
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.

DM2.: 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 analyze complex engineering problems reaching substantiated conclusions using first principles of mathematics, natural sciences, and engineering sciences.

3. Design/development of solutions: Design solutions for complex engineering problems and design system components or processes that meet the specified needs with 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 modem engineering and IT tools including prediction and modelling to complex engineering activities with an understanding of the limitations.

6. The engineer and society: Apply reasoning informed by the contextual knowledge to 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 engineering solutions in societal and environmental contexts, and demonstrate the knowledge of, and need for

sustainable development. Apply ethical principles and commit to professional ethics and responsibilities and norms of the engineering practice.

8. Ethics: Apply ethical principles and commit to professional ethics and responsibilities and norms of the engineering practice.

9. Individual and team work: Function effectively as an individual, and as a member or leader in diverse teams, and in multidisciplinary settings

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

11. Project management and finance: Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the engineering and management principles and apply these to one'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 and ability to engage in independent and life-long learning in the 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 extract meaningful conclusions.
2. Design, Implement and evaluate a computer-based system 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 the year 1999 with an intake of 40 seats in UG program. Student intake is increased from 60 to 120 in the year of 2019. It is the one of the most emerging programme in LBRCE. As IT plays a remarkable role in the almost all sectors, due to this the need of Information Technology Engineers increased who could gain knowledge in recent technologies. Our department is intended to train the students in elementary courses and cutting-edge technologies like Digital marketing, Social networking, Digital communication, Cloud computing, android application, and Big data for solving many social and business problems. Our future Software Engineers, Entrepreneurs, and Researchers are encouraged with inventive approach. We have an excellent infrastructure and advanced labs to expedite our students. The Department facilitates innovative practices such as student internships, mini and major projects to meet the requirements of employment, teaching-learning process and entrepreneurship. To upgrade the knowledge of students, department offers many tools and Software applications. The LBRCE-CSI students' chapter has been actively organizing events like Technical Seminars, Workshops and Guest lecturers. The Department has well qualified and experienced faculty. The department has 16 teaching faculty with 4 Doctorates and the rest with (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

Movie Recommendation System Using Machine Learning Algorithms

Anupriya Koneru, D.Siddhabhi, T. Shyam Kumar, K.B Vamsi, Volume 83 Page Number: 2414 - 2420 Publication Issue: May - June 2020
May – June 2020 ISSN: 0193-4120 Page No. 2414 – 2420

Due to extravagant advantages of the big data, the recommendation systems are commonly used in different areas and technologies, including social networking, e-commerce and a vast range of web-based services. The film recommendation feature is very important in our lives because of its ability to provide enhanced entertainment for the user. Like this type of recommendation system, a selection of movies can be recommended to users based on their interest, or movie popularities. In today‘s world, there is having many more personalized movie recommendation systems that are making use of movie databases which are freely accessible (e.g. Netflix, MovieLens and ErosNow), and enhanced performance and metrics. However, there is a fundamental issue which is still being ignored by recommendation system. Collaborative filtering is one of the main effective strategies for improvising the recommendation system but lacks with time complexity when working on huge data. So hereby in order to overcome the issue used a KNN (K Nearest Neighbor), Decision Tree and Logistic Regression algorithms which are mainly responsible for improvised performance and reduced time complexity of the Movie Recommendation System

Anupriya Koneru

FBP Recommendation System through Sentiment Analysis

Anupriya Koneru, S.Yamuna, G.Pavan, B.Divya.

International Journal of Advanced Science and Technology Vol. 29, No. 05, (2020), pp. 896-907 ISSN: 2005-4238 IJAST 896

In present era, online shopping is becoming more vital and common. People are interested in buying the products through online and they also try to know the quality and genuineness of the product through online. Online market provision allow consumers to choose which products to order and allow these online companies to grasp user purchasing behavior. A conceptual model for suggesting and matching products sold online has been already developed. But the model has failed to suggest the feature based best products. It shows the necessity of Recommendation system for online marketing sites to provide feature based product suggestions. This paper deals with construction of FBP Recommendation system for feature based product suggestions based on the user queries. A Natural Language Processing technique with sentiment analysis has been applied to examine the reviews of Amazon mobile product datasets by considering the star ratings, review date, review accommodation score and the review limit. The Naïve Bayes and Support Vector Machine classification algorithms have been applied on these datasets. The performance of these algorithms on Mobile company reviews for camera, battery and value-for-money features have been tested. The average accuracy value of these two algorithms are compared

and Support Vector Machine algorithm has proven as best for this application. This FBP Recommendation system can suggest the best company products for the user requested features.

Anupriya Koneru

A File Security System With Hand Gestures Passcodes

Ch.Samba Siva Rao1, G.V.S.Sowmya Sree2, D.Narendra Babu3 M.BalaRama Suraj4

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Jour of Adv Research in Dynamical & Control Systems, Vol. 12, Issue-02, 2020DOI: 10.5373/JARDCS/V12I2/S20201138Article History: Received: Dec 08, 2019, Accepted: Mar 11, 2020

Language is normally used as correspondence language for sense strategy debilitated individuals.From time to time, it's accustomed help talk correspondence. There's conjointly an example towards misusehand movements as a point of view approach of correspondence among individuals and robots. Right now, notmany hand signal affirmation analyzes are organized. Progressively over to voice and controller pads, handsigns can even be a good methodology of correspondence among individuals and robots or perhaps betweensense philosophy injured individuals and robots. To be a not too bad sign affirmation system, it ought to be sansglove, pretty much nothing data and right. During this paper, we will propose a hand movement affirmationstructure that performs consistent affirmation. A record affirmation method is done by achievement passwordsthat are showed up by language or signs. A 2 digit secret word is designated to a record. The information isdiscovered using a direct net camera and arranged misuse stamping rule and if a match happens, the record arenormally observed by the customer and if a twin happens, find a good pace denied.

Ch.Samba Siva Rao

Spammer and Fake user Detection in Twitter

Dr.S.Naganjaneyulu', Ms.Ch.Vineela Amrutha', Ms.G.L.Lahari',Ms.Sk Karimunnisa4, Mr.R.Akhil5

International Journal of Advanced Science and TechnologyVol. 29, No. 7, (2020), pp. 1072 – 1077
ISSN: 2005-4238 IJAST 1072 eenternational Journal of Advanced Science and Technology
Vol. 29, No. 7, (2020), pp. 1072 - 1077

Millions of users worldwide interact with social media. Social networks such as Facebook and Twitter have a major impact on the rare and undesirable consequences of user interaction in our modern life. These famous Twitter and Facebook are used as target platforms for hackers to distribute large amounts of inappropriate and malicious information. Fake users are used to distribute and promote blogs or facilities. These blogs or facilities have a direct impact on users and conflicts in the use of assets. The increase in false files expands the scope of inaccurate information by reopening abnormal and dangerous data. In this article about Face book's automatic spam detection tool. Twitter abuse recognition method is classified according to the remarks and messages of the function detection classification method and displayed to spam links and abuse applications

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Forecasting the Price of Crude Oil Using Regression Techniques and Time Series Using Sarima

Dr.S.Naganjaneyulu[1] Chintha Venkata Pavithra[2], Kota Gowtham[3], AngothuBhavani[4]

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ISSN: 2005-4238 IJASTCopyright 2020 SERSC

In this paper, we proposed a new time series analysis method for the future prediction of crude oil price, named Seasonal Autoregressive Integrated MovingAverage(SARIMA) which is extension of ARIMA.This study aims to upgrade theefficiency of forecasting using time-series, which would thus increases theexactness and reduces the RMSE value of the predictions. The RMSE value iscompared with the other previous predicted models. The RMSE value of thismethod is less.The numerical outcomes are compared with the past techniques.he results of the proposed strategy have demonstrated an increase in theexactness of the crude oil price forecasts. The current crude oil price can bepredicted by using the regression techniques. In regression techniques we use two1.Linear Regression 2.Random forest regressions. In this paper, we find theresults of both regressions and then compare the results and tell which is bestregression technique for current crude oil price prediction based on the RMSEvalue. We obtained that the RMSE value of Random Forest is better than theLinear Regression and other cited models.

Dr.S.Naganjaneyulu[1]

Share Market Prediction Using Machine Learning Algorithms

Dr.B.Ramadevi[1], Ms.Yasoda Murali Krishna[2] Mr.Raviteja Reddy[3] Mr.Chitti Babu[4]

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A stock market or share market is the mixture of investors and stock sellers that takes into account company ownership claims. The principal objective of this paper is to determine the best model for forecasting a company's turnover which enhances the opportunities of getting profitable shares for the investors. During the entire process of analysis we have taken an account of various techniques and methods which are previously implemented. We find the optimistic techniques like Random forest and support vector machine to get higher accuracy. The constraint variables used here are taken as dataset of the specific company's performance over the previous year. This dataset is pre- processed with various pre-processing methodologies were taken into account and optimal techniques are used for pre-processing of the raw dataset. The pre-processed dataset is taken into the prediction system where the analysis is done over real world strategies using machine learning algorithms. We used Multi linear regression, random forest and decision tree in order to attain greater accuracy and predict the future values of stock for the company. In this we used more variables in order to attain more efficient and accurate prediction system. The successful prediction will lead to a great real life solutions for stock investors.

Fraud Detection on Smart Cards Using Machine Learning Algorithms

1Dr.B.Rama Devi, 2Ms.K.Sri Harsha, 3Ms.Y.Himaja, 4Mr.B.Nagendra Babu

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One of the toughest problem in financial services is smart card fraud. Every year millions of dollars are going to be lost due to smart card fraud [4]. In recent times online transactions had become one of the most important part of our lives. Due to increase in number of transactions the fraudulent transactions [5] are also increasing rapidly. The main aim of this paper is to find out the finest and accurate model to detect the smart card fraud. Here some of the previously implemented machine learning algorithms [3] are chosen. Among those the top techniques that gives maximum accuracy levels are selected. In order to work on these algorithms the datasets that contains previous smart card transactions [4] are used. Some of the data pre-processing and data normalization techniques are applied on this raw data. To detect and reduce the fraud some of the machine learning algorithms like logistic regression, decision tree, support vector machine, k-nearest neighbour etc., are used. Among these decision tree provides more accuracy rate than the other algorithms and is stated as best for smart card [3] fraud detection.

Student Academic Performance Prediction Using Machine Learning Classification Algorithms

Dr. B. Srinivasa Rao1 K. Jagadeesh Sai2, L. Kumar Anirudh3 ,CH. Sravani4

There are many factors behind poor academic performance by the students, so to increase their performance in academics there is a need to detect the factors for poor performance. Here six classification algorithms were used on student academic performance dataset to analyze the accuracy and found logistic regression is the best model to produce better accuracy than other algorithms with 97.12%.

Dr. B. Srinivasa Rao

Leaf disease prediction using deep learning

Dr.B.Srinivasarao[1] Sk.Salma[2],V.Varshitha[3], P.Satyanarayana

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Agriculture plays an important role in surviving crores of people. Farmers are facing many problems in cultivation due to the lack of earlier detection of diseases in leaves. So, to overcome this problem we are proposing this project for earlier detection of diseases in leaves using the Convolutional Neural Network algorithm in deep learning. In this, we will train the machine using deep leaning. So that the machine will be trained 80%.This means the machine is able to recognize some patterns using the Convolutional Neu-ral Network as an algorithm. There are thousands of image datasets in which it contains the images of diseased leaves as well as healthy ones. There is no algorithm other than Convolutional Neural Network because this is the only one that takes datasets as images. Finally, this project is used for identifying the type of diseases in leaves which helps farmers very much

Dr.B.Srinivasarao[1]

Prediction of Terrorism and Threats Using MachineLearning

[1]K. Hemanthi, [2]D. Krishna Veni, [3]M. Anusha, [4]M. Nandini

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The number of terror attacks is increasing globally from day to day and we have a need to analyze and predict the occurrence of the terror attacks. The effect of the terrorism increases mainly due to the internet, i.e., internet leaves as a platform to spread the terrorism in major 9/11 attacks in India, the attack created more havoc due to social media. So, when the government announces the major policies it will make the people to stay away from the social media to avoid terror attacks. We have a database called as GTD (Global Terrorism Database) which has the information about the terrorism activities. So, by using the information by this database, we can use some algorithms like Random Forest Algorithm, Gaussian Naive Bayes and Decision Tree Algorithm to predict and measure the accuracy of the occurrence of the terror attacks in may be future also. This will shows the list of countries that are involved in the major terror activities and the losses that are occurred to the countries till date due to terrorism.

[1]K. Hemanthi

Student Placement analysis and prediction for improving the education standards by using Supervised Machine Learning Algorithms

S. Nagamani1, K. Mohan Reddy2, UmaBhargavi3, S. RaviKumar ISSN- 2394-5125VOL 7, ISSUE 14, 2020 JOURNAL OF CRITICAL REVIEWS ISSN- 2394-5125VOL 7, ISSUE 14, 2020

The main goal of all educational institutions is to provide students with employment opportunitiesin accordance with their core subjects. Reputation and annual admissions of an organization always hang on theplacements it delivers to a student. This is one of the major factors that all the institutions heavily strive tostrengthen their placement cell which have a prominent role in development of the institution. It is highlyadvantageous if there is any assistance for this section to place its students. The principle aim is to use the previousand present academic data records of students which could lead to the prediction of the individual's placementselection. Data required is collected from the institution on which algorithms are applied. Initial stage is topre-process the data that has been gathered, which is followed by application of classification algorithms such asSupport Vector Machine and Random Forest. Results obtained can vary with each algorithm and this comparisonis done among accuracy, precision and recall values which will help to recognize the best between two algorithms

S. Nagamani

Additive Tuning Lasso (AT-Lasso): A Proposed Smoothing Regularization technique for Shopping Sale Price Prediction

1K.Lavanya, 2K.Harika, 3D. Monica, 4K.Sreshta

International Journal of Advanced Science and Technology Vol. 29, No. 05, (2020), pp. 878-886 ISSN: 2005-4238 IJAST

In this paper, we developed a prediction model for Shopping Sales Data especially Black Friday sales. This model is used during Black Friday day because that day saleshugely vary from normal day sales. Black Friday deal dependent on various variablesincludes Age, Marital Status, Occupation, Product categories, Duration of Stay in theCurrent City, Gender, and City Category. The number of methods was implemented whichinclude Linear Regression, Lasso Regression, Elastic Net Regression, and RidgeRegression for predicting sales. The choice of Regularized methods to be considered toperform a prediction model in this study. However, these methods fail to produce optimalfeatures that are active. Also, these methods limit to model with linear features. Theproposed method focused on these issues and resolved by extending general regularizedLasso with Tuning Parameter and Additive Models called Additive Tuning Lasso (ATLasso). A model that focused on identifying active set with both linear and non-linearfeatures. The performance of method compared against standard regularized methodsLasso, Ridge, and Tuning-Lasso with benchmarks of MSE, DF and computation time. Theresults shown proposed is promising among standard methods.

