onset of the industrial revolution, the environment is going through severe pollution leading to biological imbalance. The intensity of air pollution in the world has increased at such an alarming rate that it's the need of the hour to determine the changes in the pollution pattern. Air Quality Dispersion Modelling can be done through preferred and recommended models, the most efficient being Eulerian Grid based model. The objective of the paper is to formulate the concentrations of air pollutants using Eulerian model. Various existing methods of prediction work on the basis of models resulting in satisfactory outcomes but with some certain loopholes. This paper involves methods of predicting pollutant concentration and air quality using machine learning. The data of different sites of Delhi is collected and the pollutant contributing maximum to the pollution is elucidated using machine learning based methods. Further solutions can be identified to reduce these pollutants.

110. Software Quality Improvement Through Penetration Testing

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Abstract In this paper we explore the use of service level agreements to improve the quality and management of software-intensive systems. Software quality are typically used in outsourcing contracts for post-production support. We propose that software quality be used in software acquisition to support quality and process control throughout the lifecycle of a software intensive system. The hypothesis was tested using two methodologies. The principal strategy clarified how Software quality could be utilized all through a framework's lifecycle to enhance programming quality. Programming quality could be utilized to enhance general quality in the improvement exertion and at last item. Real concentration of this work is to create real programming quality for a particular lifecycle stage to represent the ideas of programming quality and to show their incentive as a quality control and testing apparatus. Programming improvement is the way toward coding usefulness to meet characterized end-client needs. While programming testing has a tendency to be viewed as a piece of improvement, it is truly its own teach and ought to be followed as its own venture. Programming testing, while working intimately with advancement, ought to be sufficiently free to have the capacity to hold-up or moderate item conveyance if quality destinations are not met. In this work we concentrate on the penetration testing way to deal with enhance the product quality. Infiltration testing is utilized to look for vulnerabilities that may show in a system framework. The testing procedure for the most part includes reenacting distinctive sorts of assaults on the objective a machine or system. This sort of testing gives a composed and controlled approach to recognize security issues. For the most part the assets and time required for far reaching testing can make penetration testing cost concentrated. Therefore, such tests are generally just performed amid critical turning points. An infiltration test is a strategy for assessing the security of a PC framework or system by reproducing an assault from pernicious pariahs as well as insiders. A few techniques did amid infiltration tests can be effortlessly automatized.

Keywords Software quality, Penetration Test, Testing Environment

113.The Nlp Techniques For Automatic Multi-Article News Summarization Based On Abstract Meaning Representation

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Abstract The analysis of natural language texts is one of the most important knowledge discovery tasks for any organization. Automated text summarization systems can reduce the size of the text while keeping the important part of the text and desired information. The applications of summarization are summaries of email thread, action items from a meeting, simplifying text by compressing sentences and abstracts of any document, an article, etc. It comes in two way, single document summarization and multiple document summarization. In single document summarization technique, given a single document produces abstract, outline. Whereas, with multiple document summarization technique, given a group of document produce a list of the content such as a series of news stories on the same event or a set of web pages about some topic or questions. Consequently, there are two ways of doing summarization, an extractive summarization create the summary from phrases or sentences in the source document and an abstractive summarization express the ideas in the source documents using different words. However, the abstractive summarization methods are very comprehensive to get the abstract meaning of multiple articles and generate the summary. Thus, the text contents are analyzed and extract named entities using Stanford NER tool in different aspects to get abstract meaning of multiple articles. In this study, an abstract summary of article using named entities are presented.

116.An Analysis of Load Management system by using Unified Power Quality Conditioner For Distribution Network

Jayalakshmi D,

Shankar S,

Venkateshkumar M

Abstract This paper concentrates to designing and control of unified power quality conditioner (UPQC) for improving the load enhancement. In this paper, the authors presented the modeling of UPQC based power system network for improving the voltage profile and load enhancement in a radial distribution power network under various power system faults. The objective of this paper to improve the voltage profile and load enhancement using an intelligent controller based UPQC device. The operation of UPQC devices to be analyzed using an intelligent controller at various fault conditions. The intelligent controller compares the power system parameters such as voltage and phase angle with the reference value and it will generate the triggering pulses for a voltage source converter of UPQC system. The proposed model will be simulated in Matlab environment. The simulation results are evaluated with IEEE standards and compare to existing models for strong impact of the proposed model.

Keywords UPQC, Fuzzy, Voltage improvement, Load Enhancement, Matlab

117.Design and Comparative Analysis of Various Intelligent Controller Based Efficiency Improvement of Fuel Cell System

Venkateshkumar M

AVIT

Abstract In last decade, the growth of fuel cell power system based research has been reached enormous. A fuel cell's output power depends nonlinearly on the current or voltage due to fuel flow rate, and there exists a unique maximum power point (MPP). Thus, a maximum power point tracking (MPPT) controller is needed to continuously deliver the highest possible power to the load when variations in operating conditions occur. This paper concentrates on the analysis and improves the efficiency of PEM fuel cell using various intelligent controllers' techniques based MPPT. The various intelligent controllers have been designed in Matlab environment and applied PEM fuel Cell power system. The simulation results are evaluated and compared with each other. Finally, the optimum intelligent controller has been chosen based on their performance in the improvement of fuel cell efficiency under nonlinear operating conditions.

Keywords Fuel cell, MPPT, Hybrid intelligent, Matlab

118.Analysis Of Load Balancing Algorithms Using Cloud Analyst

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Abstract Cloud computing deliver the cloud services effectively and efficiently to the consumers on pay-per usage basis. As the number of consumers and requests for the services are increasing day by day in cloud computing need of load balancing occurs. For efficient & effective management and usage of cloud service provider's resources, many load balancing algorithms have been already proposed. In this paper comparative analysis of load balancing algorithms has been performed using the Cloud Analyst simulator. Cloud Analyst is a GUI based toolkit that perform testing and simulation. In this paper existing Round Robin, Throttled, ESCE, FCFS and SJF are compared. Cloud Analyst simulation results shows significant outcomes in terms of response time, data center processing time and total cost in cloud computing environment.

Keywords Cloud Computing, Load Balancing, Load Balancing Algorithms, Cloud Analyst, Virtual Machine, Simulator, etc.

120.Terrain Attribute Prediction Modelling For Southern Gujarat: A Geo-Spatial Perspective

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Abstract Geographical Information Systems (GIS) are crucial to every domain application especially for natural resource, land assessment and management. Agriculture and terrain conditions are associated with each other where quality and usage of one defines the impact on the other. There is always a concern about terrain related issues and its corresponding native geo-spatial solutions. The present paper focuses upon Terrain Attribute Prediction Modelling for Southern Gujarat. It describes the authors' approach towards determination of the variogram model and its parameters through extensive calibration and validation of experiment. The proposed Terrain Attribute Prediction Model achieves an accuracy of more than 74%.

121.Sentiment Analysis Of Live Tweets After Elections

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Abstract Election plays a vital role in choosing the leader and deciding the future of the country for next few years. The proliferation of micro blogging messages or tweets around the elections can be used to predict the sentiments of persons. Using text analysis different opinions and emotions can be identified and that concept is known as Sentiment Analysis or Opinion Mining. As the UP elections were completed and lot of tweets were available hence in the research live tweets were collected for five days. After collecting the tweets various operations were performed on the tweets and then analysis was done on the tweets to identify the sentiments of the people after election. The tweets were collected specifically related Mr. Yogi Adityanath.

Keywords Sentiment Analysis, Opinion mining, Tweets, R, YogiAdityanath. U.P. Election, Machine Learning, Artificial Intelligence.

124. ANALYSIS FOR DENOISING OF ECG SIGNALS USING NLMS ADAPTIVE FILTERS

Avinash Sharma

ADVAIT

Abstract Electrocardiogram (ECG) signal is the signal which consists of the parameters which reflects the electrical representation of heart activity. The main components which are shown by the ECG signal have some important attributes of human heart as well as some hidden information of heart. The information which is found from the ECG signal is so much meaningful to derive various vital parameters related to heart. But the ECG signal can easily be affected with the Noise. Noise is the signal which distorts or interfere the actual power level of ECG signal, this can be due to the motion artifacts or due to the power sources which are resided where this ECG had been taken. The ECG system which is typically based on computer have some units, the very first unit is used for pre-processing of ECG signal, second unit is used to detect the heart beats, third unit is used for feature extraction & the last one is used for classification. Signal processing unit which is used for ECG signal is much important for both research & clinical experiments. The artifacts which are analyzed due to the motion & shown in the heart beat processing can effectively removed & the ECG signal is cleaned after using LMS, NLMS and Notch processing. This paper comprises of result and analysis of ECG signal processing using NLMS algorithm & shows its important role in the biomedical applications

Keywords Electrocardiogram, Least Mean Square, NLMS

125. Smart Innovation Regarding Bringing Kitchen Food Items In The Kitchen By Automatically Informing The Shopkeeper By Using GSM 900 Board And Arduino Uno R3 Board With Proper Programming.

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Abstract Smart innovation can be done from GSM 900 board, Arduino Uno R3 board and sensors for bringing kitchen food items i.e. supply of rice, pulses, flour etc from shopkeeper by sending message to the shopkeeper automatically. The sensor senses the voltage by weight of the material and if weight is less, low voltage is generated while if weight is high, high voltage is generated by the presence of materials in the vessel. This voltage is given to pin 3 of Arduino Uno R3 board which by proper programming is used to send the sms (message) to the shopkeeper automatically. Thus, the flour which is if about to empty in my vessel is informed to the shopkeeper automatically and the shopkeeper will send the flour to house.

Keywords Sensors, GSM 900 board, Arduino Uno R3 board, sms service.

**127.Face Detection And Recognition Using K-Means And Enhanced K-Means
Algorithm With ANN**

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Abstract Face detection and recognition is one of the most successful applications of image analysis and understanding has gained much attention in recent years. The aim of this paper is detecting and recognizing human faces in crowded image and classification of facial expression from frontal facial images. Our approach of face detection and recognition is based on machine learning by implementing artificial neural network for gray scale basis with an extensibility of working with color images and then converting as gray scale label. Enhanced K-Means algorithm will classify the expressions into one of the expressions happy, sad and neutral. Expression classification will apply on the dataset of 200 images of KDEF (Karolinska Directed Emotional Face Database) database and expected to improve the performance of existing recognition system. A novel approach of building artificial neural network for face recognition is being applied by means of providing training to the neural network by extracted feature set rather than pattern recognition which reduces the overhead and complexity and makes the machine intelligent enough to sustain the fault tolerances.

Keywords ANN (Artificial neural network), Back propogation, Bhattacharya distance, Color quantization, feature extraction, Skin segmentation, KDEF (Karolinska Directed Emotional Face Database).

**128.Sentence Tokenization Using Statistical Unsupervised Machine Learning And Rule
Base Approach For Running Text In Gujarati Language**

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Abstract Sentence tokenization is the foundational step in natural language processing to analyze the sentence. Apart from others, main causes which make the sentence tokenization difficult are quotation marks and the multi-purpose usage of punctuation marks specially dot “.”. In this paper, a framework has proposed for sentence tokenization for running text in Gujarati language using statistical unsupervised machine learning approach and rule base approach.

