
TECH ERA
STUDENT
TECHNICAL MAGAZINE
Technical
Support
DEPARTMENT OF IT (LBRCE)
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VISION AND MISSION OF THE DEPARTMENT

DEPARTAMANET VISION

To emerge as one of the most preferred department for the budding engineers, aspiring to be successful IT professionals

DEPARTAMANET MISSION

DM 1: To inculcate team skills and leadership qualities in the student though projects, seminars and group activities.

DM 2.: To impart quality education with a well-designed curriculum, consistent with industry requirements, that equips the student to face the career challenges.

DM3:To cultivate the qualities of social awareness and service to the humanity among students.

DM4:To extend the student's learning beyond the curriculum, through workshops on cutting edge technologies

PROGRAM EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES (PEOs)

Graduates of Information Technology programme will be:

PEO 1: Pursue a successful career in the area of Information Technology or its allied fields.

PEO 2: Exhibit sound knowledge in the fundamentals of Information Technology and apply practical

Experience with programming techniques to solve real world problems.

PEO 3: Demonstrate self-learning, life-long learning and work in teams on multidisciplinary projects.

PEO 4: Understand the professional code of ethics and demonstrate ethical behaviour, effective

Communication and team work and leadership skills in their job

PROGRAM OUTCOMES (POs):

Graduates of Information Technology programme will have the ability to:

1. Engineering knowledge: Apply the knowledge of mathematics, science, engineering fundamentals,
and an engineering specialization to the solution of complex engineering problems.

2. Problem analysis: Identify, formulate, review research literature, and analyzecomplexengineering problems reaching substantiated conclusions using first principles of mathematics, natural sciences, andengineering sciences.

3. Design/development of solutions: Design solutions for complex engineering problems anddesign system components or processes that meet the specified needswith appropriate consideration for the public health and safety,and the cultural, societal, and environmental considerations.

4. Conduct investigations of complex problems: Use research-based knowledge and research methods including design of experiments, analysis and interpretation of data, and synthesis of the information to provide valid conclusions.

5. Modern tool usage: Create, select, and apply appropriate techniques, resources, and modemengineering and IT tools including prediction and modelling to complex engineering activitieswith an understanding of the limitations.

6. The engineer and society: Apply reasoning informed by the contextual knowledgeto assess societal, health, safety, legal and cultural issues and the consequent responsibilities relevant to the professional engineering practice.

7. Environment and sustainability: Understand the impact of the professional engineeringsolutionsin societal and environmental contexts, anddemonstrate the knowledge of, and need for sustainabledevelopment.Apply ethical principles and commit to professionalethics and responsibilities and norms ofthe engineering
practice.

8. Ethics: Apply ethical principles and commit to professionalethics and responsibilities and norms ofthe engineeringpractice.

9. Individual and team work: Function effectively as an individual, and as a member or leader indiverse teams, and in multidisciplinarysettings

10. Communication: Communicate effectively on complex engineering activities with the engineeringcommunity and with society atlarge, such as, being able to comprehend and write effective reports and design documentation, make effectivepresentations, and give and receive clear instructions.

11. Project management and finance: Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the engineering and management principles and apply these

toone's own work, as a member and leader in a team, to manage projects and in multidisciplinary environments.

12. Life-long learning: Recognize the need for, and have the preparation andability to engage inindependent and life-long learning inthe broadest context of technological change.

PROGRAM SPECIFIC OUTCOMES (PSOs):

Graduate of the Information Technology will have the ability to

1. Organize, Analyze and Interpret the data to extractmeaningful conclusions.
2. Design, Implement and evaluate a computer-basedsystem to meet desired needs.
3. Develop IT application services with the help of different current engineering tools.

About the Department

The department of Information Technology was established in theyear 1999 with an intake of 40 seats in UG program. Student intakeis increased from 40 to 60 in the year of 2001. It is the one of themost emerging programme in LBRCE. As IT plays a remarkable rolein the almost all sectors, due to this the need of InformationTechnology Engineers increased who could gain knowledge in recenttechnologies. Our department is intended to train the students inelementary courses and cutting-edge technologies like Digitalmarketing, Social networking, Digital communication, Cloudcomputing, android application, and Big data for solving many socialand business problems. Our future Software Engineers, Entrepreneurs, and Researchers areencouraged with inventive approach. We have an excellentinfrastructure and advanced labs to expedite our students. TheDepartment facilitates innovative practices such as studentinternships, mini and major projects to meet the requirements ofemployment, teaching-learning process and entrepreneurship. Toupgrade the knowledge of students, department offers many toolsand Software applications. The LBRCE-CSI students' chapter hasbeen actively organizing events like Technical Seminars, Workshopsand Guest lecturers.The Department has well qualified and experienced faculty. Thedepartment has 16 teaching faculty with 4 Doctorates and the restwith (M.Tech. Four faculties are pursuing Ph.D in various Universities.)

The faculties are engaged in research activities (including funded projects) in their areas of specialization to subsidize the knowledge transfer in their corresponding arenas. Numerous research papers have been published in National, International Journals and Conferences by our faculty and students.

Articles Published In Reputed Journals & Conference by the Faculty of Information Technology

A.Sarvani, B. Venugopal and Nagaraju Devarakonda ***"Anomaly Detection Using K-means Approach and Outliers Detection Technique"*** *Springer Nature Singapore Pte Ltd. 2019K. Ray et al. (eds.), Soft Computing: Theories and Applications,Advances in Intelligent Systems and Computing 742,https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-13-0589-4_35*

The main aim of this paper is to detect anomaly in the dataset using the technique Outlier Removal Clustering (ORC) on IRIS dataset. This ORC technique simultaneously performs both K-means clustering and outlier detection. We have also shown the working of ORC technique. The data points which are far away from the cluster centroid are considered as outliers. The outliers affect the overall performance and result so the focus is on to detect the outliers in the dataset. Here, we have adopted the pre-processing technique to handle the missing data and categorical variable to get the accurate output. To select the initial centroid we have used Silhouette Coefficient.

