D.N.R. COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY

Balusumudi, Bhimavaram–534202

Academic Year 2021-22

Number of Research Papers Published per Teacher in the Journals Notified on UGC Care List

Sl. No.	Name of the Faculty Author	Title of the Paper	Name of the Journal	ISBN / ISSN Number	Volume / Month	URL / DOI
1.	Ainala Navya Devi	Based Processing	JETIR	2349-5162	8 / September	https://www.jetir.org/certificatemanager.php?a_rid=315376
2.	Dr. A Ramamurthy	Detection of fake accounts of twitter using machine learning	The International journal of analytical and experimental modal analysis	0886-9367	13 / December	DOI:18.0002.IJAEMA.2021.V13I12.200001.0156859443
3.		Hybrid machine learning framework based on personal Data analytics for privacy preserving Applications	Journal of Interdisciplinary Cycle Research	0022-1945	14 / March	DOI:18.0002.IJAEMA.2022.V14I03.200001.0156 8596794
4.		Statistical Extrapolation for Massive Digital Crime Data Analysis	The International journal of analytical and experimental modal analysis	0886-9367	14 / March	https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/83937056.pdf
5.		An Enhanced cloud Computing resource allocation method vehicle networks	The International journal of analytical and experimental modal analysis-	0886-9367	14 / March	//http://www.ijaema.com/
6.		An Enhanced Deep Learning methods for Defect Analysis in source code	Journal of Interdisciplinary Cycle Research	0022-1945	14 / March	https://www.mdpi.com/2227-7390/10/17/3120
7.		Hybrid machine Learning framework based on personal data analytics for privacy preserving applications	Journal of Interdisciplinary cycle research	0022-1945	14 / March	DOI:18.0002.IJAEMA.2022.V14I03.200001.0156 8596794
8.	R. Ramya Swetha	Behaviour Of Self Compacting Concrete Using Rice Husk Ash And Sugarcane Bagasse Ash As Partial Replacement Of Cement For M20	The Journal Of Oriental Research Madras	0022-3301	September	https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2021ApNan.tmp..310S/abstract
9.		Behaviour of Self Compacting Concrete using Agriculture Waste as Partial Replacement of Cement for M30Grade	Journal Applied Nanoscience	2190-517	September	https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2021ApNan.tmp..310S/abstract
10.	Dr. K B VS R Subrahmanyam	Missing boat identification using GPS and GSM modules	International Journal of Innovative Technologies	2455-6211	9 / Augest	http://http://www.ijaresm.com/missing-boat-identification-using-gps-and-gsm-module/com
11.		Comparative analysis of two different wire electrodes in a wire EDM machining using TOPSIS Techniques	International Journal of Innovative Technologies	0974-5823	7 / May	https://kalaharijournals.com/resources/MAY_147.pdf
12.	N. S V L Sowjanya	LMSE Equaliser Based MIMO-UFMC Data Transmission System	JICRJ	0022-1945	13 / October	https://drive.google.com/file/d/16t3L6l34Fzu8NpiXSHcXB2vMR33UVTp8/view
13.	N. Mary Leena	Women Entrepreneurship And Skill Development: Issues, Challenges & Developments	IJCRT	2320-2882	10 / April	https://ijcrt.org/papers/IJCRT2204024.pdf

14.	Dr. G.G. Rathnam	The Emerging Teaching Strategies For English Teaching	Research Journal Of English (RJOE)	2456-2696	6 / June	www.rjoe.org.in
15.		Significance Of Social Media And Its Revolution In India	International Journal Of English And Studies (IJOES)	2581-8333	4/ May	https://www.ijoes.in/papers/v4i2/25-IJOES-DR(127-132)%20(1).pdf
16.		Implications of english word stress and sentencestress in pronunciation skills	Research Journal Of English (RJOE)	2456-2696	7 / July	https://www.rjoe.org.in/Files/v7i1/20.RJOE-GG(82-90).pdf
17.		Inner View Of Women Characters In Nayantara Sahgalsselected Novels	International Journal Muity Disciplanary Educational Reserch (Ijmer)	2277-7881	5 / April	http://s3-ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com/ijmer/pdf/volume11/volume11-issue3(1)/16.pdf
18.		An Overview Of Dalit Literature At The Inception	International Jjournal Of Trends In English Language And Literature (Ijtel)	2582-8487	5 / April	https://.ijtell.com/papers/v3il/20.JTELL-DR(80-82).pdf
19.		The Substance Of English Languague And Its Role In Higher Education In India	International Journal Of English And Studies (Ijoes)	2581-8333	3 / March	https://www.ijoes.in/papers/v4i3/26.IJOES-DR(115-119).pdf
20.	Dr. Buddharaju Venkata Subrahmanya Varma	An Enhanced Cloud Computing Resource Allocation Method for Vehicle Networks	The international journal of analytical and experimental model analysis	0886-9367	4 / March	DOI:18.0002.IJAEMA.2021.V13I12.200001.0156859443
21.		Detection of fake accounts of twitter using machine learning	The International journal of analytical and experimental modal analysis	0886-9367	13 / December	DOI:18.0002.IJAEMA.2021.V13I12.200001.0156859443
22.		An Enhanced Deep Learning methods for Defect Analysis in source code	Journal of Interdisciplinary cycle research	0022-1945	14 / March	DOI:18.0002.IJAEMA.2021.V13I12.200001.0156859443
23.		Statistical extrapolation for massive digital crime data analysis	The international journal of analytical and experimental model analysis	0886-9367	14 / March	DOI:18.0002.IJAEMA.2022.V14I03.200001.0156859679 4
24.		Hybrid machine Learning framework based on personal data analytics for privacy preserving applications	Journal of Interdisciplinary cycle research	0022-1945	14 / March	DOI:18.0002.IJAEMA.2022.V14I03.200001.0156859679 4
25.	Dr. S. Koteswari	Multipath Routing And QOS Of Unipath And Multipath Reactive Routing Protocol In Manet	IJCRT	2320-2882	10 / March	https://ijcrt.org/papers/IJCRT2203486.pdf
26.		Unknown Soldier of Fortune for the Professional Development of Students: Sri Dantuluri Narayana Raju	IJRASET	2321-9653	10 / March	https://www.ijraset.com/best-journal/unknown-soldier-of-fortune-for-the-professional-development-of-students-sri-dantuluri-narayana-raju
27.		Analysis of Data Security and Privacy Protection in Cloud Computing Services	IJRASET	2321-9653	10 / March	https://www.ijraset.com/best-journal/data-security-and-privacy-protection-in-cloud-computing-services
28.		Women Entrepreneurship And Skill Development: Issues, Challenges & Developments	IJCRT	2320-2882	10 / April	https://ijcrt.org/papers/IJCRT2204024.pdf
29.	Dr. A .Padmanabham	Experimental Study Of Earth Batteries	Journal Of Science And Technology	2456-5660	6 /July	https://doi.org/10.4623/jst.2021.v6.i04.pp244-250
30.		Fluid-Structure Interaction In Watertanks: Dynamic Assessment	Journal Of Science And Technology	2456-5660	7 / March	https://doi.org/10.46243/jst.2022.v7.i02.pp139-145

31.	M. Sri Uma Suseela	Women Entrepreneurship And Skill Development: Issues, Challenges & Developments	IJCRT	2320-2882	10 / April	https://ijcrt.org/papers/IJCRT2204024.pdf
32.	Dr. N. Venkata Rao	Novel Error Detection And Correction Approach For Semiconductor Memory Applications	IJAEMA	0886-9367	13 / June	DOI:18.0002.IJAEMA.2021.V13I6.200001.015685903021
33.		Design And Implementation Of NV-SRAM Cell Employing Pseudo-Spin-Transistor FINFETS	IJAEMA	0886-9367	14 / March	DOI:18.0002.IJAEMA.2022.V14I03.200001.015685596845
34.		A Lightweight VLSI Architecture For Rectangle Block Cipher In FPGA	JICRJ	0022-1945	14 / March	DOI:18.0002.JICR.2022.V14I03.008301.317123734425
35.		Analysis Of Random Testign Circuits Using Lfsr For Sparse Neural Network	JICRJ	0022-1945	13 / November	DOI:18.0002.JICR.2021.V13I11.008301.317123681

JETIR

Journal of Emerging Technologies and Innovative Research

An International Open Access Journal Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

www.jetir.org | editor@jetir.org An International Scholarly Indexed Journal

Certificate of Publication

The Board of

Journal of Emerging Technologies and Innovative Research (ISSN : 2349-5162)

Is hereby awarding this certificate to

AINALA NAVYA DEVI

In recognition of the publication of the paper entitled

IDENTIFYING THE SIMILARITIES BETWEEN COVID 19 AND PNEUMONIA FROM CHEST X-RAY USING CNN MODELS

Published In JETIR (www.jetir.org) ISSN UGC Approved (Journal No: 63975) & 7.95 Impact Factor

Published in Volume 8 Issue 9 , September-2021 | Date of Publication: 2021-09-27

Parisa P

EDITOR

EDITOR IN CHIEF

PRINCIPAL

D.N.R.College of Engg. & Tech

BHIMAVARAM

ISSN 2349-5162

JETIR2109408 Research Paper Weblink http://www.jetir.org/view?paper=JETIR2109408 Registration ID : 315376

DETECTION OF FAKE ACCOUNTS OF TWITTER USING MACHINE LEARNING TECHNIQUES

[1]Dr. BVS Varma, Professor, Dept. of CSE, DNR College of Engineering and Technology, Bhimavaram, A.P, India
[2]Dr. A Ramamurthy, Professor, Dept. of CSE, DNR College of Engineering and Technology, Bhimavaram, A.P, India

ABSTRACT: With the rampant escalation in the usage of online social media, there has been an uncurbed upsurge in the number of fake user profiles which have infiltrated social networks, and has become a formidable threat to cyber-security. The number of peoples on social media platforms is incrementing at a greater level for malicious use. Twitter is one of the biggest microblogging networking platform, it has more than half a billion tweets are posted every day in average by millions of users on Twitter. Such a versatility and wide spread of use, Twitter easily get intruded with malicious activities. Malicious activities includes malware intrusion, spam distribution, social attacks, etc. this paper provides detection of Fake accounts of Twitter using Machine Learning Techniques. Random Forest (RF) classifier is used in this method for detecting the fake accounts of twitter. Overall Accuracy of detecting fake accounts with Random Forest classifier is 98.7% than other machine learning models as Naïve Bayes (NB) and Support Vector Machine (SVM).

KEYWORDS: Fake Twitter Account, Random Forest (RF), SVM, NB.

I. INTRODUCTION

Social media is essentially a mixture of various channels for online communication customized for offering convenience in socialization, sharing of media and textual content and peer to peer collaboration [1]. With unprecedented advancement in technology over the past decades, social media has become part and parcel of day to do human activities. One of the most useable social media site is twitter which is been used in all over the world. This site is been used to share the information through the user by creating account on twitter by this we can share the information or anyupdates which can be also in the form of news updates, related to the Celebrities and political. There is about 313 Million users which uses twitter and about 500 million tweets is been publish by this user on twitter each day as this makes 350,000 tweets for every minute or moment on twitter by this we can see that most of person in all over the world are having their account on twitter as this makes twitter more popular useable site [2].

Twitter is viewed as one of the most prevalent and sought after online website utilized for microblogging. Twitter attracts users by providing free microblogging services [3]. Microblogging services includes broadcasting or discovering 140 characters messages, follow other users, enabling posting of videos, images, etc. Every month over 42 million of new accounts are created in Twitter. Twitter as most prominent OSN is continuously under attack by spammers. Spammer is a person that performs scamming activities over the internet and tries to corrupt the social networks.

Fake accounts are a malicious threat to user security, as they can be exploited to poach confidential or personal information, when operated by cyber-criminals impersonating another person [4]. Bots can not only be abused to circulate spam, but may also pose a severe risk to security as they can also be employed to spread various types malware or malicious shortened links or even hashtags with the motive of stealing

HYBRID MACHINE LEARNING FRAMEWORK BASED ON PERSONAL DATA ANALYTICS FOR PRIVACY PRESERVING APPLICATIONS

[1]Dr. A Ramamurthy, Professor, Dept. of CSE, DNR College of Engineering and Technology, Bhimavaram, A.P, India
[2]Dr. BVS Varma, Professor, Dept. of CSE, DNR College of Engineering and Technology, Bhimavaram, A.P, India

ABSTRACT: In this paper hybrid machine learning framework based on personal data analytics for privacy preserving applications is implemented. In this it mainly focus on the increasing presence of cyber-physical systems and their associated data around us. While the ability to collect, and analyze the vast amount of rich information from smart phones, IoT devices, and urban sensors can be beneficial to the users and the industry, this process has led to a number of challenges ranging from performing efficient and meaningful analytics on the generated big data, to privacy challenges associated with the inferences made from these data due to ubiquitous nature of connected devices. A hybrid framework is presented where edge devices and resources centered on the user can complement the cloud for providing privacy-aware, yet accurate and efficient analytics. This will present early evaluates the proposed framework based privacy preserving application. From results it can observe that hybrid machine learning framework will improves the accuracy, security and executes the entire operation within in shirt time.

KEY WORDS: Hybrid Machine learning, Privacy Preserving, Data Protection, Private edge, Feature Extractor, Cloud Server, Analyzer, Intermediate Layer.

I.INTRODUCTION

Machine Learning (ML) techniques have begun to dominate data analytics applications and services. Recommendation systems are the driving force of online service providers such as Amazon, Netflix and Spotify. Finance analytics has quickly adopted ML to harness large volume of data in such areas as fraud detection, risk-management, and compliance [1]. Deep Neural Network (DNN) is the technology behind voice-based personal assistance, self-driving cars, automatic image processing, etc. By deploying ML technologies to cloud computing infrastructures, they are benefiting numerous aspects of our daily life.

However, the surge of ML is accompanied by a public concern of personal data privacy.

The basic business model of ML-based data analytics is a closed circle: with more data, more accurate model can be trained, which means more useful services and more users, and they finally lead to more data being collected. At the same time, people are increasingly aware of the data privacy issue. Ubiquity of sensing via mobile and IoT devices has caused a surge in personal data generation and use [2]. They contain photos, browsing history, and voice records, etc., some of which one might not want to share with data analytics service providers.

But these data are also perfect targets for them to collect in order to provide personalized services. So even with legal regulatory frameworks such as EU's General Data Protection Regulation, the mentioned business model cycle is still difficult to break. The rapid rise in the development and implementation of cyber-physical systems and the Internet of Things (IoT) devices are transforming our interaction with the physical world.

Today, smart devices and ambient sensors are pervasively and continuously collecting and transferring large volumes of diverse user data for a variety of purposes including security surveillance, health monitoring, and urban planning [3]. Today, majority of IoT devices are constantly online by default and rely on machine learning applications over

PRINCIPAL
D.N.R. College of Engg. & Tech.
BHIMAVARAM-534 202.

