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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the major project entitled **"A CASE STUDY ON SEISMIC RETROFITTING OF REINFORCED CONCRETRE BUILDINGS"** submitted by the following students in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the Degree of Bachelor of Technology in civil engineering, and is a bonafied record of the work performed by.

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ABSTRACT

Recent earthquakes, starting with the 1971 San Fernando Earthquake in California, left major destructions damaged the infrastructure, and raised questions about the vulnerability and design practice of structures, especially concrete structures. Design codes have being updated to include seismic previsions but structures build before 1971 have to be retrofitted. The focus of this paper is concrete structures. Surveys done after earthquakes have shown that the major problem with concrete structures is columns. Other critical structural elements include, but are not limited to, gravity design frames, footings, shear walls, connections, and beams. There are two major categories of retrofit options for concrete structure; local and global methods. Local methods focus at the element level on a particular member that is deficient and in improving it to perform better Those methods include adding concrete, steel, or composite to the outside of the member. All three methods are effective but each present some disadvantages: concrete is labor intensive, steel requires heavy construction equipment's, and composites have high initial cost. Global methods concentrate at the structure level and retrofit to obtain a better overall behavior of the entire structure. The different global techniques are addition of shear walls or steel bracings, and base isolation. All three methods are effective. Shear walls are usually an expensive solution but they are flexible in their distribution allowing them to be hidden in the architecture. Steel bracings allow for openings but their connections to the existing structure can be problematic. Finally, base isolation is an option that is becoming increasingly popular and that provides good behavior in earthquake for low to mid high structures.

KEYWORDS: Retrofitting, Local method, Global method, Jacketing, seismic vulnerability, Seismic retrofitting, Base isolation

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CONCLUSION

9.1. GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

A general overview of the results showed that a better structural seismic performance of the model after the seismic retrofitting was accomplished, and prove that the chosen structural methodology of this modification is a sufficient optimized design for this existing building.

More detailed, applying steel bracings and prefabricated concrete walls (shear walls) improved the structure's characteristics such as stiffness, strength and ductility. The stiffness was mainly enhanced by the added steel bracings in the longitudinal direction, which increased the frequency remarkably. Moreover, the structure became more ductile primarily because of the steel bracings applied; hence, an improved of the capability to undergo plastic deformation before fracture is achieved. After performing the seismic retrofitting, the strength of the structure was developed by both applied retrofitting techniques; however the shear walls had the largest contribution for the stabilization of the accomplished structural performance. Another aspect that lead to these achieved improvements is the choice of material and section properties for seismic retrofitting.

Since our research is regarding an existing structure, all the existing conditions and properties must be maintained as much as possible the same, such as support types, connections between the structural elements, sizes of each structural element, soil type and so forth. The reason is to adjust to the current situation and achieve more realistic results. In conclusion, we maintained as much as possible all the properties and conditions of the structure; therefore, the obtained results are reasonable and realistic. However, another conclusion is that we should not have enormous expectations on the level of strengthening improvements of the structure against seismic hazards since, the present conditions limit the analysis.

This research study provides gaining more knowledge concerning the strengthening of existing structures under seismic vibrations. Moreover, understanding more the concept of

seismic retrofitting methods and how they can be properly applied in practice in order to obtain an appropriate retrofitting with sufficient results that fulfil the requirements of the building regulations and standards

ANALYSIS AND DESIGN OF AN IRRIGATION SYSTEMS

A major project submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements

for the award of the degree of

BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY

in

CIVIL ENGINEERING

by

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ABSTRACT

The artificial application is used to assist the growing of agricultural crops, maintenance of landscapes, and revegetation of disturbed soils in dry areas and during periods of inadequate rainfallIn the modern challenge of improving the growth of plants and reducing costs justifies that the development of an irrigation system that will minimize the waste of water and reduce workers and monitor overhead is crucial. Land and water are the basic needs for agriculture and economic development of the country. According to International Water Management Institute (IWMI), one-third of the world's population will face absolute water scarcity by the year 2025. Agriculture which consumes more than 80% of the country's exploitable water resources. The overall development of the agriculture sector and the intended growth rate in GDP is largely dependent on the judicious use of the available water resources. Hence, this Scheme on Micro Irrigation (MI), which aims at increasing the area under efficient methods of irrigation

Sprinkler irrigation requires an understanding of soil-water-plant relationships and that irrigation timing and amount depends on soil water holding capacity, weather, and crop growth progress. Adequate system design, installation, proper operation and maintenance are important for realizing the benefits of sprinkler irrigation over the system lifetime. Furrow irrigation is also suited to the growing of tree crops. In the early stages of tree planting, one furrow alongside the tree row may be sufficient but as the trees develop then two or more furrows can be constructed to provide sufficient water. Sometimes a special zig-zag system is used to improve the spread of water Drip irrigation is a type of micro-irrigation system that has the potential to save water and nutrients by allowing water to drip slowly to the roots of plants, either from above the soil surface or buried below the surface. The goal is to place water directly into the root zone and minimize evaporation.

This project helps to analyze the usage of water, type of soil,type of crop, area of land, source of water, pressure energy of different types of irrigations on land selected. and to supply the water by designing and installing the drip irrigation systemand furrow irrigation system in the selected land.

KEYWORDS:

Sprinkler irrigation,Drip irrigation,Furrow irrigation, Analysis and Desgin system,International water management institute(IWMI), Micro irrigation (MI), Soil-water-plant relationship

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CONCLUSION:

Traditional agriculture is an extractable process where all resources - human, water, and land are taken and applied to immediate use. Modern agriculture uses planned technology and emphasizes management practices of conservation and renewability of resources. Modernization forces the growth of an infrastructure concomitant with rural development, urbanization, and industry. Overall economic development depends 1on the effective use of population and conservation of water and land as vital resources of the environment.The concepts of probability, water balance, and rainfall-runoff techniques integrated with socio-economic research methodologies can be used to evaluate the potential for the integration of these techniques into the modernization process. The steppe and pasture region with its traditional farming system of rainfed barley-livestock suffers from continuous barley cropping and overgrazing of natural pastures which causes water loss and soil degradation to progress at an alarming rate. New strategies for managing existing water and land resources, in harmony with traditional practices, can be formulated to intensify the effectiveness of human resources using capital investment in equipment to implement varying scales of irrigation systems and water harvesting farming.

Based on the following different types of analysis and design process of irrigations the selected land is suitable for drip irrigation because of the crops which are planted in that field. Also According to the seasonal variations and the other needs, the drip irrigation is installed in the field. The sprinkler and furrow irrigations are also useful for the selected land but as the land is of clay soils water must be applied slowly to avoid surface water ponding and runoff. So, drip irrigation is selected on the land.

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A CASE STUDY ON HIGH STRENGTH CONCRETE BY PARTIAL REPLACEMENT OF CEMENT WITH GGBS

A major project report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements

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BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY

In

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ABSTRACT

Concrete is mixture of cement, fine aggregate, coarse aggregate and water. Concrete plays a vital role in the development of infrastructure. viz, buildings industrial structures, bridges andhighways etc., leading to utilization of large quantity of concrete. As cost of concrete is attributed to the cost if its ingredients which is expensive, this led to usage of economically alternative materials in its production High Performance Concrete (HPC) is a concrete meeting special combinations of performance and uniformity requirements that cannot be always achieved routinely by using conventional constituents and normal mixing. This leading to usage of economically alterative materials in its production. This requirement is drawn the Atten Slag(GGBS) at a different proportion. GGBS is by- product of steel manufacturing industry and it is a fine powder of iron slag. The present paper focuses on investigating characteristics of M50 concrete with partial replacement of cement with Ground Granulated Blast Furnace Slag (GGBS). Compressive strength of M50 grade of concrete with 0.35 water to cement ratio was investigated; in which, to determine compressive strength with partial replacement of cement with GGBS. In our experimental investigations, it is observed that, the compressive strength of concrete has been increased by 3%. The concrete mix of M50 prepared was tested at 7, 14 & 28 days. GGBS being a by-product serves as an eco- friendly material. The use of GGBS overcome pollution problem in the environment and it helps in the durability of concrete.

Keywords: Granulated Blast Furnace Slag, economically alterative materials, Compressive strength, concrete mix.

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CONCLUSION

- The partial replacement of OPC with GGBS improves the workability, as it has been observedthat the slump value increases with the increase of replacement of cement with GGBS.
- The use of GGBS in concrete resulted in an increase in setting time, as the initial rate of reactionof slag is slower than that of cement.
- The delay in setting time is closely linked to the GGBS replacement level, as higher amount ofslag increases the setting time.
- Shear type of failure was observed in slump as the GGBS content was increased.
- The replacement of OPC by GGBS up to 40 % shows the increase of 2~3% in compressive strength of 28days curing; however beyond 40% replacement by GGBS the reduction in strength is substantial.
- The use of GGBS as partial replacement of cement helps to reduce the Energy consumption inthe manufacturing of cement.
- The replacement of cement by GGBS helps to reduce the cement content of concrete, thereby reducing the cost of construction because the price of GGBFS is about 25 - 50% less than that of OPC.
- Reuse of the slag helps to protect the environment from pollution and friendly disposal of the waste slag from steel industries.
- All kinds of pozzolanic materials are efficient in reducing the permeability of concrete far below the control one.
- Workability of concrete increases with the increase in GGBFS replacement level.
- As the GGBS content increases, the water/binder ratio also decreases for the same workabilityand thus, the GGBS has positive effects on the workability.

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PLANNING OF RESIDENTIAL BUILDING WITH SOLAR ROOFING SYSTEM

A major project report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of

BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY

in

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ABSTRACT

The main concept of this Project is to cover all 9 principles required for a Residential Building having rooms like Hall, Kitchen, Two Bedrooms, Guest room, Drawing room, Study room with sufficient ventilation, parking area, family room for watching movies, garden area for landscaping and vegetation, even a swimming pool which can be included on owner's recommendation and with Integrated Solar roofing technology which makes the building power efficient. Aim is to provide all comforts to residential building in less area where the modern building in urban areas are lacking them.

A Duplex building in an area of 10mx10m is planned considering all this aspects and provided with the Integrated Solar roofing Technology which makes the building smart and power efficient. Integrated Solar Roofing System that serves all the functions of a traditional roof while generating energy, it reduces thermal conductivity better than a traditional roof while enhancing the appearance of the regular roof.

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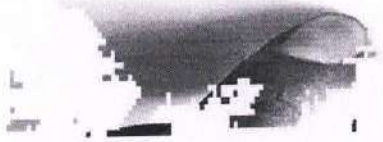
CONCLUTION

Unlike solar panels, solar shingles do not require a separate roof during installation. They look like traditional asphalt, making it possible to use them as the primary roofing material. The ability of shingles to double as the roof and generator of solar energy will give them an advantage over panels in the future.

At the moment, the same few companies that manufacture shingles also perform the installation of solar shingle roofs. The installation cost will reduce as the technology becomes common and more shingles roof installers join the market. This will increase competition forcing installers to lower prices to attract clients.

Nearly every new home today is provided with a solar power system. The practice has become popular because more people are now interested in sustainable homes.

Residential solar roofing will continue to grow in popularity over time. Eventually, Homeowners and developers will prefer shingles over panels for their lower cost, construction convenience, sleek aesthetic, and easier installation.



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A STUDY ON STRENGTH OF EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL SELF CURING CONCRETE

A Major project report submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements

for the award of degree of

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ABSTRACT

Curing plays a major role in the construction of a building. And the major disadvantage of curing is the excess wastage of water in the form of rundown. In places where water is hard to find, places like Rajasthan, the process of curing becomes hard and costly also. To avoid the cons caused due to general curing, this experiment is conducted. The development of self-curing materials is now being considered for real engineering applications. In the past decade, there has been a huge interest in materials that can self-cure, and provide strength equal to that of general curing. Self curing chemicals can be made from a variety of polymers and chemicals. In this experiment, a few types of chemicals are considered and are tested on cubes and cylinders to test its compressive strength and split tension for 3 days, 7 days and 28 days.M35 mix was considered as reference. The various conclusions obtained were presented.

Concrete is most widely used construction material due to its good compressive strength and durability. Concrete can be cured by water curing and by self-curing agent. Plain concrete needs congenial atmosphere by providing moisture for a minimum period of 28 days for good hydration and to attain desired strength. Self curing concrete is the one which can cure itself by retaining its moisture content. In the present study, the affect of admixture (PEG 400) on compressive strength, split tensile strength, flexural strength and durability test by varying the percentage of Polyethylene Glycol (PEG) by weight of cement from 0% to 2% were studied for M20 and M30 mixes. Super plasticizers are water reducers which are capable of reducing water content by about 30 percent. It was also found that 1% of PEG 400 by weight of cement was optimum for M20, while 0.5 % was optimum for M30 grade concretes for achieving maximum strength without compromising workability.

Key words: Self curing, Polyethylene Glycol, Super plasticizers, compressive strength, split tensile strength, flexural strength.

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CHAPTER-12

CONCLUSION

Experimental work has been conducted on different self curing chemicals and the results were presented and discussed. The following conclusions can be derived from the above results: From the experiment conducted, it has been observed that the values of cubes and cylinders, after 28 days, from general curing, give high results. The values of all the other cubes and cylinders, from the various chemicals used, gave weak results except for the chemical, Polyethylene Glycol 200 used at 1%. The use of 1% of Polyethylene Glycol 200; gives approximately close values to that of general curing. The compressive strength of cubes, for 28 days, of the use of 1% of PEG is equal to the values obtained from general curing. The splitting tension of PEG used at 1% is observed to be more than that of general curing for 28 days.

The strength of self-curing concrete the optimum dosage of PEG400 for maximum strengths (compressive, tensile and flexural strength) was found to be 1% for M20 and 0.5% for M30 grades of concrete. The strength and durability properties of internally cured concrete with PEG prove to be best among the alternatives percentage and prove to be the best when compared to external curing. Strength of self curing concrete is on par with conventional concrete.

While considering the internal curing with that of external curing, the cost of internal curing proves to be cheaper when compared with that of external curing. Performance of the self-curing agent will be affected by the mix proportions mainly the cement content and the w/c ratio.

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"WASTE WATER TREATMENT BY ELECTROCOAGULATION"

A major project report submitted in the partial fulfillment ofrequirements for the award of the degree of

BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY

in

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ABSTRACT

Coagulation and flocculation are traditional methods for the treatment of polluted water. Electrocoagulation presents a robust novel and innovative alternative in which a sacrificial metal anode doses water electrochemically. This has the major advantage of providing active cations required for coagulation, without increasing the salinity of the water.

Electrocoagulation is a complex process with a multitude of mechanisms operating synergistically to remove pollutants from the water. A wide variety of opinions exist in the literature for key mechanisms and reactor configurations. A lack of a systematic approach has resulted in a myriad of designs for electrocoagulation reactors without due consideration of the complexity of the system. A systematic, holistic approach is required to understand electrocoagulation and its controllingparameters. This will enable a priori prediction of the treatment of various pollutant types.

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CHAPTER 11

CONCLUSIONS

The technology has been applied at BMP over a period of 2 years. A range of different processing options and variables were thoroughly investigated and ultimately excellent results achieved.

The undertaken research and experiments proved that electrocoagulation is a revolutionary technology, significantly underused in wastewater treatment.

The removal rates, particularly for difficult to treat contamination such as soluble phosphorus are much superior to the results achieved using the traditional wastewater treatment methods.

The following conclusions were reached:

- Electrocoagulation can be successfully used for the treatment of wastewater generated in the low temperature rendering facility (stick water).
- The most suitable and economically practical for the EC treatment is a combinationof stick water and the kill floor effluent (blood water), in the 50:50 ratio.
- Free fat must be removed from the sheep processing kill floor wastewater beforemixed with stick water.
- Typical removal rates are as follows:

Phosphorus	70 – 90 %
Oil & Grease	90 – 95 %
TKN	50 – 65 %
TSS	90 – 95 %
COD	80 – 90 %

- The sludge produced during the process can be returned to the by products plant andutilised while mixed with the rest of the product.

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SOIL STABILISATION USING GEOSYNTHETICS

A major project report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of

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ABSTRACT

Soil stabilization is the process which involves enhancing the physical properties of the soil in order to improve its strength, durability etc. by blending or mixing with additives. The different types of method used for soil stabilization are: Soil stabilization with cement, Soil stabilization with lime, Soil stabilization using bitumen, Chemical stabilization and a new emerging technology of stabilization by Geo textiles and Geo synthetic fibers.

In this study, we are making use of bamboo fibers as geo synthetic material for stabilization of soil. With the introduction of bamboo fibers to the soil the CBR values will improve and thickness of pavement layer also gets reduced. It also reduces the intensity of stress on subgrade. Bamboo fibers is such a geosynthetic material which is easily available, ecofriendly and also cost effective. With the application of soil stabilization method in construction the overall cost gets reduced when compared to the ordinary method of construction.

The different tests were conducted in order to determine the different characteristics and properties of the black cotton soil and obtained with following results. The liquid limit of the soilwith addition of bamboo fibers was found to be decreasing when compared to liquid limit of soil

alone. The plastic limit of the soil decreased with the addition of fibers. The shrinkage limit of the soil was increased with increase in fibres.

The MDD of the soil with addition of bamboo fibers by weight of soil is found to be increasing up to 0.75% after that it decreases and the corresponding OMC is decreased with addition of fibers. The shear strength of soil decreased substantially with addition of fibers. The CBR value of the soil increased substantially.

From the limited laboratory study conducted we concluded that the 0.75% of bamboo fiber can substantially improve the properties of Black cotton soil. And thus 0.75% of bamboo fiber is the optimum fiber content for black cotton soil.

Keywords: Geosynthetics, Bamboo fibre, Soil stabilization, Geo textiles, Black cotton soil.

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CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSIONS

On the basis of present experimental study, the following conclusions are drawn

1. According to the Highway Research Board classification, the black cottonsoil sample has been categorized as A-7-6 (4.549)
2. There is substantial increase in MDD with increase in addition of fibersupto0.75% by weight beyond which it decreased.
3. There is substantial decrease in OMC with increase in addition of fibers.
4. In unconfined compression test it was observed that the shear strength of the soil has increased with the increase in percentage of bamboo fibers, when compared to that of shear strength of soil tested without fiber.
5. The shear strength of the soil is maximum when 1%(by weight of soil) of bamboo fibers is added to it. Hence in order to obtain higher shear resistance1% of fibers (by weight of soil) can be considered as the optimum fiber content.
6. The California bearing ratio (CBR) of the soil alone is obtained as 1.82% and it increased to 5.41% after stabilizing it with optimum percentage of bamboo fibers.
7. The percentage increase in CBR value after stabilizing it with optimum percentage of fibers is 197.25%.
8. In the case of sedu soil there is substantial increase in MDD with increase in addition of fibers.
9. In unconfined compression test it was observed that the shear strength of the soil has decreased with the increase in percentage of bamboo fibers, when compared to that of shear strength of soil tested without fiber.
10. The California bearing ratio (CBR) of the soil alone is obtained as 4.28%and there substantial increase in CBR value with addition of fibres.

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DESIGN & ESTIMATION OF A RESIDENTIAL BUILDING

A major project report submitted in the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of

BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY

in

CIVIL ENGINEERING

by

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ABSTRACT

Food, clothing and shelter are the primary requirements of a human being. Shelter is one of the most important and basic need for survival. Due to huge population growth, people have shifted from rural to urban areas and are building large-scale houses in small areas. Hence proper planning and purposeful design of a building is very important.

Planning (all the drafting and detailing) is done by using Auto CAD. Design of RCC structural components (slab, beam, column, staircase etc.) is done by "Limit State Method" using IS 456:2000 code. Design of building steel is done as per IS 800:2007. Different loads acting on the member are considered according to IS 875:1987. Estimation is done by using rates from Schedule of Rates (2020-21).

In this project, design and estimation of a residential building is discussed.

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CHAPTER 11

CONCLUSION

This project includes all the various activities like orientation, planning according to the rules and regulations of NBC code, considering vaastu principles for happy living and drawings of plan, elevation and sectional views. And also arrangement of different building components and furniture as per the requirements is important in planning. Design of each and every component should be accurate and should not have failure in any case. So, it is essential to design each component carefully because one is dependent on the other.

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COMPARATIVE STUDY ON FIBER REINFORCED CONCRETE AND CONVENTIONAL CONCRETE

A major project report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements

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ABSTRACT

Fiber Reinforced Concrete (FRC) is a composite material consisting of fibrous material which increases its structural integrity. Fibers are an ideal ingredient for improving the performance and durability of concrete and mortar. They increase energy absorption and fire resistance. Whilst reducing shrinkage crack, fracture formation and crack widths.

When water freezes, it expands. Since there is water in moist concrete, it's susceptible to freezing, which creates pressure in the concrete's pores. If this pressure exceeds to concrete's tensile strength, it can rupture. When concrete is exposed to multiple freeze–thaw cycles, cracking, scaling and crumbling can occur. Adding fibers to the concrete will improve its freeze-thaw resistance and help keep the concrete strong and attractive for extended periods of time.

During the curing process, concrete experiences shrinkage as the water evaporates. This process can cause cracks or other imperfections in the concrete. Fibers can help to improve a concretes resistance to shrinkage, which will in turn reduce its cracking.

In applications where the look and feel of the concrete is important, micro-synthetic or stealth fibers can create a clean, nearly invisible finish. If your concrete will be used in a driveway, patio, or walkway, this sleek look will catch the eye of neighbors and guests.

Keywords: Fiber Reinforced concrete, Fire resistance, Shrinkage crack, Improve Freeze – Thaw resistance, Reduce Effects of Shrinkage, Look.

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CHAPTER-7

CONCULSIONS

- OPFRC exhibited increase in 28 day compressive and flexural strength by about 21 percent and 6.4 percent, respectively, as compared to control mix. It also exhibited a significant reduction in drying shrinkage. The drying shrinkage of control concrete was 0.06 percent while that of the FRC was 0.03 percent.
- The 28 days compressive strength of concrete cubes reinforced with steel fibers at optimum dosage is found to be 54.44 N/mm^2. As Compared to the conventional concrete compressive strength increases by 28.82%.
- The 28 days Split tensile strength of Cylindrical specimens reinforced with steel fibers at optimum dosage if found to be 5.66 N/mm^2. As compared to the conventional concrete split tensile strength increases by 23.50%.
- The 28 days of Flexural strength of beams reinforced with steel fibers at optimum dosage is found to be 6.22 N/mm^2 respectively. As compared to the conventional concrete flexural strength increases by 34.05%.
- The water absorption value of steel fiber reinforced concrete is found to be 0.47%. As compared to the conventional concrete water absorption capacity is reduced by 53%.
- The water absorption value of polypropylene fiber reinforced concrete is found to be 0.37%. As compared to the conventional concrete water absorption capacity is reduced by 65.74%.
- The sorptivity value of steel fiber reinforced concrete is found o be 0.081 $mm/min^{0.5}$. As compared to the conventional concrete sorptivity capacity is reduced by 50.00%.
- The sorptivity value of Polypropylene fiber reinforced concrete is found to be 0.041$mm/min^{0.5}$. As compared to the conventional concrete sorptivity capacity is reduced by 74.69%.

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AN EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION ON HIGH STRENGTH BINARY BLENDED POLYMER HYBRID CONCRETE USING POLYCARBOXYLATE AS SUPER PLASTICIZER

A Major project report submitted in partial fulfillment of the Requirements for the award of the degree of

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in

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ABSTRACT

Concrete is the world's most consumed material after water on the earth planet. Concrete is the material which is said to be strong in compression and weak in the tension. Steel is the ductile material to withstand tension in the concrete. Cement is the non-acidic and alkaline which prevent the steel from corrosion. The main focus in this experimental study is made to make concrete strong in tension with less use of steel and with the use of some fibres. The Steel crimped fibers are said to be used to improve the properties of concrete which have the improvement to the age factor of concrete. The use of Polypropylene fibers is to improve the flexural property in the concrete. Past Experimental studies by some of the past researchers has shown the use of polycarboxylate super plasticizers is to improve the workability and to reduce the water content in the concrete and improve the compressive strength with the emphases on the different properties of concrete to overcome the different botheration in concrete. Concrete has been serious issue happen in now daily so we need to discover the arrangement of this issue. In this undertaking to be center around attributes quality of solid evaluation of cement with various corresponding of supplanting of concrete with and we including pleated steel fiber. The concrete cubes are to be casted with polypropylene and steel crimped fiber in vary rates 0%, 0.5%, 1.0%, 1.5% and 2.0% by volume of concrete and also polycarboxylate super plasticize is used. To believe the expense of development to be examines. The 3D squares were tried for compressive quality (150 mm x 150 mm x150 mm) size 3D shape. The curing is done for 3,7,21 and 28 days. Compressive strength of cubes with different percentages of fibres is determined with the help of UTM machine. At last, the quality presentation of mixed fiber concrete is contrasted with the normal concrete.

Keywords: Hybrid fibre, polypropylene, Polycarboxylate, mechanical strength.

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CHAPTER 7

CONCLUSION

- After performing the series of tests, we have concluded that our project was able to achieve the higher strength in compression, as compared to the normal concrete and at the same time making it more economical.
- Due to the addition of polypropylene and steel crimped fibres in concrete we were able to achieve higher creep.
- Also, we were able to achieve the higher workability due to the use of polycarboxylate superplasticizer.
- We also encountered there was an increase in compressive strength.
- The changes in compressive strength of the hybrid polymer concrete are as shown in table after curing.
- Maximum strength of concrete was achieved with 2% of fibres in concrete on 28 days of curing.
- As the percentages of fibres in concrete and curing time increases, compressive strength also increases.
- More is the fibres percentage i.e, 0.5% to 2% more is the strength achieved

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A STUDY ON STABILIZATION OF BLOCK COTTON SOIL BY USING FLY ASH

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ABSTRACT

The soil at a given site is not always ideal. They may lack strength and compress too much under load. In such situations rather it would be better for an engineer in charge to relocate the facility or alter the soil structure, stabilize the soil. Now with the scarcity of good building sites, the engineer has to contend with the available site & improve the soil properties and build. This stabilization can be defined as a method to improve the engineering properties of soil. A well-stabilized soil will have higher shearing strength, lower compressibility and lower permeability and a better freeze and though resistance. These are the fundamental requirement for a safe and economical design of foundations, highway, pavements and airport runways.

Soil is a complex material. Recycled and waste materials like fly ash, bagasse ash, rise husk ash can be used to soil stabilization to improve physical and chemical properties of soil. In addition to that properties which can improved by soil stabilization are shear strength of soil, UCS and bearing capacity etc. The objective of this study to check the amount of fly ash at which sample of soil and fly ash gives optimum values of UCS and after that is added in different proportions in the sample of soil and optimum quantity of fly ash to achieve the optimum value of CBR.

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CHAPTER -7

CONCLUSION

Based on the present tests, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. Specific gravity increases with increase in amount of fly ash.
2. Liquid limit increases with increase in amount of fly ash.
3. Plastic limit increases with increase in amount of fly ash.
4. It increases the shear strength.
5. It increases soil bearing capacity of foundation.
6. By adding addives it improves soil strength.
7. The inclusion of different percentage of fly ash in natural soil generally resulted in some increasing in unconfined compressive stress.
8. Fly ash has good potential for use in the geotechnical application. When used in structural fills or embankments, fly ash offers several advantages over natural soils or rock.
9. The relatively low unit weight of fly ash makes it well suited for placement over soft or low bearing strength.

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WASTE POLYTHENE IN BITUMEN

A major project submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements

for the award of the degree of

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in

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ABSTRACT

The waste plastic and its disposal is a major threat to the environment, which results in pollution and global warming. The utilization of plastic waste in bituminous mixes enhances its properties and also its strength. In addition it will also be a solution to plastic disposal & various defects in pavement viz., pot holes, corrugation, ruts, etc. the waste plastic used are poly-ethylene, poly-styrene, poly-propylene. The waste plastic is shredded & coated over aggregate & mixed with hot bitumen and resulted mix is used for pavement construction. This will not only strengthen the pavement and also increases its durability. The titanium-di-oxide is used as a smoke absorbent material, which will absorb the smoke from the vehicles. This innovative technology will be boon for Indian hot-eco-friendly. In this paper, we have discussed about the soil properties to be considered in design of pavement, pavement design, process of construction flexible and plastic-smoke absorbent pavement.

KEYWORDS: plastic waste, flexible pavement, strength, eradication of pot holes

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CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION

The expansion of plastic waste adjusts the properties of bitumen. The utilization of plastic wastes in development of roads draws out a superior execution. Since there is better authoritative of bitumen with plastic. The recurrence of purge spaces is likewise diminished because of expanded holding and contact territory between plastic wastes and aggregates or bitumen. This eventually helps in lessening the absorption of moisture and oxidation of bitumen by entangled air. Henceforth, the roads can hold up under substantial activity, in this way expanding their toughness.In penetration test (0.1 mm) of bitumen with plastic, the value diminished from 47mm to 31 mm for 5 % plastic waste in bitumen and decreasing persistently on expanding plastic squanders rate and for 15 % plastic waste, the esteem lessened to 0.7mm when contrasted with ordinary bitumen on account of expanded hardness. The ductility value has additionally diminished from 72 cm to 42 cm for 5 % plastic waste in bitumen and consistently diminishing on expanding plastic wastes rate and for 15 %, the value diminished to 0.5 cm and 0.8 cm and weak disappointment is acquired because of interlocking of plastic material with bitumen.

Softening point and specific gravity values expanded with the expansion in rate of plastic waste however subsequent to achieving the ideal level, the qualities began diminishing. So it is fitting to utilize adjusted bitumen in pavement development to limit issues like, Rutting and Skidding of vehicles amid hot atmosphere conditions. By and large increment in softening point values demonstrates bring down temperature defenselessness and is predominantly favored in hot atmospheres. The adjustment in the softening point qualities might be because of the chemical nature of plastic wastes included. The reason for changes in particular gravity qualities is high surface thickness without any adjustments in its weight. So we analyzed that 7-9% plastic waste expansion in bitumen gives ideal outcomes. Likewise, notwithstanding easing the natural issues of these substances, bitumen and different materials will be additionally devoured less (thickness of different layers can be lessened through expanding thickness of pavement). Thus the utilization of waste plastics for flexible

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EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON STRESS-STRAIN BEHAVIOUR OF BACTERIAL CONCRETE

A major project submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of

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ABSTRACT

Concrete is the most commonly used building material, but the cracks in concrete create problem. Cracks in concrete occur due to various mechanisms such as shrinkage, mechanical compressive and tensile forces. Cracking of the concrete surface may enhance the deterioration of embedded steel bars as ingression rate of corrosive chemicals such as water and chloride ions in to the concrete structure increased. In this method, of enhancing the performance of concrete, the calcite precipitating spore forming bacteria and forms precipitates of calcium carbonate, as a byproduct, which fills the crackes and makes crackes free concrete prepared with bacteria is called as bacterial concrete. Thus, this study is an attempt to define bacterial concrete, types and classification of micro organisms, working of bio concrete as a repair material, advantages and disadvatages of bacterial concrete and specification by literature review is discussed. The percentage of bacteria selected for the study is 0.2% by weight of cement. Various tests such as compressive strength, flexural strength of concrete were analyzed in this study. Knowledge of the stress-strain curve for concrete is particularly important for columns with high axial load levels, when the moment curvature characteristics of the column are largely dependent on the concrete compressive strength and the stress strain relationship.