129.An Hybrid Approach To Authentication Of Signature Using DTSVM

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Abstract Signature verification is widely developed area of research for authentication. A biometric method is commonly used for identification and verification. An unique characteristics of a human like palm, iris, voice, fingerprints etc. are being used for authentication. Generally in examination, banking, and any other transaction two types of signature used a) handwritten b) using any digital device like stylus. Signature verification is the most accepted technique to overcome the problem of forgery from the signature. The main aim of our paper to provide the authentication of signature using support vector machine technique. As we all know that SVM has many different kind of function used as kernel such as linear kernel, Radial Basis kernel, Gaussian kernel etc. For all these kernels, various types of parameter selection algorithm are available. In this research, we proposed a In this paper, we propose an hybrid algorithm, i.e decision tree support vector machine (DTSVM) for multiple class classification. By using the decision tree algorithm, our DTSVM effectively overcomes the forgery factory from the signature with respect to other effective techniques. The previous experimental results explain that the proposed algorithm is able to find the significant results for skilled forgery in terms of False Acceptance Ratio, False rejection ratio, Equal Error Ratio and has better classification accuracy as compared with other algorithms applied.

131.Ontology Based Personalized Web Information Gathering

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Abstract Ontology is a paradigmatic for describing the knowledge and is used to verbalize profile of user in personalized web information collection. User profiles can be characterized by extracting knowledge from either a global repository or local repository. The global analysis makes use of global repository and produce effectual performance. The local analysis digs out user behavior from user background information. The user background knowledge can be better observed and represented if we put together global and local analysis. In this paper, a personalized ontology model is used to generate user profiles. This model observes profile of user from both global repository and local repository. The search results are more personalized and have on- topic specificity. The relevance and efficiency measures produce more accurate results. Hence this model is preferred for web information.

Keywords ontology, personalization, user profile, global repository, user background knowledge

132.Low BER Based Video Transmission By Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)

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Abstract In the present technology for multimedia system, Wireless Network based Video Communication is an important point. As it is accepted, wireless channels often suffer from multipath attenuation, shadowing, inter-image interference, and so forth. P2P systems represent a scalable and price effective various to classic media delivery services, which permits for extended network coverage in the absence of information science multicast or privacy Content Distribution Networks (CDNs). Their advantage resides in their ability for self-organization, bandwidth measurability, and network path redundancy, which area unit all terribly enticing options for effective delivery of media streams over networks. In this Research, we are improving the performance of the Video transmission without any error. We are working at Transmission Control Protocol(TCP) for reduce the Bit Error Rate (BER) of the system.

134.Data Mining And Its Various Concepts

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Abstract Information mining is known as the extraction of concealed prescient data from expansive databases whose primary concentration is to enable organizations to concentrate on the most critical data to display in their information stockrooms. Data mining can in like manner be called as the examination of data and the use of the distinctive programming techniques for finding illustrations and regularities in the given courses of action of data. The articulation "Electronic exchange" (or web business) ordinarily implies the usage of an electronic medium to finish all the business trades. Numerous a times it alludes to the offer of items by means of Internet, however it likewise incorporates the acquiring of systems through Internet. This primary concentration of this paper is to give the fundamental presentation about the different information mining methods accessible and furthermore to break down these procedures based on their execution. The paper additionally characterizes the different goals of the information mining in internet business. The paper additionally concentrates on the bunching methods and tries to think about the different grouping procedures.

Keywords Data Mining, Web Mining, E-commerce, Clustering.

137.Securing Web Access- DNS Threats And Remedies

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Abstract The Domain Name System (DNS) is a distributed approach of mapping the domain name attributes with their respective IP addresses. The DNS has inadvertently been an attack target since its inception. The attack vectors have subsequently given rise to the amendments in protocols and various other techniques that defer or mitigate the risk factors of the same. In this paper, an analytical review of the vulnerabilities and threats of the DNS and its various security implications has been discussed. DNS Security Extension (DNSSEC), a public key cryptographic approach proposed by the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) to protect the integrity of the DNS records has further been presented. Further in this paper, the DNSSEC architecture, usage and operational security flaws which subsequently might compromise the integrity of the DNS is also presented.

139.P2S DLB: Pluggable To Scheduler Dynamic Load Balancing Algorithm For Distributed Computing Environment

Devendra Thakor and Bankim Patel

Abstract Unbalanced load is one of the major issues of distributed system which leads to worst utilization of available resources. All existing dynamic load balancing algorithms(DLBA) start balancing activities after the system becomes unbalanced. It is more appropriate to design load balancing algorithm that can plug into scheduling algorithm and helps scheduling algorithm to schedule incoming jobs in such way that system remains in balanced state without increasing unnecessary system overhead. In this paper, we have designed a pluggable to scheduler DLBA which can schedule incoming jobs by considering current load status of clusters. The designed algorithm is plugged with priority scheduling algorithm. The experimental results show that designed algorithm improves cluster utilization over scheduling and predication based algorithms.

Keywords dynamic load balancing; scheduling; distributed system; cluster

140. Parkinson Disease Prediction Using Machine Learning Algorithm

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Abstract Parkinson Disease, the second most common neurological disorder that causes significant disability, reduces the quality of life and has no cure. Approximately 90% affected people with Parkinson have speech disorders. The medical dataset contains heterogeneous data in the form of text, numbers, and images that can be mined. Big Data has the potential to give valuable information after processing that can be discovered through deep analysis and efficient processing of data by decision makers. Data mining is the process of selecting, extracting and modeling the unknown hidden patterns from large datasets. Machine learning algorithms (MLA) can be used for early detection of disease to increase the chances of elderly people's lifespan and improved lifestyle with Parkinson. In this paper, we use various MLAs that can help in improving the performance of datasets and play a vital role in making the early prediction of disease at right time. After comparison of these algorithms we choose the most effective one in terms of accuracy. From our experimental results it is analyzed that the accuracy obtained from the combined effect of KNN algorithm with ANN is better as compared to other algorithms.

Keywords Parkinson disease, Predictive Analytics, Voice datasets, SVM, KNN, ANN

144. Hybrid Technique Based on DBSCAN for Selection of Improved Features for Intrusion Detection System

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Jayanti Goyal, *Kanoria PG Mahila Mahavidyalaya*

Abstract Data mining is the taking out of hidden prescient data from enormous databases; it is an effective innovation with unusual potential to enable associations to deliberate on the mainly imperative data in their data warehouses. Intrusion Detection System (IDS) is the chief issue of the security which is helpful in everyday life to avoid the data from the attackers. Data mining includes numerous methods for detection of intrusion which involves the detection of all harmful activities. In our propose work, we initially apply KDD cup'99 dataset which is most broadly used method for detecting intrusion. Density-based spatial clustering of applications with noise (DBSCAN) is the mostly utilized method which is used to eliminate noise from the data. Then we generate the most meaning inputs by analyzing and processing whole data which is done by selection of feature method. K-Means clustering performs grouping of data which is followed by SMO classifier. So we proposed a hybrid structure which improves the taken as a whole accuracy. MATLAB and WEKA tools are used to execute the whole process.

Keywords Data Mining, Knowledge Discovery Database, Machine Learning, SVM, K-Means

147.A Study On Performance Evaluation Of Cryptographic Algorithm

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Abstract Now a day many security algorithms is using for security purpose. Encryption provide a solution in security system. In recent years security of network had important issue My research work show the performance of the encryption methods like AES, DES and RSA algorithms. By experiment result it is conclude that RSA take longest time for encryption and AES algorithm take shortest encryption time. We also conclude that Decryption of AES algo is excellent in comparison of others algorithm. There are not single method that will provide all the services specified. In this research we identify a important mechanism which will help different type of integrity is called cryptographic technique.

Keywords Encryption; DES; AES; RSA; Cryptography.

148. Optimal Ant And Join Cardinality For Distributed Query Optimization Using Ant Colony Optimization Algorithm

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Abstract Query Optimization in Distributed Database Management System (DDBMS) involving large number of relations with multiple joins has always been an attractive area of research. Ants are the social agents in Ant Colony Optimization Algorithm that are responsible for generating optimized solutions to the problem under study. The appropriate numbers of ants needed to generate optimal solutions in terms of both join cardinality, response time is continuously under consideration by researchers as small number of ants leads to premature convergence, and large number of ants leads to high exploration causing slower convergence. This paper attempts to estimate minimum number of Ants needed to optimize distributed queries with varied number of joins. This estimation is coined as Ant Ratio which evaluates the requirement of x number of ants for optimizing distributed query with y number of joins.

150.A Detailed Analysis on Several Load Balancing Algorithm in Cloud Computing

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Abstract Cloud computing is emerging quickly; a large number of users are attracted towards cloud services for more satisfaction. Cloud computing is latest emerging technology for large scale distributed computing and parallel computing. Cloud computing gives large pool of shared resources, software packages, information, storage and many different applications as per user demands at any instance of time. Balancing the load has become more interesting research area in this field. Better load balancing algorithm in cloud system increases the performance and resources utilization by dynamically distributing work load among various nodes in the system. Virtual machine (VM) is an execution unit that acts as a foundation for cloud computing technology. Honey bee behavior inspired load balancing improves the overall throughput of processing and priority based balancing focuses on reducing the amount of time a task has to wait on a queue of the VM.

Keywords Cloud Computing, Load balancing, Virtual machine, Honey bee behaviour algorithm

151.Comparative Study Of Various Cryptographic Algorithms Used For Text, Image And Video

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Abstract In today's era of Computer, the most important aspect for data is its security. This is very much essential when the data is travelling through various mechanisms of wired and wireless communication. We authors, tend to do comparative study on various techniques (algorithms) which are available for securing the data in terms of encryption and decryption. In this paper we have studied various research papers of comparisons and based on that concluded that preliminarily which encryption algorithm would be better for our future research . We have tried to do literature review research and comparative analysis on AES, DES, 3DES, Blowfish, Threefish, RC variations, A5, DH, DSS, Elliptic Curve, RSA, DSA, etc.

Keywords Security, Encryption Algorithms, Symmetric, Assymmetric, AES, DES, 3DES, Blowfish, Threefish, RC, A5, DH, DSS, ECDH, RSA, DSA

153.Comparative Analysis Of Encryption And Decryption Algorithms For Audio

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Abstract The use of the web exceeds day by day. Information security is a challenging issue in today's hi-tech world. Cryptography plays a main role within the field of network security. There is a broad range of cryptographic algorithms that are used for securing networks. In this study is made for the cryptography algorithms, particularly algorithms- AES, DES, 3DES, RC4,RC6, RSA, Blowfish, MUGI, ARIA, Salsa20 and Serpent are compared and performance is evaluated. This paper chiefly focuses on encryption techniques for audio knowledge. This presents a study and comparison of basic encoding standards and a literature survey of encryption technique that used for encoding on audio data. Comparing between symmetric and asymmetric cryptography, symmetric cryptographic techniques take less time than asymmetric technique.

