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2	EXPLAINABLE AI BASED WEARABLE ELECTRONIC OPTICAL DATA ANALYSIS WITH QUANTUM PHOTONICS AND QUADRATURE AMPLITUDE NEURAL COMPUTING	NEERAJ SHARMA	https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11082-023-05037-8
3	BINDING INFLUENCE OF SUNSET YELLOW DYE ON THE SODIUM TETRADECYLSULPHATE MICELLES IN THE PRESENCE OF SODIUM CARBOXYMETHYLCELLULOSE MEDIUM	SUMIT RAGHAV	https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0167732223011790
4	ON THE SOLVABILITY OF NON-LINEAR FRACTIONAL INTEGRAL EQUATIONS OF PRODUCT TYPE	AMARDEEP	https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11868-023-00532-8
5	SINGLE NI ATOM-ANCHORED BN-YNE FOR ENHANCED WATER SPLITTING	ATUL MAKRARIYA	https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0254058423006004
6	BIOREMEDIATION POTENTIAL OF GREEN WASTES AND PLANT GROWTH PROMOTING RHIZOBACTERIA AND ITS ENHANCEMENT BY THEIR COMBINATION: A REVIEW	ASHOK KUMAR, RISHI KUMAR GAUTAM, SACHIN TYAGI, NAVNEET SHARMA	https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S266676572300039X
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Antenna optical communication spectral enhancement with energy analysis of photovoltaic cell microgrid environmental application

Published: 28 June 2023

Volume 55, article number 770, (2023) [Cite this article](#)

[N. Beemkumar](#) , [Sudhir Kr. Sharma](#), [Rahul Sharma](#), [Sheetla Prasad](#), [Deepak Kumar](#), [Jawahar Marimuthu](#) & [Poonam Gupta](#)

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Abstract


A technique for sending two separate optical vector signals on a single optical carrier with the same polarization state is suggested and experimentally verified. It is based on coherence detection and digital phase noise cancellation. It's obviously true that numerous remote transmissions having a similar transporter recurrence can't engender over a solitary optical fiber simultaneously, for example, MIMO (Multiple input multiple output) signals taking care of different receiving wires in fiber remote framework. The proposed spectral enhancement and energy efficiency network for an optical communication antenna is the goal of this study. Here the proposed model foster optical correspondence in view of receiving wire with m-ary spatial encoder long stretch lucidness. The micro grid photovoltaic cell module was then used to boost the network's energy. Backhaul, access, and aggregation network power consumptions are all covered in detail in this paper's discussion of the end-to-end power usage. The simulation analysis is carried out in terms of energy efficiency, power consumption, spectral efficiency, bit error rate, and average channel capacity. The communication-on-edge configuration's improvements in spectral efficiency and power consumption in comparison to the other competing configurations are quantified by a number of comparative simulation results. The proposed technique attained energy efficiency of 96%, Power consumption of 48%, Spectral efficiency of 93%, Bit error rate of 59%, Average channel capacity of 68%.

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Explainable AI based wearable electronic optical data analysis with quantum photonics and quadrature amplitude neural computing

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[Prashant Kumar](#) , [Neera Sharma](#), [T. Ganesh Kumar](#), [Puneet Kalla](#), [Meenakshi Sharma](#) & [Rajiv Ranjan Singh](#)

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Abstract

The electrocardiogram, electroencephalogram, blood pressure, temperature, etc. are only some of the physiological signals that may be monitored using a variety of innovative technologies using sensor nodes in the IoT. The consequences of many different technical advances and IoT for medical healthcare applications. The purpose of this research is to create a wearable sensor data collection and analysis system based on optical communication using techniques from quantum photonics' integrated machine learning architecture. Here, the optical connection module is set up so that healthcare monitoring data may be obtained via wearable sensors. This information was analyzed using quantum photonics and a spline-based feedforward neural computing architecture trained with extreme cognitive learning. Energy efficiency, battery life, dependability, mean absolute error (MAE), and optical signal-to-noise ratio are all examined in the experimental study of data from wearable sensors and optical communication. 95% energy efficiency, 81% battery life, 61% dependability, 51% mean absolute error (MAE), and 59% overall signal to noise ratio were all achieved by the proposed method.

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Data availability

Binding influence of sunset yellow dye on the sodium tetradecyl sulphate micelles in the presence of sodium carboxymethyl cellulose medium

Anirudh Srivastava^a, Daniyal Elahi^{a,b}, Mukul Kumar^a, Sumit Raghav^c,
Oinam Gobin Singh^d, Nandini Singh^e

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Abstract


The textile, pharmaceutical, and coloring industries can all benefit from a better understanding of the process by which dyes and surfactants interact to develop better formulas and techniques for dye separation. UV-vis spectroscopy was widely used to investigate interactions between the anionic food colour sunset yellow (SSY) and the anionic surfactant sodium tetradecyl sulphate (STS) in the absence and presence of sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (NaCMC) in various concentrations at 25 °C. The critical micelle concentration (CMC) of STS was lowered in both aqueous and NaCMC solutions when SSY was present. NaCMC prevented STS from becoming micellized when the amount was increased in the micellar medium. The CMC values obtained using the "second-derivative" method were consistent with those discovered using UV absorbance techniques. The binding capabilities of SSY with STS micelles in the presence of NaCMC were evaluated using a UV absorbance study at 25 °C. The outcomes demonstrated that hydrophobic interaction influenced SSY binding. The occupancy of SSY molecules was projected to rise with an increase in NaCMC in the STS micellar solution based on the quantity of SSY molecules (i_0). Finally, when NaCMC was present, the presence of SSY was used as a counterion to enhance the micellization of STS. This formulation would be necessary for both medicinal and textile applications.

On the solvability of non-linear fractional integral equations of product type

Published: 27 May 2025



Volume 14, article number 39, (2025) [Cite this article](#)

[Manochehr Kazemi](#) , [Reza Ezzati](#) & [Amar Deep](#)

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Abstract

In this article, we study the solvability for non-linear fractional integral equations in Banach space. The fundamental tool utilized in analyses is the method of measures of non-compactness with Petryshyn's fixed point theorem. Applicability of our results is presented by some examples.

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Single Ni atom-anchored BN-yne for enhanced water splitting

Anjan Kumar ^a, M.I. Sayyed ^{b,c}, Ojas Prakashbhai Doshi ^d, Tariq J. Al-Musawi ^e, Atul Makrariya ^f, Abdelmajeed Adam Laqum ^g, Hussein Sarairoh ^g, Mustafa M. Kadhim ^h  

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Abstract

Developing economical and highly active electrocatalysts for water splitting is generally critical for improvement of next-generation green energy technologies. Several single atomic non-noble metal catalysts provide satisfactory water splitting catalytic proficiency due to their natural electronic structures. Herein, by employing density functional theory (DFT) computation, a Ni-doping strategy is done to straight tune catalyst activity and electronic structure for hydrogen and oxygen evolution reactions (HER and OER). Electronic attributes, persistence and HER in addition to OER catalytic operations of Ni@BN-yne catalyst are investigated by carefully manipulating nickel-doping in graphyne-like BN-yne (BN-yne) nanosheets. It has been found that HER and OER efficiency depends on nickel-induced charge redistribution on the Ni@BN-yne catalyst area. Nickel-induced charge density weakens chemical adsorption of oxygenated species and considerably reductions OER overpotential as well as grows active sites number on Ni@BN-yne and boosts its activity of catalyst in HER and makes Ni@BN-yne a hopeful bifunctional electrocatalyst to employ in water splitting process. Present research provides a practical approach for researchers to fine-tune electronic structures of catalysts and meliorate catalytic activity.

Graphical abstract



Bioremediation potential of green wastes and plant growth promoting rhizobacteria and its enhancement by their combination: A review

Ashuk Kumar^a, Sai Prakash Naraja^b, Minolini Lingshosa^c, Indira Babera^d,
Suchin Tera^e, Naveet Sharma^a, Rishi Kumar Gauram^a

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Highlights

- Green wastes and PGPR produces potential bioactive compounds for bioremediations.
- The green wastes are natural products that have been used through bioremediations process.
- The eliminations of pollutants from the soils via plant growth promoting rhizobacteria will be an efficient tool.
- Synergistic combination of green wastes and PGPR might be more suitable in bioremediations.
- It is eco-friendly and cost effective technology.

Abstract

The increasing anthropogenic and technogenic activities to compensate the raising population and unending demands of humans ended in severe pollution and detrimental damage to the environment. This environmental pollution due to lethal pollutants, toxic heavy metals and organic wastes has been drastically affecting the ecosystem of the living organisms. These are forced to enter into the food chain as they tend to accumulate in the agricultural soils. In order to eliminate these pollutants from the soils the bioremediation will be an efficient tool and this can be achieved by plant growth promoting rhizobacteria and by green wastes. In this study the plant growth promoting rhizobacteria (PGPR) and green wastes are evaluated for their effectiveness in bioremediating the toxic contaminants. Green wastes are rich sources of naturally occurring polyphenols which are potential eliminating agents of these pollutants, they can perform metal chelation, reduction, antibiotic properties, adsorption, complexation and by supplying the nutrients. However, PGPRs are well known plant life savors from various biotic and abiotic stresses; they are also the bioremediating agents as they perform heavy metal elimination by various methods. In this study, it is also depicted that the combined application of PGPR and green wastes result in the significant method

Sentiment analysis of Twitter data regarding the agnipath scheme of the defense forces

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ABSTRACT

Due to the popularity of social media today, people frequently share such criticism on Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and other platforms. Therefore needs to know how your input from users of social media is generated in order to ascertain the public reaction to the policy that has been enacted. However, because of the comments, it is challenging to tell how many people have responded positive or negative. The objective of sentiment analysis of tweets is to provide insight into people's attitudes and perceptions regarding an event. This study illustrates the role of Twitter in the announcement of a new army vacancy through the "agnipath scheme" dubbed "agniveer". The result of this study can be used by the defense forces and government for decision making or policies related to the agnipath scheme. The study studied 4,000 English-language Twitter posts from July 3, 2022 to July 9, 2022. Manual text analysis revealed seven basic groups of tweet sentiments. The tweets' positive, negative, and neutral emotions were shown using orange data mining software, a powerful machine learning, data mining, and data visualization toolset. Result shows that agnipath scheme is mostly accepted by the people.

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**Mathematical Methods
in the Applied Sciences**



RESEARCH ARTICLE

An existence result with numerical solution of nonlinear fractional integral equations

Manochehr Kazemi, Amar Deep✉, Juan Nieto

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Abstract

By utilizing the technique of Petryshyn's fixed point theorem in Banach algebra, we examine the existence of solutions for fractional integral equations, which include as special cases of many fractional integral equations that arise in various branches of mathematical analysis and their applications. Also, the numerical iterative method is employed successfully to find the solutions to fractional integral equations. Lastly, we recall some different cases and examples to verify the applicability of our study.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTION

All the authors have equal contribution for the preparation of the article.

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Global Evidence Of Pandemic Effects On Educational Disruption

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Abstract


The article provides a vivid illustration of the challenges faced by the education sector during the pandemic. Education disruptions have increased stress and anxiety in students and their families. In addition to this, schools in rural areas and underdeveloped countries failed to provide the necessary equipment and facilities to help the students proceed with online classes. These articles have relied on secondary data and information to understand various concepts and theories. In order to combat these consequences, a worldwide initiative called REDS was formed to analyze the opinion of students and individuals connected with the education sector and remodel the system for combating the challenges posed by the pandemic. The study proceeded with the help of thematic analysis.

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The Effect of Cadmium Tolerant Plant Growth Promoting Rhizobacteria on Plant Growth Promotion and Phytoremediation: A Review

Review Article | Published: 29 March 2023

Volume 80, article number 153, (2023) | [Cite this article](#)

Ashok Kumar , Neha Kumari, Anjali Singh, Deepak Kumar, Dharendra Kumar Yadav, Ashi Varshney & Navneet Sharma

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Abstract

Cadmium (Cd) is a heavy metal of considerable toxicity with destructive impacts on plants, microbes and environments. Its toxicity is due to mishandling and manual hazards in plants and is primarily observed within the soil to cause decline of plants and microbial activity inside the rhizosphere. Cadmium accumulation in crops and the probability of Cd entering the food chain are grave for public health in the worldwide. Cadmium toxicity leads to depletion in seed germination, initial seedling growth, plant biomass, chlorosis, necrosis, hindrance of photosynthetic machinery and other physiological and biological activities in plants. Cadmium triggers the reactive oxygen species (ROS) that influences gene mutation and DNA damage that affects the cell cycle and cell division. Cd toxicity altered the levels of phenolic compounds, carbohydrates, glycine betaine, proline and organic acids in crops. Under stress conditions, the plant growth promoting rhizobacteria (PGPR) have various properties such as enzymatic activities, plant growth hormones production, phosphate solubilization, siderophores production and chelating agents that help the plants tolerate against Cd stress and also increase phenolic compound levels and osmolytes. Hence, this review highlights the crucial role of cadmium tolerant PGPR for crop production, declining metal phytoavailability and enhancing morphological and physiological boundaries of plants under stress conditions. It could be an environment friendly and cost effective technology under sustainable crop production.

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Virtual machine tree task scheduling for load balancing in cloud computing


Santosh Kummar Maurya, Suraj Malik, Neeraj Kumar

Abstract

The increasing number of publications towards cloud computing proves that much research and development has been done, especially for task scheduling. Organizations are eager to get more customized technology to run the most smoothly in the provision of visual cloud services for fruitful users. As the circumstances of Covid indicate to technology that everyone should run digitally, the workload on machines increased. For workload solutions, organizations are trying to balance the situation with the successful operation of cloud services to use appropriate services/resources. Nevertheless, the issues are still to be resolved by researchers, so we respect all my friends who are putting a lot of effort into developing new techniques. A proposed paper is showing a new collation with the load balancing factor by implementing quality of service (QoS) and virtual machine tree (VMT). A CloudSim toolkit will then be used to compare them. A tree structure graph is included in the VMT algorithm to schedule tasks with the appropriate distribution on each machine. The QoS algorithm performs the task of scheduling based on the service required by the user with the best quality and satisfies the user.

Keywords







Cloud computing; Load balancing; Quality of service; Task scheduling; Virtual machine tree

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Determination of friction factor and heat transfer rate in laminar flow in an agitated vessel

[SK Ansari Ali](#) , [Pardeep Kumar](#) , and [Ravinder Singh Joshi](#)  [View all authors and affiliations](#)

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Abstract

Helical coils are commonly employed in a variety of process industries due to their superior fluid mixing capabilities, the flexibility of fabrication, and simple design. Frictional pressure losses occur in flow-through helically coiled tubes, affecting the heat transfer rate across the coils. An inquiry is carried out in the current experimental study to discover friction factors and heat transfer rates within the coil tubes of test fluids flowing in the laminar flow area. Non-Newtonian test fluids comprised ichorous solutions of Carboxy Methyl Cellulose (CMC) at concentrations of 0.5 percent, 1 percent, and 2 percent, whereas Newtonian test fluids consisted of water. With the use of an appropriate viscosity expression, Newtonian consonances are demonstrated to apply to several non-Newtonian fluids with certain constraints. In a laminar flow, the shear stress in a helical coil is greater than in a straight conduit. It has been proved that the experimental data can be fruitfully correlated across a broad extent of fluid data and coil radius stretch. The investigated data obtained has been correlated with Standard a deviation of 15.6% with the range $25 < D_e < 2000$ and $40 < P_r < 226$.

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References



Electro-Coagulation for the Removal of Magnesium and Calcium from Water

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Abstract

An electrolytic cell was used to remove calcium (Ca) and magnesium (Mg) by electro-coagulation. The cell was made of a 2 Liter beaker. An Al square plate was used as the oxidizing electrode. The reducing electrode consisted of 17 individual aluminum cylinders, each measuring 1.9 cm in length and 1.3 cm in diameter, arranged in 4 horizontal arrays. The impacts of several factors, such as the time for electrolysis, the concentration of sodium chloride as an electrolyte, the preliminary concentration of Mg and Ca, the agitator velocity, and the preliminary pH solution were investigated. The research reveals that the disposal rate increased with extended electrolysis times until, after 1 hour, essentially constant disposal was attained. In the alkali range, at a pH level is ten, the rate of disposal increased the most with the increasing current density of the preliminary PH solution. Additionally, it was discovered that the Mg and Ca disposal rate increased with rising sodium chloride concentration whereas the Mg and Ca disposal Rate diminished with rising preliminary Mg and Ca concentration. It was discovered that raising the velocity of the agitator increased the removal rate.

Keywords: Disposal rate, electrolytic cell, Magnesium (Mg), calcium (Ca) and Electro-coagulation

Full length article *Corresponding Author e-mail: chancellor@sanskriti.edu.in



Implementing and Analyzing the Agricultural Consequences of Olive Wastewater Digestate on Crop Growth

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Abstract

Bio-waste can be effectively valued by anaerobic digestion (AD). Due to its high nutrient content, the digestate produced during digestion can be successfully used as a mineral fertilizer. This study examined if utilizing AD as an Olive Mill Waste (OMW) treatment method would yield the necessary renewable energy and digestate quality at different temperatures (ambient, mesophilic, and thermophilic). On crop growth, the impact of various raw digestate concentrations was assessed. The acquired information revealed that the Tr3 treatment's soft crop yields as well as germinating rate were both noticeably higher than those of the other three treatments. Moreover, the Tr3 treatment had considerably more leaves, thallus, and main stem height than the other treatments. These results indicate that digestate can replace synthetic fertilizers and has a positive impact on crop growth and development.

Keywords: Anaerobic Digestion (AD), Olive Mill Waste (OMW), Cellobacterin-T probiotic, Enzyme, Diet

Full length article *Corresponding Author, e-mail: singhasurabhi@gmail.com

1. Introduction

New approaches must be created to manage and prevent the harmful effects of these wastes on adverse to health with the ecology stability due to the vast volume of organic waste that was also produced each year. In the Mediterranean region, a majority of olive oil is produced worldwide. 96% of the 2.7 million tonnes of olive oil produced, especially on the Indian side. 2.6% of all olive oil exports to the world market came from India. Significant amounts of highly phototoxic olive mill effluent are produced in the process of olive oil, which is hazardous to the environment, especially to water and soil. According to

produced by combining Sewage Sludge (SS) with olive pomace or macroalgal wastes promoted the growth of tomato plants. Microalgae are an abundant supply of nutrients that can be digested by living creatures, making them an anaerobic digestate that is well-known for being used as an organic fertilizer. However, there haven't been many studies on the AD of OMSW used as plant food [3]. It processes more than 800 000 tonnes of oranges each year (tpy), producing approximately 500 000 tonnes per year in the trash as well as over 3.500.000 tonnes per year (tpy) of olives, producing more than 2000 tonnes per year in waste oil. Orange and olive food processing wastes can impact the



Methanation Chemical Reaction-Based Management and Valuation of Wastewater from Oil Mills

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Abstract

In this study, we looked at an integrated technique for the recovery and reuse of water for agricultural use while treating the refractory pollutants in olive mill wastewater (OMW). There is a significant standard of OMW produced during the olive oil extraction process. Due to the significant environmental concern posed by the high concentration of organic phenolic chemicals in these effluents. The goal of this article is to completely characterize the physicochemical makeup of raw OMWs before treating them with anaerobic digestion (AD) to release methane and lessen their toxicants. At mesophilic temperature, an AD was run semi-continuously. The outcome of the physicochemical study reveals that the substrate under study is characterized by a substantial rise in volatile solid (VS), which indicated a buildup of organic compounds, a considerable rise in the suspended matter (SM), a methane production that achieved a value of 250 ml/g of solid, and a high acidity (pH = 5.8). It is possible to use the digestate that has not yet left the digester as fertilizer for farming or as an inoculum to make it simple to start even more AD operations. To assess its agricultural quality, the digestate from the digester used to handle waste from the olive mill was characterized as NH₄, P, K, Mg.