A.Sarvani

Lavanya K L.S.S. Reddy, Professor. B. Eswara Reddy, Professor, ***"Distributed Based Serial Regression Multiple Imputation for HighDimensional Multivariate Data in Multicore Environment of Cloud"*** *International Journalof Ambient Computing and Intelligence Volume 10 • Issue 2 • April-June 2019*

Multiple imputations (MI) are predominantly applied in such processes that are involved in thetransaction of huge chunks of missing data. Multivariate data that follow traditional statistical modelsundergoes great suffering for the inadequate availability of pertinent data. The field of distribute computing research faces the biggest hurdle in the form of insufficient high dimensional multivariatedata. It mainly deals with the analysis of parallel input problems found in the cloud computing networkin general and evaluation of high-performance computing in particular. In fact, it is a tough task to utilize parallel multiple input methods for accomplishing remarkable performance as well as allowinghuge datasets achieves scale. In this regard, it is essential that a credible data system is developedand a decomposition strategy is used to partition workload in the entire process for minimum datadependence. Subsequently, a moderate

synchronization and/or meager communication liability isfollowed for placing parallel impute methods for achieving scale as well as more processes. The present article proposes many novel applications for better efficiency. As the first step, this articlesuggests distributed-oriented serial regression multiple imputation for enhancing the efficiency ofimputation task in high dimensional multivariate normal data. As the next step, the processes donein three diverse with parallel back ends viz. Multiple imputation that used the socket method toserve serial regression and the Fork Method to distribute work over workers, and also same workexperiments in dynamic structure with a load balance mechanism. In the end, the set of distributedMI methods are used to experimentally analyze amplitude of imputation scores spanning across threeprobable scenarios in the range of 1:500. Further, the study makes an important observation that dueto the efficiency of numerous imputation methods, the data is arranged proportionately in a missingrange of 10% to 50%, low to high, while dealing with data between 1000 and 100,000 samples. Theexperiments are done in a cloud environment and demonstrate that it is possible to generate a decentspeed by lessening the repetitive communication between processors.

Lavanya K

E. Suresh Babu, S. Naganjaneyulu, P. V. Srivasa Raoand G. K. V. Narasimha Reddy **"An Efficient Cryptographic Mechanismto Defend Collaborative AttackAgainst DSR Protocol in MobileAd hoc Networks"**Springer Nature Singapore Pte Ltd. 2019S. C. Satapathy and A. Joshi (eds.), *Information and CommunicationTechnologyfor Intelligent Systems*, Smart Innovation, Systems and Technologies 106,https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-13-1742-2_321

This paper presents a novel mechanism to defend and detect the collaborativeattack against popular DSR using Elliptic Curve Digital SignatureAlgorithm (ECDSA). This proposed security mechanism is suitable for sophisticatedwireless ad hoc network that provides efficient computation, transmission andvery powerful against collaborative attack. Already, several secure routing protocolswere proposed to defend the attacks. However, most of the security mechanismswere used to detect or defend the single or uncoordinated attacks.

S. Naganjaneyulu

Mr. Sambasivarao chindam, Rama Devi Burri**"Snoezelen Bubble Tube – A Therapy for the Mentally Challenged People"International Journal of Recent Technology and Engineering (IJRTE) ISSN: 2277-3878, Volume-7, Issue-6S5, April 2019**

Abstract -According to census 2001, it is estimated that over 21million people in India are suffering from one or the other kind of disability. The mentally challenged people are nearly 10.3% of the disabled people.As per the Census 2011, In India out of the 121 Cr population, 2.68 Cr persons are 'disabled' which is 2.21% of the total population. This is quite a huge percentage. The snoezelen therapy is now effectively being used for the development of the mentally challenged people.

The mentally challenged people cannot communicate with others comfortably. They suffer from behavioural disturbances. This often kills a mentally challenged person which leads him to resentment. They may get into depression when they are alone and often feel disturbed and cannot come out of this state by themselves. One way to get them out of their depression is to provide them some entertainment in the form of music or by providing some colors appear in front of them. The bubble tube also provides multisensory stimulation and cures the people who are Suffering from initial stages of dementia. The snoezelen therapy is now being used for curing the people suffering from autism and other developmental disorders such as dementia and brain injuries. This concept is being used in many fields such as schools, hospitals and in many places. Ultimately the snoezelen bubble tube will be useful to provide entertainment to every person. The snoezelen bubble tube will be a very useful product and as this is developed taking economic factors into consideration, it is cost effective and is affordable to everyone.

Mr. Sambasivarao chindam

*Lavanya.K[1], L.S.S.Reddy[2], B. Eswara Reddy[3]"**Multivariate Missing Data Handling with Iterative Bayesian Additive Lasso (IBAL) Multiple Imputation in Multicore Environment on Cloud"** 2019 IJSRSET Volume 6 Issue 3 Print ISSN: 2395-1990 Online ISSN : 2394-4099ThemedSection :Engineering andTechnology DOI :https://doi.org/10.32628/IJSRSET196319*

ABSTRACTDealing with high dimensional data of the form p>n for multivariate analysis of missingness is very complicated. It arises in many fields mainly in social science, economics and medical study; genome is an

example for that where is to mention that samples are very less compared to study elements nothing but variables. The analysis is a combination of large covariate vectors with response and non-response effects of unknown functional form related to response variable of interest. Thus, there is a need for regularized regression models, with effect of smoothing parametric method to do this in this work combine regularization by incorporating different types of covariates. Although regularization approaches fits to framework but the computation high demands in high dimensional analysis they also rely on penalized estimation. The solution is to implement regularization in iteration based smoothing approaches to fit such analysis. The proposed algorithm called Iterative Bayesian Additive Lasso (IBAL) is compared with standard methods in medical analysis and produced unbiased results. The overall work done in multi core environment offered by Cloud Service called Microsoft Azure. The performance is estimated with benchmarks like Standard Error (SE), Mean Square Error (MSE), and Confidence Interval (CI).