Keywords: Concrete, Bacteria, Cracks, Bacterial concrete, stress - strain curves.

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CHAPTER – 6
CONCLUSION

The following conclusions are drawn from the experimental investigations conductedon the standard grade conventional and bacterial concrete.

6.1 CULTURE OF BACTERIA

Bacillus subtilis is a soil bacterium. Bacillus subtilis can be proved in laboratory which is proved to be safe and cast effective.

6.2 STUDIES OF STRESS-STRAIN BEHAVIOUR OF BACTERIAL CONCRETE

The bacterial concrete mixes have shown improved stress for the same strain levels compared to that of conventional concrete mixes at the all the ages. From the results ultimate lateral strain and longitudinal strain occur at 0.062 and 0.367for conventional concrete. Ultimate Lateral strain and longitudinal strain occur at 0.068 and 0.4 for bacterial concrete.

The ultimate stress occurs at 10.167 N/mm^2 for conventional concrete.

The ultimate stress occurs at 11.32 N/mm^2 for bacterial concrete.

6.3 STUDIES ON CRACKING IN CONCRETE

It is concluded that bacterial concrete will have the higher life compared to conventional concrete because calcite precipitate crystals impermeable the concrete specimens and resist theharmful solutions into the concrete there by decreases effects they may cause.

A CASE STUDY ON ZERO ENERGY BUILDING

A Major project report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements

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ABSTRACT

The concept of Zero Energy Building (ZEB) has gained wide international attention during last few years and is now seen as the future target for the design of buildings. Worldwide Buildings consume up to 40% of the total global energy and 36% of carbon dioxide emissions. By the year 2030, the consumption is expected to increase up to 50%. In India building sector consume a total of 70% of the electricity generated in the country. Studies indicate more than 50% of energy is used in buildings for occupants comfort like cooling and lighting. Energy consumption in the building sector will continue to increase until buildings can be designed to produce enough energy to compensate the growing energy demand of these buildings. Toward this end, many governments promote zero energy buildings. A zero-energy building is a building with zero net energy consumption; it means the total amount of energy used by the building on an annual basis is equal to the amount of energy produced on the site or off the site. These buildings do not increase the amount of greenhouse gases and less impact on climate.

Keywords: Net zero Energy Building, Design, Energy reduction strategies, Foot print, barriers, Advantages, Energy consumption, Climatic change, Energy Resources, Non-Renewable Energy Resources, Renewable Energy Resources, PV Solar Module.

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CONCLUSION

- The zero-energy concept will reduce global warming and helps to retain the nature. The specialty of the zero-energy building is that the whole building is made keeping sustainability and green building in mind. The every aspect of the building was planned with 'green' approach, showcasing the latest in HVAC technology alongside recycled materials. Also, it is necessary to optimize the usage of water, chilled water and hot water and STP and solar energy conversion using suitable energy conversion devices.
- Worldwide acceptance of Zero energy building technology may require more government incentives or building code regulations, the development of recognized standards or significant increases in the cost of conventional energy. The Zero energy building designs. Difficulty in finding trained contractors and builders, lack of public awareness, regulation and political agenda, financing are not the barrier to achieve goal. Zero energy buildings are the good solution to significant reducing energy use and greenhouse gas emissions for the life of the building.
- With the advancement in renewable technology, Zero energy buildings are the future. Many governments have framed Zero energy building laws. Few governments are also providing subsidies to individuals and organizations for creating Zero energy buildings. But the goal of zero energy buildings would not be fulfilled till the time all the people don't understand their responsibility and contribution towards energy consumption.

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A RESOLUTION OF WASTE MATERIAL MANAGEMENT IN KARIMNAGAR

A Major project report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements
For the award of the degree of

BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY

in

CIVIL ENGINEERING

by

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ABSTRACT

Waste management is a major problem in Karimnagar principally because of the lack of a recycling infrastructure, trained workforce, and other related factors. It was estimated that tones of solid wastes were "mismanaged" in the district. Lots of garbage is being dumped near the Manair river which involves high amount of water and air pollution which is a substantial hazard for the people living around.

At the same time, it is important to acknowledge that waste management involves diverse stages, which include "Generation and Storage, Collection and Transfer, Sorting, Treatment, Material recovery and Disposal." This process can cut off the pollution and also gives many more advantageous results.

Keywords: Waste management, Mismanaged, Pollution, Hazard, Treatment.

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STUDY ON FLEXIBLE PAVEMENT AND QUALITY CONTROL MANAGEMENT

A major project report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of

BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY

In

CIVIL ENGINEERING

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ABSTRACT

The study is a survey to evaluate the flexible pavement conditions to determine the design of flexible pavement. Hence, the design of flexible pavement uses the concept of layered system.

Regarding the pavement design, it forms an important part of detailed engineering study. The satisfactory performance of the pavement will result in higher savings in terms of vehicle operating costs and travel time, which has a bearing on the overall economic feasibility of the project. This project discusses about the design methods that are traditionally being followed and examines the relative merits of flexible pavement.

Currently, majority of the Indian roads are flexible pavements, the ones having bituminous layer/s. earlier, there used to be scarcity of cement and India went for flexible pavements with bituminous toppings. Now, flexible pavement are preferred over cement concrete roads as they have a great advantage that these can be strengthened and improved in stages with the growth of traffic. Another major advantage of these roads is that their surfaces can be milled and recycled for rehabilitation. The flexible pavements are less expensive also with regard to initial investment and maintenance.

Organization and duties of each individual is framed in this and the same is followed. This stands as the standards for the Quality Control Team. Using this, existing practical conditions are checked and reached to a conclusion about how the quality is maintained

Main focus is on the Quality Control Management in a construction activity. Thesis is to be prepared on how the Quality control management exist and the way it is being functioned. It can be done by drawing comparisons with the standard way and practical way.

Key Words: Pavement Design, vehicle operating cost, Design of flexible pavement, bitumen, rehabilitation, Quality control management.

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CONCLUSION

Design of flexible pavement as per IRC-37and quality control methods for construction of fully access control express highway as ORR –package (@km 72 to 83).

As per the Design of the pavement the thickness of each layers are observed as follows:

Sub Grade : 500mm.

GSB : 200mm.

WMM : 250mm.

DBM : 130mm.

BC : 50mm.

- For the above design the material properties of the aggregate and bitumen tests conducted as per the IS code and are within the allowable limits.
- Quality control of the project comprises of material and methodology as per the standards of ISO 9001:2008 code Quality control methods.
- Quality management used in the project as per the guidelines of network methods (Ganpt, bar charts, mile stone chats, critical part method and program evaluation review technique).

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CASE STUDY ON GEOPOLYMER CONCRETE

A major project report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of

BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY

in

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ABSTRACT

Concrete is the world's most versatile, durable and reliable construction material. Next to water, concrete is the most used material, which required large quantities of Portland Cement. Ordinary Portland Cement production is the second only to the automobile as the major generator of carbon di oxide, which polluted the atmosphere. In addition to that large amount energy was also consumed for the cement production. Hence, it is inevitable to find an alternative material to the existing most expensive, most resource consuming Portland Cement. Geopolymer concrete is an innovative construction material which shall be produced by the chemical action of inorganic molecules. Fly Ash, a by- product of coal obtained from the thermal power plant is plenty available worldwide. Flyash is rich in silica and alumina reacted with alkaline solution produced aluminosilicate gel that acted as the binding material for the concrete. It is an excellent alternative construction material to the existing plain cement concrete. Geopolymer concrete shall be produced without using any amount of ordinary Portland Case study on geopolymer concrete with M 20 grade concrete.

Keywords : Geopolymer concrete , Flyash , Strength , Curing , Applications

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CHAPTER VI

CONCLUSION

Geopolymer concrete is well known for its promising mechanical properties, acid resistance and fire resistance and therefore is a potential alternative construction material with comparable properties to OPC concrete. The constituents of Geopolymer Concrete shall be capable of being mixed with a relatively low alkali activating solution and must be curable in a reasonable time under ambient conditions. Geopolymers emit approximately 80% less CO2 than OPC during production, making it a more environmental friendly building material. Like OPC concrete, geopolymer concrete has a brittle failure. Alternatively, fibres can be added to improve the ductility of concrete. The properties of geopolymer include high early strength, low shrinkage, freeze-thaw resistance, sulphate resistance and corrosion resistance. These high-alkali binders do not generate any alkali-aggregate reaction. The geopolymer binder is a low CO2 cementious material. It does not depend on the Calcination of limestone that generates CO2. This technology can save up to 80% of CO2 emissions caused by the cement and aggregate industries. Due to the high early strength, Geopolymer Concrete shall be effectively used in the precast industries, so that huge production is possible in short duration of time.

As the curing temperature in the range of 60oC to 90oC increases, the compressive strength of fly ash-based geopolymer concrete also increases.

- Longer curing time, in the range of 24 to 72 hours (4 days), produces higher compressive strength of fly ash-based geopolymer concrete. However, the increase in strength beyond 48 hours is not significant.
- The slump value of the fresh fly-ash-based geopolymer concrete increases with the increase of extra water added to the mixture.
- The compressive strength of heat-cured fly ash-based geopolymer concrete does not depend on age.
- Geopolymer concrete has excellent properties within both acid and salt environments. Comparing to portland cement, the production of geopolymers have a relative higher strength, excellent volume stability, better durability.

Low-calcium fly ash-based geopolymer concrete has excellent compressive strength and is suitable for structural applications. The salient factors that influence the

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RELIABILITY EVALUATION OF MPPT BASED INTERLEAVED BOOST CONVERTER FOR PV SYSTEM

A

Major Project Report

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the

requirements for the award of the degree of

BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY

In

ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING

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ABSTRACT

The demand for power supply and depletion of the conventional energy sources are increasing drastically. So, to overcome this problem, the best alternative power generation for conventional fossil fuel is Photovoltaic solar cell-based system because of its advantage of pollution free and its availability in abundance with free of cost. In the MPPT based PV system the converters are the most sensitive part. Therefore, to provide uninterrupted power supply without compromising the quality of power, reliability evaluation of interleaved boost converter becomes necessary. MATLAB/Simulink is used for the simulation studies and to determine the power losses of various components of the converter which is used in calculating the failure rates and reliability of the interleaved boost converter. Reliability studies of IBC have not been studied much. However there exists few literature in which reliability expression has been developed using Markov technique which is a more complex method as compare to Reliability Block Diagram (RBD). Therefore, this paper proposes reliability modeling and reliability evaluation of Interleaved boost converter in MPPT based photo-voltaic system by using simple RBD method.

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CONCLUSION

The modeling of Interleaved boost converter is discussed stepwise along with its simulation results with the help of MATLAB/SIMULINK. The failure rates of each component of IBC and the whole IBC are determined. The RBD model is developed for a conventional boost converter and IBC and those are a series system and a parallel system respectively. With the help of this RBD the overall reliability evaluation and MTTF calculation are done for the IBC used in grid connected PV system. The interleaved boost converter acts as a power converter and MPP tracker as well because of its high reliable nature.

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VEHICLE-TO-GRID TECHNOLOGY IN A MICRO-GRID USING DC FAST CHARGING ARCHITECTURE

A

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ABSTRACT

Electric Vehicle (EV) batteries can be utilized as potential energy storage devices in micro-grids. They can help in micro-grid energy management by storing energy when there is surplus (Grid-To-Vehicle, G2V) and supplying energy back to the grid (Vehicle-To-Grid, V2G) when there is demand for it. Proper infrastructure and control systems have to be developed in order to realize this concept. Architecture for implementing a V2G-G2V system in a micro-grid using level-3 fast charging of EVs is presented in this paper. A micro-grid test system is modelled which has a dc fast charging station for interfacing the EVs. Simulation studies are carried out to demonstrate V2G-G2V power transfer. Test results show active power regulation in the micro-grid by EV batteries through G2V-V2G modes of operation. The charging station design ensures minimal harmonic distortion of grid injected current and the controller gives good dynamic performance in terms of dc bus voltage stability.

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CONCLUSION

Modeling and design of a V2G system in a micro-grid using dc fast charging architecture is presented in this paper. A dc fast charging station with off-board chargers and a grid connected inverter is designed to interface EVs to the microgrid. The control system designed for this power electronic interface allows bi-directional power transfer between EVs and the grid. The simulation results show a smooth power transfer between the EVs and the grid, and the quality of grid injected current from the EVs adheres to the relevant standards. The designed controller gives good dynamic performance in terms of dc bus voltage stability and in tracking the changed active power reference. Active power regulation aspects of the microgrid are considered in this work, and the proposed V2G system can be utilized for several other services like reactive power control and frequency regulation. Design of a supervisory controller which gives command signals to the individual EV charger controllers is suggested for future research.

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CONSTANT POWER GENERATION USING MODIFIED MPPT P&O TO OVER COME OVER VOLTAGE ON SOLAR POWER PLANT

A

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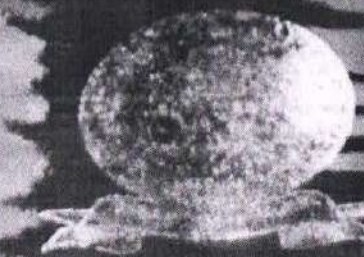

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ABSTRACT

Indonesia is a tropical country that has the privilege of gaining sunshine year-round so that the utilization of solar energy as a solar power plant can be a potential power plant to be developed. One of the problems in the solar power plant system is the power instability generated by the solar panels because it relies heavily on irradiance and relatively low energy conversion efficiency. To solve this problem, the Maximum control of Power Point Tracking (MPPT) is required by the Perturb and Observe (P&O) methods. This P&O MPPT control makes solar PV operate at the MPP point so that the solar PV output power is maximized. However, the MPPT P&O control that works at the MPP point makes the output voltage to the load is also maximum that causes overvoltage. This paper, therefore, discusses the modification of the MPPT Perturb and Observe (P&O) algorithm for Constant Power Generation (CPG) that combines MPPT P&O with the power control settings to the maximum limit of solar PV. This method can set up 2 operating conditions of the solar PV namely MPPT mode and CPG mode. The MPPT mode works when the solar PV output power is smaller than the reference power to maximize solar PV output power. However when the solar PV output power is more than or equal to the reference power then the CPG mode works to limit the solar panel's output power. Based on the simulated results of this MPPT-CPG control shows the load output voltage response can be kept constant 48 V with less than 5% error that has been verified using a variety of irradiance and reference power.

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CHAPTER-5

CONCLUSION

In this paper, we propose the MPPT P&O-CPG method to be able to control solar panels that work on 2 conditions i.e. in MPPT operations and CPG operations to avoid overvoltage on the load. This MPPT P&O-CPG method has been evaluated through a PSIM simulation. Simulated results indicate that the MPPT mode is identified when the load requirements are greater or equal to the solar power panel (PPV < = Pref) and the voltage on the output side of the < 48V. While CPG mode is identified when the power requirements of the solar panel are greater than the load power (PPV > Pref) and the voltage at > 48V output. The performance of the MPPT P&O-CPG method is proven to avoid excess voltage with a control error limit of ± 5% of the rating voltage on the load although it is still overshot during mode switching due to irradiance fluctuations.

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REDUCED SWITCH CASCADED MULTI LEVEL INVERTER WITH NEW SELECTIVE HARMONIC ELIMINATION CONTROL FOR STANDALONE RENEWABLE ENERGY SYSTEM

A

Major Project Report

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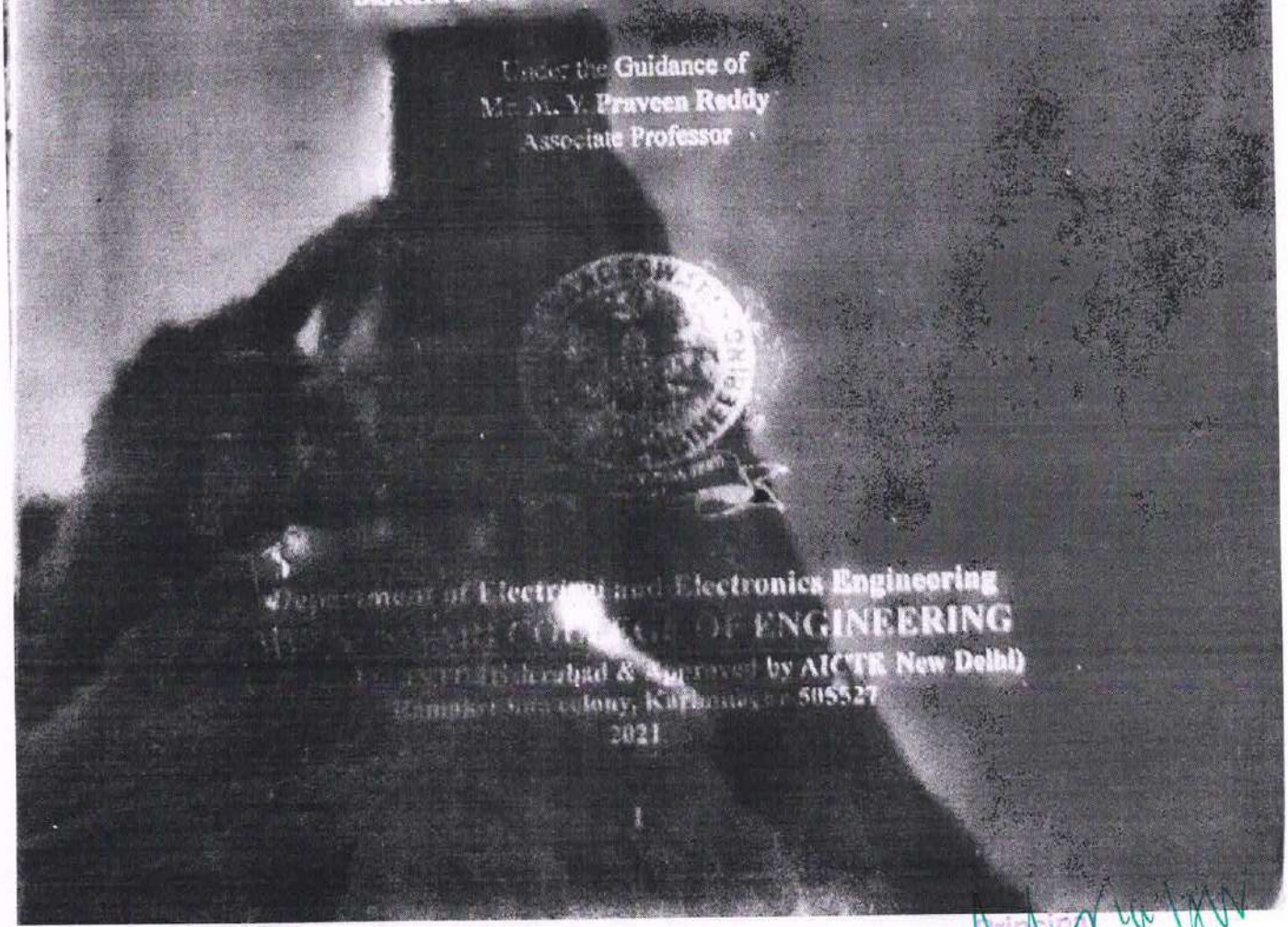

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REDUCED SWITCH CASCADED MULTI LEVEL INVERTER WITH NEW SELECTIVE HARMONIC ELIMINATION CONTROL FOR STANDALONE RENEWABLE ENERGY SYSTEM

A

Major Project Report

Submitted In Partial Fulfillment Of

The requirements for the award of the degree of

BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY

in

ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING

by

K. SWETHA	**(17S41A0221)**
CH. VENNELA	**(17S41A0208)**
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ABSTRACT

Recently multilevel inverters (MLIs) have received wide attention from industry and academia, as they are changing into a viable technology for diverse applications. To produce high-quality output using less switch count, development of novel reduced switch MLI (RS MLI) topologies has been a focus of current research theme. This paper presents design and control of a switched-diode dual source single switch MLI (SDDS MLI). The generalized SDDS MLI is first designed using an asymmetric basic unit. Proposed SDDS MLI requires less switch count and driver circuit count compared to the few recently developed RS MLI topologies. To improve the voltage quality by eliminating targeted low-order harmonics, a modified version of fish swarm optimization (FSO) algorithm is examined for computing optimum switching angles required to control the SDDS MLI. Moreover, suitability and superiority of the derived algorithm are established by comparing with traditional selective harmonic elimination (SHE) techniques. The developed topology is investigated through several MATLAB simulations as well as experimental tests in the laboratory applying the modified control approach.

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CHAPTER VII
CONCLUSION

The developed SDDS MLI can be a good solution for integrating it with RESs and for generating higher voltage steps using the reduced number of switches. To produce higher voltage levels in the output, operation of the SDDS MLI was analyzed with more than one LCBU. With regard to switch count, dc source count, TSV, and losses, comprehensive comparisons were done between the proposed MLI and well-known MLI topologies presented in [6], [7], [14], [15], [17]–[23]. For a single-phase SDDS MLI, optimized switching angles were calculated using the modified SHE algorithm derived from the FSO and PSO. The enhancement in voltage quality was achieved at the expense of increasing running time. In a three-phase application, instead of 3rd harmonic the next non-triplen harmonic can be targeted for elimination. The test results at different modulation indices, under different loading conditions as well as at different frequencies, validate the developed single-phase MLI topology and SHE control technique. The proposed MLI working was also validated under the high frequency and higher level operation case-studies. The harmonic profile of computer simulation and experiments were verified by comparison with different PWM control techniques and standard grid codes as well. On the horizon, the thorough investigation with RES integration/fluctuating dc source will be considered.

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POWER QUALITY IMPROVED EV CHARGER WITH BRIDGELESS CUK CONVERTER

A

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ABSTRACT

An improved bridgeless (BL) Cuk converter based EV (Electric Vehicle) battery charger with high power factor (PF) and increased efficiency, is designed and developed in this work. It provides low cost and high-power density-based charging solution for EV. This charger incorporates less number of devices operating over one switching cycle, which reduces the additional conduction loss incurred by a diode bridge rectifier of conventional charger. Hence, it improves the charger efficiency. The added advantage of proposed topology is that the unwanted capacitive coupling loop is removed, as well as unwanted conduction through the body diode of inactive switch in previously developed BL Cuk converter is avoided. This significantly improves the charger efficiency. For the constant current (CC) and constant voltage (CV) charging, the commands, are synchronized by a flyback converter. The proposed charger draws a sinusoidal current from AC mains along with the total harmonic distortion (THD) in supply current is reduced to the limits specified by the IEC 61000-3-2 guidelines. The improved efficiency and PQ indices of proposed charger, are investigated to demonstrate its satisfactory charging operation at all operating conditions.

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CHAPTER-7

CONCLUSION:

An improved PQ based EV charger is proposed with BL Cuk converter consisting fewer number of conducting components over single switching cycle. The proposed PFC Cuk converter offers excellent PFC characteristics in DCM mode using single voltage feedback control. Therefore, the size of the charger is reduced. The added advantage of proposed topology is that the unwanted capacitive coupling loop is removed, as well as unwanted conduction through the body diode of inactive switch in previously developed BL Cuk converter is avoided. This significantly improves the charger efficiency. The proposed charger has shown satisfactory charging characteristics during steady state and over 50% variation in grid voltage. However, the PQ assessment of proposed charger is obtained as per the IEC 61000-3-2 guidelines over wide input voltage range. Therefore, the proposed charger offers the feasible EV charging alternative for improved power quality and efficiency.

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MULTIFUNCTIONAL GRID-TIED PV SYSTEM USING MODIFIED KLMS CONTROL

A

major project report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of

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in

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Certified that this is a bonofide record of the major project work entitled,

"MULTIFUNCIONAL GRID-TIED PV SYSTEM USING MODIFIED KLMS CONTROL", done by **following students submitted to the faculty if Electrical &Electronics Engineering, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY, from Vaageswari college of engineering, Karimnagar.**

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ABSTRACT

This paper deals with the modified kernel least mean square (KLMS) control strategy in double-stage, solar photovoltaic (PV) grid tied system to enhance the power quality at common coupling point (CCP). This proposed control algorithm has less oscillations, fast convergence, fast dynamic response and good steady state performance. A control strategy is used to extract the fundamental active current component of load and generates reference grid current for a DC-AC converter. The proposed modified KLMS control mitigates multiple power quality concerns such as harmonics reduction, unity power factor and load balancing. The dynamic performance of proposed system is confirmed into the MATLAB\Simulink environment. Test results on hardware implementation are presented at varying solar irradiation levels and load unbalancing. Test results are found satisfactory and total harmonic distortion (THD) of the grid currents are observed well within the IEEE-519 standard.

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CHAPTER 7

CONCLUSION

The proposed modified KLMS based control scheme for double stage solar PV system, has been simulated in MATLAB\Simulink environment and simulated results are validated through the experimental prototype. The MPPT has extricated the peak power point successfully (nearly 100%) from the solar PV array under varying insolation levels. The proposed control effectively provides harmonics compensation, grid currents balancing and unity power factor in the grid tied system. This proposed modified KLMS control scheme has extracted the fundamental current component efficiently. Under the load unbalancing condition, the fundamental current component has shown faster convergence and less oscillations than LMS and LMF controls. Moreover, it has good steady state and dynamic performances than LMS and LMF controls. Moreover, the THD of grid currents, is meeting the IEEE-519 standard[12].

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A NOVEL HIGH-GAIN DC-DC CONVERTER APPLIED IN FUEL CELL VEHICLES

A

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A NOVEL HIGH-GAIN DC-DC CONVERTER APPLIED IN FUEL CELL VEHICLES

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ABSTRACT

The DC-DC converter for fuel cell vehicles should be characterized by high-gain, low voltage stress, small size and high-efficiency. However, conventional two-level, three-level and cascaded boost converters cannot meet the requirements. A new non-isolated DC-DC converter with switched-capacitor and switched-inductor is proposed in this project, which can obtain high-gain, wide input voltage range, low voltage stresses across components and common ground structure. In this project, the operating principle, component parameters design, and comparisons with other high-gain converters are analyzed. Moreover, the state-space averaging method and small-signal modelling method are adopted to obtain the dynamic model of converter. Finally, simulation and experimental results verify the effectiveness of the proposed topology. The input voltage of the experimental prototype ranges from 25V to 80V. The rated output voltage is 200V and rated power is 100W. The maximum efficiency is 93.1% under rated state. The proposed converter is suitable for fuel cell vehicles.

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CONCLUSION

This paper presents a non-isolated DC-DC converter topology for fuel cell vehicles. The proposed converter can obtain high-gain and wide input voltage range. The voltage gain can reach $2(1-d)/(1-2d)$ and duty cycle $d<0.5$ while achieving high-gain. The voltage stresses across components are less than half of the output voltage, which is beneficial to reduce the size and cost of the converter. In addition, the circuit topology is a common ground structure, which can avoid EMI and safety problems. The converter can always maintain the stability of the output voltage by closed-loop control. There are not the voltage overshoot and impulse current during soft-start process by adopting the soft-start program. Under the rated state, the measured maximum efficiency of the prototype is 93.1%. The proposed converter is suitable for fuel cell vehicles.

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FUEL CELL INTEGRATED UNIFIED POWER QUALITY CONDITIONER FOR VOLTAGE AND CURRENT REPARATION IN FOUR-WIRE DISTRIBUTION GRID

A

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ABSTRACT

Electrical and electronic devices when exposed to one or more power quality problems are prone to failure. This paper aims to enhance the quality of power in three-phase four-wire distribution grid using Fuel Cell Integrated Unified Power Quality Conditioner (FCI-UPQC). The proposed FCI-UPQC has four-leg converter on the shunt side and three-leg converter on the series side. A combination of a synchronous reference frame (SRF) and Instantaneous Reactive Power (IRP) theories are utilized to generate reference signals of the FCI-UPQC. Also, this paper proposes Adaptive Neuro-Fuzzy Inference System controller to maintain DC link voltage in the FCI-UPQC. The Adaptive Neuro-Fuzzy Inference System controller is designed like a sugeno fuzzy architecture and trained offline using data from the Proportional Integral (PI) controller. The obtained results proved that the proposed FCI-UPQC compensated power quality problems such as voltage sag, swell, harmonics, neutral current, source current imbalance in three-phase four-wire distribution grid. The presence of fuel cell in this work makes more effectiveness of the proposed system by providing real power support during supply interruption on the grid side

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CONCLUSION

In this paper, a novel utility of FCI-UPQC as a compensating and interconnecting device for a 3-phase 4- wire distribution grid is extensively simulated in Matlab/Simulink. It was observed that the proposed FCIUPQC efficiently compensates the problem of load current and supply voltage imperfections with quick response and high reliability at the same time. The proposed system has an enhanced performance under unbalanced, non-linear and sensitive linear load conditions. It is important to note that the proposed system still having challenge to mitigate source current harmonics during source side disturbances and the type-2 ANFIS controlled FCI-UPQC is the another scope for the future work

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A NEW MULTILEVEL INVERTER TOPOLOGY WITH REDUCED SWITCH COUNT

A

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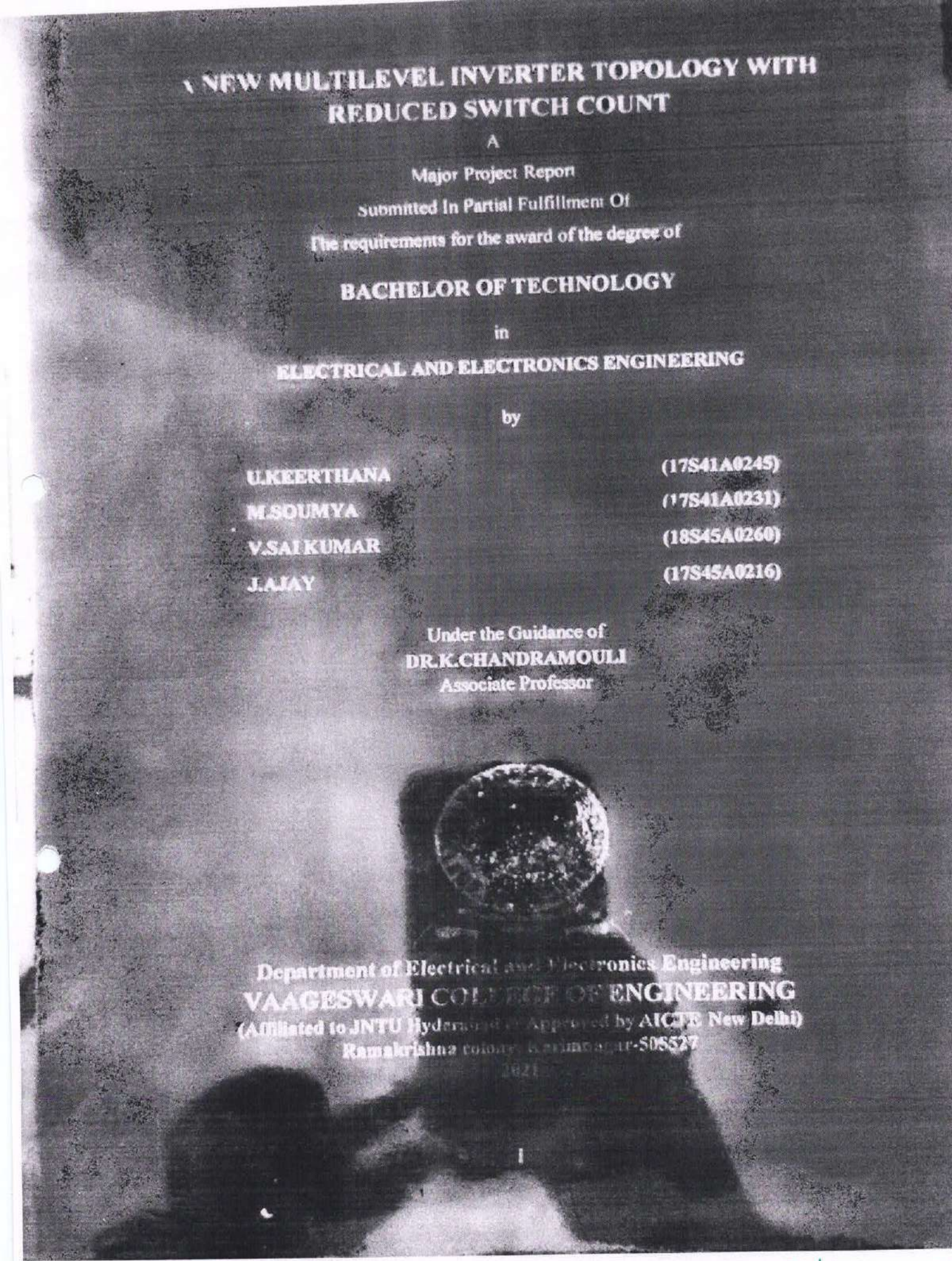

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ABSTRACT

Multilevel inverters are a new family of converters for dc-ac conversion for the medium and high voltage and power applications. In this paper, two new topologies for the staircase output voltage generations have been proposed with a lesser number of switch requirement. The rs topology requires three dc voltage sources and ten switches to synthesize 15 levels across the load. The extension of the rst topology has been proposed as the second topology, which consists of four dc voltage sources and 12 switches to achieve 25 levels at the output. Both topologies, apart from having lesser switch count, exhibit the merits in terms of reduced voltage stresses across the switches. In addition, a detailed comparative study of both topologies has been presented in this paper to demonstrate the features of the proposed topologies. Several experimental results have been included in this paper to validate the performances of the proposed topologies with different loading condition and dynamic changes in load and modulation indexes.