K.Lavanya

A Novel SVM-KNN Classifier for Cervical Cancer Diagnosis using Feature Reduction and Imbalanced Learning Techniques

1K.Lavanya, 2Devireddy Syamala, 3Kotha Vineetha Vani, 4Choragudi Gipsy

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Cervical cancer is one sort of prenatal tumors and a large portion of the complexities of cancer threatening causes to deaths which were identified in most of the countries. There are different risk factors related to cancer threatening development. The number of methodologies developed to predict this cancer such as Decision Tree (DT), K-nearest neighbors (KNN), Support vector machine (SVM), Random Forest (RF), Logistic Regression (LR), Principal Component Analysis (PCA) and Logistic Regression (LR). However, it is observed that most of the medical data suffer from class imbalance issues. The work in this paper proposed an ensemble classifier using SVM and KNN with an oversampling technique called Synthetic Minority Oversampling Technique (SMOTE) for Cervical Cancer. Also, work extended to applied set of feature reduction techniques to reduce computation tasks and to improve model accuracy. However, in this cancer data total 4 target variables: Hinselmann, Schiller, Cytology, and Biopsy are considered associated with 32 risk factors. Moreover, the study used the number of benchmarks like Accuracy, Sensitivity, Specificity, Positive Prediction Accuracy (PPA) and Negative Prediction Accuracy (NPA) for the performance analysis. The results showed that the proposed ensemble classifier method to be proven efficient for cervical cancer analysis compared to standard methods

1K.Lavanya

Arduino based Object Sorting Machine using Color Sensor and Weight Sensor

Hema Latha M1, Gudivada Naga Sai Pradeep2,Balli Jayasri3,Gollapalli Sai Geetha4

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In our day to day life there are many products with wide usage and these products aremanufactured by small scale and large scale industries. After production the main difficult process is sorting and arranging of products and manually sorting creates consistency issues. Machines can perform much better than human beings in such type of operations. Automatic object sorting is very much desirable process in industry. Accurate classification is done by using the most important features like color and size. This paper depicts the differentiating of objects based on color, size, shape, etc., and the output is going to be displayed on LCD display. This process separates the objects by detecting the color of objects using TCS34725 color sensor and by detecting the weight of objects using HX711 weight sensor. The entire system is controlled by the microcontroller named Arduino Nano and the movement of the objects is controlled by the servo motors. The one who had interest in programming along with electronics and machine building is fascinated about the Automatic object sorting machine using Arduino.

Hema Latha

Recommender System for Favourite Dish in Best Restaurant

1K.Michael Sadgun Rao, 2V.Lakshmi Harika, 3K.Venkateswarrao, 4P.Tirupathirao

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Recommender system is the best method to provide suggestions for the users. At present recommendation systems are gaining more importance in different fields. They are generally used to recommend movies, hotels, restaurants to the users. They generally give recommendations based on the users search history. In this paper restaurant recommendation system is developed. Generally restaurant recommendation suggests best restaurants based on the rating, but now we are going to develop a recommendation engine that suggests restaurants for the user's favourite dish. In this process number of votes and rating are the selected criteria for giving recommendations. Based on these criteria the restaurants are ranked. Multinomial logistic regression is used for predicting the probabilities of the restaurants. The restaurant with highest probability is recommended to the user.

[1]K.Michael Sadgun Rao

Student Placement analysis and prediction for improving the education standards by using Supervised Machine Learning Algorithms

S. Nagamani[1], K. Mohan Reddy[2], UmaBhargavi[3], S. RaviKumar

ISSN- 2394-5125VOL 7, ISSUE 14, 2020 JOURNAL OF CRITICAL REVIEWS

The main goal of all educational institutions is to provide students with employment opportunities in accordance with their core subjects. Reputation and annual admissions of an organization always hang on the placements it delivers to a student. This is one of the major factors that all the institutions heavily strive to strengthen their placement cell which have a prominent role in development of the institution. It is highly advantageous if there is any assistance for this section to place its students. The principle aim is to use the previous and present academic data records of students which could lead to the prediction of the individual's placement selection. Data required is collected from the institution on which algorithms are applied. Initial stage is to pre-process the data that has been gathered, which is followed by application of classification algorithms such as Support Vector Machine and Random Forest. Results obtained can vary with each algorithm and this comparison is done among accuracy, precision and recall values which will help to recognize the best between two algorithms

S. Nagamani[1]

An experimental study of Crime Prediction using Machine Learning Algorithms

Ms.Sikhniam Nagamani[1], Ms.I.Bhavishya[2], Mr. B.Vijay Kumar[3], Ms.T.Geetha Sree[4]

May – June 2020 ISSN: 0193-4120 Page No. 17819 – 17825 Volume 83

Crime in present society is a great troubling issue that is prevailing which makes it hard to avoid. Many cases are recorded on a daily basis at many places. Since there are numerous cases that have been registered, it is necessary to maintain a database which makes it useful for future use. The present issue that is faced is maintaining of legitimate crime datasets and analysing the information to assist in anticipating and understanding the issues that may arise in future. The main purpose of this is to predict the crimes that might happen in the foreseeing future with the help of datasets that are available by capturing the crimes from the past and present. We use the machine learning algorithms for analysing and predicting crimes from crime datasets. Websites like kaggle provides required datasets. Data is a mixture of type of crime, description, time and date, latitude and longitude. After gathering datasets pre processing is performed to remove noisy data and fill incomplete records which leads to high accuracy. Different algorithms like LightGBM will be performed for crime estimation, only the algorithm which gives high accuracy is be selected. Crimes are displayed with relation to the day, time and area of their occurrence. The sole purpose of this idea is to predict crimes with utilization of effective machine learning algorithms which reduces the rate of crimes by predicting them and taking precautions

Ms.Sikhniam Nagamani[1]

Raspberry Pi Based Conversion of Text in the Images to Speech and Obstacle Identification

Jour of Adv Research in Dynamical & Control Systems, Vol. 12, Issue-02, 2020
DOI: 10.5373/JARDCS/V12I2/S20201175 **Corresponding Author: Rajasekhar Kommaraju* Article History: Received: Dec 09, 2019, Accepted: Mar 12, 2020

In this paper, an imaginative, productive and low-cost efficient system for visually impaired people is implemented that helps them to hear the content present in the images (such as soaps, newspapers and many day-to-day products) and also helps them to stop colliding with the obstacles in their way. For hearing the content present in the image, it comprises of two modules picture handling module and voice handling module. Text extraction from shading and color images is a difficult asks in computer vision. This system extracts the content of text from the picture placed before camera using OCR (Optical Character Recognition) and then transforms the extracted text into speech using Open CV libraries in python. It detects English alphabets as well as numbers present in an image and transforms into speech. For obstacle detection, ultrasonic sensor is utilized to avoid crashing with the obstacles in their way. This system is useful for visually impaired people in two different ways: Hearing the content from pictures and by detecting obstacles. This paper portrays the structure, implementation, usage and test consequences of the system.

Rajasekhar Kommaraju

Emotion Detection System using Machine Learning Algorithms

Mr. K. Ravi Teja[1], Mr. CH. Tarun Kumar[2], Mrs. K. Sravani[3] , Mr. B. Prudhvinath[4]

March-April 2020 ISSN: 0193-4120 Page No. 12990 – 12996 Volume 83

Crime in present society is a great troubling issue that is prevailing which makes it hard to avoid. Many cases are recorded on a daily basis at many places. Since there are numerous cases that have been registered, it is necessary to maintain a database which makes it useful for future use. The present issue that is faced is maintaining of legitimate crime datasets and analysing the information to assist in anticipating and understanding the issues that may arise in future. The main purpose of this is to predict the crimes that might happen in the foreseeing future with the help of datasets that are available by capturing the crimes from the past and present. We use the machine learning algorithms for analysing and predicting crimes from crime datasets. Websites like kaggle provides required datasets. Data is a mixture of type of crime, description, time and date, latitude and longitude. After gathering datasets pre processing is performed to remove noisy data and fill incomplete records which leads to high accuracy. Different algorithms like LightGBM will be performed for crime estimation, only the algorithm which gives high accuracy is be selected. Crimes are displayed with relation to the day, time and area of their occurrence. The sole purpose of this idea is to predict crimes with utilization of effective machine learning algorithms which reduces the rate of crimes by predicting them and taking precautions

Mr. K. Ravi Teja[1]

ANALYZING AND ESTIMATING THE IPL WINNER USING MACHINE LEARNING

Sarvani Anandarao[1], B. Manvitha Bramarambika[2], K.Lakshmi Prahla[3], Sk. Kushbu Kalam[4]

International Journal of Advanced Science and Technology Vol. 29, No. 4, (2020), pp. 1940-1946 ISSN: 2005-4238 IJAST

Indian Premier League is a T20 League which was started in 2008 and now became the most irresistible T20 cricket carnival. Since the IPL has large popularity, predicting the results of it is really important and to be more effective. The Solution of predicting the results can be done with the help of Time Series Analysis and the Machine Learning Algorithms and Techniques which reduce the Domain Knowledge. Data Analysis has to be done by taking the historical data and need to draw some conclusions by applying Machine Learning Techniques. The solution of predicting the match must be effective since, there is a lot enthusiasm for IPL seasons and winners of that Season. Data Analytics are also used in Commercial Industries to draw the best conclusions. In this particular paper the parameters like Venue of the match, Win or Loss of the Toss, ball to ball details, Batsman Strike Rate were taken in to consideration for which the machine learning techniques were applied and the results are predicted. The Data Sets of past 7 years are taken with the above parameters and preprocessing is done for the data. The Machine Learning Algorithms that we used in here are Random Forest and Logistic Regression for predicting the accurate results. Before predicting, we need explore the data and analyze it to the extent.

Sarvani Anandarao[1]

A Comparative Study of Classification Methods for Predicting Chronic Kidney Disease

V Krishna Reddy[1],Yeruva Anthony Reddy[2] ,Vudata Madhuri[3] , Pinniboina Roopi Sriram[4]

International Journal of Advanced Science and Technology Vol. 29, No. 5, (2020), pp. 9296-9302
ISSN: 2005-4238 IJAST

Now a days predicting diseases in healthcare has become one of the important task. Machine learning takes a major role for prediction and classification purposes in medical field. Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) is resulted as one of the most basic health issue as a result of its developing pervasiveness. In India every year approximately 1 million people affected by CKD. CKD is a disease which is caused by harm to the two kidneys. Chronic Kidney Disease joins the state where the kidneys neglect to work and decrease the possibility to keep an individual suffering from disease. Early recognition and appropriate medications can avoid or decrease the movement of this chronic kidney ailment to conclusive stage, where as kidney transplantation or dialysis is the simple way to survive life. Data mining is one of the present key process used in performing analytic outcomes. Data mining techniques are used which helps in discovering useful data from huge datasets which are available from human health industry. The paper aims at early predicting the presence of CKD by utilizing machine learning strategies. In order to evaluate our approach we consider CKD dataset of 400 patient individuals contains of 25 attributes. By considering features selection on CKD dataset we perform KNN, SVM, Random Forest algorithms. Based on accuracy we compared different machine learning algorithms that will help people in predicting the presence of CKD or not.

V Krishna Reddy[1]

A MULTI RESOLUTION CONVOLUTION NEURAL NETWORK BASED FACE RECOGNITION ANALYSIS

JOURNAL OF CRITICAL REVIEWS
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Face recognized image processing and biometric systems is one of the most efficient and relevant applications.This paper explores the methods of facial reconnaissance, the algorithms proposed by several researchers in thefield of image processing and design reconnaissance using artificial neural networks (ANN). In this article, wewill also explore how ANN is used for the face recognition system and whether it is better than otherapproaches. Two steps are used to develop the facial recognition system. The first stage is to take or remove thefacial features and the second step is to identify the pattern. Deep learning, especially the CNN, have made commendable progress in the field of FR technology in recent times. This paper looks at the performance of the pre-trained CNN with the SVM classification and at transfer learning results using the AlexNet model to perform classification. The paper is available in French only. The study examines CNN architecture, which in recent years , specifically AlexNet and ResNet-50, has recorded the best results at the Large Scale Visual Recognition Challenge (ILSVRC) in the ImageNet. Recognition accuracy has been used as a determinant for evaluating output optimization of the CNN algorithm

Rama Devi Burri

A Note On Stone Spaces Of Advanced Distributive Lattices

K. Prasad1, V.B.V.N Prasad2,T.S. Rao3,G.Balaji Prakash4, 5Rama Devi Burri

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We introduce a topology on the set of prime ideals of the Almost Distributive Lattice w.r.to the compact open subsets correspond to the elements of the given Advanced Distributive Lattices. We mainly prove that an ADL with maximal elements is an Almost Boolean algebra if and only if the topological space of prime ideals is a Hausdorff space.

K. Prasad

Decision Making for Common Stock Selection Using Regression Techniques

Sai Manvitha Enadula, 2Rama Devi Burri, 3Rama Devi Odugu, 4V.B.V.N. Prasad

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Decision making in Prediction of stock market performance is the most complicated thing. There are so many issues to influence the prediction of the stock market; they include the Physical, Physiological and Rational behavior. All these factors combine to make difficult to predict the share price. By means of features like most up-to-date announcements regarding to the organization, their periodical returns. Machine Learning (ML) techniques encompass prospective to come across patterns and insights. The prediction procedure considered as irrespective of these external factors and only considers the internal factors and variables. Price predictions are typically evaluated on the basis of statistical criteria; accurate predictions of stock market help the investors more reliable and motivated towards the business of buying and selling shares. Mathematical methodologies uses interpreter variables to predict the conclusion of a variable by using statistical approaches

like regression techniques, we can able to expect the consequences of the stock price. The successfulprediction will direct to real life solutions for stock investors.

Sai Manvitha Enadula

Some Special Characteristics of Atoms in Lattice Ordered Loops

R. Sunil Kumar 1, V. B .V .N. Prasad 2, B.Rama Devi 3

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In this manuscript, we consider that L is a lattice ordered loop. Further, we discuss some important characteristics of atoms in lattice ordered loops. We initiate the concepts of positive and negative atoms, dual atom, atomic lattice, meet irreducible element, join irreducible element, descending chain condition and ascending chain condition, right Archimedean property. Here there are two topics, one is about atoms in lattice ordered loops and the other is about Archimedean property.