Keywords Cryptography; Encryption; Decryption; Cipher; RSA; Blowfish; AES; DES;Triple DES;RC4; RC6; XOR;MUGI; ARIA; Salsa20;Serpent

154.A Comparative Study Of Ontology Building Tools For Contextual Information Retrieval

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Abstract After the evolution of semantic web technologies, Ontology's play the key role in Knowledge representation, Knowledge Management and information retrieval. Ontology can be defined as the grammar that can be interpreted by the machine. In short it is defined as concept or term used to represents the Knowledge. The aim of this paper is to give the comparative study of different Ontology building and management tool (Protégé 4.3, Swoop, Apollo and IsaViz) which are open source. In this paper, we will compare the mentioned tools in context of Cross PlatformIntegration, Easy to update and manage, Tolerance etc. As we are talking about World Wide Web the diversity plays the major role as this tool can be used by the different group of people.The mentioned tools cannot interchange the ontology's. This research also identifies the common feature between each tool and each tool has its own significance importance, so based on that this paper will represent the comparative study of different tools

Keywords Ontology building tools, Protégé 4.3, SWOOP, Isa Viz,Apollo,Ontology, Semantic Web

155.A Comparative Study Of Cryptographic Algorithms For Cloud Security

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Abstract In this era of computer science, there has been a dramatic increase in the usage, popularity and requirement of cloud computing. With the growing popularity of cloud computing there is a need to arise to secure the data in cloud. Security is a prime concern in the usage of cloud computing. Security in cloud computing is a critical issue. There is an increasing demand to secure data in cloud computing and usage of security algorithms. In this paper we have discussed about different security issues and existing security algorithms. The goal of this paper is to compare various cryptographic algorithms.

Keywords Cloud Computing, Cryptographic Algorithm, Cloud Security

156.Mathematical Modelling And Analysis Of Graphene Using Simulink Technique

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Abstract Silicon solar cell is now accepted as the better energy usage system according to the capital investment but we all know that it is not independently very much efficient. So for it is simulated with graphene to enhance the output. The paper will show and study the factors like current density, absorption coefficient, wave length spectrum of sun are studied by relating their characteristics and equation to each other to clear some dependency scenario of solar energy on graphene. Here the equations are implemented by modulating the Simulink model and therefore synthesized by Finite Difference Method using MATLAB tool and the resulting graphs are obtained by SIMULINK toolbox through calibrating the parameters. The radiative recombination in GaAs tends to give loss of nearly ~5% of light generated carrier loss. Because of large optical absorption coefficient of GaAs, calculation of generation rate of carrier charges is done by not including light's multi-reflection in solar cell.

Keywords Renewable energy; Solar energy; Generation rate of Electrons and holes; Graphene; Sun spectrum; Current Density

157.DENOISING OF ECG Signals Using FIR & IIR Filter: A Performance Analysis

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Abstract Electrocardiogram (ECG) signal is a bio-electrical activity of the heart. It is a common routine and important cardiac diagnostic tool where in electrical signals are measured and recorded to know the functional status of heart, but ECG signal can be distorted with noise as, various artifacts corrupt the original ECG signal and reduces its quality. Therefore, there is a need to remove such artifacts from the original signal and improve its quality for better interpretation. Digital filters are used to remove noise error from the low frequency ECG signal and improve the accuracy of the signal. Noise can be any interference due to motion artifacts or due to power equipment that are present where ECG had been taken. Thus, ECG signal processing has become a prevalent and effective tool for research and clinical practices. This paper presents the comparative analysis of FIR and IIR filters and their performances from the ECG signal for proper understanding and display of the ECG signal.

Keywords ECG, Baseline Noises, FIR filters, IIR filters, Noise

158.Development Of Iot For Smart Agriculture: A Review

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Abstract The Internet of Things is the hot point in the Internet field. The concepts that help to interconnect physical objects equipped with sensing, actuating, computing power and thus lends them the capability to collaborate on a task in unison remaining connected to the internet termed as the “Internet of things” IoT. With the help of sensor, actuators and embedded microcontrollers the notion of smart object is realized. Wherein these smart objects collect data from the environment of development, process them and initiate suitable actions. Thus the Internet of things will bring hitherto unimaginable benefits and helps humans in leading a smart and luxurious life. Because of the potential applications of IoT (Internet of Things), it has turned out to be a prominent subject of scientific research. The importance and the application of this technologies are in sizzling discussion and research, but on the field of agriculture and forestry, it is quite less. Thus, in this paper, applications of IoT on agriculture and forestry has been studied and analyzed, also this paper concisely introduced the technology IoT, Agriculture IoT, list some potential applications domains where IoT is applicable in the agriculture sector, benefits of IoT in agriculture and presents a review of some literature.

Keywords IoT, Smart Agriculture, Agricultural IoT, ITU.

161.A Dynamic Approach To Identify Page Score For Research Papers To Improve Page Ranking

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Abstract With a growing amount of data in multiple domains, users have access to loads of data. Retrieving information from the data is a challenge, when data is un/semi-structured. An additional issue is the relation between information in various domains, given domain restrictions. The collection of information becomes very hard to find, extract, filter or evaluate the relevant information for the users. In this paper, we have studied the basic concepts of web mining, classification, processes and issues. In addition, this paper works analyzed that are published through researchers in numerous conferences and journals, which are complete publically presented by the publishers. Although such research is spread everywhere world, there must be a targeted sample for this, which endorse that quite a lot of areas observes particular trend in the direction of specified research direction. In this paper, we have plotted a technique to discover influential researcher for a specific input document. The proposed method has steps series to procedure out influential researcher. Clustering procedure is subjected for recognizing similar referral documents. Clustering procedures in describe with semantic similarity measure that will help to similar documents extract and their data. This will increase clustering procedure. Ultimately, queries regarding meant research are subjected and compared with the parameter score and clusters is removed. Then we list the authors with higher parameter score. The relevant authors are selected based on the parameters score. A number of documents are selected for the experimentation process, in order to evaluate the efficiency of the proposed approach. . The experimental evaluation showed that the proposed process is effective processing the influential researcher. Study shows that the accuracy of recommendation system has improved significantly with the use of the proposed technique.

Keywords Web Mining, Page Rank, Score, Research, Authors.

162.Malware Detection For Cyber Security Enhancement In Smart Grid

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Abstract Many embedded systems in a Smart Grid have special constraints in terms of timing, cost and power consumption to ensure security. This paper addresses the Smart Grid security problem with a focus on improving the security of crucial components, and reducing the risks from cyber attacks. A hardware architecture to enhance the security of important embedded devices in the smart grid has been proposed and implemented. This hardware based malware detection system runs on a dedicated hardware implemented with FPGA logic, and allows detection in near real-time. The system architecture and results are presented in the paper.

Keywords Smart grid, Cyber security, malware detection.

165.MULTI-LABEL CLASSIFICATION TRENDING CHALLENGES AND APPROACHES

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Abstract Multi Label Classification (MLC) has caught the attention of researchers of various domains. MLC is a classification which assigns multiple labels to a single instance. MLC aims to train the classifier for modern applications such as sentiment classification, news classification and text classification. MLC problem can be solved by either converting in into a single label problem or by extending machine learning methods for solving it. In this paper, the challenges faced during training the classifier which includes label space dimensionality, label drifting, incomplete labeling are considered for review. This paper also shows the newly emerged data analysis methods for multi label data.

Keywords Multi Label Classification, Active Learning, Label Drifting, Hierarchal MLC.

166.Virtual Reality As A Marketing Tool

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Abstract As of late, virtual reality (VR), as another type of innovation is creating and inspiring open intrigue. VR innovation can give a counterfeit sensible condition controlled by body developments. It gives intuitive encounters and it is as yet creating to numerous other new fields like medical and the military. As it can give the simulation of real environment it can also give motion sickness. It is energizing to investigate that, Is virtual reality innovation is a better way to view things and how convenient it is for what age group. To check that we conduct an experiment where we pick two different methods to look at an educational institute's campus where we utilize institute's website and Google street view of the institute with virtual reality headset and with the help of a survey and two-way ANOVA test we try to find out which way is more convenient to what age group.

Keywords Virtual Reality, Motion sickness, google street view, Anova test, Website

167.A Critical And Statistical Analysis Of Air Pollution Using Data Analytics

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Abstract Today in urban areas people are suffering from many health problems due to air pollution. The health of human beings requires pure air. Today several diseases are caused due to air pollution. The deaths being seen worldwide are because of air pollution. There are different ways due to which air is being polluted. In Delhi, in order to reduce the air pollution in terms of control measures and pollutant levels, the status of air pollution has undergone through many changes. With increase in air pollution, studies on it have found that there is an increase in all natural cause morbidity and mortality. Increase in industrial activities and vehicular emissions in Delhi are the major cause of air pollution. In the city the level of pollution of air can be reduced through various ways being identified during the last years. However, to further reduce the air pollution levels, more still needs to be done. The paper analysis the level of pollution and presents the effects and sources of air pollution in an appropriate manner.

Keywords morbidity; eruptions; deflation; exposures; symptoms.

178. Conceptual Structure Of ASMAN Framework To Compare SaaS Providers

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Abstract Software as a service has been catch the attention of SaaS consumer in recent years and it appears to be an essential need of SMBs/individual. In this paper, we proposed the ASMAN (Appropriate Selection of SaaS Model According to Need) framework to select suitable SaaS service. We recognized the required phases for ASMAN Framework and describe three layered architecture with their significant role in selection process. We designed a conceptual structure to explain working of ASMAN and discussed the overview of ASP.NET MVC technology with the reference of ASMAN Framework based on some essential parameters, named; Availability, Cost, Reliability, Speed, usability (ACRSU). These parameters are the core attributes of this framework to evaluate the service providers.

179.Comparative Study Of Feedback As Design Issue In Various Websites

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Abstract Websites or any web-based system are playing very important role in communicating organizational policies and vision to the entire world in this current era of information technology. An endless effort is needed from different institutions / organizations to portray complete information on beautifully designed websites. These days it has become mandatory to provide users with all the facilities of the concerned institutions / organizations online through websites, which act as an online agent through which a user can get his work done without physically visiting the organizations. With this the responsibilities of the Website designer / Webmasters increases manifold in order to provide websites designed strictly according to the standards / guidelines recommended by different organization so that the websites behavior should remain interactive enough for the user to avail complete facilities of the concerned organizations through their website comfortably. Feedback provides users with the flexibility to have information of any nature concerning the organization. Providing customers with a feedback loop, allows organizations to make their websites more user-friendly and engaging, and consequently improve profits. Author in this paper developed an online tool using .NET Framework using C# to study feedback facility as Design issue in five but most widely used categories of the websites like Government, Commercial, Educational, Social networking and Job portals. The automated tool developed by author function on the basis of the different standards recommended by W3C guidelines and prescribed in document WAI 1.0 [4]. The automated tool after extracting the complete website code act like a parser and renders the complete code of the website which produces result by determining the presence of feedback facility in a given website. After analyzing the results obtained it has been shown that out of the five different categories of the websites employed for analysis that the maximum number of the government websites contains feedback option in their design for making websites more interactive with the different categories of the users, which ultimately proves that out of the five different categories of the websites taken only government websites follows the maximum standards recommended by W3C as far as feedback parameter is concerned.

Keywords Website, Design, Feedback, W3C, .NET, C#.