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CHAPTER-5
CONCLUSION

This paper presents a new assembly of multilevel inverter topology with consideration of duced switch count. The proposed topology has been discussed in detail with the basic unit with 3S-15L nfiguration generating 15 levels, and the extension of the proposed topology with 4S-25L configuration to hieve 25 levels. Two generalized structures of the proposed topology have also been proposed. A detailed mparative study has been carried out with the proposed topology and recently reported topologies with three d four dc voltage sources. Finally, several experimental results prove the suitability and workability of the oposed topology with different types of loading combinations considering the change of modulation indexes.

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LMMN Based Adaptive Control for Power Quality Improvement of Grid Intertie Wind-PV System

A

MAJOR Project Report

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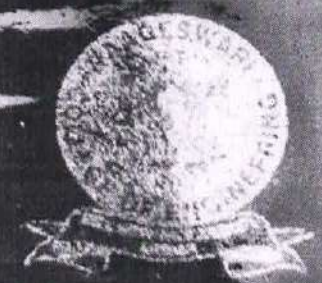

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Major Project work entitled **"LMMN BASED ADAPTIVE CONTROL FOR POWER QUALITY IMPROVEMENT OF GRID INERTIE WIND-PV SYSTEM"** submitted by following students to the department of Electrical & Electronics Engineering, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the Degree of **Bachelor of Technology**, and is a bonafide record of the work performed by

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ABSTRACT

A new topology comprising of wind turbine driven synchronous generator (SG) and solar photovoltaic (PV) array for renewable energy harvesting, is proposed in this work. The stochastic inputs for proposed system, are agitated by the nonlinear time dependent parameters such as variable wind speed and changing solar insolation. The speed variations are absorbed using back to back interfaced power electronic converters (PECs) namely synchronous generator side converter (SGC) and utility grid side converter (UGC) with a common DC link where solar PV array is tied directly. The power injection into the utility grid, is levelled by the optimal utilization of PECs. The SGC uses vector control (VC) for speed control of SG and maintains unity power factor (UPF) at stator terminals. UGC acquires its switching pulses with proper application of least mean mixed norm (LMMN) control technique. The new application of LMMN control scheme is used for harmonics compensation and fundamental load component extraction. The DC link voltage is regulated using proportional integral (PI) controller. A prototype is developed and tested under different conditions of sudden changes in load, wind velocity variations as well as under varying solar PV insolation. The power sharing scheme proves to be effective. The power quality (PQ) issues are also addressed and mitigated effectively. The performance is exhibited for the validation of the proposed system and its control.

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7.2 CONCLUSION:

A three-phase grid intertie wind-PV system with effective load compensation capability, is proposed and its suitability is justified through hardware validation on a developed prototype in the laboratory under various operating conditions such as changing wind velocity, variations in solar insolation and perturbation in nonlinear load. The parallel operation of solar PV array and wind driven SG, allows a possibility of load sharing. The fundamental extraction from the load currents, is successfully done with the application of LMMN adaptive filtering control. The load current fundamental component is extracted, moreover, the disturbances and harmonic content in grid currents are removed in order to improve the power quality at CPI. The aim of improving the voltage profile and reducing the harmonic content at the CPI, is attained successfully by implementing the LMMN adaptive control. The LMMN adaptive control schemes, leads to fast response and less mis adjustments. The maximum power is extracted effectively from solar PV array and wind turbine using P&O algorithm. Sensorless VC for speed control of SG, has resulted in low system cost and increased system reliability. Test results obtained under steady state and dynamic conditions, show the acceptability of control techniques. Moreover, the grid currents under the enforced conditions, have their THD below 5% confirming to the IEEE-519 standard.

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DESIGN AND MODELLING OF A CSC CONVERTER WITH A VARIABLE DC LINK VOLTAGE TO DRIVE A BRUSHLESS DC MOTOR DRIVE

A

Major Project Report

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the

requirements for the award of the degree of

BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY

in

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ABSTRACT

The exceptional performance, high reliability, ruggedness and the speed of the motor can be controlled over a wide range are prime reasons for BLDC drives to gain its importance over the last decade [1-3]. Its application area is also wider, as it is well suited for all power ranges. Medical analyzers, electric automotive and military applications are some of the key application areas of brushless dc motor in addition to household applications, motion control, industrial automation, ventilation, and air conditioning applications [4,5]. The BLDC motors eliminate the sparking, noise, electromagnetic interference (EMI) and maintenance problems associated with conventional DC motors, as these are synchronous machines, which have three sets of windings in the stator and a rotor made out of the permanent magnet. The rotors have a hall effect for position sensing. These enable easier commutation of the electronic commutator (VSI) feeding the motor.

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CHAPTER 8

CONCLUSION

The project presents the design procedure of 500-watt CSCC with a variable output voltage (70 V – 200V), along with a performance analysis of BLDC motor fed by the designed CSCC. The analysis goes with testing of the motor for various DC link voltage and load torque. The static and dynamic performance of the machine is presented along with the IAE, ITAE and ripple factor. The analysis of canonical switching cell converter fed brushless DC drives shows that the CSCC would be a better choice of front end converter to feed BLDC drive to accompt it in multitude of applications.

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A NOVEL SINGLE-STAGE BUCK BOOSTER TRANSFORMER LESS INVERTER FOR SINGE PHASE GRID CONNECTED SOLAR PV SYSTEM

A

Major Project Report

Submitted in partial fulfilment of the

Requirements for the award of the Degree of

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ABSTRACT

This project presents that a novel single-stage buck-boost transformerless inverter (BBTI) topology for single-phase grid-connected solar PV applications.In this topology,the input PV source shares the common ground with neutral of the grid which eliminates the leakage currents.Further,the proposed topology has the buck-boost ability which tracks the maximum power point even under the wide variation of input PV voltage .Another feature of the proposed topology is that is uses only one energy storage inductor which provides symmetric operation during both half cycles of grid.In addition, two out of five switches of the proposed topology operate at a line frequency ,thereby, it exhibits low switching losses and other three switches conduct in any mode of operation which incurs low conductions losses.A simple sine-triangle pulse width modulation strategy is proposed to control the proposed inverter topology is analyzed at all operating modes and explained in detail.Experiments are carried out on the 300W laboratory prototype and all the major results are included in the paper,which shows that the proposed system gives higher efficiency with lower THD in output current.

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CHAPTER-7

CONCLUSION

7.1 CONCLUSION

A novel buck-boost transformerless inverter topology was proposed, analyzed and validated through experimental results. It has been verified that the BBTI topology injects zero leakage current and negligible DC current into the grid for grid-connected PV application. Due to the buck-boost property of the BBTI the maximum power point can be tracked for PV under the wide voltage variation. The BBTI was tested at the switching frequency of 10 kHz and it has been observed that the THD in current is 3.8% which is in good agreement with the IEEE standards.

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STUDY OF A FIVE-LEVEL PWM RECTIFIER FED DC MOTOR DRIVE

A

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ABSTRACT

Phase-controlled rectifiers are simple and less expensive; and the efficiency of these rectifiers is, in general, above 95%. Controlled rectifiers are also called ac–dc converters and are used extensively in industrial applications, especially in variable-speed D.C motor drives, ranging from fractional horsepower to megawatt power level [1]. The harmonics current in power grids is mainly generated by a phase-controlled and diode rectifiers, the harmonics current in power systems has caused various problems, such as line current and voltage distortion and heating losses [2]. A five-level rectifier using sinusoidal pulse width modulation (SPWM) technique can reduce the harmonic current dramatically because the phase current is able to control. In this paper, a five-level SPWM rectifier fed D.C motor drive with PID controller is proposed, Figure 1 shows the power circuit diagram. The aim is to reduce THD and the rectifier cost [3]. SPWM technique to control the proposed topology is aimed to draw a nearly sinusoidal line current. The operation strategy of sinusoidal PWM technique is chosen to construct the switching signals. SPWM technique is a very popular method of controlling the output voltage for D.C motor drive,SPWM is a simple technique and has a good transient response [3, 4]. PID controller plays an important role in several live activities applications both industrial and home equipment operation. It considered being the most used, about 95%, especially in industrial applications since 1945 lasts to nowadays because of its simple construction, few parameters (only three) to be tuned and finally its very satisfied system results [5]. Control system application in field of industry usually used the PID controller as a combination of control loop feedback system. First of all, PID controller exam the system by computing the difference between the actual and desired value as an error quantity. The error signal will changed to its minimum value by the controller where it always trying to reduce the error value by controlling the system input or output. This process will be done by tuning the parameter of PID controller. Tuning the PID parameters means: verify the value of the proportional, integral and derivative gains (KP, KI and KD) as shown in Figure 2 [6].

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CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSIONS

The paper presents a study and modeling of a five level rectifier with SPWM technique as a DC motor driver. Several researches focused on constructing the circuit of multi-level rectifier with static load (RL). In this study the five level rectifier system has been tested with a dynamic load as a separately excited DC motor. The proposed system investigated in case of open loop system with A disturbance in load torque applied +- 20%from rated load torque and that's lead to dramatic variation in motor speed with respect to desired speed. Furthermore the effect of THD for input current was considered. PID controller is applied to the proposed system with the same disturbance in load torque and the results shows a constant output speed at desired speed with minimum response percentage error.

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A GENERALIZED SWITCHED INDUCTOR CELL MODULAR MULTILEVEL INVERTER

A

Major Project Report

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in

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ABSTRACT

An interesting feature of Z-source inverter is to provide buck-boost ability in a single stage. However, this concept is most popular in conventional inverters. In a few multilevel inverters, Z-source is utilized to have higher gain along with retaining the advantages of multilevel inverter such as better EMI compatibility, low harmonic distortion, etc. However, the potential of the Z-source concept is not fully exploited in multilevel inverters. To widen the feasibility of Z-source concept in the multilevel inverter, a modular multilevel inverter is considered. In this paper, a generalized switched inductor cell is selected as a Z-source network for integration, however, other Z-source networks such as quasi boost network, quasi switched boost network, two winding coupled inductor network, three winding coupled inductor network, etc. may be used in place of switched inductor cell. The quantitative and qualitative analysis is done for the proposed converter in both the continuous current mode and discontinuous current mode. The analysis shows that a higher voltage gain can be achieved in the discontinuous current mode as compared to the continuous current mode. To control the proposed converter, two new modulation techniques are proposed i.e. full shoot through and upper shoot through/lower shoot through. Finally, the proposed converter is validated experimentally in both the modes and for different modulation techniques.

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CHAPTER 7

CONCLUSION

A modular multilevel inverter is proposed which utilizes the Z-source concept. The switched inductor network is used as a boosting network in the generalized sense which helps in providing adequate voltage gain. To control SL-MMLI, two control techniques, i.e. FST and UST/LST, are proposed. The converter is validated in hardware for both the control techniques, operating modes and under different loading conditions. Based on the experimental and analytical study, the following conclusions are drawn:

1) In both the states, the SL-MMLI operates satisfactorily for both resistive and inductive load.

2) FST produces 75% THD in line to line voltage.

3) UST/LST generates only 41% THD in line to line voltage.

4) In DCM, higher voltage gain is achieved.

5) Due to Z-source integration, SL-MMLI produces 235 V in CCM as compared to 160 V in MMLI.

6) In DCM, SL-MMLI produces 280 V as compared to 160 V in MMLI.

7) The SL-MMLI has the lower component count, lower normalized voltage stress than the NPC and ANPC,

8) The SL-MMLI has better efficiency than the NPC and ANPC.

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A PROJECT ON DESIGN AND THERMAL ANALYSIS OF CERAMIC LAYER PISTON WITH AL-2014& 5019 MATERIALS

A major project report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of

BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY

in

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

by

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ABSTRACT

A piston is a disc which reciprocates within a cylinder. It is either moved by the fluid or it moves the fluid which enters the cylinder. The main function of the piston of an IC engine is to receive the impulse from the expanding gas and to transmit the energy to the crankshaft through the connecting rod. The piston must also disperse a large amount of heat from the combustion chamber to the cylinder walls00. Cast iron, Aluminium Alloy and Cast Steel etc. are the common materials used for piston of an Internal Combustion Engine. In this project here we taken steel as an existing material and aluminium 5 series materials.

The aim of our project is to design a piston for a two wheeler using theoretical calculations, designing with solid works software. Tools which are used in these project are CAD tool: Solid works; CAE tool: Ansys Workbench.

The material used is Aluminium 2014&5019 and steel (existing material) are used to determine the good material for manufacture of the piston.Here we analyse the two materials with the help of fem. In order to get better results here we are adding 0.25mm ceramic (Si3N4& ZrB2) layer for both material and analysed with same boundary conditions. And calculating results like deformation, stress, safety factor. And total temperature and heat flux also.

The main objective piston is investigate and analysed the thermal stress distribution of piston at the real engine condition during combustion process, in this process we applied temperature and convection as boundary conditions and we determining total temperature on the body, total heat flux values.By knowing 2 different conditions results with suitable tables and graphs project can be concluded each piston limitations and advantages &disadvantages

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CONCLUSION

In this paper piston modeling were developed by using solid works software and analyzing it by using Ansys workbench with 2 different (al-2014& al 5019) materials, after analyzing these piston materials individually by applying static and thermal boundary conditions, these both piston materials can withstand up to 10Mpa of pressure on it when it is used in combustion chamber, among these 2 materials al-2014 materials has highest (2.4546 safety factor value), it means this material more stronger than al 5019 (1.6013 safety factor) in static boundary conditions, after completing static analysis , thermal boundary condition were applied and calculated temperature and heat flux values for each material, in this case also al 2014 has got better thermal results than al 5019,

To improve the performance of the piston, here 2 ceramic layers were chosen (si3n4 & zrb2) and assembled on each piston, both these ceramics are good at their mechanical and thermal properties and this is the main reason behind choosing these two , and these ceramics having high yield limit values than al-2014&5019 materials, from static analysis results, zrb2 is having above 2 safety factor for both al-2014& 5019 material, when comes to thermal analysis this zrb2 ceramic with al 2014 materials is having high amount of temperature (256.42*c) at TDC compare to other ceramics and materials, it means nearly 50*c more temperature is observed this ceramic at TDC and this extra amount of energy can convert into mechanical energy by transmitting through crank shaft, so that energy wastage has been reduces and more mechanical energy will be generated by using al2014 material with zrb2 ceramic layer. Finally thesis concluded with al2014 material with zrb2 ceramic layer is optimum among all.

Advantages of zrb2 ceramic layers pistons

- Thermal efficiency will increases
- Exhaust wastage will reduces
- It has high melting point range, so that durability of the object will increases

Disadvantages of zrb2 ceramic layers pistons

- Thermal stress are more compare to normal piston, but these stress values all are under yield limit only so that no damage will occur on piston
- Compare to normal piston the cost will be high, by considering performance and fuel consumption it can consider as one time investment with lifelong benefits

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DAMAGE IDENTIFICATION OF AEROSPACE BEAM STRUCTURES USING HARMONIC ANALYSIS

A major project report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements

for the award of the degree of

BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY

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This is certify to that the major project report entitled **"DAMAGE IDENTIFICATION OF AEROSPACE BEAM STRUCTURES USING HARMONIC ANALYSIS"** submitted by the following students in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the Degree of Bachelor of Technology in MECH, and is a Bonaide record of the work performed by

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ABSTRACT

Cracks in vibrating component can initiate catastrophic failures. The presences of cracks changethe physical characteristics of a structure which in turn alter its dynamic response characteristics.Therefore there is need to understand dynamics of cracked structures. Crack depth and location are the main parameters for the vibration analysis.

So it becomes very important to monitor the changes in the response parameters of the structureto access structural integrity, performance and safety. To examine the effect of the crack to the natural frequency of beams.

In the present study, vibration analysis is carried out on a cantilever beam with two open transverse cracks, to study the response characteristics. In first phase local compliance matricesof different degree of freedom have been used model transverse cracks in beam on available expression of stress intensity factors and the associated expressions for strain energy release rates. Suitable boundary condition are used to find out natural frequency and mode shapes. Theresults obtained numerically are validated with the results obtained from the simulation. The simulations have done with the help of ANSYS software.

A neural network for the cracked structure is trained to approximate the response of the structureby the data set prepared for various crack sizes and locations. Feed-forward multilayer neural networks trained by back-propagation are used to learn the input (the location and depth of a crack)-output (the structural frequencies) relation of the structural system. With this trained neural network minimizing the difference from the measured frequencies. It is verified from bothcomputational and simulation analysis that the presence of crack decreases the natural frequency of vibration. The mode shapes also changes considerably due to the presence of crack.

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CHAPTER-5
CONCLUSION

The investigation analysis of the present work is to conduct harmonic analysis of cantilever beam and simply supported beam made of structural steel consist of with and without crack. As the crack location increases from fixed end the natural frequency increases up to the center of beam and after it decreases. The natural frequency of beam decreases with increasing when crack depth from 1mm to 5mm. The lowest and highest frequency of beam with crack depth of 5mm are shown as 16.2 Hz, 1059.6 Hz and without crack is 8.1932 Hz, 694.57 Hz which are having huge difference in natural frequency.

Using this approach, damage detection can be done using natural frequency. The followings are the conclusions made from the present study:

- The present method to detect crack location and size is fast and efficient.
- Crack with larger crack depth ratio (a/h) imparts greater reductions in natural frequency than that of the smaller crack depth ratio. Hence, the accuracy of results improves as crack depth increases.
- Crack present near to fixed end imparts greater reductions in natural frequency than that to present at away from the fixed end.

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A

MAJOR PROJECT REPORT

ON

Investigation of Mechanical Properties of Al6061/SiC Metal Matrix Composites

A dissertation submitted in the partial fulfilment of the Academic requirements for the award of the degree of

BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY

in

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

by

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ABSTRACT

Metal Matrix Composites (MMCs) have evoked a keen interest in recent times for potential applications in aerospace and automotive industries owing to their superior strength to weight ratio and high temperature resistance. The widespread adoption of particulate metal matrix composites for engineering applications has been hindered by the high cost of producing components. Although several technical challenges exist with casting technology yet it can be used to overcome this problem. Achieving a uniform distribution of reinforcement within the matrix is one such challenge, which affects directly on the properties and quality of composite material. In the present study a modest attempt has been made to develop aluminium based silicon carbide particulate MMCs with an objective to develop a conventional low cost method of producing MMCs and to obtain homogenous dispersion of ceramic material. To achieve these objectives two step-mixing method of stir casting technique has been adopted and subsequent property analysis has been made.

Aluminium6061 (97.06% C.P) and SiC (320-grit) has been chosen as matrix and reinforcement material respectively. Experiments have been conducted by varying weight fraction of SiC (0%, 3%,6% and9%) while keeping all other parameters constant. The resultsindicated that the 'developed method' is quite successful to obtain uniform dispersion of reinforcement in the matrix. An increasing trend of Tensile Test with increase in weight percentage of SiC has been observed. The results were further justified by comparing with other investigators.

Keywords: Metal Matrix Composites MMC's, Silicon Carbide SiC.

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Chapter-5

CONCLUISON

Al6061 based ceramics reinforced Metal Matrix composites have been successfully prepared using stir casting technique. Mechanical properties such as tensile strength, hardness of the specimens were tabulated and the following conclusions were drawn:

- The tensile test shows that the Al6061-6% SiC has better ultimate tensile strength of 153 N/mm^2 when compared to Al6061 which has ultimate tensile strength of 110 N/mm^2.

- Tensile test results shows that the Al6061-6% SiC MMC material has good ultimate tensile strength property when compared toother ceramic reinforced MMCs.

- The hardness of ceramic reinforced MMCs is greater than the base alloy Al6061. Al6061-6 % SiC composite materials shows better hardness property of 76.6 BHN while Al6061has hardness property of 63 BHN.

- Al6061-6%SiC composite shows uniform distribution of reinforcement particles in the base alloy. Due to this the Tensile strength and hardness of this composite is increased.

- It is observe that hardness increses to 13.6% t o AL alloy.

- From tensile graph we have seen that tensile stength is highest at AL6061+6%SIC

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DESIGN THERMAL AND CFD ANALYSIS OF STEAM BOILER USED IN POWER PLANTS

A major project report submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the degree of
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ABSTRACT

Boilers are used to generate steam that then provides heat or power. Water is converted steam in the boiler. This steam travels through the heating apparatus which can be any piece o equipment that requires steam for operation. The cooled steam is then condensed into water and returns to the boiler to start the cycle again. Steam boilers heat water to produce steam, which is then used to generate energy or heat for other processes .In this thesis the steam flow in steam boiler tubes is modelled using solid works design software. The thesis will focus on static and thermal and CFD analysis with different velocities (15, 30, 45& 60m/s).Thermal analysis done for the steam boiler by steel, steel416 & brass at different heat transfer coefficient values. These values are taken from CFD analysis at different velocities. In this thesis the CFD analysis to determine the heat transfer coefficient, heat transfer rate, pressure drop and thermal analysis to determine the temperature distribution, heat flux with different materials. 3D modelled parametric software solid works and analysis done in ANSY.

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CHAPTER.9

Conclusion

In this present thesis steam boiler modeling were devolved by using solid works and then imported into Ansys workbench to calculate the static and thermal and fluent behavior of the of the object by varying different materials (steel, brass, steel 416). In this process from static analysis results it is observed that this steam boiler can withstand maximum of 45Mpa of pressure in it, among all steel 416 material is having better safety factor values, so that this steel 416 material can with stand more pressure compare to remain 2 materials,

From thermal boundary conditions, brass is having high heat flux values, whereas steel, steel 416 materials are having nearby values, so that if brass material is implemented in real time there will be huge heat transformation from inside of the pressure vessel to atmosphere, and it is not suggestable because whenever there is huge heat losses are there the object wont perform to maximum level, so that this brass material is not suggestable even though it is good at static and fluent conditions,

From fluent analysis results it is observe that steel 416 materials has high outlet temperature values with low heat transfer coefficient values, so that this steel 416 material is good at static and thermal and even fluent boundary conditions also, compare to other materials this steel 416 material is consider as optimum materials and it is a replacement of steel material in real time,

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DISTANCE CALCULATION FOR UNDER GROUND CABLE FAULT

A mini project report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of

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in

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this project is to determine the distance of underground cable fault from base station in kilometers. The underground cable system is a common practice followed in many urban areas. While a fault occurs for some reason, at that time the repairing process related to that particular cable is difficult due to not knowing the exact location of the cable fault. The proposed system is to find the exact location of the fault.

The project uses the standard concept of Ohms law i.e., when a low DC voltage is applied at the feeder end through a series resistor (Cable lines), then current would vary depending upon the location of fault in the cable. In case there is a short circuit (Line to Ground), the voltage across series resistors changes accordingly, which is then fed to an ADC to develop precise digital data which the programmed Arduino would display in kilometers.

The project is assembled with a set of resistors representing cable length in KM's and fault creation is made by a set of switches at every known KM to cross check the accuracy of the same. The fault occurring at a particular distance and the respective phase is displayed on a LCD interfaced to the Arduino.

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CHAPTER 6
CONCLUSION & FUTURE SCOPE

6.1 CONCLUSION

The importance of locating faults in the underground cables and reviews some of the cable fault locating methods along with the simple and convenient method i.e., by using ohm's law. There is a need to immediate indication about occurrence of a fault via remote communication; hence it needs to implement simple techniques which will help power utilities in immediate indication of fault occurrence and accurate methods for locating faults. To facilitate the development in society, the preliminary investigation requirements and the essential segments to be verified are presented in this paper.

6.2 FUTURE SCOPE

We detect not only the location of short circuit fault in underground cable line. but also detect the location of open circuit fault. To detect the open circuit fault. capacitor can be used in ac circuit to measure the change in impedance & calculate the distance of fault. This prototype is a basic model for underground cable fault detection which can be helpful in future for fault detection and correction purpose.

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SOCIAL DISTANCE ALARM CAP

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ABSTRACT

In view of the current situation the COVID-19 has become dangerous in every corner of the world. We must aim at preventing the community spread of the virus. To achieve this we must make sure a proper social distance is maintained from individual to individual. To make sure that a proper social distance is maintained from individual to individual we are coming up with the idea of social distancing cap.

To achieve the above problem and diminish the spread of virus at community level we are coming up with the social distancing cap which is a reminder of social distancing.

The main aim of the cap is to make sure a proper distance is maintained among individuals so that community spread of virus can be diminished. Here ultrasonic sensors are installed on three sides of the cap so it that measure the minimum distance to be maintained by the individual in 360 degrees. Also a buzzer is installed which alerts the individual by giving a buzzer upon not maintaining a minimum distance. The reason to design this social distancing reminder in form of a cap is that compared to a band or a belt this would of easy use. As cap is a commonly used item by every person be it a child or an adult. In case of a band, the band may not measure the distance in 360 degrees. And the sensors should be exposed so. in case of a belt the person must tuck his shirt which may not be comfortable to everyone.

We are using 2 ultrasonic sensors which are placed at 2 sides of the cap as shown in the design. So using this we can maintain proper social distance among individuals. If proper social distance is not maintained in two directions this cap will alert the person. To alert the person we are using buzzer.

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CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE

6.1 Conclusion

With government taking extreme steps to contain the spread of novel Corona virus, it is our duty to follow the advice in letter and spirit. Technology can play a crucial role in facilitating social distancing, which is an effective way of preventing COVID 19. The system described in this project uses the most commonly used components. A simple, but easy to wear device will help the community at large, in fighting against novel corona virus.

6.2 Future Scope

The current version of the processing application notifies the violation of the social distancing or prolonged indication of social distancing displays but does not record anything. Here is a lot of room for improvements. We will add video recording so that we will transmit live video recording.

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Smart Shopping Trolley with Automated Billing using Arduino

A

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IN
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ABSTRACT

Shopping is simple but waiting on a bill counter makes shopping too boring and a tedious task. Huge amount of rush plus cashier preparing the bill with barcode scanner is too time consuming and results in long ques. This innovative project consists of an automated billing system which can be placed within the shopping trolley. This automated payment system consists of a RFID reader which is controlled by Arduino. So, whenever the shopper puts any product in trolley it is detected by the RFID module and is displayed on LCD along with the price of the product. As the shopper goes on adding products, all products are detected by the module and therefore the price will increase accordingly. In case if customer changes his/her mind and doesn't want any product added in the trolley he/she can remove it and the price added will be deducted automatically.

At the end of shopping the shopper will press the button which when pressed adds all the product along with their price and gives the total amount to be paid. At exit for verification the shopkeeper can verify the products purchased with the help of master card. Hence this technique is an appropriate method to be used in places like super markets. this will help in reducing manpower and helps in making a better shopping experience for customers.

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CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSION & FUTURE SCOPE

6.1 Conclusion

This project has been successfully implemented. This system is not only effective in eradicating the long queues but also manages the budget of the customer. This system is automated and far better than the existing Barcode system. With new technologies rapidly making every walk of life smart, shopping should be made smarter too. The system also has a very quick and easy billing option.

6.2 Future Scope

In future, we can pay the bill amount via online by using the smart phone by scanning the QR code of that particular supermarket. And get the soft copy of the bill receipt to check out from the super market.

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DUAL AXIS SOLAR TRACKING SYSTEM

A major project report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements

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ABSTRACT

The goal of this thesis was to develop a laboratory prototype of a solar tracking system, which is able to enhance the performance of the photovoltaic modules in a solar energy system. The operating principle of the device is to keep the photovoltaic modules constantly aligned with the sunbeams, which maximizes the exposure of solar panel to the Sun's radiation. As a result, more output power can be produced by the solar panel. The work of the project included hardware design and implementation, together with software programming for the microcontroller unit of the solar tracker. The system utilised an ATmega328P microcontroller to control motion of two servo motors, which rotate solar panel in two axes. The amount of rotation was determined by the microcontroller, based on inputs retrieved from four photo sensors located next to solar panel. At the end of the project, a functional solar tracking system was designed and implemented. It was able to keep the solar panel aligned with the sun, or any light source repetitively. Design of the solar tracker from this project is also a reference and a starting point for the development of more advanced systems in the future.

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CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSION & FUTURE SCOPE

6.1 CONCLUSION

In this 21st century, as we build up our technology, population & growth, the energy consumption per capita increases exponentially, as well as our energy resources (e.g. fossils fuels) decrease rapidly. So, for sustainable development, we have to think alternative methods (utilization of renewable energy sources) in order to fulfil our energy demand. In this project, Dual Axis Solar Tracker, we've developed a demo model of solar tracker to track the maximum intensity point of light source so that the voltage given at that point by the solar panel is maximum. After a lot of trial and errors we' successfully completed our project and we are proud to invest some effort for our society. Now, like every other experiment, this project has couple of imperfections.

- Our panel senses the light in a sensing zone, beyond which it fails to respond.
- If multiple sources of light (i.e. diffused light source) appear on panel, it calculates the vector sum of light sources & moves the panel in that point.