Statistical Extrapolation for Massive Digital Crime Data Analysis

B.V.S.Varma[1] (ORCID: 0000-0002-0617-2730),
A Ramamurthy[2] and Hari Kishan Kondaveeti[3]
Professor[1&2], and Assoc.Professor[3]
Dept. of Computer Science and Engineering[1,2,3]
D.N.R.College of Engineering & Technology[1&2], VIT - AP University[3]
E-mail:bvsvarma2002@gmail.com[1], ram111_sai@yahoo.com[2], kishan.kondaveeti@gmail.com3

Abstract: Digital Criminal Investigators can also use this as an opportunity if the vast amount of data is a current trial. Assess constructive data and advice from the defendant pond behind the crime in terms of issues. Identifying some criminal or criminal activity is a big deal because it connects certain data sets to one another. In this regard, the Naive Bayes classification for digital criminology data sets is to identify offenders. The Naive Bayesian classification process is used for digital criminology data application. To approximate square estimate (LSE) for data sets of digital criminology subgroups. Also, support the Hadoop Big Data System Understanding Map with Reduce programming with the Naïve Bayes classifier. The result of the experiment was a huge accumulated failure on the quality of the data. Based on these data the estimation parameter of the statistical model is reached. The least square estimate is used to estimate the parameters that deal with the statistical model in the experimental result.

Keywords: Big Data, Digital Criminology, Least Square Estimation, Map Reduce, Naïve Bayes etc.

1. Introduction: No one worries that the contemporary realm is going through the Big Data generation. Every person gets married in a variety of activities on the Internet using online transactions, online shopping or other activities. Because of all these facts, they are accidentally generating huge amounts of data every second, with their lively impact on the Internet. Along with the data generated by many services, such as online shopping sites, the bulk of Big Data is also growing. The uncertainty of the public on the Internet has, as a result, greatly increased the rate of cyber crime. Then, due to this fact, the profession of digital criminological detectives is becoming more and more challenging with ot compelling reason to pool potential evidence from the pond of Big Data.

However, Big Data presents challenges, but digital criminological investigators can use it as opportunities. Examine formative and unstructured data and the difficulty of identifying evidence from the defendant's pond behind the crime. Again, Big Data also provides predictions, such as interconnecting different data sets to identify some criminal or criminal activity. In this paper, we discuss Big Data for Digital Criminal Investigators. Big data is so enormous in volume that it cannot be measured in terms of gigabytes or terabytes; instead, it is as large as petabytes or zetabytes. In addition, the volume is still increasing at a rapid rate with every second. Big data is a mix of structured and unstructured data. Five Vs classify big data: variation, speed, volume accuracy and value. Digital Criminology is a branch of Applied Science, which deals with the detection, collection, organization, protection and presentation of evidence data in which is allowed in a court of law. More recently, Digital Criminological, which deals with the collection of evidence from the Internet. Digital Criminological Security and Criminological Detectives can assist in analyzing evidence gathered from the Internet. This type of criminological analysis also deals with cloud / fog and other distributed environments.

An Enhanced Cloud Computing Resource Allocation Method for Vehicle Networks

Dr B.V.S.Varma. [1], Dr. A.Rammurthy [2],
Professor[1,2]
Mail id: phdvarma@gmail.com, Mail Id:ram111_sai@yahoo.com,
Department of CSE,
DNR College of Engineering and Technology,
Bhimavaram.

Abstract—*Autonomous vehicle networks are expected to improve traffic flow and safety while also enhancing the driving experience for drivers. As a result, Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS) cannot fully take use of the existing communication, storage, and computing capabilities of linked vehicles (ITS). Through Vehicular Cloud Computing, cloud computing's advantages may be used to vehicle networks (VCC). We propose an efficient allocation of computing resources to maximise the long-term anticipated reward of the VCC system. When determining the incentive for the VCC system, both income and expenses, as well as fluctuations in resources, are taken into account. An infinite-horizon Semi-Markov Decision Process (SMDP) is utilised to solve the optimization problem, using the provided state space, action space, reward model and distribution of transition probabilities of the VCC system as inputs. The best way to describe what has to be done is to utilise a state-space iteration technique.*

Index Terms—in Vehicular Cloud Computing, Semi Markov Decision Process (SMDP) and resource allocation

INTRODUCTION

Recent attention has been given to vehicle networks by both academics and industry. In order to collect and analyse data, cars are equipped with a wide range of smart sensors and gadgets [1, 2]. There are a variety of wireless technologies available for inter-vehicle networking, as well. V2V and V2I communication paradigms are the two most common forms of vehicle service communication paradigms (V2I) Revisions were made in March and May; the manuscript was approved on June 13, 2015. IEEE is the copyright holder of this work. It is okay to use this content for your own personal purposes. This content may only be used for educational purposes, and permission must be requested by emailing pubs-permission@ieee.org. China's National Key Technology R&D Program, China's National Science Foundation, and the Fundamental Research Funds for Central Universities are among the sources of funding for this research project (No.2014ZD03-02). Beijing University of Posts & Telecommunications, Beijing, China, 100088, is home to the Key Lab of Universal Wireless Communications, which includes Kan Zheng and Hanlin Meng. P.O. Box 141, 57400 Sindos, Thessaloniki, Greece, Alexander TEI of Thessaloniki (ATEITHE) Department of Informatics. Lei Lei works at Beijing Jiaotong University's State Key Laboratory of Rail Traffic Control & Safety, Beijing, China, 100044. At the University of Waterloo in Waterloo, Ontario, Canada's Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering, Xuemin (Sherman) Shen works as a researcher. The 3G1 network of N2L companies [3]. A roadside base station, such as a DSRC or a cellular network, may be used to link automobiles to the Internet through V2I communication [4] [5]. Vehicle networks can significantly improve transportation security, alleviate traffic congestion, and enhance the driving experience by allowing the collection and processing of vehicle-related data [7]. [9] [8] Vehicles equipped with significant processing capabilities should be seen as service providers rather than service consumers, according to the authors [6]. Consequently, a concept called Vehicular Cloud Computing (VCC) was presented, which combines computing, communication and storage resources in VEs (e.g., on-board computer/communication devices or MUEs) carried by passengers. Network-as-a-Service (NaaS), storage-as-a-service (StaaS), sensing and computation all fall under the umbrella term "Service as a Service" in the VCC system, which encompasses all four kinds of services mentioned above. [10]. CaaS is the focus of this article since cars' computer power is fast increasing in order to allow them to serve as suppliers of computing services. A layered-cloud computing architecture is proposed for the VCC system in this study in order to deliver appropriate services for the VEs. There is a Remote Cloud (RC) and a Vehicular Cloud (VC) in the proposed architecture, which may be seen as a computing capacity supplier in addition to the RC. It is possible for the VC to be either mobile or static, depending on the mobility of its vehicles. For example, a mobile VC is made up of moving vehicles, while a static VC is made up of stationary vehicles. Its unique properties set it apart from other types of cloud computing. One of them is the wide range of computing resources accessible in VCs. VC resources are time-varying because of the randomness of vehicle behaviour, such as cars joining and leaving VCs. A VCC system is assumed to have the following characteristics, i.e.: 1) service requests per vehicle arrive and depart in a random Poisson distribution; 2) both the arrivals and departures of vehicles in a VC follow the same distribution; and, finally, 3) the number of available resources in the VCC is dynamic and time-varying. This assumption is made for the sake of analysis.

An Enhanced Deep Learning methods for Defect Analysis in source code

Dr.A.Rammurthy[1], Dr.B.V.S.Varma [2], R.Ashok Kumar [3],
Professor[1,2], Associate Professor[3],
Mail Id:ram111_sai@yahoo.com, Mail id : phdvarma@gmail.com, Mail id: rashokacse@gmail.com
Department of CSE,
DNR College of Engineering and Technology,
Bhimavaram,
Kommuri Pratap Reddy Institute of Technology,
Hyderabad.

Abstract— *A slew of software apps have flooded our everyday routines as information technology has advanced rapidly. It's certain that a lot of code will be generated during the development of these applications. Researchers in the academic sector are interested in learning how to identify and evaluate numerous faults in the source code, such as API/Function call mistakes, array abuse, and expression syntax error, among others. Researchers have attempted to employ deep learning algorithms in AI to automatically extract and evaluate aspects of source code because artificial intelligence (AI) technology has achieved remarkable achievements in the areas of image processing and natural language processing. As a result, we take a look at the most current deep learning-based algorithms for analysing source code defects. The automated extraction of source code fault characteristics is possible using deep learning-based code defect analysis approaches, as opposed to conventional methods. As a result, human specialists are no longer required to pre-define code features, which helps to reduce mistakes caused by people. An intriguing and hard development path is the use of AI in defect analysis of source code. We feel this has a wide range of potential.*

Keywords- vulnerability detection; deep learning; AST; PDG; source code defect analysis

INTRODUCTION

People's everyday routines have changed dramatically as a result of the fast advancement of information technology. Although a plethora of apps have made our lives easier, bugs in software often pose unknown security dangers. Moreover, with the rise of open-source initiatives, code reuse is no longer an unusual practise. API/Function call mistakes, array abuse, and expression syntax issues, among other source code flaws, are critical to preventing destructive assaults by hackers and ensuring user data security. Many academics and specialists are working to enhance the current methods for detecting and analysing source code defects, both in academia and in industry. Natural language processing (NLP) approaches may be used to analyse source code defects since the language of source code is fundamentally a textual language. A number of methods have been used by academics to extract certain syntactic aspects or code patterns from the source code, such as data dependency and function dependency. In the field of source code defect analysis (SCDA), researchers apply both traditional machine learning techniques and deep learning algorithms. SCDA models have been constructed using Machine Learning [1]. The majority of ML-based SCDA approaches rely on the extraction and comparison of features from both faulty and non-defective code. ML-based approaches collect important characteristics from the source code and use one or more classifiers to assess the recovered features to determine if the source code includes vulnerabilities. Naive Bayes, SVM, and Random Forest are just a few of the common machine learning classifiers. The standard ML-based SCDA approaches, on the other hand, have certain glaring flaws. Notably, human specialists are required to predefine aspects of source code, such as vocabulary and grammatical structure information, in order for this sort of approach to work. Because of this, DL technology has been brought into the area of SCDA. When compared to more conventional machine learning techniques. Automated extraction of source code features using DL algorithms may be accomplished via the use of several convolutional and activation layer layers. When it comes to machine learning, there are no human specialists involved, which essentially eliminates the risk of human mistake [2]. Essentially, source code is a kind of textual data. Regardless of whether it is a machine learning algorithm or a deep learning method, the ability to represent the source code is a necessity for implementing SCDA. Previous approaches used token fragmentation and information retrieval to accomplish SCDA, such as clone detection [3]-[6], vulnerability prediction [7]-[8], bug location [9], and so on. But this code representation approach has the problem of being unable to take into account the intricate structural information included in the source code. Some DL-based approaches use alternative representations of source code before further analysis, such as Abstract Syntax Trees (AST), Bytecodes, Program Dependency Diagrams (PDD), etc. For the purpose of this work, we focus on current DL-based approaches for source code defect analysis (SCDA), which are particularly useful for automated code defect analysis and vulnerability identification. In general, there are three types of DL-based SCDA techniques to choose from: AST-based, PDG-based,

HYBRID MACHINE LEARNING FRAMEWORK BASED ON PERSONAL DATA ANALYTICS FOR PRIVACY PRESERVING APPLICATIONS

[1]Dr. A Ramamurthy, Professor, Dept. of CSE, DNR College of Engineering and Technology, Bhimavaram, A.P, India
[2]Dr. BVS Varma, Professor, Dept. of CSE, DNR College of Engineering and Technology, Bhimavaram, A.P, India

ABSTRACT: In this paper hybrid machine learning framework based on personal data analytics for privacy preserving applications is implemented. In this it mainly focus on the increasing presence of cyber-physical systems and their associated data around us. While the ability to collect, and analyze the vast amount of rich information from smart phones, IoT devices, and urban sensors can be beneficial to the users and the industry, this process has led to a number of challenges ranging from performing efficient and meaningful analytics on the generated big data, to privacy challenges associated with the inferences made from these data due to ubiquitous nature of connected devices. A hybrid framework is presented where edge devices and resources centered on the user can complement the cloud for providing privacy-aware, yet accurate and efficient analytics. This will present early evaluates the proposed framework based privacy preserving application. From results it can observe that hybrid machine learning framework will improves the accuracy, security and executes the entire operation within in shirt time.

KEY WORDS: Hybrid Machine learning, Privacy Preserving, Data Protection, Private edge, Feature Extractor, Cloud Server, Analyzer, Intermediate Layer.

I.INTRODUCTION

Machine Learning (ML) techniques have begun to dominate data analytics applications and services. Recommendation systems are the driving force of online service providers such as Amazon, Netflix and Spotify. Finance analytics has quickly adopted ML to harness large volume of data in such areas as fraud detection, risk-management, and compliance [1]. Deep Neural Network (DNN) is the technology behind voice-based personal assistance, self-driving cars, automatic image processing, etc. By deploying ML technologies to cloud computing infrastructures, they are benefiting numerous aspects of our daily life.

However, the surge of ML is accompanied by a public concern of personal data privacy.

The basic business model of ML-based data analytics is a closed circle: with more data, more accurate model can be trained, which means more useful services and more users, and they finally lead to more data being collected. At the same time, people are increasingly aware of the data privacy issue. Ubiquity of sensing via mobile and IoT devices has caused a surge in personal data generation and use [2]. They contain photos, browsing history, and voice records, etc., some of which one might not want to share with data analytics service providers.

But these data are also perfect targets for them to collect in order to provide personalized services. So even with legal regulatory frameworks such as EU's General Data Protection Regulation, the mentioned business model cycle is still difficult to break. The rapid rise in the development and implementation of cyber-physical systems and the Internet of Things (IoT) devices are transforming our interaction with the physical world.

Today, smart devices and ambient sensors are pervasively and continuously collecting and transferring large volumes of diverse user data for a variety of purposes including security surveillance, health monitoring, and urban planning [3]. Today, majority of IoT devices are constantly online by default and rely on machine learning applications over

PRINCIPAL
D.N.R. College of Engg. & Tech.
BHIMAVARAM-534 202.

BEHAVIOUR OF SELF COMPACTING CONCRETE USING RICE HUSK ASH AND SUGARCANE BAGASSE ASH AS PARTIAL REPLACEMENT OF CEMENT FOR M20*

BY

R.Ramya Swetha*
PhD Scholar, Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University, Kakinada
Email: ramyavarma115@gmail.com

Dr. M. Swaroopa Rani*
HOD and Professor, Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University, Kakinada
Email: swaroopa0333@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The present experimental investigation was carried out to evaluate the properties of Rice Husk Ash (RHA) and Sugarcane Bagasse Ash (SCBA) when used as a partial replacement for Ordinary Portland Cement (OPC) in self-compacting concrete for M20 grade concrete. The w/p ratio was taken as 0.45. Cement was replaced with 2-10% of RHA by weight of cement to obtain optimum RHA % up to which cement can be replaced. After obtaining optimum % of RHA cement was replaced with 5-15% of SCBA to obtain optimum RHA and SCBA %.Fresh and hardened properties were studied when replaced with RHA and SCBA.Compressive Strength, Split Tensile Strength Test and Flexural Strength tests were conducted on hardened concrete and results were studied at 7 days, 28 days and 56 days respectively.Results indicated that RHA and SCBA can be replaced up to 2% and 10% respectively. The combination gave more strength than the reference mix with no mineral admixtures.