R. Sunil Kumar

Analysis of intelligent techniques in Personalization in e-learning systems

[1]Anupriya Koneru, [2]D. Leela Dharani, [3]A Vijaya Kumar

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Journal Of Critical Reviews

An eLearning approach is nearly ready, in which the learning community has the right digital infrastructure,mobile phones, tablets and the best software platform. Innovation has become an integral part of the educationaland learning fields and is obligatory. The goal is therefore to provide students with standard and appropriateinstructional materials. The research aims to classify the learner according to their learning skills and to find apath to enable the learner, by using machine-learning methods, to have suitable and quality learning objects. Thegoal is to build and adapt the learner style to a system architecture that will find the learning path and provideappropriate learning artifacts according to your preferences. E-Learning environment. This paper offers anoverview of smart methods which can be used for personalization in various phases of e-learning systems. Itprovides examples of its application to various e-learning platforms for building learner profiles and identifyinglearning routes. The use of online learning systems that continuously develop takes a key role in adapting tooneself, particularly for working people. In reality, learning systems most of the time do not conform to theprofiles of learners. Learners must spend a lot of time before hitting the learning target that is ideal for theirexperience. This paper explores machine learning in e-learning systems and its implementations. Machinelearning is a kind of artificial intelligence (AI) that allows machines to learn without being customisedexplicitly

[1]Anupriya Koneru

Optimizing parameters in algorithm trading using map reduce on Indian stock exchange (Sensex)

In the stock market , stock price movements depend on more number of parameters here we are focusing on how to optimize the multiple parameters based on the runningresult in algorithm trading on historical data. It is a time consuming task in such a largesearch space for parameters as well as the huge volume of historical data. In this paper a newtechnique is realized how to optimize multiple parameters using Hadoop MapReduce, thistechnique utilizes the parallel processing capability. Here we provide complete procedure on how the method is realized and the configurations needed to be considered in the method.

Kalva Sudhakar

Iot deep learning based detection of Cyber security threats

V.Navya Sree, [2]K. Hemanthi, [3]K. Swarupa Rani

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IoT is a revolutionary technology that brings together the world's living and non-living things. IoT deploymentis growing rapidly but cybersecurity remains a loophole, so that it is likely to lead to numerous cyber-attacksand it is very important for the achievement of each system that the system is totally secure something else theuser might not use the technology. DDoS assault has recently targeted a large number of IoT networks andcontributed to massive losses. In this article we have proposed a consolidated methodology for the identificationof pilfered records from programming and malware all through the IoT organize. It is proposed to characterizepilfered programming utilizing source code literary theft utilizing the TensorFlow profound neural system. Tochannel boisterous information and to additionally improve the significance of every token concerning thecounterfeiting of the source code, the tokenization and gauging techniques. This method is likewise used todistinguish literary theft in source code. Google Code Jam (GCJ) accumulates the dataset to explore the robberyof utilizations. Furthermore, the profound neural system is utilized to recognize vindictive contaminations bycolor image representation in the IoT network. The samples of malware are collected from the experimentalMaling dataset. The findings show that the classification efficiency of the approach being proposed forevaluating cyber security risks in IoT is higher than state-of-the-art methods.

[2]K. Hemanthi

Cryptographic Analysis of Encryption Algorithm for Secure Internet of Things

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M.Hema latha[1], B.Aswini Kumar[2], D.Sai Dharavi[3],D.Likhitha[4], D.Subha[5]

Information security is the foundation for building trust between the Internet of Things (IoT) and its users. Due to the sharp increase of information quantity and the limitation of hardware resources, it is difficult to maintain the high performance of hardware equipment, while also enhancing information security. The Internet of Things (IoT) being a promising technology of the future is expected to connect billions of devices. The increased number of communication is expected to generate mountains of data and the security of data can be a threat. The devices in the architecture are essentially smaller in size and low powered. Conventional encryption algorithms are generally computationally expensive due to their complexity and requires many rounds to encrypt, essentially wasting the constrained energy of the gadgets. Less complex algorithm, however, may

compromise the desired integrity. The objective of the present investigation is to facilitate the development of applications that include advanced cryptography through some techniques for secured transmission of the messages No cryptosystem can be considered absolutely unbreakable. Different parametric tests such as frequency distribution test, computation of the encryption / decryption time and comparison of performance in terms of Chi-Square values with the RSA / T-DES technique to evaluate the proposed algorithms have also been discussed.

M.Hema latha[1]

System Analysis on Network Security Intrusion Detection System

M.Hema latha[1], K.Sankara Reddy[2], K.Vamsi Manoj Varma[3],K.Shiva Krishna[4],M.Subba Reddy[5]

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This paper proposes an administered learning based Intrusion Detection System (IDS) to recognize the gatecrashers, assailants in a system and spreads the most critical advances and rising exploration issues in the field of information mining in organize security. This investigation checked on a few vital advancements of existent information mining calculations, including those that gather cautions created by heterogeneous IDSs into situations and utilize different HMMs to identify complex system assaults. Also, successive example mining calculations were analyzed to create multi-step interruption discovery. These examinations can concentrate on applying these calculations in functional settings to viably diminish the event of bogus alarms. This article investigated the utilization of information mining calculations in organize security. Information mining is turning into an unavoidable innovation in exercises as different as utilizing verifiable information to foresee the achievement of an advertising effort searching for designs in money related exchanges to find criminal operations or breaking down genome successions. The general procedure is to see the system security occasions occurred in a specific timespan and the internet condition, artificially control the security information, examine the assault practices frameworks endured, give the worldwide perspective on organize security, and evaluate the entire security circumstance and anticipate the future security patterns of the system

M.Hema latha[1]

Analysis of deep learning algorithms for detecting diabetes

[1]B. Narasimha Swamy, [2]K.Michael Sadgun Rao, [3]Mohammed Moulana

In Bangladesh as well as around the world, diabetes is currently one of the most prevalent and serious diseases.It is not only dangerous to the blood, but causes various kinds of conditions, such as blindness, renal disease,kidney disease, heart disease etc., which cause many deaths each year. It is therefore critical that a program isbuilt that can accurately diagnose patients with diabetes with medical data. By fif and ten times cross validationof its attributes, we propose a strategy for the diagnosis of diabetes using a deep neural network. Blindness is aleading cause of diabetic retinopathy (DR) in the entire world. Previous detection and timely processing of DRis desirable to reduce vision loss incidence and progression. Deep learning methods (DL) currently providebetter efficiency in the detection of DR from images from retinal fundus. Consequently, with a meta-analysis ofrelated research, we conducted a systematic review to assess the efficiency of DL algorithms to detect DR. Thisresearch offers a diabetes prediction method that minimizes the issue of overfitting using the drop-out technique.Deep neural learning is used where both layers are totally related and drop-out layers are followed. The resultsof the proposed neural grid have shown that other state-of-the-art methods have been surpassed and Pima IndianDiabetes Daten Set 's greatest output is reported.

[1]B. Narasimha Swamy

A Survey on Tools and Techniques of Big Data Analytics With Privacy Concerns

[1]Katru Rama Rao, [2]Dr. Satuluri Naganjaneyulu

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From the most recent couple of decades there has been extraordinary improvement in information age andutilization. Because of the headway in the innovation lately the term enormous information has turned out to beexceptionally prominent word in each field. Huge information alludes to mind boggling and huge datasets whichcannot be processed using traditional databases techniques. Big data offers variety of advantages to the peoples nowa day. Particularly, big data gives solutions to all the problems which are looking hypothetical past. In contrast,having large sets of data was not useful at all. In order make use of those large sets of data or big data we need toprocess or analyze that big data. For to process or analyze the huge amount and diverse varieties of data is not aneasy task, in order to analyze such complex data we need different analytics mechanisms. In this paper we investigating different methods and techniques analyzing big data, the tools used for bigdataanalytics and wepresents a comparative view of those techniques, technologies and the real bottle necks of the current analyticsmechanisms

Dr. Satuluri Naganjaneyulu

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

Spammer and Fake user Detection in Twitter

Dr.S.Naganjaneyulu', Ms.Ch.Vineela Amrutha', Ms.G.L.Lahari',Ms.Sk Karimunnisa4, Mr.R.Akhil5

International Journal of Advanced Science and TechnologyVol. 29, No. 7, (2020), pp. 1072 1077
ISSN: 2005-4238 IJAST 1072 eenternational Journal of Advanced Science and TechnologyVol. 29, No. 7, (2020), pp. 1072 - 1077

Millions of users worldwide interact with social media. Social networks such as Facebook and Twitter have a major impact on the rare and undesirable consequences of user interaction in our modern life. These famous Twitter and Facebook are used as target platforms for hackers to distribute large amounts of inappropriate and malicious information. Fake users are used to distribute and promote blogs or facilities. These blogs or facilities have a direct impact on users and conflicts in the use of assets. The increase in false files expands the scope of inaccurate information by reopening abnormal and dangerous data. In this article about Face book's automatic spam detection tool. Twitter abuse recognition method is classified according to the remarks and messages of the function detection classification method and displayed to spam links and abuse applications

Additive Tuning Lasso (AT-Lasso): A Proposed Smoothing Regularization technique for Shopping Sale Price Prediction

[1]K.Lavanya, [2]K.Harika, [3]D. Monica, [4]K.Sreshta

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In this paper, we developed a prediction model for Shopping Sales Data especially Black Friday sales. This model is used during Black Friday day because that day sales hugely vary from normal day sales. Black Friday deal dependent on various variables includes Age, Marital Status, Occupation, Product categories, Duration of Stay in the Current City, Gender, and City Category. The number of methods was implemented which include Linear Regression, Lasso Regression, Elastic Net Regression, and Ridge Regression for predicting sales. The choice of Regularized methods to be considered to perform a prediction model in this study. However, these methods fail to produce optimal features that are active. Also, these methods limit to model with linear features. The proposed method focused on these issues and resolved by extending general regularized Lasso with Tuning Parameter and Additive Models called Additive Tuning Lasso (ATLasso). A model that focused on identifying active set with both linear and non-linear features. The performance of method compared against standard regularized methods Lasso, Ridge, and Tuning-Lasso with benchmarks of MSE, DF and computation time. The results shown proposed is promising among standard methods.

[1]K.Lavanya

Recommender System for Favourite Dish in Best Restaurant

[1]K.Michael Sadgun Rao, [2]V.Lakshmi Harika, [3]K.Venkateswarrao, [4]P.Tirupathirao

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Recommender system is the best method to provide suggestions for the users. At present recomm gaining more importance in different fields. They are generally used to recommend movies, hotel They generally give recommendations based on the users search history. In this paper restaurant r developed. Generally restaurant recommendation suggests best restaurants based on the rating, bu develop a recommendation engine that suggests restaurants for the user's favourite dish. In this pr rating are the selected criteria for giving recommendations. Based on these criteria the restaurants logistic regression is used for predicting the probabilities of the restaurants. The restaurant with h recommended to the user.

FBP Recommendation System through Sentiment Analysis

[1]Anupriya Koneru, [2]S.Yamuna, [3]G.Pavan, [4]B.Divya.

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In present era, online shopping is becoming more vital and common. People are interested in buying the products through online and they also try to know the quality and genuineness of the product through online. Online market provision allow consumers to choose which products to order and allow these online companies to grasp user purchasing behavior. A conceptual model for suggesting and matching products sold online has been already developed. But the model has failed to suggest the feature based best products. It shows the necessity of Recommendation system for online marketingsites to provide feature based product suggestions. This paper deals with construction of FBP Recommendation system for feature based product suggestions based on the user queries.A Natural Language Processing technique with sentiment analysis has been applied toexamine the reviews of Amazon mobile product datasets by considering the star ratings,review date, review accommodation score and the review limit. The Naïve Bayes andSupport Vector Machine classification algorithms have been applied on these datasets.The performance of these algorithms on Mobile company reviews for camera, battery andvalue-for-money features have been tested. The average accuracy value of these twoalgorithms are compared and Support Vector Machine algorithm has proven as best forthis application. This FBP Recommendation system can suggest the best companyproducts for the user requested features.

Raspberry Pi Based Conversion of Text in the Images to Speech and Obstacle Identification

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DOI: 10.5373/JARDCS/V12I2/S20201175 **Corresponding Author: Rajasekhar Kommaraju* Article History: Received: Dec 09, 2019, Accepted: Mar 12, 2020

In this paper, an imaginative, productive and low-cost efficient system for visually impaired people is implemented that helps them to hear the content present in the images (such as soaps, newspapers and many day-to-day products) and also helps them to stop colliding with the obstacles

in their way. For hearing the content present in the image, it comprises of two modules picture handling module and voice handling module. Text extraction from shading and color images is a difficult asks in computer vision. This system extracts the content of text from the picture placed before camera using OCR (Optical Character Recognition) and then transforms the extracted text into speech using Open CV libraries in python. It detects English alphabets as well as numbers present in an image and transforms into speech. For obstacle detection, ultrasonic sensor is utilized to avoid crashing with the obstacles in their way. This system is useful for visually impaired people in two different ways: Hearing the content from pictures and by detecting obstacles. This paper portrays the structure, implementation, usage and test consequences of the system.

Forecasting the Price of Crude Oil Using Regression Techniques and Time Series Using Sarima

Dr.S.Naganjaneyulu[1] Chintha Venkata Pavithra[2], Kota Gowtham[3], AngothuBhavani[4]

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In this paper, we proposed a new time series analysis method for the future prediction of crude oil price, named Seasonal Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average(SARIMA) which is extension of ARIMA.This study aims to upgrade the efficiency of forecasting using time-series, which would thus increases the exactness and reduces the RMSE value of the predictions. The RMSE value is compared with the other previous predicted models. The RMSE value of this method is less.The numerical outcomes are compared with the past techniques. The results of the proposed strategy have demonstrated an increase in the exactness of the crude oil price forecasts. The current crude oil price can be predicted by using the regression techniques. In regression techniques we use two 1.Linear Regression 2.Random forest regressions. In this paper, we find the results of both regressions and then compare the results and tell which is best regression technique for current crude oil price prediction based on the RMSE value. We obtained that the RMSE value of Random Forest is better than the Linear Regression and other cited models.

Leaf disease prediction using deep learning

Dr.B.Srinivasarao[1] Sk.Salma[2],V.Varshitha[3], P.Satyanarayana

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Agriculture plays an important role in surviving crores of people. Farmers are facing many problems in cultivation due to the lack of earlier detection of diseases in leaves. So, to overcome this problem we are proposing this project for earlier detection of diseases in leaves using the Convolutional Neural Network algorithm in deep learning. In this, we will train the machine using deep leaning. So that the machine will be trained 80%.This means the machine is able to recognize some patterns using the Convolutional Neu-ral Network as an algorithm. There are thousands of

image datasets in which it contains the images of diseased leaves as well as healthy ones. There is no algorithm other than Convolutional Neural Network because this is the only one that takes datasets as images. Finally, this project is used for identifying the type of diseases in leaves which helps farmers very much.