Keywords: Methane, Polyphenol, Methanogenic potential (MP), Olive wastewaters, and Meknes

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1. Introduction

The cultivation of olives is widespread across the Mediterranean region, which is also home to 98% of the world's olive trees. According to estimates from the International Olive Council, 3.67 million tons of olive oil

provide considerable amounts of renewable energy in addition to lowering the amount of pollution that is caused to the environment. The application of the process of AD to OMW has been seen to be fraught with several challenges;



Impact of an Herb-Based Nano-Emulsion on the Sensory, Chemical, and Microbiological Characteristics of Rainbow Trout Fillets under Ice Preservation

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Abstract

This article's goal was to evaluate the effects of Nano-emulsions made with different vacuum packing and laurel essential oil (LEO) (1%, 2%) concentrations on the span of time of rainbow trout (RT) preserved in ice preservations. Trout fillets were sprayed with LEO. Changes were noted in the microbiological, chemical, and sensory quality features after 14 days of storage. After performing microbiological, chemical, and sensory tests, it was determined that 2% LEO prevented microbial deterioration in vacuum-packed RT, lengthening the RT span of time by around 4 days and improving its sensory qualities. Using Nano-emulsions made from all essential oil (EO) lower the values of the biochemical metrics and inhibited bacterial growth. Moreover, using LEO instead of synthetic additives may be advised to provide microbiological protection and so lengthen the span of time of various meat and meat products.

Keywords: Nano-emulsions, Rainbow trout (RT), Span of time, Laurel Essential oil (LEO).

Full length article *Corresponding Author, e-mail: navneet_admin@yahoo.co.in

1. Introduction

Food processing, packaging, safety, nutrition, and nutraceuticals are just a few of the areas of food science

additives to improve food's oxidative and microbiological stability and lengthen the span of time [2]. Secondary



Analyzing the Harmful Effects of Arsenic Oxides on the Morphological and Biochemical Domains of the Water Lily Plant

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Abstract

Acute promyelocytic leukemia is a kind of cancer that is treated with the medication arsenic oxide (AsO). A water lily plant was used in the experiment as a source of bioremediation against water-dissolved AsO. The AsO was dissolved in water at various quantities (0, 100, and 200 mg/L). Metal trays were filled with water that had been dissolved with arsenic, and the lily plants were then submerged in the tainted water. The arsenic kit technique was used every day to check the amount of arsenic in the water. The lily plant was in excellent morphological order up until four days ago, and the lily plant's absorption was causing the concentration of dissolved arsenic to decline. Arsenic was significantly reduced in the water after the first week, indicating that water lilies had successfully absorbed it, although the plants' health was not good. AsO has hampered plant development, according to the findings of several biochemical studies conducted on plant components. According to the results of this article, the lily plant is not sensitive to arsenic pressure over a satisfactory concentration level.

Keywords: Arsenic Oxide (AsO), water lily, morphological and biochemical

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1. Introduction

Arsenic is a heavy metal that is present in both the hydrosphere and the core of the planet, and its concentration is constantly rising as a result of both natural and man-made activity. By natural geological leaching from host sediments and rocks, arsenic in its many salt forms pollutes water and soils, especially groundwater. A variety of physiological,

This process includes extracting harmful gases first sending the polluted water over several filtrates that capture the contaminants and retain them for removal, followed by chemically conditioning the particles to aggregate into bigger particles that can be isolated and settled. The sludge-like byproduct that is created as a consequence of the impurities that settle and are trapped is one of the main issues with this procedure [4]. The employment of these



The Influence of Detraining After Duration of Aerobic Exercise on Blood Plasma Lipoproteins and Highest Oxygen Intake

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Abstract

The research found that aerobic exercise for eight weeks significantly increased High-Density Lipoprotein (HDL) and maximum oxygen absorption while significantly lowering LDL and VLDL levels. Female basketball players had negative effects on their blood lipoproteins' maximal oxygen consumption after 4 weeks of training. As a consequence, 24 female Premier Basketball League players between the ages of 18 as well as 28 consented to take part in the study. Before the training phase, Maximum Oxygen Consumption (MOC) tests were carried out and blood samples were obtained after 4 weeks of detraining and 8 weeks of aerobic activity. The 8 aerobic exercise plans included three 60-minute workout sessions each week at 70 to 75 percent of one's maximal oxygen intake. The data were analyzed using a dependent t-test as well as investigated to test the significance level of $P \leq 0.05$. According to the study's findings, aerobic exercise for 8 weeks significantly increased maximum oxygen uptake and High-Density Lipoprotein (HDL), while lowering levels of Low-Density Lipoprotein (LDL) and Very-Low-Density Lipoprotein (VLDL). Also, it was shown that after 4 weeks of practice, female basketball players' blood lipoproteins' maximal oxygen consumption had been adversely affected.

Keywords: (LDL), (HDL), (MOC), Aerobic exercise, (VLDL), Blood plasma lipoprotein

Full length article *Corresponding Author, e-mail: hemanga.das20362@paruluniversity.ac.in

1. Introduction

Maintaining an athlete's aerobic power across many training seasons is one of the most crucial jobs for coaches and players. Aerobic power is one of the crucial qualities for an athlete to perform well. Detraining, or the athlete's break

Many studies have shown that exercise is a very effective non-pharmacological therapy for Metabolic Syndrome (MS), improving blood lipid levels including TC, TG, and LDL-C, body composition, and also sleep quality in patients



Investigation of Steel's Ability to Resist Corrosion in Multiple Situations

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Abstract

The steel's resistance to corrosion in various settings do study now this paper (industrial water, distilled water, and tap water). Monitoring of each voltage in an open circuit and polarisation curves were used in the study along with irresponsive electrochemical techniques (electrochemical impedance charts). The outcome from Potentiometry with distilled water in the room reveals a modest fluctuation in every corrosion potential, a reduction in cathodic branches, as well as a reduction in the anodic limbs, which result in a substantial decrease in current density and the dissolving away from the steel. High-frequency single capacitive loops, which correlate to a charge transfer process, are what give Nyquist diagrams their distinctive appearance. In the case of distilled water, the resistance to charge transfer R_t rises to $145 \Omega \cdot \text{cm}^2$ subsequently declines to $133 \Omega \cdot \text{cm}^2$ concerning city water just one continuous time across all media which supports each earlier finding. At high frequencies, the Bode graphs exhibit a resistive region, Optical microscopy is used to analyze the morphologies of the substrate surface.

Keywords: steel, Corrosion, EIS, industrial water, distilled water.

Full length article *Corresponding Author, e-mail: dhwani.bartwal24197@paruluniversity.ac.in

1. Introduction

Their ability to withstand ordinary corrosion, high-temperature oxidation, and wear and tear while maintaining a high level of strength and ductility, corrosion-resistant steels have a wide range of industrial applications. Austenitic steel that resists corrosion, grade 316L is one of the most widely used steels and is used to make a variety of

boundaries. Intergranular Corrosion (IGC) occurs [3]. The ability to fully comprehend the rust layers that have grown on the surface of weathering steel is hampered by a lack of data. The main idea behind weathering steel is to employ a protective rust coating to stop the steel from corroding further. In addition to the chemical makeup of the steel,



Spring 2023

EXISTENCE AND APPROXIMATE SOLUTIONS FOR HADAMARD FRACTIONAL INTEGRAL EQUATIONS IN A BANACH SPACE

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ABOUT

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Abstract

We examine a class of fractional-order Volterra functional integral equations, where the fractional integral is viewed in the Hadamard type. By using Petryshyn's fixed point theorem for Banach spaces, we investigate the existence solutions for fractional integral equations. Also, we introduce an iterative method using the sinc quadrature rule to find the approximate solutions of Hadamard fractional integral equations. Several examples are presented to support the theoretical and numerical results.

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Research Paper

A Comparative Study To Find Out The Problems Of Nursing Students Studying In Private Colleges As Well As In Govt. Nursing Colleges.

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ABSTRACT-There are rapid changes all over the world in the concept of patients care this is due to the better understanding of psychological needs of patients and the advancement in educations and civilization in the country to meet the complex need of patients. The educational system should also be changed in order to prepare nursing leaders in education field and ultimately patient care will be improved Nurses in India forms the huge segment of healthcare service and works as a backbone of hospital. Strengthening the nursing workforce in India is a need of the hour to provide holistic care to the patient and also render updated knowledge and skills to budding nurses. The Nursing students have to take more responsibility during their training period of specialization. But the nursing students have very little facilities during their study periods. They have many problems such as physical facilities in the nursing institutes, Hostels, clinical experience. Theory and practice do not co-relates with each other

KEY WORDS- Govt., Private , clinical, extra curricular, facilities, training.

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(REVIEW ARTICLE)



Review of patient safety in nursing

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Abstract

A significant issue in public health is patient safety. Patient safety is a health issue affecting people worldwide, both in developed countries and in developing countries. It is crucial to have a variety of nursing practices, including management, education, and clinics, taking into account the significance of patient safety in terms of the effectiveness of care and patient outcomes. The review found that more work needs to be done to improve patient safety. This includes lowering the number of mistakes, falls, hospital infections, and surgical complications and improving other safety features so that all hospitals can be safer.

Keywords: Patient Safety Education; Quality of Care; Nursing

Chemistry of Paclobutrazol (PBZ) and its function in Agriculture: A Review

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ABSTRACT

The plant growth retardant paclobutrazol, (PP333) (2RS, 3RS)-1-(4-chlorophenyl)-4,4-dimethyl-2-(1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)pentan-3-ol, inhibits specifically the three steps in the oxidation of the gibberellin-precursor *ent*-kaurene to *ent*-kaurenoic acid in a cell-free system from *Cucurbita maxima* endosperm. Paclobutrazol (PBZ) is a plant growth retardant and triazole fungicide. It is a

1. Introduction

Paclobutrazol (PBZ) [(2RS, 3RS)-1-(4-chlorophenyl)-4, 4-dimethyl-2-(1H-1, 2, 4-triazol-1-yl)-pentan-3-ol] belongs to the triazole family. Paclobutrazol (PBZ) [(2RS, 3RS)-1-(4-chlorophenyl)-4, 4-dimethyl-2-(1H-1, 2, 4-triazol-1-yl)-pentan-3-ol] belongs to the triazole family. This compound regulates plant growth by influencing the isoprenoid pathway, inhibiting GA synthesis, decreasing *ethylene production*, and enhancing the content of both CKs and ABA. Coolbaugh et al. showed that ancymidol blocks with high specificity the oxidative steps leading from *ent*-kaurene to *ent*-kaurenoic acid in the pathway of GA' biosynthesis. The same oxidative steps are thought to be inhibited by the active triazol derivatives. Paclobutrazol has been reported to inhibit GA biosynthesis in plants by inhibiting kaurene oxidase, a Cyt P-450 oxidase, thus, blocking the oxidation of kaurene to kaurenoic acid. The objectives of this study were to determine 'Abbreviations: GA, gibberellin; EI, electron impact; TMSi, trimethylsilyl ether; amu, atomic mass unit, the translocation and distribution pattern of paclobutrazol from root system of apple seedlings at various time intervals by GC and to confirm the presence of paclobutrazol in apple seedling tissues by GC-MS. Plant growth retardants are compounds which are used to reduce plant growth without changing developmental patterns or being phytotoxic [Rademacher E, 2000]. PBZ, a member of triazole plant growth regulator group, is used widely in agriculture [Davis TD, Curry EA, 1991]. It is a cell elongation and internode extension inhibitor that retards plant growth by inhibition of gibberellins biosynthesis. Gibberellins stimulate cell elongation. When gibberellin production is inhibited, cell division still occurs, but the new cells do not elongate. The result is shoots with the same

Dizhen Dizhi Journal (ISSN:0253-4967)

Natural Farming profitable for smallholder farmers through sustainable Technology: A Review

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ABSTRACT

Natural Agriculture as being important for future global food security, whereas others project it to become irrelevant. Although organic agriculture is rapidly growing, it currently occupies only 1% of global cropland. Whether organic agriculture can continue to expand will likely be determined by whether it is economically competitive with conventional agriculture. In the ancient time, **agriculture** was practiced without the use of artificial chemicals. The use of artificial chemicals such as fertilizers and pesticides came into picture during the mid-19th century. This kind of agricultural practice was causing harm to the environment. With the rapid change

medicines, and their value-added products are produced in India. Non edible organic products include cotton, garments, cosmetics, functional food products, body care products, and similar products. The production of these organic crops and products is reviewed with regard to sustainable agriculture in northern India.

Key Words: Organic, Bio-fertilizers, Pesticides, Earth Worm, Natural, Cow Dung.

1. Introduction: Agriculture is considered as the backbone of Indian Economy. It plays a strategic role in the process of economic development. The organic movement in India has its origin in the work of Howard [1] who formulated and conceptualized most of the views which were later accepted by those people who became active in this movement. Organic farming is a production system which avoids, or largely excludes, the use of synthetic fertilizers, pesticides, growth regulators, and livestock feed additives. The objectives of environmental, social, and economic sustainability are the basics of organic farming [2]. The key characteristics include protecting the long-term fertility of soils by maintaining organic matter levels, fostering soil biological activity, careful mechanical intervention, nitrogen self-sufficiency through the use of legumes and biological nitrogen fixation, effective recycling of organic materials including crop residues and livestock wastes and weed, and diseases and pest control relying primarily on crop rotations, natural predators, diversity, organic manuring, and resistant varieties. A great emphasis is placed to maintain the soil fertility by returning all the wastes to it chiefly through compost to minimize the gap between NPK addition and removal from the soil [3]. Today, the burgeoning population pressure has forced many countries to use chemicals and fertilizers to increase the farm productivity for meeting their

Role of Root Stocks in Fruit Production: A Review

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Abstract:

Rootstocks play an essential role to determining orchard performance of fruit trees. *Pyrus communis* and *Cydonia oblonga* are widely used rootstocks for European pear cultivars. The lack of rootstocks adapted to different soil conditions and different grafted cultivars is widely acknowledged in pear culture. *Cydonia* rootstocks (clonal) and *Pyrus* rootstocks (seedling or donar) have their advantages and disadvantages. Selecting the right

which may be offered by the developing techniques of molecular biology. Finally, the need for a better understanding of the physiology of the effects of rootstock on scion growth and cropping is emphasized.

Key Words: Grafting, Incompatibility, Phytohormones, Callus bridge, rootstock-scion relationship

I. Introduction:

Rootstocks are a key element of any commercial apple orchard. Today's commercial apple trees are not grown on their own roots (Seedlings), but are propagated on rootstocks that can impart important characteristics to the tree, improving the uniformity, economics and profitability of growing apples. Seedlings have increased genetic variability, therefore decreased orchard uniformity, and produce the largest trees, which is not the goal of current commercial apple orchards. The number of rootstocks available commercially has been steadily increasing since the 1970s due to the presence of active breeding programs all around the world. If you are interested in growing apple trees, you need to know about the varieties of rootstocks on the market. Since there is not a one-size-fits-all rootstock, it is essential to select the rootstock that best satisfies your needs and that performs best under your soil and environmental conditions. This factsheet summarizes important information about currently-available rootstocks and their characteristics, and is targeted mainly towards commercial apple growers.

Rootstocks are playing an increasingly crucial role in determining orchard efficiency and sustainability in fruit crops. Combining the desirable attributes of two or three different individuals by budding or grafting can produce dramatic effects on growth and productivity (Bowman and McCollum, 2015). The effect of rootstocks on fruit quality in terms of physical traits and internal chemical compositions is well known in several fruit crops. Rootstocks can influence precocity, yield, tree size control, biotic and abiotic stress resistance or tolerance, fruit respiratory behavior, crop

Dizhen Dizhi Journal (ISSN:0253-4967)

Antagonistic effect of *Trichoderma viride*, *harzianum* on radial growth of *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *ciceri*.

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Abstract- A high incidence of wilt disease of chickpea causes huge economic losses as well as deleterious effects on the environment and human health resulting from fungicide use. Against this background, the current study was established to evaluate the antagonistic efficacy of *Trichoderma viride* and *Trichoderma harzianum* strains against *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *ciceri* strain, the most common causative agent of wilt disease of chickpea. Methods Dual culture assay was performed to determine the antagonistic efficacy of *Trichoderma* strains against some fusarial pathogens of chickpea. Mycoparasitic relationships of the antagonistic fungal strains against fungal pathogens were investigated using a slide culture technique. Results and conclusion: *Trichoderma viride* showed antagonistic activity against *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *ciceri* with mycelial inhibition rates of 57.66% while *T. harzianum* exhibited rate of 45.90%, respectively. Mycoparasitic action of *T. viride* and *T. harzianum* strain against fusarial strains was detected. In conclusion, the antagonistic strains could be a potential source of novel biological, especially against fungicide resistant *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *ciceri*.

Keywords: Antagonists, *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *ciceri* *T. harzianum* and *Trichoderma viride*.

INTRODUCTION

Chickpea (*Cicer arietinum* L.) is the largest produced food legume in South Asia and the third largest food legume globally, after common bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.) and field pea (*Pisum sativum* L.). Vishwadhar and Gurha, (1998). It is also preferred as best crop for unlevelled lands as very low amount of water is needed. Globally, India accounts for 65% area under chickpea cultivation and 68% production (Amarender and Devraj, 2010). In Uttar Pradesh, chickpea was cultivated on 5.14 lakh hectares with yields ranging around 4.6-4.63 lakh tons with productivity 937 kg per hectare (Annual Report, DPD, 2016-17). More than 50 pathogens reported different chickpea growing countries. The chickpea crop is affected by various diseases like also found chickpea blight (*Ascochyta rabiei* (Pass) Lab.) and wilt (*F. oxysporum* f. sp. *ciceri*) as the most important diseases of chickpea. including dry root rot (*Rhizoctonia bataticola*, *Macronhomina phaseolina*), black root rot (*Fusarium solani*), *grev*

Major Diseases of Pearl Millet *Pennisetum glaucum* (L.) and its Importance

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Abstract- Millets are the small seeded grains of family Poaceae. Pearl millet (bajra), foxtail millet (kangni), sorghum (jowar), finger millet (ragi), etc come under the category of main millets. Millets constitute the staple food in many parts of Asia and Africa since ancient time. The increased per hectare production of cereal grains has resulted in the loss of nutritional value of food grains. This is the time when we should reduce burden on our fertile soils and should try to make our dry lands productive. Millets can play a major role in the food as well as nutritional security. Millets are also rich in phytochemicals and possess several health benefits such as lowering blood glucose level, reduces chances of tumor development, lowers the cholesterol and reduces cardiovascular diseases. Strong antioxidant properties of millets help in the prevention of cancer. Dietary fiber in the millets delays the gastric emptying and controls the rate of fat absorption. But millet is attacked by many diseases such as ergot, smut, rust, downy mildew, bipolaris leaf spot, cercospora leaf spot, bacterial leaf spot, bacterial leaf stripe and bacterial leaf streak which reduce the production and nutritional quality.

Keywords: Diseases, Ergot, Millets and Nutrition.