180.A Review Of Sentimental Analysis On Social Media Application

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Abstract Social media (like Twitter, Facebook, and microblogs) is a global platform to share interesting ideas or news, comments and reviews. However, feedbacks via sharing of thoughts, feelings and comments about various products and services become key characteristics on which business in contemporary world rely on. These are called as sentiments on social media. Sentiment is an attitude, thought, or judgment prompted by feeling. Sentiment analysis, also known as opinion mining studies individuals' sentiments towards certain elements. Web is a resourceful place as for sentiment information. Difficulty arises when the phrases containing homographs are encountered. In this paper, a brief review of work done on sentiment analysis on social media applications along with various phases and levels of sentiment analysis has been discussed.

Keywords Sentiment analysis, Opinion mining, Semantic Meaning, Social Media Application

181.Trust Prediction Using Ant Colony Optimization And Particle Swarm Optimization In Social Networks

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Abstract Today is the word of virtual communication, Development of online social network gives the users to communicate and collaborate amongst each other via several tools available on online social networks. Users shearing their experience, relation, views etc. on online social network. It is very important to provide trust mechanism for establish a trust relationship between users and the source of information and the consumers of the information on the social network. Trust prediction is become one of the most important tool for finding and identifying the potential trust relationship between any online communities. Such reliable source of information or the users in community would be recommended to other targets and online communities. This paper proposed a new method to provide trust prediction through a hybrid approach of ant colony optimization algorithm and particle swarm optimization algorithm. The proposed method can gives more efficient result by improving process of pheromone update by particle swarm optimization.

Keywords Trust, Link prediction Algorithm, PSO, ACO, OSN.

182. Stock Market Price Prediction Using LSTM-RNN

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Abstract Financial Analysis have become a challenging aspect in today's world of valuable and better investment. This paper introduces the implementation of Recurrent Neural Network (RNN) along with Long Short-Term Memory Cells (LSTM) for Stock Market Prediction used for Portfolio Management considering the Time Series Historical Stock Data of Stocks in the Portfolio. The comparison of the model with the traditional Machine Learning Algorithms - Regression, Support Vector Machine, Random Forest, Feed Forward Neural Network and Backpropagation have been performed. Various Metrics and Architectures of LSTM RNN model have been considered and are tested and analyzed. Briefly explained how the sentiment of the customer would affect the stocks along with the change in trends.

Keywords recurrent neural network, long short-term memory, Trading, Portfolio Optimization.

183. Honeypots And Its Deployment: A Review

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Abstract Over the last few decades, there has been a tremendous study on the security of networks. The type of data that travel through these networks may contain malicious software which could harm the systems in the network or affect the network as a whole. This could range from spreading malware to performing active attacks by sending malicious data packets on the networks. However, in the contemporary era of digital world, the information security has become a key area of concern at personal as well as organizational levels. Many methods and tools are used to provide the security in an information system. These methods include intrusion detection and prevention systems, encryption, firewalls etc. In addition to these, honeypot systems are proposed as complementary structures. Honeypots can be used as traps to attract hackers and attackers in addition to provide support for detection and prevention of intrusions in the system concerned. How honeypots work, its types and how the deployment of honeypots is done in a network is discussed in detail in this paper.

Keywords Security, Intrusion detection system, Honeypot

185.Study On Data Mining With Drug Discovery

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Abstract Important goal of our health system is to classify new drug events that are ADE in the post approval period. Data mining methodologies that can transform the data set into the meaningful knowledge informing patient safety has proved essential for this process. This research paper describes the application of the biomedical documents to facilitate knowledge from the very large data set that comprise of drugs and the characteristics of Life Science. This paper help in discovering the data or discovering the pattern from the large data set and demonstrate the technique of data mine that can help in the quality of the decision making process in medical industry.

Keywords Data mining, Drug Discovery, Drug, Clustering, Data set, Pharmacy.

191.Efficient Hybrid Recommendation Model Based On Content And Collaborative Filtering Approach

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Abstract Recommendation systems are employed in e-commerce and market analysis applications and websites adaptable to customer requirements and interests. These systems analyses trends and people preferences and promote market strategies to enhance businesses. Such recommendation system are built purely with the science of understanding large sets of data generated and collected from the people and can be used to mobilize market trends. In this paper, a novel architectural model for recommendation systems has been proposed. The approach aims at overcoming the limitations of the traditional recommendation Systems. A hybrid of Content based filtering and collaborative based filtering techniques are proposed that spans over different item-user parameters for making recommendations. The similarity indices are computed using various mathematical models like cosine similarity, centered cosine similarity etc.

Keywords hybrid recommendation system, content based filtering, collaborative filtering, Rating Normalization, Matrix Factorization

192. Research Review On Digital Image Steganography Which Resists Against Compression

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Abstract In the era of Information Security, Image Steganography is one attempt towards the covert communication between sender and receiver. Most of the Steganographic methods either use Spatial domain or Transform domain for embedding the Secret Information. Most of the time Secret data embedded in Stego Image gets lost when Stego Image gets compressed. This Secret data loss problem is mainly occurred when Stego Image gets compressed with Lossy compression scheme with higher compression ratio. In this research review paper, we have presented a survey of Image Steganography with focus is in the direction on Digital Image Steganography Which Resists against Compression with parallel consideration of Payload, Imperceptibility, Compression ratio and performance parameters which represents research work of many researchers in this area and direction. The paper also includes findings derived from survey of Image Steganography related research work done by many researchers. This paper also gives the conclusion and future scope for further research in Digital Image Steganography.

Keywords Spatial domain; Transform domain; Compression Ratio; Payload; Imperceptibility; PSNR; MSE

194. Improved Google Page Rank Algorithm

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Abstract This paper is based on Search Engine ranking algorithm. It proposes the technique for improving the page rank algorithm. The work focuses on the change in page rank algorithm which helps in reducing the time complexity. We have calculated the normalized page rank by using the median value as it reduces the calculation work and time complexity. Comparison has been done between both the algorithms i.e. old PR algorithm and the new proposed PR algorithm. This work also focuses on the research to increase the rank of the website. Various hybrid approaches are used to increase the rank of the website.

199.A Pioneering Encryption Technique For Images

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Abstract Security is the process that protects facts from accidental attacks. Now we are vastly depending on internet. We are conveying lot of facts via network. However, in numerous cases there is very less assurance for security. In many examples like military, industries, universities, medical field's etc., conveying lot of images through communication channel. Protection is greatly required in countless fields in the present days. In our projected exertion, we are using CEILIDH method for encrypting and decrypting images. CEILIDH is a communal key cryptography scheme. It uses asymmetric input, in which both the dispatcher and beneficiary will be using secretive key and both of them know the communal key. For giving out communal key secretly, a Honey Encryption practice is used in our paper.

200.A Survey Paper On Different Steganography Techniques

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Abstract With the rapid advance in digital network, information technology, digital libraries, and particularly World Wide Web services, many kinds of information could be retrieved any time. So in this digital scenario invisible communication between two parties is the prime concern. Steganography is the technique of hidden communication. It not only hides the message contents, instead it hides the existence of the message. In this paper, a new image steganography method based on spatial domain is proposed secret data hided in image segments using least significant bit (LSB) steganography is proposed. The color image is divided into four equal parts and the secret data is also divided into four equal parts and those divided data is hided in the image segments using least significant bit steganography. In this paper we have critically analyzed various steganographic techniques and also have covered steganography overview its major types, classification, applications.

Keywords Steganography, least significant bit, Spatial Domain, MSE, PSNR, NC.

201.A Pedestrian Collision Prevention Method Through P2V Communication

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Abstract Today, research and commercialization about autonomous vehicle are being progressed. Among them, the most popular issue is self-driving. To support self-driving, a vehicle have to know pedestrian's location. Pedestrians have a smartphone with BLE communication, Thus, this paper proposes Bluetooth Lower Energy (BLE) communication-based service that recognizes the pedestrian and sends a warning message to vehicle. It can be easily useable because it is easy to find a device that uses BLE communication such as smartphone.

202.Summarization Using Corpus Training And Machine Learning

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Abstract Automatic Summarization could be used for finding useful data from a given speech or text. Automatic Summarization requires a machine learning approach to find the most suitable sentences to be included in the summary. Since, summarization is a human process, it requires a human-like thinking approach from a machine. Summarization could be used for automatically finding out the main highlights of a given article or speech. First, we start with sentence extraction. Then we use corpus to find relevant patterns or features according to which we could rank a sentence. We train a Naive Bayes Classifier according to those features. Then we perform tests on the Naive Bayes Classifier for finding scores of each sentence. The summary from the original text is produced using a certain compression rate according to which the machine selects the n-best sentences. A neural network model was also trained to compare results. The paper ends with evaluation of the procedure's accuracy by testing it against different test cases of various lengths and varying compression rates.

Keywords Text Mining, Naive Bayes Classifier, Automatic Summarization, Corpus Mining, Artificial Neural, Network

203.Exploring Open-Source For Machine Learning Problem On Diabetic Retinopathy

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Abstract These days all are moving towards the open-source era. Open-source operating system as well as its packages are much more powerful and secure than the proprietary sources. The reason being is that for proprietary software only few persons from company looks at it while for open source there more many more enthusiasts in the world (or, we can say in open-source community) that looks and it and implements there idea. Also, one of major advantage is that we don't need to spend a huge amount of money on the software. So, in this paper we looked at the data available on UCI machine learning repository on the diabetic retinopathy.

Keywords Open-source, boosted decision tree, neural network, diabetic retinopathy

204.Diagnosis Of Parkinson's Diseases Using Classification Based On Voice Recordings

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Abstract Machine learning techniques prove to be very efficient when it comes to classifying things. Currently, most of the health practices rely on the opinions from the clinicians for making correct diagnosis. This makes it difficult for people who cannot afford to go to the specialist due to shortage of funds and also there are many cases where the disease goes undetected for a long period of time and thus leading to a very low survival rate for the patient. Many advances in technology have been made in order to reduce the errors in diagnosis and thus, reaching a better conclusion faster. This paper aims at bringing those developments in light. This all is done in hope of getting a fair idea of the present situation and thus forming a better plan of how we should all work towards achieving better results. Also, a proposal is made, comparisons of which can be done with the existing algorithms in order to make a contribution in the field of diagnosis of diseases.

Keywords Machine learning, neural networks, disease diagnosis

205. Analytical Analysis On Learners' Dropout Rate With Data Mining Techniques

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Abstract Massive open online courses (MOOC) are the handy ways for offering the access to quality education especially to those who are pursuing distant education or who wants to enlighten the core of course from the brilliant tutors. The student population has a tendency to be youthful, knowledgeable, and MOOC helps students to be a part of different learning methodologies. The basic objective of this work is to understand MOOC environment and analyse the issues related to these courses. The scope of this research work is to understand major issue of dropout in MOOC courses. Data mining techniques are used to predict this factor which leads increase in dropout rates. By identifying and understanding these factors necessary measures can be taken to push similar types of learners' to their maximum potential in the subsequent MOOC courses. This eventually leads to increase in completion rate of the MOOC learners.