This project was implemented with minimal resources. The circuitry was kept simple, understandable and user friendly.

6.2 FUTURE SCOPE

With the available time and resources, the objective of the project was met. The project sable to be implemented on a much larger scale. For future projects, one may consider the use of more efficient sensors, which should also be cost effective and consume little power. This would further enhance efficiency while reducing costs. If there is the possibility of further reducing the cost of this project, it would help a great deal. This is because whether or not such projects are embraced is dependent on how cheap they can be. Shading has adverse effects on the operation of solar panels. Shading of a single cell will have an effect on the entire panel because the cells are usually connected in series. With shading therefore, the tracking system will not be able to improve efficiency as is required.

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DESIGN OF SOLAR TRACKING ENERGY SYSTEM

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This is certify to that the mini project report entitled **DESIGN OF SOLAR TRACKING ENERGY SYSTEM** submitted by the following students in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the Degree of Bachelor of Technology in ECE, and is a bonafide record of the work performed by

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ABSTRACT

Solar tracking energy system is a Power generating from sunlight. This method of power generation is simple and is taken from natural resource. This needs only maximum sunlight to generate power. Solar panels collect solar radiation from the sun and actively convert that energy to electricity. A solar tracking system for renewable energy is designed and built to collect free energy from the sun, store it in the battery and convert this energy to alternating current. The generation of power from the reduction of fossil fuels is the biggest challenge for the next half century. The idea of converting solar energy into electrical energy using photovoltaic panels holds its place in the front row compared to other renewable sources. But the continuous change in the relative angle of the sun with reference to the earth reduces the watts delivered by solar panel.

In this context solar tracking system is the best alternative to increase the efficiency of the photovoltaic panel. Solar trackers move the payload towards the sun throughout the day. In this paper different types of tracking systems are reviewed and their pros and cons are discussed in detail. The results presented in this review confirm that the azimuth and altitude dual axis tracking system is more efficient compared to other tracking systems. However in cost and flexibility point of view single axis tracking system is more feasible than dual axis tracking system.

The main goal of increasing the efficiency is to get the maximum power from the solar panel. The project is to design and implementation simple and cheap price solar tracker system with two axes (azimuth angle as well as altitude angle) using Light Dependent Resistor (LDR) with real dimensions the project composed of solar panel, two-motor satellite dish and ball-joint, LDR sensor module and an electronic circuit. This project is compared with fixed solar panel and the results showed that solar tracker more output power than fixed solar panel. The project is divided into two parts; hardware and electronic. Hardware part generally composed of solar panel, two-DC motors with gearbox and LDR sensor module. Second part is electronic circuit. In this work sensing of the sun position carried out in two stages, first stage or direct sensing performed via set of LDR sensors as output tuning to trims the azimuth and altitude angles. The results indicated that the automatic solar tracking system is more reliable.

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CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE

6.1 Conclusion

The project "SOLAR TRACKING SYSTEM" has been successfully designed and tested. Integrating features of all the hardware components used have developed it. Presence of every module has been reasoned out and placed carefully thus contributing to the best working of the unit. Secondly, using highly advanced IC's and with the help of growing technology the project has been successfully implemented.

Advances in the algorithms of sun tracking systems have enabled the development of many solar thermal and photovoltaic systems for a diverse variety of applications in recent years. Compared to their traditional fixed-position counterparts, solar systems which track the changes in the sun's trajectory over the course of the day collect a far greater amount of solar energy, and therefore generate a significantly higher output power. This paper has presented a review of the major algorithms for sun tracking systems developed over the past 20 years. It has been shown that these sun tracking algorithms can be broadly classified as either closed-loop or open-loop types, depending on their mode of control. The control / computational principles of each method have been reviewed and their performance and relative advantages / disadvantages systematically discussed. Overall, the results presented in this review confirm the applicability of sun tracking system for a diverse range of high performance solar-based applications.

6.2 Future Scope

1. By using controller microcontroller we can implement the intelligent system in future.
2. In Future the conventional energy is not sufficient for use. So there is need of use of non conventional energy sources.
3. Reducing the cost of mechanical structure.
4. Adjusting the gear ratio to decrease energy loss.
5. Improving the load carrying capacity.

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MEMS BASED WHEELCHAIR

A mini project report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of

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in

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ABSTRACT

The main aim of this project is to control the devices and to ask the basic needs like water, food or medicine by using MEMS (Micro Electro-Mechanical Systems) technology. MEMS is a Micro Electro Mechanical Sensor which is a highly sensitive sensor and capable of detecting the tilt. This sensor finds the tilt is to the right side then the device will be on for the first time then next time it will be off. In the same way, if the tilt is to the left side then another device is going to be controlled. The tilt is in upwards or downward direction the related need will be announced. This device is very helpful for paralysis and physically challenged persons.

This device is portable and this system operation is entirely driven by wireless technology. User can wear it to his head like a band and can operate it by tilting the MEMS sensor.

The MEMS based sensor detects the tilt and provides the information to the microcontroller. And the controller judges whether the instruction is right movement or left movement instruction and controls the operation respectively.

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CHAPTER-7

CONCLUSION

This project is implemented using various components, the project is just a proto type if we make this project as commercial project, then definitely useful to all the disabled people, who are unable to move and unable to drive normal wheel chair their own. With their hand movements they can move wheel chair right, left, front, and back directions with 3-axis accelerometer (MEMS SENSOR) which is a highly sensitive sensor and capable of detecting the tilt. The future scope of the project can be extended using wireless technology, and intelligent hand gesture wheel chair.

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CHAPTER-8

FUTURE SCOPE

Voice monitoring helps the disabled person to determine the obstacle by acknowledging with alarm signals with slight modification in power section by monitoring the battery voltage levels to enhance the speed and estimate the delay for action to be taken. To enhance the speed of the wheelchair dc motors can be replaced by servomotors.

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MONITORING AND CONTROLLING AGRICULTURE FIELD ENVIRONMENT

A mini project submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements

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ABSTRACT

The main aim of this project is to monitor and control the parameters of the agricultural field. The purpose of the project is to provide the details of soil fertility, temperature, humidity and to control these parameters.

Appropriate environmental conditions are necessary for optimum plant growth, improved Crop yields, and efficient use of water and other resources. Automating the data acquisition process of the soil conditions and various climatic parameters that govern plant growth allows information to be collected at high frequency with less labour requirements. The existing systems employ PC for keeping the user continuously informed the conditions inside the greenhouse, but are unaffordable, bulky, difficult to maintain and less accepted by the technologically unskilled workers.

The objective of this project is to provide a combination of manual supervision and partial automation and is similar to manual set-up in most respects but it reduces the labor involved in terms of Irrigation design is simple, easy to install, microcontroller-based circuit to monitor and record the values of temperature, soil moisture (Transistor circuit) and light of the natural environment that are continuously modified and controlled in order optimize them to achieve maximum plant growth and yield.

It communicates with the various sensor modules in real-time in order to control the greenhouse by actuating a cooler (fan), water pump (petro-card system), Buzzer and artificial lights (bulbs) respectively according to the necessary condition of the crops. An integrated Liquid crystal display (LCD) is also used for real time display of data acquired from the various sensors and the status of the various devices. Also, the use of easily available components reduces the manufacturing and maintenance costs. The design is quite flexible as the software can be changed any time. It can thus be made to the specific requirements of the user. This makes the proposed system to be an economical, portable and a low maintenance solution for greenhouse applications, especially in rural areas and for small scale agriculturists.

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CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSION&FUTURE SCOPE

6.1 CONCLUSION

The project "AGRICULTURE MONITORING & CONTROLLING" has been successfully designed and tested.

It has been developed by integrating features of all the hardware components used. Presence of every module has been reasoned out and placed carefully thus contributing to the best working of the unit.

Secondly, using highly advanced IC's and with the help of growing technology the project has been successfully implemented.

6.2 FUTURE SCOPE

This study is a review on controlling an electronic device apply for temperature and soil moisture process using Android based Smart phone application in order to address the issues of flexibility and functionality. Beside, this study in future will also develop a low cost and flexible for agriculture control due to not to incorporate with an expensive components such as high end personal computers. On peak of that, now anyone, from anytime and anywhere can have connectivity for anything and it is expected that these connections will extend and create an entirely advanced dynamic network of the internet of things.

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EMBEDDED SECURITY SYSTEM USING ULTRASONIC SENSOR

A mini project report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of

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in

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ABSTRACT

Now a day's every system is automated in order to face new challenges in the present day situation. Automated systems have less manual operations, so that the flexibility, reliabilities are high and accurate. Hence every field prefers automated control systems. Especially in the field of electronics automated systems are doing better performance.

Now a days theft cases are increasing rapidly. To prevent these, security for homes is mandatory. Even we have security systems like CC cameras but everyone cannot afford. For such cases we have done this project for security and automatic door opening system and everyone can buy it.

We might have seen automatic door opening systems at banks, shopping malls etc... where as soon as a person approach the door (at about 2 or 3feet) ,the door open by sliding in reverse direction. This type of system is very useful as you do not standby the door and open it whenever a guest comes.

The purpose of this mini project is to design an Automated door opening system with intruder alert using ultrasonic sensors. So, in this case ultrasonic sensors used as a distance measurement sensor. Using this distance value, we will turn buzzer ON or OFF and also automatically opens and closes the door by detecting a person or object based up on the user selected mode.

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CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE

6.1 CONCLUSION

- We have gained practical knowledge of electronic equipment, communications and designing
- This low cost system design is used to improve standard living in home. As this system can be used in order to provide security to the user.
- Meet the need to automatic life to give a advantage of the technology advancement.

6.2 FUTURE SCOPE

- By using controller microcontroller we can implement the intelligent system in future.
- In future it can be used as an advanced tracking system along with high intensity camera to track a real target.
- The advantage of this unit is that to run the system we can use video camera and other sensors to see the live moving target from anywhere in the world.
- Further developments could relax these restrictions by allowing range detection from the video image and implementing tracking and prediction of a moving target, but these features proved impossible to include within our timeframe. Target acquisition occurs via processing of an image stream from a single webcam, making use of foreground segmentation and detection, together with a calibrated pinhole model to convert from pixel distances into real-world Cartesian coordinates.
- This uses a camera mounted on the barrel to read a calibrated fan pattern printed behind the launcher base, providing pose feedback by detecting and recording movement from a origin. We also show results for ballistic light tests conducted on the foam missiles, allow the calculation of the desired launcher pose given a target location.

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MICRO CONTROL BASED WATER LEVEL INDICATOR

A mini project report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of

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ABSTRACT

This project deals with "Development of an embedded system for automatic water Tank control" using micro controller AT89S52and quadrupled op-amp (LM324) acts as sensor. The project deals with level control of water in water tank and as well as in boilers in thermal plant for the safety purpose the control of water level in water tank is accomplished by controlling in put flow from water motor With help of microcontroller. As it has three levels max, medium, low, as the microcontroller automatically off the motor when the tank is full or reaches the MAX level. Turn on the water motor when the liquid level or water level in the water tank goes to low level. As the sensing circuit is constructed with help of OPAMP LM324 which acts as the comparator for comparing water at different levels and sends the signal to microcontroller thus microcontroller performs appropriate action For indication led's are also there to represent at three different levels this technique is easiest as well as very much cost effective

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CHAPTER 6
CONCLUSION & FUTURE SCOPE

6.1 CONCLUSION

The project "MICRO CONTROLLER BASED LEVEL INDICATOR" has been successfully designed and tested. Integrating features of all the hardware components used have developed it. Presence of every module has been reasoned out and placed carefully thus contributing to the best working of the unit. Secondly, using highly advanced IC's and with the help of growing technology the project has been successfully implemented.

6.2 FUTURE SCOPE

This is an effective system for knowing the level of water in the tank. This project can also be successfully implemented in minor and major projects forknowing the level of water. Instead of employing electric probes for knowing the level of water we can also use the signaling method. The level of water is known by the time taken by the signal to come back.

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ULTRASONIC BASED REVERSE PARKING GUIDANCE SYSTEM

A mini project report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of

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ABSTRACT

With the development of automobile industry, the number of private cars is greatly increasing. Correspondingly, the number of rookie drivers is increasing as well. For the rookie drivers, how to backing is always a troublesome operation. Many of them complained that their valuable cars are easily got damaged by obstacles that are hardly seen through their rearview mirror. So in this project, a new type system has been designed: smart system of ultrasonic car parking with different display mode, audio mode and smart mode.

The ultrasonic sensor used in security technology such as car collision avoidance and distance measurement, is the best device can be used in detecting obstruction behind the car when backing up. In this paper, we analyze the interference of ultrasonic signal when transmitting and receiving, and then resolve it by software. There is a blind area and distance limitation in ultrasonic distance measurement. The result of project shows that the system's efficiency is not 100% successfully because of error of the ultrasonic sensor sensitivity itself. The system cannot display the exact distance between car and the obstacle although the entire output modes are successfully functioning.

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CHAPTER 6
CONCLUSION AND FUTURESCOPE

6.1 Conclusion

The project "**ULTRASONIC BASED REVERSE CAR PARKING GUIDANCE SYSTEM**" has been successfully designed and tested.

It has been developed by integrating features of all the hardware components used. Presence of every module has been reasoned out and placed carefully thus contributing to the best working of the unit.

6.2 Futurescope

1.Using it in robots.

2.Making it available for all types of vehicle.

3.Using several sensors to get proper reading around the whole car not in just reverse direction.

4.Automatic Car Parking

5.Effective implementation on Intelligent Parking Assist System (IPAS), also known as the Advanced Parking Guidance System (APGS).

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TRAFFIC PREDICTION FOR INTELLIGENT TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM USING MACHINE LEARNING

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ABSTRACT

This paper aims to develop a tool for predicting accurate and timely traffic flow Information. Traffic Environment involves everything that can affect the traffic flowing on the road, whether it's traffic signals, accidents, rallies, even repairing of roads that can cause a jam. If we have prior information which is very near approximate about all the above and many more daily life situations which can affect traffic then, a driver or rider can make an informed decision. Also, it helps in the future of autonomous vehicles. In the current decades, traffic data have been generating exponentially, and we have moved towards the big data concepts for transportation. Available prediction methods for traffic flow use some traffic prediction models and are still unsatisfactory to handle real-world applications. This fact inspired us to work on the traffic flow forecast problem build on the traffic data and models.It is cumbersome to forecast the traffic flow accurately because the data available for the transportation system is insanely huge. In this work, we planned to use machine learning, genetic, soft computing, and deep learning algorithms to analyse the big-data for the transportation system with much-reduced complexity. Also, Image Processing algorithms are involved in traffic sign recognition, which eventually helps for the right training of autonomous vehicles.

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8. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

Although deep learning and genetic algorithm is an important problem in data analysis, it has not been dealt with extensively by the ML community. The proposed algorithm gives higher accuracy than the existing algorithms also, It improves the complexity issues throughout the dataset. Also we have planned to integrate the web server and the application. Also the things algorithms will be further improved to much more higher accuracy factors that have a tangible effect on the performance of the studied deep learning algorithms in the field of the SFP.

FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

For future work, it would be worthwhile to investigate the relationship between the dataset and its fault ratio with the appropriate algorithm and its parameters. After determining the potential relationship, it is necessary to develop a tool that uses deep learning algorithms for SFP and, possibly, for other_else.

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HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND DIRECTION USING MACHINE LEARNING APPROACH

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This is certify to that the major project report entitled **HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND DIRECTION USING MACHINE LEARNING APPROACH** submitted by the following students in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the Degree of Bachelor of Technology in CSE, and is a bonafide record of the work performed by

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ABSTRACT

Abstract:

Internet surfing has become a vital part of our daily life. So to catch the attention of the users' different browser vendors compete to set up the new functionality and advanced features that become the source of attacks for the intruder and the websites are put at hazard. However, the existing approaches are not adequate to protect the surfers which require an expeditious and precise model that can be able to distinguish between the begnign or malicious webpages. In this research article, we design a new classification system to analyze and detect the malicious web pages using machine learning classifiers such as, random forest, support vector machine. naïve Bayes, logistic regression and Some special URL (Uniform Resource Locator) based on extricated features the classifiers are trained to predict the malicious web pages. The experimental results have shown that the performance of the random forest classifier achieves better accuracy of 95% in comparison to other machine learning classifiers.

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CONCLUSION

Malicious web page identification is an emerging topic in cybersecurity. Though several research studies have been performed relating to the issues of malicious web page detection these are very costly as they consume more time and resources. In this research article, we employed a new web site classification system based on URL features to predict the web pages as malicious or benign using machine learning algorithms. The machine learning classifiers Random Forest(RF) achieves a higher accuracy of 95%. The experimental results have shown that our method can perform effectively for detecting the malicious web page. In future work, it has been planned to expand the feature sets and analysis using various souces of data to enhance the classifier performance.

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IDENTIFICATION OF PLANTS LEAF DISEASES USING MACHINE LEARNING ALGORITHM

A major project report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirementsfor the award of the degree of

BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY

in

COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

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ABSTRACT

Today, smartphones with high-quality built-in camerasare very common. People prefer to take pictures fromdocuments with smartphones instead of scanning them witha scanner. Due to the limitation of scanners input size, it isdifficult to scan everything with them. Resolution and quality ofsmartphone cameras are not enough to take a picture from largedocuments like posters. In this paper, we proposed a pipeline tomake a high-resolution image of a document from its capturedvideo.We suppose that during the record of the video, the camerawas moved slowly all over the surface of the document from aclose distance. In the proposed method we find the location ofeach frame in the document and we use a sharpness criterion toselect the highest possible quality for each region of the documentamong all available frames. We evaluated our method on theSmartDoc Video dataset and reported the promising results

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CONCLUSION

The proposed method of approaching is a precious approach, which can be give better performance. K mean algorithm didn't work well in global cluster and it does not work well with cluster of different data size and different data density. So that after clustering if we give the clusters in the multiple SVM class then it is give better classification. In the performance analysis this hybrid algorithm is better than individual algorithms performance. In this method it is found that big amount of dataset can be easily trained and tested to predict the different diseases. Now in daily life, this kind of approached is very useful. In the agriculture medical fields it will very helpful because using this proposed system very minimal amount of pesticides can be used to the plants.

FUTUREWORK:

Future work can be developing the algorithm better segmented techniques. So there is a scope of improvement in the techniques.

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DETECTION OF CYBER ATTACKS IN NETWORK USING MACHINE LEARNING

A major project report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirementsfor the award of the degree of

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in

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ABSTRACT

Cybersecurity continues to be a serious issue for any sector in the cyberspace as the number of security breaches is increasing from time to time. It is known that thousands of zero-day attacks are continuously emerging because of the addition of various protocols mainly from Internet of Things (IoT). Most of these attacks are small variants of previously known cyber-attacks. This indicates that even advanced mechanisms such as traditional machine learning systems face difficulty of detecting these small mutants of attacks over time. On the other hand, the success of deep learning (DL) in various big data fields has drawn several interests in cybersecurity fields. The application of DL has been practical because of the improvement in CPU and neural network algorithms aspects.

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CONCLUSION

The industrial IoT based network is rapidly growing in the coming future. The detection of software piracy and malware threats are the main challenges in the field of cybersecurity using IoT-based big data. We proposed a combined deep learning-based approach for the identification of pirated and malware files. First, the TensorFlow neural network is proposed to detect the pirated features of original software using software plagiarism. We collected 100 programmers' source codes files from GCJ to investigate the proposed approach. The source code is preprocessed to clean from noise and to capture further the high-quality features which include useful tokens.

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AN AUTOMATIC GARBAGE CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM BASED ON DEEP LEARNING

A major project report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirementsfor the award of the degree of

BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY

in

COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

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ABSTRACT

An Automatic Garbage classification System has always been an important issue in environmental protection, resource recycling and social livelihood. In order to improve the efficiency of front-end garbage collection, an automatic garbage classification system is proposed based on deep learning. Firstly, the overall system of the garbage bin is designed, including the hardware structure and the mobile app. Secondly, the proposed garbage classification algorithm is based on ResNet-34 algorithm, and its network structure is further optimized by three aspects, including the multi feature fusion of input images, the feature reuse of the residual unit, and the design of a new activation function. Finally, the superiority of the proposed classification algorithm is verified with the constructed garbage data. The classification accuracy of the proposed algorithm is enhanced by 1.01%. The experimental results show that the classification accuracy is as high as 99%, the classification cycle of the system is as quick as 0.95 s.

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A MACHINE LEARNING BASED LIGHTWEIGHT INTRUSION DETECTION SYSTEM FOR THE INTERNET OF THINGS

A major project report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirementsfor the award of the degree of

BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

The Internet of Things (IoT) is vulnerable to various attacks, due to the presence of tiny computing devices. To enhance the security of the IoT, this paper builds a lightweight intrusion detection system (IDS) based on two machine learning techniques, namely, feature selection and feature classification. The feature selection was realized by the filter-based method, thanks to its relatively low computing cost. The feature classification algorithm for our system was identified through comparison between logistic regression (LR), naive Bayes (NB), decision tree (DT), random forest (RF), k-nearest neighbor (KNN), support vector machine (SVM) and multilayer perceptron (MLP). Finally, the DT algorithm was selected for our system, owing to its outstanding performance on several datasets. The research results provide a guide on choosing the optimal feature selection method for machine learning.

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8. CONCLUSION

Internet of Things is increasingly used and many related applications appeared. However, the IoT is faced with a security problem that needs to be solved, while considering the constraints and challenges related to the IoT context. In this paper, we have proposed a lightweight intrusion detection model based on machine learning techniques. This model can detect new attacks and provide double protection to the IoT nodes against internal and external attacks. In order to find the best classifier model, we evaluated several machine learning classifier models using three lightweight feature selection algorithms and tried to optimize the parameters of each algorithm to get an efficient classifier model with high accuracy and precision, as well as low false negative. In the experiments, we used KDD99, NSL-KDD and UNSW-NB15 dataset to learn and evaluate our model. According to the results of our study, it is observed that DT and KNN performed better than the other algorithms; however, the KNN takes much time to classify compared to the DT algorithm. Furthermore, with the three correlation methods used to reduce datasets dimension such as PCC, SCC and KTC, the classifiers produce good performance when the threshold of the correlation coefficient is greater than 0.9; below this threshold, performances are poor and sometimes unacceptable. In the case of the datasets that relate to the extent of our study area, it is found that the performance obtained on the NSL-KDD dataset is better compared to the KDD99 and UNSW-NB15 datasets..

FUTURE SCOPE

In Future Work we will study other feature selection methods combined with more machine learning algorithms applied to real-time data from IoT devices.

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ANALYSIS AND PREDICTION OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS USING MACHINE LEARNING

A major project report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirementsfor the award of the degree of

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ABSTRACT

With the different businesses in today's environment, there is a huge development in the measure of information being created from various sources. With this tremendous measure of information being generated day by day, there is a requirement for the information to be investigated and be managed methodically. There has been an increase in the number of accidents ever since the evolution of such industries. Even with the diverse industrial safety and accident prevention systems available, they haven't been efficient in managing a wide range of parameters and be able to effectively predict them by handling a large amount of data. Moreover, with the existing systems, the cost of planning and storing the data is soaring. In this research, a conceptual system is made that utilizes low cost storage and process data in less time. It additionally utilizes Machine Learning, NLP and Random Forest calculation so as to comprehend and foresee mishaps in Industrial condition. The industrial data is procured from one of the largest industries in Brazil and the world which records the industrial accidents that took place in every nation. The information is investigated and prepared with Machine Learning algorithm so as to comprehend the reasons for such incidents and how the expectation of future accidents can be done. Subsequently, the framework can think about an assortment of parameters and decide future happenings with exactness.

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7. CONCLUSION

The system that was proposed was in an aim to analyze and create predictions of Industrial accidents from a publicly provided dataset. Using the dataset, the system was able to read the data, clean the data, produce various analyses and statistics along with making predictions based on the model it was trained with. With the use of Random Forest Classifier, it can be depicted that it is comparatively a better algorithm than by using single trees. The system can be used for any industry and this can also be mean to help industries in getting to know better about the fatalities that occur. Also, the system aids in understanding the data and result out a prediction so as to ensure in keeping the employees safer from any further happenings. 1. Lack of valuable data: A machine learning algorithm often requires tens ohfoutsands aotfad [35] to be trained in order to get an effective model. The acquisition of these basic data often requires manual operations and the speed cannot be guaranteed.

FUTURE SCOPE

In future enhancement we will add some more algorithms to predict efficiently.

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WEAPON DETECTION USING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND DEEP LEARNING FOR SECURITY APPLICATIONS

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ABSTRACT

Security is always a main concern in every domain, due to a rise in crime rate in a crowded event or suspicious lonely areas. Abnormal detection and monitoring have major applications of computer vision to tackle various problems. Due to growing demand in the protection of safety, security and personal properties, needs and deployment of video surveillance systems can recognize and interpret the scene and anomaly events play a vital role in intelligence monitoring. This paper implements automatic gun (or) weapon detection using a convolution neural network (CNN) based SSD and Faster RCNN algorithms. Proposed implementation uses two types of datasets. One dataset, which had pre-labelled images and the other one is a set of images, which were labelled manually. Results are tabulated, both algorithms achieve good accuracy, but their application in real situations can be based on the trade-off between speed and accuracy.

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CONCLUSION

In this research paper, Comparative analysis have been madefor the two versions of the state of the art object detectionalgorithm known as YOLOV4 and YOLOV3. We have donea fact-finding comparative analysis for a weapons detectiontask. We take the beginning from the outline of both theversions, take a look at the architecture and improvementsof the preceding versions. From that point onward, we madea comparative analysis with the assistance of an independentself-made weapons dataset. Dataset was divided into the trainingset and testing set, both the versions trained on that datasetand furthermore measure the performance on a given dataset.The performance is estimated on the basis of given parameterse.g Precision, Recall, F1 Score, Quality, mAP, and so on. Wehave demonstrated that YOLOV4 performance is obviouslysuperior to YOLOV3 and highlight the things behind theimprovement. This comparison gives the researchers a superarrangement to see things profoundly and give the informationthat how the little changes give better outcomes. For futurework we will build the measure to increase the images in ourdataset and furthermore increment the measure of classes toextend the detection of weapons.

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FACIAL EMOTION RECOGNITION OF STUDENTS USING CONVOLUTIONAL NEURAL NETWORK

A major project report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirementsfor the award of the degree of

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ABSTRACT

Facial expression recognition has been an active research area in the past 10 years, with growing application areas including avatar animation, neuromarketing and sociable robots. The recognition of facial expressions is not an easy problem for machine learning methods, since people can vary significantly in the way they show their expressions. Even images of the same person in the same facial expression can vary in brightness, background and pose, and these variations are emphasized if considering different subjects (because of variations in shape, ethnicity among others). Although facial expression recognition is very studied in the literature, few works perform fair evaluation avoiding mixing subjects while training and testing the proposed algorithms. Hence, facial expression recognition is still a challenging problem in computer vision. In this work, we propose a simple solution for facial expression recognition that uses a combination of Convolutional Neural Network and specific image pre-processing steps. Convolutional Neural Networks achieve better accuracy with big data. However, there are no publicly available datasets with sufficient data for facial expression recognition with deep architectures. Therefore, to tackle the problem, we apply some pre-processing techniques to extract only expression specific features from a face image and explore the presentation order of the samples during training. The experiments employed to evaluate our technique were carried out using three largely used public databases (CK+, JAFFE and BU-3DFE). A study of the impact of each image pre-processing operation in the accuracy rate is presented.

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CONCLUSION

Expression prediction is performed by two ways: 1) learning linear support vector machine classifiers using the 32-dimensional fused deep features, or 2) directly performing softmax prediction using the six-dimensional expression probability vectors. Different from existing 3D FER methods, DF-CNN combines feature learning and fusion learning into a single end-to-end training framework. To demonstrate the effectiveness of DF-CNN, we conducted comprehensive experiments to compare the performance of DFCNN with handcrafted features, pre-trained deep features, finetuned deep features, and state-of-the-art methods on three 3D face datasets (i.e., BU-3DFE Subset I, BU-3DFE Subset II, and Bosphorus Subset). In all cases, DF-CNN consistently achieved the best results. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first work of introducing deep CNN to 3D FER and deep learning-based featurelevel fusion for multimodal 2D+3D FER.

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SPAM DETECTION FOR YOUTUBE COMMENTS

A major project report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirementsfor the award of the degree of

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ABSTRACT

In the recently advanced society, online social media sites like YouTube, Twitter, Facebook, LinkedIn, etc are very popular. People turn to social media for interacting with other people, gaining knowledge, sharing ideas, for entertainment and staying informed about the events happening in the rest of the world. Among these sites, YouTube has emerged as the most popular website for sharing and viewing video content. However, such success has also attracted malicious users, which aim to self-promote their videos or disseminate viruses and malware. These spam videos may be unrelated to their title or may contain pornographic content. Therefore, it is very important to find a way to detect these videos and report them. In this work, we have evaluated several top-performance classification techniques for such purpose. The statistical analysis of results indicates that the Multilayer Perceptron and Support

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Conclusion

The goal of this research was to find capable methods and settings that could be used to help the detection of spam comments on YouTube. with the Deep neural network-based implementations such as convolutional recurrent neural networks, may obtain better accuracy results for detecting unwanted Youtube Comments.

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MUSIC AND MOVIE RECOMMENDATION SYSTEMS

A major project report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirementsfor the award of the degree of

BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY

in

COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

by

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ABSTRACT

Like in many other research areas, deep learning (DL) is increasingly adopted in music recommendation systems (MRS). With the advent of the World Wide Web, it has captured and accumulated 'Word-of-Mouth (WoM)' such as reviews, comments, user ratings, and etc., about cultural contents including movies. We paid attention to WoM's role as cultural metadata. 'Recommendation systems' are services which recommend users new items such as news articles, books, music, and movies they would like. We developed a simple and low-cost movie recommendation system harnessing vast cultural metadata, about movies, existing on the Web. Then we evaluated the system, and analyzed its strength. The discussion is structured according to the dimensions of neural network type, input data, recommendation approach (content-based filtering, collaborative filtering, or both), and task (standard or sequential music recommendation). In addition, we discuss major challenges faced in MRS, in particular in the context of the current research on deeplearning.

6. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

This recommendation system recommends different movies and music to users. Since this system is based on a collaborative approach, it will give progressively explicit outcomes contrasted with different systems that are based on the content-based approach. Content-based recommendation systems are constrained to people, these systems don't prescribe things out of the box. These systems work on individual users' ratings, hence limiting your choice to explore more. While our system which is based on a collaborative approach computes the connection between different clients and relying upon their ratings, prescribes movies and music to others who have similar tastes, subsequently allowing users to explore more.

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RISK ANALYSIS ON GENETIC DISEASE USING ML

A major project report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirementsfor the award of the degree of

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ABSTRACT

These cancer genetic counseling recommendations describe the medical, psychosocial and ethical implications of identifying at-risk individuals for hereditary breast and ovarian cancer (HBOC) through cancer risk assessment, with or without genetic susceptibility testing. They were developed by members of the Practice Issues Subcommittee of the National Society of Genetic Counselors' Familial Cancer Risk Counseling Special Interest Group. The information contained in this document is derived from extensive review of the current literature on cancer genetic risk assessment as well as the professional expertise of genetic counselors with significant experience in education and counseling regarding hereditary breast and ovarian cancer. Critical components of the process include the ascertainment of medical and family histories, determination and communication of cancer risk, assessment of risk perception, education regarding the genetics of HBOC, discussion of molecular testing for HBOC if appropriate (including benefits, risks and limitations) and any necessary follow-up. These recommendations do not dictate an exclusive course of management or guarantee a specific outcome. Moreover, they do not replace the professional judgment of a health care provider based on the clinical situation of a client.