INTRODUCTION

Pearl millet, *Pennisetum glaucum* (L.) is an annual grass belongs to the family Poaceae, grown widely in semi-arid and arid tropics of Asia and Africa. It is also known as bajra in Hindi, bulrush, spiked millet or cattail millets in English, Chandelles in Arabic and dukhn in French. Having very good nutritional value in terms of higher levels of protein, zinc and iron. Usually cultivated as a food, feed/fodder and fuel crop in too hot, too dry region or have soil constraints that prevent economic

Dizhen Dizhi Journal (ISSN:0253-4967)

Agriculture automation is a new technology for improving farm efficiency: A Review

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Abstract

Agriculture automation is the main concern and emerging subject for every country. The world population is increasing at a very fast rate and with increase in population the need for food increases briskly. With the global population expected to reach about 10 billion people by the year 2050, the agriculture industry will need to increase food production by 70% to sustain current growth. Agriculture automation is the main concern and emerging subject for every country. The world population is increasing at a very fast rate and with increase in population the need for food increases briskly. Traditional methods used by farmers aren't sufficient enough to serve the increasing demand. This affects the agricultural practice a lot and in the end the land

1. Introduction: Agriculture has moved us forward us so far in 12,000 years, but we are now at a turning point. And with a global population projection of 9.7 billion people by 2050, agricultural production will need to increase by at least 70% from current levels to serve nutritional trends. Now more than ever, the pressure on farmers to produce nutritious products is putting our planet's health under even more stress. New advancements in technologies ranging from robotics and drones to computer vision software have completely transformed modern agriculture. Farmers now have access to tools that will help them meet the demands of our world's ever-increasing population. Labour is over 50% of the cost to grow a farm and 55% of farmers say they are impacted by labour shortages. Because of this, 31% of farmers are moving to less labour-intensive crops. However, there is huge potential with harvest robots. Routine tasks can be automated with robotics technology, reducing labour costs and manpower needed amidst a labour shortage in the agriculture industry. A single strawberry robot harvester has the potential to pick a 25-acre area in 3 days and replace 30 farm workers. AI has penetrated in medical science, education, finance, agriculture, industry, security, and many other sectors. Implementation of AI involves learning process of machines. This brings us to a sub-domain in this AI field "Machine learning". The sole purpose of machine learning is to feed the machine with data from past experiences and statistical data so that it can perform its assigned task to solve a particular problem. There are many applications which exist today which includes analyzing of data from past data and experience, speech and face recognition, weather prediction, medical diagnostics. It is because of machine learning that the domain of big data and data science has evolved to such a great extent. Machine learning is a mathematical approach to build intelligent machines. Among all of these, the most widely used and constantly applied method for research purposes is ANN. Our human brain is the most complex part of the body. Based on the inter linked neural networks, electric signals traverses through the neurons with the

Study of Correlation and path analysis for yield and yield contributing characters of bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.)

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Abstract

An investigation was undertaken to study for different characters in 60 genotypes in Wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) was carried out at the experimental farm Research Farm, Department of Agriculture, Mata Gujri College, Fatehgarh Sahib amid *Rabi* season of 2020-21. Perceptions on thirteen vital characteristics viz. days to booting, days to heading, days to anthesis, days to maturity, number of productive tillers per plant, plant height (cm), spike length (cm), peduncle length (cm), number of spikelet per spike, number of grains per spike, number of grains per plant, 1000 grain weight (test weight), biological yield per plant (g), grain yield per plant (g) and harvest index (%) These components play an important role in a crop for best selecting of genotypes for making rapid improvement in yield and other desirable characters as well as to select the potential parent for hybridization programme. A study of correlation alone is not enough to provide an exact picture of relative importance of direct and indirect influences of each of the component traits on seed yield.

Keywords: Wheat, Seed yield, Correlation coefficient analysis and Path analysis

Introduction

Wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) might be a self-pollinated alters of the portion of Poaceae family and one of the preeminent driving cereals of various nations of the world checking India. Wheat

Review of Recent Developments in Vermicomposting for Agriculture and Environment Applications

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^{a,b,c} School of Agricultural Sciences, IIMT University, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh-250001 India.

Abstract

Vermicomposting is found to be a sustainable approach for Agriculture and Environment. The germs that cause illness are reduced by 75% by the compost. In addition to boosting nutrients, compost also improves the soil's physical makeup and water-holding ability. It has been discovered that increased soil productivity brought on by the application of VC is reflected in plant growth. According to the type of crops planted and their nutritional needs, the assessment also recommends using Vermicompost at an optimum rate to maximise cost efficiency. Vermicompost generally benefits organic farming and livelihood.

Keywords: Vermicomposting, Natural resources, Soil fertility, Sustainable, Organic farming, Environment, Human race, Organic carbon.

1. Introduction

With increasing the demand of food security, the overburden on the agricultural lands leads to exhaust the nutrient status of the whole globe. The farming activities have led to the depletion of natural resources, decrease soil productivity, soil fertility, flora and fauna and also reduce the amount of soil organic matter, which is crucial for sustaining soil quality as well as agricultural

Potential Role of Nanotechnology for Agricultural Applications: A Review**Bishal Kumar Mishra^a, Vibha Yadav^b, Anurag Rajput^c**

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Introduction

The matter at the nanoscale (1-100 nm) dimensions is the focus of nanotechnology. As these materials are scaled down to the nanoscale, they exhibit some properties that are distinct from those they do at the macroscale, opening up new possibilities for applications. Nanotechnology has revolutionised a variety of industries by enabling the development of goods and processes that would be nearly impossible to build using more traditional techniques. The list below discusses a few of them. Devices for Nano-Delivery As a result of the extreme environmental risks associated with pesticides like DDT. The industry has moved its attention to the use of integrated pest management systems, which combine the more intelligent and targeted use of pesticides with monitoring of plant health, as a result of increased public and regulatory awareness of the use of chemicals in agriculture.. Nanotechnology has revolutionised a variety of industries by enabling the development of goods and processes that would be nearly impossible to build using more traditional techniques. The list below discusses a few of them. The principles of nanotechnology, its applications in agriculture, its extent, its status, and its overall significance are all covered in

Assessment of Constraints Faced by the Dairy Farmers in Firozabad District of Uttar Pradesh while Adopting Animal Management Practices

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Abstract

The present study was carried out to analyse the constraints faced by the dairy farmers in Firozabad district. This survey work was held to collect the data from eight villages i.e. four each from randomly selected two blocks of Firozabad district by personally interviewing 120 dairy farmers. The problems associated with adoption of feeding practice (65.6%) health care practices (63.8%) milking practices (59.7%), breeding practices (57.3%) and housing practices (56.2%). Inadequate facilities of artificial insemination centre (54.6%), high price of concentrate mixture (79.4%), lack of capital for housing (62.7%), low economic gains (75.2%) and high cost of medicines (61.6%) were major stumbling block in adoption of the improved breeding, feeding, housing, milking and health care practices, respectively. As regards technical constraints, majority of the respondents (63.6%) have stated their constraint as inadequate knowledge of diseases, their prevention and control while 63.8% have referred their constraint as non-availability of veterinary services.

Key words: Constraints, dairy, breeding, commercial dairy farmers

ESSENTIAL NUTRIENTS FOR PLANT GROWTH, NUTRIENT FUNCTIONS AND DEFICIENCY SYMPTOMS: A REVIEW

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ABSTRACT:

The criterion of essentiality of elements for plant nutrition was given by Arnon. There are 18 elements essential for the plant growth and development. The plant nutrient elements must fulfill the following three requirements for their essentiality in plant nutrition.

(i) In the absence or deficiency of an element, the plant cannot complete the vegetative or ripening stage of its life cycle.

(ii) The deficiency symptom is specific to the nutrient element and it can be removed or cured only by referring that particular element to the plant. (iii) The nutrient element must have a direct effect on the plant and its nutrition.

Functions and Deficiency Symptoms of Plant Nutrients: In general, about 95% or more of plant weight is constituted by carbon and moisture i.e., oxygen and hydrogen. Carbon, oxygen and hydrogen constitute about 45%, 43% and 6% of the total tissues respectively. Hence, C, and H are the main structural elements of plant tissues. Actually, C, O and H are not limited to plant growth. But out of the 18 essential plant nutrients, the remaining 13 elements are limited to plant development as a whole. C, O, H, N, P and S are the plant nutrients which take part in the synthesis of protein and then protoplasm. Hence, these elements help in the structure of proteins of plant tissues.

Keywords— Essentiality of elements for plant nutrition, Nutrient functions, Deficiency symptoms

INTRODUCTION:

Plant Nutrient Elements:

Like animals and human beings, the plants also need food for their proper growth and development. The food of plants is constituted by several chemical elements that are called **plant nutrients** or **plant food elements**. There are 18 plant nutrient elements.

A Study on Correlation and Path coefficients analysis in Mustard (*Brassica juncea* L.)

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Abstracts

An investigation was undertaken to study correlation and path coefficients analysis 40 genotypes in Indian mustard (*Brassica juncea* L.) including days to first flowering, days to 50% flowering, number of primary branches/plant, number of secondary branches/plant, plant height (cm), number of siliquae/plant, siliqua length (cm), days to maturity, number of seeds/siliqua, biological yield/plant, seed yield/plant, harvest index (%) and test weight (g). The analysis of variance worked out for seed yield and its components in Indian mustard indicated that the mean sum of squares due to genotypes were highly significant for all the characters. Results of phenotypic correlation coefficient revealed that the seed yield/plant (g) had significant positive correlation with biological yield/plant followed by traits test weight (g), number of secondary branches/plant and harvest index. Path coefficient analysis of different characters contributing towards seed yield/plant revealed that days to maturity, test weight, number of primary branches/plant, siliqua length, plant height biological yield/plant and number of siliqua/plant harvest index had the highest positive direct effect relationship with seed yield/plant followed by days to 50% flowering, number of secondary branches/plant, days to first flowering, number of

Exploring the Benefits and Challenges of Emasculation in Plant Hybridization

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ABSTRACT - Emasculation is a process of removing the pollen from a flower. It is mainly done in hybridization to prevent self-pollination and cross-pollination. This technique helps in producing plants with desired characteristics by controlling the parentage of the offspring. The process of emasculation involves treating the anthers of a flower to prevent pollination. This can be done either chemically or manually, depending on the type of flowers and their specific requirements. Once this is done, it allows hybridization to occur without any interference from other plants. Emasculation is an important technique used in plant breeding and has been used for centuries to produce new varieties with desirable traits. It helps in developing new plants that are more resistant to disease, have higher yields, and are more tolerant to climatic conditions.

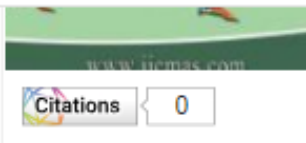
Keywords: Emasculation, monoecious plants, dioecious plants, pollen grain, Cytoplasmic genetic male sterility

INTRODUCTION

Emasculation is the process of removing the male parts of a hermaphrodite flower so that it can be pollinated by another plant. This process is important for many plants because it ensures that they produce more and better quality fruits and vegetables. The hermaphrodite flower, or pistillate, is a bisexual flower that has both male and female reproductive organs. It can self-pollinate or cross-pollinate with other flowers of the same species. However, for cross-pollination to be successful, emasculation must be done to ensure that only female pollen is used on the pistillate flowers. Monoecious plants are also affected by emasculation since they also have both male and female reproductive organs. Emasculation plays an important role in ensuring the success of crop production as well as in maintaining genetic diversity among plants. By removing the male parts of a hermaphrodite flower, farmers can increase their yields while preserving genetic

PURPOSE OF EMASCULATION- Emasculation is essential process in bisexual flowers to obtain the desired variety of a plant by crossing a particular plant with the desired pollen grain.

- The main objective is to remove the male parts of the flower.
- In monoecious plants, male flower or male inflorescence are removed, while in the case of dioecious



Metrics and citations

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.20546/ijcmas.2023.1202.003>

Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) in Agriculture: A Review

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Abstract:

Agricultural practices in India are facing many challenges such as change in climatic conditions, different geographical environment, conventional agricultural practices; economic and political scenario. Economic loss due to the lack of information on crop yield productivity is another major concern in the country. These hurdles can be overcome by the implementation of advanced technology in agriculture. Some of the trends observed are smart farming, digital agriculture and Big Data Analytics which provide useful information regarding various crop yields influencing factors and predicting the accurate amounts of crop yield. The exact prediction of crop yield helps farmers to develop a suitable cultivation plan, crop health monitoring system, management of crop yield efficiently and also to establish the business strategy in order to decrease economic losses. This also makes the agricultural practices as one of the highly profitable ventures. This paper presents insights on the various applications of technology advancements in agriculture such as Digital Agriculture, Smart Farming or Internet of Agriculture Technology (IoAT), Crop Management, Weed and Pest control, Crop protection and Big data analytics.

Quality Analysis of External and Internal Traits of Chicken Eggs Produced Under Different Farm Conditions in India

Deepak Singh | Nazim Ali | D.S. Sahu | M.K. Bharti | Ahmad Fahim | Raj Kumar | Deepak Kumar

DOI:10.30954/2277-940X.02.2023.9

Abstract:

The purpose of this study was to examine egg features from various types of farming systems such as mechanized farm, semimechanized and non-mechanized farm. To examine the quality of eggs from different categories of farms, eggs were gathered from different regions of India and compared based on external and internal features. The egg weight was considerably ($P<0.01$)

higher in semi-mechanized farms, according to the findings. Similarly, the semi-mechanized farm had a higher shape index than the non-mechanized farm. Egg shell thickness was found to be 0.390.00 mm on average, with no differences amongst the different production systems. The average shell weight was reported to be 6.66 ± 0.02 g. The overall mean for albumen weight was 33.98 ± 0.09 g, and the albumen index was 3.3 ± 0.00 , both of which were statistically significant ($P<0.01$) for each farm. Mechanized farms had the greatest albumen weight (34.04 ± 0.19 g), followed by semi-mechanized (33.75 ± 0.19 g) and non-mechanized (33.04 ± 0.19 g) poultry farms. As a result, automated farm (mechanized farm) eggs were found to be of higher overall quality.

Highlights

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NUTRITIONAL VALUES AND HEALTH BENEFITS OF MILLETS : A REVIEW

3 Author(s): KULDEEP KUMAR, SANJEEV KUMAR SINGH , JITENDRA KUMAR MALIK

Vol - 13, Issue- 1 , Page(s) : 43 - 53 (2023) DOI :

<https://doi.org/10.32804/RJSET>

Abstract

Millets as climate change compliant crops score highly over other grains like wheat and rice in terms of marginal growing conditions and high nutritional value. These nutri-cereals abode vitamins, minerals, essential fatty acids, phytochemicals & antioxidants that can help to eradicate the plethora of nutritional deficiency diseases.



Vol. 12, Issue 2 (2023)

Recent advancement in URD Bean (*Vigna mungo*) production technology: A review

AUTHOR(S):

Kuldeep Kumar, Sanjeev Kumar Singh and Jitendra Kumar Malik

ABSTRACT:

Vigna mungo is the important pulse crop found through India. Seeds consist of moisture 10g/100gm, proteins 24.5g/100 gm, Fats 1.5 g/100gm, Fibers 0.9 g/100 gm, Carbohydrates 59.8 g/100 gm and minerals 3.0 g/100 gm. Among the other substances reported to be present in the seeds and seedling of black gram mention may be made of allantoin, glutathione, plant growth regulators and lignin precursors. A saponin is reported to be present in the seeds. Farmer can get good yields from the cultivation of Urd by keeping some important agricultural activities in mind and using them. Because, for good yields it is necessary to know the advanced farming techniques and the advanced varieties.

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RECENT ADVANCEMENT IN MAIZE PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGY: A REVIEW

3 Author(s): KULDEEP KUMAR, SANJEEV KUMAR SINGH , JITENDRA KUMAR MALIK

Vol - 14, Issue- 2 , Page(s) : 82 - 93 (2023) DOI :

<https://doi.org/10.32804/IRJMST>

Abstract

Maize (*Zea Mays L*) may be one of the oldest human-domesticated plants. Its origins are believed to date back to at least 10000 years ago when it was grown in the form of a wild grass called teosinte in Central Mexico. Maize is also known as corn, which is the name that has come into common usage primarily because it is used in the United States, the world's largest producer, consumer and exporter of maize.

Description

A REVIEW: THE BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES OF SCHIFF BASES

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ABSTRACT

An imine ($R_1C=NR_2$) functional group, which is produced when an amine condenses with an aldehyde or a ketone, is a component of chemical compounds known as Schiff bases. Numerous industries, including industry, agriculture, and medicine, frequently use Schiff bases. They are widely recognized for their ability to form stable compounds with metal ions, which makes them useful as catalysts, sensors, and dyes. One of the most important uses of Schiff bases is in the chemistry of medicine. Schiff bases exhibit a wide range of biological characteristics, including anticancer, antibacterial, antifungal, antiviral, anti-inflammatory, and antioxidant action. They have been used as the basis for the creation of several medicines, including antibiotics, cancer treatments, and antimalarial. The chemistry of medicine is one of the most significant applications for Schiff bases.

Keywords: Schiff base, antimicrobial, antiviral, anti-inflammatory, antitumor activity etc.

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Vol. 12, Issue 6 (2023)

Inclusion of probiotic (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*) on growth performance of chicken: A review

AUTHOR(S):

Raj Kumar, Kuldeep Kumar, Anuj Kumar Chaurasiya, Deepak Singh, Kartik Tomar and PK Singh

ABSTRACT:

Food supplementation with probiotic (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*) in poultry as a mean lead to improve the health and growth performance of poultry. The use of antibiotics in poultry with the purpose of promoting growth rate, body weight gain, increasing feed conversion efficiency, feed conversion ratio. With increasing concerns about antibiotic resistance, there is increasing interest in finding alternatives to antibiotics for poultry production. To avoid the health hazards of antimicrobials drugs like antibiotics to human as well as poultry, probiotic has been used for as an potential substitute for antibiotics and been proved to be saved in poultry production system. This increased attention toward probiotic supplementation has generated an extensive body of research in the present day. However, there is still a lot of debate in scientific literature regarding the significant effect of probiotic on immune response against specific pathogens and growth performance in poultry. The natural feed supplements can effectively be utilized to promote growth in poultry and livestock while avoiding the dangerous phenomenon of encouraging drug resistant bacteria as in the case of antibiotic growth promoters (Demir *et al.* 2003, Cross *et al.* 2007). It is not surprising, therefore, that several herbal agents have been empirically used in poultry birds and other animals.

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<https://doi.org/10.22271/tmj.2023.v12.i6a.20666>

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A Comparative Study of Emotional Intelligence, Job Satisfaction and Happiness among School Physical Education Professionals of Meerut, Mujjafarnagar, Bulandshahr & Bijnor District of Western Uttar Pradesh

Mr. Harish Kumar Sharma,

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Dr. Kanhaiya Kumar Singh,

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Abstract

A comparative study of Emotional Intelligence, Job Satisfaction and Happiness among School Physical Education Professionals of Meerut, Mujjafarnagar, and Bulandshahr & Bijnor District of Western Uttar Pradesh has been studied for the objective of analysing variability in emotional intelligence, job satisfaction and happiness on different geographical location in similar nature of profession. Emotional intelligence scale of Nahid Ashraf and Sajid Jamal, job satisfaction scale for teachers of Ms. Nidhi Madan and Dr. Umender Malik & Oxford Happiness scale of Michael Argyle and Peter was utilised to collect data from 120 physical education professionals, those were selected from different schools of 4 randomly selected districts of western Uttar Pradesh. Results: Emotional Intelligence scale of school physical education professionals Bijnor's, Bulandshahr and Muzaffarnagar's district is greater than the Meerut's, whereas Job satisfaction scale of Bulandshahr, Meerut and Muzaffarnagar district is greater than the Bijnor's school physical education professionals. Happiness Scale of Meerut district is greater than the Bijnor's, Bulandshahr's and Muzaffarnagar's school physical education professionals.