Prediction of Terrorism and Threats Using Machine Learning

[1]K. Hemanthi, [2]D. Krishna Veni, [3]M. Anusha, [4]M. Nandini

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The number of terror attacks is increasing globally from day to day and we have a need to analyze and predict the occurrence of the terror attacks. The effect of the terrorism increases mainly due to the internet, i.e., internet leaves as a platform to spread the terrorism in major 9/11 attacks in India, the attack created more havoc due to social media. So, when the government announces the major policies it will make the people to stay away from the social media to avoid terror attacks. We have a database called as GTD (Global Terrorism Database) which has the information about the terrorism activities. So, by using the information by this database, we can use some algorithms like Random Forest Algorithm, Gaussian Naive Bayes and Decision Tree Algorithm to predict and measure the accuracy of the occurrence of the terror attacks in may be future also. This will shows the list of countries that are involved in the major terror activities and the losses that are occurred to the countries till date due to terrorism.

Student Placement analysis and prediction for improving the education standards by using Supervised Machine Learning Algorithms

S. Nagamani[1], K. Mohan Reddy[2], UmaBhargavi[3], S. RaviKumar

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The main goal of all educational institutions is to provide students with employment opportunitiesin accordance with their core subjects. Reputation and annual admissions of an organization always hang on theplacements it delivers to a student. This is one of the major factors that all the institutions heavily strive tostrengthen their placement cell which have a prominent role in development of the institution. It is highlyadvantageous if there is any

assistance for this section to place its students. The principle aim is to use the previousand present academic data records of students which could lead to the prediction of the individual's placementselection. Data required is collected from the institution on which algorithms are applied. Initial stage is topre-process the data that has been gathered, which is followed by application of classification algorithms such asSupport Vector Machine and Random Forest. Results obtained can vary with each algorithm and this comparisonis done among accuracy, precision and recall values which will help to recognize the best between two algorithms

A Comparative Study of Classification Methods for Predicting Chronic Kidney Disease

V Krishna Reddy[1],Yeruva Anthony Reddy[2] ,Vudata Madhuri[3] , Pinniboina Roopi Sriram[4]

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Now a days predicting diseases in healthcare has become one of the important task. Machine learning takes a major role for prediction and classification purposes in medical field. Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) is resulted as one of the most basic health issue as a result of its developing pervasiveness. In India every year approximately 1 million people affected by CKD. CKD is a disease which is caused by harm to the two kidneys. Chronic Kidney Disease joins the state where the kidneys neglect to work and decrease the possibility to keep an individual suffering from disease. Early recognition and appropriate medications can avoid or decrease the movement of this chronic kidney ailment to conclusive stage, where as kidney transplantation or dialysis is the simple way to survive life. Data mining is one of the present key process used in performing analytic outcomes. Data mining techniques are used which helps in discovering useful data from huge datasets which are available from human health industry. The paper aims at early predicting the presence of CKD by utilizing machine learning strategies. In order to evaluate our approach we consider CKD dataset of 400 patient individuals contains of 25 attributes. By considering features selection on CKD dataset we perform KNN, SVM, Random Forest algorithms. Based on accuracy we compared different machine learning algorithms that will help people in predicting the presence of CKD or not.

Emotion Detection System using Machine Learning Algorithms

Mr. K. Ravi Teja[1], Mr. CH. Tarun Kumar[2], Mrs. K. Sravani[3] , Mr. B. Prudhvinath[4]

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The online networking world is developing step by step; individuals are utilizing web based platforms to communicate their feelings. The tremendous amount of information delivered by such platforms can be analyzed to help many organizations in improving their business. This project uses Python to evaluate sentiment on the Twitter info. We classify the tweets given into three categories: negative, neutral and positive. This is done with various Machine Learning algorithms such as Random Forest, Naive Bayes, and XGBoost. The process includes the Pre Processing steps like Data Cleaning, Tokenization, Normalization. It then performs Tagging,

Feature Extraction, Classification. This classification can be greatly helpful in the fields like Politics, Marketing, Psychology and to identify Stock Market, Economic and Social trends.

Student Academic Performance Prediction Using Machine Learning Classification Algorithms

Dr. B. Srinivasa Rao[1] K. Jagadeesh Sai[2], L. Kumar Anirudh[3] ,CH. Sravani[4]

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There are many factors behind poor academic performance by the students, so to increase their performance in academics there is a need to detect the factors for poor performance. Here six classification algorithms were used on student academic performance dataset to analyze the accuracy and found logistic regression is the best model to produce better accuracy than other algorithms with 97.12%.

An experimental study of Crime Prediction using Machine Learning Algorithms

Ms.Sikhniam Nagamani[1], Ms.I.Bhavishya[2], Mr. B.Vijay Kumar[3], Ms.T.Geetha Sree[4]

May – June 2020 ISSN: 0193-4120 Page No. 17819 – 17825

Crime in present society is a great troubling issue that is prevailing which makes it hard to avoid. Many cases are recorded on a daily basis at many places. Since there are numerous cases that have been registered, it is necessary to maintain a database which makes it useful for future use. The present issue that is faced is maintaining of legitimate crime datasets and analysing the information to assist in anticipating and understanding the issues that may arise in future. The main purpose of this is to predict the crimes that might happen in the foreseeing future with the help of datasets that are available by capturing the crimes from the past and present. We use the machine learning algorithms for analysing and predicting crimes from crime datasets. Websites like kaggle provides required datasets. Data is a mixture of type of crime, description, time and date, latitude and longitude. After gathering datasets pre processing is performed to remove noisy data and fill incomplete records which leads to high accuracy. Different algorithms like LightGBM will be

performed for crime estimation, only the algorithm which gives high accuracy is be selected. Crimes are displayed with relation to the day, time and area of their occurrence. The sole purpose of this idea is to predict crimes with utilization of effective machine learning algorithms which reduces the rate of crimes by predicting them and taking precautions

Fraud Detection on Smart Cards Using Machine Learning Algorithms

1Dr.B.Rama Devi, 2Ms.K.Sri Harsha, 3Ms.Y.Himaja, 4Mr.B.Nagendra Babu

May – June 2020 ISSN: 0193-4120 Page No. 2495 – 2501

One of the toughest problem in financial services is smart card fraud. Every year millions of dollars are going to be lost due to smart card fraud [4]. In recent times online transactions had become one of the most important part of our lives. Due to increase in number of transactions the fraudulent transactions [5] are also increasing rapidly. The main aim of this paper is to find out the finest and accurate model to detect the smart card fraud. Here some of the previously implemented machine learning algorithms [3] are chosen. Among those the top techniques that gives maximum accuracy levels are selected. In order to work on these algorithms the datasets that contains previous smart card transactions [4] are used. Some of the data pre-processing and data normalization techniques are applied on this raw data. To detect and reduce the fraud some of the machine learning algorithms like logistic regression, decision tree, support vector machine, k-nearest neighbour etc., are used. Among these decision tree provides more accuracy rate than the other algorithms and is stated as best for smart card [3] fraud detection.

Arduino based Object Sorting Machine using Color Sensor and Weight Sensor

Hema Latha M[1], Gudivada Naga Sai Pradeep[2],Balli Jayasri[3],Gollapalli Sai Geetha[4]

ISSN: 0193-4120 Page No. 13307 - 13313

In our day to day life there are many products with wide usage and these products are manufactured by small scale and large scale industries. After production the main difficult process is sorting and arranging of products and manually sorting creates consistency issues. Machines can perform much better than human beings in such type of operations. Automatic object sorting is very much desirable process in industry. Accurate classification is done by using the most important features like color and size. This paper depicts the differentiating of objects based on color, size, shape, etc., and the output is going to be displayed on LCD display. This process separates the objects by detecting the color of objects using TCS34725 color sensor and by detecting the weight of objects using HX711 weight sensor. The entire system is controlled by the microcontroller named Arduino Nano and the movement of the objects is controlled by the servo motors. The one who had interest in programming along with electronics and machine building is fascinated about the Automatic object sorting machine

using Arduino.

A File Security System With Hand Gestures Passcodes

Ch.Samba Siva Rao1, G.V.S.Sowmya Sree2, D.Narendra Babu3 M.BalaRama Suraj4

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Language is normally used as correspondence language for sense strategy debilitated individuals.From time to time, it's accustomed help talk correspondence. There's conjointly an example towards misusehand movements as a point of view approach of correspondence among individuals and robots. Right now, notmany hand signal affirmation analyzes are organized. Progressively over to voice and controller pads, handsigns can even be a good methodology of correspondence among individuals and robots or perhaps betweensense philosophy injured individuals and robots. To be a not too bad sign affirmation system, it ought to be sansglove, pretty much nothing data and right. During this paper, we will propose a hand movement affirmationstructure that performs consistent affirmation. A record affirmation method is done by achievement passwordsthat are showed up by language or signs. A 2 digit secret word is designated to a record. The information isdiscovered using a direct net camera and arranged misuse stamping rule and if a match happens, the record arenormally observed by the customer and if a twin happens, find a good pace denied.

Movie Recommendation System Using Machine Learning Algorithms

[1]Anupriya Koneru, [2]D.Siddhabhi, [3]T. Shyam Kumar, [4]K.B Vamsi

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Due to extravagant advantages of the big data, the recommendation systems are commonly used in different areas and technologies, including social networking, e-commerce and a vast range of web-based services. The film recommendation feature is very important in our lives because of its ability to provide enhanced entertainment for the user. Like this type of recommendation system, a selection of movies can be recommended to users based on their interest, or movie popularities. In today‘s world, there is having many more personalized movie recommendation systems that are making use of movie databases which are freely accessible (e.g. Netflix, MovieLens and ErosNow), and enhanced performance and metrics. However, there is a fundamental issue which is still being ignored by recommendation system. Collaborative filtering is one of the main effective strategies for improvising the recommendation system but lacks with time complexity when working on huge data. So hereby in order to overcome the issue used a KNN (K Nearest Neighbor), Decision Tree and

Logistic Regression algorithms which are mainly responsible for improvised performance and reduced time complexity of the Movie Recommendation System

ANALYZING AND ESTIMATING THE IPL WINNER USING MACHINE LEARNING

Sarvani Anandarao[1], B. Manvitha Bramarambika[2], K.Lakshmi Prahla[3], Sk. Kushbu Kalam[4]
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Indian Premier League is a T20 League which was started in 2008 and now became the most irresistible T20 cricket carnival. Since the IPL has large popularity, predicting the results of it is really important and to be more effective. The Solution of predicting the results can be done with the help of Time Series Analysis and the Machine Learning Algorithms and Techniques which reduce the Domain Knowledge. Data Analysis has to be done by taking the historical data and need to draw some conclusions by applying Machine Learning Techniques. The solution of predicting the match must be effective since, there is a lot enthusiasm for IPL seasons and winners of that Season. Data Analytics are also used in Commercial Industries to draw the best conclusions. In this particular paper the parameters like Venue of the match, Win or Loss of the Toss, ball to ball details, Batsman Strike Rate were taken in to consideration for which the machine learning techniques were applied and the results are predicted. The Data Sets of past 7 years are taken with the above parameters and preprocessing is done for the data. The Machine Learning Algorithms that we used in here are Random Forest and Logistic Regression for predicting the accurate results. Before predicting, we need explore the data and analyze it to the extent.

A Novel SVM-KNN Classifier for Cervical Cancer Diagnosis using Feature Reduction and Imbalanced Learning Techniques

[1]K.Lavanya, [2]Devireddy Syamala, [3]Kotha Vineetha Vani, [4]Choragudi Gipsy
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Cervical cancer is one sort of prenatal tumors and a large portion of the complexities of cancer threatening causes to deaths which were identified in most of the countries. There are different risk factors related to cancer threatening development. The number of methodologies developed to predict this cancer such as Decision Tree (DT), K-nearest neighbors (KNN), Support vector machine (SVM), Random Forest (RF), Logistic Regression (LR), Principal Component Analysis (PCA) and Logistic Regression (LR). However, it is observed that most of the medical data suffer from class imbalance issues. The work in this paper proposed an ensemble classifier using SVM and KNN with an oversampling technique called Synthetic Minority Oversampling Technique (SMOTE) for Cervical Cancer. Also, work extended to applied set of feature reduction techniques to reduce computation tasks and to improve model accuracy. However, in this cancer data total 4 target variables: Hinselmann, Schiller, Cytology, and Biopsy are considered associated with 32 risk factors.

Moreover, the study used the number of benchmarks like Accuracy, Sensitivity, Specificity, Positive Prediction Accuracy (PPA) and Negative Prediction Accuracy (NPA) for the performance analysis. The results showed that the proposed ensemble classifier method to be proven efficient for cervical cancer analysis compared to standard methods

Share Market Prediction Using Machine Learning Algorithms

Dr.B.Ramadevi[1], Ms.Yasoda Murali Krishna[2] Mr.Raviteja Reddy[3] Mr.Chitti Babu[4]

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A stock market or share market is the mixture of investors and stock sellers that takes into account company ownership claims. The principal objective of this paper is to determine the best model for forecasting a company's turnover which enhances the opportunities of getting profitable shares for the investors. During the entire process of analysis we have taken an account of various techniques and methods which are previously implemented. We find the optimistic techniques like Random forest and support vector machine to get higher accuracy. The constraint variables used here are taken as dataset of the specific company's performance over the previous year. This dataset is pre-processed with various pre-processing methodologies were taken into account and optimal techniques are used for pre-processing of the raw dataset. The pre-processed dataset is taken into the prediction system where the analysis is done over real world strategies using machine learning algorithms. We used Multi linear regression, random forest and decision tree in order to attain greater accuracy and predict the future values of stock for the company. In this we used more variables in order to attain more efficient and accurate prediction system. The successful prediction will lead to a great real life solutions for stock investors.

Seminar articles published by students 2019-20 batch students as partial fulfilment of Under Graduation B.Tech Degree

CREATE CARTOON IMAGES FROM A VERY SMALL DATASET

V.Sreeja Priyaraj(17761A1259)

This paper proposes a framework to **automatically create cartoon images with low computation resources and small training datasets**. The system segments and reassembles regions according to the topologies learned from example images. Region relationship trees are constructed for training images with no requirement of manual labelling. An enhanced clustering mechanism with no prior knowledge of cluster number is designed to effectively group components into desired groups for image creation. Compared with methods based on Generative Adversarial Networks, the proposed framework which performs automatic reasoning, clustering and

reassembling regions of cartoon images can create better images with a very small amount of training samples.