Lavanya.K

*Rama Devi Burri, Ram Burri, Ramesh Reddy Bojja, Srinivasa Rao Buruga "**Insurance Claim Analysis Using Machine Learning Algorithms"**International Journal of Innovative Technology and Exploring Engineering (IJITEE) ISSN: 2278-3075, Volume-8, Issue- 6S4, April 2019*

Now a day's Data is playing a central role and is carrying the big asset in the insurance industry. In today's journey insurance industry has a vital role. Insurance transporters have access to more information than ever before. From the past 700+ years in the insurance industry we can consider the three major eras Starting from 15th century to 1960, industry followed the manual era, from1960s to 2000 we are in the systems era, now we are in digital era i.e. 2001-20X0.The highest corporate object in all three eras is that the fundamental insurance industry has been determined by believing the data analytics in adopting the changing technologies to better and keep the ways and keep capital together. In advanced analysis the main challenge is the analytical models and algorithms which are being insufficient to support insurers; only by machines we can overcome this challenge.

Rama Devi Burri

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Y. Home Prasanna Raju and Nagaraju Devarakonda **"Makespan Efficient Task Schedulingin Cloud Computing"**© Springer Nature Singapore Pte Ltd. 2019A. Abraham et al. (eds.), *Emerging Technologies in Data Mining and Information Security*, Advances in Intelligent Systems and Computing 755,

Cloud computing is an emerging technology in modern era of onlineprocessing of customizable resources gathered commonly for several remote serveraccesses through on-demand access. Cloud Service Provider (CSP) renders cloudcomputing infrastructure in pay per use scheme in various formats. Thus, CSPprovides a major role in optimization of Task Scheduling (TS) in trade off withcost afford by the end user. In proposed scheme, to create efficient utilization ofresources and balanced cost of rendering service to end user, Modified Fuzzy ClusteringMeans algorithm (MFCM) along with Modified Ant Colony Optimization(MACO) technique is used thereby minimizing the cost of using a cloud computingstructure and with reduced makespan along with load balancing capability. Proposedstrategy provides better results than existing strategies of various modifications onACO alone that concentrates on optimizing lineup of Virtual Machine (VM).

Nagaraju Devarakonda

Nalini Sri Mallela and Nagaraju Devarakonda"**Verifiable Delegation for SecureOutsourcing in Cloud computing"** Springer Nature Singapore Pte Ltd. 2019A. J. Kulkarni et al. (eds.), *Proceedings of the 2nd International Conference on DataEngineering and Communication Technology*, Advances in Intelligent Systemsand Computing 828,

In distributed environment, to accomplish access privileges and maintain information as secret, the data proprietors could receive attribute-based encryption toencode the put-away information. Users with constrained-figuring power are, however,more prone to appoint the veil of the decryption task to the cloud servers todecrease the computing cost. During the consignment of the cloud servers, they cantake the related encrypted text and may give it to the third-party people for anymalicious activity; in addition to this, we have another problem of key generationof the simple attribute-based encryption (ABE). The existing ABE data outsourcingtechniques are not capable of restricting the third-party people for accessing theencrypted text and outsourced decrypted text. These third-party issues should beaddressed. We propose a new scheme with secure outsourced key generations anddecryption by using "key-generation service centre (KGSC)" and "decryption servicecentre (DSC)" for secure data outsourcing system. We

solve the problem in theexisting system and also propose verifiable delegation for secure outsourcing. Theunauthorized users are restricted to access the data onto achieving the data confidentiality. Our scheme also provides the fine-grain access control and allows the secure data outsourcing.

Nagaraju Devarakonda

K. Purushottama Rao, Anupriya Koneru and D. Naga Raju **"OEFC Algorithm—Sentiment Analysison Goods and Service Tax Systemin India"** Springer Nature Singapore Pte Ltd. 2019P. K. Mallick et al. (eds.), Cognitive Informatics and Soft Computing,Advances in Intelligent Systems and Computing 768,

Significance of the execution of paradoxical rules affects the economy ofthe country. Politicians need to predict the effect of any rule before it is implemented.Our rule makers introduced Goods and Service Tax recently in order tostrengthen the economy of India. Nowadays, public are used to offer their opinionson Social media. There are lot of Tweets on Goods and Service Tax. To analyze theopinion of public we proposed an algorithm called Opinion Extraction usingFavourites Count. This algorithm is applied on the twitter tweets to extract theopinion of public on Goods and Service Tax. The performance of this algorithm iscompared with general sentiment analysis method.

K. Purushottama Rao,

Y. Venkata Raghava, Rao, Rama Devi Burri; V.B.V.N.Prasad**,"Machine learning Methods forSoftware Defect Prediction a Revisit"**International Journal of Innovative Technology and Exploring Engineering (IJITEE) ISSN: 2278-3075, Volume-8 Issue-8, June, 2019

Software defect prediction (SDP) is a challenging factor in the area of Computer Science. Software engineering is the fertile ground to each and every computer science project, which results the Computers the feature to develop the planning on an accurate job by means data. ML Machine based learning was enhanced by those implemented research on Pattern Identification with Computational intelligence based on Artificial Intelligence (AI)". These (ML) Machine based knowledge tactics are boosted in resolving those faults which are occurring from validation in addition with Domain based systems. Those programming-based difficulties which are designated as the procedure-oriented knowledge with in those situations and alterations.

A predictive model which is measured into two ways. First one is Defective Module and second one is Non-defective Module. The two predictive modules are formed by using (ML) Machine Learning techniques. Machine learning methods be cooperative in software defect prediction. For the existing data sets are collected from NASA and Eclipse from promise repository which is a motivated version of UCI repository which is developed in 2005. We have a lot of learning ways to notice defects in software. Here we are revisiting the ML methods for SDP (software defect prediction).