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CONCLUSION

The approach looks promising because prediction of pathogenicity of bacterial pathogens prior to phenotypic data will be an important prerequisite to more informed decision making and improved reaction time. Such models will enable the set up of real-time online analysis of whole genome sequence data from L. monocytogenes, which could estimate risk/health burden at the whole-population or strain level. Such models/tools could both improve food safety and reduce the number of unnecessary withdrawals of food contaminated with non/low-pathogenic strains. Additionally, early detection of the evolution of new pathogenic strains, which lead to new threats, will support timely outbreak detection and decision making. For instance, this study indicates that the InlF gene is truncated among a specific subpopulation of L. monocytogenes that could explain reduced illness frequency of those strains. The role of the truncated InlF protein in attenuating the ability of L. monocytogenes to adhere to host cells resulting in decreased virulence needs to be further investigated.

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STOCK MARKET PREDICTION USING KNN

A major project report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of

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ABSTRACT

In financial applications, stock-market trend prediction has long been a popular subject. In this research, we develop a new predictive model to improve the accuracy by enhancing the denoising process which includes a training set selection based on four K-nearest neighbour (KNN) classifiers to generate a more representative training set and a denoising autoencoder-based deep architecture as kernel predictor. Considering the good agreement between closing price trends and daily extreme price movements, we forecast extreme price movements as an indirect channel for realising accurate price-trend prediction. The experimental results demonstrate the effectiveness of the proposed method in terms of its accuracy compared with traditional machine-learning models in four principal Chinese stock indexes and nine leading individual stocks from nine different major industry sectors.

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CONCLUSION

In this paper, a prediction process for five listed companies on the Jordanian Stock Market was carried out, and is considered to be the first of its type implemented in Jordan as a case study using real data and market circumstances. Consequently, a robust model was constructed for the purpose set out. The data was extracted from five major listed companies on the Jordanian stock exchange, the sample data was used to be our training data set (about 200 records for each company) upon the criteria previously mentioned to apply our model. We adopted an efficient prediction algorithm tool of kNN with k=5 to perform such tests on the training data sets we had. According to the results, kNN algorithm was stable and robust with small error ratio, so the results were rational and reasonable. In addition, depending on the actual stock prices data; the prediction results were close to actual prices. Having such rational results for predictions in specific, and for using data mining techniques in real life; this presents a good indication that the use of data mining techniques could help decision makers at various levels when using kNN for data analysis.

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DISEASE PREDICTION USING MACHINE LEARNING

A major project report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirementsfor the award of the degree of

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in

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ABSTRACT

In recent times, Heart Disease prediction is one of the most complicated tasks in medical field. In the modern era, approximately one person dies per minute due to heart disease. Data science plays a crucial role in processing huge amount of data in the field of healthcare. As heart disease prediction is a complex task, there is a need to automate the prediction process to avoid risks associated with it and alert the patient well in advance. This paper makes use of heart disease dataset available in UCI machine learning repository. The proposed work predicts the chances of Heart Disease and classifies patient's risk level by implementing different data mining techniques such as Naive Bayes, Decision Tree, Logistic Regression and Random Forest. Thus, this paper presents a comparative study by analysing the performance of different machine learning algorithms. The trial results verify that Random Forest algorithm has achieved the highest accuracy of 90.16% compared to other ML algorithms implemented.

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CONCLUSION

With the increasing number of deaths due to heart diseases, it has become mandatory to develop a system to predict heart diseases effectively and accurately. The motivation for the study was to find the most efficient ML algorithm for detection of heart diseases. This study compares the accuracy score of Decision Tree, Logistic Regression, Random Forest and Naive Bayes algorithms for predicting heart disease using UCI machine learning repository dataset. The result of this study indicates that the Random Forest algorithm is the most efficient algorithm with accuracy score of 90.16% for prediction of heart disease. In future the work can be enhanced by developing a web application based on the Random Forest algorithm as well as using a larger dataset as compared to the one used in this analysis which will help to provide better results and help health professionals in predicting the heart disease effectively and efficiently.

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OBJECT TRACKING FROM VIDEO

A major project report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirementsfor the award of the degree of

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ABSTRACT

Detecting and tracking objects are among the most prevalent and challenging tasks that a surveillance system has to accomplish in order to determine meaningful events and suspicious activities, and automatically annotate and retrieve video content.

Under the business intelligence notion, an object can be a face, a head, a human, a queue of people, a crowd as well as a product on an assembly line. In this chapter we introduce the reader to main trends and provide taxonomy of popular methods to give an insight to underlying ideas as well as to show their limitations in the hopes of facilitating integration of object detection and tracking for more effective business oriented video analytics.

In this project using python and OPENCV module we are detecting objects from videos and webcam. This application consists of two modules such as 'Browse System Videos' and 'Start Webcam Video Tracking'.

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CHAPTER 7

CONCLUSION

An accurate and efficient object detection system has been developed which achieves comparable metrics with the existing state-of-the-art system. This project uses recent techniques in the field of computer vision and deep learning.

To make the system fully automatic and also to overcome the above limitations, in future, multi- view tracking can be implemented using multiple cameras. Multi view tracking has the obvious advantage over single view tracking because of wide coverage range with different viewing angles for the objects to be tracked.

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CREDIT CARD FRAUD DETECTION USING RANDOM FOREST &CART ALGORITHM

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ABSTRACT

The project is mainly focussed on credit card fraud detection in real world. A phenomenal growth in the number of credit card transactions, has recently led to a considerable rise in fraudulent activities. The purpose is to obtain goods without paying, or to obtain unauthorized funds from an account. Implementation of efficient fraud detection systems has become imperative for all credit card issuing banks to minimize their losses. One of the most crucial challenges in making the business is that neither the card nor the cardholder needsto be present when the purchase is being made. This makes it impossible for the merchant to verify whether the customer making a purchase is the authentic cardholder or not. With the proposed scheme, using random forest algorithm the accuracy of detecting the fraud can be improved can be improved. Classification process of random forest algorithm to analyse data set and user current dataset. Finally optimize the accuracy of the result data. The performance of the techniques is evaluated based on accuracy, sensitivity, and specificity, and precision. Then processing of some of the attributes provided identifies the fraud detection and provides the graphical model visualization. The performance of the techniques is evaluated based on accuracy, sensitivity, and specificity, and precision.

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CONCLUSION

The Random forest algorithm will perform better with a larger number of training data, but speed during testing and application will suffer. Application of more pre-processing techniques would also help. The SVM algorithm still suffers from the imbalanced dataset problem and requires more preprocessing to give better results at the results shown by SVM is great but it could have been better if more preprocessing have been done on the data.

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CARTOONING OF AN IMAGE/VIDEO

A major project report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirementsfor the award of the degree of

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ABSTRACT

To cartoonize images and different objects blend them accordingly as we require.Our aim is to create an cartoon whoich doesn't look like fifler applied on an image but, is actually a cartoonic view of an input image.In order to get the basic cartoon effect, we just need the bilateral fifler and some edge detection mechanism.We can access this cartoon images throught an application where you can also save them and make changes

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CHAPTER -7

CONCLUSION & FUTURE WORK

CONCLUSION

This application is used to create personalised cartoons for an input image and blend them with other images as we require. We can also save the images and use them again later. Using the bilateral filter and edge detection we can create the

Future Work

cartoonized image with following characteristics: Really clear edges and Homogeneous colours. Starting from an original image taken with a camera we're going to give it a cartoon effect keeping in mind these characteristics.

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A MACHINE LEARNING MODEL FOR AVERAGE FUEL CONSUMPTION IN HEAVY VEHICLES

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ABSTRACT

This paper advocates a data summarization approach based on distance rather than the traditional time period when developing individualized machine learning models for fuel consumption. This approach is used in conjunction with seven predictors derived from vehicle speed and road grade to produce a highly predictive neural network model for average fuel consumption in heavy vehicles. The proposed model can easily be developed and deployed for each individual vehicle in a fleet in order to optimize fuel consumption over the entire fleet. The predictors of the model are aggregated over fixed window sizes of distance traveled. Different window sizes are evaluated and the results show that a 1 km window is able to predict fuel consumption with a 0.91 coefficient of determination and mean absolute peak-to-peak percent error less than 4% for routes that include both city and highway duty cycle segments.

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CONCLUSION

This paper presented a machine learning model that can be conveniently developed for each heavy vehicle in a fleet. The model relies on seven predictors: number of stops, stop time, average moving speed, characteristic acceleration, aerodynamic speed squared, change in kinetic energy and change in potential energy. The last two predictors are introduced in this paper to help capture the average dynamic behavior of the vehicle. All of the predictors of the model are derived from vehicle speed and road grade. These variables are readily available from telematics devices that are becoming an integral part of connected vehicles. Moreover, the predictors can be easily computed on-board from these two variables. The model predictors are aggregated over a fixed distance traveled (i.e., window) instead of a fixed time interval. This mapping of the input space to the distance domain aligns with the domain of the target output, and produced a machine learning model for fuel consumption with an RMSE < 0.015 l/100km

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INFLUENCES IN SOCIAL NETWORKS

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This is certify to that the major project report entitled **INFLUENCES IN SOCIAL NETWORKS** submitted by the following students in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the Degree of Bachelor of Technology in CSE, and is a bonafide record of the work performed by

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ABSTRACT

Social networking platforms, such as weibo, WeChat, Twitter and Facebook etc. It have greatly changed people's daily life in the past. Compared with traditional media information dissemination, information dissemination based on social network has the characteristics of simplicity, speed and wide audience. Besides network technology, the influence of social network users is also a major factor. Under the influence, the behavior of a single user implicitly or explicitly affects the behavior of many other users, and may also affect the whole dynamic trend of social network. Therefore, social network influence analysis is one of the important contents of social network research. The this paper will expound the related concepts, mainly summarize the social network influence communication model and evaluation methods, and look into the future of social network influence analysis.

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CONCLUSION

Considering growing number of social networks,as well as number of Internet sites, growing academic network, locally, regionally and globally social networks influence is various and represent a solid basis for further research. Any future research need to include key points of internet – media role, society role, and influence in variety of ways. Doubts on sociability are still present, but not approved. Considering theory of social presence and variety of definitions of social presence, researchers have to question what we know and do not know about social presence.

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CLASSIFYING FAKE NEWS ARTICLES USING NATURAL LANGUAGE PROCESSING TO IDENTIFY IN-ARTICLE ATTRIBUTION AS A SUPERVISED LEARNING ESTIMATOR

A major project report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirementsfor the award of the degree of

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in

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ABSTRACT

Intentionally deceptive content presented under the guise of legitimate journalism is a worldwide information accuracy and integrity problem that affects opinion forming, decision making, and voting patterns. Most so-called 'fake news' is initially distributed over social media conduits like Facebook and Twitter and later finds its way onto mainstream media platforms such as traditional television and radio news. The fake news stories that are initially seeded over social media platforms share key linguistic characteristics such as making excessive use of unsubstantiated hyperbole and non-attributed quoted content. In this paper, the results of a fake news identification study that documents the performance of a fake news classifier are presented. The Textblob, Natural Language, and SciPy Toolkits were used to develop a novel fake news detector that uses quoted attribution in a Bayesian machine learning system as a key feature to estimate the likelihood that a news article is fake. The resultant process precision is 63.333% effective at assessing the likelihood that an article with quotes is fake. This process is called influence mining and this novel technique is presented as a method that can be used to enable fake news and even propaganda detection. In this paper, the research process, technical analysis, technical linguistics work, and classifier performance and results are presented. The paper concludes with a discussion of how the current system will evolve into an influence mining system.

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CONCLUSION

The passive-aggressive classifier performed the best here and gave an accuracy of 93.12%.We can print a confusion matrix to gain insight into the number of false and true negatives and positivesFake news detection techniques can be divided into those based on style and those based on content, or fact-checking. Too often it is assumed that bad style (bad spelling, bad punctuation, limited vocabulary, using terms of abuse, ungrammaticality, etc.) is a safe indicator of fake news.More than ever, this is a case where the machine's opinion must be backed up by clear and fully verifiable indications for the basis of its decision, in terms of the facts checked and the authority by which the truth of each fact was determined.Collecting the data once isn't going to cut it given how quickly information spreads in today's connected world and the number of articles being churned out.I hope you might find this helpful.

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ANALYSIS OF WOMEN SAFETY IN INDIAN CITIES USING MACHINE LEARNING ON TWEETS

A major project report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirementsfor the award of the degree of

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ABSTRACT

Nowadays women are experiencing lots of violence such as harassment in places in several cities. This starts from stalking which then leads to abusive harassment or also called abuse assault. In this paper we mainly focus on the role of social media which can be used to promote the safety of women in India, given the special reference to the participation of many social media websites or applications such as Twitter, Facebook and Instagram platforms. This paper also focuses on developing the responsibilities among the common people on the various parts of Indian cities so that the safety of women around them is ensured. Tweet on the Twitter application contains the text messages, audio data, video data, images, smiley expressions and hash-tags.

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CONCLUSION

Machine learning algorithm has been discussed throughout the project. For the twitter data that includes millions of tweet and messages every day, machine learning algorithm helps to organize and perform analysis. SPC algorithm, linear algebraic are some of the algorithms which are effective in analyzing the large data that provide categorization and convert into meaningful datasets. Hence we can perform machine learning algorithms to achieve sentimental analysis and bring more safety to women by spreading the awareness.

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USE OF ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORKS TO IDENTIFY FAKE PROFILES

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ABSTRACT

In this project using Artificial Neural Networks we are identifying whether given account details are from genuine or fake users. ANN algorithm will be trained with all previous users fake and genuine account data and then whenever we gave new test data then that ANN train model will be applied on new test data to identify whether given new account details are from genuine or fake users.

Online social networks such as Facebook or Twitter contains users details and some malicious users will hack social network database to steal or breach users information, To protect users data we are using ANN Algorithm.

To train ANN algorithm we are using below details from social networks

All fake users main intention is to send friend request to normal users to hack their machine or to steal their data and never they will have many number of posts or have many following friends and their account age also will have less number of years. By analysing this features Facebook will mark whether user profile is fake or genuine. This Facebook profile data we downloaded from Facebook website and using this data to train ANN model. Below are some values from profile dataset.

Account_Age, Gender, User_Age, Link_Desc, Status_Count, Friend_Count, Location, Location_IP, Status

Module Details:

Admin Module: Admin will login to application by using username as 'admin' and password as 'admin' and then perform below actions.

a) Generate ANN Train Model: Admin will upload profile dataset to ANN algorithm to build train model. This train model can be used to predict fake or genuine account by taking new account test data.

b) View ANN Train Dataset: Using this module admin can view all dataset used to train ANN model.

User Module: Any user can use this application and enter test data of new account and call ANN algorithm. ANN algorithm will take new test data and applied train model to predict whether given test data contains fake or genuine details.

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CHAPTER 7

CONCLUSION & FUTURE WORK

CONCLUSION

In this project, we use machine learning, namely an artificial neural network to determine what are the chances that a friend request is authentic are or not. Each equation at each neuron (node) is put through a Sigmoid function. We use a training data set by Facebook or other social networks. This would allow the presented deep learning algorithm to learn the patterns of bot behavior by backpropagation, minimizing the final cost function and adjusting each neuron's weight and bias. In this project, we outline the classes and libraries involved. We also discuss the sigmoid function and how are the weights determined and used. We also consider the parameters of the social network page which are the most important to our solution.

Future Work

Each input neuron would be a different, previously chosen feature of each profile converted into a numerical value (e.g., gender as a binary number, female 0 and male 1) and if needed, divided by an arbitrary number (e.g., age is always divided by 100) to minimize one feature having more influence on the result than the other. The neurons represent nodes. Each node would be responsible for exactly one decision-making process

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ABSTRACT

A MACHINE LEARNING MODEL FOR AVERAGE FUEL CONSUMPTION IN HEAVY VEHICLES

In this project, we have used vehicle traveled distance rather than the traditional period when developing individualized machine learning models for fuel consumption. This approach is used in conjunction with seven predictors derived from vehicle speed and road grade to produce a highly predictive neural network model for average fuel consumption in heavy vehicles. The proposed model can easily be developed and deployed for each vehicle in a fleet to optimize fuel consumption over the entire fleet. The predictors of the model are aggregated over fixed window sizes of distance traveled. Different window sizes are evaluated and the results show that a 1km window can predict fuel consumption with a 0.91 coefficient of determination and mean absolute peak-to-peak percent error less than 4% for routes that include both city and highway duty cycle segments.

PROPOSED SYSTEM:

As mentioned above Artificial Neural Networks (ANN) is often used to develop digital models for complex systems. The models proposed highlight some of the difficulties faced by machine learning models when the input and output have different domains. In this study, the input is aggregated in the time domain over 10 minutes intervals and the output is fuel consumption over the distance traveled during the same period. The complex system is represented by a transfer function $F(p) = o$, where $F(\cdot)$ represents the system, prefers to the input predictors and o is the response of the system or the output. Training is an iterative process and can be performed using multiple approaches including particle swarm optimization and back propagation. Other approaches will be considered in future work to evaluate their ability to improve the model's predictive accuracy. Each iteration in the training selects a pair of (input, output) features from Ftr at random and updates the weights in the network. This is done by calculating the error between the actual output value and the value predicted by the model.

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CHAPTER 7
CONCLUSION & FUTURE WORK

CONCLUSION

Machine learning model that can be conveniently developed for each heavy vehicle in a fleet. The model relies on seven predictors: number of stops, stop time, average moving speed, characteristic acceleration, aerodynamic speed squared, change in kinetic energy and change in potential energy. The last two predictors are introduced in this project to help capture the average dynamic behavior of the vehicle. All of the predictors of the model are derived from vehicle speed and road grade.

These variables are readily available from telematics devices that are becoming an integral part of connected vehicles. Moreover, the predictors can be easily computed on-board from these two variables.

FUTURE WORK

In this project author is describing concept to predict average fuel consumption in heavy vehicles using Machine Learning Algorithm such as ANN (Artificial Neural Networks). To predict fuel consumption author has extracted 7 predictor features from heavy vehicle dataset.

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FACE MASK DETECTION

A major project report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirementsfor the award of the degree of

BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY

in

COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

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ABSTRACT

The COVID-19 pandemic is causing a worldwide emergency in healthcare. This virus mainly spreads through droplets which emerge from a person infected with coronavirus and poses a risk to others. The risk of transmission is highest in public places. One of the best ways to stay safe from getting infected is wearing a face mask in open territories as indicated by the World Health Organization (WHO). In this project, we propose a method which employs TensorFlow and OpenCV to detect face masks on people. A bounding box drawn over the face of the person describes weather the person is wearing a mask or not. If a person's face is stored in the database, it detects the name of the person who is not wearing face mask and an email will be sent to that person warning them that they are not wearing a mask so that they can take precautions.

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CONCLUSION

Due to the urgency of controlling COVID-19, the application value and importance of real-time mask and social distancing detection are increasing. This work reviewed, firstly, many research works that seek to surround COVID-19 outbreak. Then, it clarified the basic concepts of deep CNN models. After that, this paper reproduced the training and testing of the most used deep pretrained-based CNN models (DenseNet, InceptionV3, MobileNet, MobileNetV2, ResNet-50, VGG-16, and VGG-19) on the face mask dataset. Finally and after evaluated the numerical results, best models are tested on an embedded vision system consisted of Raspberry Pi board and webcam where efficient real-time deep learning-based techniques are implemented with a social distancing task to automate the process of detecting masked faces and violated or maintained distance between peoples.

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SPAMMER DETECTION AND FAKE USER IDENTIFICATION ON SOCIAL NETWORK

A major project report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirementsfor the award of the degree of

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ABSTRACT

Social networking sites engage millions of users around the world. The users' interactions with these social sites, such as Twitter and Facebook have a tremendous impact and occasionally undesirable repercussions for daily life. The prominent social networking sites have turned into a target platform for the spammers to disperse a huge amount of irrelevant and deleterious information. Twitter, for example, has become one of the most extravagantly used platforms of all times and therefore allows an unreasonable amount of spam. Fake users send undesired tweets to users to promote services or websites that not only affect legitimate users but also disrupt resource consumption. Moreover, the possibility of expanding invalid information to users through fake identities has increased that results in the unrolling of harmful content. Recently, the detection of spammers and identification of fake users on Twitter has become a common area of research in contemporary online social Networks (OSNs). In this paper, we perform a review of techniques used for detecting spammers on Twitter. Moreover, a taxonomy of the Twitter spam detection approaches is presented that classifies the techniques based on their ability to detect: (i) fake content, (ii) spam based on URL, (iii) spam in trending topics, and (iv) fake users. The presented techniques are also compared based on various features, such as user features, content features, graph features, structure features, and time features. We are hopeful that the presented study will be a useful resource for researchers to find the highlights of recent developments in Twitter spam detection on a single platform.

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CONCLUSION

We conducted a review of approaches for detecting spammers on Twitter in this research. Furthermore, we proposed a taxonomy of Twitter spam detection strategies, dividing them into four categories: fake content identification, URLbased spam detection, spam identification in hot topics, and false user detection strategies. We also examined the offered strategies based on a variety of factors, including user characteristics, content characteristics, graph characteristics, structural characteristics, and temporal characteristics. Furthermore, the strategies were compared in terms of the aims they were designed to achieve and the datasets they employed. The given review is expected to aid academics by providing a comprehensive source of information on state-of-the-art Twitter spam detection systems.

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CRIME PREDICTION AND ANALYSIS USING MACHINE LEARNING

A major project report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirementsfor the award of the degree of

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ABSTRACT

Crime is one of the biggest and dominating problem in our society and its prevention is an important. task. Daily there are huge numbers of crimes committed frequently. This require keeping track of all the crimes and maintaining a database for same which may be used for future reference. The current problem faced are maintaining of proper dataset of crime and analyzing this data to help in predicting and solving crimes in future. The objective of this project is to analyze dataset which consist of numerous crimes and predicting the type of crime which may happen in future depending upon various conditions. In this project, we will be using the technique of machine learning and data science for crime prediction of Chicago crime data set. The crime data is extracted from the official portal of Chicago police. It consists of crime information like location description, type of crime, date, time, latitude, longitude. Before training of the model data preprocessing will be done following this feature selection and scaling will be done so that accuracy obtain will be high. The K-Nearest Neighbor (KNN) classification and various other algorithms will be tested for crime prediction and one with better accuracy will be used for training. Visualization of dataset will be done in terms of graphical representation of many cases for example at which time the criminal rates are high or at which month the criminal activities are high. The soul purpose of this project is to give a jest idea of how machine learning can be used by the law enforcement agencies to detect, predict and solve crimes at a much faster rate and thus reduces the crime rate. It not restricted to Chicago, this can be used in other states or countries depending upon the availability of the dataset

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CONCLUSION

With the help of machine learning technology, it has become easy to find out relation and patterns among various data's. The work in this project mainly revolves around predicting the type of crime which may happen if we know the location of where it has occurred. Using the concept of machine learning we have built a model using training data set that have undergone data cleaning and data transformation. The model predicts the type of crime with accuracy of 0.789. Data visualization helps in analysis of data set. The graphs include bar, pie, line and scatter graphs each having its own characteristics. We generated many graphs and found interesting statistics that helped in understanding Chicago crimes datasets that can help in capturing the factors that can help in keeping society safe.

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AN EFFICIENT KEYWORD SEARCH AND DATA SHARING SCHEMES IN CLOUD COMPUTING

A Project Report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements

for the award of the degree of

MASTER OF TECHNOLOGY

in

COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

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ABSTRACT

Cloud infrastructure adoption has significantly reduced hardware and software infrastructure cost. Normally data are encrypted to preserve security before they are transported into the cloud. After encryption, data is more difficult to locate and exchange than raw data to find and transmit. On the other hand, the cloud provider plays an essential role as clients want the cloud to find results and swiftly return findings. We propose a guideline for the search and exchange of encrypted cloud data (CPAB-KSDS). The solution offers search of keywords on the basis of characteristics and attribute-based data exchange. In sharing without the PKG the keyword in our system can also be updated. The concept and safety model of CPAB-KSDS are discussed in this document. We also have a random oracle system and prove that an attack on a ciphertext and a picked keyword is safe. The proposed construction is practical and efficient in terms of performance and property comparison.

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CHAPTER-8
CONCLUSION

A novel concept, the Cyprus text policy mechanism, is introduced in this study, which can be used for the search and exchange of data (CPAB-KSDS). A random oracle and a concrete CPAB-KSDS system are being used in this study to demonstrate the safety of the systems. The proposed approach is efficient and practical in terms of performance and property comparisons. When it comes to attribute-based keyword searches and encryption, this article provides a good solution that does not require the use of PKG during the joint phase. Our research also leads to some intriguing challenges, such as the development of a CPAB-KSDS scheme that does not rely on random oracles or the development of a new system for more expressive searches.

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PRIVACY ENHANCED DATA SHARING SCHEME IN CLOUD STORAGE USING ATTRIBUTE BASED ENCRYPTION

A Project Report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements

for the award of the degree of

MASTER OF TECHNOLOGY

In

COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

By

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ABSTRACT

Data sharing is a practical and inexpensive solution to the cloud. The privacy of data is further undermined when it is outsourced to a number of cloud servers. Various techniques to tighten data access control in order to secure essential and sensitive information are being tested. It can be easier to preserve and encrypt text policy characteristics with text (CP-ABE) (CP-ABE). The CP-ABE standard focuses mainly on data confidentiality; however user privacy is a significant problem at present. The CP-shrouded ABE Access Policy also guarantees data confidentiality and user privacy. On the other hand, most modern methods are inefficient in terms of total communication and expenditure calculation. Moreover, during the authority check, most projects do not contain the power verification or the concern about the privacy leakage. This work provides a powerful CP-ABE system based on competencies which respects personal confidentiality to address the abovementioned difficulties. There are also a number of secret keys. While this technique provides selective certainty and the decisional linear assumption to the key n-BDHE issue. The calculation findings support the worth of the proposed system.

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CHAPTER-8
CONCLUSION

We introduced a CP-ABE technique as an alternative to the usual model that preserves privacy. Many enhancements over prior systems are provided by the technology described here, including constant-size private keys and a short text cypher. It only takes four pairing calculations to complete the decryption process. The proposed technique in a high order group ensures a certain level of safety and anonymity for the participants. We demonstrate in the standard model that the safety of the system proposed can be reduced to the two critical assumptions, n-BDHE and DL, by simplifying the system. Additionally, the approach offers to check the authorisation and avoid the leakage of personal information.

Although only "AND" policies were supported by the system, the system was built on a defective safety concept. It is anticipated that future study would examine how a robust and secure HP CP-ABE may be built with more flexible access controls.

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DYNAMIC AND SECURE CLOUD STORAGE USING NETWORK CODING TECHNIQUES

A Project Report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements

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in

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ABSTRACT

Storage space is restricted. In the age of cloud computing, users have the ability to externalise data to remote servers. Instead of monetary compensation, these servers may always retrieve data from their customers. Secure cloud storage systems allow users to keep track of the integrity of their data while it is being stored elsewhere. In this study, we look at how secure and dynamic data cloud storage may be developed using secure network encoding approaches. It is demonstrated that a large number of safe network coding schemes can be employed to construct quick and dynamic data cloud storage protocols, and it is also created that a secure network coding protocol is used (DSCS I). Incorporating safe network coding techniques into the standard paradigm, DSCS I is the first secure cloud storage protocol for dynamic data to be designed. To the best of our knowledge While dynamic data in general allows for endless additions, deletions, and changes, add-only data can be produced in a variety of real-world applications. DSCS II cloud storage protocol for add-only information is being developed to solve some of the limitations of DSCS I. Finally, we provide prototype implementations of DSCS I and DSCS II in order to evaluate their performance.

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CHAPTER-8
CONCLUSION

In this study, we suggested a secure DSCS that is based on the SNC secure protocol (Dynamic Data Cloud Storage Protocol). As far as we know, this is the only DSCS protocol based on SNC that has been made secure and verifiable publicly in the Standard Protocol. We discussed some of the difficulties in developing a good DSCS protocol for the SNC protocol. As a result, we discovered a number of flaws in a dynamic cloud storage system built on SNC. Nonetheless, some of these restrictions apply to the core SNC protocol that was employed. A more efficient DSCS protocol could be achieved by the improvement of the SNC protocol. Aside from that, we've developed a number of SNC-only data techniques as well as an efficient DSCS (DSCS II) data-only protocol. We have demonstrated that DSCS II overcomes a number of DSCS I limitations. The prototype implementations of DSCS I and DSCS II were created for the purpose of demonstrating their feasibility and comparing the performance of DSCS I with the performance of an SNC-based secure cloud storage system for static data and the performance of DPDP II.

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AN EFFICIENT SECURE DATA STORAGE IN CLOUD USING REVOCABLE ATTRIBUTE BASED ENCRYPTION

A Project Report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements

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in

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ABSTRACT

The number of people who use mobile devices to access cloud-specific data is increasing. For privacy and data protection, cloud storage solutions typically employ attribute-based encryption (ABE). One of the most significant efficiency limitations of ABE is the high overhead processing and data access on mobile devices during user revocation. In order to address these issues, we propose a revocable RADS solution with some intriguing features. Our RADS solution enables beginners to improve access control systems so that file owners are unable to expressly define their external files with permissible visitors. Second, our RADS technology enables mobile users to share time-consuming file access computations with the cloud service provider without disclosing the contents of the files in the process (CSP). Our RADS System, in addition to offloading access credentials and CSP re-encryption activities throughout the revocation process, ensures that no users are left without a revocation. RADS Revocation improves security by preventing revoked users from accessing files that are older or newer than they are allowed to access. The results of the testing and analysis of the RADS system's safety and effectiveness have been confirmed.

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CONCLUSION

We design a primary CPABE system in this project. The validity is determined by the occurrence in generic group patterns of random oracles[29]. The efficiency of the programmes and speed at which group actions may be carried out justify primary groupings. The composite group system based on enhanced safety principles of the dual system encryption model can be nonetheless useless when it comes to creating our structure[42]. We're going to pause it for the moment. The following queries (with or without revocation) can be answered by this document: Part IV describes multi-authority decryption for online CPABE decryption and part V talks about offline CPABE decryption (Appendix VIII) and offline outsourcing of multiauthorities (Appendix VIII). The disadvantage of outsourcing decryption is that a user cannot partially decode. As a remedy to this problem, verifiable outsourcing[25] was offered. Under our circumstances, confirmed outsourcing can be addressed using a similar technique. We are not going to talk about it because we stick to an honest yet curious strategy. When this assumption has proven erroneous, certified outsourcing of decryption should be considered. We will leave that open. We will leave that open. The paper describes a versatile and reliable ABE mobile cloud architecture. Decentralization benefits, fast encryption, external decryption and user notifications can be combined. Due to the fact that all encryption is done offline, decentralised ABE systems are faster and more efficient than central ABE. A rogue proxy server partially decrypts encryption, but the outcome is no information. Data customers can decrypt cypher code text fully without the use of pricey combination techniques. Our solution allows users to cancel without any huge additional charges during the online transaction. Our solutions offer the best encryption and decryption performance compared to other systems, together with the most useful features, like decentralisation and user revocation.