Virtual Reality

K. Sai Pavan Kumar(17761A1227)

Virtual reality appears to offer educational potentials in the following areas: (1) data gathering and visualization, (2) project planning and design, (3) the design of interactive training systems, (4) virtual field trips, and (5) the design of experiential learning environments. Virtual reality also offers many possibilities as a tool for nontraditional learners, including the physically disabled and those undergoing rehabilitation who must learn (or relearn) communication and psychomotor skills (Pausch, Vogtle, & Conway, 1991; Pausch, & Williams, 1991; Knapp, & Lusted, 1992; Warner & Jacobson, 1992; Delaney, 1993; Trimble, 1993; Murphy, 1994; Sklaroff, 1994). Virtual reality offers professional applications in many disciplines --- robotics, medicine, scientific visualization, aviation, business, architectural and interior design, city planning, product design, law enforcement, entertainment, the visual arts, music, and dance --- and concommitantly, virtual reality offers potentials as a training tool linked to these professional applications (Goodlett, 1990; Jacobson, 1992; Hyde & Loftin, 1993; Hughes, 1993; Donelson, 1994; Dunkley, 1994). For example, just as virtual reality is used as a tool by surgeons, it can be used by medical students training to become surgeons.

BARCODE TECHNOLOGY

K.BALAJI (17761A1225)

A barcode (also bar code) is an optical, machine-readable, representation of data; the data usually describes something about the object that carries the barcode. Traditional barcodes systematically represent data by varying the widths and spacing of parallel lines, and may be referred to as linear or one-dimensional (1D). Later, two-dimensional (2D) variants were developed, using rectangles, dots, hexagons and other geometric patterns, called *matrix codes* or *2D barcodes*, although they do not use bars as such. Initially, barcodes were only scanned by special optical scanners called barcode readers. Later application software became available for devices that could read images, such as smartphones with cameras.

Detection of Diseases via Blood Analysis Using Image Processing Techniques

V.Sri Harshini(17761A1256)

Blood related diseases like Malaria, Leishmaniasis and Acute Leukemia are responsible for the deaths of millions of people each year. Early diagnosis of the disease is necessary for their correct identification and treatment. Malaria, Leishmaniasis and Acute Leukemia are diagnosed by drawing blood sample from the patient’s body and observing the thin blood smear under the microscope to check for irregularities. This requires skill and expertise and is prone to human error.

The proposed method constitutes an android application which acts as a portable and inexpensive means of diagnosis via image processing techniques.

FIREWALL

Ch. Siva Ram Prasad (17761A1208)

The Internet has made large amount of information available to the average computer user at home, in business and education. For many people, having access to this information is no longer just an advantage; it is essential. By connecting a private network to the Internet can expose critical or confidential data to malicious attack from anywhere in the world. The intruders could gain access to your sites private information or interfere with your use of your own systems. Users who connect their computers to the Internet must be aware of these dangers, their implications and how to protect their data and their critical systems. Therefore, security of network is the main criteria here and firewalls provide this security. The Internet firewalls keep the flames of Internet hell out of your network or, to keep the members of your LAN pure by denying them access the all the evil Internet temptations.

Model for handwritten recognition based on artificial intelligence

K.Sai Mounika

Using handwritten recognition algorithms can reduce the time it takes to convert documents into letters for reducing the workload. This step has been designed and developed with genetic algorithms with artificial intelligence techniques. The result of this algorithm was designed and developed to produce accurate results in the recognition of the Bangla set is 94.05 %, Latin 98.58 %, and MNIST 100 %.

Safe Local Navigation for Visually Impaired Users With a Time-of-Flight and Haptic Feedback Device

G Lakshmi (17761A1215)

This presents ALVU (Array of Lidars and Vibrotactile Units), a contactless, intuitive, hands-free, and discreet wearable device that allows visually impaired users to detect low- and high-hanging obstacles as well as physical boundaries in their immediate environment. The solution allows for safe local navigation in both confined and open spaces by enabling the user to distinguish free space from obstacles. The device presented is composed of two parts: a sensor belt and a haptic strap. The sensor belt is an array of time-of-flight distance sensors worn around the front of a user's waist, and pulses of infrared light provide reliable and accurate measurements of the distances between the user and surrounding obstacles or surfaces. The haptic strap communicates the measured distances through an array of vibratory motors worn around the user's upper abdomen,

providing haptic feedback. The linear vibration motors are combined with a point-loaded pretensioned applicator to transmit isolated vibrations to the user. We validated the device's capability in an extensive user study entailing 162 trials with 12 blind users. Users wearing the device successfully walked through hallways, avoided obstacles, and detected staircases.

PRIVACY-PRESERVING BIG DATA STREAM MINING: OPPORTUNITIES, CHALLENGES, DIRECTIONS

K.N.V.S.Bhuvana(17761A1221)

It explores the annoying privacy-preserving big data stream mining problem. It applies mining algorithms to big data streams and ensures privacy of the data. Recently, the emerging big data analytics context has conferred a new light to this exciting research area.With the relevant growth of big data observed recently, the problem of mining and extracting the knowledge from such kind of data is gaining amomentum. With the mining problem, another relevant problems also arise. The issue of preserving the big data stream privacysources while mining the data. It is easy to understand how adepicted problem has relevant number of reallife application scenarios, ranging from the trajectory data stream management to the electronic health data stream processing, from fraud detection and analysis of business data streams to surveillance and emergency management, and so forth.Therefore, mining big data streams is relevant and necessary, as it is confirmed by recent initiatives in this research context.

Mini projects submitted by students as partial fulfilment of Under Graduation B.Tech Degree

CRUDE OIL PRICE PREDICTION USING REGRESSION TECHNIQUES AND TIME SERIES USING SARIMA

CH.VENKATA PAVITHRA(16761A1212) K.GOWTHAM(16761A1234)
A.BHAVANI(16761A1201)

In this project, we introduced a new time series analysis method for the future crude oil price forecast, called the Seasonal Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average (SARIMA), which is ARIMA's extension. This study aims to enhance the efficacy of forecasting using time series, thus increasing the precision and reducing the predictions' RMSE value. The RMSE value is comparable to other models expected earlier. This method's RMSE-value is less. The numerical findings are contrasted with the techniques of the past. The results of the proposed strategy demonstrated an increase in the accuracy of the price forecasts for crude oil. Using the regression techniques you can predict the current crude oil price. We use two 1.Linear Regression 2.Random regression of the forests in regression techniques. In this project, we find the results of both regressions and then compare the

results and say which is the better regression technique based on the RMSE value for current prediction of crude oil prices. We obtained that Random Forest's RMSE value is better than the Linear Regression and other models cited.

LEAF DISEASE PREDICTION USING DEEP LEARNING

SK.SALMA(16761A1251)V.VARSHITHA(16761A1256) P.SATYANARAYANA(16761A1246)

Nowadays there are many technologies and developments in computer world like deep learning etc. Deep learning is used to predict the diseases in plant leaves by giving image datasets as input. The study on deep learning provides an accurate solution to detect some of the diseases in plants like target spot, mosaic virus, late blight ,early blight, bacterial spot, curl virus, lead spot, leaf mold etc. there are almost 20000 images of leaves of both healthy and diseased plants which are included in the datasets. These datasets are downloaded from various sites like ucirepository and kaggle. The study on current deep learning technology to predict the diseases in plants uses one of the algorithm known as convolution neural network. Thus this new CNN model was first trained and then tested. Finally accurate results of particular leaf disease will be displayed and the appropriate measures are taken to overcome those diseases. Early prediction of diseases in plants helps the farmers to detect what type of diseases the plant have. The deep learning is the one which uses to identify the disease in plant which helps the people to know earlier. Deep learning is the subset of artificial learning in which it uses convolutional neural network algorithm that have many layers like convolution layer, pooling layer, initiation layer and completely connected layer.

ANALYSING AND PREDICTION OF TERRORISM AND THREATS

D.KRISHNA VENI(16761A1214) M.ANUSHA (16761A1240) P. NANDINI (16761A1244

The number of terror attacks are increasing globally from day to day and we have a need analyze and predict the occurrence of the terror attacks. The effect of the terrorism increases mainly due to the internet, i.e., internet leaves as a platform to spread the terrorism in major 9/11 attacks in India, the attack created more havoc due to social media. So, when the government announces the major policies it will make the people to stay away from the social media to avoid terror attacks. We have a database called as GTD(Global Terrorism Database) which has the information about the terrorism activities. So, by using the information by this database, we can use some algorithms like Random Forest Algorithm, Gaussian Naive Bayes and Decision Tree Algorithm to predict and measure the accuracy of the occurrence of the terror attacks in may be future also. This will shows the list of countries that are involved in the major terror activities and the losses that are occurred to the countries till date due to terrorism.

Campus Placement Prediction Using Supervised Machine Learning Techniques

K. MOHAN REDDY (16761A1231) N. UMA BHARGAVI (16761A1241) S. RAVI KUMAR (16761A1247)

The main objective of any educational institution is to offer jobs to students accordingly to their core subjects. Stature and annual admissions of an organization always hang on the placements it delivers to tutee. This is one of the major factors that all the institutions heavily strive to strengthen their placement cell which have a prominent role in development of the institution. It is highly advantageous if there is any assistance for this section to place its students. The principle aim is to use the previous and present academic data records of students which could lead to the prediction of the individual's placement selection. Data required is collected from the institution on which algorithms are applied. Initial stage is to pre-process the data that has been gathered, which is followed by application of classification algorithms such as Support Vector Machine and Random Forest. Results obtained can vary with each algorithm and this comparison is done among accuracy, precision and recall values which will help to recognize the best between two algorithms.

IMPLEMENTATION OF VARIOUS CLASSIFIERS FOR PREDICTING CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE

Y. ANTHONY REDDY (16761A1260) V. MADHURI (16761A1257) P. ROOPI SRIRAM (16761A1245)

In this project, we developed a prediction model for Chronic Kidney Disease. Now a days predicting diseases in healthcare has become one of the important task. Machine learning takes a major role for prediction and classification purposes in medical field. Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) is resulted as one of the most basic health issue as a result of its developing pervasiveness. In India every year approximately 1 million people affected by CKD. CKD is a disease which is caused by harm to the two kidneys. Chronic Kidney Disease joins the state where the kidneys neglect to work and decrease the possibility to keep an individual suffering from disease. Early recognition and appropriate medications can avoid or decrease the movement of this chronic kidney ailment to conclusive stage, where as kidney transplantation or dialysis is the simple way to survive life. Data mining is one of the present key process used in performing analytic outcomes. Data mining techniques are used which helps in discovering useful data from huge datasets which are available from human health industry. The paper aims at early predicting the presence of CKD by utilizing machine learning strategies. In order to evaluate our approach we consider CKD dataset of 400 patient individuals contains of 25 attributes. By considering features selection on CKD dataset we perform KNN, SVM, Random Forest algorithms. Based on accuracy we compared different machine learning algorithms that will help people in predicting the presence of CKD or not.

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

SPAMMER DETECTION AND FAKE USER IDENTIFICATION IN TWITTER

Ch. Vineela Amrutha (16761A1209) Sk. Karimunnisa (16761A1249) G.L. Lahari (16761A1221) R. Akhil (14761A1249)

Millions of users are engaged with social networking sites around the world. Social sites like twitter, Facebook have a large impact on rare unwanted consequences caused in our regular life in user's interactions. In order to disperse a large amount of inappropriate and harmful data protruding social networking sites are made as a target platform for the spammers. Twitter is main example that has become one of the important platforms for unreasonable amount of spam in all the tomes for fake users to tweet and promote websites or services that crates a major effect for legitimate users and also it disturbs resource consumption. By resulting the opening for unusual and harmful information there is an increase of fake identities that expands invalid data. Research on current online social networks (OSN) is quite natural for identifying of spammers and also detection of fake users on twitter. This paper is a review paper that tells about detecting spammer techniques on twitter. Depending on the ability detection taxonomy of twitter spam identification methods are classified and presented as fake users and spam users based on reviews and tweets.

Additive ET-Lasso-A Proposed Smoothing Regularization Technique For High Dimensional Data

Ms. K. HARIKA (16761A1229) Ms. D.MONICA (16761A1215) Ms. K. SRESHTA (16761A1227)

In this project, we developed a prediction model for Shopping Sales Data especially Black Friday sales. This model is used during Black Friday day because that day sales hugely vary from normal day sales. Black Friday deal dependent on various variables includes Age, Marital Status, Occupation, Product categories, Duration of Stay in the Current City, Gender, and City Category. The number of methods was implemented which include Linear Regression, Lasso Regression, Elastic Net Regression, and Ridge Regression for predicting sales. The choice of Regularized methods to be considered to perform a prediction model in this study. However, these methods fail to produce optimal features that are active. Also, these methods limit to model with linear features. The proposed method focused on these issues and resolved by extending general regularized Lasso with Tuning Parameter and Additive Models called Additive Tuning Lasso (AT- Lasso). A model that focused on identifying active set with both linear and non-linear features. The performance of method compared against standard regularized methods Lasso, Ridge, and Tuning-Lasso with benchmarks of MSE, DF and computation time. The results shown proposed is promising among standard methods.

RESTAURANT RECOMMENDER SYSTEM USING MULTINOMIAL LOGISTIC REGRESSION

V.Lakshmi Harika(16761A1254)K.Venkateswara Rao(16761A1236)P.Tirupathi Rao(16761A1242)

Recommender system is the best method to provide suggestions for the users.At present recommendation systems are gaining more importance in different fields.They are generally used to recommend movies,hotels,restaurants to the users.They generally give recommendations based on the users search history.In this paper restaurant recommendation system is developed.Generally restaurant recommendation suggests best restaurants based on the rating,but now we are going to develop a recommendation engine that suggests restaurants for the user's favourite dish.In this process number of votes and rating are the selected criteria for giving recommendations.Based on these criteria the restaurants are ranked.Multinomial logistic regression is used for predicting the probabilities of the restaurants. The restaurant with highest probability is recommended to the user.

RECOMMENDATION SYSTEM FOR MOBILE FEATURES BASED ON SENTIMENT ANALYSIS

S. Yamuna (16761A1248) G. Pavan (16761A1220) B. Divya (16761A1205)

In present era, online shopping is more vital and common. People are interested in buying the products through online and they also try to know the quality and genuineness of the product through online. Online market provision allows consumers to choose which products to order and these online companies to grasp user purchasing behaviour. A conceptual model for suggesting and matching products sold online has been already developed. But the model has failed to suggest the feature based best products it shows the necessity of recommendation system for online marketing sites to provide feature based product suggestions. This project deals with construction of FBP recommendation system for feature based product suggestions based on the user quires. A natural language processing technique with sentiment analysis has been applied to examine the reviews of amazon mobile product data sets by considering the star ratings, review rate, review accommodation score and the review limit the naive bayes and support vector machine algorithms have been applied on these datasets. The performance of theses algorithms on mobile company reviews for camera, battery, value-for-money features have been tested. The average accuracy value of these two algorithms is compared and support vector machine algorithm has proven as best for this application, this FBP recommendation system can suggest the best company products for the user requested features.