Rama Devi Burri

Mini projects submitted by 2016-20 (III Year) batch students as partial fulfilment of Under Graduation B.Tech Degree

Canteen Automation System

D.Siddhabi (16761A1218), D.Siddhabi (16761A1218)

Canteen Automation System, Now-a-days many Canteens have Chosen to focus on quick preparation and Speedy delivery of orders. Canteen Automation System is a technique of ordering foods in online applicable in any food delivery The main advantage of this System is that greatly simplifies the ordering process for both the customer and canteen The Customer visits the ordering web pages and place the order and prepare the food quickly without any delay After that we can make payment through online and this entire process is automated Once the order is placed on the webpage ,it is entered into database and then retrieved by the desktop application on the canteen's end . This allows Canteen employee's to quickly go through the orders as they are placed with minimal delay and confusion. The benefit of this is that if there is rush in the Canteen then there will be chances that the waiters will be unavailable and the users can directly order the food to the chef online by using this application. The user will have a username and a password, by using which they can login into the system. This implies that the customer is the regular user of the Canteen.

Open Access movement for academic work

K.Jagadeesh Sai (16761A1232)V.Madhuri (16761A1257)T.Shyam Kumar (16761A1253)

S. Ravi Kumar (16761A1247)

As the idea of an open education celebrates the free and open exchange of ideas, information, and the means of gaining knowledge. The Open Access movement holds that academic work should be available to everyone, free of charge, whenever possible. As the technology is increasing people are becoming advancing searching for the details of the college on online, so effective dynamic website is very much important for an educational institute. So our website provides academic information to everyone in an easy way when compared to the existing system with the latest design feel. Finally the report is given transformed to the Head of the department to take an action.

Student discipline issue management system.

N.Uma Bhargavi (16761A1241)

This project is aimed at developing Student discipline issue management system. From past we are using only paper work for student discipline details. So now we are developing a web application for this purpose. This project deals about complete behaviour of the students in a college. In this application faculty/Discipline in charge can login and can insert the details about the students discipline. In this we can easily insert the details of the students. Finally the report is transformed to the HODs to take an action. Overall this project of ours is being developed to maintain the discipline among students in the best way possible.

The archiving system for course files

V.Varshitha(16761A1256)Ch,Gipsy(16761A1213)

The archiving system for course files is very important for all departments in the college. The main aim of this system is to solve the problems related to submission the files by hand from faculty members. The system contributes significantly to save time and efforts of the faculty members and committees. The members in the faculty can access the system easily and upload the required files during the semester without waiting until the end of the semester. The uploaded files are stored in a database so they can easily retrieve whenever necessary. The system will allow the students to download the files which the faculty members uploaded. The program will also save time and effort of the employees in submitting the files by hand. The main advantage of this project is to design quick and easy user interface for use by students, the faculty members in accordance with the specific authorities for submitting the files of courses and reviewing them.

Sound pollution monitoring system

Sk.Kushbu Kalam (16761A1250) K.Harika (16761A1229)

Air sound pollution is a growing issue these days. It is necessary to monitor air quality and keep it under control for a better future and healthy living for all. Here we propose an air quality as well as sound pollution monitoring system that allows us to monitor and check live air quality as well as sound pollution in particular areas through IOT. System uses air sensors to sense presence of harmful gases/compounds in the air and constantly transmit this data to microcontroller. The sensors interact with microcontroller which sends this values to LCD display. This allows authorities to monitor air pollution in different areas and take action against it. Also authorities can keep a watch on the noise pollution near schools, hospitals and no honking areas, and if system detects air quality and noise issues it alerts authorities so they can take measures to control the issue.

Major projects submitted by 2015-19 (IV Year) batch students as partial fulfilment of Under Graduation B.Tech Degree

Implementation of Advanced Bio Inspired Algorithms In High Utility Item set Mining

G.G.L.Priyanka (15761A1217),B.Karishma (15761A1204),J.KrishnaVeni (15761A1222),B.Bhargavi (15761A1205),B.Siva Naga Raju (14761A1204)

Mining high utility item sets (HUI) is a fascinating examination issue in the field of data mining and knowledge discovery. As of late, bio-inspired figuring has pulled in extensive consideration, prompting the improvement of new calculations for mining HUIs. These calculations have indicated great execution as far as effectiveness, however are not ensured to discover all HUIs in a database. That is, the quality is similarly poor as far as the quantity of found HUIS. To take care of this issue, another system dependent on bio-inspired calculations is proposed. This methodology alters the standard guide of bio-propelled calculations by relatively choosing found HUIs as the objective estimations of the following populace, as opposed to keeping up the current ideal qualities in the following populace. Accordingly, the assorted variety inside populaces can be improved. Three new calculations dependent on the Bio-HUI structure are created utilizing the genetic algorithm, particle swarm optimization, and the HUIMiner algorithm, respectively. Broad tests led on freely accessible datasets demonstrate that the proposed calculations outflank existing best in class calculations as far as proficiency, nature of results, and union speed.

FAKE NEWS DETECTION

B.Aparna (15761A1203)P.Leelavathi (15761A1239)K.Rajya Lakshmi (15761A1228) K.NagaVishnu vardhan (15761A1232

This Project comes up with the applications of NLP (Natural Language Processing) techniques for detecting the fake news that is, misleading news stories that comes from the non-reputable sources. Only by building a model based on a count vectorizer (using word tallies) or a (Term Frequency Inverse Document Frequency) TFIDF matrix, (word tallies relative to how often they're used in other articles in your dataset) can only get you so far. But these models do not consider the important qualities like word ordering and context. It is very possible that two articles that are similar in their word count will be completely different in their meaning. The data science community has responded by taking actions against the problem. There is a Kaggle competition called as the "Fake News Challenge" and Facebook is employing Al to filter fake news stories out of users' feeds. Combatting the fake news is a classic text classification project with a straight forward proposition. Is it possible for you to build a model that can differentiate between "Real "news and "Fake" news? So a proposed work on assembling a dataset of both fake and real news and employ a random forest classifier and logistic regression in order to create a model to classify an article into fake or real based on its words and phrases.