Received 28 August 2021, Accepted 12 September 2021, Published 26 September 2021
* Correspondence Author: Dr. M. Swaroopa Rani

Introduction

Self-compacting concrete is a highly flowable type of concrete that spreads into the form without the need for mechanical vibration. Self-compacting concrete is a non-segregating concrete that is placed by means of its own weight. The importance of self-compacting concrete is that maintains all concrete's durability and characteristics, meeting expected performance requirements.

STUDY AREA

The objective of this study is to find the strength and of concrete at 7 Days,28 Days and 56 Days after replacing 2%,4%,6%,8%,10% of cement content with Rice Husk Ash to obtain optimum % of Rice Husk Ash afterwards replacing the remaining content of cement with 5%,10%,15% of Sugarcane Bagasse Ash to obtain optimum % of SugarcaneBagasse Ash and compare it with standard concrete strength.The strength tests that are performed on normal and replaced concrete specimens are

Behaviour of Self Compacting Concrete using Agriculture Waste as Partial Replacement of Cement for M30 Grade

R. Ramya Swetha1, Dr. M. Swaroopa Rani2

[1]Research scholar, Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University, Kakinada

Email: ramyavarma115@gmail.com.

[2] Professor, Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University, Kakinada

Email: swarupa_1969@gmail.com.

Abstract

The disposal of solid wastes of wastes and their by-products causes serious environmental consequences. Revisions showed to assess the strength of concrete as a partial substitute aimed at cement have used Bagasse ash (ba) and Rice husk(ra) by way of a limited substitute for cement. Different water-cement ratios, replacement percentages and superplasticizer trial mixtures were prepared and tested to identify the resulting samples and perform subsequent tests. The outcomes remained used as the source for the definition of three optimum proportions of cement replacement mixes which, designed for numerous structural applications, fulfil with the self-compacting concrete necessities.

Keywords: Self compacting concrete (SFC), Rice husk(ra), Bagasse ash (ba), Compressive strength (CH)

1. Introduction

At contemporary owing to prompt expansion, immense structure events are working on for that we necessitate a gigantic volume of building ingredients as fine by means of proficient labour [1-5]. General construction engineering, the remotest vital building material is concrete. Concrete is a composite material contain of cement, coarse and fine aggregate, water, admixture. But then at the present time the meaning of the concrete is entirely altered as incredible revisions are experienced as of former decades and still going on [6-8]. At current concrete become a material composite of elementary ingredients and with dissimilar pozzolanic materials like ba, ra, micro silica, fly ash, GGBS,

International Journal of All Research Education and Scientific Methods (IJARESM), ISSN: 2455-6211
Volume 9, Issue 8, August -2021, Impact Factor: 7.429, Available online at: www.ijaresm.com

Missing Boat Identification Using GPS and GSM Module

T. Surendra Kumar[1], KBVSR Subrahmanyam[2], K. Poorna Pradeep[3], D. Vamsi[4], K. Balaji[5], N. Praveen Babu[6]

[2]Professor & Head, EEE & Dean, Exams, D.N.R College of Engineering and Technology, Bhimavaram-,534202
[1,3,4,5,6]B.Tech IV EEE Students, D.N.R College of Engineering and Technology, Bhimavaram-534202

ABSTRACT

One of the popular activity is boating and in the worldwide millions of boaters exists. Similar to car accidents, boataccidents also likely to occur as. Many Stories exists regarding boat trips which tragically ended up. Responsible boat operation,the rules of the waterways and etiquette precautions should be taken and learnt ,so that passengers can be kept safe by the boaters.A safety and prevention system of accident for boat owners is proposed in this paper. Various big automotive companies are developing latest technologies to help prevent accidents on roads, same can be implemented as safety measures for boats as well. Various features namelya crash detection system, a smart radar system and an application connected to the Coast Guard is proposed and the proposed system would help to reduce the boat accidents and save the humans life to protect any kind of boat accidents using Global Positioning System(GPS) and Global system for Mobile Communications(GSM). Boat design and construction has been an integral part of the history of a strong nation like India. Over the years, there have been numerous changes in the design and development of boats.

Key words: Global Positioning System(GPS), Global system for Mobile Communications(GSM), Arduino,

INTRODUCTION

Accident statistics of boating are compiled and for many purposes they are used namely mechanical malfunctions, identifying trends,assessing the contributions of operator error, characterizing accident causes, environmental factors, and evaluating the possible benefits of government initiatives associated with recreational boating activityto reduce the risks. So, accurate and complete accident data for these purposesare necessary. State boating authorities have made lot of improvements in the relevance of the boating accident, quality, accuracy etc.For waterway risks analysis,a promising approach is using non-accident critical events as surrogate indicators of collision accidents. From the Automatic Identification System (AIS), these are typically detected in data.Keeping in view of this approach, the present work provides a review and methodsof analysis based on the detection of events of non-accident critical from the data of AIS.

The natural causes for boat accidents may be tidal stream and tide,current, wind blow, Visibility reduction namely snow, fog etc,darkness, storm seas, etc. in which the ship is affected[1]. The technical failures in the ship are namely failureof steering, corrosion, failureof engine, or failure due to hull arising from constructionor materials defective, or by the shore-based installations [2].Conditions of the route may includenarrow channels with abrupt and angular windings, charts of suspect reliability or based upon old surveys, allowing for very limited maneuverability [3].An undesired event is an accident which results in injury of human, death, economy loss, environmental damage, or property loss. Royal Vasishta', which capsized in AP's Godavari with 77 onboard, retrieved after 38 days. The ill-fated boat with nearly 77 passengerscharacterized through, amongst different things, statistics overload. This approach that an ordinary patron's assessment cycle is substantially reduced from a degree of a couple of days or hours to a remember of mines or maybe seconds, that's crucial for the entrepreneurs to recognize because the conventional advertising conversation techniques do now no longer paintings anymore.

Boating accidents covers a wide variety of different accidents and vessels, from sailboats to speedboats to personal watercraft (jet skis) to even hovercraft. The most accidents of common kinds are either hitting an obstacle or hitting another vessel like a reef or a dock.

METHODOLOGY

In this project we used the arduino board has heart of the project it is operated at 5V dc voltage so that we used the 5VDC power supply module and we interfaced with the wind sensor and overload sensors and SIM 808 module and 16X2 LCD display this hole circuit is enclosed with the pvc box. From the above table out of 100 respondents, 28% of

PRINCIPAL
D.N.R. College of Engg.
BHIMAVARAM-534 202

ISSN: 0974-5823 Vol. 7 No. 5 May, 2022

International Journal of Mechanical Engineering

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF TWO DIFFERENT WIRE ELECTRODES IN A WIRE EDM MACHINING USING TOPSIS TECHNIQUE

IPPLE HARISH[1], K.B.V.S.R.SUBRAHMANYAM[2], K.A.S.V.R. SAI PHANI KUMAR[3], MD.AHASAN[4]

[1]Assistant Professor, DNR College of Engineering & Technology, Bhimavaram

[2]Professor & Head, DNR College of Engineering & Technology, Bhimavaram

[3]Research Scholar, GIET University, Gunupur, Assistant Professor, DNR College of Engineering & Technology, Bhimavaram

[4]Associate Professor, DNR College of Engineering & Technology, Bhimavaram

ABSTRACT: WEDM (Wire Electric Discharge Machining) is generally utilised to machine tough to machine metals which are electrically conductive. These machines created a significant makeover in the fabrication of small components that are hard to machine with previous non-traditional machining techniques. In the current research, experiments are performed by using two wire electrodes, they are coated copper wire electrode & Brass wire and this examination is completely depends upon the tool properties. A 0.25mm diameter electrode wire was used in the investigation and the cubes of 10mm thickness are cut on the work- piece material i.e. D2 Steel. The experiments were done by using L27 orthogonal array with six input variables at 3 different levels. The output parameters like Metal Removal Rate (MRR), Kerf Width (KW), roughness of Surface (SR) and Wear Rate of Tool (TWR) are calculated and output variables are optimized with TOPSIS technique. Pulse off Time (Toff), Pulse on time (Ton), Tension of the Wire (WT), Spark set Voltage (SV), Input current(IP) and Feed rate of Wire (WF) be chosen as the predicted variables and its outcomes are examined. The work-piece material D2 Steel of width 10 mm is being machined by two wire electrodes and table of ANOVA was obtained to find the maximum influencing factor affecting the WEDM variables. List of responses and plots of main effect are arranged to find the settings optimum and rank for the WEDM (Wire Electric Discharge Machining) parameter respectively.

KEYWORDS: TOPSIS, Ton, Toff, Kerf width, MRR, ANOVA, D2 Steel and Wire EDM.

I. INTRODUCTION

Now a day's industries are trying to go for smart materials which are having high resistance to conventional machining so advanced machining processes plays a vital role in machining these materials, So let us know one of these machines like WEDM(Wire Electrical Discharge Machining), which is a thermo-electrical method where excess part is removed by a pulse of spark between the metal and the electrode (tool) separated by a thin layer of dielectric fluid which is regularly passed forcedly in the machining zone to wash out the excess chips. To get the required complex shape and accuracy Numerically Controlled system (NC) is used. Wire Electrical Discharge Machining (WEDM) plays a major role in the manufacture of complex-shaped moulds, dies & irregular parts used in almost all industries like aerospace, automobile etc. major use of WEDM for objects having close tolerances, complex shapes, and tricky to work metals. So, to select the optimum input variables in WEDM is a principal work. The main problems occurs in this task are wire rupture, roughness of surface and short circuiting of wire.

LMSE EQUALISER BASED MIMO-UFMC DATA TRANSMISSION SYSTEM

[1]K.LEELA SRI KRISHNA, [2]N.S.V.L. SOWJANYA
[1]M.Tech Scholar, Department of ECE, DNR College of Engineering and Technology, Bhimavaram, West Godavari, Andhra Pradesh, India
[2]Assistant Professor, Department of ECE, DNR College of Engineering and Technology, Bhimavaram, West Godavari, Andhra Pradesh, India

ABSTRACT: One of the most observed methods in the advancing wireless network era is the UFMC modulation method to generate high frequency of information than the OFDM method. Therefore main objective of this paper is to design and evaluate the UFMC transceiver which has inbuilt transmission frequencies and can operate in a millimeter wavelength frequencies range. By taking into the consideration of existed hybrid analog or digital beam forming both at sides of the contact relationships, the overall statistical equation of a MIMOUFMC transceiver is presented in this paper. Implementation of Phase Shift Keying (PSK) modulation can be used for the further application. The quantities experiments illustrated that the proposed transceiver method is successful in generating improved results and can also determine that the static MMSE information tracker has a capability to manage the increased interference originated by the removing of security period between guiding principles which result in around 10 to 123% of performance gain.

KEYWORDS: 5G, UFMC, MIMO, Millimeter Wave, Beam forming, Phase Noise.

I. INTRODUCTION

Fifth-generation wireless (5G) is the latest iteration of cellular technology, engineered to greatly increase the speed and responsiveness of wireless networks. With 5G, data transmitted over wireless broadband connections can travel at multigigabit speeds, with potential peak speeds as high as 20 gigabits per second (Gbps) by some estimates. These speeds exceed wire line network speeds and offer latency of 1 millisecond (ms) or lower for uses that require real-time feedback. 5G will also enable a sharp increase in the amount of data transmitted over wireless systems due to more available bandwidth and advanced antenna technology. 5G networks and services will be deployed in stages over the next several years to accommodate the increasing reliance on mobile and internet-enabled devices. Overall, 5G is expected to generate a variety of new applications, uses and business cases as the technology is rolled out.

Wireless networks are composed of cell sites divided into sectors that send data through radio waves. Fourth-generation (4G) Long-Term Evolution (LTE) wireless technology provides the foundation for 5G. Unlike 4G, which requires large, high-power cell towers to radiate signals over longer distances, 5G wireless signals will be transmitted via large numbers of small cell stations located in places like light poles or building roofs. The use of multiple small cells is necessary because the millimeter wave (MM wave) spectrum-- the band of spectrum between 30 gigahertz and 300 GHz that 5G relies on to generate high speeds -- can only travel over short distances and is subject to interference from weather and physical obstacles, like buildings or trees.

The objective of this paper presents a MIMOUFMC transceiver's complete statistical equation, bearing in mind the existence of hybrid analog/digital beam-formers both at sides of the contact relationships. 5G mainly relies on infrastructure-centric solutions that reduce the infrastructure cost per bit and facilitate ultra-dense networks with network nodes deployed as close as possible to the end

PRINCIPAL
D.N.R. College of Engg. & Tech.
BHIMAVARAM-534 202.

IJCRT.ORG ISSN : 2320-2882

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT: ISSUES, CHALLENGES & DEVELOPMENTS

[1] Dr.S.Koteswari ,[2] M.Sri Uma Suseela ,[3] N.Mary Leena

[1]Professor & HOD ,[2,3]Assistant Professor

[1]Department of ECE, [2]Department of ECE

[1]D.N.R College of Engineering & Technology, Bhimavaram,A.P,India

[2,3]D.N.R College of Engineering & Technology, Bhimavaram,A.P,India

Abstract: With the new policy of liberalization, globalization and privatization, the Indian economy has witnessed drastic changes since mid-1991. India has enormous trade potential, the concepts of entrepreneurship and skills are interrelated. Skills are essential, but not sufficient to obtain decent work. Increasing productivity through skills development must be complemented by economic growth and employment. Overall, they are a prerequisite for the government to pursue nationwide development on women entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurship is traditionally defined as the process of planning, launching, and managing a new business, which typically begins as a small business, such as a startup offering a product, process, or service for sale or for rent. Entrepreneurship development is the process of improving the skills and knowledge of entrepreneurs and building their capacity to develop, manage and organize marketing taking into account the associated risks. Entrepreneurship is central to the overall development of any nation and in recent years has gained prominence with the participation of women. Women today are more progressive and play an important role in meeting their economic needs and gaining social status. Women entrepreneurs in society mainly depend on the change of social, psychological, economic and cultural dimensions, which have a positive impact on the economic participation of developed and developing countries. In India, women play an important role in society, but their entrepreneurial potential is not recognized due to the low level of female presence in society. It is necessary to modify the mentality of women to give equal problems as defined in the Constitution. There are now various factors that motivate women to enter the field of entrepreneurship, these factors include education, the desire to be independent, the desire to earn money and make a mark in the society.