CONVERSION OF TEXT IN THE IMAGES TO SPEECH AND OBSTACLE IDENTIFICATION FOR BLIND PEOPLE

I.V. SRAVANI (16761A1225) Y. HARIKA (16761A1259) B. MANASA (16761A1206)

In this project, an imaginative, productive and low-cost efficient system for visually impaired people is implemented that helps them to hear the content present in the images (such as soaps, newspapers and many day-to-day products) and also helps them to stop colliding with the obstacles in their way. For hearing the content present in the image, it comprises of two modules picture handling module and voice handling module. Text extraction from shading and colour images is a difficult task in computer vision. This system extracts the content of text from the picture placed before camera using OCR (Optical Character Recognition) and then transforms the extracted text into speech using OpenCV libraries in python. It detects English alphabets as well as numbers present in an image and transforms into speech. For obstacle detection, ultrasonic sensor is utilized to avoid crashing with the obstacles in their way. This system is useful for visually impaired people in two different ways: Hearing the content from pictures and by detecting obstacles. This paper portrays the structure, implementation, usage and test consequences of the system.

Emotion Detection System Using Naïve Bayes, XG boost and Random forest

CH. TARUN KUMAR (16761A1211) K. SRAVANI (16761A1237)B. PRUDHVINATH (16761A1208)

The online networking world is developing step by step; individuals are utilizing web based platforms to communicate their feelings. The tremendous amount of information delivered by such platforms can be analyzed to help many organizations in improving their business. This project uses Python to evaluate sentiment on the Twitter info. We classify the tweets given into three categories: negative, neutral and positive. This is done with various Machine Learning algorithms such as Random Forest, Naive Bayes, and XGBoost. The process includes the Pre Processing steps like Data Cleaning, Tokenization, Normalization. It then performs Tagging, Feature Extraction, Classification. This classification can be greatly helpful in the fields like Politics, Marketing, and Psychology and to identify Stock Market, Economic and Social trends.

Student’s overall performance in research

Education is a crucial factor in achieving long-term monetary advancement. The main goal of educational institutes is to provide its students with quality instruction. One solution to achieving the highest degree of value in the educational system is by seeking data for student enlistment expectations in a particular course, distance from the traditional study hall showing model, position of out - of-line implies used in online evaluation, discovery of anomalous qualities in student outcome sheets, prediction of student display, etc. The information is concealed inside the collection of education data

Crime Prediction Using Machine Learning Algorithms

I.BHAVISHYA(16761A1226)B.VIJAY KUMAR(16761A1204)T.GEETHA SREE(16761A1252)

Crime in present society is a great troubling issue that is prevailing which makes it hard to avoid. Many cases are recorded on a daily basis at many places. Since there are numerous cases that have been registered, it is necessary to maintain a database which makes it useful simple for future use. The present issue that is faced is maintaining of legitimate crime datasets and analysing the information to assist in anticipating and understanding the issues that may arise in future. The main purpose of this is to predict the crimes that might happen in the foreseeing future with the help of datasets that are available by capturing the crimes from the past and present. We use the machine learning algorithms for analysing and predicting crimes from crime datasets. Websites like kaggle provides required datasets. Data is a mixture of type of crime, description, time and date, latitude and longitude. After gathering datasets pre processing is performed to remove noisy data and fill incomplete records which leads to high accuracy. Different algorithms like LightGBM will be performed for crime estimation, only the algorithm which gives high accuracy is be selected. Crimes are displayed with relation to the day, time and area of their occurrence. The sole purpose of this idea is to predict crimes with utilization of effective machine learning algorithms which reduces the rate of crimes by predicting them and taking precautions.

Fraud Detection On Smart Cards Using SVM, Decision tree, Logistic regression and KNN

K. SRI HARSHA (16761A1233)Y. HIMAJA (16761A1258)B. NAGENDRA BABU (16761A1207)

One of the toughest problem in financial services is smart card fraud. Every year millions of dollars are going to be lost due to smart card fraud [4]. In recent times online transactions had become one of the most important part of our lives. Due to increase in number of transactions the fraudulent transactions [5] are also increasing rapidly. The main aim of this project is to find out the finest and accurate model to detect the smart card fraud. Here some of the previously implemented machine learning algorithms [3] are chosen. Among those the top techniques that gives maximum accuracy levels are selected. In order to work on these algorithms the datasets that contains previous smart card transactions [4] are used. Some of the data pre-processing and data normalization techniques are applied on this raw data. To detect and reduce the fraud some of the machine learning algorithms like logistic regression, decision tree, support vector machine, k-nearest neighbour etc., are used. Among these decision tree provides more accuracy rate than the other algorithms and is stated as best for smart card [3] fraud detection.

Automated Object Sorting Machine Using Color Sensor And Weight Sensor Based On Arduino

G. NAGA SAI PRADEEP (16761A1223)B. JAYASRI (16761A1203)G. SAI GEETHA (15761A1216)

In our day to day life there are many products with wide usage and these products are manufactured by small scale and large scale industries. After production the main difficult process is

sorting and arranging of products and manually sorting creates consistency issues. Machines can perform much better than human beings in such type of operations. Automatic object sorting is very much desirable process in industry. Accurate classification is done by using the most important features like color and size. This paper depicts the differentiating of objects based on color, size, shape, etc., and the output is going to be displayed on LCD display. This process separates the objects by detecting the color of objects using TCS34725 color sensor and by detecting the weight of objects using HX711 weight sensor. The entire system is controlled by the microcontroller named Arduino Nano and the movement of the objects is controlled by the servo motors. The one who had interest in programming along with electronics and machine building is fascinated about the Automatic object sorting machine using Arduino.

A File Authentication System Using Hand Gestures Passcodes

Ms. G.V.S.SOWMYA SREE(16761A1224)Mr. D.NARENDRA BABU(16761A1217)
Mr. M.BALARAMA SURAJ(16761A1239)

Language is normally used as correspondence language for sense strategy debilitated individuals. From time to time, it's accustomed help talk correspondence. There's conjointly an example towards misuse hand movements as a point of view approach of correspondence among individuals and robots. Right now, not many hand signal affirmation analyzes are organized. Progressively over to voice and controller pads, hand signs can even be a good methodology of correspondence among individuals and robots or perhaps between sense philosophy injured individuals and robots. To be a not too bad sign affirmation system, it ought to be sans glove, pretty much nothing data and right. In this project, wepropose a hand movement affirmation structure that performs consistent affirmation. A record affirmation method is done by achievement passwords that are showed up by language or signs. A two digit secret word is designated to a record. The information is discovered using a direct net camera and arranged misuse stamping rule and if a match happens, the record are normally observed by the customer and if a twin happens, find a good pace denied.

Movie Recommendation System Using Machine Learning Algorithms

D. **SIDDHABI (16761A1218)T. SYAM KUMAR (16761A1253)**K.B. VAMSI KRISHNA (16761A1228)

Due to extravagant advantages of the big data, the recommendation systems are commonly used in different areas and technologies, including social networking, e-commerce and a vast range of web-based services. The film recommendation feature is very important in our lives because of its ability to provide enhanced entertainment for the user. Like this type of recommendation system, a selection of movies can be recommended to users based on their interest, or movie popularities. In today’s world,

there is having many more personalized movie recommendation systems that are making use of movie databases which are freely accessible (e.g. Netflix, MovieLens and ErosNow), and enhanced performance and metrics. However, there is a fundamental issue which is still being ignored by recommendation system. Collaborative filtering is one of the main effective strategies for improvising the recommendation system but lacks with time complexity when working on huge data. So hereby in order to overcome the issue used a KNN (K Nearest Neighbor), Decision Tree and Logistic Regression algorithms which are mainly responsible for improvised performance and reduced time complexity of the Movie Recommendation System.

Predicting the ipl winner using machine learning.

B.MANVITHA(16761A1202)K.L.PRAHLA (16761A1230) SK.KUSHBU(16761A1250)

Indian Premier League is a T20 League which was started in 2008 and now became the most irresistible T20 cricket carnival. Since the IPL has large popularity, predicting the results of it is really important and to be more effective. The Solution of predicting the results can be done with the help of Time Series Analysis and the Machine Learning Algorithms and Techniques which reduce the Domain Knowledge. Data Analysis has to be done by taking the historical data and need to draw some conclusions by applying Machine Learning Techniques. The solution of predicting the match must be effective since, there is a lot enthusiasm for IPL seasons and winners of that Season. Data Analytics are also used in Commercial Industries to draw the best conclusions. In this particular paper the parameters like Venue of the match, Win or Loss of the Toss, ball to ball details, Batsman Strike Rate were taken in to consideration for which the machine learning techniques were applied and the results are predicted. The Data Sets of past 7 years are taken with the above parameters and preprocessing is done for the data. The Machine Learning Algorithms that we used in here are Random Forest and Logistic Regression for predicting the accurate results. Before predicting, we need explore the data and analyze it to the extent.

Prognostication of Cervical Cancer using Feature Reduction and Imbalanced Learning Techniques

Ms. K. Vineetha Vani(16761A1235)Ms. D. Syamala(16761A1216)Ms. CH. Gipsy(16765A1213)

Cervical cancer is one sort of prenatal tumors and a large portion of the complexities of cancer threatening causes to deaths which were identified in most of the countries. There are different risk factors related to cancer threatening development. The number of methodologies developed to predict this cancer such as Decision Tree (DT), K-nearest neighbors (KNN), Support vector machine (SVM), Random Forest (RF), Logistic Regression (LR), Principal Component Analysis (PCA) and Logistic Regression (LR). However, it is observed that most of the medical data suffer from class imbalance

issues. The work in this paper proposed an ensemble classifier using SVM and KNN with an oversampling technique called Synthetic Minority Oversampling Technique (SMOTE) for Cervical Cancer. Also, work extended to applied set of feature reduction techniques to reduce computation tasks and to improve model accuracy. However, in this cancer data total 4 target variables: Hinselmann, Schiller, Cytology, and Biopsy are considered associated with 32 risk factors. Moreover, the study used the number of benchmarks like Accuracy, Sensitivity, Specificity, Positive Prediction Accuracy (PPA) and Negative Prediction Accuracy (NPA) for the performance analysis. The results showed that the proposed ensemble classifier method to be proven efficient for cervical cancer analysis compared to standard methods.

Share Market Prediction Using Different Regression Algorithms

P. YASODA MUALI KRISHNA (16761A1243)G. RAVITEJA REDDY (16761A1219)
P. CHITTI BABU (15761A1242)

A Stock Market, Equity Market or Share Market is the combination of buyers and sellers of stock which represents ownership claims on business. The main objective of this project is to find the best model to predict values of stock of a company which enhances the opportunities of getting profitable shares for the investors. During the entire process of analysis we have taken an account of various techniques and methods which are previously implemented. We found out the optimistic techniques like Random forest and support vector classifier to get higher accuracy. The constraint variables used here are taken as dataset of the specific company's performance over the previous year. This dataset is pre-processed with various pre-processing methodologies were taken into account and optimal techniques are used for pre-processing of the raw dataset. The pre-processed dataset is taken into the prediction system where the analysis is done over real world strategies using machine learning algorithms. We used Multi linear regression, random forest and decision tree in order to attain greater accuracy and predict the future values of stock for the company. In this we used more variables in order to attain more efficient and accurate prediction system. The successful prediction will lead to a great real life solutions for stock investors

Placement Details 2019-20

SNO	ROLL NUMBER	NAME OF THE STUDENT	COMPANY	Package	No. of Placements
1	16761A1232	KOLANU JAGADEESH SAI	TCS CODEVITA	3.36 LPA	1
2	16761A1209	CHALUVADI VINEELA AMRUTHA	TCS NINJA	3.36 LPA	4
3	16761A1254	VAJINEPALLI LAKSHMI HARIKA			
4	16761A1231	MOHAN REDDY			
5	16761A1225	INAMPUDI VENKATA SRAVANI			
6	16761A1254	VAJINEPALLI LAKSHMI HARIKA	INFYTQ	3.36 LPA	1
7	16761A1254	VAJINEPALLI LAKSHMI HARIKA	WIPRO	3.36 LPA	8
8	16761A1225	INAMPUDI VENKATA SRAVANI			
9	16761A1229	KAMBHAMPATI HARIKA			
10	16761A1248	SANNISETTY YAMUNA			
11	16761A1232	KOLANU JAGADEESH SAI			
12	16761A1226	INUGANTI BHAVISHYA			
13	16761A1209	CHALUVADI VINEELA AMRUTHA			
14	16761A1204	BARIGE VIJAY KUMAR			
15	16761A1258	Y HIMAJA	WIPRO NLTH	3.36 L PA	1
16	16761A1212	CHINTHA VENKATA PAVITHRA	TECHNOLOG	4.5 L PA	3
17	16761A1254	VAJINEPALLI LAKSHMI HARIKA			
18	16761A1248	SANNISETTY YAMUNA			
19	16761A1219	G RAVITEJA REDDY	INFOSYS	3.36 L PA	4
20	16761A1231	MOHAN REDDY			
21	16761A1225	INAMPUDI VENKATA SRAVANI			
22	16761A1209	CHALUVADI VINEELA AMRUTHA			
23	16761A1211	HARIKA			
24	16761A1251	SHAIK SAMMA		4.0 L PA	2
25	16761A1238	ANIRUDH LAKSHMIPURAM KUMAR	COGNINE		
26	16761A1251	SHAIK PUSPALA	TECHNOLO GIES	1.50 L PA	2
27	16761A1202	MANVITHABRAMARAMBIKA	FACE	2.4 L PA	2
28	16761A1255	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
29	16761A1234	[illegible]	MIRACLE	2.80 L PA	2
30	16761A1217	[illegible]	SOFTWARE		
31	[illegible]	[illegible]	TECH MAHINDRA	[illegible]	[illegible]
32	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
33	[illegible]	[illegible]	D GLOBAL	2.0 LPA	2
34	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3.36 L PA	1
35	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
36	16761A1214	Daggubati Krishna Veni	SHELL PRO TECHNOLO GIES	1.8 LPA	4
37	16761A1256	Velpula Varshitha			
38	16761A1258	Yaragalla Himaja			
39	16761A1217	D NARENDRA BABU	FIX Flyer	3.6 L PA	1
40	16761A1236	Kotttapalli Venkateswara Rao	TCS	3.36 LPA	3
41	16761A1253	Taticharla Shyam Kumar			
42	16761A1257	Vudata Madhuri			
43	16761A1253	Taticharla Shyam Kumar	HCL	3.5 L PA	1

Project Based Learning

SMART SECURITY SYSTEM FOR HOME

Ms.K.DEVI DIVYA SRI(18761A1226), P.JANAKI NIVAS REDDY(18761A1244)
Mr.K.AKHIL(18761A1231) Mr.P.LOKESH(18761A1243)
Mr.Y.BALASUBHRAMANYAM(19765A1207)

The purpose of the proposed idea is to provide security and send fast information to user using GSM (Global System for Mobile) mobile device using SMS (Short Messaging System) .PIR (Passive Infra Red) motion sensor as the primary sensor for motion detection, GSM module for sending SMS and buzzer for alarm.This Home Security System can monitor home area that surrounding by PIR sensor and sending SMS, and make people panic by turning on the buzzer when trespassing surrounding area that detected by PIR sensor. SMS (Short Message Service) is a GSM mobile technology that can perform remote communication wherever they are. Through this facility messages can send quickly, accurately and at a low cost. Mobile phone with SMS facility will be very useful when applied to integrated security systems, where the information send by a security system and the information received by the user mobile phone in the form of sms

SMART GLOVES

Ms.D.MANOGNA (18761A1215)Ms.G.LIKITHA REDDY (18761A1221)Ms.A.N.CHANDANA (18761A1201) Ms.N.LIKHITHA (18761A1239)

Sign language is a natural way for communication between normal and dumb people, but often they find difficulty in communicating with normal people as we don't understand their sign language. Therefore, there always exists a language barrier. To minimize this barrier, we propose a device which can convert their hand gestures into voice which a normal person can understand. This device consists of a Wired Glove, consisting of flex sensors and accelerometer. These sensors sense the movement of hands and fingers. This system consists of a speech synthesizer circuit which converts these movements of hand into real time speech output and a display will give the text for the corresponding gesture. The text and voice output being in English. So, this device provides efficient way of communication for both deaf-dumb and normal people.