LEARNING FINGERPRINT CONSTRUCTION FROM IMAGE TO MINUTIAE

Ch.Samanvitha(15761A1209)J.Gopi Krishna (15761A1225)P.Manaswitha (15761A1240)T.L.Sudheer (15761A1250)

Fingerprints are really the oldest known type of biometric authentication that is most commonly used. Everyone will have distinctive, unchanging fingerprints. Native ridge options called minutiae support most Automatic Fingerprint Recognition Systems. It is therefore incredibly vital to accurately mark minutiae and reject false ones. Fingerprint images, however, are degraded and corrupted due to skin and impression conditions variations. Thus, techniques for image enhancement are used prior to minutiae extraction. A crucial step in the automatic matching of fingerprints is to reliably extract minutiae from the fingerprint images input. This paper presents an overview of a variety of techniques of image analysis, processing and enhancement to extract fingerprint minutiae. Generally speaking, the techniques are classified as those that work on binary images and those that work directly on gray images.

MY PRIVACY MY DECISION: CONTROL OF PHOTO SHARING ON ONLINE SOCIAL NETWORKS.

G.PRAVALLIKA (15761A1214) P.SPANDANA (15761A1249) B.KRISHNA PRIYA (15761A1230) N.RAMANJANEYULU (15761A1235)

Theoretical photograph sharing is a prominent component of online social networks (OSN's) tragically, if clients enable their security to post, remark and label the photograph for nothing, they can be classified. In this paper, the issue is to take care and concentrate the privacy of an individual who claims an individual not to possess himself (called short co photography). To keep the conceivable protection holes of a photograph, we will plan a component to find out about the movement of posting every individual in the photograph and to participate in photograph posting. For this reason, we have created a new setting where every individual can post their photos based on their interest which includes the options like public, private and self. We have built up an agreement way to convey a private preparing set. We demonstrate that our framework is superior to other methodologies as far as we have seen in terms of the character and proficiency our methodology is done as proof on android platform. During this process of privacy management we aimed to match the achieved the desired one and in the accurate manner which increases ratio.

FINDING TOP-K COMPETITORS FROM UNSTRUCTURED DATA SETS

Y.KAVYA (15761A1259)V.DEDIPYA (15761A1258)R.NAGALAKSHMI (15761A1243)V.VAMSI KRISHNA (15761A1253)

In any competitive business, success is based on the ability to make an item more appealing to customers than the competition. A number of questions arise in the context of this task: how do we formalize and quantify the competitiveness between two items? Who are the main competitors of a given item? What are the features of an item that most affect its competitiveness? Despite the impact and relevance of this problem to many domains, only a limited amount of work has been devoted toward an effective solution. In this paper, we present a formal definition of the competitiveness between two items, based on the market segments that they can both cover. Our evaluation of competitiveness utilizes customer reviews, an abundant source of information that is available in a wide range of domains. We present efficient methods for evaluating competitiveness in large review datasets and address the natural problem of finding the top-k competitors of a given item. Finally, we evaluate the quality of our results and the scalability of our approach using multiple datasets from different domains

SMARTPHONE BASED WOUND ASSESSMENT FOR DIABETIC PATIENTS

K.BHAVYA (15761A1227)P.PRIYANKA (15761A1238)K.ESWARA RAO (15765A1229)N.K.KARTHIKEYA (16761A1202)

Diabetic wounds speak to a noteworthy wellbeing issue. At present, specialists and clinicians fundamentally base their injury evaluation on visual examination of wound size and recuperating condition, whereas the patients get a chance to assume themselves in a lively job. Hence, a lot of better and efficient assessment technique which permits everyone mainly patients and caregivers to require lot of active role in daily wound care probably will increase wound healing, save journey price and aid cost. Considering the existence of smartphones with a better camera resolution, examining wounds by analysing pictures of foot wounds is a very good choice. During paper, we tend to suggest a completely wound image and healing analysis system enforced exclusively on the smart phone. Firstly, the image of wound is indeed to be captured with the smartphone camera. After that wound segmentation is performed by using algorithms. Mainly, the foot boundary or outline to be founded by complexion of skin, therefore boundary of wound is found using an easy connected region detection technique. The healing condition is examined using red-yellow-black colour evaluation model with in the wound area. Moreover, the wound healing condition is quantitatively examined, based on time records for given patient.

LOAD BALANCING IN MULTI-CLOUD ENVIRONMENT

M. SAI SINDHU (15761A1233) ,K. SRUJANA (15761A1231) , G. SNEHAMALA (15761A1215) N. ADITHYA (15761A1236)

In Present IT Industry Cloud Computing is the ruling one. It has characteristics like on demand self-service, wide, wide network access, useful resource pooling, location independency, fast elasticity, and measured service which attracts the corporations towards the adoption of cloud technology. The small-scale organizations rendering cloud services for lowering their infrastructure cost. Some of the medium scale and massive scale organizations are additionally adapting cloud services for decreasing their operational expenditure and consequently Adoption of cloud technology has expanded in this decade. As there is an enlarge in variety of cloud providers, they created market with different pricing models, unique services, and with different limits like wide variety of Virtual Machines per user. The Cloud Service Requesters are no longer interested to bind to a single Cloud Service Requester as they are searching in advance to the provider at much less cost, high availability, and overall performance and on hand for use. This Requirement made the Cloud Requester to adapt to Multi-cloud Environment. In Multi-cloud Environment, here the requester can get choices from distinct providers, this made the cloud requester unable to figure out a specific CSP for the use of offerings .In this paper we introduced a Cloud Service Broker which act like Mediator between the CSP and CSR and helps in selecting a Particular CSP by using the utilization of Load balancing strategies which suits the model and the distinct CSP is chosen for the use of its choices often based totally on value which is calculated by using the use of CSP preceding transactions remarks value.