Index Terms - **Women Entrepreneurship Development, Empowerment, Financial Burden, Women Entrepreneurs, Family Support**

I. INTRODUCTION

Female business visionaries, otherwise called ladies business people, incorporate around 1/3 of all business people overall It is a perspective, which grows normally, in light of his/her encompassing and encounters, which makes him/her contemplate life and vocation in a given manner. The development of the extent of ladies business visionaries in non-industrial nations has drawn the consideration of both the intellectual and the advancement area. Givers, worldwide public foundations, public and nearby legislatures, NGOs, privately owned businesses, noble cause, information organizations and business affiliations have started projects or strategies to advance and foster ladies' business venture. They start programs for limit working of enterprising abilities, fortifying ladies' organizations, give money and phases of preparation, or plan arrangements that empower more and more grounded new companies and business development. They all guarantee that ladies business is fundamental for development and improvement. Some even contend that ladies business visionaries' commitment will in general be higher than that subsequent from innovative action of men. The place of ladies and their status in any general public is a file of its development. Ladies are to be considered as equivalent accomplices during the time spent improvement[1,2]. But, since of hundreds of years of abuse and oppression, Indian ladies have stayed at the less than desirable end. They have not been effectively associated with the standard of improvement despite the fact that they address equivalent extent of the populace and workforce. Ladies as a free objective

Oray's Publications
Impact Factor: 6.03(SJIF) Research Journal Of English (RJOE) Vol-6, Special Issue-1, 2021
www.rjoe.org.in An International Peer-Reviewed English Journal ISSN: 2456-2696
Indexed in: International Citation Indexing (ICI), International Scientific Indexing (ISI), Directory of Research Journal Indexing (DRJI) Google Scholar &Cosmos.

THE EMERGING TEACHING STRATEGIES FOR ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING/LEARNING

Dr G G RATNAM
Prof. of English, DNR College of Engg. &Tech., Bhimavaram

Abstract

Teaching and learning are the two sides of a coin. Learning is a continuous process from the womb to the tomb. A method of teaching plays an important role in the learning process. The process will not be fulfilled until the learner gains knowledge from the subject. Because the purpose of teaching is not only to make the students to get marks, but also to enhance the skills and practical knowledge of the students Teaching the second language is a difficult task for the teachers. This paper deals with the various innovative methods of teaching English language. In English Language Teaching, language laboratory, e-learning, e-content, Computer Assisted Language Learning (CAL), PowerPoint presentation, and such, play an important role. Technique is the unique way of doing something. Students record their utterances when doing oral assignments such as group discussion, conducting interviews, producing features, etc. This paper discusses a few practices that are introduced in English classrooms in many colleges in India.

Keywords: Teaching English, Innovative methods, Language skills, Language Learning process

Introduction

English is one of the most important languages which have played role in the process of globalization and knowledge explosion. It is the most common means of communication throughout the globe. This is why it is termed as Link language, Global language as well as Lingua Franca. In Indian context it is treated as ESL (English as a Second Language). Use of English language has become vital for better learning and earning. Therefore, it is necessary to teach English and develop English language skills among the students from school level. The government, NGOs and educational institutions are working at various levels and taking measures to ensure better ELT (English Language Teaching) and developing English language skills among the students. To teach English and develop English language skills various approaches and methods are in use in our country. But most of them are traditional, less interesting, ineffective as well as less motivating. So, it is necessary to use modern approaches and tools of ICT (Information and Communication Technology) to develop better understanding and acquisition of basic skills i.e. LSRW (Listening, Speaking, Reading and Writing) of English language among the students at school level. ICT has a lot of things to offer to both teachers and students for the enhancement of their vocabulary and improvement

SP Publications
International Journal Of English and Studies (IJOES)
An International Peer-Reviewed Journal ; Volume-4, Issue-2, 2022
www.ijoes.in ISSN: 2581-8333; Impact Factor: 5.421(SJIF)

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Significance of Social Media and Its Revolution in India

Dr. G G Ratnan, Professor of English, Head of BSH, DNR College of Engineering and Technology, Bhimavaram, AP, India

Article received: 19/01/2022, Article Accepted: 15/02/2022, Article Published: 28/02/2022,DOI:http:/dx.doi.org/10.47311/IJOES.2022.4225

Abstract:

Social media is now a phenomenon with a tremendous change of technology and speed growth in reaching across the world. It has completed inroads in almost every field of business, communication as well as marketing. After globalization, the Indian Media industry has seen a huge change and refurbished itself immensely to be part of changing global situation Social media today has become an integral part of the media industry, whether it is news deliverance, marketing, or advertising. The social media uprising has altered and will keep on changing journalism and various news organizations. The rising Social media is a mighty tool that has been recognized largely across Indian media has overwhelmingly squeezed social media technology and digital shift to broaden and enlarge their reach and exposure. The business strategies have opened up and given an alteration; social media has been effectively efficient used for expanding their business networks, whether news deliverance, advertising, or other user-generated content. This paper aims at examining and exploring the role, growth, and challenges of digital and social media with a case study approach to the Indian Media Industry.

Keywords: Indian Media, Technology, Industry social Media, revolution

INTRODUCTION

Social media has transformed and rapidly changed the Indian media industry it has made inroads in every pair and is used Extensively for personal professional social and business purposes today social media has taken on many different forms including magazines internet forums web blogs social blogs micro blogging wikis Fortis photographs or pictures video rating and social bookmarking and has become an integral part of the mainstream media have adopted various social media platforms like YouTube Facebook Twitter and so on as a result of these mediums and platforms have changed the way media content for produced generated consumed and distributed today that trend is such that consumers are audiences generate ideas and issues picture aur video scopes makes headlines on prime time television bulletins and make headlines on the front pages of newspapers and also the bloggers are redefining the cutting-edge of journalism and the agenda of the mainstream media in India the term social media refers to the use of the internet and mobile Technologies to turn in animation and communication in the interactive channel of communication Kaplan and Haenlein 2010 define social media as a group of internet-based application that built on the ideological and technological foundations of web 2.0 which allows the creation and exchange of user-generated content. businesses may also refer to social media as consumer-generated media CGMhas practically changed the lives of individuals and corporations like1 according to Kaplan and Harnlein there are 6 different types of social media: collaborative projects example Wikipedia blogs and micro blogs example Twitter and communities example YouTube social networking sites example Facebook virtual game world example World Of Warcraft and virtual social worlds example Second Life Technologies including blogs picture sharing valval postings email instant messaging music sharing Crowd Sourcing and voice over IP to name a few many of these social media services have been integrated why are social network aggregation platforms? Social media is also meant computer meditated technologies that are Lodi creating and sharing the information ideas interest and other forms of expressions why are virtual communities and networks. the variety of Stand Alone and building social media services currently available introduces the challenges of defining still there are some common features 2 Charles Wankel 2010 defines social media as the mass media used for social interaction are called social media activities that integrate Technology social interaction and content creation micro blogs and more Peter Scott &J Mike Jack2011 describes social media is the set of web-based

Oray's Publications

Impact Factor: 6.449(SJIF) **Research Journal Of English (RJOE)** - Vol-7, Issue-1, 2022

www.rjoe.org.in An International Peer-Reviewed English Journal ISSN: 2456-2696

Indexed in: International Citation Indexing (ICI), Cite factor, International Scientific Indexing (ISI), Directory of Research Journal Indexing (DRJI) Google Scholar, Cosmos and Internet Archives.

Implications of English Word Stress and Sentence Stress in Pronunciation Skills

Dr G G Ratnan, Professor of English, Head of BSH,
DNR College of Engineering and Technology, Bhimavaram AP India 534202

Abstract

The study is to seek the word accent of the English causes unintelligibility spoken by students in India. Intelligibility is an important aspect in language learning. To asses one's language efficiency both segmental and supra segmental features will be consider to look into the intelligibility of a person. Present second languages learners have problems in pronunciation because of vary reasons the major reason is mother tongue influence. Sine these students are from regional language background which is syllable timed language but English is non-phonemic .It is produced by a combination of weak and strong syllables and word stress and sentence stress pattern moreover students are learning the second language from the local English teachers who have mother tongue influence too. According to Balasubramanian (1988, p. 131) "anyone using English should learn and acquire the supra-segmental features of native English This variation between the first language and English causes many difficulties in acquiring the English language. The English word stress and weak forms in English play a significant role for the language to sound natural and fluent. The paper aimed to find the common problems in uttering word stress of student's communication. The discussion helps the students in gaining mastery over word stress and sentence stress in spoken language that would result in proper pronunciation and intelligibility. It examines the word stress patterns and deviations of word stress from Received Pronunciation and its impact on intelligibility. No specific model of divergences in uttering the stress in words emerges which reflects the lack of explicit knowledge and awareness of English word stress. To overcome difficulties in placing word stress in English'

Keyword: Intelligibility, pronunciation, language, word stress Engineering, communication

IMPORTANCE OF WORD STRESS

Like every other language, English words consist of syllables. The vowel sound in each syllable forms the centre. In words with two or more syllables, one syllable is stressed or pronounced with greater prominence. The stressed syllable is called the accented syllable. Peter Roach (2000), in his work on word stress, categorizes four factors that are important in syllable stress. These are the loudness, length, pitch, and quality of the syllable. It is gene rally accepted that word stress causes a great difficulty to non -native learners of English. Since it is difficult to predict which syllable of a word is stressed, it is important to learn the placement of stress when learning the word itself. Bansal (1969) states that "A very common fault among Indian speakers is the incorrect stressing of English words, that is different from the usual RP or the pattern of other native varieties". Prof. S. Mohanraj in his book Methods of Teaching English defines word str ess as:"Stress is the extra breath force we put on a particular syllable which makes it prominent in the word. When the syllable is not stressed the pronunciation of the vowel in that syllable sometimes changes. For example: atom, atomic, photo, photography. Though, the spelling is identical in the two pairs, the pronunciation of vowel changes. In a dictionary stress on the syllable is indicated by (') mark above the syllable. This is called primary stress. The second syllable which gets a little prominence i.e. secondary stress is indicated by a (,) below the syllable."(Mohanraj, 2010: Pg. 49)

Word Stress in English Language

INTRODUCTION

English has been used in many different countries by speakers that use non- target stress patterns, generally resulting from L1 transfer. The stress patterns of English words have not a clear and unique rule. There are many contributions about this topic, but each one approaches the issue in a different and particular way. To explain the phenomenon of stress pattern is not just to say that stress is the strongest syllable of a pronounced word; this definition will need to be seen from distinct perspectives. One of the important references about the study of word stress in Brazil is in Baptista (1981). She explains that despite the term word stress has been used more and more frequent by contemporary linguists, stress has not a single, simple, clear definition. Murcia, Brinton and Goodwin (1996) give their contribution to understand the stress pattern phenomenon better. They argue that "stressed syllables are most often defined as those syllables within an utterance that are longer, louder, and high in pitch"(p.131). Furthermore, what is really perceptible from the listener's point of view is the longest vowel duration in the stressed syllable and higher pitch. According to Baptista (1981), the quality of stress can be described from three different points of view: the physiological; the physical, and the psychological perspective.

Cover Page

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH
ISSN:2277-7881; IMPACT FACTOR :7.816(2022); IC VALUE:5.16; ISI VALUE:2.286
Peer Reviewed and Refereed Journal: VOLUME:11, ISSUE:3(1), March: 2022
Online Copy of Article Publication Available (2022 Issues): www.ijmer.in
Digital Certificate of Publication: http://ijmer.in/pdf/e-Certificate%20of%20Publication-IJMER.pdf
Scopus Review ID: A2B96D3ACF3FEA2A
Article Received: 2nd March 2022
Publication Date:10th April 2022
Publisher: Sucharitha Publication, India

DOI: http://ijmer.in.doi./2022/11.03.16

INNER VIEW OF WOMEN CHARACTERS IN NAYANTARA SAHGALS' SELECTED NOVELS

Dr G G Ratnam
Professor of English, HOD of BS&H DNR College of Engineering & Technology
Bhimavaram, Andhra Pradesh, India

Abstract

Nayantara Sahgal is one of our best Socio-political novelists in Indian English writers. She has her own style to depict contemporary urban life connected to its contradictions and forced controversies. Mrs. Is really experienced writer in high end political issues. in her novels she rendered some essential issues concerning to personal relationships and her depiction of politics is just a part of her humanistic worry as it shows her deep insight into human psyche. The major character in her novels is drawn in political pinnacle Indian politics. Further her writings also bring out the yearning for sexual liberty of an Indian woman and individuality of women. This paper mainly reviews the characterization of her novels both the submissive and rebellious women in Indian society. Besides she highlights women characters in connection with to understand and appreciate their efforts and troubles under the force of contradicting influences of tradition and modernity.

Keywords: Politics, Culture, Submissive, Rebellious.

1. Introduction

The everlasting problem in Indian society is depicted in Nayantara Sehgal's wirings. Her style of narration is like satires on political and social disruption. Her concern for the Indian woman, who are struck in the plight of freedom and traditionalism or stability of protection of marriage, is demonstrated in all her novels. there is a large change between the character and attitude of the heroines in her earler rovels and the later one also. The heroines in the earlier an authentic nevels found the age- old oppression of an Indian culture and tradition too fo midable to set aside or ignore. They were to go by the "norms and lead a submissive life or a seemingly happy life least they be thrown out of the protective familial circle but in her novels the heroines such as Simrit Saroj and devi grew bold enough, as Sahgal did in her own life, to throw away the shackles. They began to feel the oppression that the duty of the 'self' weighs greater than the duty to the family or society. We see such a gradual change for the better in the mental makeup of the heroines of the novel as we take up a study of her novels chronologically. Freedom for sahgal means a mental or emotional attitude transcending economic or social aspect. She exhorts woman to develop a sense of awareness as individuals stubbornly refusing to tolerance injustice in any form. A woman should not allow herself to be considered as an object of sex. There was a transitional phase. when Indian woman had to face the conflict between tradition and modernity. Promila kapur observes: "husbands like their wives to take up jobs but dislike them to change at all as far as their attitude towards their roles and stances at home is concerned and dislike their traditional responsibilities' being neglected (Love, Marriage,Sex and the Indian Woman.1994)

Sehgal citizens the double standard of the society that looks at the excesses of a man and a woman in a strongly different way, mostly unfavorable to woman. In a man crossing over boundary is considered natural or at least not much to be concerned about, where as in a woman even a minor offence is nothing but a serious, heinous crime, even when a woman is raped, the blame is heaped upon the woman and the sufferer is the woman. Her own parents instead of showing pity to the poor girl look at her with contempt, sinful, soiled and immoral. Madhu after being raped by group of university students, finding no sympathy from any quarter, choose to burn herself to death in situation in New Delhi. Sehagal finds fault with the Indians for their inactivity or apathy to suffering and she blames it squarely on the fatalistic, philosophic attitude nurtured by our ancient tradition.

Sahagal portrays women of older generations, their anger or protest, but who would not break the traditional codes, or did not grew bole enough to break the fetters and come out. The two-woman Mona and Rose are interesting contrast. Mona is bound to the shackles of Hindu tradition, docile and acquiescent. Rose is a liberal, non-conformist Christian, believing in her own instincts. But both are equally corrupted and exploited by male dominated society.