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ENHANCED SECURITY SCHEMES IN CLOUD USING BIOMETRIC BASED ACCESS

A Project Report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements

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ABSTRACT

Remote storage and computer services are in high demand in today's data-driven culture, as they allow for secure access to data and services. This article describes a biometric authentication approach for securing remote (cloud) server access, as well as some of the challenges involved. The biometric data of a user is considered confidential in the methodology that has been proposed. Biometric data is used to create an individual's unique identity and private key, which are both stored on a secure server. Also included is an explanation of how to create a secure message session key between two communication partners using two different biometric templates. In other words, if at all possible, neither the private key nor the session key should be retained until further information is provided. In order to ensure formal safety, the methodology relies on rigorous formal and random analyses, as well as non-mathematical checks. This can be generated automatically using an ISP/AC tool (AVISPA). Finally, numerous tests and comparative studies are carried out in order to demonstrate the effectiveness and utility of the concept.

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CHAPTER-8
CONCLUSION

The use of biometric security systems is becoming increasingly popular, and they offer significant advantages over traditional password and token systems (such as those found on iOS and Android devices) (e.g., on Android and iOS devices). Throughout this paper, we have discussed a mechanism for the biometric authentication of users who have remote access to a computer and its associated services. Given that a fingerprint can be used to generate 95.12 percent of the same key, our proposed method allows for the generation of private keys from biometric fingerprint information. For our proposed session method, which makes use of two biometric data points, there is no need for any prior information exchange. When compared to a number of similar authentication protocols to a number of well-known attaches, we find ours to be more resilient.

Future improvements

The use of additional biometrics, particularly multi-modal biometrics, should be investigated in more sensitive applications (for example, domestic security issues) (e.g., in national security matters).

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ENHANCING THE CLOUD SERVICES AND PRIVACY WITH SEARCHABLE ENCRYPTION SEARCH PATTERN

A Project Report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements

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ABSTRACT

It is the primary goal of this research to use a single term to search for sensitive material in a cloud environment. In some cases, the reliability of cloud service providers cannot be guaranteed. Consequently, the information must be provided to a third party in an encrypted format. Create and deliver cloud tokens in order to search for a term by authorised users (ABKS). It is possible to obtain cipher texts at any time by using the search tools available. Giving a technique in which search tokens can remove only cipher texts that have been formed within a specific timeframe as a result of information leakage would be optimal. The KPABTKS basic encryption keyboard, which we developed to accomplish this, was introduced. There is nothing particularly fast about the keyword search. Our proposed solution is formalised in terms of its safety against the selective attack using a random oracular model and the rigour of the Diffie-Hellman decision-making process (DBDH) (SCKA). It is also dependent on the number of attributes used in the encryption process whether there is an issue. The effectiveness of our plan is demonstrated by your performance rating.

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CONCLUSION

The primary component of cloud computing is cloud storage. As a temporary remedy, a search for terms based on critical policy attributes (KPABTKS) has been developed (KPABTKS). Using this technique, any data user can generate a search token that is only valid for a limited amount of time. We made a first specific idea for the new primitive encryption system, which was based on the bilinear map. By utilising the random oracle notion, we have discovered that our system is secure. Because of the large number of features associated with our concept, we use a linearly complex encryption procedure. Furthermore, the number of pairings required by the search algorithms is proportional to the number of search token attributes. The success of our strategy is demonstrated by the practical features of estimating costs and the length of time it will last.

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EFFECTIVE STORAGE PROTECTION FOR CLOUD TO PREVENT UNAUTHORIZED ACCESS USING IOT

A Project Report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements

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ABSTRACT

As the number of Internet of Things devices grows, new access control solutions will be required to prevent unauthorised access to this type of information. In order to ensure secure information distribution to authorised subscribers, a dynamic Internet of Things environment with rigorous signal monitoring is required. The Key Management Group is the primary mechanism for controlling the dissemination of access keys and the security of protected data (GKM). However, the majority of IoT and GKM access control solutions today are based on centralised technologies that are unable to address skiing issues that arise as a result of the growing number of IoT devices and their users. A further problem is that none of the current GKM systems ensures that members of the same group are independent of one another. They only connect to subsets that have symmetrical group keys, which has proven ineffective for users who are particularly dynamic in their needs. In order to overcome these difficulties, we have developed a specific, lightweight decentralised group architecture that is decentralised in nature (DLGKM-AC). This technique, which is based on the hierarchy of the central distribution centre and the various distribution centres, improves the administrative functioning of the subscribers while also speeding up the KDC rekeying process for them (SKDCs). It has also been developed a new master token management system that can handle a large number of subscribers and will be used for the main distribution. The overheads associated with storage, calculation, and transfer are eliminated by using this protocol. This technique is appropriate for an IoT architecture that can be scaled and reduces the number of fault sites as well as the amount of data transmitted over the central network. DLGKM-AC relies on confidentiality and collusion to maintain communication within a secure group environment. Significant resource gains in overhead storage, measurement, and transmission are demonstrated by the results of the simulation and analyses of the proposed methodologies.

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CHAPTER-8
CONCLUSION

This study presents the group-key control mechanism in the dynamic IoT environment which is decentralised within the DLGKM-AC. A single KDC manages and updates group keys while a number of SKDCs directly manage links between the device and its users, leading to a heretic design. A new master token encryption system has also been developed to protect the independence of participants in highly dynamic group discussions. With retroactive and future confidentiality and minimal rehabilitation, mobility within the DLGKM-AC is simply regulated. Our solution also tackles the 1-effects-n problem. Even if an SKDC is involved, customers always have access to data. There is also a detailed safety analysis of a wide range of desired safety elements. Furthermore, the performance test shows that our recommended solution performs better than others by reducing overhead storage, transmission and processing costs. Finally, decentralised architecture enhances the scalability and overhead reduction of limited resources devices. We are already building a Physical Network for users with a range of IoT devices and smart phones in the context of the EU-wide project PARFAIT[28] to implement our architecture in a concept-proof way.

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PREDICTION OF COMBINED CYCLE POWER PLANT OUTPUT USING MACHINE LEARNING

A Project Report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements

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ABSTRACT

Predicting electrical power made in combined cycle power plants is test in the field of electrical power and energy systems. The base load activity of a power plant is influenced by four fundamental boundaries, which are used as information factors in the dataset, as ambient temperature, atmospheric pressure, relative humidity, and exhaust steam pressure. Thus, the business issue is the best approach to foresee the power creation as a component of these normal conditions, to arrange the advantage. These boundaries affect electrical power output, which is viewed as the goal variable. The dataset has two or three incredible exemptions identified with its four free factors, and these are the expectation precision of AI procedures. Algorithms are for the most part utilized in the prescient assessment of the power plants' evaluated energy creation. The dataset in like manner uncovers basic differentiations in expectation precision achieved for different spaces of the P.E. dispersal. This arrangement perceives that expectation precision could be improved by parcelling the dataset into autonomously progressed subsets, three with its primary P.E. design and a fourth, minuscule subset containing the peculiarities.

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12. CONCLUSION

A power plant's productivity has ordinarily insinuated as the power conveyed per energy input. An ideal power orchestrating is crucial for staying aware of the sufficiency between power age and power use. Power plants and Machine learning (ML) are two unmistakable fields. In any case, applying ML algorithms to the data set created by a solidified cycle power plant (CCPP) can join these two fields and bring useful results. In extension to showing its profoundly precise prediction capacities, the CCGT. Thusly, the administrators can expect the exhaust steam vacuum of the S.T., which is fundamental in the S.T. output, with incredible precision. Then, the data was used to expect the power output of the S.T. using data open to the administrators through the power plant's appropriation community. The prediction can be utilized in two ways. In the first place, it very well might be joined in a hearty condition observing system in which the online execution is diverged from the deduced model, and any deviations are dissected and researched. This can ensure secured and trustworthy movement in various conditions. Second, the model can be used for precise power creation gauges. These evaluations are used in the electrical power market. The data set has gigantic exemptions in its variable scatterings. The more huge part is oddities in the prediction bungle apportionment because of their peculiar autonomous variable values.ML algorithms are expected to make a prediction. This judicious brand name can be used in various districts to further develop possibilities in such fields.

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AN EFFICIENT PREDICTION AND DETECTION OF CACHE POLLUTION IN LARGE DATA BASE

A Project Report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements

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ABSTRACT

It is impossible to overestimate the importance of variety in the network of opinion polls when it comes to communicating social concerns to the general public. Models for user involvement in various hot social communication settings that take into consideration the interplay between numerous messages and detailed behaviour are available, and these models are the subject of this paper. While attempting to prevent user engagement, this technique also takes into account the potential impact of a high number of communication channels on the overall system. An interactive system that includes a neural backbone system as well as a neural network can be used to foresee societal concerns, user behaviour, and network connectivity, among other things (BP). Furthermore, because the neural BP network's multimodal interactions are iterative, integration is a piece of cake with this network due of its simplicity. The application of a simulated ringing method improves the predictability of the resulting data set. User engagement in modern interdisciplinary evaluation exchanges was investigated using the model, which looked at the relationships between different messages in order to acquire a better understanding of user participation.

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CHAPTER-8
CONCLUSION

Following the findings of the research, researchers discovered that they could develop a prediction model for engagement on a social networking site based on the behaviour and crucial information provided by users of the site, using data from a popular problem addressed on the site, according to the findings.

In order to account for the various nonlinear linkages between users' driving processes and the multi-message interaction, a Bayesian neural network model (BP neural network) was developed to forecast user participation behaviour. Iterative training on user behaviour was triggered as a result of the problem, and the BP neural network suffered as a result of overfitting as a result of the training.

A simulated annealing technique was used to address overfitting, which resulted in a considerable improvement in the accuracy of the forecast. Through the use of multiple-message correlation measurements and statistical analysis of model outputs, we were able to calculate the percentage of users that participated in one message and also participated in other messages.

It was discovered that the computation findings accurately reflected the repercussions of a hot subject on user engagement behaviour since they were predicated on estimates of the mutual effect strength between the numerous messages provided to participants, which were then validated by the researchers.

When the proposed approach was tested on a big batch of multi-message data from a popular Sina Weibo subject with a large number of messages, it was discovered that it performed well and was cost-effective. Our ability to accurately predict user behaviour as well as the level of mutual influence between numerous communications that happened over a short period of time was made possible by the model's accuracy. Ultimately, it was as a result of this evolution that media outlets did not ignore the quick shifts in public opinion on what was previously an extremely polarising issue.

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AN EFFICIENT IMPLEMENTATION OF ENCRYPTED DATA IN FOG COMPUTING

A Project Report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements

for the award of the degree of

MASTER OF TECHNOLOGY

in

COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

By

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ABSTRACT

This letter designs a fog control system included in a pricey industrial environment. The goal is to use communication channels to fight cryptographic attacks on many layers. Validation of the integrated system shows that the servo control stages are being deteriorated, parameters are changing and process time is increasing. The system maintains stability, whether plant parameters are uplated or not, even when control gains and signals are encrypted. Increased core encryption also increases processing time and simultaneously improves control degradation.

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CHAPTER-8
CONCLUSION

This letter discusses an encoded control system based on a secure fog-based system originally employed as an encoded controlling system for the industrial environment. The intended audience for this book are engineers and scientists. The opponents do not grasp the control and retention signals. The approach is intended to protect against attacks and zero dynamic circumstances. As can be seen in this example, in addition to the existing security measures, the control encryption approach for industrial control systems can be employed as an additional protective layer.

As the test results show, the significant processing time has to do with the efficiency of the monitoring of load fluctuations. Controller encryption as specified in Sections IV-A and IV-B is provided. Given the deteriorating safety and control performance, the key length should be as long as possible. However, the findings in Section IV-C indicate that in these circumstances the time needed for encryption and decryption is negligible. Hardware encryption and decryption solutions are therefore needed for facilitating the use for resource limited applications of encrypted control systems (for example, by using a programmable array of field doors).

As a result of a future study of high layer control, a fog-based cloud control system will be developed in the coming years. A Denial of Service (DDOS) attack and counterfeiting and other malicious forms have been conducted[19].

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PRIVACY ENABLED MEDICAL DIAGNOSIS IN ENDGE COMPUTING

A Project Report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements

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MASTER OF TECHNOLOGY

in

COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

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ABSTRACT

The growing use of smart phones, cloud computing and cloud technologies has generated huge demand for healthcare. The data collection, storage and dissemination processor cycles are typically utilized, with the exception: data management is done by data acquisition, storage and transmission. Security and expensive energy expenses are some of the concerns of cloud-based medical data administrators. This is a key start to choose the proper data sharing technology. Principally, the health system must be revamped. Because of its privacy, data transfer and intrusion detection systems are both crucial. The first wearable encryption technology in the world (NTRU) (NTRU). Our purpose is to cut energy bills through the exchange of knowledge on the Internet. Until recently, cloud information was only usable in very limited contexts and was scrutinised extremely rigorously by the service provider. Patients trust their doctors to discuss their medical problems with them. We use a range of modes of treatment including cloud computing, electronic records and clinical teams. Our purpose was to develop a network for the detection of these threats. Our approach to the issues is confirmed by our previous experience and our ongoing testing and research.

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CHAPTER-8
CONCLUSION

In addition to privacy, XG Boost can download as little data as possible from the internet. Patient information is vital and safe LPME computers cannot work successfully in medical contexts without the necessary patient information. The safety and effectiveness of LPME therapy in real-life clinic situations, commonly called lateral nervous stimulation. The research was published in the journal Neuroscience. In order to determine therapeutic effectiveness and safety, researchers examined real-world clinical data for patients. The results were published following attendance in the Neurology Journal (LPNS).

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A PROJECT REPORT ON
QUALITY IN THE WORK LIFE OF EMPLOYEES OF MAGMA HDI INSURANCE

Project Report submitted to JNTUH in partial fulfillment of the requirement for
The award of Degree in

MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Submitted by

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CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The above mentioned conversation helps me to determine the identification of the measures of quality of life is really a tough job, although there's a kind of widespread agreement on the idea of its of employee health. Evidently you will find objective (physical and structural design) elements that offer work place setting plus intervening policy elements affecting work processes of employees. As respect the outcome factors the immediate effects on psychology of workers (positive attitudes. determination, and final effects and satisfaction) on functionality of business have been thought by researchers.

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A STUDY ON
WHOLESALE DEBT MARKET NETWORTH DIRECT

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CONCLUSIONS

However with all the creation of Securitization Act, 2002 banks is now able to issue notices to the defaulters of theirs to settle the fees of theirs otherwise build defaulters deal with tough and hard steps underneath the above mentioned Act. This allows banks to elirninate gluey loans therefore boosting the bottom part collections of theirs. Additionally a hallmark of a great company is getting close it using a new, brand new viewpoint and also calls for control which is completely awake, completely still living and naturally completely centered on creating issues much better.

Furthermore, the passing on the Securitization Act, 2002 arrived for a bonanza for investors within banking field stocks which subsequently resulted directly into an enhancement in the share costs of theirs.

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EMPLOYEE ATTITUDE IN STRESS MANAGEMENT CREAM LINE DAIRY PRODUCTS JERSEY

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CONCLUSION

- Pressure in the work place is just about the black plague of the current century. A lot of the strain at the office is brought on not just by work overload and time pressure but additionally by insufficient praise and rewards.

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HUMAN RESOURCE INFORMATION SYSTEM
ESALEMEDIA - A PABBAS COMPANY

Project Report submitted to JNTUH in partial fulfillment of the requirement for
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CONCLUSION

Companies are frequently moving beyond hand-operated human resource

system these days, by computerizing unique human resource jobs, installing HRIS and also working with the internets and also intranet use of the human resources of its and keep competitiveness in the current market of its. HRIS can be viewed as a backbone of the company along with essential in meeting the requirements of all stakeholders in the business.

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A PROJECT REPORT

ON

COMPENSATION MANAGEMENT WITH EMAR HELATH CARE LIMITED

Project Report submitted to JNTUH in partial fulfillment of the requirement for The award of Degree in

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A STUDY ON PERCEPTION OF INDIAN INVESTORS TOWARDS INVESTMENT DECISIONS ICICI PRUDENTIAL LIFE INSURANCE

Project Report submitted to JNTUH in partial fulfillment of the requirement for
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CONCLUSION

This report amassed in recognizing the necessities of current and future financial backers, financial backer's inclination towards different venture roads are distinguished dependent on their occupation. Financial backers hazard in choosing a road is reliant upon the age of that financial backer. End This investigation affirms the previous discoveries with respect to the connection among Age and hazard resistance level of individual financial backers. The Present investigation has significant ramifications for speculation administrators as it has come out with certain fascinating features of an individual financial backer. The individual financial backer actually likes to put resources into monetary items which give hazard free returns. This affirms that Indian financial backers regardless of whether they are of top level salary, knowledgeable, salaried, autonomous are traditionalist financial backers like to play safe. The speculation item fashioners can plan items which can oblige the financial backers who are okay lenient and use TV as a showcasing media as they appear to spend long time watching TVs.

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A PROJECT REPORT ON
TRADE FINANCE WITH REFERENCE TO KOTAK MAHINDRA BANK

Project Report submitted to JNTUH in partial fulfillment of the requirement for
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CONCLUSIONS

Primary .ndings of this examination are relied upon to supplement a developing writing that reviews the example of an ideal installment framework for global exchange just as the wide exchange credit writing that reviews the utilization of exchange credits. Future examinations on this theme with other countries.

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A PROJECT REPORT ON
SECONDARY MARKET AT BSE WRT KARVY STOCK BROKING

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CONCLUSIONS

The examination manages offer and offer exchanging gives an overall thought about the investigation of stocks. The investigation carried on two premise, Essential investigation and specialized examination. Specialized examination shows a momentary pattern dependent on verifiable information and essential examination supportive for the dynamic. From the examination it is tracked down that the outlines arranged based cost, with the backing of specialized devices shows every one of the patterns and varieties as deciphered in the hypothesis. In the examination utilizing moving normal it is found that if the cost is lying over the moving normal, the scrip is in a bullish pattern if the value lying underneath the moving normal the scrip is in bearish pattern. Specialized examination overlooks the real idea of the organization. Specialized examination depends exclusively on the outline that is to say cost and volume data. The financial backer needs to contribute admirably on the scrip which gives exceptional yield with most conceivable danger.

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A STUDY ON PARTICIPATION OF EMPLOYEES IN MANAGERIAL DECISIONS IN PANYAM CEMENTS

Project Report submitted to JNTUH in partial fulfillment of the requirement for
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CONCLUSION

1. Comprehend the participant's attitudes, skills, the knowledge, and job, as well as materials needed to 2. satisfy the preferred outlook two. Satisfy the participant in addition to mutually agree with the goal that's to become achieved

3. Mutually get to a scheme as well as schedule

4. At the project, present the participant the best way to get the goals, take notice of the overall performance as well as then give responses five. Recurring level four until overall performance improves

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A STUDY ON
CASH FLOW ANALYSIS WITH REFERENCE TO BERGER PAINTS, KARIMNAGAR

Project Report submitted to JNTUH in partial fulfillment of the requirement for
The award of Degree in

MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

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CONCLUSION

Every business endeavor wants planning for compelling strolling of the association sports exercises. Planning is a way of adapting to business and industry. It stresses that control need to expect inconveniences and issues. upgrade determination should be taken for the bearing of sports over the span of the looming accounts length. Budgetary control means a correct framework based absolutely at planning. Budgetary oversee is significant for inclusion making arrangements and oversee. It also goes about as an instrument of coordination. the basic role of budgetary control is to ensure making arrangements for future value range placing in different spending plans. The necessities and expected common generally execution of the business are expected.

Business organization has brought assorted frameworks of budgetary control so one can get the predetermination focuses of the office

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A STUDY ON
DEVELOPMENT OF SKILLS IN THE EMPLOYEES
HAYLCON TECHNOLOGIES

Project Report submitted to JNTUH in partial fulfillment of the requirement for
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CONCLUSION

Among the causes for the undertaking of ours was discovering the abilities possessed by the operators. The analysis of the information will assist the business to significantly evaluate the abilities in the staff members of theirs as well as understand the demand of instruction. Exploration in each one of the elements would offer signals to enhance the caliber of work

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A STUDY ON RECEIVABLES MANAGEMENT (AMUL PRODUCTS)

Project Report submitted to JNTUH in partial fulfillment of the requirement for
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CONCLUSION

While there's been a rise of product sales amount as as opposed to last 12 months as well as debtor's compilation phase has arrived printed through seventy to fifty nine times, generally there by enhancing the liquidity role on the business. Additionally boost inside sales letter amount and also by raising the system of distributors, airers4you might accomplish enhanced with the arrival many years as well as consequently increased industry share of airers4you found lubrication business.

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A STUDY ON
RECRUITMENT & SELECTION WITH REFERENCE TO RELIGARE SECURITIES

Project Report submitted to JNTUH in partial fulfillment of the requirement for
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CONCLUSION

That predicted future is today's reality. Most managers in public- and private sector firms of all sizes would agree that people truly are the organization's most important asset. Having competent staff on the payroll does not guarantee that a firm's human resources. Maximum respondents are accept they're provided communication channel that is great for staff members.

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A STUDY ON
E-BANKING WITH REFERENCE TO ICICI BANK

Project Report submitted to JNTUH in partial fulfillment of the requirement for
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CONCLUSIONS

The financial framework had a unique design. It has changed with time and tide which has made the economy more grounded as well as made the existence of the client a lot simpler than previously. You and I witness these progressions in our everyday life by utilizing various new financial offices.

The pattern in banking has taken the greatest turn during the year 1969 when 14 significant banks were nationalized.

The two critical parts of nationalization were first, development and second dispensed with the territorial unevenness by making the credit office accessible to limited scope enterprises, ranchers and rustic men. Presently, with the efflux of time and appropriation of Information Technology, the financial business has arrived at a more noteworthy stature. Banks set up a site that gives general data on banks, areas, items, administrations accessible and so forth

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A PROJECT REPORT

ON

EMPLOYEE RETENTION STARTAGIES AT MAHENDRA AND MAHENDRA

Project Report submitted to JNTUH in partial fulfillment of the requirement for The award of Degree in

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A STUDY ON PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF CHILDREN INSRUANCE PLANS OF HDFC LIFE ADITYA BIRLA

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CONCLUSIONS

- There a wide range of brand new entrants in this particular field. There are lots of personal insurance businesses diagnosed with noted damage within this particular as well as prior seasons. This's the primary reason the reason why personal insurance businesses lag behind Insurance providing of company every department. There's a huge difference in between them.

- Same is the situation with regards to earnings every department. Organization is a lot in front of individual insurance businesses in this particular area. They're undoubted champions in deep insurance with regards to make money money making.

- Business that is new is more and more moving to individual insurance makers however the client base of organization is incredibly powerful. During issuing brand new policies a department too, they're in front of individual insurance businesses although not by huge margin.

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A STUDY ON FRINGE BENEFITS WITH REFERENCE TO EUREKA FORBES

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A STUDY ON
TEAM BUILDING WITH REFERENCE TO NESTLE FOODS

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CONCLUSION

The workers are curious to send the close friends of theirs to operate in the business of theirs. The majority of the respondents have stated the organization immediate is thinking about group goals, proficiency as well as work specification just before choosing the staff members. They're doing choice testing to pick the proper applicants. They're doing both receptive ended as well as shut ended assessments. Inside interview they're evaluating the abilities as interaction abilities, interaction quantities and so on.

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AN EFFICIENT KEYWORD SEARCH AND DATA SHARING SCHEMES IN CLOUD COMPUTING

A Project Report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements

for the award of the degree of

MASTER OF TECHNOLOGY

in

COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

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ABSTRACT

Cloud infrastructure adoption has significantly reduced hardware and software infrastructure cost. Normally data are encrypted to preserve security before they are transported into the cloud. After encryption, data is more difficult to locate and exchange than raw data to find and transmit. On the other hand, the cloud provider plays an essential role as clients want the cloud to find results and swiftly return findings. We propose a guideline for the search and exchange of encrypted cloud data (CPAB-KSDS). The solution offers search of keywords on the basis of characteristics and attribute-based data exchange. In sharing without the PKG the keyword in our system can also be updated. The concept and safety model of CPAB-KSDS are discussed in this document. We also have a random oracle system and prove that an attack on a ciphertext and a picked keyword is safe. The proposed construction is practical and efficient in terms of performance and property comparison.

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CHAPTER-8
CONCLUSION

A novel concept, the Cyprus text policy mechanism, is introduced in this study, which can be used for the search and exchange of data (CPAB-KSDS). A random oracle and a concrete CPAB-KSDS system are being used in this study to demonstrate the safety of the systems. The proposed approach is efficient and practical in terms of performance and property comparisons. When it comes to attribute-based keyword searches and encryption, this article provides a good solution that does not require the use of PKG during the joint phase. Our research also leads to some intriguing challenges, such as the development of a CPAB-KSDS scheme that does not rely on random oracles or the development of a new system for more expressive searches.

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PRIVACY ENHANCED DATA SHARING SCHEME IN CLOUD STORAGE USING ATTRIBUTE BASED ENCRYPTION

A Project Report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements

for the award of the degree of

MASTER OF TECHNOLOGY

In

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ABSTRACT

Data sharing is a practical and inexpensive solution to the cloud. The privacy of data is further undermined when it is outsourced to a number of cloud servers. Various techniques to tighten data access control in order to secure essential and sensitive information are being tested. It can be easier to preserve and encrypt text policy characteristics with text (CP-ABE) (CP-ABE). The CP-ABE standard focuses mainly on data confidentiality; however user privacy is a significant problem at present. The CP-shrouded ABE Access Policy also guarantees data confidentiality and user privacy. On the other hand, most modern methods are inefficient in terms of total communication and expenditure calculation. Moreover, during the authority check, most projects do not contain the power verification or the concern about the privacy leakage. This work provides a powerful CP-ABE system based on competencies which respects personal confidentiality to address the abovementioned difficulties. There are also a number of secret keys. While this technique provides selective certainty and the decisional linear assumption to the key n-BDHE issue. The calculation findings support the worth of the proposed system.

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CHAPTER-8
CONCLUSION

We introduced a CP-ABE technique as an alternative to the usual model that preserves privacy. Many enhancements over prior systems are provided by the technology described here, including constant-size private keys and a short text cypher. It only takes four pairing calculations to complete the decryption process. The proposed technique in a high order group ensures a certain level of safety and anonymity for the participants. We demonstrate in the standard model that the safety of the system proposed can be reduced to the two critical assumptions, n-BDHE and DL, by simplifying the system. Additionally, the approach offers to check the authorisation and avoid the leakage of personal information.

Although only "AND" policies were supported by the system, the system was built on a defective safety concept. It is anticipated that future study would examine how a robust and secure HP CP-ABE may be built with more flexible access controls.

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DYNAMIC AND SECURE CLOUD STORAGE USING NETWORK CODING TECHNIQUES

A Project Report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements

for the award of the degree of

MASTER OF TECHNOLOGY

in

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ABSTRACT

Storage space is restricted. In the age of cloud computing, users have the ability to externalise data to remote servers. Instead of monetary compensation, these servers may always retrieve data from their customers. Secure cloud storage systems allow users to keep track of the integrity of their data while it is being stored elsewhere. In this study, we look at how secure and dynamic data cloud storage may be developed using secure network encoding approaches. It is demonstrated that a large number of safe network coding schemes can be employed to construct quick and dynamic data cloud storage protocols, and it is also created that a secure network coding protocol is used (DSCS I). Incorporating safe network coding techniques into the standard paradigm, DSCS I is the first secure cloud storage protocol for dynamic data to be designed. To the best of our knowledge While dynamic data in general allows for endless additions, deletions, and changes, add-only data can be produced in a variety of real-world applications. DSCS II cloud storage protocol for add-only information is being developed to solve some of the limitations of DSCS I. Finally, we provide prototype implementations of DSCS I and DSCS II in order to evaluate their performance.

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CHAPTER-8
CONCLUSION

In this study, we suggested a secure DSCS that is based on the SNC secure protocol (Dynamic Data Cloud Storage Protocol). As far as we know, this is the only DSCS protocol based on SNC that has been made secure and verifiable publicly in the Standard Protocol. We discussed some of the difficulties in developing a good DSCS protocol for the SNC protocol. As a result, we discovered a number of flaws in a dynamic cloud storage system built on SNC. Nonetheless, some of these restrictions apply to the core SNC protocol that was employed. A more efficient DSCS protocol could be achieved by the improvement of the SNC protocol. Aside from that, we've developed a number of SNC-only data techniques as well as an efficient DSCS (DSCS II) data-only protocol. We have demonstrated that DSCS II overcomes a number of DSCS I limitations. The prototype implementations of DSCS I and DSCS II were created for the purpose of demonstrating their feasibility and comparing the performance of DSCS I with the performance of an SNC-based secure cloud storage system for static data and the performance of DPDP II.

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AN EFFICIENT SECURE DATA STORAGE IN CLOUD USING REVOCABLE ATTRIBUTE BASED ENCRYPTION

A Project Report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements

for the award of the degree of

MASTER OF TECHNOLOGY

in

COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

By

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ABSTRACT

The number of people who use mobile devices to access cloud-specific data is increasing. For privacy and data protection, cloud storage solutions typically employ attribute-based encryption (ABE). One of the most significant efficiency limitations of ABE is the high overhead processing and data access on mobile devices during user revocation. In order to address these issues, we propose a revocable RADS solution with some intriguing features. Our RADS solution enables beginners to improve access control systems so that file owners are unable to expressly define their external files with permissible visitors. Second, our RADS technology enables mobile users to share time-consuming file access computations with the cloud service provider without disclosing the contents of the files in the process (CSP). Our RADS System, in addition to offloading access credentials and CSP re-encryption activities throughout the revocation process, ensures that no users are left without a revocation. RADS Revocation improves security by preventing revoked users from accessing files that are older or newer than they are allowed to access. The results of the testing and analysis of the RADS system's safety and effectiveness have been confirmed.

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CHAPTER-8
CONCLUSION

We design a primary CPABE system in this project. The validity is determined by the occurrence in generic group patterns of random oracles[29]. The efficiency of the programmes and speed at which group actions may be carried out justify primary groupings. The composite group system based on enhanced safety principles of the dual system encryption model can be nonetheless useless when it comes to creating our structure[42]. We're going to pause it for the moment. The following queries (with or without revocation) can be answered by this document: Part IV describes multi-authority decryption for online CPABE decryption and part V talks about offline CPABE decryption (Appendix VIII) and offline outsourcing of multiauthorities (Appendix VIII). The disadvantage of outsourcing decryption is that a user cannot partially decode. As a remedy to this problem, verifiable outsourcing[25] was offered. Under our circumstances, confirmed outsourcing can be addressed using a similar technique. We are not going to talk about it because we stick to an honest yet curious strategy. When this assumption has proven erroneous, certified outsourcing of decryption should be considered. We will leave that open. We will leave that open. The paper describes a versatile and reliable ABE mobile cloud architecture. Decentralization benefits, fast encryption, external decryption and user notifications can be combined. Due to the fact that all encryption is done offline, decentralised ABE systems are faster and more efficient than central ABE. A rogue proxy server partially decrypts encryption, but the outcome is no information. Data customers can decrypt cypher code text fully without the use of pricey combination techniques. Our solution allows users to cancel without any huge additional charges during the online transaction. Our solutions offer the best encryption and decryption performance compared to other systems, together with the most useful features, like decentralisation and user revocation.