ATTENDANCE MONITORING SYSTEM

P.SRAVANI (15761A1241)V.VARSHINI (15761A1252)Y.SUNIL (16765A1204)
SK.MD.SAJID (15761A1248)

Face detection (human) plays an important role in applications such as human computer interface, facial recognition video surveillance and cover image database management. In human face recognition applications, the face (s) often create an incomparable piece of images. Consequently, the fundamental division of images in "non-face" objects and areas containing "face" objects accelerates the process of human face recognition. Most existing face detection systems have assumptions, which are only applicable under certain circumstances. Methods for face recognition in color films have poor performance in scale variation, variation in light, variations in skin colors, complex backgrounds, etc. This research has made a humble attempt to propose an algorithm for face recognition in the workplace, with color images, various skin colors and complex backgrounds in the presence of a variety of tender conditions. A novel of valid face candidates Depending on the skin component extraction management and identification, our method identifies skin areas on the entire image, and the skin that faces finds faces based on patches signatures. Algorithm Each face produces the boundary for each face candidate.

VEHICLE THEFT DETECTION USING IOT

B.SRAVANTHI (15761A1207) CH.SRIVALLI (15761A1210) SK.FATHIMA (15761A1247) G.SUSHMA (15761A1220)

It is said that property crimes will rise to 10 million annually. Of these, the vehicle is top of the theft steal list and often occurs in all parts of the world. Many new technological developments have evolved and new techniques are being upgraded to overcome this problem. The techniques involved in vehicle theft identification are known for everyone, including shields, trying to break the system and steal the vehicle. This paper displays a mechanism to reduce vehicle stolen. The system provides security by using RFID card and authorized key RFID reader is attached to the car door and the entry is granted only if the card is authorized. Keypad is attached to the engine and it starts only when the authorized key is entered. It will make the continuous buzzer sound when vehicle has been stolen or moved without the owner's knowledge. System provides periodic updates for registered users through thingsspeak.com. This facility is provided by sending GPS location through GPS technology for stealing vehicle tracking.

FEEDBACK BASED ROAD QUALITY ASSESSMENT

T.HARIKA (15761A1251)J.HARSHA VARDHAN REDDY (15761A1224) P.PRANEETH REDDY (16765A1203) K.THANUJ DEV (15761A1226)

The recording of road external anomalies such as dips.pits, speed breakers etc. has prominent importance in order to assure safety. The traffic load is increasing heavily and pavement damage is unavoidable due to the large increase in the number of vehicles. Damaged roads are sometimes harmful to drivers and pedestrians, also can cause damage to vehicles. The proposed method is the Road Quality inspection Application which collects raw data from users using smartphone sensors. After collecting the data the server side of the proposed system runs an anomaly detection procedure to interpret recorded amplitude of a specified section of road. The calculated results are then added to the application, and abnormal road sections are notified.

Placement Details

SNO	ROLL NUMBER	NAME OF THE STUDENT	COMPANY
1	15761A1234	MONIKA METTELA	VEDA IIT
2	15761A1241	PONNEGANTI SRAVANI	SNOVASYS
3	15761A1251	THADIGATLA HARIKA	
4	15761A1201	ACHANTA LAKSHMI HARI CHANDANA	L-CUBE TECHNOLOGIES
5	15761A1241	PONNEGANTI SRAVANI	TCS
6	15761A1207	BOYAPATI SRAVANTHI	
7	15761A1237	N NAGA RAJYA LAKSHMI	
8	15761A1251	THADIGATLA HARIKA	
9	15761A1249	PRATHIPATI SPANDANA	
10	15761A1234	MONIKA METTELA	
11	15761A1223	JANGA MANOHAR REDDY	ACHALA IT SOLUTIONS
12	15761A1233	MADU SAI SINDHU	SYNTEL
13	15761A1214	GADDIPATI PRAVALLIKA	
14	15761A1257	VEMIREDDY SOWMYA REDDY	
15	15761A1227	KESARI BHAVYA REDDY	
16	15761A1202	A. MANEENDRA	
17	15761A1203	B. APARNA	
18	15761A1225	J. GOPI	
19	15761A1259	Y. KAVYA	
20	15761A1258	V. DEEDIPYA	
21	15761A1249	P. SPANDANA	
22	15761A1203	BANDAM APARNA	WIPRO
23	15761A1217	G.G.L. PRIYANKA	
24	15761A1233	MADU SAI SINDHU	
25	15761A1241	PONNEGANTI SRAVANI	
26	15761A1207	BOYAPATI SRAVANTHI	
27	15761A1245	SEELAM NAGA LAKSHMI	
28	15761A1245	SEELAM NAGA LAKSHMI	INFOSYS
29	15761A1227	KESARI BHAVYA REDDY	
30	15761A1214	GADDIPATI PRAVALLIKA	
31	15761A1217	G.G.L. PRIYANKA	HCL
32	15761A1201	ACHANTA LAKSHMI HARI CHANDANA	CTS
33	15761A1221	GUNTUPALLI LAVANYA	
34	15761A1258	VISWANADHAPALLI DEDIPYA	
35	15761A1209	CH. SAMANVITHA	
36	15761A1210	CH. SRIVALLI	
37	15761A1202	A. MANEENDRA	SUTHERLAND GLOBAL SERVICES
38	15761A1210	CH. SRIVALLI	
39	15761A1204	B. KARISHMA	
40	15761A1222	J. KRISHNA VENI	
41	15761A1244	S. JYOTHIKA	
42	15761A1226	K. TANUJ DEV	CSS CORP
OFF CAMPUS			
43	15761A1204	B. KARISHMA	TCS
OFF CAMPUS			
44	15761A1236	NISSANKULA ADITYA SRI GANESH	MATRIXCARE SOLUTIONS

Project Based Learning

SMART IRRIGATION SYSTEM

CH.Humanvitha(17761A1209),G.Lakshmi(17761A1215),S.SaiDivya(17761A1251),K.Thanmayee(17761A1254)

Our Project is on “SMART IRRIGATION SYSTEM”. This project is developed by implementing Internet of Things (IoT). An Arduino micro controller is used for the processing of project. This micro controller works using Arduino programming language which is similar to C language is executed in Arduino Software (IDE).The main aim of this project is to make proper use of water for the purpose of agriculture or irrigation.