We see a gradual progression in the vision of Saghal regarding the role and character of women in society, in the earlier novels we see the heroines, though impelled by a yearning to set the themselves free "to break off the orthodox Indian conventions and moribund traditions" (New Dimensions of Indian English Novel 61) do not have the courage to put their ideals in to reality. But in the later novels we see them grew bolder and are able to resist, breaking the shackles in them to retain their shelf-abnegated identity. Sahagal's world consists of two types of characters – the first group consists of women who are happy in their confines Hindu orthodox and the other of those with a strong sense of individuality and an analytical mind but shuttling between tradition and modern values. Rashmi Devika Mera Gori Mona belongs to the first type and Simrit and Saroj to the second. We find the Sahagal 's women do

Blue Ava Ford Publications
International Journal of Trends in English Language and Literature (IJTELL)
An International Peer-Reviewed English Journal; Volume-3, Issue-1; 2022
www.ijtell.com Impact Factor: 5.144(SJIF) ISSN: 2582-8487

An overview of Dalit literature at the inception

Dr G G Ratnan, Professor of English, Head of BSH,DNR College of Engineering and Technology, Bhimavaram AP India 534202

Abstract: Dalit is a vibrant and powerful word in Indian society. Dalit literature of today tends to be more realistic as it is the expression of the first-hand experiences, which the dalits had been confronting in their life. These expressions are These experiences are pinched from their real life therefore; it is parallel to life. It opposes exploitation and oppression and craves for social equality and economic justice. It is a movement to bring about social change. Dalit literature explains people with the evils of caste system and untouchability in India. Dalit literature is correlated to the principles of negativity, rebellion and champions the cause of humanity and equality among men by raising voice against the evil customs of discrimination rampant in society. Thus, it also tries to undermine the caste system in India and is revolutionary in nature. One must admit that it has left an stubborn impression on the Indian literature in general.

Keywords: Dalit, exploitation, realistic literature, elite, marginalized, privileged.

INTRODUCTION

This paper attempts a retrospection of Dalit literature in India and uplifts its salient features. Initially the term Dalit is from Sanskrit dalita meaning "broken or scattered " is a name for people belonging to the lowest stratum castes in India, previously characterized as "untouchable". Dalits were excluded from the four fold varna system of Hinduism and were seen as forming a fifth varna, also by the name of panchama. Dalits now profess various religious beliefs, including Hinduism, Buddhism, Sikhism, Christianity, Islam and various other belief systems. Schedule caste is the official term for Dalits nasn per the Constitution of india. Dalit literature is a literature written by Dalits about their lifes. Dalit literature emerged in the 1960s in the Marathi language, and it soon appeared in Bangla, Hindi, Kannada, Punjabi, Sindhi and Tamil languages, though narratives such as poems, short stories, and autobiographies, which stood out due to their stark portrayal of reality and autobiographies, which stood out due to their stark portrayal of reality and Dalit political scene. One of the first Dalit writers was Madara Chenniah, an 11th century cobbler-saint who lived during the reign of the western Chalukyas and who is also regated by some scholors as the "father of Vachana Poetry" anothera poet who finds mention is Dohara Kakkaiah, Dalit by birth, whose six confessional poems sirvive. Dalit literature emereged in the Marathi language as a literary response to the everyday oppressions of cast in mind twentieth – century independent India, critiquing caste practices by experimenting with various literary forms subsequently, Dalit literature emerged as remarkble phenomenon in various Indian languages. In 1985, the term "dalit literature" was used at the first conference of maharastra dalit sahitya sangha. Although the first dalit literature conference was held in 1958 by newly convented Buddhist writers, Annabhu Sathe, acommunist who turned to Ambedkarite movement in the later part of his life, is credited as the funding father of dalit literature. Further Dalit literature denounced the then-prevailing portrayal of life by mainstream Marathi literature. The Dalit literature has scattered today across the nation and it is now growing in almost all Indian languages. Dalit writer Mulkraj Anand"s novel Untouchable may be cited as an example. Hence, its foundation took place in Marathi language in Maharashtra. The credit for the upliftment of the dalits and nursemaid in them a sense of self-respect goes in the first place to Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar who was from Maharashtra and the Ddalit masses there hugely supported him loyally and unflinchingly.

The literary manifestation of this social awareness is Dalit lietrarure. The notable initial writers like Anna Bhau Sathe, Shankarrao Kharat, Baburao Bagul, Namdeo Dhasal, Raja Dhale, Daya Pawar, Waman Nimbalkar, Arjun Dangale, Yogiraj Waghmare are some of the exponents of Dalit literature who gave an impetus to it in Maharashtra. At the very outset, one should take into account the real implication of the word "Dalit". The word "Dalit" does not refer to only Buddhists and backward classes but to all those who have become victim of exploitation, oppression and discrimination on the part of society by theupper society. This definition abided by with that given by Baburao Bagul in the Dalit literacy conference at Mahad. He says; Dalit literature takes man as its centre. It participates in man's joys and sorrows and leads him to a just revolution. It teaches equality to the mass of humanity, that is society. It considers man noble. Dali literature never spread hatred among men but love. its struggle for equality This is analogous to the preaching of Lord Buddha who also believed that love has great power and people can be united only

SP Publications
International Journal Of English and Studies (IJOES)
An International Peer-Reviewed Journal; Volume-4, Issue-3(March Issue), 2022
www.ijoes.in ISSN: 2581-8333; Impact Factor: 5.421(SJIF)

RESEARCH ARTICLE

The Substance of English Language and its Role in Higher Education in India

Dr G G Ratnam, Professor of English, HOD of BS&H DNR College of Engineering & Techhnology

Abstract

In today's global world and with the help of modern technology, English has become the most common and dominant language spoken and used both at the national and international levels. It has been playing a major role in many sectors as medicine, engineering, politics, economics, international relations, and higher education in particular, the most important area where English is needed. It has also become a medium of instruction at universities in a large number of countries, a basic means of second language learning / teaching, an accessing source of modern knowledge and scientific research, and a means of global communication and earn living. It is realized nowadays at the level of Higher Education in many countries around the world, in addition to India, EU countries as Germany, Turkey, China, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Indonesia, Japan, and Australian ..., the significance of providing education in English side by side with their natives. Hence, serious steps have taken to improve the quality of instruction in English at the administrative, academic, students', publications and research levels. However, this paper signifies the role of English in modern education, particularly in higher education sector and the role of modern technology in promoting English language learning / teaching quality to meet the standards, communication needs and cultural exchange across the world. Consequently, the role and importance of English language in our national curriculum has increased to a greater extent. The present writing is an attempt to highlight the importance of English language in today's Indian society and the role it plays in present national and international set up.

Keywords: English language, higher education, internationalization, modern technology.

1. Introduction

The increasing demand for English language in higher education and research over the last decades is often assumed to be "a parallel and unavoidable process resulting in improved international academic communication worldwide". (Balan, 2011) Due to the importance of English as an international language whereby education and cultures are exchanged at all levels. It comprises a major tool for obtaining academic degrees programs. Alongside with the role of internet and multimedia in global communication, English becomes nowadays popular, widely used as a means of instruction in a large number of educational institutions, language centers and universities, a pathway to accessing all fields of knowledge and academic research sources across the world and a best tool for foreign language learning/teaching.

2. The concept of Education and Higher Education Sector in India

Education in its general sense is "a form of learning in which the knowledge, skills, values, beliefs and habits of a group of people are transferred from one generation to the next through discussion, teaching, training, and / or research." (Wikipedia).

In other words, Education is a process of enlightenment and empowerment through which individuals can develop their skills and abilities to developing and secure a better quality of human life. It aims at the growth of body, mind, intellect and soul. It also brings change in behavior and nurtures good qualities of citizenship like morality, honesty and humanity. And no one can deny that without education one can't perform successfully in any aspect of life.

Education is normally obtained by learners themselves or by others guidance. Any experience that has a formative effect on the way one thinks, feels, or acts may be considered educational. Education is obtained at different ages and levels from childhood up to the end of life. It is always a very important requirement that can't be dispensed with anytime.

At the academic level, Education is "the knowledge of basic skills; academic, technical disciplines, citizenship

An Enhanced Cloud Computing Resource Allocation Method for Vehicle Networks

Dr B.V.S.Varma.[1], Dr. A.Rammurthy[2],
Professor[1,2]
Mail id: phdvarma@gmail.com, Mail Id:ram111_sai@yahoo.com,
Department of CSE,
DNR College of Engineering and Technology,
Bhimavaram.

Abstract—*Autonomous vehicle networks are expected to improve traffic flow and safety while also enhancing the driving experience for drivers. As a result, Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS) cannot fully take use of the existing communication, storage, and computing capabilities of linked vehicles (ITS). Through Vehicular Cloud Computing, cloud computing's advantages may be used to vehicle networks (VCC). We propose an efficient allocation of computing resources to maximise the long-term anticipated reward of the VCC system. When determining the incentive for the VCC system, both income and expenses, as well as fluctuations in resources, are taken into account. An infinite-horizon Semi-Markov Decision Process (SMDP) is utilised to solve the optimization problem, using the provided state space, action space, reward model and distribution of transition probabilities of the VCC system as inputs. The best way to describe what has to be done is to utilise a state-space iteration technique.*

Index Terms—in Vehicular Cloud Computing, Semi Markov Decision Process (SMDP) and resource allocation

INTRODUCTION

Recent attention has been given to vehicle networks by both academics and industry. In order to collect and analyse data, cars are equipped with a wide range of smart sensors and gadgets [1, 2]. There are a variety of wireless technologies available for inter-vehicle networking, as well. V2V and V2I communication paradigms are the two most common forms of vehicle service communication paradigms (V2I) Revisions were made in March and May; the manuscript was approved on June 13, 2015. IEEE is the copyright holder of this work. It is okay to use this content for your own personal purposes. This content may only be used for educational purposes, and permission must be requested by emailing pubs-permission@ieee.org. China's National Key Technology R&D Program, China's National Science Foundation, and the Fundamental Research Funds for Central Universities are among the sources of funding for this research project (No.2014ZD03-02). Beijing University of Posts & Telecommunications, Beijing, China, 100088, is home to the Key Lab of Universal Wireless Communications, which includes Kan Zheng and Hanlin Meng. P.O. Box 141, 57400 Sindos, Thessaloniki, Greece, Alexander TEI of Thessaloniki (ATEITHE) Department of Informatics. Lei Lei works at Beijing Jiaotong University's State Key Laboratory of Rail Traffic Control & Safety, Beijing, China, 100044. At the University of Waterloo in Waterloo, Ontario, Canada's Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering, Xuemin (Sherman) Shen works as a researcher. The 3G1 network of N2L companies [3]. A roadside base station, such as a DSRC or a cellular network, may be used to link automobiles to the Internet through V2I communication [4] [5]. Vehicle networks can significantly improve transportation security, alleviate traffic congestion, and enhance the driving experience by allowing the collection and processing of vehicle-related data [7]. [9] [8] Vehicles equipped with significant processing capabilities should be seen as service providers rather than service consumers, according to the authors [6]. Consequently, a concept called Vehicular Cloud Computing (VCC) was presented, which combines computing, communication and storage resources in VEs (e.g., on-board computer/communication devices or MUEs) carried by passengers. Network-as-a-Service (NaaS), storage-as-a-service (StaaS), sensing and computation all fall under the umbrella term "Service as a Service" in the VCC system, which encompasses all four kinds of services mentioned above. [10]. CaaS is the focus of this article since cars' computer power is fast increasing in order to allow them to serve as suppliers of computing services. A layered-cloud computing architecture is proposed for the VCC system in this study in order to deliver appropriate services for the VEs. There is a Remote Cloud (RC) and a Vehicular Cloud (VC) in the proposed architecture, which may be seen as a computing capacity supplier in addition to the RC. It is possible for the VC to be either mobile or static, depending on the mobility of its vehicles. For example, a mobile VC is made up of moving vehicles, while a static VC is made up of stationary vehicles. Its unique properties set it apart from other types of cloud computing. One of them is the wide range of computing resources accessible in VCs. VC resources are time-varying because of the randomness of vehicle behaviour, such as cars joining and leaving VCs. A VCC system is assumed to have the following characteristics, i.e.: 1) service requests per vehicle arrive and depart in a random Poisson distribution; 2) both the arrivals and departures of vehicles in a VC follow the same distribution; and, finally, 3) the number of available resources in the VCC is dynamic and time-varying. This assumption is made for the sake of analysis.

DETECTION OF FAKE ACCOUNTS OF TWITTER USING MACHINE LEARNING TECHNIQUES

[1]Dr. BVS Varma, Professor, Dept. of CSE, DNR College of Engineering and Technology, Bhimavaram, A.P, India
[2]Dr. A Ramamurthy, Professor, Dept. of CSE, DNR College of Engineering and Technology, Bhimavaram, A.P, India

ABSTRACT: With the rampant escalation in the usage of online social media, there has been an uncurbed upsurge in the number of fake user profiles which have infiltrated social networks, and has become a formidable threat to cyber-security. The number of peoples on social media platforms is incrementing at a greater level for malicious use. Twitter is one of the biggest microblogging networking platform, it has more than half a billion tweets are posted every day in average by millions of users on Twitter. Such a versatility and wide spread of use, Twitter easily get intruded with malicious activities. Malicious activities includes malware intrusion, spam distribution, social attacks, etc. this paper provides detection of Fake accounts of Twitter using Machine Learning Techniques. Random Forest (RF) classifier is used in this method for detecting the fake accounts of twitter. Overall Accuracy of detecting fake accounts with Random Forest classifier is 98.7% than other machine learning models as Naïve Bayes (NB) and Support Vector Machine (SVM).

KEYWORDS: Fake Twitter Account, Random Forest (RF), SVM, NB.

I. INTRODUCTION

Social media is essentially a mixture of various channels for online communication customized for offering convenience in socialization, sharing of media and textual content and peer to peer collaboration [1]. With unprecedented advancement in technology over the past decades, social media has become part and parcel of day to do human activities. One of the most useable social media site is twitter which is been used in all over the world. This site is been used to share the information through the user by creating account on twitter by this we can share the information or anyupdates which can be also in the form of news updates, related to the Celebrities and political. There is about 313 Million users which uses twitter and about 500 million tweets is been publish by this user on twitter each day as this makes 350,000 tweets for every minute or moment on twitter by this we can see that most of person in all over the world are having their account on twitter as this makes twitter more popular useable site [2].

Twitter is viewed as one of the most prevalent and sought after online website utilized for microblogging. Twitter attracts users by providing free microblogging services [3]. Microblogging services includes broadcasting or discovering 140 characters messages, follow other users, enabling posting of videos, images, etc. Every month over 42 million of new accounts are created in Twitter. Twitter as most prominent OSN is continuously under attack by spammers. Spammer is a person that performs scamming activities over the internet and tries to corrupt the social networks.

Fake accounts are a malicious threat to user security, as they can be exploited to poach confidential or personal information, when operated by cyber-criminals impersonating another person [4]. Bots can not only be abused to circulate spam, but may also pose a severe risk to security as they can also be employed to spread various types malware or malicious shortened links or even hashtags with the motive of stealing

An Enhanced Deep Learning methods for Defect Analysis in source code

Dr.A.Rammurthy[1], Dr.B.V.S.Varma[2], R.Ashok Kumar[3],
Professor[1,2], Associate Professor[3],
Mail Id:ram111_sai@yahoo.com, Mail id : phdvarma@gmail.com, Mail id: rashokacse@gmail.com
Department of CSE,
DNR College of Engineering and Technology,
Bhimavaram,
Kommuri Pratap Reddy Institute of Technology,
Hyderabad.