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ENHANCED SECURITY SCHEMES IN CLOUD USING BIOMETRIC BASED ACCESS

A Project Report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements

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ABSTRACT

Remote storage and computer services are in high demand in today's data-driven culture, as they allow for secure access to data and services. This article describes a biometric authentication approach for securing remote (cloud) server access, as well as some of the challenges involved. The biometric data of a user is considered confidential in the methodology that has been proposed. Biometric data is used to create an individual's unique identity and private key, which are both stored on a secure server. Also included is an explanation of how to create a secure message session key between two communication partners using two different biometric templates. In other words, if at all possible, neither the private key nor the session key should be retained until further information is provided. In order to ensure formal safety, the methodology relies on rigorous formal and random analyses, as well as non-mathematical checks. This can be generated automatically using an ISP/AC tool (AVISPA). Finally, numerous tests and comparative studies are carried out in order to demonstrate the effectiveness and utility of the concept.

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CHAPTER-8
CONCLUSION

The use of biometric security systems is becoming increasingly popular, and they offer significant advantages over traditional password and token systems (such as those found on iOS and Android devices) (e.g., on Android and iOS devices). Throughout this paper, we have discussed a mechanism for the biometric authentication of users who have remote access to a computer and its associated services. Given that a fingerprint can be used to generate 95.12 percent of the same key, our proposed method allows for the generation of private keys from biometric fingerprint information. For our proposed session method, which makes use of two biometric data points, there is no need for any prior information exchange. When compared to a number of similar authentication protocols to a number of well-known attaches, we find ours to be more resilient.

Future improvements

The use of additional biometrics, particularly multi-modal biometrics, should be investigated in more sensitive applications (for example, domestic security issues) (e.g., in national security matters).

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ENHANCING THE CLOUD SERVICES AND PRIVACY WITH SEARCHABLE ENCRYPTION SEARCH PATTERN

A Project Report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements

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in

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ABSTRACT

It is the primary goal of this research to use a single term to search for sensitive material in a cloud environment. In some cases, the reliability of cloud service providers cannot be guaranteed. Consequently, the information must be provided to a third party in an encrypted format. Create and deliver cloud tokens in order to search for a term by authorised users (ABKS). It is possible to obtain cipher texts at any time by using the search tools available. Giving a technique in which search tokens can remove only cipher texts that have been formed within a specific timeframe as a result of information leakage would be optimal. The KPABTKS basic encryption keyboard, which we developed to accomplish this, was introduced. There is nothing particularly fast about the keyword search. Our proposed solution is formalised in terms of its safety against the selective attack using a random oracular model and the rigour of the Diffie-Hellman decision-making process (DBDH) (SCKA). It is also dependent on the number of attributes used in the encryption process whether there is an issue. The effectiveness of our plan is demonstrated by your performance rating.

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CHAPTER-8
CONCLUSION

The primary component of cloud computing is cloud storage. As a temporary remedy, a search for terms based on critical policy attributes (KPABTKS) has been developed (KPABTKS). Using this technique, any data user can generate a search token that is only valid for a limited amount of time. We made a first specific idea for the new primitive encryption system, which was based on the bilinear map. By utilising the random oracle notion, we have discovered that our system is secure. Because of the large number of features associated with our concept, we use a linearly complex encryption procedure. Furthermore, the number of pairings required by the search algorithms is proportional to the number of search token attributes. The success of our strategy is demonstrated by the practical features of estimating costs and the length of time it will last.

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EFFECTIVE STORAGE PROTECTION FOR CLOUD TO PREVENT UNAUTHORIZED ACCESS USING IOT

A Project Report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements

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MASTER OF TECHNOLOGY

in

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ABSTRACT

As the number of Internet of Things devices grows, new access control solutions will be required to prevent unauthorised access to this type of information. In order to ensure secure information distribution to authorised subscribers, a dynamic Internet of Things environment with rigorous signal monitoring is required. The Key Management Group is the primary mechanism for controlling the dissemination of access keys and the security of protected data (GKM). However, the majority of IoT and GKM access control solutions today are based on centralised technologies that are unable to address skiing issues that arise as a result of the growing number of IoT devices and their users. A further problem is that none of the current GKM systems ensures that members of the same group are independent of one another. They only connect to subsets that have symmetrical group keys, which has proven ineffective for users who are particularly dynamic in their needs. In order to overcome these difficulties, we have developed a specific, lightweight decentralised group architecture that is decentralised in nature (DLGKM-AC). This technique, which is based on the hierarchy of the central distribution centre and the various distribution centres, improves the administrative functioning of the subscribers while also speeding up the KDC rekeying process for them (SKDCs). It has also been developed a new master token management system that can handle a large number of subscribers and will be used for the main distribution. The overheads associated with storage, calculation, and transfer are eliminated by using this protocol. This technique is appropriate for an IoT architecture that can be scaled and reduces the number of fault sites as well as the amount of data transmitted over the central network. DLGKM-AC relies on confidentiality and collusion to maintain communication within a secure group environment. Significant resource gains in overhead storage, measurement, and transmission are demonstrated by the results of the simulation and analyses of the proposed methodologies.

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CONCLUSION

This study presents the group-key control mechanism in the dynamic IoT environment which is decentralised within the DLGKM-AC. A single KDC manages and updates group keys while a number of SKDCs directly manage links between the device and its users, leading to a heretic design. A new master token encryption system has also been developed to protect the independence of participants in highly dynamic group discussions. With retroactive and future confidentiality and minimal rehabilitation, mobility within the DLGKM-AC is simply regulated. Our solution also tackles the 1-effects-n problem. Even if an SKDC is involved, customers always have access to data. There is also a detailed safety analysis of a wide range of desired safety elements. Furthermore, the performance test shows that our recommended solution performs better than others by reducing overhead storage, transmission and processing costs. Finally, decentralised architecture enhances the scalability and overhead reduction of limited resources devices. We are already building a Physical Network for users with a range of IoT devices and smart phones in the context of the EU-wide project PARFAIT[28] to implement our architecture in a concept-proof way.

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PREDICTION OF COMBINED CYCLE POWER PLANT OUTPUT USING MACHINE LEARNING

A Project Report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements

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MASTER OF TECHNOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

Predicting electrical power made in combined cycle power plants is test in the field of electrical power and energy systems. The base load activity of a power plant is influenced by four fundamental boundaries, which are used as information factors in the dataset, as ambient temperature, atmospheric pressure, relative humidity, and exhaust steam pressure. Thus, the business issue is the best approach to foresee the power creation as a component of these normal conditions, to arrange the advantage. These boundaries affect electrical power output, which is viewed as the goal variable. The dataset has two or three incredible exemptions identified with its four free factors, and these are the expectation precision of AI procedures. Algorithms are for the most part utilized in the prescient assessment of the power plants' evaluated energy creation. The dataset in like manner uncovers basic differentiations in expectation precision achieved for different spaces of the P.E. dispersal. This arrangement perceives that expectation precision could be improved by parcelling the dataset into autonomously progressed subsets, three with its primary P.E. design and a fourth, minuscule subset containing the peculiarities.

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12. CONCLUSION

A power plant's productivity has ordinarily insinuated as the power conveyed per energy input. An ideal power orchestrating is crucial for staying aware of the sufficiency between power age and power use. Power plants and Machine learning (ML) are two unmistakable fields. In any case, applying ML algorithms to the data set created by a solidified cycle power plant (CCPP) can join these two fields and bring useful results. In extension to showing its profoundly precise prediction capacities, the CCGT. Thusly, the administrators can expect the exhaust steam vacuum of the S.T., which is fundamental in the S.T. output, with incredible precision. Then, the data was used to expect the power output of the S.T. using data open to the administrators through the power plant's appropriation community. The prediction can be utilized in two ways. In the first place, it very well might be joined in a hearty condition observing system in which the online execution is diverged from the deduced model, and any deviations are dissected and researched. This can ensure secured and trustworthy movement in various conditions. Second, the model can be used for precise power creation gauges. These evaluations are used in the electrical power market. The data set has gigantic exemptions in its variable scatterings. The more huge part is oddities in the prediction bungle apportionment because of their peculiar autonomous variable values.ML algorithms are expected to make a prediction. This judicious brand name can be used in various districts to further develop possibilities in such fields.

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AN EFFICIENT PREDICTION AND DETECTION OF CACHE POLLUTION IN LARGE DATA BASE

A Project Report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements

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ABSTRACT

It is impossible to overestimate the importance of variety in the network of opinion polls when it comes to communicating social concerns to the general public. Models for user involvement in various hot social communication settings that take into consideration the interplay between numerous messages and detailed behaviour are available, and these models are the subject of this paper. While attempting to prevent user engagement, this technique also takes into account the potential impact of a high number of communication channels on the overall system. An interactive system that includes a neural backbone system as well as a neural network can be used to foresee societal concerns, user behaviour, and network connectivity, among other things (BP). Furthermore, because the neural BP network's multimodal interactions are iterative, integration is a piece of cake with this network due of its simplicity. The application of a simulated ringing method improves the predictability of the resulting data set. User engagement in modern interdisciplinary evaluation exchanges was investigated using the model, which looked at the relationships between different messages in order to acquire a better understanding of user participation.

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CHAPTER-8
CONCLUSION

Following the findings of the research, researchers discovered that they could develop a prediction model for engagement on a social networking site based on the behaviour and crucial information provided by users of the site, using data from a popular problem addressed on the site, according to the findings.

In order to account for the various nonlinear linkages between users' driving processes and the multi-message interaction, a Bayesian neural network model (BP neural network) was developed to forecast user participation behaviour. Iterative training on user behaviour was triggered as a result of the problem, and the BP neural network suffered as a result of overfitting as a result of the training.

A simulated annealing technique was used to address overfitting, which resulted in a considerable improvement in the accuracy of the forecast. Through the use of multiple-message correlation measurements and statistical analysis of model outputs, we were able to calculate the percentage of users that participated in one message and also participated in other messages.

It was discovered that the computation findings accurately reflected the repercussions of a hot subject on user engagement behaviour since they were predicated on estimates of the mutual effect strength between the numerous messages provided to participants, which were then validated by the researchers.

When the proposed approach was tested on a big batch of multi-message data from a popular Sina Weibo subject with a large number of messages, it was discovered that it performed well and was cost-effective. Our ability to accurately predict user behaviour as well as the level of mutual influence between numerous communications that happened over a short period of time was made possible by the model's accuracy. Ultimately, it was as a result of this evolution that media outlets did not ignore the quick shifts in public opinion on what was previously an extremely polarising issue.

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AN EFFICIENT IMPLEMENTATION OF ENCRYPTED DATA IN FOG COMPUTING

A Project Report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements

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MASTER OF TECHNOLOGY

in

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ABSTRACT

This letter designs a fog control system included in a pricey industrial environment. The goal is to use communication channels to fight cryptographic attacks on many layers. Validation of the integrated system shows that the servo control stages are being deteriorated, parameters are changing and process time is increasing. The system maintains stability, whether plant parameters are uplated or not, even when control gains and signals are encrypted. Increased core encryption also increases processing time and simultaneously improves control degradation.

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CHAPTER-8
CONCLUSION

This letter discusses an encoded control system based on a secure fog-based system originally employed as an encoded controlling system for the industrial environment. The intended audience for this book are engineers and scientists. The opponents do not grasp the control and retention signals. The approach is intended to protect against attacks and zero dynamic circumstances. As can be seen in this example, in addition to the existing security measures, the control encryption approach for industrial control systems can be employed as an additional protective layer.

As the test results show, the significant processing time has to do with the efficiency of the monitoring of load fluctuations. Controller encryption as specified in Sections IV-A and IV-B is provided. Given the deteriorating safety and control performance, the key length should be as long as possible. However, the findings in Section IV-C indicate that in these circumstances the time needed for encryption and decryption is negligible. Hardware encryption and decryption solutions are therefore needed for facilitating the use for resource limited applications of encrypted control systems (for example, by using a programmable array of field doors).

As a result of a future study of high layer control, a fog-based cloud control system will be developed in the coming years. A Denial of Service (DDOS) attack and counterfeiting and other malicious forms have been conducted[19].

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PRIVACY ENABLED MEDICAL DIAGNOSIS IN ENDGE COMPUTING

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ABSTRACT

The growing use of smart phones, cloud computing and cloud technologies has generated huge demand for healthcare. The data collection, storage and dissemination processor cycles are typically utilized, with the exception: data management is done by data acquisition, storage and transmission. Security and expensive energy expenses are some of the concerns of cloud-based medical data administrators. This is a key start to choose the proper data sharing technology. Principally, the health system must be revamped. Because of its privacy, data transfer and intrusion detection systems are both crucial. The first wearable encryption technology in the world (NTRU) (NTRU). Our purpose is to cut energy bills through the exchange of knowledge on the Internet. Until recently, cloud information was only usable in very limited contexts and was scrutinised extremely rigorously by the service provider. Patients trust their doctors to discuss their medical problems with them. We use a range of modes of treatment including cloud computing, electronic records and clinical teams. Our purpose was to develop a network for the detection of these threats. Our approach to the issues is confirmed by our previous experience and our ongoing testing and research.

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CHAPTER-8
CONCLUSION

In addition to privacy, XG Boost can download as little data as possible from the internet. Patient information is vital and safe LPME computers cannot work successfully in medical contexts without the necessary patient information. The safety and effectiveness of LPME therapy in real-life clinic situations, commonly called lateral nervous stimulation. The research was published in the journal Neuroscience. In order to determine therapeutic effectiveness and safety, researchers examined real-world clinical data for patients. The results were published following attendance in the Neurology Journal (LPNS).

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A PROJECT REPORT ON
QUALITY IN THE WORK LIFE OF EMPLOYEES OF MAGMA HDI INSURANCE

Project Report submitted to JNTUH in partial fulfillment of the requirement for
The award of Degree in

MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Submitted by

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2019-2021

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CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The above mentioned conversation helps me to determine the identification of the measures of quality of life is really a tough job, although there's a kind of widespread agreement on the idea of its of employee health. Evidently you will find objective (physical and structural design) elements that offer work place setting plus intervening policy elements affecting work processes of employees. As respect the outcome factors the immediate effects on psychology of workers (positive attitudes. determination, and final effects and satisfaction) on functionality of business have been thought by researchers.

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A STUDY ON
WHOLESALE DEBT MARKET NETWORTH DIRECT

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CONCLUSIONS

However with all the creation of Securitization Act, 2002 banks is now able to issue notices to the defaulters of theirs to settle the fees of theirs otherwise build defaulters deal with tough and hard steps underneath the above mentioned Act. This allows banks to elirninate gluey loans therefore boosting the bottom part collections of theirs. Additionally a hallmark of a great company is getting close it using a new, brand new viewpoint and also calls for control which is completely awake, completely still living and naturally completely centered on creating issues much better.

Furthermore, the passing on the Securitization Act, 2002 arrived for a bonanza for investors within banking field stocks which subsequently resulted directly into an enhancement in the share costs of theirs.

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EMPLOYEE ATTITUDE IN STRESS MANAGEMENT CREAM LINE DAIRY PRODUCTS JERSEY

Project Report submitted to JNTUH in partial fulfillment of the requirement for
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CONCLUSION

- Pressure in the work place is just about the black plague of the current century. A lot of the strain at the office is brought on not just by work overload and time pressure but additionally by insufficient praise and rewards.

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HUMAN RESOURCE INFORMATION SYSTEM
ESALEMEDIA - A PABBAS COMPANY

Project Report submitted to JNTUH in partial fulfillment of the requirement for
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CONCLUSION

Companies are frequently moving beyond hand-operated human resource

system these days, by computerizing unique human resource jobs, installing HRIS and also working with the internets and also intranet use of the human resources of its and keep competitiveness in the current market of its. HRIS can be viewed as a backbone of the company along with essential in meeting the requirements of all stakeholders in the business.

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A PROJECT REPORT

ON

COMPENSATION MANAGEMENT WITH EMAR HELATH CARE LIMITED

Project Report submitted to JNTUH in partial fulfillment of the requirement for The award of Degree in

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A STUDY ON PERCEPTION OF INDIAN INVESTORS TOWARDS INVESTMENT DECISIONS ICICI PRUDENTIAL LIFE INSURANCE

Project Report submitted to JNTUH in partial fulfillment of the requirement for
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CONCLUSION

This report amassed in recognizing the necessities of current and future financial backers, financial backer's inclination towards different venture roads are distinguished dependent on their occupation. Financial backers hazard in choosing a road is reliant upon the age of that financial backer. End This investigation affirms the previous discoveries with respect to the connection among Age and hazard resistance level of individual financial backers. The Present investigation has significant ramifications for speculation administrators as it has come out with certain fascinating features of an individual financial backer. The individual financial backer actually likes to put resources into monetary items which give hazard free returns. This affirms that Indian financial backers regardless of whether they are of top level salary, knowledgeable, salaried, autonomous are traditionalist financial backers like to play safe. The speculation item fashioners can plan items which can oblige the financial backers who are okay lenient and use TV as a showcasing media as they appear to spend long time watching TVs.

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A PROJECT REPORT ON
TRADE FINANCE WITH REFERENCE TO KOTAK MAHINDRA BANK

Project Report submitted to JNTUH in partial fulfillment of the requirement for
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CONCLUSIONS

Primary .ndings of this examination are relied upon to supplement a developing writing that reviews the example of an ideal installment framework for global exchange just as the wide exchange credit writing that reviews the utilization of exchange credits. Future examinations on this theme with other countries.

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A PROJECT REPORT ON
SECONDARY MARKET AT BSE WRT KARVY STOCK BROKING

Project Report submitted to JNTUH in partial fulfillment of the requirement for
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CONCLUSIONS

The examination manages offer and offer exchanging gives an overall thought about the investigation of stocks. The investigation carried on two premise, Essential investigation and specialized examination. Specialized examination shows a momentary pattern dependent on verifiable information and essential examination supportive for the dynamic. From the examination it is tracked down that the outlines arranged based cost, with the backing of specialized devices shows every one of the patterns and varieties as deciphered in the hypothesis. In the examination utilizing moving normal it is found that if the cost is lying over the moving normal, the scrip is in a bullish pattern if the value lying underneath the moving normal the scrip is in bearish pattern. Specialized examination overlooks the real idea of the organization. Specialized examination depends exclusively on the outline that is to say cost and volume data. The financial backer needs to contribute admirably on the scrip which gives exceptional yield with most conceivable danger.

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A STUDY ON PARTICIPATION OF EMPLOYEES IN MANAGERIAL DECISIONS IN PANYAM CEMENTS

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CONCLUSION

1. Comprehend the participant's attitudes, skills, the knowledge, and job, as well as materials needed to 2. satisfy the preferred outlook two. Satisfy the participant in addition to mutually agree with the goal that's to become achieved

3. Mutually get to a scheme as well as schedule

4. At the project, present the participant the best way to get the goals, take notice of the overall performance as well as then give responses five. Recurring level four until overall performance improves

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A STUDY ON
CASH FLOW ANALYSIS WITH REFERENCE TO BERGER PAINTS, KARIMNAGAR

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CONCLUSION

Every business endeavor wants planning for compelling strolling of the association sports exercises. Planning is a way of adapting to business and industry. It stresses that control need to expect inconveniences and issues. upgrade determination should be taken for the bearing of sports over the span of the looming accounts length. Budgetary control means a correct framework based absolutely at planning. Budgetary oversee is significant for inclusion making arrangements and oversee. It also goes about as an instrument of coordination. the basic role of budgetary control is to ensure making arrangements for future value range placing in different spending plans. The necessities and expected common generally execution of the business are expected.

Business organization has brought assorted frameworks of budgetary control so one can get the predetermination focuses of the office

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A STUDY ON
DEVELOPMENT OF SKILLS IN THE EMPLOYEES
HAYLCON TECHNOLOGIES

Project Report submitted to JNTUH in partial fulfillment of the requirement for
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CONCLUSION

Among the causes for the undertaking of ours was discovering the abilities possessed by the operators. The analysis of the information will assist the business to significantly evaluate the abilities in the staff members of theirs as well as understand the demand of instruction. Exploration in each one of the elements would offer signals to enhance the caliber of work

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A STUDY ON RECEIVABLES MANAGEMENT (AMUL PRODUCTS)

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CONCLUSION

While there's been a rise of product sales amount as as opposed to last 12 months as well as debtor's compilation phase has arrived printed through seventy to fifty nine times, generally there by enhancing the liquidity role on the business. Additionally boost inside sales letter amount and also by raising the system of distributors, airers4you might accomplish enhanced with the arrival many years as well as consequently increased industry share of airers4you found lubrication business.

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A STUDY ON
RECRUITMENT & SELECTION WITH REFERENCE TO RELIGARE SECURITIES

Project Report submitted to JNTUH in partial fulfillment of the requirement for
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MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

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CONCLUSION

That predicted future is today's reality. Most managers in public- and private sector firms of all sizes would agree that people truly are the organization's most important asset. Having competent staff on the payroll does not guarantee that a firm's human resources. Maximum respondents are accept they're provided communication channel that is great for staff members.

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A STUDY ON
E-BANKING WITH REFERENCE TO ICICI BANK

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CONCLUSIONS

The financial framework had a unique design. It has changed with time and tide which has made the economy more grounded as well as made the existence of the client a lot simpler than previously. You and I witness these progressions in our everyday life by utilizing various new financial offices.

The pattern in banking has taken the greatest turn during the year 1969 when 14 significant banks were nationalized.

The two critical parts of nationalization were first, development and second dispensed with the territorial unevenness by making the credit office accessible to limited scope enterprises, ranchers and rustic men. Presently, with the efflux of time and appropriation of Information Technology, the financial business has arrived at a more noteworthy stature. Banks set up a site that gives general data on banks, areas, items, administrations accessible and so forth

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A PROJECT REPORT

ON

EMPLOYEE RETENTION STARTAGIES AT MAHENDRA AND MAHENDRA

Project Report submitted to JNTUH in partial fulfillment of the requirement for The award of Degree in

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A STUDY ON PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF CHILDREN INSRUANCE PLANS OF HDFC LIFE ADITYA BIRLA

Project Report submitted to JNTUH in partial fulfillment of the requirement for
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CONCLUSIONS

- There a wide range of brand new entrants in this particular field. There are lots of personal insurance businesses diagnosed with noted damage within this particular as well as prior seasons. This's the primary reason the reason why personal insurance businesses lag behind Insurance providing of company every department. There's a huge difference in between them.

- Same is the situation with regards to earnings every department. Organization is a lot in front of individual insurance businesses in this particular area. They're undoubted champions in deep insurance with regards to make money money making.

- Business that is new is more and more moving to individual insurance makers however the client base of organization is incredibly powerful. During issuing brand new policies a department too, they're in front of individual insurance businesses although not by huge margin.

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A STUDY ON FRINGE BENEFITS WITH REFERENCE TO EUREKA FORBES

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A STUDY ON
TEAM BUILDING WITH REFERENCE TO NESTLE FOODS

Project Report submitted to JNTUH in partial fulfillment of the requirement for
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CONCLUSION

The workers are curious to send the close friends of theirs to operate in the business of theirs. The majority of the respondents have stated the organization immediate is thinking about group goals, proficiency as well as work specification just before choosing the staff members. They're doing choice testing to pick the proper applicants. They're doing both receptive ended as well as shut ended assessments. Inside interview they're evaluating the abilities as interaction abilities, interaction quantities and so on.

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A SECURE ANTI-COLLUSION DATA SHARING SCHEME FOR DYNAMIC GROUPS IN THE CLOUD

A Project Report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of

In

MASTER OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

by

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ABSTRACT

Cloud computing has proven helpful for users. Cloud computing has been beneficial to users. Users benefit from a speedy and cost-effective way of sharing data among groups of users using cloud computing. They also benefit from the benefits of low maintenance and low cost to manage. Furthermore, we need to protect shared data files because they're outsourcing. Due to the continuous shift in members and the need to share information while keeping privacy in mind is a major concern that is especially pertinent for cloud-based services secure due to attacks of collusion. Additionally, there are methods that are secure keys distribution is based on a secure channel for communication; however, the existence of the channel is an assumption and is difficult to establish. The paper outlines an encrypted method for sharing data that is able to be tailored to the changing needs of the members. In addition, our method permits fine-grained control over access to ensure that everyone in the group have access to the cloud's origin. People who are denied access have no access to the cloud after having been removed. Additionally, we're able to protect our system from attack by collusion and to ensure that those who were exiled from the cloud are not able to get access to their original data; regardless of whether they collaborate with the cloud they trust. The method we have developed, based on polynomial algorithmic techniques, we have created a safe and efficient method to eliminate members out of the network. Additionally, this approach can be highly efficient, which means that those who previously utilized it do not need to change their private keys in situations where a new user joins the group or gets removed.

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9. CONCLUSION

This paper proposes a anti-collusion secure data sharing method for groups that has an evolving structure that is stored on the cloud. Our technique allows users to access the group's information and use it. Furthermore, our system is able to handle groups that are dynamic easily. If a new member is a new member to the group or is removed from the group using this process, other members of the group, the group doesn't need to be adjusted or calculated. In addition, our system supports the deletion of encrypted users. Users who were excluded won't be able to access their original files after they've been deleted regardless of whether they work with cloud-based services, which cannot be trusted.

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FOOD WASTAGE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

A Project Report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of
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FOOD WASTAGE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

The term food waste, also referred to as food loss, is a term used to describe food waste that is not operated by consumers. In addition, reducing food waste throughout the entire purpose of the food industry is the most essential aspect of the reduction of the impact on the environment of agriculture. This is accomplished by reducing the total amount of water, land, and other resources externally needed to provide food in the world. The reduction of food waste is the primary goal of global because it is the food waste that goes to the landfill. It can be profitable at a small scale, by cutting down on the cost of food items for home consumption as well as on the larger scale, by cutting down on waste expenses for restaurants. When you are able to properly manage and evaluate food waste, we can contribute to making our environment more sustainable and ecologically sound and make resources available for the future generation. Every day, students at colleges are throwing away a lot of food. We decided to make an application on the web for colleges to look at and record food waste and make an educated choice once we've identified what went wrong, and then do what is right to decrease the amounts of food that is wasted.

Our website was designed to have a login page along with a registration page. The dashboard contains the recipe form that allows you to delete recipes, and for entries in waste, there are forms for entry of food waste as well as an entry form for cooking waste as well as cook forms for entering waste. The website provides users to analyze data in table and chart format. The different recipe cooked could be from the nearest orphanages to them who requested food items, and the leftover food waste and cookware were given to landowners for fertilizing the land.

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QUANTIFYING INTERDEPENDENT PRIVACY RISKS WITH LOCATION DATA

A Project Report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of

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ABSTRACT

Information about co-locations of users is becoming more accessible on the web. For instance, mobile users frequently share their locations with others via messages they write and upload images to social media sites, adding the names of those they connect with. Their IP addresses may also share information about their co-location. When combined and (possibly obscured) information about the location of the user these co-locations could be used to enhance the ability to determine the exact location of the user. This makes it more difficult to safeguard the privacy of those taken into consideration when analyzing data about location. This is not only the place of the user's residence, but also their movements can be used to determine her location, but also their location friends (and the location of friends and so on). The paper will address the issue by examining the effect of co-location data in relation to the confidentiality of location information as well as taking into account an adversary, such as an administrator for a social networking site with access to this data. We address the issue and suggest a reliable inference technique that considers the co-location data, but at the cost of the complexity. We propose a variety of methods for inference, which include an algorithm based on the notion of belief propagation, which is grounded in the broad Bayesian network model. We also evaluate them thoroughly for their effectiveness. Our tests reveal that even if the adversary is considering co-locations with just one other person, the security of the person at issue could be reduced by up to sixty-two percent in the default setting. Additionally, we analyze the effect of different parameters (e.g., setting these parameters for privacy mechanisms that are used for security that is based on location) in different situations.

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9. CONCLUSION

In this research, we've looked at the effect of co-location on the privacy the location of users when information shared through collocation is available and also secret (obfuscated) information about the location. This is an important aspect to establish a link between studies on privacy of location data of the social networks as well as privacy when moving. In actual fact, the vast major research studies regarding social networking and relocation studies the ways that social connections be a result of co-locations between individuals to discover the ways in which these connections can be utilized to remove your privacy when you use mobile devices. We've proven this when studying the co-locations of users. Although the optimal joint localization algorithm is the highest level in computational difficulty, however the polynomial-time approximate inference algorithms that we propose have excellent localization capabilities. The most important and significant result of our research is the privacy of the user isn't completely hers because the collocations, as well as the information provided about the location by others significantly affect their privacy regarding her private location.

The primary message of the report is the fact that measures to protect you should not overlook the impact of location-related information on the social. It's not recommended to create false lists of individuals who reside in the same area (as the information can be visible on the profile of users on social media sites.) The method of protecting privacy in the location will instead generalize information about co-located users or allow users to determine the exact time and date of the gathering, as well as the exact location of others who are part of the gathering to limit the negative effects of the attacks mentioned in the report.

The user-friendliness is a crucial aspect in the process of selecting security technologies. We will study the effectiveness and effectiveness of these security mechanisms by conducting surveys specific to them. In the course of our studies in the near future, we'll investigate the possibility that co-locations aren't registered by users, however the attacker is able to gain access to social connections that exist between users. These connections may be tied by random patterns that relate to geographic location such as because workplaces with coworkers are usually connected during work hours.

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DIPLO CLOUD: EFFICIENT AND SCALABLE MANAGEMENT OF RDF DATA IN THE CLOUD

A Project Report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of
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ABSTRACT

Despite recent advances in distributed RDF data management, it's still difficult to process large quantities of RDF data within a cloud environment. RDF encodes complex graphs, combining schema-level and instances data. Despite being simple in concept, RDF is not easy to use.

Traditional methods for shading data and partitioning graphs with min-cut algorithms can result in inefficient distributed operations, high joining, poor performance, and inefficient shades.

Diplo Cloud is a cloud-based distributed RDF data management platform that is both efficient and scalable. Diplo Cloud uses no previous methods. Instead, it performs. This paper describes Diplo Cloud's and. We also discuss. A thorough evaluation found performs better in standard workloads than other systems.