Keywords MOOC, Data mining, SPSS, Chi-square test, Logistic regression

206. Discovering The Unknown Patterns Of Crop Production Using Clustering Analysis

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Abstract In a developing country, the factors that improve the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) value should show an increasing graph. Agriculture is one such factor that contributes about 14% to the GDP of India. After the green revolution, India has taken a step ahead towards the growth of the agriculture industry. Growing population demands for a huge crop production. This research work focuses on the factor that account for crop growth. The crop data analysis is done for different seasons (i.e. Summer, Autumn and Winter). The clustering technique of data mining, is used to find interesting patterns to relate the area and production and how these factors have taken an upscale.

Keywords GDP, Agriculture, Clustering, Area, Production

221. Predicting The Accuracy Of Machine Learning Algorithms For Software Cost Estimation

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Abstract Today, the software cost estimation becomes rising region amongst the many significant issues looked by programming improvement and programming industry. It is necessary issue to foresee correct cost estimation keeping in the mind that ultimate objective to coordinate well spending arrangement. Usually Data mining is a mechanism toward analyzing information from exchange perspectives and compacting it into important information. Data can be utilized to grow pay, cut expenses or both. It empowers customers to separate information from several estimations or edges, characterize it, and pack the associations recognized. This paper introduces a novel idea of building model using ML algorithms into existing software cost estimation models and simulated to predict the cost estimation parameters. The obtained model would be predicted the cost, effort and schedule.

Keywords Software Cost Estimation, Machine Learning Algorithm, Naive Bayes, WEKA

222. Utility Of Li-Wi In Railways

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Abstract The Li-Fi is another remote innovation to give the availability with in restricted system condition. The primary rule of this innovation is we can transmit the information utilizing light brightening by utilizing light-producing diodes where radio recurrence is media in Wi-Fi and Driven globule light power is speedier than human eye can take after. Prof Harald Haas a specialist in optical remote correspondences at the University of Edinburgh, he was shown how a LED globule furnished with flag handling innovation could stream a top quality video to a PC. By utilizing this innovation a one-watt Driven light would be sufficient to give net network to four PCs. He begat the term "light constancy" or li-fi and set up a privately owned business, Unadulterated VLC, to misuse the innovation. . He imagines a future where information for workstations, PDAs, and tablets is transmitted through the light in a room. What's more, security would be snap – on the off chance that you can't see the light, you can't get to the information.

236.Cloud Computing Research Issues, Challenges And Future Directions

Dhirender Singh¹ Dr. R.K Banyal² Dr. Arvind Sharma³
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Abstract Cloud Computing could be a hot research area among the researchers in today's world. Cloud computing is thought on be a promising resolution for mobile computing as a result of many reasons for quality, portability, and communication. The need of mobility in cloud computing has given the worth to mobile cloud computing. The cloud computing during this paper has been explored the variety of mechanism for providing data security in order that cloud computing would be widely accepted by the variety of many users. Also this paper presents an overview of cloud computing research issues, challenges and future directions.

237.Social Big Data Analysis - Techniques, Issues And Future Research Perspective

Pranjali Borgaonkar¹, Dr. Harish Sharma² Nirmala Sharma³
and Dr. Arvind Kumar Sharma⁴
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Abstract Big Data increasing such heaps of consideration in about each realm. All major square measures are serving with massive information because the immense quantity of data is being generated and utilized by the user solely, on the everyday. Social Media is one among all the cases wherever massive information plays a vigorous role and wishes to be handled in a correct means. Daily numerous reasonably information in kind of multimedia system is increasing day by day. In this paper, a study is presented on Big Data and its perspectives on social media. Moreover, this paper deals with numerous essential techniques evolved in past literatures. Also, some major problems and challenges arise in Big Data are discussed.

250.A Review paper on Eye Disease Detection and Classification by machine learning Techniques

Neha Bharti^{1,2}, Geetika Gautam^{1,2} and Kirti Choudhary^{1,2}

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Abstract The regularly expanding measures of patient's information as medicinal image, forces new difficulties to clinical routine, for example, diagnosis, treatment and checking. Image mining is the way toward seeking and finding profitable data learning of information. It is connected on image preparing and machine learning. Picture handling is having essentially for ailment recognition on restorative pictures. These sickness acknowledgment and arrangement are particular to human organ and image nature . With help of image processing and machine learning strategies it is conceivable to computerize as well as help doctors in clinical analysis. In this paper depicts the utilization of different image processing and machine learning methods for identification of eye diseases.

Keywords Medical Image Mining, Image Processing, NB, KNN, SVM, AUC, DCT, HMM, PCA approaches

260. Kernel FCM Based ANFIS Approach To Heart Disease Prediction

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Abstract Heart disease is one of the major causes of death in the world. This disease not only affects the old people but also middle aged and young people. Therefore, the early and precise detection of this disease using intelligent techniques has gained a lot of importance. The objective of this work is to propose a diagnostic tool for detection of heart disease using kernel based fuzzy C-means clustering (FCM) based adaptive neuro-fuzzy inference system (ANFIS). In conventional FCM clustering Euclidean distance is used to compute the distance measure between data points during clustering process. In kernel based FCM (KFCM) kernel functions are used to compute this distance measure that enables mapping data to a higher dimensional space in which data is more clearly separable. This generalization helps to make experimental input-output dataset better distinctly separable leading to more precise data partitions and therefore, more accurate cluster centers. Therefore, these cluster centers when used in fuzzy rule base induction can be used to construct a more precise rule base for the ANFIS which would increase the prediction performance of the system in the diagnosis of heart disease. For the evaluation of the proposed system Cleveland Heart Disease dataset taken from the UCI machine learning repository is employed.

271.State-Of-The Art Artificial Intelligence Techniques In Heart Disease Diagnosis

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Abstract Heart Artificial intelligence (AI) based techniques are gaining tremendous importance and popularity in designing medical diagnostic systems. In this context various AI techniques like decision trees, Naïve Bayes networks including various soft computing techniques like artificial neural networks (ANN), genetic algorithms and fuzzy logic based systems have been predominantly applied in the diagnosis of heart diseases. This paper examines the recent advances in the research based on the application of some of the popular AI techniques in heart disease prediction. Along with each technique the main strengths, limitations and future directions have been presented.

272.SECURITY AND PRIVACY ISSUES IN BIG DATA : A review

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Abstract In the current digital world, big data concept is increasing very rapidly. Data is generated in very large volume and in variety of forms. This large and complex dataset are used by the business organizations for finding their customer needs or insights. Therefore, the security and privacy over the large datasets becomes too much necessary for the organizations and users. This paper mainly deals the issues related to big data while storing and processing it. In the proposed architecture clients data is distributed among different Hadoop machines and computation is done through by single machine using a random method and joint computation is performed here that announce the final result to the clients. Therefore, our architecture provides the anonymity of users to maintain the high level of privacy, that means machine who performs computation only knows the data as a whole of all clients and does not knows to whom the data belongs and thus the privacy of different user during data processing remains anonymous.

Keywords Big Data, NameNode, Honeypot

273. Stemmatizer – Stemmer Based Lemmatizer For Gujarati Text

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Abstract Stemming is an important process in Information Retrieval (IR). Stem returned by stemmer need not be always a valid dictionary word. While, a lemma returned by lemmatizer is always a valid dictionary word, which is a requirement of many IR systems. Indian languages are poor in resources. Specifically, Gujarati language is having a Stemmer but lacking a Lemmatizer. In this paper, authors have proposed ‘The Stemmatizer’ – stemmer based lemmatizer for Gujarati language using hybrid approach. It has ability to learn new words. The proposed solution is tested on 2197 words and results have been found very much satisfactory.

274. Performance Impact on Different Parameters by the Continuous Evolution of Distributed Algorithms in Wireless Sensor Networks

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Abstract Wireless Sensor Networks (WSNs) is the one of the emerging networks which works under inherent resource constraints. Topologies of these kinds of networks can also transform dynamically based on the location, number of sensor nodes and application. It is indispensable to build up effective distributed algorithms to handle the energy, bandwidth limitations of WSNs. Due to the arrival of several complicated network technologies, distributed algorithms have turned out to be an essential and rapidly growing field of research. The major purpose of distributed algorithm is to transmit a large number of messages, which indirectly can consume a comparatively large amount of energy and time. Hence this requires the network to be reconfigured to dynamic setting regularly and quickly. In last decade, many different approaches have been proposed, with different trade-offs in terms in terms of accuracy, reliability, message and time complexity. Moreover, reconfiguration is essential to uniformly distribute the energy consumption among all the nodes and thus to enhance the network lifetime. The Minimum Spanning Tree (MST) problem is one of the most common problems in the field of distributed computing and a frequently occurring primitive in the design and operation of WSN. In this survey, several distributed algorithms for constructing MST are discussed in the literature.

Keywords minimum spanning tree, wireless sensor network, spanning tree, distributed algorithm, device network, square measure, energy efficient, efficient distributed algorithm, clustering algorithm, sensor network, tree-based routing protocol, sensor node

275.A Framework Of Lean ERP Focusing Msmes For Sales Management

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Abstract This paper presents a framework of Lean ERP Systems focusing MSMEs. Most of the MSMEs do not have requisite infrastructure and finance to adopt ERP systems available in the market or get customized ERP Systems as per their requirements. Even, if procured, it is difficult to maintain such ERP due to lack of in-house IT skilled manpower and finance for its maintenance. The concept of Lean ERP is supported by individual module for each Core and Support function performed by MSMEs. These modules have non-rigid interlinking with each other supporting Service Oriented Architecture (SOA) and form an ERP system by combining together. Lean ERP Concept, its generic framework, ERP modules, artefacts of one of its Modules Sales Management were explained through Workflows, Norms, Routines, Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and Database configuration in this paper.

Keywords MSME; Small Industries; Lean ERP; Sales Management; Artifacts

278. Multimedia Cloud For Higher Education Establishments, A Reflection

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Abstract Cloud Computing has been a revolutionary technology in the modern era of Information and communications technology. It has in the recent past created a significant impact on how computing resources can be utilized without necessarily investing huge amount of money and without any requirements of administrative overhead that is usually the case with in-house infrastructure building. It has revolutionized the way of IT infrastructure development, implementation and deployment. Multimedia is one of the key specialization area in computer graphics, taught in most of the professional engineering colleges across sultanate of Oman. The multimedia degree and diploma courses are mostly based on applied multimedia and henceforth many multimedia applications are taught throughout the tenure of the bachelor's or diploma course. Most of the multimedia applications are very costly and a higher education establishment has to invest huge amount of money on the licensing of these applications. One of the alternative is to avail cloud-based services for teaching multimedia applications in higher education establishments. This research paper studies the benefits of using cloud computing for multimedia-based applications.

281.Optimal Multi- Document Integration Using Iterative Elimination And Cosine Similarity

Fr.Augustine George and Dr.Hanumanthappa

Abstract Summarization holds vital significance in the age of a data-centric world. This research paper tries to retain an overall summary of the article using an optimal multi-document integration. Nevertheless, location based extractions are biased and the data loss is high compared to the proposed approach that derives a matrix subset from a random permutation of elements after which extraction takes place. The proposed extractive method of integrating multi-documents has two stages. Initially an Iterative elimination of matrix subsets done, finally the documents are integrated, and their lexical similarity is computed. The retention rates recorded in this implementation are considerably high even when the compression rates are increased. As proof of concept, our experiment results of extractive integration reveal high retention rate that could improve the quality of the generated summaries.