A Bayesian Approach to Survival Analysis of Gompertz Model with R and JAGS

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Received: 22 Sep. 2022, Revised: 22 Oct. 2022, Accepted: 30 Nov. 2022

Published online: 1 Mar. 2023

Abstract: The Gompertz distribution of lifetimes was introduced in 1825 and a probability model was derived for studying human mortality. In this paper, an attempt has been made to Bayesian fitting of Gompertz distribution. The Bayesian approach is implemented with R and JAGS for analytic and simulation tools. Our main target is to explore the use of Laplace Approximation for Bayesian analysis. A real right censored data is used. Finally, the model is compared with Weibull distribution using Bayesian prediction tools.

Keywords: Bayesian Inference, Posterior, LaplaceApproximation, LaplacesDemon, JAGS, Simulation, R.

1 Introduction

For many statisticians analysis of survival data has become a topic of considerable interest. In this paper we consider the real right censored data and deal in inference for important parametric models - Gompertz and Weibull. Among several survival models we used two models that quite effectively analyze skewed data set and give best fit. The analysis of time to event data is, generally called survival analysis. The event can be the development of disease, response to a treatment, relapse, or death. Survival data are collected over a finite period of time and consequently the failure times may not be observed for all individuals, which results censored data. The problem of analyzing time to event arises in a number of applied fields, such as medicine, biology, public health, economics and demography. Bayesian analysis of survival data has received much recent attention due to advanced computational and modeling techniques. Bayesian methods are now becoming quite common for survival data analysis and have made their way into the medical and public health arena. Our main target is to explore the use of Laplace Approximation for Bayesian analysis. A Bayesian approach may help using

Marketing and Distribution Channels for Fisheries and Aqua Products in India

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Abstract

Aim/Purpose:- The aim of the research study was to know the marketing and distribution channel practices for Aquatic products in India. As we know that the E-Commerce and Digital Marketing is trending, not only in India and throughout the world. But, the Aquatic products and marketing in India, still not up to the mark. Due to the availability, uncertainty, storage, logistics, and other business practices are facilitating the E-Commerce for Aquatic Products. The present study aims to know the opinion of graduate and post graduates respondents regarding the bench-marketing strategies for promoting aquatic products in India.
Findings:- The outcome of the research witnessed that, the usage of E-Commerce, logistics, cold storages,



AI ASSISTED DECISION MAKING MODEL FOR SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

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M.B. Chandak⁶, Vilis Pawar⁷

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Abstract

The Lean Supply Chain Management is a modern idea that arose as a result of the board's reconciliation of inclined reasoning toward the production network. The dynamic in a lean store network setting is testing a direct result of the intricacy, elements, and vulnerability intrinsic to both stockpile organisations and the kinds of waste. Proficient board information have been stated as one of the critical prerequisites for achieving integrated help for lean store network choices. These studies suggest a choice-centered information system that includes a multi-facet information model, an information lattice for information elicitation, and a choice tree for the plan of the information base. A Decision Making Model for Supply Chain Management (DMSCM) has been created utilising man-made brainpower framework shells VisiRule and Flex. The DMSCM has five central parts: a store network choice organisation chief; a waste end information base; an information refinement module; a surmising motor; and a choice justifier. The information structure and the DMSCM have been assessed through a modern choice case. The DMSCM has demonstrated that the choice-centered information structure can provide competent and viable assistance for cooperative dynamic in store network squandering.

Keywords: Supply Chain Management; Decision Model; AI; Uncertainty



DEVELOPING NEW TECHNOLOGIES FOR WATER TREATMENT AND PURIFICATION

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Introduction

It can be seen that there are many wastes generated from different sources and polluting different water sources. All of the sources are mainly created because of the different activities of humans.



IMPACT OF HEAVY METAL CONTAMINATION ON HUMAN HEALTH

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ABSTRACT

Heavy metal contamination has become a growing concern worldwide due to its detrimental effects on human health. This paper aims to provide a comprehensive review of the impact of heavy metal contamination on human health. The paper begins by discussing the bioaccumulation, toxicity, sources, and pathways through which heavy metals enter the human body, including industrial activities, agricultural practices, and environmental pollution. It highlights common heavy metals of concern, such as lead, mercury, cadmium, arsenic, and chromium, outlining their sources, distribution, and toxicological properties.

The research shows that natural processes and interactions between people, including industrial processes, mining, agriculture, and poor waste management, all contribute to heavy metal pollution. It has been shown that the most common ways heavy metals surround people are

Preparation and Evaluation of Polyherbal Syrup Containing Extracts of leaves of Moringa Oleifera and the rhizomes of Curcuma longa Linn

Section A-Research paper



Preparation and Evaluation of Polyherbal Syrup Containing Extracts of leaves of *Moringa Oleifera* and the rhizomes of *Curcuma longa Linn*.

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Abstract

A Polyherbal formulation, syrup is in clinical use for its anthelmintic activity for last few decades. However, no systematic study on its therapeutic/pharmacological effect is reported. The current research work was under taken to evaluate the anthelmintic property of some herbs and compare with the marketed formulation. The present study was to attribute the pharmacological effects to individual constituent as the formulation is of polyherbal nature.

Formulation of a Transdermal Patch Containing Amlodipin Besylate and Its evaluation

Section A - Research paper

ISSN 2063-5346



Formulation of a Transdermal Patch Containing Amlodipin Besylate and Its evaluation

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FORMULATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF SELF-MICROEMULSIFYING DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEM OF GLYBURIDE THE POORLY WATER-SOLUBLE DRUG

PDF

Keywords:

Glyburide; SMEDDS; solubility; stability; SEM; DSC; FTIR

Sarita Garg, G. Dharmamoorthy, Shankar, Kirti Negi, Biplab Kumar Das, Deeksha Verma, Khuspe Pankaj Ramdas, Vijeta Bhattacharya, Parminderjit Kaur, **Prabhakar Vishvakarma, Suraj Mandal**

» doi: 10.31838/ecb/2023.12.si6.200

Abstract

The objective of the present investigation was to develop and evaluate microemulsifying drug delivery system for improving the delivery of a BCS class II antidiabetic agent, glyburide (GLY). The solubility of glyburide in oils, surfactants and co-surfactants (Capmul MCM: Tween80: Span20) was evaluated to identify the components of the SMEDDS. Pseudoternary phase diagrams diagram was utilized to identify the optimal excipient composition to formulate the SMEDDS system and the area of SMEDDS existence. Glyburide SMEDDS was characterized by Refractive index, Optical Clarity, Assay, Dye solubility, Viscosity, Surface tension, pH, Drug Content, Polydispersity index, Drug loading, Entrapment efficiency, Particle size, Zeta Potential, Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM), Differential scanning calorimetry measurements (DSC) and viscosity. The in vitro dissolution profile of glyburide SMEDDS was evaluated the pure drug in pH 7.4 buffers. The chemical stability of glyburide in SMEDDS was determined as per the International Council for Harmonisation (ICH) guidelines.

An Innovative Approach on Microemulsion: A Review

PDF

Keywords:

Oral delivery,
Bioavailability, Lipophilic
drugs, Microemulsion Drug
delivery system.

Prabhakar Vishvakarma, Dr. Lucy Mohapatra, Dr. Namita Nath Kumar, Himanshi Rathaur, Mohammad Owais, Dr. Yudhishter Singh Bagal, Jayendra, Dr. Santa Mandal, **Suraj Mandal**

» doi: 10.48047/ecb/2023.12.si4.1051

Abstract

Most pharmacological medications frequently exhibit poor dosage proportionality, significant intra- and inter-subject variability, and limited oral bioavailability when taken orally. It has been estimated that around 40% of innovative medication candidates don't dissolve very well in water. The development of a microemulsion drug delivery system may be the solution to the problem of how well lipophilic drugs work in the body (ME). A microemulsion is an idealised mixture of isotropic oils and surfactants, which may also comprise co-solvents. Microemulsions are also known as nano-emulsions. It is possible to make a fine oil-in-water emulsion on its own by pouring the mixture into the water phase and then gently swirling it around. The movement of the stomach and intestines that occurs during digestion

OPTIMIZATION OF FORMULATION BY BOX BEHNKEN AND IN-VITRO STUDIES OF EMULSIFIED GEL CONTAINING ZALTOPROFEN FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF ARTHRITIS

PDF

Keywords:

Zaltoprofen, Emulgel,
Rheumatoid Arthritis, Light
liquid paraffin,
Carbopol934p

Vijeta Bhattacharya, Amit Kumar Bhatt, Himanshu
Sharma, Sarita Garg, Gita Chaurasia, Jayendra, Dr.
Wasim Akram, Kanchan Sharma, **Suraj Mandal**

» doi: 10.48047/ecb/2023.12.si4.1052

Abstract

Zaltoprofen, which is a non-selective COX inhibitor, is very beneficial in arthritis especially rheumatoid arthritis. It has a very short half-life of 4.96 ± 2.96 hr. The drug has different side effects like ulceration, nausea, vomiting, constipation, loss of appetite, and urinary disturbance when taken orally. The Transdermal Emulsified gel of Zaltoprofen was formulated by using varying concentrations of Light Liquid Paraffin and Carbopol934p. The Emulgel was characterized for physical appearance (Colour, Phase separation, Homogeneity, Consistency), pH, Spreadability, Viscosity, Extrudability, Drug content, In-vitro drug release study, Stability study. A 32 factorial design was used to determine the effect of the Carbopol 934P and Light Liquid Paraffin on various parameters such as Spreadability, Viscosity, % CDR

EVALUATION AND PREPARATION: HERBAL GEL CONTAINING THUJA OCCIDENTALIS AND CURCUMA LONGA EXTRACTS

Section: Research Paper



**EVALUATION AND PREPARATION: HERBAL GEL
CONTAINING THUJA OCCIDENTALIS AND CURCUMA LONGA
EXTRACTS**

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ABSTRACT:

Being a source of several beneficial secondary metabolites that serve as a plant's defence strategy against predators like bacteria, insects, and herbivores and have been shown to potentially be active Plant-based medications offer a considerable improvement over traditional treatments. Because microorganisms are growing more and more resistant to antibiotics or just because any drug has a shelf life, there has been a sharp rise in interest in antimicrobial plant extracts. Creating herbal gel formulations employing alcoholic extracts of Curcuma longa and Thuja occidentalis was the goal of the current investigation. Hydroalcoholic extracts of the herbs Curcuma longa and Thuja occidentalis were utilised to

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Solid dispersion: A new approach for bettering poor drug solubility

November 2022

DOI: [10.14704/NQ.2022.20.15.NQ88560](https://doi.org/10.14704/NQ.2022.20.15.NQ88560)

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Abstract and Figures

The oral bioavailability of drugs provided in solid dosage forms is still a problem for formulation developers due to solubility difficulties. The dissolving rate can slow down the absorption of a medication from a solid dosage form of a somewhat insoluble substance. When a result, formulation scientists are challenged as the amount of poorly soluble drugs



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Research Article: 2023 Vol: 29 Issue: 2

Exploring the Dimensions of Slow Tourism

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Kumar Siddharth, IIMT University Meerut

Singh Vishvanath, Sushant University Gurugram

Citation Information: Jitendra, S., Siddharth, K., & Vishvanath, S. (2023). Exploring the dimensions of slow tourism. *Academy of Entrepreneurship Journal*, 29(2), 1-8.

Abstract

The scholastic literature and the subject matter of experts suggest that the concept of "slow tourism" does not have an unambiguous or agreed definition. Authors such as Dall'Aglio (2011), among others, criticize this lack of definition on the coincidences of "slow tourism" with other tourist modalities and the lack of a clear border between those. Slow tourism, "is about slowing down the rate of tourism and a assurance of regain oneself (the physiological and the psychological); it is about low chlorofluorocarbon and it is a analogous, of patience, peace of mind, deeper experiences, refine cultural understanding and knowledge". Slow tourism means moving at a pace that allows finding. It is to tourism what slow food is to the restaurant business; it is doing away with the distress and speed of traveling, it is accepting a slow momentum as the norm for undertaking one's leisure activities. The illnesses that our contemporaries suffer from are for the major part linked to stress; based on this observation, slow tourism then appears as a health giving solution as well as one that deals out satisfaction.

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Keywords

Slow Tourism, Cultural Understanding, Tourist Modalities, Slow Momentum

A Correlative Study of Conventional Shopping and Online Shopping: Special Reference to Meerut City

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ABSTRACT

The innovation of internet has caused confrontations on conventional way of purchasing. At this moment of time online shopping is growing rapidly due to the increasing number of internet users. Notwithstanding, the maximums are consumers are using conventional shopping. This study examines the correlation between conventional shopping and online shopping special reference to Meerut city. Accordingly, 188 samples were selected by snowball sampling methods for this study and primary data for this study was collected through questionnaire from the persons who involve in both conventional and online shopping. The data was investigated descriptively using SPSS



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DOI: [10.56042/ijpap.v60i10.63908](https://doi.org/10.56042/ijpap.v60i10.63908)

Cost-effective Programmable Logic Arrays Using Multilayer Structures of Decoders in QCA Framework

Singh, Rupali ; **Singh, Pankaj** ; Singh, Gurmohan

Abstract

The emerging nanotechnology paradigm, Quantum Dot Cellular Automata (QCA) in particular, is gaining a wide recognition due to its high speed, nano feature size and considerably low power consumption. The QCA architecture not only provide potential alternative for Complementary Metal Oxide Semiconductor (CMOS) circuits but its multilayer topology facilitates an added benefit of cost efficacy and immunity towards random interference. Moreover, design of programmable logic devices in QCA is vital to promote the multi-utility and resiliency of the computing circuits. This paper presents the multilayer designs of 2×4 and 3×8 decoder circuits in QCA framework with 55.1% and 51.17% better cost efficiency respectively, over the earlier reported designs. The presented 3×8 decoder circuit is further utilized to implement Programmable Logic Array (PLA) to realize Boolean functions of adder and subtractor. The presented circuits are cost effective and showcase the significance of programmable devices in nano-computing.



An Innovative Approach To Crime Forecasting: Predicting And Preventing Crimes Using Computer Vision And Machine Learning Techniques

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Keywords

Machine Learning,computer vision,Artificial Intelligence,3D shape Model,Neural Network 1. PURPOSE

Abstract

The topic of crime and the demand for effective deterrents are covered in the work. The rising issue of criminal activity has shown that conventional crime-solving methods are ineffectual. Consequently, there is a growing need to foresee crimes in advance or develop a "machine" that might help law enforcement personnel avoid crime. The suggestion is to use algorithms and techniques from computer vision and machine learning to overcome this problem. The paper provides concrete examples of applications of these strategies, providing motivation for additional investigation in this area. This investigation's main goal is to examine how combining ML and computer vision can enable law enforcement organisations to identify, stop, and solve crimes with unmatched precision and quickness. By utilising these cutting-edge technologies, law enforcement organisations might undergo a



ANTICIPATING COMPANY SUCCESS OR FAILURE USING MACHINE LEARNING MODEL

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¹ Associate Professor, ² Professor

¹, School of Engineering and Technology(CS)

¹ IIMT University, Meerut, India

ABSTRACT:

Both scholars and practitioners have always had difficulty predicting the success of a commercial initiative. However, because of businesses that compile data on other businesses, it is now possible to develop and evaluate predictive models based on a record number of real-world instances. In this study, we make use of data from Crunchbase, one of the biggest platforms for integrating company data. 223182 businesses made up our final training set. In order to anticipate a company's performance, this effort tries to build a predictive model based on machine learning. Similar attempts have been done a lot lately. Many of those tests, which frequently made use of information acquired from a number of sources, had encouraging findings. However, we discovered that they were frequently materially biased by their usage of data that revealed information that was a direct result of a business experiencing some kind of success (or failure). A typical illustration of the look-ahead bias is a strategy like this.

It produces incredibly positive test results, but any effort to use such a strategy in a situation that might occur in real life could have disastrous outcomes. We planned our experiments to stop any information from reaching the training set that was not accessible at the time of the choice. We contrasted three algorithms: gradient boosting classifier, logistic regression, and support vector machine.



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Title

CALCULATION FACIAL AGING PATTERN USING DIGITAL FORENSIC SCIENCE AND MACHINE LEARNING

Authors

Dr Yazdani Hasan
Sumbul Afroz
Deepak Kumar

Abstract

To identify perpetrators and victims of both online and offline crimes, police agencies frequently employ closed circuit television, mobile photos and videos, open-source intelligence (i.e., social media/web data mining), and other photographic evidence sources. Police officers and witnesses frequently include human characteristics, such as age, height, weight, gender, hair color, etc., in their descriptions of unidentified suspects. In some cases, such as in child abuse investigations, the age of the victim might influence how the crime is classified. In order to detect soft biometric features like age and gender in digital photos and help detectives and investigators move their cases forward, a number of automated machine learning-based approaches have been devised. The assessment of current cognitive age prediction services is presented in this research. To find trends and problems with the various services' performance, an evaluation and comparison of those services was done. The noteworthy absence of sufficient sample photos in particular age groups, i.e., young children and the elderly, is one of the major contributing factors hindering the accurate development of the services under investigation. A dataset generator was created as a solution to this problem. It uses collections of several imbalanced datasets to create a balanced, curated dataset of digital photos that are tagged with the correct age and gender.

Key Words

Artificial Neural Network , Digital forensic , Dataset, Transfer Learning

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Analyzing the tribological and mechanical performance of Al-6061 with rare earth oxides: An experimental analysis

Vipin Kumar Sharma ^{ORCID}, Pardeep Kumar ^{1,2,3}, and Ravinder Singh Joshi ² [View all authors and affiliations](#)

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Abstract

This article aims to evaluate the effect of ceria oxide as rare earth oxides (REOs) on the tribological properties of aluminum hybrid composites with varied concentrations of reinforcing elements such as silicon carbide, aluminum oxide, and ceria oxide. In order to accomplish this, composites were produced by varying the percentage of SiC/Al₂O₃ in the Al-6061 matrix from 2.5 to 7.5 wt% and the quantity of CeO₂ from 0.5 to 2.5 wt%. The formation of the intermetallic phase (Al₄Ce₃) as a result of the integration of cerium oxide into aluminum composites at concentrations between 0.5 and 2.5 wt% results in a wear rate improvement of up to 87.28%. The objective of developing Levenberg-Marquardt algorithm (LMA) neural networks is to forecast how the tribological behavior of hybrid composites would be altered by the addition of REOs based on data acquired from wear testing. The correlation value (R) and mean square error are found to be 0.987 and 4.3424e⁻¹⁰, respectively, which is an indication of good fit for the model with high significance. The findings indicate that the LMA neural network models accurately forecast the tribological properties of REOs–aluminum hybrid composites.



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Investigation of the microstructure and mechanical properties of borosilicate reinforced magnesium nano composites

Jyothi Narayana Karimani^a, G. Arbuchochayan^b, J. Arichu^c, **Ravi Shankar^d**,
R. Ganesan^e, A. Latha^f, B. Nageswaj Goud^g

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Abstract

In the current investigation, nano borosilicate of varying weight proportions was used to strengthen AZ91D magnesium alloy. The squeeze casting process was used to create the material, and its microstructure and mechanical characteristics were analyzed to determine its suitability for functional applications. Using SEM and ASTM standards, morphology and mechanical properties were analyzed. Morphological studies indicate that reinforcing particles are evenly distributed throughout the matrix alloy's regions. Morphological studies illustrate that the nBS was uniformly distributed in AZ91D alloy without forming residual pore. The hardness (21 %) and tensile properties (26 %) of synthesized nano composites was improved due to reduction in grain size and higher dislocation density in comparison with monolithic alloy. Owing to the strong interfacial bonding strength and the dispersion strengthening the compressive strength of magnesium nano composites increased (24 %). As a result of improvements in the load bearing capacities of the reinforcing particles as well as the formation of transfer layers between the matrix and the reinforcement particles wear resistance significantly improved (25 %).