Abstract— *A slew of software apps have flooded our everyday routines as information technology has advanced rapidly. It's certain that a lot of code will be generated during the development of these applications. Researchers in the academic sector are interested in learning how to identify and evaluate numerous faults in the source code, such as API/Function call mistakes, array abuse, and expression syntax error, among others. Researchers have attempted to employ deep learning algorithms in AI to automatically extract and evaluate aspects of source code because artificial intelligence (AI) technology has achieved remarkable achievements in the areas of image processing and natural language processing. As a result, we take a look at the most current deep learning-based algorithms for analysing source code defects. The automated extraction of source code fault characteristics is possible using deep learning-based code defect analysis approaches, as opposed to conventional methods. As a result, human specialists are no longer required to pre-define code features, which helps to reduce mistakes caused by people. An intriguing and hard development path is the use of AI in defect analysis of source code. We feel this has a wide range of potential.*

Keywords- vulnerability detection; deep learning; AST; PDG; source code defect analysis

INTRODUCTION

People's everyday routines have changed dramatically as a result of the fast advancement of information technology. Although a plethora of apps have made our lives easier, bugs in software often pose unknown security dangers. Moreover, with the rise of open-source initiatives, code reuse is no longer an unusual practise. API/Function call mistakes, array abuse, and expression syntax issues, among other source code flaws, are critical to preventing destructive assaults by hackers and ensuring user data security. Many academics and specialists are working to enhance the current methods for detecting and analysing source code defects, both in academia and in industry. Natural language processing (NLP) approaches may be used to analyse source code defects since the language of source code is fundamentally a textual language. A number of methods have been used by academics to extract certain syntactic aspects or code patterns from the source code, such as data dependency and function dependency. In the field of source code defect analysis (SCDA), researchers apply both traditional machine learning techniques and deep learning algorithms. SCDA models have been constructed using Machine Learning [1]. The majority of ML-based SCDA approaches rely on the extraction and comparison of features from both faulty and non-defective code. ML-based approaches collect important characteristics from the source code and use one or more classifiers to assess the recovered features to determine if the source code includes vulnerabilities. Naive Bayes, SVM, and Random Forest are just a few of the common machine learning classifiers. The standard ML-based SCDA approaches, on the other hand, have certain glaring flaws. Notably, human specialists are required to predefine aspects of source code, such as vocabulary and grammatical structure information, in order for this sort of approach to work. Because of this, DL technology has been brought into the area of SCDA. When compared to more conventional machine learning techniques. Automated extraction of source code features using DL algorithms may be accomplished via the use of several convolutional and activation layer layers. When it comes to machine learning, there are no human specialists involved, which essentially eliminates the risk of human mistake [2]. Essentially, source code is a kind of textual data. Regardless of whether it is a machine learning algorithm or a deep learning method, the ability to represent the source code is a necessity for implementing SCDA. Previous approaches used token fragmentation and information retrieval to accomplish SCDA, such as clone detection [3]-[6], vulnerability prediction [7]-[8], bug location [9], and so on. But this code representation approach has the problem of being unable to take into account the intricate structural information included in the source code. Some DL-based approaches use alternative representations of source code before further analysis, such as Abstract Syntax Trees (AST), Bytecodes, Program Dependency Diagrams (PDD), etc. For the purpose of this work, we focus on current DL-based approaches for source code defect analysis (SCDA), which are particularly useful for automated code defect analysis and vulnerability identification. In general, there are three types of DL-based SCDA techniques to choose from: AST-based, PDG-based,

PRINCIPAL
D.N.R. College of Engg. & Tech.
BHIMAVARAM-534 202.

Statistical Extrapolation for Massive Digital Crime Data Analysis

B.V.S.Varma[1] (ORCID: 0000-0002-0617-2730),
A Ramamurthy[2] and Hari Kishan Kondaveeti[3]
Professor[1&2], and Assoc.Professor[3]
Dept. of Computer Science and Engineering[1,2,3]
D.N.R.College of Engineering & Technology[1&2], VIT - AP University[3]
E-mail:bvsvarma2002@gmail.com[1], ram111_sai@yahoo.com[2], kishan.kondaveeti@gmail.com3

Abstract: Digital Criminal Investigators can also use this as an opportunity if the vast amount of data is a current trial. Assess constructive data and advice from the defendant pond behind the crime in terms of issues. Identifying some criminal or criminal activity is a big deal because it connects certain data sets to one another. In this regard, the Naive Bayes classification for digital criminology data sets is to identify offenders. The Naive Bayesian classification process is used for digital criminology data application. To approximate square estimate (LSE) for data sets of digital criminology subgroups. Also, support the Hadoop Big Data System Understanding Map with Reduce programming with the Naïve Bayes classifier. The result of the experiment was a huge accumulated failure on the quality of the data. Based on these data the estimation parameter of the statistical model is reached. The least square estimate is used to estimate the parameters that deal with the statistical model in the experimental result.

Keywords: Big Data, Digital Criminology, Least Square Estimation, Map Reduce, Naïve Bayes etc.

1. Introduction: No one worries that the contemporary realm is going through the Big Data generation. Every person gets married in a variety of activities on the Internet using online transactions, online shopping or other activities. Because of all these facts, they are accidentally generating huge amounts of data every second, with their lively impact on the Internet. Along with the data generated by many services, such as online shopping sites, the bulk of Big Data is also growing. The uncertainty of the public on the Internet has, as a result, greatly increased the rate of cyber crime. Then, due to this fact, the profession of digital criminological detectives is becoming more and more challenging with ot compelling reason to pool potential evidence from the pond of Big Data.

However, Big Data presents challenges, but digital criminological investigators can use it as opportunities. Examine formative and unstructured data and the difficulty of identifying evidence from the defendant's pond behind the crime. Again, Big Data also provides predictions, such as interconnecting different data sets to identify some criminal or criminal activity. In this paper, we discuss Big Data for Digital Criminal Investigators. Big data is so enormous in volume that it cannot be measured in terms of gigabytes or terabytes; instead, it is as large as petabytes or zetabytes. In addition, the volume is still increasing at a rapid rate with every second. Big data is a mix of structured and unstructured data. Five Vs classify big data: variation, speed, volume accuracy and value. Digital Criminology is a branch of Applied Science, which deals with the detection, collection, organization, protection and presentation of evidence data in which is allowed in a court of law. More recently, Digital Criminological, which deals with the collection of evidence from the Internet. Digital Criminological Security and Criminological Detectives can assist in analyzing evidence gathered from the Internet. This type of criminological analysis also deals with cloud / fog and other distributed environments.

PRINCIPAL
D.N.R.College of Engg. & Tech.
BHIMAVARAM-534 202.

HYBRID MACHINE LEARNING FRAMEWORK BASED ON PERSONAL DATA ANALYTICS FOR PRIVACY PRESERVING APPLICATIONS

[1]Dr. A Ramamurthy, Professor, Dept. of CSE, DNR College of Engineering and Technology, Bhimavaram, A.P. India
[2]Dr. BVS Varma, Professor, Dept. of CSE, DNR College of Engineering and Technology, Bhimavaram, A.P. India

ABSTRACT: In this paper hybrid machine learning framework based on personal data analytics for privacy preserving applications is implemented. In this it mainly focus on the increasing presence of cyber-physical systems and their associated data around us. While the ability to collect, and analyze the vast amount of rich information from smart phones, IoT devices, and urban sensors can be beneficial to the users and the industry, this process has led to a number of challenges ranging from performing efficient and meaningful analytics on the generated big data, to privacy challenges associated with the inferences made from these data due to ubiquitous nature of connected devices. A hybrid framework is presented where edge devices and resources centered on the user can complement the cloud for providing privacy-aware, yet accurate and efficient analytics. This will present early evaluates the proposed framework based privacy preserving application. From results it can observe that hybrid machine learning framework will improves the accuracy, security and executes the entire operation within in shirt time.

KEY WORDS: Hybrid Machine learning, Privacy Preserving, Data Protection, Private edge, Feature Extractor, Cloud Server, Analyzer, Intermediate Layer.

I.INTRODUCTION

Machine Learning (ML) techniques have begun to dominate data analytics applications and services. Recommendation systems are the driving force of online service providers such as Amazon, Netflix and Spotify. Finance analytics has quickly adopted ML to harness large volume of data in such areas as fraud detection, risk-management, and compliance [1]. Deep Neural Network (DNN) is the technology behind voice-based personal assistance, self-driving cars, automatic image processing, etc. By deploying ML technologies to cloud computing infrastructures, they are benefiting numerous aspects of our daily life.

However, the surge of ML is accompanied by a public concern of personal data privacy.

The basic business model of ML-based data analytics is a closed circle: with more data, more accurate model can be trained, which means more useful services and more users, and they finally lead to more data being collected. At the same time, people are increasingly aware of the data privacy issue. Ubiquity of sensing via mobile and IoT devices has caused a surge in personal data generation and use [2]. They contain photos, browsing history, and voice records, etc., some of which one might not want to share with data analytics service providers.

But these data are also perfect targets for them to collect in order to provide personalized services. So even with legal regulatory frameworks such as EU's General Data Protection Regulation, the mentioned business model cycle is still difficult to break. The rapid rise in the development and implementation of cyber-physical systems and the Internet of Things (IoT) devices are transforming our interaction with the physical world.

Today, smart devices and ambient sensors are pervasively and continuously collecting and transferring large volumes of diverse user data for a variety of purposes including security surveillance, health monitoring, and urban planning [3]. Today, majority of IoT devices are constantly online by default and rely on machine learning applications over

M. Ayankumar

PRINCIPAL
D.N.R.College of Engg. & Tech.

IJCRT.ORG ISSN : 2320-2882

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

MULTIPATH ROUTING AND QOS OF UNIPATH AND MULTIPATH REACTIVE ROUTING PROTOCOL IN MANET

[1] Dr.S.Koteswari ,[2] Dr. Kopparthi Suresh

[1]Professor & HOD ,[2] Professor & Principal

[1]Department of ECE, [2]Department of CSE

[1]D.N.R College of Engineering & Technology, Bhimavaram,A.P,India

[2]Bhimavaram Institute of Engineering & Technology ,Pennada, Bhimavaram.,A.P India

Abstract: Mobile Ad hoc Networks are self- configuring, self-organizing and self-maintaining networks comprising of mobile nodes which are free to pass in and out of the network. A MANET is an interconnection of mobile gadgets through wireless links forming a dynamic topology without lots bodily network infrastructure such as routers, servers, access points/cables or centralized administration. Routing is a mechanism of replacing statistics between the supply node and the vacation spot node. Several protocols are used to function routing the data from the source node to the destination node. The essential goal of this paper is to discover the working concepts of each Uni- course routing protocol. The Uni-path routing protocols are divided into Table-Driven (Proactive), On-demand (Reactive), Hybrid routing protocols.

***Index Terms* – Adhoc, Networks,MANET, Node,Uni-Path**

I. INTRODUCTION

II. Mobile Ad hoc network additionally known as self- equipped network, is a multi-hop wi-fi community where nodes can pass arbitrary in the topology. It consists of a set of wireless nodes which dynamically alternate data among themselves barring reliance on some fixed base stations or a wired spine network. It has magnificent distinction between the wired network, inclusive of the unpredictability of environment, the unreliability of wi-fi medium, the resource- restrained nodes, the dynamic topology, constrained bandwidth and constrained security. Because of the aspects of MANET, the lookup of the routing protocol has been one of the most involved subjects in the MANET. The conventional routing algorithms for wired networks are now not efficient for the dynamic changes. For the recent years, human beings have developed a lot of routing protocol which can be used in MANET, and right here some usual protocols are summarized. One of the most important factors of the communications method is the plan of the routing protocols used to establish and maintain multi-hop routes to enable the communication of facts between nodes. As the MANETs are dynamic in nature, designing protocols for these networks is a challenging process. A considerable amount of research has been carried out in this area, and many multi-hop routing protocols have been developed. Most of these routing protocols construct and be counted on a uni-path route for every information transmission. The protocols are labeled into two categories: table-driven, on-demand. While these protocols might be enough for a certain type of MANET applications, however are no longer enough for the guide of greater stressful applications such as multimedia audio and video. Such purposes require the community to furnish ensures on the QoS. This is finished by the usage of some mechanism such as QoS routing to find the high-quality route which satisfies these necessities in the first-rate way. QoS routing appears to be a solution to handle these problems. QoS routing requires now not solely discovering a route from a supply to a destination, but a route that satisfies the end-to-end QoS requirement, often given in phrases of bandwidth, prolong or loss probability. Quality of carrier is extra hard to acquire in ad hoc networks than in wired networks. According to [6], QoS is a set of service requirements to be met by using the community whilst transporting a flow. A go with the flow is a packet circulation from a source to a destination with an related QoS. A indispensable requirement of any QoS mechanism is a measurable performance metric. Typical QoS metrics consist of handy bandwidth, packet loss rate, estimated delay, packet jitter, hop rely and route reliability. The key issue in offering QoS guarantees is how to decide paths that satisfy QoS constraints and solving this problem is referred as QoS conscious routing.

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)
ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538
Volume 10 Issue III Mar 2022- Available at www.ijraset.com

Unknown Soldier of Fortune for the Professional Development of Students: Sri Dantuluri Narayana Raju

Dr. S. Koteswari[1], B. Nandan Kumar[2]
[1]*Professor & HOD, Department of Electronics & Communication Engineering (ECE), D.N.R College of Engineering & Technology, Bhimavaram, Andhra Pradesh*
[2]*Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science Engineering (CSE), D.N.R College of Engineering & Technology, Bhimavaram, Andhra Pradesh*

Abstract: ***Dantuluri Narayana Raju College (DNR) was founded in 1945, before Indian independence, and was an offshoot of the national movement and Renaissance thought. Being agrarian, the Godavari region had been kept away from higher academic activities during the pre-independence period. Sri Dantuluri Narayana Raju, a freedom fighter, activist and visionary wanted to provide the uneducated rural masses with the hitherto unthinkable and inaccessible source for their general development and welfare, namely higher education. This visionary, with the help of a limited number of lieutenants and committed philanthropists, worked hard with missionary zeal and brought about the establishment of a boarding school in Bhimavaram, known as West Godavari Bhimavaram (W.G.B) College in 1945.In 1964 it was renamed as Dantuluri Narayana Raju (D.N.R) College in memory of its founder. The introduction of post graduate courses in 1971 is a milestone in the history of the college. The infrastructure available in the college became an impetus for starting an Engineering College in 1980. In view of the outstanding academic excellence maintained by the college since its inception, the college was conferred autonomy in the year 1987, by the University grants commission, India. Consequently, the college has academic freedom to introduce new courses.***

Keyword: Dantuluri Narayana Raju College (DNR), Bhimavaram, Higher Education, West Godavari Bhimavaram (W.G.B)

I. INTRODUCTION

Dantuluri Narayana Raju College (DNR) was founded in 1945, before Indian independence, and was an offshoot of the national movement and Renaissance thought. Being agrarian, the Godavari region had been kept away from higher academic activities during the pre-independence period. Sri Dantuluri Narayana Raju, a freedom fighter, activist and visionary wanted to provide the uneducated rural masses with the hitherto unthinkable and inaccessible source for their general development and welfare, namely higher education. This visionary, with the help of a limited number of lieutenants and committed philanthropists, worked hard with missionary zeal and brought about the establishment of a boarding school in Bhimavaram[1], known as West Godavari Bhimavaram (W.G.B) College in 1945.