QR CODE GENERATOR

K.Bhuvana(17761A1221)M.Kavya (17761A1234)M.Neeraja Sai(17761A1233)
K.Jashnavi(17761A1223)

Our Project is on “QR CODE GENERATOR”. This project is developed by using mark-up language HTML. In this project, we present a methodology for creating QR codes by which the users enter text into a web browser and get the QR code generated. QR Code has Error correction capability to restore data if the code is dirty or damaged. QR Codes have become mobile-friendly ways to point people in the offline space to online resources. QR Code Generator allows us to create either static or dynamic QR Codes and download them for immediate use.

HOSPITAL LOCATOR SYSTEM

V. SriHarshini(17761A1256)K. Harikka (17761A1224)K.Mounika (17761A1230)P.Manoj (17761A1243)

Hospital locator system is a web page development. It is developed using HTML (HYPERTEXT MARKUP LANGUAGE). The main objective of hospital locating system is to find nearby hospitals, doctors names and to locate on map. The member can select the options and see the data present in it like hospital name, address, doctor's names etc. Here we use map navigation feature to find hospital location. When we click on locate on map then the google maps automatically displays location. By this Hospital Locating System we can find best hospitals and doctors in and around our surroundings.

REMOTE CONTROL RICECOOKER USING IOT

Ch.Lalitha Devi (17761A1206) M.Divya Sree (17761A1212) J.Suguna Kumari (17761A1220)

S.Soundarya (17761A1248)

The Internet of Things (IOT) is a system of interrelated computing devices, mechanical and digital machines, objects, animals or people that are provided with unique identifiers and the ability to transfer data over a network without requiring human-to-human or human-to computer interaction. Now a days we are using rice cookers or electric cookers to cook the rice in a short period of time. In this process we have to do it manually that means in presence of human to switch on/off the cooker. Our aim is to develop a project which cooks rice through remote instructions over internet by the help of IOT. This helps users to cook rice easily.

DRAINAGE LEVEL DETECTING SYSTEM

Ch.Sai Sudha Sri(17761A1205)Ch.Laya(17761A1207)B.Rama Devi(17761A1203)

For making a smart city one needs to consider many parameters such as smart water, smart electricity, smart transportation etc. There will be a need of smart underground infrastructure which includes underground water pipelines, communication cables, gas pipelines, electric flow, et. As most of the cities in India have adopted underground drainage system, it is very important that this system should work in a proper manner to keep the city clean, safe and healthy. If they fail to maintain the drainage system the pure water may get contaminated with drainage water and can spread infectious diseases. So different kind of work has been done to detect, maintain and manage these underground systems. Also, leaks and bursts are unavoidable aspects of water distribution system management and can account for significant water loss within a distribution network if left undetected for long period. A common problem that we are facing in our home and the public places is drainage lekage. Though it is a common problem we don’t have solution to solve it. Many Sewers are subjected to disturb the normal human life even to death due to gas poisoning while cleaning the manholes. To overcome these problems, our idea helps in detecting the level of sewage wastes and toxic gases present in the drainage. Tank using ULTRASONIC SENSOR and GAS DETECTOR respectively and passing the message to the concerned person through GSM ,thus preventing drainage leakage and gas poisoning to a great extent.

Events organized by Dept of Information Technology

Events Organized for the Faculty

"DEVELOPMENT OF PROFESSIONAL SKILLS"

Event Type: Workshop

Date / Duration: 17/08/2018 to 18/08/2018, Two Days

Addressing by Dr.K.Appa Rao, Principal

Addressing by Dr.R.Chandrasekharam, Dean School of Computing

Addressing by Dr.D.Naga Raju, HOD of IT

"FDP on AI and Machine Learning"

Type of Event : Faculty Development Programme (FDP)
Date/ Duration : 17 – 21 December, 2018 (1 Week)

Faculty participated to the One Week FDP on "AI & Machine Learning"

Group Photo of the Faculty who were participated to the One Week FDP

Events Organized for the Students

TECHNOLOGY TRENDS IN IT AND ITS ALLIED INDUSTRIES

Event Type: Guest Lecture

Date / Duration: 29-01-2019 / 1 DAY

Addressing by Dr. R.Chandrasekharam
Professor & Dean, School of Computing, LBRCE.