Introduction

At the present moment, the material for structural engineering that offers a minimal amount of weight is magnesium alloy [1]. This could be because of its high specific strength, stiffness, good damping performance, favorable heat conductivity, as well as a simple recycling. The utilization of Mg has widespread use across a variety of business sectors, including electronics, automotive, and aerospace manufacturing, amongst others. The hexagonal close-packed (HCP) structure of the magnesium matrix most likely restricts its flexibility. As a result, the magnesium matrix is inappropriate for many applications [2]. Magnesium matrix composites with ceramic elements must be improved to address the difficulties mentioned. Reinforcing at the micrometer scale



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USING MACHINE LEARNING TO IMPROVE THE PERFORMANCE OF EXPERT SYSTEMS IN DIAGNOSING MEDICAL CONDITIONS

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Dr. Sachin Kaushik, Associate Professor, HR Institute of Technology Ghaziabad, U.P India

Abstract:

Expert systems have been used in medical diagnosis for several decades, but their performance has been limited by their reliance on a pre-defined set of rules and a knowledge base. Machine learning, on the other hand, has shown great potential for improving the accuracy and efficiency of medical diagnosis. In this paper, we explore the use of machine learning techniques to enhance the performance of expert systems in diagnosing medical conditions. First, we provide an overview of expert systems and their limitations in medical diagnosis. We then discuss the different types of machine learning algorithms that can be used in conjunction with expert systems to improve their performance. We also provide examples of successful applications of machine learning in medical diagnosis. One of the most promising applications of machine learning in medical diagnosis is in the area of image recognition. Machine learning algorithms can be trained to recognize patterns in medical images, such as X-rays, CT scans, and MRI scans. These algorithms can then be integrated into an expert system to assist with the diagnosis of various medical conditions. Another promising application of machine learning in medical diagnosis is in the area of predictive modeling. Machine learning algorithms can be used to learn patterns in large medical datasets and then develop predictive models that can be used to identify patients who are at risk of developing certain medical conditions. These models can be integrated into an expert system to assist with early detection and prevention of diseases. Finally, we discuss the potential benefits and challenges of using machine learning in expert systems for medical diagnosis. While machine learning can improve the accuracy and efficiency of expert systems, it also requires large amounts of high-quality data and can be computationally intensive. Additionally, there are concerns around the interpretability and



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ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE-ENABLED NETWORK TRAFFIC OPTIMIZATION: A COMPREHENSIVE SURVEY

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ABSTRACT:

As the volume and diversity of network traffic continues to increase, the efficient management of network traffic has become increasingly important. Artificial intelligence (AI) has emerged as a promising technology for network traffic handling, offering the potential to improve network performance, security, and quality of service (QoS) for end-users. The explosive growth of the internet and the increasing number of connected devices have led to a significant increase in network traffic. This increase in traffic poses significant challenges to network administrators in managing the traffic and ensuring efficient and reliable communication. The traditional methods of managing network traffic such as load balancing and QoS are not adequate to handle the dynamic and complex nature of modern networks. Artificial Intelligence (AI) techniques such as machine learning and deep learning have shown promise in addressing the challenges of network traffic management. In this paper, we propose an AI-based approach for network traffic management that utilizes machine learning algorithms to analyze network traffic and make intelligent decisions. We present a comprehensive review of existing AI-based traffic management techniques and propose a novel approach that integrates multiple algorithms to provide a more robust and accurate traffic management system. We also present experimental results on a simulated network to demonstrate the effectiveness of our proposed method. A simulation was conducted to compare the performance of the proposed method to traditional network traffic handling methods, and the results show that the proposed method outperforms traditional methods in terms of network utilization and packet loss.

KEYWORDS:



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DYNAMIC WEB CACHING WITH SATELLITE CLUSTERING FOR High Availability - NCache

Sachin Chaudhary, Assistant Professor, School of Computer Science and applications, IIMT University, Meerut

Dr. Tarun Vashishth, Associate Professor, School of Computer Science and Applications, IIMT University, Meerut

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Abstract: The Dynamic Distributed Web Caching System decline from scalability, Load Balancing and less robustness problem due to overloaded and more congested proxy servers. Server load-balancing solves the scaling problem by letting you deploy a single web application to more than one physical machine. These machines can then be used to share the web application traffic, reducing the total workload on a single machine and providing better performance from the perspective of the user. We'll discuss Resin's load-balancing capabilities in greater detail, but load-balancing is usually achieved by transparently redirecting network traffic across multiple machines at the systems level via a hardware or software load-balancer (both of which Resin supports). Load-balancing also increases the reliability/up- time of a system because even if one or more servers go down or are brought down for maintenance, otherservers can still continue to handle traffic. With a single server application, any down-time is directly visible to the user, drastically decreasing reliability. We are making clusters based on knowledge proxy serves having similar data are collectively make a cluster. Based on which hit ration will be high. It increases the scalability by maintaining metadata of neighbors collectively and balances load of proxy servers dynamically to other less congested proxy servers, so system doesn't get down unless all proxy servers are fully loaded so higher robustness of system is achieved.



THE IMPACT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ON THE EDUCATION SECTOR: AN ANALYSIS OF THE ADVANTAGES, CHALLENGES, AND STRATEGIES FOR EFFECTIVE INTEGRATION

¹Vikas Sharma, ²Dr. Tarun Kumar Vashishth, ³Dr. Kewal Krishan Sharma, ⁴Rajneesh Panwar
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ABSTRACT:

The integration of Information Technology (IT) in the education sector has revolutionized the way we learn and teach. IT has introduced new methods of learning, which are more interactive, engaging, and personalized. This has led to an increase in student participation, improved learning outcomes, and a reduction in the digital divide. The purpose of this paper is to examine the impact of IT on education sector. It analyses the advantages and disadvantages of using technology in education and how it can transform the traditional education system. The paper also discusses the challenges faced by educators in integrating IT in the classroom, such as access to technology and technical expertise. Overall, this paper provides insights into how IT can enhance education and offers recommendations for a more effective integration of technology in education. The study highlights how the integration of IT in the education sector has transformed the traditional methods of teaching and learning.

IT has enabled more personalized, interactive, and engaging methods of education delivery, leading to an improvement in learning outcomes and an increase in student participation. However, the study also highlights the challenges faced by educators in implementing IT, such as limited access to technology and technical expertise. Through a comprehensive literature review and case studies, the paper provides insights into the most effective strategies for integrating IT in education. The findings of this research paper will inform policy-makers, educators, and stakeholders about the benefits of IT in education and offer recommendations for a more effective integration of



TECHNOLOGICAL IMPLEMENTATION IN ACHIEVING DATA PRIVACY THROUGH BLOCKCHAIN TECHNIQUE

¹Vikas Sharma, ²Dr. Tarun Kumar Vashishth, ³Sachin Chaudhary, ⁴Shashank Sharma, ⁵Varun Kumar Gupta

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Abstract:

Data privacy has become a major concern in the digital age due to the exponential growth of data and the rise of cybersecurity threats. Blockchain technology has emerged as a viable solution to address data privacy concerns. Blockchain technology, which is the backbone of cryptocurrencies, has unique features that make it an ideal solution for data privacy. The decentralized and immutable nature of the blockchain makes it difficult for hackers to manipulate or steal data. With the exponential growth of data and the rise of cybersecurity threats, it has become crucial to protect sensitive data from unauthorized access and manipulation. Blockchain technology, which is the backbone of cryptocurrencies, has emerged as a viable solution to address data privacy concerns. This paper provides an overview of the role of blockchain in achieving data privacy, its advantages, and limitations, as well as challenges in implementing blockchain for data privacy. The paper highlights the potential of blockchain technology in safeguarding sensitive data and its growing importance in the era of digitalization. The paper will provide an overview of blockchain technology, its advantages, and limitations. Additionally, it will discuss the role of blockchain in achieving data privacy, challenges in implementing blockchain for data privacy, and possible solutions



ASSESSING THE FEASIBILITY AND EFFICIENCY OF GREEN CLOUD COMPUTING FOR SUSTAINABLE IT OPERATIONS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ENERGY-EFFICIENT TECHNOLOGIES AND PRACTICES

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Abstract:

As concerns about the environmental impact of information technology (IT) continue to grow, organizations are seeking ways to reduce their carbon footprint and promote sustainability. One promising approach is green cloud computing, which involves using energy-efficient technologies and practices to reduce the environmental impact of cloud computing. However, while there is growing interest in green cloud computing, there is also a need for research to assess its feasibility and efficacy for sustainable IT operations. This paper presents a comparative study of energy-efficient technologies and practices used in green cloud computing, and their potential impact on sustainability. The study aims to identify the most feasible and efficient solutions for sustainable IT operations, and to provide guidance for organizations seeking to adopt green cloud computing. The study was conducted by reviewing relevant literature on green cloud computing and sustainability, and by analysing data on energy consumption and carbon emissions from cloud computing. The analysis included a comparison of various energy-efficient technologies and practices, such as server virtualization, cooling technologies, and renewable energy sources. The findings of the study suggest that green cloud computing has the potential to significantly reduce the environmental impact of IT operations. Energy-efficient technologies and practices such as server virtualization and liquid cooling can reduce energy consumption and carbon emissions by up to 50%, while renewable energy sources such as solar and wind can further reduce carbon emissions and promote sustainability.

However, the study also identified several challenges and limitations to the adoption of green cloud computing. These include the high initial costs of implementing energy-efficient technologies and the



Next Generation Dynamic Distributed Honeypots System Based on Blockchain: A Real Time Network Defense Strategy

Sachin Chaudhary *, Vikas Sharma, Dr. Tarun Kumar Vashishth, Rajneesh Panwar, Annu Yadav

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Abstract

Honeypot is an enrich active security system used to detect and analyze the attacks of unwanted users on internet network. Honeypot system is a cyber security tool that uses a manufactured attack target to fake cybercriminals aside from well-founded targets. It traps attacks, records intrusion information about tools and activities of the hacking process, and prevents attacks outbound the compromised system. Integrated with other security solutions, Honeypot can solve many traditional dilemmas; IOT honeypot offers an easy and polished web-based interface. Finally, all the critical data is logged in a file called honeything.log. It has emerged as a prominent technology that helps learn new hacking techniques from attackers and intruders. Honeypots can initiatively fake hackers to attack the internet, take the record of the ways and means of their invasion, and then analyze and study them. A Honeypot trap can be constructed to have appearance like a payment gateway, which is a prominent target for hackers because it holds large numbers of personal information or transaction details like credit card number and bank account information. Cyber criminals also can use honeypots just like organizations. Hackers can also deliberately provide misinformation to the Honeypot. This allows their identity to remain a mystery while confusing set of algorithm and machine-learning models used to analyze activity. Honeyot is a metaphor that also refers to something that is designed trap for hackers and catch bad actors.

Machine Learning Impact on Deployment of Natural Language Processing

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Abstract –

The newest trends have encountered various developments in the domains of Artificial Intelligence and its sub domains including Machine Learning, Deep Learning and Natural Language Processing. Here, the most prominent point of attraction is the availability of extensive computing devices which are available at cheaper cost and provide vast range of applications in corresponding research areas. By considering the current trends, we can say that the entire domain of Artificial Intelligence has captured and impact almost all business sectors. Particularly, the domains of Artificial Intelligence and Deep Learning, not only having a very positive impact on diversified business sectors but also proves to be helpful in improving the efficiency of corresponding domains including the concepts of Computer Vision and Natural Language Processing. NLP is defined as the computer system's ability to understand language of humans, which is considered as very difficult but now with AI amalgamation it becomes very easy and thus AI domain tools and technologies play a vital role in their corresponding development and deployment.

Key Terms – Machine Learning, Deep Learning, Natural Language Processing, Artificial Intelligence and Word Sense Disambiguation

I. Introduction

Now a days, the latest developments in the field of computer hardware have been totally unpredictable. Such recent developments and availability of highly extensive computing devices lead towards the development of advanced computer softwares. One of the most prominent field which has been emerged as an outcome is the domain of Artificial Intelligence. As a result of such developments, even the mobile devices are now



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IoT, AN ENABLING TECHNOLOGY SURVEY WITH RECENT ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

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Abstract

Technologies are sprawling with additions to IoT. It has emerged as an area of unbelievable potential and growth of new infrastructure and technology. It becomes a boon for humanity with lot of advantages and are trying to empower the inanimate physical objects to act without any human intervention; Its centric concepts like augmented reality, Smart city, self-driven cars, smart environment, e-health care, etc. have a ubiquitous presence now. While these applications require higher data-rates, large bandwidth, increased capacity, low latency and high throughput. In light of these emerging concepts, this chapter review the enabling technologies of IoT that makes possible to predict futuristic techniques. It also shed light on concerned issues and challenges faced by these enabling technologies with their perspective solutions. Furthermore, it focuses on art of current state and future research directions of IoT.

Keywords: Internet of Things(IoT), Wireless Sensor Network(WSN), Big Data Analytics, Green Computing, Software Defined Networking

1. Introduction

This Internet of Things or IoT has originating a new revolutionary world from smart refrigerator to wearable technologies and from smart homes to smart conurbation soon [1]. It is an emerging model that enables the communication based on IP between electronic devices and sensors through the internet in order to facilitate our lives [2]. Now it becomes an important aspect of our life that can be sensed everywhere around us. IoT is an invention that puts together wide variety of smart systems, frameworks and intelligent devices and sensors. Moreover, it takes advantage of quantum and nanotechnology in terms of storage, Green computing in terms of environment, processing speed in terms of 5G and which were not conceivable earlier [3]. The objectives of IoT is not just allowing billions of devices communicate simultaneously but also taking business decision making



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A WIDE APPROACH FOR LOAD EQUILIBRIUM RE-APPRAISAL SUBMISSION IN CLOUD COMPUTING ATMOSPHERE: AN EXTENSIVE OUTLINE

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ABSTRACT:

In today's organization frequently used the most powerful expertise to do their work in an efficient mode that technology is called cloud computing, which offer a platform for storing data as pay-per-use and also accessible all time for every person over the internet. In the time of lockdown the use of this technology enhanced day by day so it has more concern related to security, failure rate and most critical load balancing. So this research paper has given an idea in the area of load balancing and recommends a proposal how to overcome this load problem on every node during the work. Cloud computing is having a variety of load such as extra CPU burdens, extra memory burdens, extra network and bandwidth related burdens, through this idea we can minimize the load on nodes when nodes are overburdened with many jobs. By this technique load must be hold and disperse when nodes are overloaded. As we are having two main loads balancing approaches such as static load balancing and dynamic load balancing and this proposal works accordingly as demands in the Cloud Computing technology. This paper offers an idea to overcome the problem of over burdens on nodes by public cloud by doing cloud parts in form of partitions which assist a control mechanism by selecting alternative strategies for different situations.

Keywords: Dynamic algorithms, Static algorithms, Public Cloud.

1 INTRODUCTION:

The 'Cloud' word is originated by the telecommunications world when they were using VPN. VPN is a virtual private network which offers services for data communications. The authorized 'National Institute of Standards and Technology' (NIST) explain that cloud computing includes four cloud deployment models these are private, public, community and hybrid clouds [1]. It has given the details for cloud computing that it is on-demand network which access computing resources from shared pool e.g., infrastructure, networks, software, hardware, servers, applications and services that can be used and released as required the services by the cloud computing provider. The cloud computing technology is an on-demand



IoT Enabled Real Time Appearance System using AI Camera and Deep Learning for Student Tracking



<https://doi.org/10.17762/ijritcc.v11i11.885>

words:
Internet of things, deep learning, artificial intelligent, image processing

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Abstract

Internet of Things based Automatic Attendance Management systems that use Artificial Intelligent cameras and deep learning algorithms can suggestively advance the accuracy and proficiency of class presence following in schools, colleges as well as universities. This technology involves the use of cameras that are placed in classrooms or other areas where attendance needs to be monitored. The cameras are equipped with advanced deep learning algorithms that can detect and recognize students based on their unique facial features. These algorithms use machine learning techniques to analyse images and identify individual faces, even in varying lighting conditions and different angles. The data collected by the cameras is then transmitted to an Internet of Things based platform, which stores and approach the attendance data in real time. This platform can also be used to generate reports and

Automatic Optical Imaging System for Mango Fruit using Hyperspectral Camera and Deep Learning Algorithm



PDF

DOI:

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Keywords:

hyperspectral camera, internet of things, image processing, deep learning algorithm, quality recognition

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Abstract

This research paper explores focused on developing an automatic mango fruit quality detection system using a combination of artificial intelligence and the Internet of Things technologies. The system utilizes a hyperspectral camera to capture images of the mango fruit and image processing techniques to analyze the images. Deep learning algorithms are employed to classify the mango fruit based on quality parameters such as ripeness, size, and color. The proposed system aims to automate the mango fruit quality inspection process, improve the accuracy of quality assessment, and reduce human error. The results of this research could have applications in the food industry, specifically in the field of fruit quality inspection and sorting. Mango Fruit, Hyperspectral Camera, Image Processing, Deep Learning algorithms, Quality Recognition.

How to Cite

Ms. Ranjana Singh and Ms. Richa Chauhan (March 2023). A STUDY FOR IDENTIFICATION OF LEVEL OF ADOPTION OF HR ANALYTICS

International Journal of Economic Perspectives,17(03) 214-227 UGC CARE

Retrieved from <https://ijeponline.com/index.php/journal>

A STUDY FOR IDENTIFICATION OF LEVEL OF ADOPTION OF HR ANALYTICS

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Ms. Richa Chauhan,

Assistant Professor, IIMT University, Meerut (UP)

ABSTRACT

In this paper, the identification of level of adoption of HR analytics is exhibited based on analysis of the data collected through primary sources. Various statistical techniques are applied to analyse the responses appropriately. In this paper, item-wise descriptive attributes of study variables are represented. Descriptive statistics are presented using per cents, means, and modes as per the type of data following a general convention of analysing nominal and ordinal data as observed by Velleman and Wilkinson,[1] and Sarle[2]. Adoption levels of HR analytics among the IT professionals respondents is assessed based on the four constructs presented in the theoretical model. The four constructs are performance expectancy, effort expectancy, social influence, and facilitating conditions. The items under the constructs are measured using a five-point scale.

Keywords:- HR analytics, adoption of HR analytics, Performance Expectancy, Effort Expectancy, Social Influence and Facilitating Conditions

INTRODUCTION

Analytics is rapidly evolving as a subject that integrates computer expertise with qualitative methodologies to solve numerous management difficulties in modern enterprises.[3]

The complexity of today's business landscape and its demands need complicated



Small and Medium Sized Companies Reaping Benefits of E-Commerce: A Review

IMPACT: International Journal of Research in Business Management (IMPACT: IJRBM), Vol. 11, Issue 2, Feb 2023, 11–16

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IIMT University Meerut; MDI, Gurgaon; Banasthali Vidyapith; Banasthali University

Date Written: February 25, 2023

Abstract

E-Commerce has definitely boosted the revenue of small and mid-sized Companies in developing states of India. It was closely observed during the phase of COVID when supply mechanism was a big issue through the concept of hypermediation more and more intermediaries were added into the supply chain to accelerate the work flow of e-commerce during this period as by involving both humans and electronic intermediation. Small companies were also getting the contracts on a daily basis and the customers were getting their needs of product at their doorstep. This study is conducted to explore the understanding of E-Commerce with reference to various dimensions extracting the importance and benefits.