Sri Dantuluri Narayana Raju was born on May 6, 1898 in the village of Kopalle, Bhimavaram Taluk, to the family of a noble couple named Sri Dantuluri Bapi Raju and Smt Subbayamma. He spent his childhood at the home of his maternal uncle Sri Sagi Bapi Raju in Chinaamiram. At the initiative of his uncle, he was lucky enough to master the Sanskrit "Pancha Kavyas" under the excellent guidance of Sri Dintyala Sarveswara Shastri of Pedaamiram, and tried to learn English under the guidance of Sri Madduri Sarveswara Shastri of Bhimavaram.

II. FREEDOM MOVEMENT PARTICIPATION

A patriotism cultivated deep in his heart led him to the calling of Mahatma Gandhi, and even from the first days of his life he joined the struggle for freedom. His uncompromising love for freedom made him a member of the National Congress of India in 1919, the same year he was privileged to represent the western Godavari of Andhra Pradesh at the meeting of the All India Congress in Ahmedabad. Early in his political career, he took an active part in the non-cooperative movement initiated by Mahatma Gandhi in 1920. Because of his active participation in civil disobedience movements as part of the fight for freedom in 1930, he was arrested and sent to Cannanor[2]. 1 year in prison as a Class A prisoner.

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)
ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538
Volume 10 Issue III Mar 2022- Available at www.ijraset.com

Analysis of Data Security and Privacy Protection in Cloud Computing Services

Dr. S. Koteswari[1], Dr. Kopparthi Suresh[2]
[1]*Professor & HOD, Department of ECE, D.N.R College of Engineering & Technology, Bhimavaram, A.P*
[2]*Principal & Professor, Department of CSE, Bhimavaram Institute of Engineering & Technology, Bhimavaram , A.P*

Abstract: ***Cloud computing will become a successful paradigm for statistics computing and storage. Increasing worries about information security and privateness in the cloud, however, have emerged. Ensuring protection and privacy for facts management and question processing in the cloud is imperative for better and broader uses of the cloud. Usually cloud computing services are delivered with the aid of a third celebration issuer who owns the infrastructure. It blessings to point out but a few encompass scalability, resilience, flexibility, effectivity and outsourcing non- core activities. Cloud computing provides an progressive commercial enterprise model for corporations to undertake IT services without upfront investment. Despite the possible positive aspects achieved from the cloud computing, the businesses are sluggish in accepting it due to safety issues and challenges related with it. Security is one of the primary problems which bog down the growth of cloud. The notion of handing over essential facts to any other organization is worrisome; such that the buyers want to be vigilant in understanding the risks of records breaches in this new environment. This paper introduces a specific evaluation of the cloud computing safety problems and challenges focusing on the cloud computing.***

Keywords: Cloud Computing, Privacy, data security, Monotoring

I. INTRODUCTION

Cloud computing has emerged as a successful paradigm that substantially simplifies the deployment of computing and storage infrastructures of both large and small enterprises. Increasing concerns about statistics safety and privacy in the cloud, however, have emerged, as vulnerabilities have been determined in cloud service providers‟ websites [15], and consumer records leakage incidents had been pronounced for a quantity of cloud primarily based application services. Cloud computing encompasses things to do such as the use of social networking websites and different types of interpersonal computing; however, most of the time cloud computing is involved with accessing on line software applications, records storage and processing power. Cloud computing is a way to extend the capacity or add skills dynamically without investing in new infrastructure, coaching new personnel, or licensing new software.

It extends Information Technology‟s (IT) current capabilities. In the remaining few years, cloud computing has grown from being a promising business thought to one of the speedy developing segments of the IT industry. But as greater and extra information on persons and companies are placed in the cloud, concerns are establishing to develop about just how protected an surroundings it is. Despite of all the hype surrounding the cloud, customers are still reluctant to set up their enterprise in the cloud. Security problems in cloud computing has played a major position in slowing down its acceptance, in reality protection ranked first as the best project trouble of cloud computing.

The diffusion of cloud services is growing the demand for cloud offerings for coping with touchy data such as personal data, but there are still many units of instances in which the cloud is no longer used due to safety concerns. In fact, it is very difficult for the person to assessment cloud services directly so that worries about facts leakage and abuse can't be solved easily. These worries can also be solved the use of the reachable statistics leakage prevention technology by using processing encrypted statistics and the one for protecting information by way of deciding on best processing in accordance to content.

By solving issues about leakage of sensitive data it is expected that extra services will be enabled to use cloud systems. The above applied sciences method the encrypted statistics whilst touchy records is not decrypted in the cloud system. The key for decrypting the encrypted textual content is consequently in the hands of the facts owner, and now not in the cloud machine where the processing is executed.

This ability that, even if the cloud provider leaks the data, it is the encrypted information that is leaked so that leakage of the actual records can be prevented.

PRINCIPAL
D.N.R. College of Engg. & Tech.
BHIMAVARAM-534 202.

IJCRT.ORG ISSN : 2320-2882

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT: ISSUES, CHALLENGES & DEVELOPMENTS

[1] Dr.S.Koteswari ,[2] M.Sri Uma Suseela ,[3] N.Mary Leena

[1]Professor & HOD ,[2,3]Assistant Professor

[1]Department of ECE, [2]Department of ECE

[1]D.N.R College of Engineering & Technology, Bhimavaram,A.P,India

[2,3]D.N.R College of Engineering & Technology, Bhimavaram,A.P,India

Abstract: With the new policy of liberalization, globalization and privatization, the Indian economy has witnessed drastic changes since mid-1991. India has enormous trade potential, the concepts of entrepreneurship and skills are interrelated. Skills are essential, but not sufficient to obtain decent work. Increasing productivity through skills development must be complemented by economic growth and employment. Overall, they are a prerequisite for the government to pursue nationwide development on women entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurship is traditionally defined as the process of planning, launching, and managing a new business, which typically begins as a small business, such as a startup offering a product, process, or service for sale or for rent. Entrepreneurship development is the process of improving the skills and knowledge of entrepreneurs and building their capacity to develop, manage and organize marketing taking into account the associated risks. Entrepreneurship is central to the overall development of any nation and in recent years has gained prominence with the participation of women. Women today are more progressive and play an important role in meeting their economic needs and gaining social status. Women entrepreneurs in society mainly depend on the change of social, psychological, economic and cultural dimensions, which have a positive impact on the economic participation of developed and developing countries. In India, women play an important role in society, but their entrepreneurial potential is not recognized due to the low level of female presence in society. It is necessary to modify the mentality of women to give equal problems as defined in the Constitution. There are now various factors that motivate women to enter the field of entrepreneurship, these factors include education, the desire to be independent, the desire to earn money and make a mark in the society.

Index Terms - **Women Entrepreneurship Development, Empowerment, Financial Burden, Women Entrepreneurs, Family Support**

I. INTRODUCTION

Female business visionaries, otherwise called ladies business people, incorporate around 1/3 of all business people overall It is a perspective, which grows normally, in light of his/her encompassing and encounters, which makes him/her contemplate life and vocation in a given manner. The development of the extent of ladies business visionaries in non-industrial nations has drawn the consideration of both the intellectual and the advancement area. Givers, worldwide public foundations, public and nearby legislatures, NGOs, privately owned businesses, noble cause, information organizations and business affiliations have started projects or strategies to advance and foster ladies' business venture. They start programs for limit working of enterprising abilities, fortifying ladies' organizations, give money and phases of preparation, or plan arrangements that empower more and more grounded new companies and business development. They all guarantee that ladies business is fundamental for development and improvement. Some even contend that ladies business visionaries' commitment will in general be higher than that subsequent from innovative action of men. The place of ladies and their status in any general public is a file of its development. Ladies are to be considered as equivalent accomplices during the time spent improvement[1,2]. But, since of hundreds of years of abuse and oppression, Indian ladies have stayed at the less than desirable end. They have not been effectively associated with the standard of improvement despite the fact that they address equivalent extent of the populace and workforce. Ladies as a free objective

Journal of Science and Technology
ISSN: 2456-5660 Volume 6, Issue 04 (Jul-Aug 2021)

www.jst.org.in *DOI: https://doi.org/10.46243/jst.2021.v6.i04.pp244-250*

Experimental Study of Earth Batteries

Mr.V.N.V.Radha Krishna Murty [1], Dr.A.Padmanabham [2], Mr.Kiran Bachina[3]
Associate Professor[1, 2], Head of the Department[3]
Mail Id:radhakrishna.veluri@gmail.com, Mail Id:apnabham@gmail.com,
Department of Physics,
B.V.Raju College,Vishnupur, Bhimavaram,
DNR College of Engineering and Technology, Bhimavaram,

To Cite this Article

Mr.V.N.V.Radha Krishna Murty , Dr.A.Padmanabham , Mr.Kiran Bachina, " Experimental Study of Earth Batteries ", Journal of Science and Technology, Vol. 06, Issue 04, July-Aug 2021.

Article Info
Received: 01-04-2021 *Revised: 09-04-2022* *Accepted:15-06-2022* *Published: 04-08-2022*

Abstract
Earth batteries have been successfully built and operated as an alternative source of low-power electric supply. Different electrode configurations were tested for the greatest possible variation in potential. The most appropriate combinations of frequently accessible metals were chosen for more thorough characteristic investigations in light of robust and cost-effective application of this natural power technology by untrained village customers. Each cell produced a voltage of 2.05, 1.40, 1.10, and 0.9 volts when the anode and cathode were made of Magnesium, Zinc, Aluminum, and Carbon, respectively. One Zn-Cu cell was found to have an average rated power of a few tens of microampere. When it came to low-power electronic products like mobile phones and white-light LED calculators and wristwatches, the site had them all. Using many earth battery cells in series like a commercial lead acid battery resulted in a linear rise in the voltage. The load current was found to rise by connecting earth cells in parallel. Furthermore, increasing the electrode surface area was shown to boost source current capacity. However, single cell voltage was shown to stay consistent independent of the electrode diameters. According to this research, the most cost-effective metal electrodes for earth batteries have been studied. Operation of earth batteries as a free power source was proved effectively.

INTRODUCTION

Reported free energy holy grails may include electrostatic motors, geo-magnetic generators [1-2], air [3], sea [4] and earth batteries [5-8]. Some free energy proponents have frequently been concentrating on the perpetual motion machines employing scientifically unfeasible theories such as over unity devices, millennium motors, resonance based self-charging and free wheeling devices. There exists nothing as free energy source such as mutual powering motor-generator set without any net input or gravity based free running machines or negative resistance based amplification. However, earth soil chemical processes and electron affinity based earth batteries may be researched for low to high voltage DC potential to drive small scale white emission LED lighting loads in remote mountainous places or small scale electronic equipment. They may also be considered to replace high voltage low current charging power sources or ionisation power supplies. Like earth batteries the marine batteries likewise may be explored for comparable uses. However, air batteries may be employed for bulk power generation and grid system operation [3]. In light of global energy crisis to be triggered by natural end of oil and gas during next 50 to 60 years time [9-11], it has become extremely vital to seek for alternative energy sources to hold back the human race from involvement to a major energy war [12-13] Although, uranium [14] and coal [9] would continue to exist for few millennia but they can not replace oil and gas despite dangers of radiation hazards (plutonium) and greenhouse gases (CO2) (CO2). Either, we can halt global warming at danger of nuclear radiation or make the earth nuclear free at risk of global warming owing to increasing temperatures from1.4 to 5.8°C from 1990 to 2100 by exponentially rising CO2 concentrations. Rise in earth surface temperature in last 10 hot years (1997-2007) was roughly 0.6°C. Maximum temperature has been reported to

Journal of Science and Technology
ISSN: 2456-5660 Volume 7, Issue 02 (MAR-APR 2022)

www.jst.org.in *DOI: https://doi.org/10.46243/jst.2022.v7.i02.pp139-145*

FLUID-STRUCTURE INTERACTION IN WATER TANKS: DYNAMIC ASSESSMENT

Mr.K.A.S.V.R.Sai Phani Kumar [1], Dr.A.Padmanabham [2], Mr.V.N.V.Radha Krishna Murty [3].
Assistant Professor[1],Assistant Professor[2,3].
Mail id:saifanikumar@gmail.com, Mail Id:apnabham@gmail.com, Mail Id:radhakrishna.veluri@gmail.com,
Department of Physics and Chemistry,
B.V.Raju College,Vishnupur, Bhimavaram,
DNR College of Engineering and Technology, Bhimavaram.

To Cite this Article

***Mr.K.A.S.V.R.Sai Phani Kumar, Dr.A.Padmanabham , Mr.V.N.V.Radha Krishna Murty , " Fluid-Structure Interaction In Water Tanks: Dynamic Assessment"**, Journal of Science and Technology, Vol. 07, Issue 02, March-April 2022.*

Article Info
Received: 24-02-2022 *Revised: 04-03-2022* *Accepted:15-03-2022* *Published: 24-03-2022*

ABSTRACT

Due to increased population and growth of cities, the number of raised water tanks servicing the demand urban \swater system is on the rise. As it has been indicated in the Iranian code of practise for Earthquake /2800 due \sof the necessity of sanitation and hygiene water tanks have been recognised as vital constructions during the unforeseen occurrences such as earthquake. There is a high anticipation not to observe any phase out for their serviceability following the earthquake. Because of the presence of fluid with various behavioural features of structures containing it Because the most part of mass of tanks are positioned in a great distance from their foundation, the behaviour of these sorts of structures in comparing with conventional structures are more sophisticated. In this study, cylindrical concrete water tanks, which feature a central shaft, have been examined with consideration the influence of the structure's contact with water via accurate execution of boundary constraints on the interface between fluid and structure. Also considering the volume of water in the tank and their response under recorded acceleration of varied earthquakes utilising finite element approach. The findings were then compared with proposed ways by Iranian code /2800, which shows a significant variation between the approaches given.

1. INTRODUCTION

The behaviour of liquid storage tanks during earthquakes is more significant than the economic worth of the tanks and their contents, which are crucial buildings in the water, oil and gas industries. Firefighting water, for example, must be available in the event of an earthquake, and utility infrastructure must be operable to satisfy these needsor satisfy the needs of the public as a source of drinking water. In light of these factors, serviceability is now the primary design consideration is taken into account in the majority of these constructions. It is crucial to have a clear grasp of how seismically vulnerable these buildings are.Safety goals and construction and maintenance expenses must be balanced.The interaction between fluids and these structures is a key issue in the understanding and design of these systems. And organisation. It is very difficult to predict the analytical response of coupled field systems. Most of the time, Numerical approaches, such as the finite element method, are at the heart of many research. Concrete water tanks with central shafts are analysed numerically in this work by employing finite elements. Software component that takes into account fluid-structure interaction.