282.Secured Data Sharing In Groups Using Attribute Based Broadcast Encryption In Hybrid Cloud

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Abstract Data sharing in the cloud has several benefits to the organization as well as the users. With the advent of cloud services, Google Docs provides data sharing, such that the users can share the documents and collaborate among the other users effectively. This paper addresses the challenging security issues associated with data sharing in the cloud. Broadcasting is an efficient way for sharing files securely to several receivers. In this work, we proposed a novel solution based on Attribute-Based Broadcast Encryption, Secure Data sharing in Groups using Attribute based Broadcast Encryption, which is both secure and efficient. The importance of data sharing and the necessity to ensure security and privacy is discussed with existing literature. Review on existing methods of achieving data sharing in the cloud is discussed. The primary difference between the proposed solution and traditional Broadcast encryption is that security is achieved dynamically based on the parameters supplied during the encryption and decryption process. Our solution allows selecting and revoking the users based on the attributes. We propose three algorithms namely Secured Encryption using Group based Signature Generation (SEGB-SG), Secure Verification using Group based Signature Verification (SVGB-SV) and Revocation list based on Group Signature (RL-GS). The results for the proposed solution show a significant improvement in providing security for data sharing in the cloud. The experiments were conducted and the results are compared with existing work on KP-ABE and the proposed solution shows that our solution is both secure and efficient.

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283.To improve the performance of IoT by Edge computing technology

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Abstract The Internet of Things (IoT) is a networking paradigm where interconnected, machines communicate with each other and same time produce a large amount of data. This data is transmitted over the internet for further analysis and action to take. In coming days as every device is connected huge data will be transferred, and hence will be traffic congestion on the internet. To avoid an edge computing machines are useful in order to reduce this data. And thus improve overall performance and systems can work fastly. In this paper, we discussed about the edge computing device which provides the solution for not only huge data generation but also avoids network traffic congestions. We highlight the distinctive design concepts that we believe should be addressed in an IoT data management solution and discuss how they are approached by the proposed solutions. We finally propose an edge computing device which smartly distinguishes among the data generated and decides which data should be transmitted on the internet. Framework for IoT that takes into consideration the discussed design machines with cut edge technology is and acts as an improved IoT data management solution. The framework we propose adapts a cut edge technology over machines to improve the performance and acts intelligently.

Keywords Internet of Things, Cut edge technology, Data management, Sensor networks

285.An Efficient Fpga Based Shunt Active Filter For Power Quality Enhancement

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Abstract Maintaining power quality is being an important task within the operation of the available facility. It's compelling by the quality standards (IEEE-519) to limit the harmonics distortion at suitable intervals. The excessive use of power electronic devices in distribution system has evolved the matter of power quality, it is leading to harmonics generation and in substantial economic losses. Filters approaches are effective and economical technique for harmonics mitigation. This work proposes a novel technique with Field Programmable Gate Array (FPGA) controller for controlling the shunt active filter to mitigate the harmonics in power systems. Harmonics identification methodology and compensation management adopted are incorporated in this work.

Keywords FPGA, Harmonics, Shunt Active Filter, Instantaneous P-Q theory.

286. A Review Of Face Recognition System Using Raspberry Pi In The Field Of Iot

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Abstract In these days circumstance, the security frames the most essential segment of our lives. Security of the house or the close what's more, dear ones is critical to everyone. Home computerization is an energizing zone for security applications. This field has improved with new advances such Internet of things (IoT). In IoT, each device carries on as a little piece of a web hub and each hub associate and convey. Of late, surveillance cameras are used keeping in mind the end goal to construct security spots, homes, and urban communities. Be that as it may, this innovation needs a man who recognizes any issue in the edge taken from the camera. In this paper, an Internet of Things is joined with PC vision so as to identify the characteristics of individuals. For this reason, to execute this framework, a charge card measure PC that uses its own particular camera board for the security framework, for example, raspberry pi 3 used. In like manner, Passive Infrared Sensor (PIR) mounted on the Raspberry PI is used to identify any developments. So it screens and get warnings when movement is distinguished, catches the picture and identify the faces, at that point sends pictures to a Smartphone by means of using wire application. Web of things in light of wire application used to see the action and get sees when development is distinguished. File Terms—Face identification, Raspberry PI, Computer Vision, Web of things, wire.

Keywords Face detection, Raspberry PI, Computer Vision, Internet of things, telegram.

287. An Empirical study on potential and risks of Twitter data for predicting election outcomes

Abdul Manan Koli 1*, Dr Muqem Ahmed2 and Dr Jatinder Manhas3

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Abstract Twitter is an online news and social networking service, where users can post their ideas and feelings in the form of tweets with respect to an issue, fact, decision etc. After its launch in 2006, Twitter has now become one of the most popular online tools for people to express their social and political thoughts. Since Twitter allows its users to express their sentiments in the form of tweets the idea enlighten us to develop technique to predict the outcome of the election based on people's tweets. This paper discusses previous research works carried out in this field by different scholars related to election outcomes and tried to find most suitable and appropriate methods in election predictions.

Keywords Twitter, Sentimental, analysis, Tweets, election, social media, Political Parties, Predictions

**288.An Intelligent Framework for Sentiment Analysis of Text and Emotions–
Implementation of Restaurants’ Case Study**

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Abstract Nowadays, online purchasing of products is becoming very popular. The thing which counts is that whether the purchased product satisfies the need of a consumer or not. The buyer does not have clear idea about the product initially, due to lack of straight deal or physical touch of the product. So, to solve the issue of reliability consumer moves to review analysis available online regarding the product. Hereto the limitation is that a single review may not be trust worthy due to fake or false review about the particular product. To overcome such issues a certain satisfying model based on online product ratings needs to be worked out which could incorporate the available reviews. The primary aim of this research work is to implement an intelligent framework for sentiment analysis of text and emotions and apply machine learning approach for computing the effectiveness and efficiency of overall ratings by the consumer for particular item or product.

Keywords Sentiment analysis, machine learning, *Intelligent Framework, SVM*

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Annexure-1

INAUGURAL SESSION – Day 1
February 17, 2018

Time	Details
09:00 AM – 10:00 AM	Registration With Tea/Coffee And Cookies
Inaugural Session [10:30 AM – 11:00 AM]	
10:00 AM – 10:05 AM	Welcoming Of Guests
10:05 AM – 10:10 AM	Lamp Lighting Ceremony
10:10 AM – 10:15 AM	Welcome Address By General Chair <i>Dr. Vinay Kumar Chandna, Principal, JECRC, Jaipur</i>
10:15 AM – 10:20 AM	Address By Director <i>Mr. Amit Agrawal, Director, JECRC Foundation</i>
10:20 AM – 10:30 AM	Address By Chair, Technical Program Committee <i>Prof. Durgesh Mishra, Chair EC, Chairman, Division IV, CSI, India</i>
10:30 AM – 10:35 AM	Address By Special Invited Guest <i>Mr. Aninda Bose - Sr. Publishing Editor, Springer Nature, India</i>
10:35 AM – 10:40 AM	Address By Inaugural Guest <i>Prof. Sheng Lung-Peng, Professor, National Dong Hwa University, Hualien, Taiwan</i>
10:40 AM – 10:45 AM	Address By Inaugural Guest <i>Prof. David Wing, Director, UK Education India Ltd., London</i>
10:45 AM – 10:55 AM	Address By Chair, Technical Program Committee <i>Prof. Marcel Worrying, Director, Institute of Informatics, University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands</i>
10:55 AM – 11:00 AM	Address by PC-Chair & Convener <i>Prof. Vincenzo Piuri, University of Milano, Italy</i>
11:00 AM – 11:05 AM	Address By Inaugural Guest <i>Prof. Peter H. Kent, CEO, UKEI Ltd., London</i>
11:05 AM – 11:10 AM	Address By General Chair <i>Prof. Rajeev Gupta, Pro Vice Chancellor, Rajasthan Technical University, Kota</i>
11:10 AM – 11:15 AM	Conclusive Address by PC-Chair & Convener <i>Dr. Vijay Singh Rathore, Head-CSE, JECRC, Jaipur</i>
11:15 AM – 11:20 AM	Presentation Of Token Of Remembrance To Keynote Speakers/Guests
Conference Group Photograph followed by High Tea [11:20 AM – 11:45AM]	
Keynote Address Begins	
11: 45AM – 12:15 PM	Keynote Address 1 <i>Prof. Marcel Worrying, Director, Institute of Informatics, University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands</i>
12:15 PM – 12:45 PM	Keynote Address 2 <i>Mr. Aninda Bose - Sr. Publishing Editor, Springer Nature, India</i>
12:45 PM – 01:15 PM	Keynote Address 3 <i>Prof. Sheng Lung-Peng, Professor, National Dong Hwa University, Hualien, Taiwan</i>
01:15 PM – 01:45 PM	Keynote Address 4 <i>Prof. M. P. Singh, B R Ambedkar Univ., Agra</i>
Networking Lunch [01:45 PM – 02:40 PM]	
02:45 PM – 04:30 PM	Parallel Technical Session for Multiple Tracks Venue : IBM Lab/ Conference Room (Block A) /CP-03/ CP-04
Networking over Tea/Coffee [05: 00PM onwards]	
Cultural Program Evening [07:00 PM onwards]	
Conference Dinner [08:30 PM onwards]	

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Annexure-2

SESSION CHAIRS
Day 1 – Feb. 17, 2018
Technical Sessions [02:45 PM – 04:30 PM]

Technical Sessions	Technical Session 1 Venue : Conference Hall, Block A , JECRC , Jaipur	Prof. P. K. Mishra	Professor, Banaras Hindu University
		Dr. O. P. Rishi	Professor, University of Kota, Kota
		Prof. M. Hanumanthappa	Director, Department of Computer Science , Bangalore University, Bangalore
		Dr. Pawanesh Abrol	Professor, University of Jammu, Jammu
	Technical Session 2 Venue: IBM Lab, Block A, JECRC, Jaipur	Dr. Atul Gonsai	Professor, Saurashtra University, Rajkot, India
		Dr. Jatinder Singh Manhas	Associate Professor, University of Jammu, Jammu
		Prof. Durgesh Kumar Mishra	Chair EC, Chairman, Division IV, CSI, India
		Dr. Bhavna Arora	Assistant Professor, Central University, Jammu
	Technical Session 3 Venue: CP- 03, Block A, JECRC, Jaipur	Dr. Vinod Sharma	Professor, University of Jammu, Jammu
		Dr. Tanupriya Choudhury	Associate Professor, Amity University, NOIDA
		Dr. Sumeet Gill	Associate Professor, Maharshi Dayand University, Rohtak
		Dr. Meenakshi Tripathi	Assistant Professor, CSE, MNIT, Jaipur, India
	Technical Session 4 Venue: CP- 04, Block A, JECRC, Jaipur	Prof. Vibhakar Mansotra	Professor, University of Jammu, Jammu
		Dr. Praveen Kumar	Associate Professor, Amity University, Noida
		Ms. Preeti Tiwari	Professor - IIS University, Jaipur
		Dr. K. Baskaran	Associate Professor & Head, GCT, Coimbatore

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SESSION CHAIRS
Day 2 – Feb. 18, 2018
Technical Sessions [12:25 PM – 01:30 PM]