Keywords: Internet and E-commerce, Benefits of E-commerce, E marketplaces, Emerging trends, Critical success Factors.

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AN ANALYTICAL STUDY ON CONSUMER BUYING BEHAVIOR IN TERMS OF DIGITAL ADVERTISING STRATEGY

 Parveen Kumar Sandeep Kumar Singh Dr. Ashu Saini

ABSTRACT

Most people who use the internet buy items online, yet there are several reasons why buyers are afraid to shop online. Individuals in the NCR region have varying attitudes on online purchasing. The purpose of this research is to investigate the effects of digital media and internet advertising on consumer purchasing behaviour. The online survey method was used in the investigation. The primary purpose of this research is to look at the factors that directly impact customers when they shop online. A survey was conducted to achieve this purpose, and questionnaires were distributed to students from several Institutions as well as the general public. Data was gathered from 250 respondents in Uttar Pradesh's NCR area. Advertisers invest money on a variety of media platforms in order to influence customer behaviour. According to the findings, digital marketing have a higher influence on customer purchasing behaviour. Advertising executives may use this data to improve the fairness of adverts by


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DOI:

Abstract:

ABSTRACT In India the Health care expenditure is increasing now days. At present its level is considerably highland more than three-fourth of this expenditure includes private 'out-of-pocket expenses'. Even after such a high share of expenditure by individuals, the provision of health care are not adequate in terms of quality and access. Health care insurance has become more and more problematic. This is one of the most rising segmentof insurance industries. There are a lot of challenges for health care insurance sector prominent such as lack of product innovation, high claim paid -out ratio of insurers less awareness among people, inefficiency of Third Party Administrator etc. along with these some other challenges as to forecast demand conditions, delivery and distribution systems, competition in the sector etc. In the present study an efforts are made to analysis the health insurance sector, to find out its problems and to suggest some solutions also.

Keywords:

KEYWORDS: Health Care, Health care insurance, Expenditure, TPA


"The Problems and Challenges of Health Insurance in India", International

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Home > Smart Energy and Advancement in Power Technologies > Conference paper

Particle Swarm Optimization Technique for Current Equalization of PV Systems to Achieve Higher GMPP Under PSCs

Rupendra Kumar Pachauri , Hanuman Prasad, **Ranjaj Kumar Gupta** & **Manish Sharma**

Conference paper | First Online: 09 November 2022

361 Accesses

Part of the [Lecture Notes in Electrical Engineering](#) book series (LNEE, volume 926)

Abstract

The sun irradiations levels are always vary at different times, which affect the performance of solar photovoltaic (PV) systems in terms of power losses (PL). But many natural and un-natural causes exist and behave an obstruction to extract best performance from PV systems. The popular unacceptable causes are partial shading conditions (PSCs), which affects the PV performance highly. To diminish the effect of PSCs, relevant PV module rearrangement method is another good solution. In this paper, particle swarm optimization (PSO) technique demonstrates the current equalization of PV array systems under PSCs. In that method, a particle reaches the optimum value depending on its present velocity, past experience, and the experience of its nearby group members. Also, traditional arrangement techniques such as the series-parallel (SP) and total cross-tied (TCT) configurations have been used. As a result, performance parameters such as power and voltage at global maximum power point (GMPP), PL, and fill factor (FF) have been assessed. This paper displays the methods of implementation of the techniques to avert the effect of PSCs and to improve the energy output of the PV array under non-uniform irradiation circumstances. MATLAB/Simulink modelling is carried out to compare the results of various reconfiguration techniques and to find out which one is the best one under considered PSCs.

Keywords

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An Empirical Assessment of Key Challenges influencing the MEI in Current Digitalized Scenario

Publisher: IEEE

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Ankur Goel ; Monisha Awasthi ; Vijaylakshmi Sajwan ; Mani Kansal ; **Sheena Agarwal** ; Rajiv Kumar ; Minakshi Memoria ; Kapil Joshi ; Ashulekh... All Author

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II. Old Studies

III. Research Objectives

IV. Research Hypothesis

V. Methods And Materials

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Abstract:

This paper highlighted the key challenges impacting Management Education in India (MEI) in the current digitalized scenario, especially after COVID-19. Initially, an exploratory research design was utilized and then it was descriptive to analyze the collected data. The sample size was 100(valid responses) being the management educator of Meerut city as a sample unit. Table & Descriptive Statistics were used to define the data and 'Correlation and Multiple Regression Analysis' were used for calculating the outcomes. Major respondents were young-aged educators that truly believe in a challenging and dynamic MEI as of now. The crisis management ability was the most crucial challenge of MEI. "Industry orientation" and "international perspective" were not significant challenges. The study was highly practical because "MEI" has been undergoing a roundabout transformation in the current digitalized scenario, and there has been a paradigm shift in overall higher education following COVID-19. It was highly important because budding managers and forthcoming business leaders have to perform in a highly dynamic environment, and the paper was original as 100 primary responses of management educators in Meerut City were taken into account for study.

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Date of Conference: 20-21 April 2023

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A Novel Matrix for Analyzing Cloud Services in Top MNCs

Publisher: IEEE

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Nidhi Bansal ; Archana Jain ; Manoj Kumar Sharma ; Gaurav Kumar [All Authors](#)

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Abstract

Document Sections

1. Introduction
2. Related Work
3. Proposed Work
4. Result Analysis
5. Conclusion and Future Scope

Abstract:

Multinational companies are taking advantage of the services provided through a cloud service provider (CS P). It is generally observed that, the companies provide customized services to the user as an added benefit rather than using the initial services. The motive of the proposed study is to build a trusted relationship between the user and service provider. This study analyzes several parameters to scale up an approach by adopting advanced technologies. In this study, a matrix has been prepared by including the utility value for the fruit factors used by the user. Compatibility connection between multiple customers are also measured by obtaining services from the particular company. The proposed matrix can identify the actual use of the significant cloud computing features.

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Blockchain – A Deployment Mechanism for IoT Based Security

Publisher: IEEE

Cite This

PDF

Ravi Kant ; Shashank Sharma ; Vikas Vikas ; Sachin Chaudhary ; Animesh Kumar Jain ; Kewal Krishan Sharma All Authors

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Abstract

Document Sections

- I. Introduction
- II. Security Implications In IoT Deployment
- III. Blockchain Concepts
- IV. IoT – Blockchain Approaches
- V. Blockchain Architecture

Abstract:

Implementation of IoT domain invites tremendous attacking opportunities which demands end to – end security mechanism. Applications related to the domain of IoT varies from critical applications to normal business-oriented applications like Intelligent Transportation Systems, Smart Grid, Video Surveillance, Banking, Logistics, Insurance etc. A special support in terms of security must be required for critical applications as well as normal business applications. Large amount of security mechanisms implemented time to time. Blockchain technology proves to be useful in providing security to several applications based on IoT by following defense – in – depth or castle approach. Blockchain can be defined as a database for storing processed data in a sequential manner. Such data has been shared among participating users. Information can be stored on a public ledger which can't be updated. Every device in the corresponding network must retain the same ledger. Through the medium of this paper, we try to highlight importance of Blockchain Mechanism in IoT environment and also point out that the concept of Blockchain mechanism is only concerned with security.

Published in: 2023 International Conference on Computational Intelligence, Communication Technology and Networking



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AL-KADHUM 2ND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MODERN APPLICATIONS OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY
8–9 December 2021
Baghdad, Iraq

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RESEARCH ARTICLE | MARCH 29 2023

Utilization of fly ash for degradation based reliability


Binaya Patnaik ; Renu Mavi; **Suraj Goswami**; Pandurang Y. Patil; Khongdet Phasinam; M. Z. M. Nomani


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AIP Conf. Proc. 2591, 030084 (2023)

<https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0119437>

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One of the most significant sectors, such as the reliability, consumer and capital goods industries aerospace and defense industries, is now growing rapidly. In latest period's modern practices has been used to increase the profitability of maintenance assumptions based on real configuration models. This article discussed about the reliability modelling and examination of industrial systems. The main aim of this thesis is to develop reliability models for industrial systems like Fly Ash Brick Plant, Rubber Plant, Rice Mill, etc. In the old days, or even now, most of the brick-making industry use manpower to make bricks. It is easy and advisable to use manpower if this is a very small number of bricks, but when it is huge, only machines can operate quicker and easier than human. Persistent job fatigue of workers leads to fatigue. Considering the above problems, we have introduced a novel idea of automatic brick making machine. In modern periods, scientists and researchers around the world have been trying to find ways to better utilize industrial waste, such as fly ash, red mud for production. Only a tiny amount of this Fly Ash (FA) is worn and the remaining large amount is poured. In order to match the supply, the line must shift from the usual and conservative style of bricks and construction resources of the previous century to a brand new automated system. We precede an automatic Fly Ash Brick Making Machine (FABMM) that provides a more innovative, consistent and sustainable bricks to support these concepts. The proposed

Robotic Arm by using 3D printing and Polylactic Acid (PLA) Wire – Challenges and Solutions

Publisher: IEEE

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Narender Bansal; Amit Kumar Tanwer; Sandeep Karnwal; Ajay Partap Singh All Authors

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Abstract

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I. INTRODUCTION

II. METHODOLOGY

III. 3D printing of parts using G
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III. CHALLENGES &
SOLUTIONS

IV. RESULTS

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Abstract:

3D printing with Polylactic Acid (PLA) wire (thermoplastic material) is an emerging technology and commonly adopted due to ease of manufacturing and wide applications in industries particularly automobile, toy, electronic and medical fields. PLA wire printing is advantageous because it enables printing of low-cost functional parts with varying properties and capabilities. Here, we provide challenges and solutions of Robotic Arm parts made up with PLA material on 3D printing. Robotic Arm is being commonly used in various applications related to mechanical engineering particularly in automobile industry like welding, painting, assembly etc. Owing to its unique feature it can also be used in small scale in various toys, electronics and medical laboratories/industry as well. Robotic arm parts are generally prepared by steel sheets and rods as they have strength, stability, durability and heat absorbing capacity etc. Research in materials has led to the development of polymers with advantages like light weight, enough strength, durability etc. So it is always advantageous to use plastic parts in various applications.

Published in: 2023 1st International Conference on Intelligent Computing and Research Trends (ICRT)

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Actual Effects of Cloud Computing Technology

Publisher: IEEE

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Gaurav Kumar ; Nidhi Bansal ; Manoj Kumar Sharma ; Sachin Chawla All Authors

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Full

Text Views



Abstract
Document Sections
I. Introduction
II. Related Work
III. Prominent Profit And Issues In Cloud Computing
IV. Conclusion And Future Aspects
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Abstract:

The most widely used technology, i.e. cloud computing has been promoted as an essential component of the computing paradigm to provide useful solutions for any real and challenging scenario. These scenarios can affect education, health system, education etc. Not only the technology part, it is compromising various areas of development. Throughout the paper an attempt has been made to include realistic and probabilistic points of view to make a real understanding about cloud computing. With the introduction of cloud technology, its various components will also dominate the paper and the optimization system of cloud services will also help in what it is offering to the market. The paper also includes the most valuable survey covering various partners and their services. Also an outcome metric capable of identifying the proportion of cloud services company adopted versus non-adopted ultimately.

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I. Introduction

Cloud computing is a very important and modern technology in all aspects of life. The inclusion of various services on a single platform i.e. cloud server makes it easy to get the required service within a limited time frame. Very effective in terms of saving

Mr. Sandeep Kumar Singh, Mr. Gagan Singh and Mr. Piyush Kumar (March 2023). A STUDY ON THE STATUS OF MARKETING OF AYURVEDIC PRODUCTS IN INDIA

International Journal of Economic Perspectives,17(03) 75-83

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A STUDY ON THE STATUS OF MARKETING OF AYURVEDIC PRODUCTS IN INDIA

Mr. Sandeep Kumar Singh, Assistant Professor, SCM Department, IIMT University, Meerut

Mr. Gagan Singh, Assistant Professor, SCM Department, IIMT University, Meerut

Mr. Piyush Kumar, Assistant Professor, SCM Department, IIMT University, Meerut

ABSTRACT

This study is a micro level analysis about the marketing mechanism of the manufacturers of Ayurvedic products. It aims at identifying the status of Ayurvedic marketing and also for locating the deficiencies in marketing. It is found that the present state of marketing is not conducive to the future of Ayurveda which is an ancient medical science. The classical Ayurvedic drugs, the true ancestors of Ayurvedic tradition, are not adequately promoted in the present scenario. There is immense potential for classical Ayurvedic products in the modern world where life style diseases are plenty, still no serious and sincere research and development activities are not happening in this direction.

Keywords: Ayurvedic products, history, marketing, global market

INTRODUCTION

Marketing of Ayurvedic product is the process of showcasing the traditional medical knowledge of commodities into the market. It may be defined as facilitating the availability and acceptability of a many thousand years old health care system wrapped in cultural heritage of the same age by transforming it in to a wide range of consumables like cosmetics, tonics, tablets,

Piyush Kumar and Dr. Sandeep Kumar (November 2022). AN ANALYTICAL STUDY ON IMPACT OF DIGITAL ADVERTISING ON CONSUMER BUYING BEHAVIOR

International Journal of Economic Perspectives, 16(11), 56-71

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AN ANALYTICAL STUDY ON IMPACT OF DIGITAL ADVERTISING ON CONSUMER BUYING BEHAVIOR

Piyush Kumar, Research Scholar

School of Commerce and Management, IIMT University, Meerut

Dr. Sandeep Kumar, Professor

School of Commerce and Management, IIMT University, Meerut

ABSTRACT

The study investigates the effect of demographic variables on consumer purchasing behaviour when it comes to online purchases. The demographic characteristics of gender, age, education, and income were examined in this study. The poll looked into a variety of aspects of online shopping customer behaviour. The goal of this research was to determine the effect of digital advertising on consumer purchasing behaviour in the NCR region of Uttar Pradesh. The sample consisted of only business professionals, students, and other educated residents of the aforementioned city. The study made use of convenience sampling. Age, income, education, and occupation were among the factors used to categorise the population. A total of 500 people were chosen to complete the study's questionnaire. However, only 498 people responded or completed the questionnaire.



Sentiment analysis of Twitter data regarding the agnipath scheme of the defense forces

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ABSTRACT

Due to the popularity of social media today, people frequently share such criticism on Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and other platforms. Therefore needs to know how your input from users of social media is generated in order to ascertain the public reaction to the policy that has been enacted. However, because of the comments, it is challenging to tell how many people have responded positive or negative. The objective of sentiment analysis of tweets is to provide insight into people's attitudes and perceptions regarding an event. This study illustrates the role of Twitter in the announcement of a new army vacancy through the "agnipath scheme" dubbed "agniveer". The result of this study can be used by the defense forces and government for decision making or policies related to the agnipath scheme. The study studied 4,000 English-language Twitter posts from July 3, 2022 to July 9, 2022. Manual text analysis revealed seven basic groups of tweet sentiments. The tweets' positive, negative, and neutral emotions were shown using orange data mining software, a powerful machine learning, data mining, and data visualization toolset. Result shows that agnipath scheme is mostly accepted by the people.

Priya Malhotra and Dr. Priyanka Rana (April 2023). AN ASSESSMENT OF THE PERCEPTION OF MANAGEMENT AND IT EMPLOYEES ON RETENTION STRATEGIES
International Journal of Economic Perspectives,17(04) 76-87
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AN ASSESSMENT OF THE PERCEPTION OF MANAGEMENT AND IT EMPLOYEES ON RETENTION STRATEGIES

Priya Malhotra, Research Scholar,
School of Commerce and Management, IIMT University, Meerut Uttar Pradesh

Dr. Priyanka Rana, Associate Professor,
School of Commerce and Management, IIMT University, Meerut Uttar Pradesh

ABSTRACT

The present study project's main goal is to assess the perception of management and IT employees on retention strategies. As a result, the current study was conducted utilizing a questionnaire that was distributed to 10 IT organisations, with 30 respondents from each company being interviewed and their comments in the form of a questionnaire being recorded. Findings of the study are shows that management and workers had similar perspectives on staff retention tactics. And Different tactics viewed by employees and management have a reciprocal and linear connection. It was also discovered that perception differs depending on the degree of management and employee.

Keywords: IT Management, Employees perception, Recruitment, Retention and Retraining

INTRODUCTION

Employees are considered as the asset of the company in software industry. Hence it becomes necessary to take care of this valuable asset. Employees can be retained in the organisation only if they are satisfied and get what they want from the organisation ethically. The main problem faced by the Indian software company is the labour turn over and its retention. As

Priya Malhotra and Dr. Priyanka Rana (January 2023). INFLUENCE OF DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF EMPLOYEES ON THE PERCEPTION OF EMPLOYEES RETENTION STRATEGY

International Journal of Economic Perspectives,17(01) 160-172

Retrieved from <https://ijeponline.com/index.php/journal>

INFLUENCE OF DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF EMPLOYEES ON THE PERCEPTION OF EMPLOYEES RETENTION STRATEGY

Priya Malhotra, Research Scholar, School of Commerce and Management, IIMT University, Meerut Uttar Pradesh

Dr. Priyanka Rana, Associate Professor, School of Commerce and Management, IIMT University, Meerut Uttar Pradesh

ABSTRACT

In the present environment, one of the most difficult challenges is retaining qualified people. The paucity of highly skilled workers has boosted their demand. This study entitled "Influence of demographic profile of employees on the perception of IT employee's retention strategy". The main aim of the study is to identify the impact of employee's demographic profile on retention strategies. Primary and secondary data were used for investigation. To obtain primary data, a structured questionnaire and a Google form were employed and data collected from 10 IT companies. Secondary information was collected from IT sector publications, newsletters, journals, papers, and websites of a firm. The ANOVA test is used to determine whether or not there is a statistically significant variation in the dependant variable across many groups. The result of the study is shows that the age, gender, type of company, and experience has no effect on the impression of employee retention strategy.

Keywords; IT industries, Retention strategies, demographic profile of employees,

INTRODUCTION

The term strategy means a large scale future oriented plans of management for interacting with the competitive environment to achieve the company objectives. An employee retention strategy should include a plan for redressing employee grievances and the different ways and means to address the issues of employees. This may include employees problem relating to remuneration, work related like their role, work assigned, or any other problem. According to Miller & Dess "Strategy is a set of policy or decisions made in an attempt to facilitate companies to attain their goals".

According to Porter (1996) Strategy means executing various actions to those performed by rival competitors or doing the same activities differently. Employee retention refers to the capability of an institute to maintain its workforce. The Talent management programs are gaining importance these days. This has significant impact on employee retention. Retention of employees is

Ms. Ranjana Singh (February 2023). ANALYSIS OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES AND AWARENESS TOWARDS GREEN HRM STRATEGIES IN IT SECTOR, LUCKNOW

International Journal of Economic Perspectives, 17(02) 1-9

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ANALYSIS OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES AND AWARENESS TOWARDS GREEN HRM STRATEGIES IN IT SECTOR, LUCKNOW

Ms. Ranjana Singh, Assistant Professor, IIMT University, Meerut (UP)

ABSTRACT

Uttar Pradesh is the fastest growing state of India and Lucknow as a state capital is one of the largest populated Metropolitan cities. The city has vast growing industries and companies with ample opportunities for upcoming startups as well as generating employment. These are the reasons, which draw attention that the city requires a study for the welfare of employees, who play an important role in achieving organizations' goals and objectives. IT and ITES are one of the rapidly growing industries in Lucknow because of the reforms and policies made by the state government to make Lucknow as an IT hub. These initiatives will lead the city towards a digitally smart leading city with the consideration of a sustainable environment. This signifies the study on "Green HRM" is rational. This study analyse the relationship between demographic profile of IT employees and their awareness level towards Green HRM.