2.THEORY

There is a wide range of methods for analysing the fluid-structure interaction. a) Added mass technique, b) The Eulerian-Lagrangian method, and c) The Lagrangian-Lagrangian method are all examples of these

IJCRT.ORG ISSN : 2320-2882

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT: ISSUES, CHALLENGES & DEVELOPMENTS

[1] Dr.S.Koteswari ,[2] M.Sri Uma Suseela ,[3] N.Mary Leena

[1]Professor & HOD ,[2,3]Assistant Professor

[1]Department of ECE, [2]Department of ECE

[1]D.N.R College of Engineering & Technology, Bhimavaram,A.P,India

[2,3]D.N.R College of Engineering & Technology, Bhimavaram,A.P,India

Abstract: With the new policy of liberalization, globalization and privatization, the Indian economy has witnessed drastic changes since mid-1991. India has enormous trade potential, the concepts of entrepreneurship and skills are interrelated. Skills are essential, but not sufficient to obtain decent work. Increasing productivity through skills development must be complemented by economic growth and employment. Overall, they are a prerequisite for the government to pursue nationwide development on women entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurship is traditionally defined as the process of planning, launching, and managing a new business, which typically begins as a small business, such as a startup offering a product, process, or service for sale or for rent. Entrepreneurship development is the process of improving the skills and knowledge of entrepreneurs and building their capacity to develop, manage and organize marketing taking into account the associated risks. Entrepreneurship is central to the overall development of any nation and in recent years has gained prominence with the participation of women. Women today are more progressive and play an important role in meeting their economic needs and gaining social status. Women entrepreneurs in society mainly depend on the change of social, psychological, economic and cultural dimensions, which have a positive impact on the economic participation of developed and developing countries. In India, women play an important role in society, but their entrepreneurial potential is not recognized due to the low level of female presence in society. It is necessary to modify the mentality of women to give equal problems as defined in the Constitution. There are now various factors that motivate women to enter the field of entrepreneurship, these factors include education, the desire to be independent, the desire to earn money and make a mark in the society.

Index Terms - **Women Entrepreneurship Development, Empowerment, Financial Burden, Women Entrepreneurs, Family Support**

I. INTRODUCTION

Female business visionaries, otherwise called ladies business people, incorporate around 1/3 of all business people overall It is a perspective, which grows normally, in light of his/her encompassing and encounters, which makes him/her contemplate life and vocation in a given manner. The development of the extent of ladies business visionaries in non-industrial nations has drawn the consideration of both the intellectual and the advancement area. Givers, worldwide public foundations, public and nearby legislatures, NGOs, privately owned businesses, noble cause, information organizations and business affiliations have started projects or strategies to advance and foster ladies' business venture. They start programs for limit working of enterprising abilities, fortifying ladies' organizations, give money and phases of preparation, or plan arrangements that empower more and more grounded new companies and business development. They all guarantee that ladies business is fundamental for development and improvement. Some even contend that ladies business visionaries' commitment will in general be higher than that subsequent from innovative action of men. The place of ladies and their status in any general public is a file of its development. Ladies are to be considered as equivalent accomplices during the time spent improvement[1,2]. But, since of hundreds of years of abuse and oppression, Indian ladies have stayed at the less than desirable end. They have not been effectively associated with the standard of improvement despite the fact that they address equivalent extent of the populace and workforce. Ladies as a free objective

NOVEL ERROR DETECTION AND CORRECTION APPROACH FOR SEMICONDUCTOR MEMORY APPLICATIONS

N. Venkata Rao, Professor, DNR College of Engineering and Technology, Bhimavaram, A.P, India

ABSTRACT: All modern computers have memories built from VLSI RAM chips. Individually, these devices are highly reliable and any single chip may perform for decades before failing. However, when many of the chips are combined in a single memory, the time that at least one of them fails could decrease to mere few hours. The presence of the failed chips causes errors when binary data are stored in and read out from the memory. Hence in this paper novel error correction and detection approach for Semiconductor Memory Applications is developed. Hence this will increase the reliability and speed of operation in effective way.

KEY WORDS: Error Detection and Correction Codes (EDC), RAM (Random Access Memory), Address Generator, Encoder and Decoder.

I.INTRODUCTION

In recent years error-correcting codes (ECCs) have been used increasingly to enhance the system reliability and the data integrity of computer semiconductor memory subsystems. As the trend in semiconductor memory design continues toward higher chip density and larger storage capacity, ECCs are becoming a more cost-effective means of maintaining a high level of system reliability.

A memory system can be made fault tolerant with the application of an error-correcting code; i.e., the mean time between "failures" of a properly designed memory system can be significantly increased with ECC. In this context, a system "fails" only when the errors exceed the error-correcting capability of the code. Also, in order to optimize data integrity, the ECC should have the capability of detecting the most likely of the errors that are uncorrectable.

Transient errors and permanent faults in memory chips are well known reliability issues in computer systems. Error Detection and Correction (EDAC) codes, also called Error-Correcting Codes (ECCs) are the prevailing solution to this problem. Typically, to accommodate extra bits the memory bus architecture is extended and to detect and correct errors the coding and checking circuitry is added. But due to cost considerations this additional hardware can be sometimes removed. Hardware redundancy techniques, such as duplication or Triple Modular Redundancy (TMR), can be one solution, but they are very expensive.

Bit-flips caused by Single Event Upsets (SEUs) are a major problem in memory chips and use of EDAC codes remained an effective solution to this problem. To implement these codes on hardware, extra memory chips and encoding/decoding circuitry is required. In systems where EDAC hardware is not available, but when the hardware support is not available then the protection is provided through software. Software implemented EDAC could be a better choice than hardware EDAC, because it can be used with a simple memory system and it provides the flexibility of implementing more complex coding schemes.

Single event upsets (SEUs), power fluctuations or electromagnetic interference can be the reason for soft errors. As process technology scales down to small nano metres, high-density, low cost, high performance integrated circuits, characterized by high operating frequencies, low voltage levels and small noise margins will be increasingly susceptible to temporary faults. Moreover, single-event upsets (SEUs) and single-event transients (SETs) generated by atmospheric neutrons and alpha particles

PRINCIPAL
D.N.R.College of Engg. & Tech.
BHIMAVARAM-534 202.

DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF NV-SRAM CELL EMPLOYING PSEUDO-SPIN-TRANSISTOR FINFETS

N. Venkata Rao, professor, DNR College of Engineering and Technology, Bhimavaram, A.P, India

ABSTRACT: In this paper the design and implementation of FinFET based pseudo-spin transistor is implemented. FinFET-based pseudo-spin-transistors referred to as pseudo-spin-FinFETs (PS-FinFETs) were computationally investigated, in which a high-performance FinFET and a spin transfer-torque magnetic tunnel junction (STT-MTJ) were used to implement a PS-FinFET. The performance of PS-FinFETs was analyzed by HSPICE simulations using a predictive technology model of a FinFET and our developed STT-MTJ macro model. The design method of PS-FinFETs was developed based on the systematic simulations. The application of PS-FinFETs to a nonvolatile SRAM cell was also explored. PS-FinFETs can introduce nonvolatile power-gating architecture into FinFET based logic systems, leading to energy-efficient high-performance logic systems.

Keywords—FinFET; Spin-transistor; pseudo-spin-MOSFET; Non-volatile SRAM (NV); power-gating.

I.INTRODUCTION

Due to growing leakage and short-channel problems of conventional planar MOSFET transistors, it is not possible to continue further scaling down the feature sizes of the planar transistors. FinFET transistors have been introduced as an alternative solution, which has the necessary characteristics to further shrink the technology. The term FinFET was first mentioned as early as in 1999 [1] to describe the non-planar double-gate transistor. It was demonstrated as a possible replacement for conventional planar technology. Later, FinFETs were used in many publications to describe transistors built with new non-planar multi-gate architecture. The distinguishing characteristic of the FinFET transistor is that its conducting channel consists of thin vertical silicon Fins surrounded by gate electrodes. This leads to a better control of the channel and better electrostatic properties, thus diminishing leakage current in the off state.

Due to their 3D structure, FinFETs have several advantages including: controlled Fin body thickness, low threshold-voltage variation, reduced variability and lower operating voltage [2]. All of this does help enable designs that can operate faster with less power. Despite the significant power and performance benefits, FinFET design and manufacturing introduce additional challenges.

The novelty of the technology and the expected increase in manufacturing cost make it worth taking a closer look at defects that could affect product quality and yield. This is a nontrivial task, given that even memories designed in advance planar technologies can be affected by different defect types. Each of which is categorized as a unique fault model. It is critical to develop a comprehensive yet optimized suite of test algorithms that detect these defects, while keeping test cost low [3]. Although many of the defect types affecting memories based on planar transistors also affect FinFET-based memories, new defects do occur due to the unique FinFET structure.

FinFET based memories are also less susceptible to certain defects that would cause failures in planar-based memories. Given these differences, the fault models and detection techniques developed for planar transistors are not sufficient to cover FinFET defects in embedded memories. With production of FinFET-based memories (memories using FinFET transistors), the problem of embedded memory test and

A LIGHTWEIGHT VLSI ARCHITECTURE FOR RECTANGLE BLOCK CIPHER IN FPGA

N. Venkata Rao, Professor, DNR College of Engineering and Technology, Bhimavaram, A.P, India

ABSTRACT: In recent years security in resource-constrained devices has been drawn more attention by researchers. In such type of devices for making secure transmission of critical information, lightweight cryptography algorithms has become great extend. Basically, for network security and information most fundamental building blocks are Block ciphers. The requirement for lightweight ciphers has been increasing dramatically in recent years because of their wide usage in wireless networks, low - cost cryptosystems & embedded resource-constrained devices include smart codes, RFIDs, sensor nodes etc. A High-performance VLSI architecture of the RECTANGLE Lightweight Block Cipher in FPGA is implemented in this paper. The algorithm is suitable for extremely multiple platforms & hardware constrained Environments because of its bit slice technique support. From results it can observe that delay, speed and area will give effective outcome.

KEY WORDS: VLSI (Very Large Scale Integration), Lightweight Block Cipher, FPGA (Field Programmable Gate Array), RFID (Radio Frequency Identification).

I.INTRODUCTION

Due to the recent advent of IOT (internet-of-things) & its convergence with machine learning, smart sensors, big data analytics, embedded electronics, the usage & the way of looking at everyday objects have been revolutionized [1]. IOT is the concept of appliances of embedded with computing devices connected to internet, such that they will access the available data on internet for performing tasks in better & efficient ways. This can be seen most prominently in technologies like smart home, wearable devices & smart appliances which perform much greater and utilizes available resources more efficiently.

Based on their load and environment the appliances will automatically set their internal parameters for reducing the consumption of power, storing preferences to access easily based on usage history and used technologies like recognition of voice for user input. The large amount of data storing & transferring to and from the internet is required for all these technologies. In terms of data security and privacy, the IOT has faced severe comments [2]. Hence these technologies have attained widespread usage and immense popularity; therefore it is required for restricting the unauthorized data access, where cryptography plays a vital role in preserving confidentiality, user privacy & data integrity.

An encryption algorithm can convert important data known as plaintext into cipher text an apparently random piece of data, utilizing a user supplied key. This data could be no use for a person who doesn't possess encryption key. Even though exist very strong encryption algorithms such as AES (advanced encryption standard), triple-DES (Data encryption standard), etc. but these are not suitable to resource constrained areas like embedded devices or IOT based applications.

Therefore lightweight ciphers, which can provide good security for computing complexity trade - off, become extremely significant. Along with a cipher of lightweight, an appropriate architecture, having high performance & low cost of hardware is required for implementing such an algorithm efficiently. These types of implementations could make fields such as cyber - physical systems (CPS), wireless network communication, SOC (system-on-chip), pervasive computing for CPS, IOT, etc [3]. risk free & extremely secure. Some of the most famous lightweight ciphers

ANALYSIS OF RANDOM TESTIGN CIRCUITS USING LFSR FOR SPARSE NEURAL NETWORK

N. Venkata Rao, Professor, DNR College of Engineering and Technology, Bhimavaram, A.P, India

Abstract: In this paper, Analysis of Random Testing Circuit using LFSR for Sparse Neural Network is implemented. LFSR (Linear Feedback Shift Register) plays very important role in testing circuit applications. Initially, input data is given to LFSR block. The main intent of LFSR is to save the data in memory. Next pseudo random registers will perform the parallel operation to save the data in registers in parallel form. Now for the data which is saved, address is generated using address generator. Next command will be given to perform the specific operation. The data which is written will be recorded and verified. After verification if the data consists of any errors then again it will perform the operation from command generator. But if there are no errors in the verified data then that data will be tested using testing circuits and output will be obtained. Hence from results it can observe that it will give effective results in terms of delay, speed and area.

KEY WORDS: LFSR (Linear Feedback Shift Register), Pseudo Random Registers, Command Generator, Testing Circuits.

I.INTRODUCTION

The both size and cost will be reduced in IC technology using VLSI ((Very Large-Scale Integration) which will create a rustic impact. This will reduce the system complexity in very effective way. Integrated Circuits industries mainly depend on the cost and performance of system which is impacted in IC. The integration testing is increased in very effective way by using the testing of circuits. Both device counts and space will be limited using the approach of conventional testing. This will improve the device in very effective way. ATE (Automatic Testing Equipment) will perform the traditional testing which is suitable to improve the growth of Integrated Circuits technology [1].

To test the designed circuits, ATPG (Automatic Test Pattern Generation) is most widely used. CUT (Circuit under Test)will perform the testing circuit performance and input patterns will be generated using ATPG (Automatic Test Pattern Generation). This will identify the faults in very effective way. The both fault free circuit and faulty circuit is differentiated using ATE circuit. Zero defects will be assured using maximum coverage testing and minimum time for testing. Minimum test cases are applied for testing the defects [2].

TPG (Test Pattern Generation) generates the pseudo random test patterns which are given to CUT (Circuit under Test). Test patterns generated from TPG are given to the input of CUT. The output of the CUT compared with golden signature and stored in RAM by using comparator. Parameters such as area overhead, test storage data, test application time, performance degradation can be changed to obtain better fault coverage [3]. Reseeding LFSR with small number of gates and flip flops as a source to generate random sequences. This random sequence generation also avoids the repeated synchronization LFSR (Linear Feedback Shift Register) one type of shift registers whose input is linear function of its previous bit.

Some of the applications of LFSR are counters, pseudo random pattern generation, pseudo-noise sequences and whitening sequences. Implementation of LFSR also includes the XOR gates connected in series with series of D flipflops or XOR connected externally. The XOR connected externally called as type 1 LFSR and XOR connected internally called type 2 LFSR [4]. Single bit linear shift register is XOR shift register whose input bits are guided by the exclusive