IOT BASED LED CONTROL USING GOOGLE FIREBASE AND ESP8266 NODEMCU

MS. R.SHALINI (18761A1248)MS. B.BHAVANA(18761A1203)MR. J.VARUN VAMSI(18761A1225)MR. K.UDAY (18761A1232)

Here we propose an IOT based street light monitoring and controlling system to ensure low power consumption, consumption monitoring, instant faulty light detecting, light dimming as per external lighting also detecting objects and working accordingly

SMART NOTICE BOARD

Ms . B. Divya Jyothi(18761A1205)Ms .S. Vasavi Nihitha(18761A1251) Ms . R Lohitha(18761A1247)Mr . P . Lakshmi Prasad(18761A1246

Noticeboards are very abundant in the modern world and are being used at manydifferent places such as railway station, schools, colleges and offices. However, theyhave not been innovated

ever since their invention. Managing existingnoticeboardsis manual and very tedious process. Few of the common problem in handling currentnoticeboard consists of printing documents and then physically going to the locationof the board and changing a notice as well as organizing them also with every newnotice paper pins and clips have to be maintained as well. It takes time and largeamount of human labour to well maintain a noticeboard. In this paper, we proposeentirely new concept of noticeboards based on Internet of Things (IOT) technology,that make the process of posting notice very efficient and easy process. To update aboard, one just need to log into our system and write message.

SECURITY MANAGEMENT

Ms.Sk.Aisha (18761A1252) Ms.S.Sri Lekha (18761A1249)Ms.P.Swathi Lakshmi(18761A1242) Ms.M.Chandana(18761A1238)Ms.B.Bhavani (18761A1206)

The main motto of our project work is to provide security to the students or the children. In this present scenario, security is one of the most important themes. Through this project we can provide security by using Radio-frequency identification (*RFID*). Through micro controller (Arduino UNO R3) we can store the data of particular person. The data includes the person name and parent details. When a person's RFID tag is placed infront of a RFID reader it reads the RFID tag of the person and sends to database. If the detected tag structure is matched to the stored structure in database then it will send a message to a particular person's parent's phone number. So, that the parent can feel security whether they reached or not.

SMART DUSTBINS FOR SMART CITIES

18761A1255(VIVEK) 18761A1214(BHUMIKA) 18761A1213(LAVANYA)
18761A1222(MANISHA)

The main objective is to maintain the environment smart and clean. Nowadays people are using more products including food items, industrial products, medicines, and plastic materials. After expiry of these items they are put into a dustbin for disposal. Without proper maintenance of dustbins, these expiry items can create epidemic diseases among people and pollution to the ambience. So the dustbins at cities, homes, industries and hospitals have to be maintained properly to ensure cleanliness. Trash Cans (or Garbage bins, Dustbins, whatever you call them) are small plastic (or metal) containers that are used to store trash (or waste) on a temporary basis. They are often used in homes, offices, streets, parks etc. to collect the waste. In some places, littering is a serious offence and hence Public Waste Containers are the only way to dispose of small waste. Usually, it is a common practice to use separate bins for collecting wet or dry, recyclable or non-recyclable waste. In this project, the supposed simple system called Smart Dustbin using arduino, Ultrasonic Sensor and Servo Motor, where the lid of the dustbin will automatically open itself upon detection of the Human hand.

DRIVER ATTENTION DETECTIVE SENSOR

MS.D. LAKSHMI SOWMYA (18761A1217)MS. J. KAVYA(18761A1223)MR. K. MADHU(18761A1235) MR T.RAHUL RAJ (18761A1256)

Driver Attention detective sensor is a car safety technology which helps to prevent accidents caused due to distracted driving. As we know that now a days we see a lot of road accidents. The main reason for these accidents is distracted driving. Our project is to reduce these accidents by providing a Driver attention detector sensor. This sensor is used to detect the attention of driver and works likes sending messages, siren sound etc... to gain the attention of driver and decrease the accidents.

Events organized by Dept of Information Technology

Events Organized for the Faculty

Six Days Hands on Training in Programming with Python / C

Event Type Training Programme

Date/Duration 11-11-2019 to 16-11-2019

Addressing by Dr. B.Srinivasarao, HOD, Department of IT

Practical session at IT Laboratory

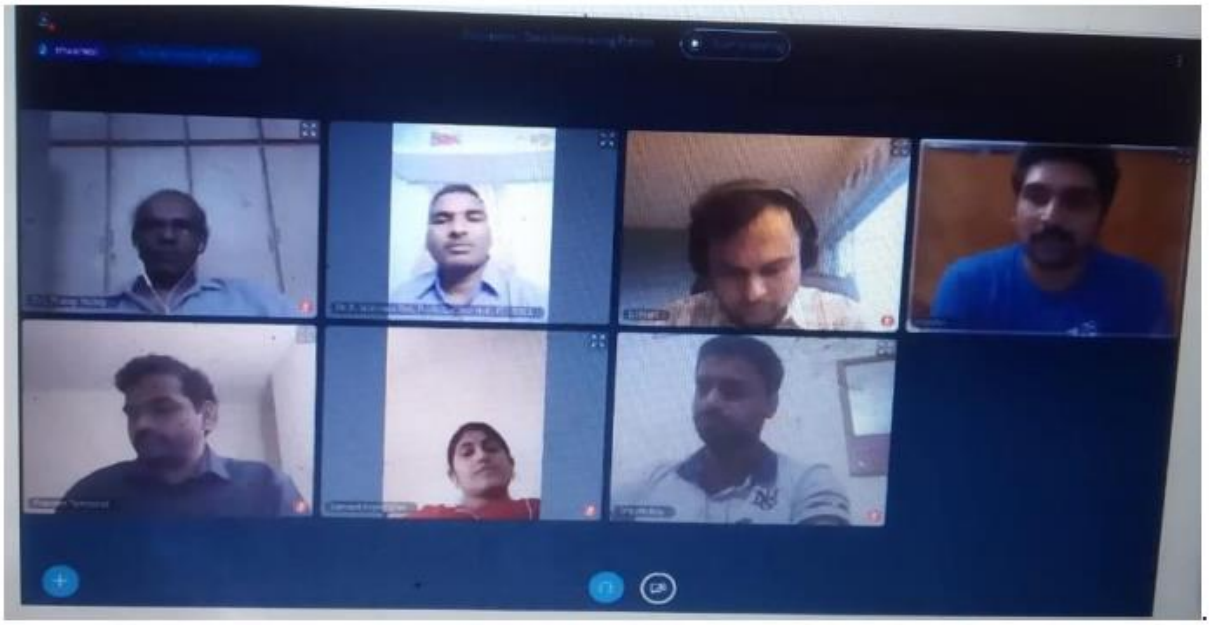
Writing Exam at IT Laboratory

E&ICT, MNIT-Jaipur - One-Week Faculty Development Programme
on
"Python Programming – an Industry Perspective"
2nd – 6th December, 2019

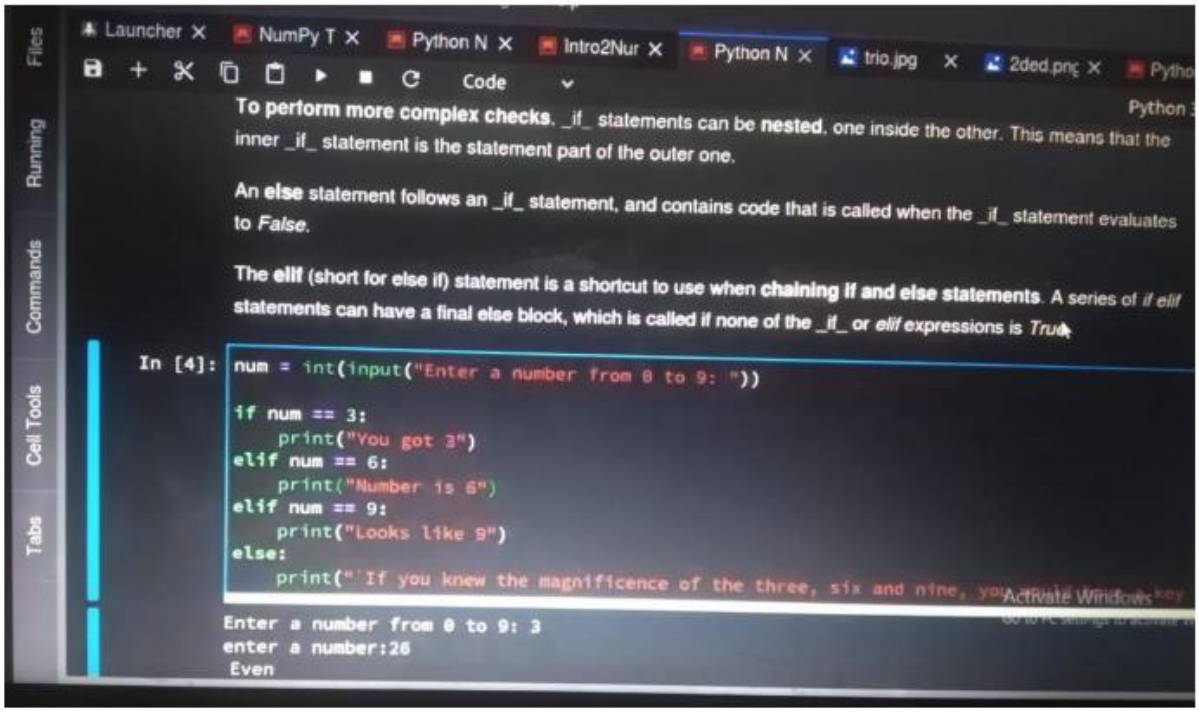
Dr. Pilli Sudhakar, HOD, CSE addressing the gathering

Dept. of CSE & IT Faculty participated in FDP

Online Faculty Development Programme on "Data Science Using Python" 15th – 24th May, 2020



Inauguration Session



Practice Session in the moodles

Events Organized for the Students

National Level Technical Online Quiz Competition

National Level Online Quiz conducted by 2nd Year Students of Information Technology(IT) Department, Lakireddy Bali Reddy College of Engineering, Mylavaram held on June 03, 2020 @ 05:00 PM - 1 Hour Duration. Number of Students participated is 1387 across India.

Winners:

Names	College	Prize	Amount
Sai Manvitha Enadula	Indian Institute of Information Technology,Kurnool	1st	3000/-
Akshith Sriram Enadula	Indian Institute of Madras	2nd	2000/-
Vedasree Dasi	V R Siddhartha Engineering College	3rd	1000/-
Mukka Rishita Reddy	Andhra Loyala Institute of Engineering and Technology	3rd	1000/-

Alumni guest lecture through zoom app.