Addressing by Mr.Ram Burri Program Manager
Whirlpool Corporation

Addressing by Dr. D. Naga Raju, HOD, Department of IT

Guest Felicitation

Augmented Reality and Virtual Reality

Event Type : Workshop
Date / Duration : 15-03-2019 and 16-03-2019/ 2 DAYS

Addressing by Dr. D. Naga Raju, HOD, Department of IT

Certifications to Students

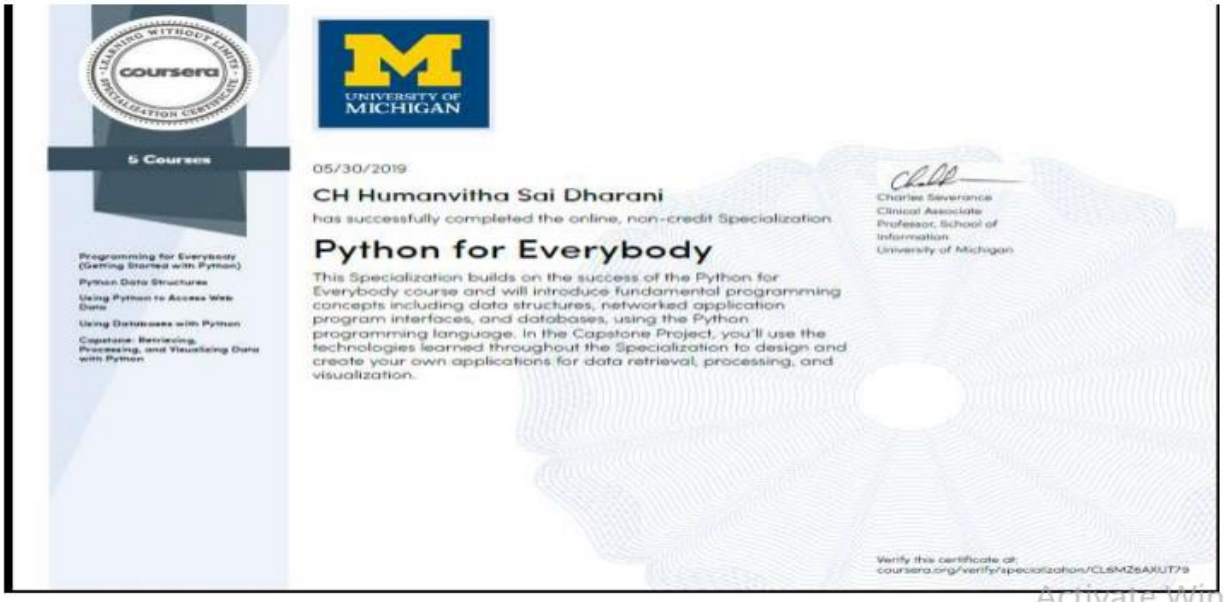
SHUBHAM RAUT: Sr. Design Engineer at Indian Tech Group

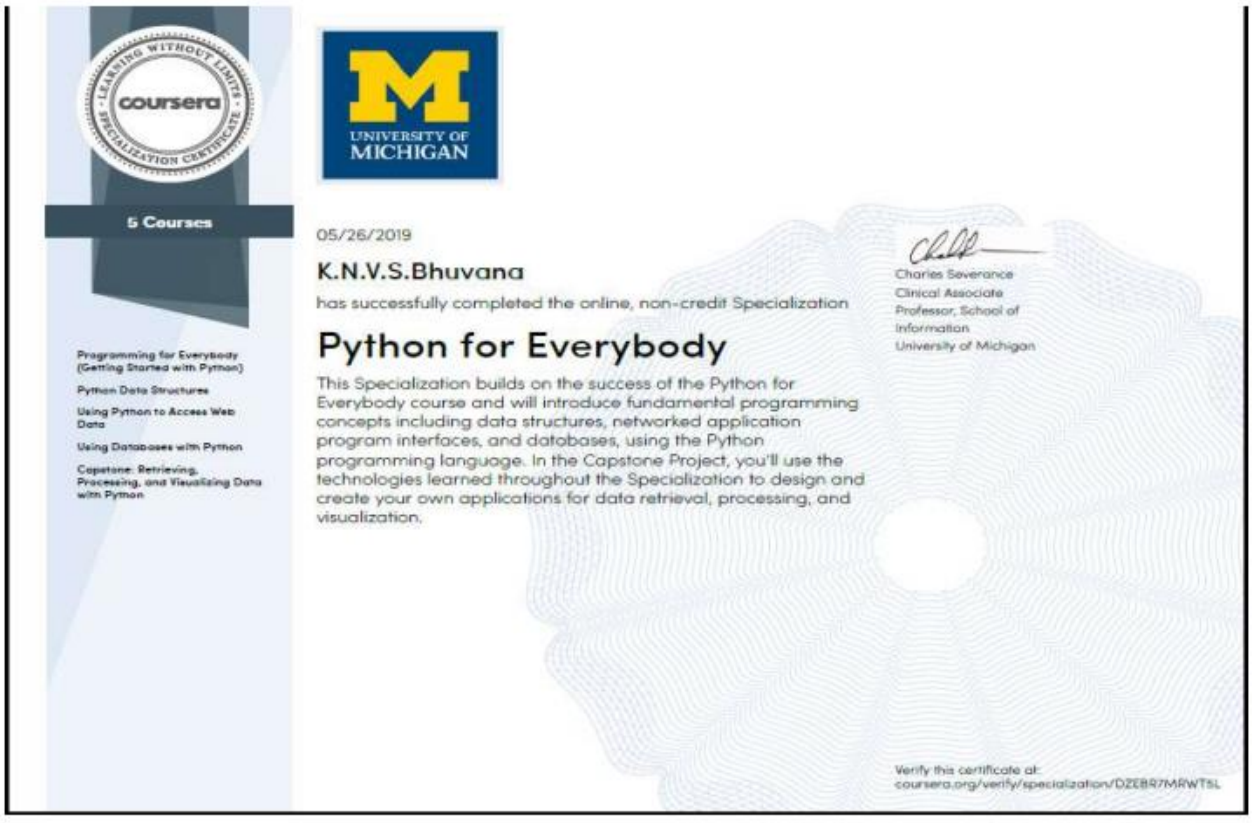
Guest Felicitation

Two-Week Certificate Training Programme on “Python ForEverybody”

EventType : Certificate TrainingCourse
Date/Duration : 14thMay, 2019-27thMay,2019 /(TwoWeeks)

Sample Certificates:





LAKIREDDY BALI REDDY COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

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L.B.Reddy Nagar, Mylavaram-521230, Krishna Dist, Andhra Pradesh, India