Technical Sessions	Technical Session 5 Venue : Conference Hall, Block A , JECRC , Jaipur	Dr. Nilesh Advani	Asst. Professor, Marwadi Education Foundation's Group of Institutions, Rajkot
		Dr. S. S. Dalal	SRM University, Ghaziabad
		Dr. M. Venketesh Kumar	Chairman, IEEE Young Professionals , Tamil Nadu Circle
		Dr. Dinesh Goyal	Principal, Gyan Vihar School of Engineering & Technology
	Technical Session 6 Venue: IBM Lab, Block A, JECRC, Jaipur	Dr. P. V. Virparia	Professor & Head, CS, Sardar Patel University, Gujarat
		Dr. Surendra Yadav	Professor - CSE, JECRC University, Jaipur
		Dr. Navneet Sharma	Professor - IIS University, Jaipur
		Mr. C K Ashok Kumar	Educationist, Trustee of CK Engineering College Cuddalore
	Technical Session 7 Venue: CP- 03, Block A, JECRC, Jaipur	Dr. Vivek Tiwari	Assistant Professor, Dr S P Mukherjee IIIT - NR, Chhattisgarh
		Dr. Paras Kothari	Principal, Samarth Group of Institutions, Himmat Nagar, Gujarat
		Dr. Kusum Rajawat	Principal, Shree Karni College, Jaipur
		Dr. Arun Kumar Patware	Principal, CK Engineering College, Cuddalore
	Technical Session 8 Venue: CP- 04, Block A, JECRC, Jaipur	Dr. Bharat Singh Deora	Professor- Computer Science, JRN RVU, Udaipur
		Dr. Praveen Kumar	Associate Professor, Amity University, Noida
		Dr. Sumeet Gill	Associate Professor, Maharshi Dayand University, Rohtak
		Dr. Anubha Jain	Professor - IIS University, Jaipur

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SESSION CHAIRS
Day 2 – Feb. 18, 2018
Technical Sessions [02:30 PM – 04:00 PM]

Technical Sessions	Technical Session 9 Venue : Conference Hall, Block A , JECRC , Jaipur	Dr. VivekTiwari	Assistant Professor, Dr S P Mukherjee IIIT-NR, Chhattisgarh
		Dr. NileshAdvani	Asst. Professor,Marwadi Education Foundation's Group of Institutions, Rajkot
		Dr. PawaneshAbrol	Professor, University of Jammu, Jammu
		Dr. Naveen Hemrajani	Professor - CSE, JECRC University, Jaipur
	Technical Session10 Venue: IBM Lab, Block A, JECRC, Jaipur	Dr. Avinash Sharma	Profesoor, Maharashi Markandeshwar Engineering College, Mullana, Haryana
		Dr. Arvind Sharma	University of Kota, Kota
		Dr. Bright Keshwani	Professor- Head, MCA, Suresh GyanVihar University, Jaipur
		Dr. Preeti Tiwari	Professor - IIS University, Jaipur
	Technical Session11 Venue: CP- 03, Block A, JECRC, Jaipur	Dr. Praveen Kumar	Amity University, Noida
		Dr. Deepak Dembla	Professor-IT, JECRC University, Jaipur
		Dr. AkashSaxena	Professor, Compucom Institute of Information & Technology, Jaipur
		Dr. Sumeet Gill	Associate Professor, Maharshi Dayand University, Rohtak
	Technical Session12 Venue: CP- 04, Block A, JECRC, Jaipur	Dr. NileshAdvani	Asst. Professor,Marwadi Education Foundation's Group of Institutions, Rajkot
		Dr. S. S. Dalal	SRM University, Ghaziabad
		Dr. M. Venketesh Kumar	Chairman, IEEE Young Professionals , Tamil Nadu Circle
		Dr. Anubha Jain	Professor - IIS University, Jaipur

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Annexure-3

Day 1 – Feb. 17, 2018
Technical Sessions 1 [02:45 PM – 04:30 PM]
 Venue : Conference Hall, Block A , JECRC , Jaipur

S. No	Paper Id	Paper Title	Author(s)
1	30	Estimation of Microwave Dielectric Constant using Artificial Neural Networks	Sujatha Kesavan
2	33	Time Series Forecasting of Gold Prices	Saim Khan and Shweta Bhardwaj
3	34	Titanic Data Analysis by R Data Language for Insights and Correlation	Shaurya Khanna, Shweta Bhardwaj and Anirudh Khurana
4	59	Energy Efficient Cloud Computing For Smart Phones	Nancy Arya, Sunita Chaudhary and S Taruna
5	91	IoT Platform for Smart City: A Global Survey	Rakesh Roshan, Anukrati Sharma and O.P Rishi
6	116	An Analysis of Load Management system by using Unified Power Quality Conditioner For Distribution Network	Jayalakshmi D, Shankar S and Venkateshkumar M
7	117	Design and Comparative Analysis of Various Intelligent Controller Based Efficiency Improvement of Fuel Cell System	Venkateshkumar M

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Day 1 – Feb. 17, 2018
Technical Sessions 2 [02:45 PM – 04:30 PM]
 Venue: IBM Lab, Block A, JECRC, Jaipur

S. No.	Paper Id	Paper Title	Author(s)
1	83	Enhancing data security in cloud using split algorithm, Caesar cipher and Vigenere cipher, homomorphism encryption scheme.	Abhishek Singh
2	137	Securing Web Access- DNS Threats and Remedies	Abhishek Dixit and Anchal Sehgal
3	154	A Comparative Study of Ontology Building Tools for Contextual Information Retrieval	Ripal Dilipbhai Ranpara, Ashifkhan Abdullakhan Yusufzai and Prof Dr Chandresh K Kumbharana
4	162	Malware Detection for Cyber Security Enhancement in Smart Grid	Congmiao Li, Dipti Srinivasan and Thomas Reindl
5	102	Comparative Analysis of TCP, SCTP and MPTCP in Transport Layer of Wireless Sensor Networks	Geerija Lavania, Preeti Sharma and Richa Upadhyay
6	120	Terrain Attribute Prediction Modelling for Southern Gujarat: A Geo-Spatial Perspective	Jaishree Tailor and Kalpesh Lad
7	121	Sentiment Analysis of Live Tweets after Elections	Palak Baid and Neelam Chaplot
8	165	Multi-Label Classification Trending Challenges and Approaches	Pooja Pant, A Sai Sabitha, Tanupriya Choudhury and Prince Dhingra

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Day 1 – Feb. 17, 2018
Technical Sessions 3 [02:45 PM – 04:30 PM]
Venue: CP-03, Block A, JECRC, Jaipur

S. No.	Paper Id	Paper Title	Author(s)
1	31	Bone fracture detection from X-Ray image of human fingers using image processing	Anil Bharodiya and Atul Gonsai
2	32	Review of Data Analysis Framework for Variety of Big Data	Dinesh Goyal and Yojna Arora
3	79	Detection of Anomalous value in Data Mining.	Darshanaben Dipakkumar Pandya and Dr. Sanjay Gaur
4	81	Building Machine Learning based Diseases Diagnosis System Considering Various Features of Datasets	Shrawan Ram and Shloak Gupta
5	98	Incessant Ridge Estimation Using RBCA Model	Sandeep Sharma, Dr. C S Lamba and Dr. Vijay Singh Rathore
6	282	Secure Data Sharing in Groups using Attribute based Broadcast Encryption in Hybrid Cloud	Ediga.Poornima Goud, Kasiviswanath N and C.Shobha Bindu

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Day 1 – Feb. 17, 2018
Technical Sessions 4 [02:45 PM – 04:30 PM]
 Venue: CP- 04, Block A, JECRC, Jaipur

S. No.	Paper Id	Paper Title	Author(s)
1	4	Design and Implementation of Modified Butterworth Filter for Watermarking	Indu Chhipa, Devendra Kumar Somwanshi and Rohita Gupta
2	65	Increased PSNR with Improved DWT Digital Watermarking Technique	Ifra Khan, Kushall Pal Singh, Akshay Jadhav and M A Rizvi
3	131	Ontology based personalized web information gathering	Umamaheswari B
4	151	Comparative Study of various Cryptographic Algorithms used for Text, Image and Video	Nilesh Advani, Chetan Rathod and Dr. Atul Gonsai
5	153	Comparative Analysis of Cryptographic Algorithms for Audio Encryption	Chetan Rathod, Nilesh Advani and Dr. Atul Gonsai
6	201	A Pedestrian Collision Prevention Method through P2V Communication	Jinhyuck Park, Choonsung Nam, Jangyeol Lee and Dongryeol Shin

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Day 2 - Feb. 18, 2018
Technical Session 5 [12:25 PM – 01:30 PM]
 Venue : Conference Hall, Block A , JECRC , Jaipur

S. No.	Paper Id	Paper Title	Author(s)
1	39	Edge Detection Property of 2D-Cellular Automata	Shah Jahan Wani
2	45	Augmented Intelligence: A way for helping universities to make smarter decisions	Manu Sharma and Kansagra Mosami
3	68	Reliability In The Fog Computing	Manu Sharma
4	76	An Efficient Approach for Power Aware Routing Protocol for MANETs using Genetic Algorithm	Renu Choudhary and Pankaj Kumar Sharma
5	84	Smart Cloud Document Clustering and Plagiarism Checker Using TF-IDF and Brisk-Key Algorithms	Manish Sharma
6	271	State-of-the art artificial intelligence techniques in heart disease diagnosis	Nahida Nazir, Sharifa Rajab and Vinod Sharma
7	139	P2S_DLB: Pluggable to scheduler dynamic load balancing algorithm for distributed computing environment	Devendra Thakor and Bankim Patel
8	204	Diagnosis of Parkinson's diseases using classification based on voice recordings	Chitra Rajagopal P, Tanupriya Choudhury, Archana Kumari and Praveen Kumar

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Day 2 - Feb. 18, 2018
Technical Session 6 [12:25 PM – 01:30 PM]
 Venue: IBM Lab, Block A, JECRC, Jaipur

S. No.	Paper Id	Paper Title	Author(s)
1	9	Nuts and Bolts of ETL in Data Warehouse	Sachin Sharma, Sandip Kumar Goyal, Avinash Sharma and Kamal Kumar
2	15	Analyzing Quality Of English-Hindi Machine Translation Engine Outputs Using Bayesian Classification	Shikha Maheshwari
3	13	User Identification over Digital Social Network using Fingerprint Authentication	Devender Dhaked, Manish Mathuria, Surendra Yadav and Saroj Agrawal
4	29	Fuzzy based Analysis of Information Security Situation	Ashish Srivastava and Pallavi Shrivastava
5	43	Security challenges' and application for underwater wireless sensor network	Sarvesh Kumar Kumar, Harshita Chawla, Bersha Kumari and Swati Agarwal
6	132	Low BER based Video Transmission by Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)	Gajanand Sharma and Dr. Dinesh Goyal
7	147	Performance Evaluation of Cryptographic Algorithms	Mohammed Firdos Sheikh, Dr. Sanjay Gaur and Hiral Desai
8	150	A Detailed Analysis on Several Load Balancing Algorithm in Cloud Computing	Shubra Saxena, Navneet Sharma, Jayanti Goyal and Akash Saxena
9	155	A Comparative Study of Cryptographic Algorithms for Cloud Security	Asifkhan Yusufzai, Ripal Ranpara, Mital Vora and Prof Dr Chandresh K Kumbharana
10	199	A pioneering Encryption Technique for images	Jeba Nega Cheltha C and Rajan Kumar Jha
11	200	A Survey paper on different Steganography Techniques	Shashi Kant Singh, Seema Yadav, Ankur Raj and Priya Gupta