All the first year students are requested and advised to join in the event and get the knowledge from outr Our prominent Alumni student. Meeting ID and timing are given below:

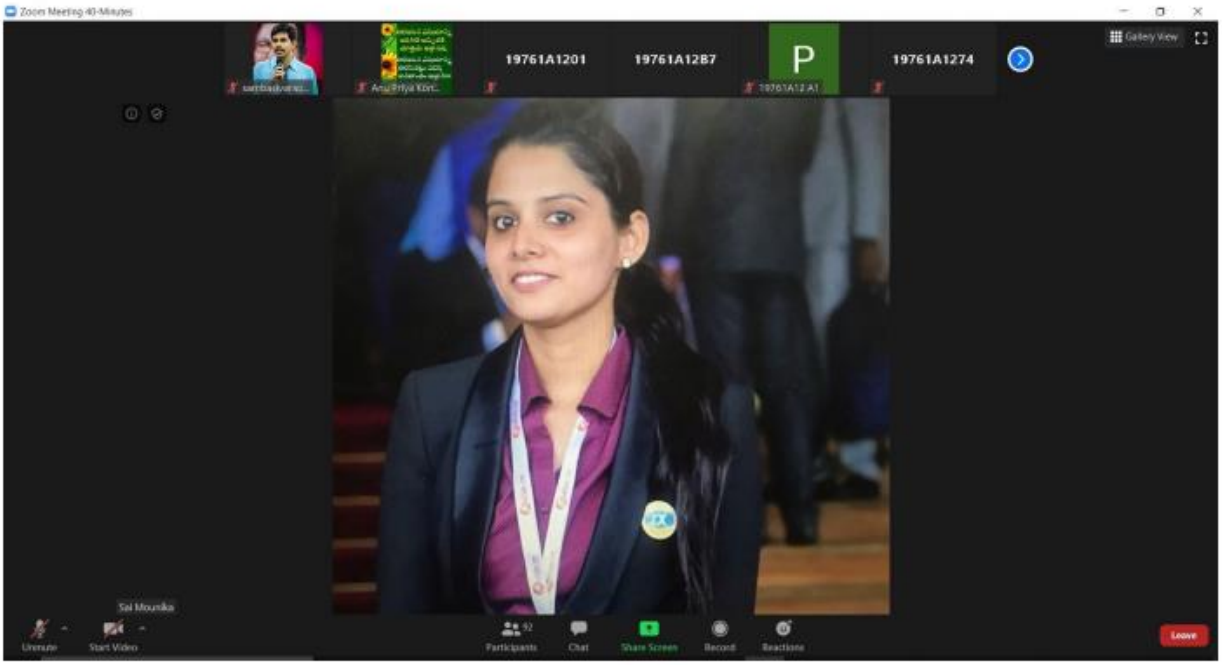
Event held on 14-05-2020(Thursday) Topic: Discipline and Career		
Prominent Alumni Student	**:**	**Ms.Saimounika .D**
Designation	**:**	**Resource management group**
Company	**:**	**Tata Consultancy Services,Pune**
Date of organizing	**:**	**14-05-2020**
Timings	**:**	**9.30AM to 11.30AM**
No. of participants attended	**:**	**99**

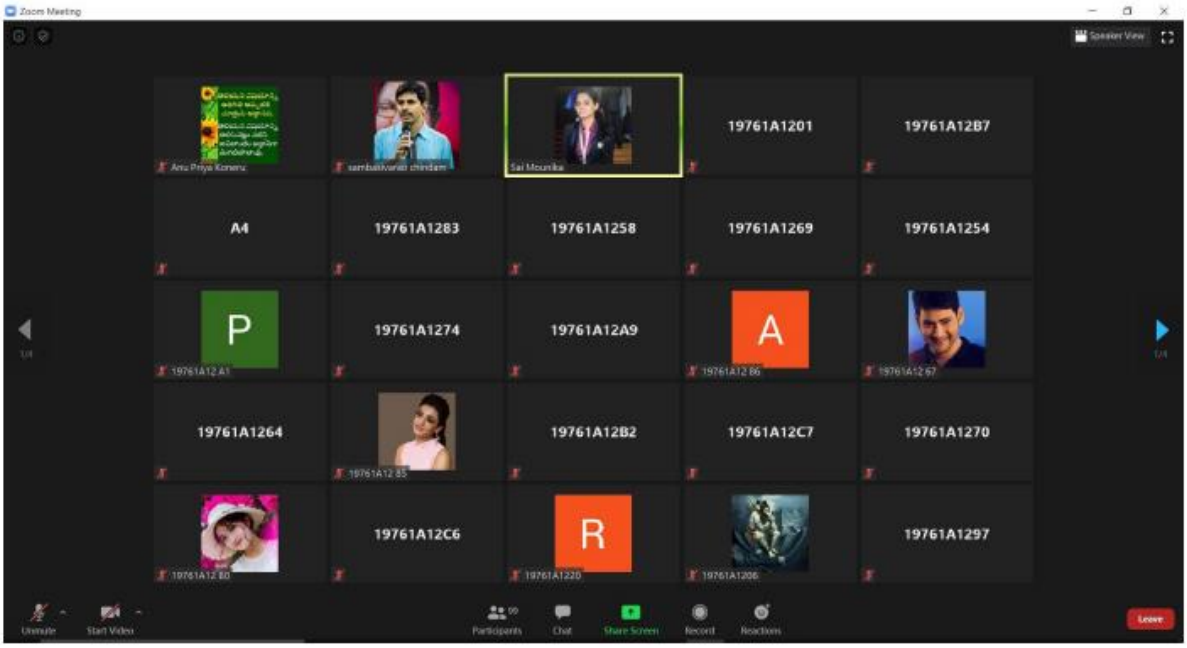
Meeting Information:

Meeting id : 754 5728 7929

Meeting Password : 7QBpGr

Ms.Saimounika .D ,working in Tata Consultancy Services,Pun interacted with students on 014-05-2020. She discussed with the I/IV B.Tech students regarding Discipline and Career, facilities in college,usage of library ,Lab attendance and programs practice in lab sessions,viva preparation career objectives towards present student generation goals.




Zoom Meeting
Speaker View
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sambasivarao chindam
Sai Mounika
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Unmute
Start Video
Participants
Chat
Share Screen
Record
Reactions
Leave

Alumni guest lecture through CISCO WEBEX App

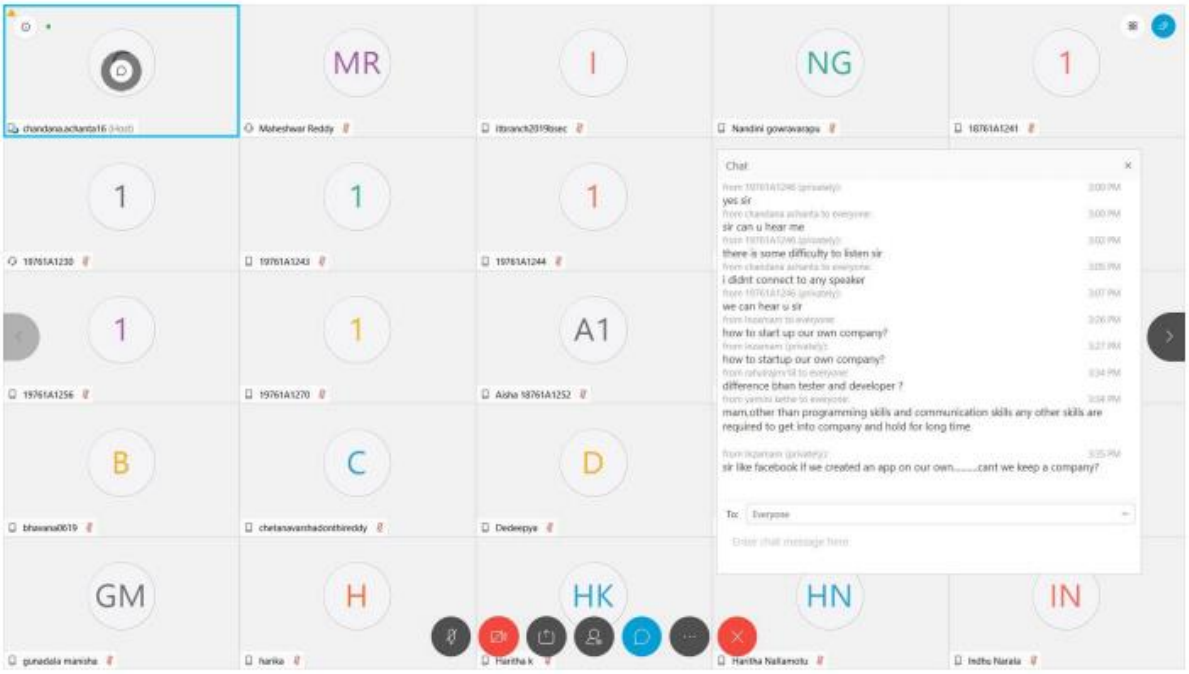
Our Alumni, Ms.A.L.Hari Chandana ,working in Cognizant interacted with students on 06-05- 2020. She discussed with the 2 nd and 3rd year students regarding job opportunity and higher education, what are the benefits when attending BPO Interviews, cocube exams tricks ,career guidance, career objectives towards present student generation goals.

Event held on 06-05-2020 (Wednesday) Topic: Job opportunity and higher education	
Prominent Alumni Student	Ms. A.L.Hari chandana
Designation	: programmer Analyst
Company	: **Cognizant- Pune**
Date of Organizing	: 06/05/2020
Timings for the Event	: **3**.00PM to 4.00PM

Cisco Webex meeting Details:

Meeting number : 585 106 581

Password : itlbrce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sir can u hear me
there is some difficulty to listen sir
i didnt connect to any speaker
we can hear u sir
how to start up our own company?
how to startup our own company?
difference bhan tester and developer ?
mam,other than programming skills and communication skills any other skills are required to get into company and hold for long time
sir like facebook if we created an app on our own.....cant we keep a company?
To: Everyone
Enter chat message here

Alumni Meet

Held on 08th
Feb, 2020 at 10:00AM

Background:

LBRCE Alumni Association decided to conduct the Alumni Meet on 08th Feb 2020. Personal mails were sent to the Alumni one month in advance, every week followed by SMS and phone call. To reach maximum number of alumni we also placed the invite on Face book and whatsapp.

LIST OF STUDENTS ATTENDED ALUMNI MEET – 2020

S.No	NAME	Reg. No.	Year of Graduation	Email ID & Phone Number
1	Mr.R.L.Sudheer	15761A1250	2019	Sudheerpandu43@gmail.com 8985007952
2	Mr.J.Manohar Reddy	15761A1223	2019	manoharjanga@gmail.com 7673942937
3	Mr.G.S.M Mukesh	15761A1219	2019	audi.mukesh123@gmail.com 7675922966
4	Mr.K.Raghuram Reddy	16765A1201	2019	raghuramreddykandula@gmail.com 7013921999

Student Interactions:

Group Photo:

One Day Guest Lecture/Seminar on Applications of Artificial Intelligence”

Event Type : Guest Lecture/Seminar
Date(s) : 28-01-2020
Resource Person : Dr. E Srinivasa Reddy, Principal, ANU.
Name of the Coordinator : Mr. P. Vamsi Naidu/ Mr. Ch. Samba Siva Rao
Target Audience : II Year CSE and IT Students

DR. E. Srinivasa Reddy garu Addressing the students

DR. E. Srinivasa Reddy garu Addressing the students (Contd...)


CSI-IEEE STUDENT BRANCH

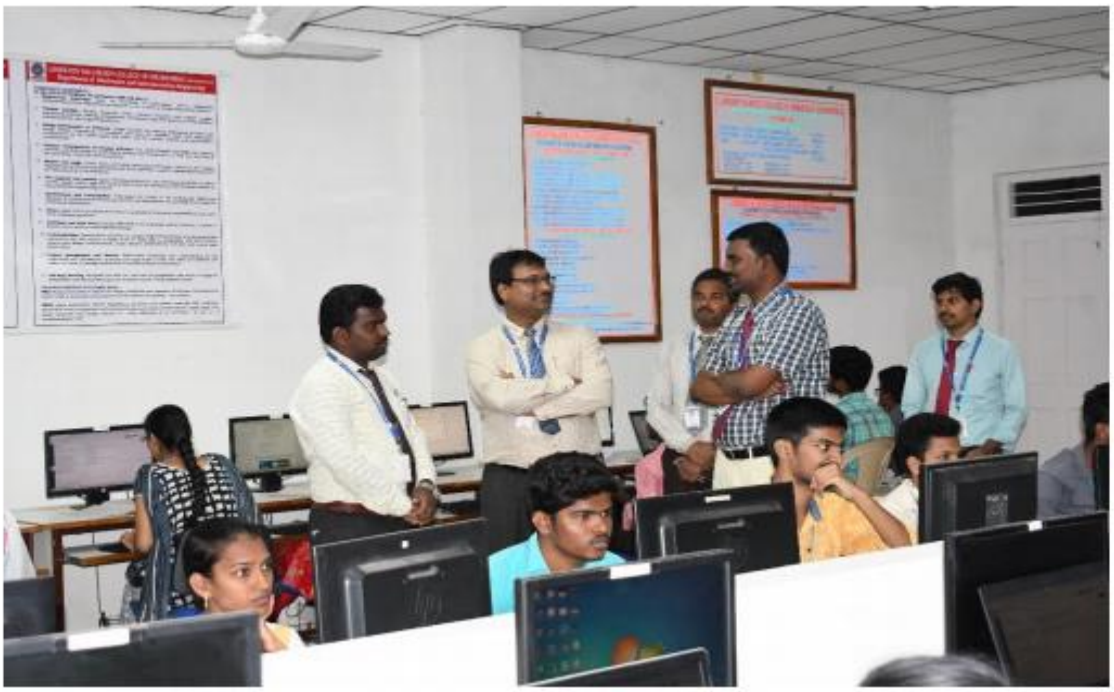
One week training on problem solving using python

Type of Event: Workshop
Date/ Duration: 06-01-2020 to 11-01-2020 / 6 Days
Resource Person(s): Amphisoft solutions trainers.

Name of the Coordinator(s): Dr. S. Naganjaneyulu Professor and CSI- LBRCE Student branch Counselor, IT Dept., LBRCE.
Mr. Ch. Samba Siva Rao, Assistant Professor, IT, LBRCE
Mr. P. Vamsi Naidu, Assistant Professor, CSE, LBRCE

Target Audience: III B.Tech Students of CSE, IT, ECE,EIE,MECH and II year MCA
Total no of Participants: 111 (CSE- 75, IT-36)

Dr. B.Srinivasarao,HOD, Department of IT addressing students



Two day workshop on “Amazon Web services”

Event Type : Workshop
Date / Duration : 23/09/2019 to 24/09/2019, Two Days
Resource : R Ram Deep
Name of Coordinator(s): Mrs. Lavanya. K, Mrs. K. Anu Priya, Mr. V.V Krishna Reddy
Target Audience : Final Year Students
Total no of Participants: 61
Objective of the event: To extend hands on knowledge in Cloud Computing Services especially Amazon Web Services.
Outcome of event : Total 60 students participated and gain practical experience on Amazon Web service.

Block Chain Technologies (Future of Cyber Security)

Event Type Guest Lecture
Date/Duration 24-08-2019
Resource Person Dr.E.Suresh Babu, Assistant Professor, Department of CSE, NIT Warangal.
Name of Coordinator
Dr.S.Naganjaneyulu, Professor Department Of IT, LBRCE.
& Mrs. S.Nagamani, Assistant Professor, Department Of IT, LBRCE.
Target Audience II and III B.Tech of IT
No of Participants 110(II Btech-56 and III B.Tech-54)
Objective of the Event
The guest lecture mainly helps students in knowing the block chain technology and how it is readily accepted in the market or industry. It gives very good knowledge on Cyber Security and related issues which will be useful in their day to day life.
Outcome of event
By the end of Guest lecture, Students were able to understand about the Future of Block Chain Technologies.

Addressing by Dr.K.Apparao, Principal LBRCE, Mylavaram.

Guest Felicitation by Faculty

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TECHNOLOGY IS USED EVERY DAY IN EVERY FIELD IN EVERYTHING WE DO!

LAKIREDDY BALI REDDY COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

(AUTONOMOUS)

Accredited by NAAC & NBA (CSE, IT, ECE, EEE & ME)

Approved by AICTE, New Delhi and Affiliated to JNTUK, Kakinada

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