Keywords- Green HRM, Gender, awareness level, working experience, Reuse, Recycle and Repair

INTRODUCTION

In the present scenario, the concept of Green Human Resource Management (GHRM) is the new and very emerging concept, which is rapidly spreading in the organizations for the growth and development of the organizational environmental sustainability and also it is very much efficient in the field of the development of the employee's efficiency. The organizations used this as an effective strategy to mold their employees towards the Green practices in their day-to-day working life. The offices are now turning towards the green building and green working stations. These practices are now used as generating awareness in the society and also focusing on the current emerging practices of the Green HRM. These practices work for both employees as well as for the organization. The societal cause was very neglected in past days but now people start thinking about the society and its betterment and also realizing the strength of the environmental sustainability. For maintaining a balance between the environment and human activities now organizations start using these kinds of practices like Green Human resource Management. Green

Ms. Ranjana Singh and Ms. Richa Chauhan (March 2023). A STUDY FOR IDENTIFICATION OF LEVEL OF ADOPTION OF HR ANALYTICS

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A STUDY FOR IDENTIFICATION OF LEVEL OF ADOPTION OF HR ANALYTICS

Ms. Ranjana Singh,

Assistant Professor, IIMT University, Meerut (UP)

Ms. Richa Chauhan,

Assistant Professor, IIMT University, Meerut (UP)

ABSTRACT

In this paper, the identification of level of adoption of HR analytics is exhibited based on analysis of the data collected through primary sources. Various statistical techniques are applied to analyse the responses appropriately. In this paper, item-wise descriptive attributes of study variables are represented. Descriptive statistics are presented using per cents, means, and modes as per the type of data following a general convention of analysing nominal and ordinal data as observed by Velleman and Wilkinson,[1] and Sarle[2]. Adoption levels of HR analytics among the IT professionals respondents is assessed based on the four constructs presented in the theoretical model. The four constructs are performance expectancy, effort expectancy, social influence, and facilitating conditions. The items under the constructs are measured using a five-point scale.

Keywords:- HR analytics, adoption of HR analytics, Performance Expectancy, Effort Expectancy, Social Influence and Facilitating Conditions

INTRODUCTION

Analytics is rapidly evolving as a subject that integrates computer expertise with qualitative methodologies to solve numerous management difficulties in modern enterprises.[3]

The complexity of today's business landscape and its demands need complicated



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Non-performing Assets and Institutional Quality Indicators: Evidence from Developing Countries

[Shikha Goyal](#), [Jaya Mamta Prasad](#), and [Nikita Singhal](#) [View all authors and affiliations](#)

[OnlineFirst](#) | <https://doi.org/10.1177/09722629221145805>

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Abstract

This research studies the drivers of non-performing assets (NPAs) in developing countries. The author applied panel regression methodology to establish the links between bank-specific macroeconomic factors and institutional environment NPAs on country-level panel data of developing countries for the period spanning from 2010 to 2020. The long-held theory that NPAs cause economic growth is tested using the panel Granger causality test. Panel cointegration tests were further applied to look at whether there is a long-term relationship between the two variables. The findings of the study indicated that loan defaults often occur at a lower rate during periods of high economic growth, which consequently leads to reduced amounts of NPAs. A bigger banking sector should be more stable than a small banking sector if a strong systemic risk regulatory framework is in place. Finally, the present research shows how crucial the institutional environment is in enhancing banks' credit quality. NPAs are significantly decreased in developing nations when there is a greater improved institutional environment.

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TINOSPORA CARDIFOLIA A WONDERFUL PLANT WITH THERAPEUTIC VALUES: A REVIEW

Section: Research Paper



TINOSPORA CARDIFOLIA A WONDERFUL PLANT WITH THERAPEUTIC VALUES: A REVIEW

NAVNEET SHARMA^{1*}, SURABHI SINGHAL², ABHA VERMA³ AND DEEPALI AGARWAL⁴

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Abstract:

Tinospora cardifolia which is commonly known as Giloy or Guduchi and grows in the form of a shrub has a wonderful role in ayurvedic drugs. In the modern medicine, number of chemicals have been isolated from different part of *Tinospora cardifolia* and were found very effective in the management of major ailments. On one hand *Tinospora cardifolia* has a very potential role as anti-diabetic drug and is also helpful in arthritis and malaria. A good number of researchers have found that *Tinospora cardifolia* is very effective as anti-cancer drug. *Tinospora cardifolia* is also used as immunomodulator and enhance the general health of individual. In the latest epidemic of COVID-19, researchs have proved that use of *Tinospora cardifolia* has helped a lot in early recovery. It is reported that with ayurveda intervention having *Tinospora cardifolia*, have accelerated the recovery in terms of symptoms and duration of hospital stay.

In the present review the major chemicals isolated from *Tinospora cardifolia* and their role in managing the blood parameters and other disease have been discussed. The review highlights the role of *Tinospora*

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In Silico Drug Targets Identification Of Mycobacterium Leprae

Dr. Deepali Aggarwal, Dr. Navneet Sharma, Dr. Surabhi Singhal

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47750/pnr.2022.13.510.198>

ABSTRACT

Leprosy remains the leading cause of mortality due to the bacterial pathogen. Recently there has been increase in the number of multi-drug resistance strains for this pathogen, *Mycobacterium leprae*. This precipitates the need for exploration of new potential anti-mycobacterial targets in order to design and synthesize novel and potential anti-mycobacterial agents. Various bioinformatics tools have driven the comparative analysis of the genome sequences between species and within isolates. While drawing meaning conclusions from a large amount of raw material, computer-aided identification of suitable targets for further experimental analysis and characterization, has also led to the prediction of non-human homologous essential genes in bacteria as promising candidates for novel drug discovery. So this purpose we have adopted a systems approach for the analysis of *Mycobacterium leprae*. This would help in designing new anti-mycobacterial agents. Here, we present a comparative genomic analysis to identify essential genes of *Mycobacterium leprae*. Our *In Silico* prediction has identified 620 essential genes from DEG. These essential genes sequence from DEG were subjected to human genome. Finally, in this process we identified 34 genes which

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PHYSICO-CHEMICAL AND MICROBIOLOGICAL STUDIES ONQUALITY OF DRINKING WATER IN DIFFERENT AREAS OFGAUTAM BUDH NAGAR, (U.P) INDIA

LAKY TIMON WANI KUNDU, AJAY KUMAR, **GARIMA BARTARIYA**, PRAGATI SAINI,MONIKA CHAUHAN, DIWAKAR CHAUHAN AND RAJENDRA SINGH4

Abstract

Physico-chemical and Microbiological Studies on the Quality of Drinking Water in Different Areasof Gautam Buddha Nagar (U.P) India, which includes tests for Turbidity, pH, conductivity, totaldissolved solids, total hardness, acidity, alkalinity, chlorides...etc., and biological tests is one of themost important work in an integrated industrial complex in the state of Gautam Buddha NagarU.P., where a number of electronic industries, chemicals, textile industry, distillery units, and largenumber of small and medium industries are situated. A water quality standard is a legalrequirement that specifies the uses of a body of water or water segment as well as the water qualityrequirements required to protect those uses. This present work tests the average temperature, pHconcentration, turbidity, total dissolved solids (TDS), total hardness, alkalinity, and chloride,among other things. The results from the metrics used to determine water quality are practicallywithin the acceptable range of the drinking water standard. (IS:10500) except from a few places

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Age and growth assessment of the near-threatened fish *Rita rita* (Siluriformes: Bagridae) in the Ganges basin

AQUATIC ECOLOGY

<https://doi.org/10.15517/rev.biol.trop.v71i1.51734>

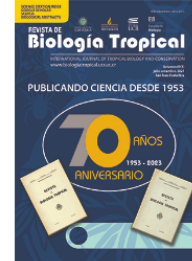
Published January 30, 2023 – Updated on February 27, 2023

Ankita Ankita* , M. Afzal Khan* , Salman Khan*

Abstract

Introduction: *Rita rita* is a freshwater catfish under threat of extinction, mainly from loss of breeding and nursing grounds. A reliable method for age and growth estimation is needed by fishery managers. **Objective:** To identify the best body structure for age and growth estimation. **Methods:** We assessed estimates precision based on Average Percent Error (APE), Coefficient Variation (CV), and Percent Agreement (PA) between readers separately analyzed each calcified structure. We used 390 fish samples from three rivers, Ganga, Yamuna and Ramganga, from September 2018 to August 2019. **Results:** The three indicators favored the use of vertebrae for age estimation; the growth band seems to be annual and formed from May to September. The growth equations were $L_t = 90.19(1 - e^{-0.145(t+0.51)})$ for Ganga; $L_t = 91.19(1 - e^{-0.14(t+0.59)})$ for Yamuna and $L_t = 89.63(1 - e^{-0.15(t+0.68)})$ for Ramganga. **Conclusion:** This species reaches moderate growth in these rivers, where vertebrae are the recommended age estimation structure, followed, in case of need, by sectioned otoliths, whole otoliths and opercular bones. Pectoral spines should be avoided, especially in older fish.

<https://revistas.ucr.ac.cr/index.php/rbt/issue/view/3271>



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Evidence of multiple stocks of catfish, *Rita rita* (Hamilton), from the Ganges Basin on the basis of an integrated analysis of truss morphometrics, otolith microchemistry, and otolith shape

Ankita^A, Hayden T. Schilling^{B C}, Salman Khan^{A E}, M. Afzal Khan^{A *} and Kaish Miyan^D

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Abstract

Context: Management of *Rita rita* (Hamilton) in India is hampered by a lack of understanding of possible stock structure.

Aim: To investigate possible spatial stock structure of *Rita rita* in the Ganges Basin.

Methods: Independent analyses of landmark-based truss morphometry, otolith elemental analysis and otolith shape were conducted to investigate the stock structure of the catfish (*Rita rita*) from the Ganga River and its tributaries Yamuna and Ramganga.

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The Influence of Detraining After Duration of Aerobic Exercise on Blood Plasma Lipoproteins and Highest Oxygen Intake

Hemanga Das^{1*}, Sachin Gupta², Sangeeta Sharma³

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²Department of Management, Sanskriti University, Mathura, Uttar Pradesh, India.

³Department of Zoology, IIMT University Meerut, Uttar Pradesh, India.

Abstract

The research found that aerobic exercise for eight weeks significantly increased High-Density Lipoprotein (HDL) and maximum oxygen absorption while significantly lowering LDL and VLDL levels. Female basketball players had negative effects on their blood lipoproteins' maximal oxygen consumption after 4 weeks of training. As a consequence, 24 female Premier Basketball League players between the ages of 18 as well as 28 consented to take part in the study. Before the training phase, Maximum Oxygen Consumption (MOC) tests were carried out and blood samples were obtained after 4 weeks of detraining and 8 weeks of aerobic activity. The 8 aerobic exercise plans included three 60-minute workout sessions each week at 70 to 75 percent of one's maximal oxygen intake. The data were analyzed using a dependent t-test as well as investigated to test the significance level of $P \leq 0.05$. According to the study's findings, aerobic exercise for 8 weeks significantly increased maximum oxygen uptake and High-Density Lipoprotein (HDL), while lowering levels of Low-Density Lipoprotein (LDL) and Very-Low-Density Lipoprotein (VLDL). Also, it was shown that after 4 weeks of practice, female basketball players' blood lipoproteins' maximal oxygen consumption had been adversely affected.

Keywords: (LDL), (HDL), (MOC), Aerobic exercise, (VLDL), Blood plasma lipoprotein

Full length article *Corresponding Author, e-mail: hemanga_das20162@paruluniversity.ac.in

1. Introduction

Maintaining an athlete's aerobic power across many training seasons is one of the most crucial jobs for coaches and players. Aerobic power is one of the crucial qualities for an athlete to perform well. Detraining, or the athlete's break

Many studies have shown that exercise is a very effective non-pharmacological therapy for Metabolic Syndrome (MS), improving blood lipid levels including TC, TG, and LDL-C, body composition, and also sleep quality in patients



THERMOPHILIC CYANOBACTERIA: AN UNTAPPED RESERVOIR OF PHARMACOLOGICAL LEADS

Sachin Tyagi¹, Sarvesh Suyal², Anurag Tewari³, Sadhna Awasthi⁴, Rahul Kunwar Singh⁵, Ashok Kumar⁶, Navneet Sharma⁶ and Akshat Uniyal^{7*}

Abstract

The pharmacological leads are the characterized bioactive and natural compounds. This could be achieved by the various approaches such as conventional and combinatorial genomic methods. The developments of pharmacological leads are the first steps, which identified the possible targets against the microbial agents. However, the current pace of leads search doesn't meet the requirements of drug discovery programs due to emergence of drug resistance and new microbial pathogens.

Cyanobacteria considered the microbial fossils of the first photosynthetic organisms along with the longest evolutionary history on earth. Cyanobacteria reported and documented the varieties of natural compounds with the diverse chemical profile. However, thermophilic cyanobacterial origin compounds have been studied very least for this purpose, and considered the huge, hindered repository for the varieties of pharmacological leads. Therefore, present communication explored the untapped thermophilic cyanobacteria for the possible pharmacological leads.

Keywords: Antimicrobial agents; Bioactive compounds; Leptolyngbya; Secondary metabolites

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³Pranveer Singh Institute of Technology, Department of Basic Science and Humanities, Kanpur, UP, India

⁴School of Applied and Life Sciences, Uttaranchal University, Dehradun, Uttarakhand, India

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A STUDY TO ASSESS THE ATTITUDES OF HIGHER EDUCATION TEACHERS TOWARDS USING COMPUTER AND INTERNET

ALKA SINGH

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alkasinghpk@gmail.com

Abstract:

Computer and internet as a useful tool is an important tool for everyone in the technologically advanced world. Computer and Internet access is vital to education. To make learning more effective, it is common for college students to be taught with computers at school. The focus of this study is on the most important success factor, which assesses the extent of teachers' use of computers and the Internet in higher education, as well as whether they are useful learning tools for both students and teachers. The purpose of this study is to investigate how teachers of higher education use computers and the Internet. This research is exploratory. It employs survey research method. A self-developed survey work has been done on the knowledge of computer and internet usage of higher education teachers.

**EXPLORING CHALLENGES FACED BY ELDERLY IN ADOPTING THE INTERNET
AND CULTIVATING ONLINE CONNECTIONS****Dr. Priyanka Bansal**

Assistant Professor

IIMT University, Meerut

Abstract

Many studies suggest that social networks and online communication can improve the health and social welfare of seniors and enhance their quality of life. However, challenges with the use of online social networks may prevent elderly individuals from accessing these benefits. This study explores the experiences of seniors when facing barriers and challenges in using social networks.

Using a phenomenological approach, this qualitative study conducted in 2016 with purposive sampling involved in-depth semi-structured interviews with 9 seniors (3 males and 6 females) with an average age of 68.3 years who confirmed to be active members of at least one online social network. The data analysis, using Colaizzi's 7-step method, revealed two main themes of "preconditions of use" and "individual concerns," with six relevant subthemes, including the need for equipment and facilities, adequate income, technical knowledge, trust in information, trust in other users, and security and privacy.

The findings suggest that elderly individuals face significant barriers and difficulties in using online social networks. However, educational planning can help seniors overcome these barriers and improve their quality of life. This study underscores the importance of understanding the

The Flipped classroom : for active, effective and increased learning – especially for low achievers

Dr. Nitu Maan

Assistant Professor
IIMT University Meerut

Abstract

Higher education has been pressured to shift towards more flexible, effective, active, and student-centered teaching strategies that mitigate the limitations of traditional transmittal models of education. Lately, the flipped classroom model has been suggested to support this transition. However, research on the use of flipped classroom in higher education is in its infancy and little is known about student's perceptions of learning through flipped classroom. This study examined students' perceptions of flipped classroom education in a last year university course in research methods. A questionnaire was administered measuring students' (n = 240) perceptions of flipped classroom in general, video as a learning tool, and Moodle (Learning Management System) as a supporting tool within the frame of a flipped classroom model. The results revealed that a large majority of the students had a positive attitude towards flipped classroom, the use of video and Moodle, and that a positive attitude towards flipped classroom was strongly correlated to perceptions of increased motivation, engagement, increased learning, and effective learning. Low achievers significantly reported more positively as compared to high achievers with regards to attitudes towards the use of video as a learning tool, perceived increased learning, and perceived more effective learning.

Keywords : Teaching/learning strategies, Distributed learning environments, Improving classroom teaching, Interactive learning environments, Post- secondary education

Introduction

Teaching at the university level has been performed in a relatively similar manner during

IDEOLOGY OF INDIAN ECONOMY IN RELATION TO PROS AND CONS OF GLOBALIZATION

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Abstract

The economic reform, popularly known as Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization (LPG model) aimed at making the Indian economy as fastest growing economy and globally competitive. Besides, it also marks the advent of the real integration of the Indian economy into the global economy. But globalization has also generated significant international opposition over concerns that it has increased inequality and environmental degradation. There is a need to study the pros and cons of globalization on developing countries like India from the viewpoint of inward foreign direct investment. Attention should also be focused on the role which some developing countries are playing as initiators of globalization through their own MNCs.

While its GDP rose to 9.7 percent in 2007–2008, India greatly benefited from the LPG model. India ranks fourth globally in terms of market capitalization, yet despite the effects of globalisation, the state of agriculture has not improved. Only 17% of the GDP is devoted to agriculture. However given the benefits of globalisation, it can be predicted that India will quickly get beyond these obstacles and continue on its current course of development. The modernity we observe in our daily lives is a result of globalisation, according to the current

Morphology and Mechanical Behavior of Friction Stirred Aluminum Surface Composite Reinforced with Graphene

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Abstract: Al-6063 Surface Composites (ASCs) fabricated using Friction Stir Processing (FSP), which enhances the hardness and tensile strength prodigiously appropriate for automotive applications, for example, piston skirts in the cylinder chamber. This covers the way for the examination of multi-pass impacts of graphene nano-powder filled in Al-6063 SCs for investigation of microstructure, hardness, tensile strength, and grain size. The microstructural analysis uncovers the homogenous dispersion of graphene nano-powder particulates in the Al-6063 alloy, and on escalating the numbers of passes during FSP, uniform dispersion of graphene nano-powder in matrix material was observed due to a reduction of grain size in the produced Aluminum metal matrix composites (AMMCs). The results revealed that the superior microhardness of 106.4 VHN along with maximum tensile strength (217 ± 2 MPa) is achieved after the third pass of the tool. The minimum grain size of 23 μm was also observed in 3P- FSP-ed ASCs during friction stir processing.

Keywords: Al-6063, Friction stir process; graphene nano-powder; surface composites; hardness; tensile strength; microstructure.

1. Introduction

The goal of this research is to create Aluminum Surface Composites (ASCs) with improved mechanical properties

the material from Advanced Side (A.S) to Retreating Side (R.S). These outcomes in the development of three distinct areas specifically the stir / Mix Zone (SZ),



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Review of Effect of Internet of Things(IoT) in Cybercrime

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Abstract: This review paper examines the impact of the Internet of Things (IoT) in cybercrime. With the rise of IoT devices, cyber-attacks have also increased immensely, leading to new security challenges. IoT devices frequently lack the security of traditional computers, leaving them open to hacking and other forms of online assaults. Attackers can use IoT devices as a way to gain access to networks or other devices, steal data, or launch attacks. This paper gives a broad review of the security issues IoT devices pose and how cybercriminals take advantage of them. It also discusses the measures that can be taken to secure IoT devices and protect against cyber-attacks.