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Day 2 - Feb. 18, 2018
Technical Session 7 [12:25 PM – 01:30 PM]
 Venue: CP-03, Block A, JECRC, Jaipur

S. No.	Paper Id	Paper Title	Author(s)
1	8	Abnormality Detection in Brain CT Image Using Support Vector Machine	Bhavna Sharma and Priyanka Mitra
2	48	A Multiple String and pattern matching algorithm using Context free grammar	Sarvesh Kumar, Sonali Singh and Swati Aggarwal
3	49	A Review of Machine Translation Systems for Indian Languages and their Approaches	Dipalbaben Padhya and Jikitsha Sheth
4	62	A bounding box approach for performing dynamic optical character Recognition in MATLAB	Poonam Chaturvedi, Mohit Saxena and Bhavna Sharma
5	78	Multi Purposed Question Answer Generator With Natural Language Processing	Mohammed Firdos Sheikh, Hiral Desai and Satyendra Sharma
6	113	The NLP Techniques for Automatic Multi-Article News Summarization Based on Abstract Meaning Representation	Deepa Nagalavi and Dr.Hanumanthappa M
7	127	Face Detection And Recognition Using K-Means And Enhanced K-Means Algorithm With ANN	Dr. Hanumanthappa M and Dr.Ashoka S B
8	128	Sentence Tokenization using Statistical unsupervised machine learning and Rule base approach for running text in Gujarati language	Chetana Tailor and Bankim Patel
9	129	An approach to authentication of signature using Support vector machine	Upasna Jindal and Surjeet Dalal
10	134	Data Mining and its various Concepts	Alisha Sikri, Surjeet Dalal, N.P Singh and Neeraj Dahiya

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Day 2 - Feb. 18, 2018
Technical Session 8 [12:25 PM – 01:30 PM]
 Venue: CP- 04, Block A, JECRC, Jaipur

S. No.	Paper Id	Paper Title	Author(s)
1	72	Performance Comparison of LANMAR and AODV in Heterogenous Wireless Ad-hoc Network	Madhavi Dhingra and S C Jain
2	88	k-dLst Tree: k-d tree with Linked List to Handle Duplicate Keys	Meenakshi Hooda and Sumeet Gill
3	90	Multiple Objects Tracking Under Occlusion Detection in Video Sequences	Sheshang Degadwala and Sanjay Gaur
4	104	A Video Database for Intelligent Video Authentication	Priya Gupta, Shashi Kant Singh, Seema Yadav and Ankur Raj
5	237	Social Big Data Analysis - Techniques, Issues and Future Research Perspective	Pranjali Borgaonkar, Dr Harish Sharma and Dr Arvind Sharma
6	250	A Review paper on Eye Disease Detection and Classification by machine learning Techniques	Neha Bharti, Geetika Gautam and Kirti Choudhary
7	272	Security And Privacy Issues In Big Data : A Review	Priyanshu Jadon and Dr. Durgesh Kumar Mishra
8	273	Stemmatizer – Stemmer based lemmatizer for Gujarati text	Himadri Patel and Bankim Patel
9	281	Optimal Multi- Document Integration Using Iterative Elimination And Cosine Similarity	Augustine George and Hanumanthappa M
10	283	To improve the performance of IoT by Edge computing technology	Bharat Singh Deora and Sushma Satpute
11	286	A Review of face recognition system using Raspberry Pi in the field of IoT	Arihant Kumar Jain, Richa Sharma and Anima Sharma

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Day 2 - Feb. 18, 2018
Technical Session 9 [02:30 PM – 04:00 PM]
 Venue : Conference Hall, Block A , JECRC , Jaipur

S. No.	Paper Id	Paper Title	Author(s)
1	158	Development IoT for Smart Agriculture: A Review	Kamlesh Lakhwani and Hemant Gianey
2	178	Conceptual Structure of ASMAN Framework to Compare SaaS providers	Mamta Dadhich and Dr Vijay Singh Rathore
3	182	Stock Market Price Prediction Using LSTM-RNN	Kriti Pawar, Raj Srujan Jalem and Vivek Tiwari
4	183	Honeypots and its Deployment: A Review	Neeraj Bhagat and Bhavna Arora
5	191	Efficient Hybrid Recommendation Model Based on Content based and Collaborative filtering Approach	Ankita Gupta, Alok Barddhan, Nidhi Jain and Praveen Kumar
6	124	Analysis For Denoising Of ECG Signals Using NLMS Adaptive Filters	Avinash Sharma
7	236	Cloud Computing: Research Issues, Challenges And Future Directions	Dhirender Singh, Dr. R.K. Banyal and Dr Arvind Sharma
8	260	A kernel FCM based ANFIS approach to heart disease prediction	Waheeda Rajab, Sharifa Rajab and Vinod Sharma
9	118	Comparative Analysis of Load Balancing Algorithms using Cloud Analyst	Jyoti Rathore, Dr. Bright Keswani and Dr. Vijay Singh Rathore
10	144	Hybrid Technique Based on DBSCAN for Selection of Improved Features for Intrusion Detection System	Akash Saxena, Khushboo Saxena and Jayanti Goyal

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Day 2 - Feb. 18, 2018
Technical Session 10 [02:30 PM – 04:00 PM]
 Venue: IBM Lab, Block A, JECRC, Jaipur

S. No.	Paper Id	Paper Title	Author(s)
1	140	Parkinson Disease Prediction using Machine Learning Algorithm	Richa Mathur, Vibhakar Pathak and Devesh Bandil
2	148	Optimal Ant And Join Cardinality For Distributed Query Optimization Using Ant Colony Optimization Algorithm	Preeti Tiwari and Dr. Swati V. Chande
3	185	Study on Data mining with Drug discovery	Bahul Diwan and Shweta Bhardwaj
4	192	Research Review on Digital Image Steganography Which Resists Against Compression	Darshan Mehta and Dharmendra Bhatti
5	194	Improved Google Page Rank Algorithm	Abhishek Dixit, Vijay Singh Rathore and Anchal Sehgal
6	202	Summarization Using Corpus Training and Deep Learning	Vikas Kumar, Tanupriya Choudhury, A Sai Sabitha and Shweta Mishra
7	203	Exploring open-source for machine learning problem on Diabetic Retinopathy	Archana Kumari, Tanupriya Choudhury and Chitra Rajagopal P
8	205	Analytical analysis on learners' dropout rate with data mining techniques	Shivanshi Goel, Tanupriya Choudhury, A Sai Sabitha and Inderpal Singh Mehta
9	206	Discovering the unknown patterns of crop production using clustering technique	Dakshita Sharma, A Sai Sabitha and Tanupriya Choudhury

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Day 2 - Feb. 18, 2018
Technical Session 11 [02:30 PM – 04:00 PM]
 Venue: CP-03, Block A, JECRC, Jaipur

S. No.	Paper Id	Paper Title	Author(s)
1	52	Unlocking the enigma of for e-Governance in Rural Areas in perspective to states of India	Avinash Sharma, Sanjeev Rana and Nishi Gupta
2	89	Feature Extraction in Geospatio-temporal Satellite Data for Vegetation Monitoring	Hemlata Goyal, Nisheet Joshi and Chilka Sharma
3	112	Air Pollutant Concentration Calculation And Prediction	Jyoti Gautam, Mahima Tiwari, Arushi Gupta and Kavya Gupta
4	125	Smart Innovation regarding bringing kitchen food items in the kitchen by automatically informing the shopkeeper by using gsm 900 board and arduino uno r3 board with proper programming.	Vijay Kumar, Vipul Sharma and Avinash Sharma
5	156	Mathematical Modelling and Analysis of Graphene using Simulink Technique	Pragati Tripathi and Shabana Urooj
6	157	Denosing Of ECG Signals Using FIR & IIR Filter: A Performance Analysis	Avinash Sharma
7	166	Virtual Reality as a Marketing Tool	Praveen Kumar, Rana Majumdar, Harry Singh and Chetna Singh
8	167	A Critical and Statistical Analysis of Air Pollution Using Data Analytics	Praveen Kumar, Paras Lalwani, Seema Rawat and Karan Rathore
9	179	Comparative Study of Feedback as Design Issue in Various Websites	Jatinder Manhas, Shallu Kotwal, Amit Sharma and Viverdhana Sharma
10	100	Impact of Try A-Gain...JINDA-DIL-KHEL on Human Psychology	Dr. Vijay Singh Rathore , Shikha Maheshwari, Dr. Kusum Rajawat, Dr. Vinay Kumar Chandna
11	161	A Dynamic Approach to Identify Page Score for Research Papers to Improve Page Ranking	Nilesh Jain and Dr. Vijay Singh Rathore

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Day 2 - Feb. 18, 2018
Technical Session 12 [02:30 PM – 04:00 PM]
 Venue: CP- 04, Block A, JECRC, Jaipur

S. No.	Paper Id	Paper Title	Author(s)
1	103	A Comparative Analysis of Wavelet Families for Invisible Image Embedding	Neha Solanki, Sarika Khandelwal, Sanjay Gaur and Diwakar Gautam
2	110	Software Quality Improvement through Penetration Testing	Subhash Chandra Jat, Dr. C. S. Lamba and Dr. Vijay Singh Rathore
3	181	Trust Prediction using Ant Colony Optimization and Particle Swarm Optimization in Social Networks	Rajeev Goyal
4	222	Utility of Li-Fi in Railways	Arpit Porwal, Garima Ojha and Geet Kalani
5	275	A Framework of Lean ERP focusing MSMEs for Sales Management	Shilpa Vijaivargia and Hemant Garg
6	278	Multimedia Cloud for Higher Education Establishments, a reflection	Anjum Zameer Bhat, Vikas Rao Naidu and Prof. Baldev Singh
7	287	An Empirical study on potential and risks of Twitter data for predicting election outcomes	Abdul Manan
8	221	Predicting The Accuracy Of Machine Learning Algorithms For Software Cost Estimation	Chetana Pareta, Dr. N.S. Yadav, Ajay Kumar and Dr Arvind Sharma
9	179	Comparative Study of Feedback as Design Issue in Various Websites	Jatinder Manhas, Shallu Kotwal, Amit Sharma and Viverdhana Sharma
10	180	A Review of Sentiment Analysis on Social Media Application	Akankasha Verma and Bhavna Arora
11	274	Performance Impact on Different Parameters by the Continuous Evolution of Distributed Algorithms in Wireless Sensor Networks	Dr. V.K. Chandna, Hemlata Soni and Gaurav Gupta
12	285	An Efficient FPGA Based Shunt Active Filter For Power Quality Enhancement	K Baskaran K and Naveena Palanisamy
13	288	An Intelligent Framework for Sentiment Analysis of Text and Emotions–Implementation of Restaurants’ Case Study	Esha Tyagi and Dr Arvind K Sharma