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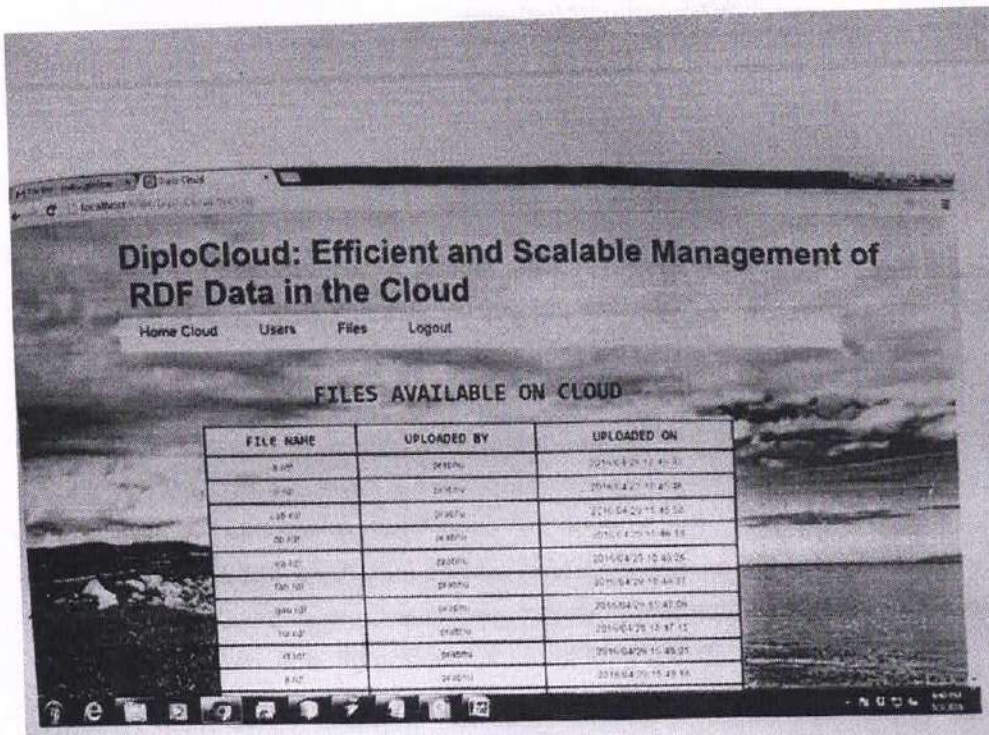

9. CONCLUSION

Diplo Cloud is a cloud-based RDF data management system that is efficient and scalable. Parallelism collocation and parts allocations. This can lead larger but also to potentially larger data. Diplo Cloud is especially well-suited for cloud environments with high network latency and clusters of commodity machines. It systematically avoids all complicated and distributed operations that could lead to query execution. It performed very well in comparison to other state-of-the-art systems for query execution in these environments. Diplo Cloud will be developed in many directions. First, we intend to add a further compression mechanism. An automatic template discovery system based on untied elements and frequent patterns will be developed. We plan to integrate allow for a wider range of queries. We are also expanding data sets.

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HEART DISEASE PREDICTION USING NEURAL NETWORKS

A Project Report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of
in

MASTER OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

by

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ABSTRACT

Heart disease is one of the major reasons for increase in the death rate. Healthcare is one amongst the most important beneficiaries of huge knowledge & analytics. Extracting medical data is progressively becoming more and more necessary for prediction and treatment of high death rate due to heart attack. Terabytes of data are produced every day. Quality services are needed to avoid poor clinical decisions that lead to disastrous consequences. The Hospitals can make use of appropriate decision support systems thus minimizing the cost of clinical tests. Now-a-day hospitals employ hospital information systems to manage the patient data. Enormous amount of data generated by health care industry is not effectively used. Some new approach is necessary to decrease the expense and to predict the heart disease in an easy. The objective of this paper is to analyse various research works done on heart diseases prediction and classification using various machine learning and deep learning techniques and to conclude which techniques are effective and accurate.

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7. CONCLUSION

7.1 PROJECT CONCLUSION

From the recent statistics shows that 17.7 million people every year die due to cardiovascular diseases (31% global deaths). According to the record of 2017, nearly 6,16,000 deaths have been encountered due to heart disease. Hence the need for an efficient and accurate prediction of heart disease is on high demand. So, our project deals with various techniques involving the feature selection and classification of heart disease resulting in accurate prediction. New algorithms and techniques involving ensemble methods involve multiple learning algorithms and hybrid systems that use the combination of Artificial intelligence methods and techniques provide better accurate results. The future is expecting the usage of above techniques for eliminating the existing drawbacks and improving the prediction rate thus providing a way for improving survival rate for the well-being of mankind.

7.2 FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

Software engineering has a problem in that when we empirically evaluate competing prediction systems, we obtain conflicting results. To reduce the inconsistency amongst validation study results and provide a more formal foundation to interpret results with a particular focus on continuous prediction systems. A new framework is proposed for evaluating competing prediction systems based upon:

1 an unbiased statistic, Standardised Accuracy.

2 testing the result likelihood relative to the baseline technique of randompredictions.

3 calculation of effect sizes Biased accuracy statistics such as MMRE are deprecated.

By contrast this new empirical validation framework leads to meaningful results. Such steps will assist in performing future meta-analyses and in providing more robust and usable recommendations to practitioners.

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ABSTRACT

Rapid technological advances have led to an online marketplace that saw the rapid growth of new service providers who offer similar services. However, these service contracts (SLAs) which define the quality of service provided are not identical across providers, even though they provide services that have similar capabilities. In the case of environments that rely on outsourcing services like the cloud, the quality of service is crucial to the customers since third-party companies offer cloud services to manage and store the customer's information. When data is lost because of an outage, the customer's company can be affected. The customer's primary issue is finding a reliable service provider who can provide quality service. To assist customers in selecting the right company, this research presents a framework known as SelCSP that combines reliability and competence to evaluate the potential risks associated with interactions.

The score for trustworthiness is determined by personal experiences obtained from personal interactions, or feedback about reviews about suppliers. Competence is measured through the transparency of the vendors' SLA promises. An analysis of a scenario has been presented to prove the efficacy of our approach. Tests have proved the validity of the proposed estimation mechanism.

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9. CONCLUSION

Cloud computing is a booming method, and new cloud computing service providers are constantly being developed with similar offerings. However, the assurances of service provided by companies in SLAs are not clear and make choosing the most suitable service provider difficult. Because cloud computing services are utilized by clients to store and manage the private data of their customers that guarantee quality service are essential. To accomplish this, it is vital for clients to build confidence in a service provider. Furthermore, when businesses outsource their operations to cloud service providers and cloud providers, the capabilities or experience of a CSP will determine if the goals of the previous one will be achieved. In this study, we introduce a unique framework called SelCSP which assists in selecting an experienced and reliable service provider. It evaluates the reliability of a service provider with respect to the dynamics of trust that are contextually specific and dynamic, as in relation to the feedback on reputation. It also evaluates the competence of a business by evaluating the quality and credibility. An understanding of interaction risk that estimates the degree of risk associated with the interaction. Estimation helps client choose the right service provider to meet the needs of the scenario. An investigation of a specific case was done to demonstrate the application of this model. The findings prove the effectiveness and validity of the technique when applied to actual situations. We are continuing using this risk-based choice method to guarantee safe multi-domain collaboration in cloud environments.

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USER-DEFINED PRIVACY GRID SYSTEM FOR CONTINUOUS LOCATION-BASED SERVICES

A Project Report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of

in

MASTER OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

by

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ABSTRACT

Services dependent on the location (LBS) require users to provide the area of their home to be capable of accessing services that depend on their geographical location. This can expose them to privacy concerns. However, the existing methods of protecting privacy for LBS are not without limitations like the requirement that an untrusted third party to be able to trust, offering privacy-related security but with only a tiny amount of security and high communications costs. The paper we present introduce the privacy grid, which users have defined called "the Dynamic Grid System.The first fully integrated system that can meet four requirements which are essential to provide the level of security demanded by Snapshot and the continuous LBS. The system needs a reliable third party that is accountable for completing simple matching tasks on time. The semi-trusted entity isn't in a position to store any information regarding the geographical whereabouts that the person is. Snapshots that are safe and the constant security of location are assured by our adversary models we have developed. The cost of communication for the user isn't contingent on privacy; however, it is based on the number of relevant locations within the area the user are located. While we concentrate on k-nearest neighbor as well as range-based queries, it can be extended to include other spatial queries without altering the algorithms utilized by the semi-trusted 3rd-party and also the server that is used to run databases, provided that the space required by the query can be abstracted into spatial areas. Our research has shown how DGS is more effective than the most advanced privacy-protection method used to operate LBS.

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9. CONCLUSION

The paper proposes the idea of the dynamic grid (DGS) to offer security-based continuously LBS. Its DGS is comprised of the queries server (QS) as well as SP, the service supplier (SP) and cryptographic functions to break down the entire process to process queries into two distinct parts that operate independently by QS as well in SP. DGS doesn't require an entirely trusted third-party instead, we base our decisions on the less secure assumption that no collaboration between QS and SP. The burden for data transmission to the user and onto the low-cost. We have also created efficient protocols within our DGS to enable continuous K-nearest-neighbor and range-based searches. To determine the efficacy for DGS we will test it with the most modern method, which is TTP. DGS offers more privacy protection in comparison to TTP. Our research indicates that DGS is approximately one-third more efficient than the TTP scheme in regards to the amount that communication cost. Concerning the cost associated with calculations, DGS also always outperforms the TTP scheme when it comes to queries that are non-numeric. It's similar to, or perhaps less expensive than the TTP scheme for queries that make use of ranges.

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CONNECTING SOCIAL MEDIA TO E-COMMERCE: COLD-START PRODUCT RECOMMENDATION USING MICROBLOGGING INFORMATION

A Project Report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of

in

MASTER OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

by

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ABSTRACT

The line between e-commerce as in social media has become more and more blurred each day. Many online stores offer social logins, which permit customers to access the website using accounts they have on their social networks like Facebook and Twitter profiles. Customers also have the option to share their latest purchases on microblogs, including links to the pages of their items. This paper proposes an innovative approach to cross-site cold-start recommendations for products. This idea is that you suggest items on websites selling online to those who visit websites experiencing cold-start situations, a aspect that was not thought of before. The main issue is how to make use of the information from social media websites to give cross-site cold-start recommendations for items. We suggest using the people who have connections to social media sites and websites that sell products on the internet (users who have accounts on social media and have bought products through online stores) as intermediaries for connecting to social networks' features, using explicit representations of features to offer recommendations for products. We'll try to understand the features of both the user and product representations. (called embeddings by users, as well as embeddings for features into products too) through analyzing the data from online shops using the neural network recurrent employing an altered gradient-boosting trees technique to transform social media features into embeddings that customers can use. We propose a matrix factorization based on the characteristics that permit embedding of information from users to give cold-starter products recommendations. Testing of a vast data base of information micro-blogging platform most famous online retailer proven efficacy the approach proposed.

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9. CONCLUSION

This article has examined the concept of cross-site cold-start recommendations i.e., the practice of recommending products on micro-blogging sites to people who haven't yet made prior purchases. The idea of this paper is to create websites that sell products to customers that have similar features by constructing capabilities through neural networks that are continuously. Utilizing users connected to both e-commerce websites and social media websites to create connections between the two sites we're able to discern the attributes. The characteristics of the customers who are attracted by social media websites to features that have been derived from e-commerce websites. The characteristics of the user who is included in the online store can be added to the matrix that is based on the technique of features to begin with cold-starting product recommendations. We've developed a massive data set that is based on WEIBO together with JINGDONG. Our research has proven the efficiency of our system to address. At present, we have a basic neural network structure can be utilized to allow embedded learning for customers and the products. Sooner or later, more advanced research will be conducted that can be used to help facilitate learning based on features. In addition, we'll be seeking ways to improve features mapping by integrating ideas to facilitate the transfer of knowledge.

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QUANTIFYING INTERDEPENDENT PRIVACY RISKS WITH LOCATION DATA

A Project Report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of

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Abstract:

This paper explores "on-the-fly" data cleaning in the context of a user query. A novel Query-Driven Approach (QDA) is developed that performs a minimal number of cleaning steps that are only necessary to answer a given selection query correctly. The comprehensive empirical evaluation of the proposed approach demonstrates its sign cant advantage in terms of efficiency over traditional techniques for query-driven applications. The signicance of data quality research is motivated by the observation that the of data-driven technologies such as decision support tools, data exploration, analysis, and scientists discovery tools is closely tied to the quality of data to which such techniques are applied. It is well recognized that the outcome of the analysis is only as good as the data on which the analysis is performed. That is why today organizations spend a substantial percentage of their budgets on cleaning tasks such as removing duplicates, correcting errors, and lying missing values, to improve data quality prior to pushing data through the analysis pipeline. Given the critical importance of the problem, many efforts, in both industry and academia, have explored systematic approaches to addressing the cleaning challenges.

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9. CONCLUSION

In this paper, we have studied the Query-Driven Entity Resolution problem in which data is cleaned \on-the-y" in the context of a query. We have developed a query-driven entity resolution framework which efficiently issues the minimal number of cleaning steps solely needed to accurately answer the given selection query. We formalized the problem of query-driven ER and showed empirically how certain cleaning steps can be avoided based on the nature of the query. This research opens several interesting directions for future investigation. While selection queries (as studied in this paper) are an important class of queries on their own, developing QDA techniques for other types of queries (e.g.,joins) is an interesting direction for future work. Another direction is developing solutions for efficient maintenance of a database state for subsequent querying.

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DYNAMIC AND PUBLIC AUDITING WITH FAIR ARBITRATION FOR CLOUD DATA

A Project Report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of

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ABSTRACT

Cloud users don't actually own their data so how to ensure the security of the data they have outsourced can be a daunting challenge. Recent proposals for solutions such as "provable evidence of data ownership" and "proofs of indescribability" are designed to address the issue However; these methods are intended to prove archives that are static and consequently lacking dynamic support. Additionally, the threat models that are used generally assume the assumption that the person who owns their data has integrity, and focus on identifying a fraudulent cloud service provider despite the fact that customers may behave in a manner which isn't the best. In this paper we propose a publicly accessible auditing system that incorporates the ability to support dynamic data and fair arbitration of possible disputes. We specifically create an index switcher which eliminates the limitation of using indexes in tag computations within current systems and allows for effective handling of dynamic data. In order to address the problem of fairness and ensure that no one will be identified when they act in a manner that is unclear. We also expand our current threat model and introduce the concept of signing exchange in order to build an arbitration procedure that is fair so that any dispute is dealt with without prejudice. Our security analysis shows the system has been secure, and the analysis of its performance confirms that the costs of data process and dispute arbitration are acceptable.

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9. CONCLUSION

The purpose of the article's purpose is to provide an integrity auditing procedure that gives transparency to the public and data dynamics that are effective and fair dispute resolution. To overcome the limitations of using indexes to perform tag computation and to aid in the dynamic of data we identify block indices from indexes. We also develop an index switcher that keeps block-tag index mappings, which will prevent the re-computation of tag computations in block updates. This is a cost-effective method of operation, as we've demonstrated by evaluating its efficiency. Additionally, since each of the CSP and CSP could be in a position to be in a wrong spot when carrying out audits and updating data and auditing, we have extended the risk model we developed during our current research to create an equitable arbitration process to resolve disputes between clients and the CSP as well as between the CSP and CSP and CSP, which is essential for the development and application of auditing strategies in the cloud-based environment. This is achieved through the establishment of arbitration protocols based on the idea that metadata exchange occurs following every update. Our tests demonstrate the efficacy of our system. The costs of regular updates and dispute arbitration are acceptable.

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TOWARDS ROBUST IMAGE STEGANOGRAPHY

A Project Report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of

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ABSTRACT

Sharing images via social media sites is common and occurs every second. Thus, the channels of communication offered by social media platforms offer an excellent opportunity to communicate clandestinely. But, images shared via these channels are generally JPEG compressed, which doesn't work with all available techniques for Steganography. In this paper, we present a unique image steganography technique that is compatible with this kind of channel. For instance, it is possible to discover that an image is compressed (i.e., the channel of output) of an image. The information secret is in the original image and compressed through the channel using any current JPEG Steganographic methods that create the stego-image after its transmission. To create an identical image before transmitting by the channel (termed as an intermediary image), we propose a method of adjustment that alters the image so that it is identical to the one depicted through the Steno. The adjustment is made to ensure that the image is the same as that of the Steno. Also, the following channels, hidden data transmission are identified using the image from the Steno, with 100-100 100% accuracy. Numerous tests are conducted to evaluate the technique's efficiency suggested for image Steganography. The scheme is robust to JPEG compression.

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9. CONCLUSION

I considered the problem of blindly extracting unknown messages hidden in image hosts via multicarrier/signature spread-spectrum embedding. It's unclear if the hosts or embedding carriers will be available. We've developed a low-cost multicarrier generic less squares (MIGLS) which is an algorithm that is the foundation of. Studies have shown that MIGLS is prone to errors that are comparable to that found with embedding signatures that are widely known as well as an autocorrelation model for hosting. It could be used in lieu of standard SS embedding or hiding.

A FRAMEWORK TO FACILITATE SELECTION OF CLOUD SERVICE PROVIDERS

A Project Report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of

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ABSTRACT

Anxiety and stress can be detrimental for the health of those who suffer from it. It is easy to recognize anxiety and stress quickly and act accordingly. With the increasing use of social media platforms, people are using them to share information about their lives and communicate with their friends through social media platforms, which allows them to access information that social networks make available online to detect anxiety. The study reveals that the level of stress that users experience is based upon their interactions with Face book as well as the other social media platforms. The study employs the analysis of a large amount of data taken from social media in real-time to analyze the relation between the level of stress experienced by users and their interactions with others. We begin by looking at the different types of stress-related types of visual texts, including social, psychological, and traits in various ways. We then design an innovative hybrid system that incorporates elements from the Factor Graph model that incorporates the Convolution Neural Network that makes use of tweets and social interaction data to determine anxiety. Our study shows how the model can increase the effectiveness of detecting stress, ranging from 6 to 9 percent from the F1 score. While we continue looking at social interactions and interactions, we can identify fascinating patterns. i.e., the number of social media networks that have just a few connections (i.e. that have no connection to any other network) Delta) of people who are stressed is about 14% more than those who don't. This means that social networks made up of stressed people aren't as well-connected or complex than those who aren't.

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9. CONCLUSION

This paper presents a method to detect people's psychological stress levels by analyzing their daily social media logs, including tweets' content and social interactions. Utilizing real-time data gathered from social networks as the foundation of our research, we investigated the relationship between the mental states of the user as well as how they interact with their friends. To maximize the value of tweets' contents and their social interactions information of tweets written by the users themselves, we developed a hybrid model that combines factors graph models (FGM) with Convolution Neuronal Networks (CNN). The study also identified a variety of interesting factors connected to stress. We discovered that the proportion of social networks with zero connections (i.e., ones that don't contain Delta connection) of those who suffer from stress is about 14% higher than users who aren't stress-related. This suggests that the social structures of the people who are friends with those who are stressed tend to be less connected and is less complex contrasted with those who aren't stressed. This is useful information to study research soon.

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A SECURE AND DYNAMIC MULTI-KEYWORD RANKED SEARCH SCHEME OVER ENCRYPTED CLOUD DATA

A Project Report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of
in

MASTER OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

by

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ABSTRACT

Due to the growing popularization of cloud computing, increasing amounts of data owners must transfer their data to cloud servers to enjoy greater efficiency and lower cost of controlling their data. However, sensitive data should be secured before outsourcing to meet security reasons and hinder data retrieval, such as using keywords to search documents. This paper discusses the encryption of multi-keyword-ranked search for cloud-based data capable of enabling the dynamic updating of operations like delete and adding. We specifically use the model of vector space as well as the well-known TF IDF model. Used. IDF model is able to assist in the creation of indexes and creation of queries. We've created a new tree-based index structure. We have developed the "Greedy Depth-first Search" algorithm, which allows for a fast multi-keyword search. This algorithm, dubbed secure KNN, is used to secure the index and query vectors. It also guarantees the accuracy of calculations of relevance scores between the encrypted query and index vectors. To prevent statistical errors or other phrases that pose risky and are included in the index vector to ensure that the results of searches do not impede results. With our tree-oriented indexes, we can achieve sub-linear search speeds and manage the removal and addition of documents in a highly flexible way. A variety of tests are performed to verify the algorithm's effectiveness we have proposed.

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9. CONCLUSION

In this article, a secure active, safe and secure search algorithm is suggested that can not only provide the accuracy of multi-keyword-ranked searches but also the capability to dynamically delete and to add of documents. We develop a specific binary tree that is balanced by keywords to index the document. We propose an algorithm known as "Greedy Depth First Search. It is secured by two distinct types of threats that employ KNN algorithms that are secure. Our results from the experiments show the efficacy of our method. There are many problems that arise with structured SE methods. This means that the person who owns the data has to keep the index tree secure and must also provide the information needed to calculate IDF values. A data owner who is active is not a great match with cloud computing. It is an important, but difficult task to design an algorithm for searchable encryption that's update process is handled through cloud servers alone but it's capable of supporting multi-keyword-ranked searches. Furthermore, as the most research studies regarding secure search are conducted focused on the issues that cloud servers. There are numerous security problems that arise in a multi-user environment. For starters, everyone has the same password to secure trapdoor generation within an unsymmetrical SE system. In this situation removal of a user poses quite a problem. If it's necessary to disable a user in this scenario, we must create a new index and then distribute keys

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that are secure for everyone who is legally authorized to use. In addition, the more sensitive SE strategies generally assume that all people who access the data are reliable. This isn't a good idea and a fraudulent user of data can cause a number of security concerns. For instance, a untruthful user could look for documents, and then share encrypted documents to non-authorized documents. Furthermore, an honest user of data might use secured keys with unauthorized keys.

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A QUERY DRIVEN APPROACH TO ENTITY RESOLUTION

A Project Report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of

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This is to certify that the project report entitled **"ENERGY AND MEMORY-EFFICIENT CLONE DETECTION IN WIRELESS SENSORS"** submitted by following student in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the Degree of Master of Computer Applications, and is a bonafide record of the work performed by

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ABSTRACT

The project will describe an efficient and energy-efficient method to detect duplicates. It's location-aware on WSNs with various sensors that can detect duplicates and ensure a long-lasting network. We rely on the location information provided by sensors and randomly select witnesses in rings to test the accuracy of the sensors and detect the clone attacks detected. Rings enable effective data forwarding to witnesses as well as sink. Theoretically, we've demonstrated that our approach could be capable of achieving a 100% probability of being able to detect clones with credible witnesses. We also extend our study by examining the effectiveness of clone detection using witnesses who aren't trusted and conclude that the likelihood of detecting clones is 99 percent even when witnesses' trust is doubted. Additionally, in many methods of detecting clones by random witnesses, the need to store buffers by sensors are usually dependent on the number of the nodes. However, in the method proposed, the storage requirement of buffer sensors isn't based on the number of sensors; however it's contingent upon the amount of hops in the network's total size, i.e., that's what's known as. Numerous simulations have demonstrated that the proposed approach can ensure the long-term stability for the network by efficiently spreading the burden of traffic over the network.

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9. CONCLUSION

We've created an energy-efficient Clone detection technique that incorporates random witness choices. We've specifically developed our ERCD method which integrates witness choice and authentic verification methods. Every one of our theoretical analyses and simulation findings are undeniable that our technique can spot any clone attacks with a high level of certainty, due in part to the fact that witnesses of each sensor are placed in a circular manner which makes it simple to verify the message. Additionally, our method can extend the life of networks and the energy usage overall because it is in a position to store the information at an affordable cost in the buffer of information. This could be the consequence of our tendency to utilize the required details by spreading the load across WSNs. This implies that the energy usage and capacity of sensors nodes that surround the sink node are reduced and the lifetime of the network is increased. The near term future will look at the various patterns of quality for different scenarios in networks. The sensors of networks may be susceptible to attacks by replicating nodes. We have developed four protocols distributed to detect the threats. The new protocols are advancing technology advancements, reducing significantly the amount of memory required through an average of power and memory utilization across networks while increasing the likelihood of detection by close to 100 percent. There are some issues. They cannot detect replica attacks while operating in a dynamic environment. These protocols rely on the expensive security that is provided by the encryption of private keys. It is the next step to develop methods for detecting replicas that employ the cryptography of the key and can be used for mobile and static sensors.

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ENERGY-EFFICIENT QUERY PROCESSING IN WEB SEARCH ENGINES

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ABSTRACT

Search engines that are found on the internet are composed of a number of processing nodes in order to answer queries, i.e., servers that are specifically designed to handle user queries. They use a lot of energy. They are usually connected to their CPUs, but they have to ensure the lowest level of latency since users expect answers within less than one second (e.g., 500 milliseconds). But it is unlikely people will be able to observe how fast the system responds, which exceeds what they would expect. This is why we've created an algorithm called (PESOS) to determine the optimal processing speed required to process requests on an individual basis. PESOS are built on the assumption of efficiency of queries. These determine the processing power of the query and the long it will take to complete the request. We have evaluated PESOS by using it in conjunction with databases. The results reveal the how much power is consumed by the node that handles queries as high as 48%, compared to an operating system operating at its fastest processing speed. PESOS are also superior to other competitors, with 20 percent less power consumption. The rival requires precise adjustments to parameters and may cause unpredictability in delays.

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PMOD SECURE PRIVILEGE-BASED MULTILEVEL ORGANIZATIONAL DATA SHARING IN CLOUD COMPUTING

A Project Report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of

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ABSTRACT

As a result of cloud computing, businesses have revolutionised their data storage, access, and sharing operations. Continuous cloud uploading and sharing with many groups of employees within an organisation who have varying access permissions As data storage moves to the cloud, developing a safe and efficient data access architecture has become a priority area of research. Individuals with higher authority in the hierarchy have access to more sensitive information than those with less authority (at lower levels of the hierarchy). The purpose of this research is to develop a privileged multi-level organisational data sharing method (P-MOD) that incorporates preferential access and attribute-based encryption. The access policies are specific for each level of the privilege-based access hierarchy. Credentials for data access can be encrypted at all levels of the access policy, and only defined data can be viewed. The cypher text can be decrypted only by a user of the required quality in accordance with the level of access restrictions (at that level). The user is capable of deciphering ciphertexts that are below his own level. According to the safety study, P-MOD is secure against adaptively selected complaint attacks if the DBDH assumption is correct. PMOD outperforms current safe data sharing methods within an organisation in terms of computer complexity and storage area, according to a detailed performance survey.

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CHAPTER-8

CONCLUSION

Due to several advantages, many multi-level organisations have been forced
for and share data in the cloud. The first section examines the most prevalent securi
problems for data holders when migrating data to the cloud. Another possibility is th
IEEE Big Data Transactions, to be published on 25 March 2019. IEEE Big Dat
Transactions is the most often read and researched journal. There are 12 various option
for data sharing, each of which has its own set of disadvantages. The article presents th
P-MOD (Privilege-based multilevel data sharing system) to solve these challenges, whicl
makes cloud data sharing efficient and secure. P-MOD separates a data file into sections
based on the user's privileges and the content sensitivity. The chunks of the data file are
then shared based on the user's credentials. Using DBDH, we prove that P-MOD is safe
against plaintext assaults that are adapted. Based on our rigorous performance and
simulation comparisons with the three most prevalent systems, P-mode can drastically
reduce computer complexity while retaining storage space. Our solution establishes the
foundations for future data management based on attributes, secure contract development
and intelligent contract formation.

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DETECTING STRESS BASED ON SOCIAL INTERACTIONS IN SOCIAL NETWORKS

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9. CONCLUSION

PESOS is utilized to Web indexing engines to lower the amount of energy consumed by the nodes processing queries as well as to place the requirement of tail-latency for the response time of query. PESOS select the lowest core frequency of CPU per query in order to reduce energy consumption and also meet timeframes. PESOS employ two kinds of query efficiency predictors (QEPs) to determine the CPU's core frequency. First, the QEP calculates the number of queries currently going through. A second one calculates the amount of time needed to process queries at various core frequencies based upon scores. We observed an error of the root of mean squares of forecasts made by QEPs in their classes as QEPs are vulnerable to errors. To take into account the chance of errors in prediction, we combined the RMSE and actual forecasts. Two possible PESOS configurations include energy conservative, in which prediction correction can be used.

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9. CONCLUSION

A new approach to feature fusion that solves the issue of location prediction. We study in-depth the characteristics of check-ins under various scenarios and propose to define three kinds of features and combine three types of data in a global manner. The geographical, collaborative and categorical information are all employed. We have proposed new models that take into account more global elements to improve the rigor and generalization of the prediction method. Furthermore, the technique can be easily adapted and easy to extend. It offers impressive advantages across different datasets, and drastically increases the accuracy of predictions. This research offers a variety of exciting directions. More efficient ways to improve the process of processing features and develop compact structures that retain the features taken out. It is crucial to benefit from the evolving elements that are used when predicting the location. In addition the techniques for feature extraction we have developed in this research can be further expanded to allow gradual updating. A brand new, comprehensive location prediction as well as update settings are now available.

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SEARCH RANK FRAUD AND MALWARE DETECTION IN GOOGLE PLAY

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ABSTRACT

The breach of trust in Google Play, the most loved Android marketplace for applications, may make it more difficult for people to misuse search rankings and spread malware. Previous studies have examined executable software or permissions analysis to find malware. The article we will discuss is focused upon Fair Play. This brand new method seeks out and utilizes the evidence furnished by fraudsters to identify malware and programs that could be a victim of fraud the results of searches. Fair Play is a review-based system which is unique in the sense that it blends reviewed reviewer's behavior together with the linguistic and behavioral indicators collected by Google Play, which was gathered throughout the year) to determine suspicious applications. Fair Play boasts greater than 95% accuracy in finding databases that are of good quality and include malicious, fake as well as legitimate applications. We've found the 75 per cent of all identified malware-related software is created from fraud and derived from results from searches. Fair Play detects hundreds of fake applications hidden by the Google Bouncer's detection technology. Fair Play has also helped to discover more than 1,000 reviews for 193 apps. The results showed a brand new kind of "coercive" review campaign: Users are forced to write positive reviews and download and rate applications.

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9. CONCLUSIONS

We've introduced HTML0 Fair Play the system that detects malicious and fraudulent Google Play apps. Our tests of an upcoming longitudinal dataset of apps have revealed that a substantial proportion of malware plays a part in the search results.

Fraud; both are spotted by Fair Play. In addition, we have demonstrated the ability of Fair Play to recognize hundreds of apps that are able to avoid Google Play's capabilities to detect apps and also, a new type of fraud that's coercive. Now because of the fewer prices, readily accessibility to net and expansion in IT businesses, E-commerce software, and the information growing is growing quickly and enormous number of data generating from several resources, now our very best estimation indicates that 2.5 quintillion bytes of information generated every day. As an instance in confront book every moment the users create 4million of article and 250million of article for every single hour and in twitter ancient year 2007 it creates 5000 tweets daily but today it generating almost 600,000,000 daily only picture how information is increasing, and at Amazon each minutes it earnings $80,000 earnings, and citrus consumers downloading 50,000 programs for each and every moment and same manner YouTube users publishing 70 hours articles for every single moment. Frequent item set mining is a method and it's defined as Locate set of products or products which are often purchased together and it aims at discovering regularities in purchasing behavior of client of grocery store, mail-order businesses, online stores etc. utilizing Apriori and FP-growth calculations we could mine frequent item collection from big database, and following mining frequent itemset have to discover correlations or institution rules and so as to create association rules we want find confidence and support, so DM is a process of extraction hidden predictive information from large databases.

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