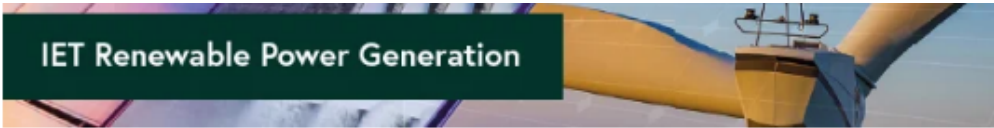
The discussion of potential future study topics for examining how IoT is affecting cybercrime finishes the paper. Overall, this review paper highlights the importance of understanding the risks associated with IoT devices and implementing appropriate security measures to mitigate them.

Keywords: Internet of Things, Cybercrime, Security Challenges, Hacking, Data Privacy, Cyber Security, Cyber-attacks

I. INTRODUCTION

The Internet of Things (IoT)[47] enables seamless connection and device automation and has completely changed how we engage with technology.[14] However, as IoT devices become more prevalent in our residences, places of employment, and public areas causing an increased risk of cybercrime.[10][38]


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IET Renewable Power Generation

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Improved power maxima point of photovoltaic system using umbrella optimizing technique under PSCs: An experimental study


Amit Kumar Sharma, Rupendra Kumar Pachauri, Sushabhan Choudhury, Om Prakash Mahela, Baseem Khan , Ankur Kumar Gupta

First published: 03 May 2022 | <https://doi.org/10.1049/rpg2.12486> | Citations: 2

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Abstract

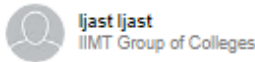
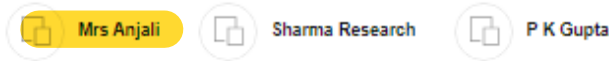
This paper discusses the umbrella optimizing technique (UOT), a novel approach to track maximum power point (MPP) of a solar photovoltaic (PV) system under partial shading conditions (PSCs). Since PSCs have a direct impact on the power generated by PV modules, many researchers have developed a variety of maximum power point tracking (MPPT) approaches to address this issue. Perturb and Observe (P&O) is a traditional method for tracking the maximum power of a PV module under PSCs. The fundamental issue with this traditional technique is that the algorithm misleads the step size and chases the wrong direction under PSCs to track MPP. The proposed algorithm finds the maximum power peak among several observed peaks caused by partial shading of a PV module. At each instance, the proposed algorithm checks for local or global peaks and adjusts the duty cycle of the inverse SEPIC DC–DC converter accordingly. In experimental



A BROAD PHILOSOPHY WITH MULTI-TENANCY IN CLOUD COMPUTING ENVIRONMENT THROUGH THE DATA SECURITY

April 2022

Authors:



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References (4) Figures (1)

Abstract and Figures

A Cloud computing data security is discussed in this paper. Basically, it's a security analysis of cloud data. Data security across the network must be secured in the cloud, as we all know. To store massive amounts of data on the cloud, many businesses employ cloud computing. As a result, it is necessary to protect the data, whether it is text, audio, video, etc. Researchers have developed a variety of methods for protecting data on the cloud. Data protection methods and tactics utilized throughout the world to achieve optimum data security by reducing risks and threats will be discussed in detail in the paper discover by Multi-Tenancy in cloud computing.

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"A OVERVIEW OF JUDICIAL STANDARDS & ACCOUNTABILITY BILL 2012"

Rajneesh¹ and Dr. Pradeep Kumar²

¹Assistant Professor, College of Law, IIMT University.

²Assistant Professor, IIMT University.

ABSTRACT:

The Bill states, "to lay down judicial standards and provide for accountability of Judges, and, establish credible and expedient mechanism for investigating into individual complaints for misbehaviour or incapacity of a Judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court and to regulate the procedure for such investigation; and for the presentation of an address by Parliament to the President in relation to proceedings for removal of a Judge and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto." The Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill passed due to dissolution of the 15th Lok Sabha in 2014. A consultation was organized by "National Campaign for Peoples' Right to Information (NCPRI), Media Information and Communication Centre of India, Inclusive Media for Change, Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative and the Accountability Initiative" to discuss the pros and cons of the Bill. The following shortcomings were found which are discussed in this paper.



KEYWORDS: judiciary, federal, Separation of powers, Accountability.

INTRODUCTION:

The focus of the legislation was strictly on judicial ethics and misconduct. It set up a robust system for dealing with complaints from the public about the misconduct or incompetence of judges. It has systems in place to take action against a judge who has been found guilty of misconduct following an inquiry. Furthermore, it made it essential for judges to disclose their private assets and liabilities. Indian Chief Justice, Law Minister, and eminent legislators and civil society representatives make up the Oversight Committee. The Oversight Committee might then devise its own rules for establishing a state-level equivalent of the federal government's various committees. Section 18 of the Bill predicts a panel

Insight of Spectral and Biological View of Benzene 1-Methoxy-2-Methyl

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ABSTRACT

The study includes the 1-methoxy-2-methyl and benzene vapour phase UV, Raman, and Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy spectra in the appropriate areas. On the basis of group frequency approach, relative intensity and magnitude, as well as in analogy with related molecules using Wilson notations, the bands have been studied by speculative C_s point group symmetry for the taken molecules. Probable assignments to the observed fundamental frequencies with structural features have been made to various modes of vibrations. The ground and excited level modes and frequencies of the aforementioned molecules' vapour phase ultraviolet spectra have been examined, and 0, 0 bands have been used to assume $\pi-\pi^*$ and $n-\pi^*$ transitions. Analyzed as well is the biological analysis of the aforementioned chemical.

Key words: FTIR, Raman, Vapour phase U.V., biological activity

INTRODUCTION

In the spectroscopic and pharmacological fields, the research of bioactive substances such pyridine, pyrimidine, cytosine, methoxybenzene, anisole, furan, and uracil, as well as their byproducts, is becoming increasingly important. In heterocyclic compounds, methyl benzene has significant biological significance [1]. Researchers have examined the substituted Benzene's IR and Raman spectra [2]. It can offer some proof on unresolved structural issues. Research in biophysics would benefit greatly from a thorough understanding of the vibrational spectra of this nucleic acid base [3].

Anisole d_3 , d_4 , and d_5 internal rotation and Raman spectra have also been investigated [4]. The vibrational spectra of the substituted anisole have been examined in depth [5]. The spectra of the aforementioned compounds have been examined using the microwave, Infrared, Raman, and barrier into inner rotation of the methoxy group [6].

Both experimentally and theoretically, substituted benzenes' electronic spectra and states have received much study. These molecules undergo a diffuse sort of transition of this kind, but the modifications that occur when the electron moves from an orbital containing a non-bonding nitrogen atom to an orbital containing a bonding oxygen atom result in clear spectra at longer wave lengths. According to theory [7], there should be at least two such transitions, one of which is permitted by symmetry and the other is not. Although there is a reasonable amount of agreement between theory and experiment in terms of conditions, the opposite is not true for conditions.

Ultraviolet spectra of 2, 3-dichloro, 2, 6-dichloro & 2-amino-4-chloroanisole and found the $\pi-\pi^*$ transitions in vapour phase at 35248, 35868 & 33389 cm^{-1} , in methanol at 35174, 35987 & 33670 cm^{-1} , in chloroform 35081, 35855, 33501 cm^{-1} , in benzene at 35001, 35816, 33367 cm^{-1} in carbon tetrachloride at 35952, 35739 & 33225 cm^{-1} for substituted anisole respectively [8].

Photocatalytic Degradation of Dyes Present in Industrial Effluents: A Review

Mehraj Islam, Sarjivo Kumar, Neha Saxena, Arshia Nafisa

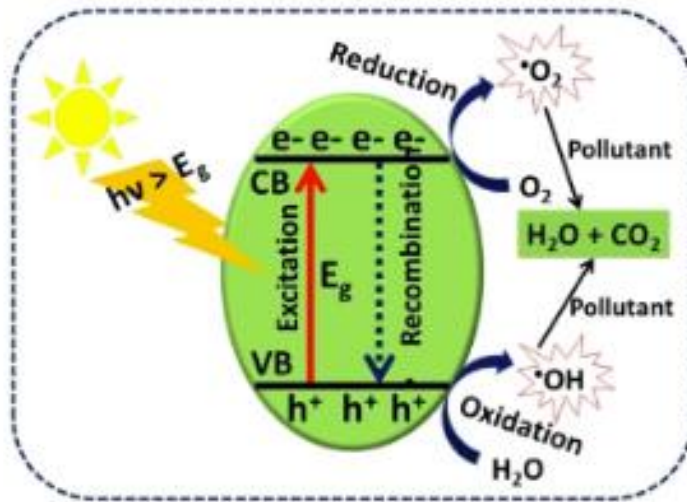
First published: 10 July 2023 | <https://doi.org/10.1002/sclt.202301048>

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Graphical Abstract

Photocatalysis can treat dye-containing effluent in an eco-friendly and cost-effective manner. Three photocatalyst categories are outlined. Mass-transfer, the photo-Fenton effect, charge carriers, secondary pollution, and photocatalyst poisoning are key issues discussed. FOM evaluates photocatalyst efficacy more realistically.



Abstract

Photocatalytic degradation has recently emerged as an environmentally friendly and cost-effective strategy for treating dye-contaminated water existing in the environment that has detrimental effects on the natural ecosystem and also affects human health. In this review article, the authors aim to provide an overview of the latest developments in photocatalysis processes for the purpose of dye degradation in industrial effluents. For this purpose, the photocatalyst materials are mainly classified into three generations: the first generation (1G), the second generation (2G), and the third generation (3G). The phenomena such as mass transfer, efficiency of the photo-Fenton process, minimizing electron-hole recombination, reducing pollution that is supplementary to byproducts, preventing inactivation due to poisoning, etc. are analyzed in depth to get efficient photocatalytic degradation of dye-contaminated wastewater. A brief discussion on photocatalytic fuel cell technology and the simultaneous production of sustainable and renewable energy is emphasized. A more realistic approach for assessing the efficacy of various generations of photocatalysts in the process of dye degradation has been highlighted. This review article aims to examine the challenges and uncertainties associated with dye degradation in the photocatalytic process as well as provide a conceptual framework for the widespread implementation of this technology.

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Sustainable Water Splitting Using Nanotechnology for Hydrogen Production: A Review

Md. Merajul Islam, Niha Savana, Amina Nafees

Conference paper | First Online: 08 September 2023

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Abstract

Hydrogen may be produced simply and cheaply by splitting water. Hydrogen generation from water and sunshine is a popular, demanding, and crucial topic. Researchers are trying to construct water-splitting devices that use sunlight's visible light. Future energy demands require large-scale hydrogen production using novel materials and technologies. Nanotechnology and nanoparticles make solar water-splitting materials. High surface-to-volume ratios enhance visible light absorption, segregate charges, and limit electron-hole recombination. In solar water-splitting systems to create hydrogen, photocatalysts with the aforementioned qualities are more efficient. Photocatalytic and photoelectrochemical approaches for creating green hydrogen are reviewed. Nanotechnology improves a photocatalyst's water-splitting efficiency. Clean and efficient hydrogen fuel's economics is also dealt.



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Development of a Feasible Distillation Column for Extracting Ethyl Alcohol from Wastewater

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Abstract

The pharmacy handles a wide range of prescription drugs, medicines, capsules, syrups, and other healthcare-related products. The bulk of these industries employ Ethyl alcohol, basic biological fluid, during various treatment phases. The wastewater that results from this production of water and excess alcohol is discharged into the environment. There are numerous methods used to produce the extractant removal from discharged wastewater since alcohol is a useful liquid. The fractionated desalination process is the main insight idea since it is one of the greatest ways to extract the required product for its essence from an alcohol and moisture solution. The study's main goal is to find a suitable distillation column design to collect extra alcohol from the product stream for use in a solvent extraction facility. Tray type (plate) and packed type columns of distillation were the subjects of the investigation. A suitable economic approach is employed to solve for the equilibrium constant since it is essential to note that the alcoholic systems have defects. In order to identify the various design requirements for the sample preparation and the merchandise flow, which was built for a sewage reception of signals of 50000 kg/h, the suitable columns type for the extracting of alcohols were established.

Keywords: Pharmacological facility, wastewater removal, waste management, evaporator.

Full length article *Corresponding Author, e-mail: shivang.desai24451@paruluniversity.ac.in

1. Introduction

The main contributors to subsurface water contamination are waste products from various and city

growing demand for ethanol. Yet, a significant amount of increased effluent is frequently produced simultaneously with the manufacture of ethanol. Depending on the different

Dr. Neeraj Kumar and Sandeep Kumar Singh (February 2023). ANALYSIS OF ATTITUDE OF THE INVESTORS ABOUT CAPITAL MARKET INVESTMENT WITH REFERENCE TO MEERUT NCR

International Journal of Economic Perspectives, 17(02) 26-37

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ANALYSIS OF ATTITUDE OF THE INVESTORS ABOUT CAPITAL MARKET

INVESTMENT WITH REFERENCE TO MEERUT NCR

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ABSTRACT

The economic development of any country depends on the amount of investment in a nation's output of goods and services. The financial system provides a mechanism by which savings are converted into investments. In this research the details relating to attitude of investor about capital market are analyzed using simple percentages for assessing the respondents with respect to their investment attitude such as market security, profitability, experience before investment, liquidity, good returns, influence of investment decisions and nature of investor and other details.

Keywords: Investors, Investment, Attitude and Capital Market

INTRODUCTION

In day to day lives, every individual believe in proper utilization of fund and make effort to spend money on the items which is required to fulfill their basic needs. For example- in order to run their household activities, person make proper planning of their earned income- i.e how much to spend in the form of bills for particular month, how much can we save and how to utilize the saved amount and so on. Similarly, a proper portfolio is to be required and managed while making investment in land, property or real estate as investment once made cannot be taken out at the



**POETIC USES OF DOUBLE CONSCIOUSNESS
ACROSS TEXTS AND MEDIUMS, AS SHOWN IN SUJATA
BHATT'S PURE LIZARD**

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Abstract: Poet Sujata Bhatt, who was born in India but grew up in the United States and had her education in Germany, writes on the connections between literature, diaspora, and memory. In particular, she uses several poetic voices (personae) that span countries, languages, and identities. Bhatt employs a variety of poetic techniques, including intertextual and intermedial approaches, in her most recent book, *Pure Lizard* [Bhatt, S. 2008. *Pure Lizard*. Manchester: Carcanet]. Using Stuart Hall's concept of diaspora as a jumping off point, I argue that Bhatt's most recent poetry collection explores a poetics of diasporic transformation through the renegotiation and appropriation of W.E.B. Du Bois's term, 'double consciousness,' as she draws on the idea of the individual who is characterised by multiple, often conflicting identities. So, I will examine how Bhatt's works and her wider poetic effort simultaneously resolve and re-enact the uneasy situation of her own and her personae's uprooted cultural identities.

Keywords: Double consciousness; poetry; South Asian diaspora; Sujata Bhatt.

Introduction:

German-Indian poet Sujata Bhatt (cf. Sandten 2000, 99) writes from the perspective of a woman who is a migrant but who does not belong to a South Asian diasporic group. 1 Poetry by Bhatt is a refreshing change of pace from the other literary pieces in this collection, all of which are informed by the author's time spent living in South Asian diasporic groups. Bhatt's works are reflective of her own diasporic experiences; however, they cannot be understood

New approaches for Almonds (*Prunus amygdalus*, Batsch) Production in Mediterranean Climates: A Review

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Abstract

The Almond (*Prunus dulcis*, syn. *Prunus amygdalus* Batsch. *Amygdalus communis* L., *Amygdalus dulcis* Mill.) is a species of *Prunus* belonging to the subfamily Prunoideae of the family Rosaceae. The plant is classified with the peach in the subgenus *Amygdalus* within *Prunus*, distinguished from the other subgenera by the corrugated seed shell. It is native to southwest Asia, from northwestern Saudi Arabia, north through western Jordan, Israel, Lebanon, western Syria, to southern Turkey. Domesticated almonds appear in the Early Bronze Age (3000-2000 BC) of the Near East. A well-known archaeological example of almond is the fruits found in Tutankhamen's tomb in Egypt (c. 1325 BC), probably imported from the Levant. Almond is called Lawz in Arabic, and Baadaam in Persian, Urdu and Hind. The fruit of the almond is a drupe, consisting of an outer hull and a hard shell with the seed, which is not a true nut. Shelling almonds refers to removing the shell to reveal the seed. Almonds are sold shelled or unshelled. Blanched almonds are shelled almonds that

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Heterosis and Inbreeding Depression for Yield and Quality Traits in Tomato (*Lycopersicon esculentum* Mill.)

PDF

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Keywords:

Tomato, F1 hybrids, F2 hybrids, heterosis, inbreeding depression, standard heterosis

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Abstract

Ten parental lines of tomato (*Lycopersicon esculentum* Mill.) were crossed in 10 x 10 diallel mating plan barring reciprocals. The 45 F₁ hybrids along with their parents and one standard check (Pusa Ruby) were evaluated in a randomized block design with three replications. This study relevant that heterosis over the better parent, mid-parent, standard check and inbreeding depression was observed for all the traits under study. Highly significant heterosis was observed for Days to first flowering (-18.35, -14.42 and -3.30%), Days to 50% fruiting (-13.41, -12.30 and -6.71%), Fruit diameter (41.20, 46.07 and 35.57%), fruits length (49.20, 63.23 and 5.98%), Average fruit weight (59.26, 66.89 and 26.72%), Number of fruits per plant (135.19, 159.63 and 80.67%), Number of fruits per cluster (54.55, 54.55 and 80.02%) and total yield per plant (123.71, 146.41 and 99.13%) over the better, mid and standard parents, respectively along with considerable inbreeding depression. The most promising cross EC-165700 × EC-164563 appeared intensely noteworthy positive heterosis over way better parent for total yield per plant. These Heterotic hybrids found superior over better parents and one standard check have the potential to be exploited commercially.



Influence of Ethanolic Plant Extracts on Covid-19 Sufferer's Platelet Performance

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Abstract

The severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) caused coronavirus disease-2019 (COVID-19) is a persistent viral pandemic characterized by abnormal platelet responses that enhance the risk of thrombotic events. Likewise, it has been shown that COVID-19 patients often have platelet hyper reactivity. The antiviral action has been supported by several studies of a few natural compounds, but not only have specifically examined their impact on platelet activity in people with COVID-19. The impact of several medicinal plants in vitro on COVID-19 patients' platelet activation and aggregation, as well as any possible underlying processes, were investigated in this research. Measurements of platelet aggregation and PKC delta translocation and phosphorylation on Tyr311 after stimulation by collagen were used to determine platelet hyper-reactivity; however, Curcuma longa ethanolic extract (EtoHE) was unable to reduce the level of hyper-reactivity shown in COVID-19 patients. According to the current investigation, the EtoHE of Lavandula angustifolia (L.A) and Rosmarinus officinalis (R.O) may dramatically lessen platelet reaction to low collagen concentrations. These results supported the relationship between the conventionally used medicinal herbs and the outcomes of the study. More research employing randomized controlled trials is advised to fully investigate the advantages of the present study.

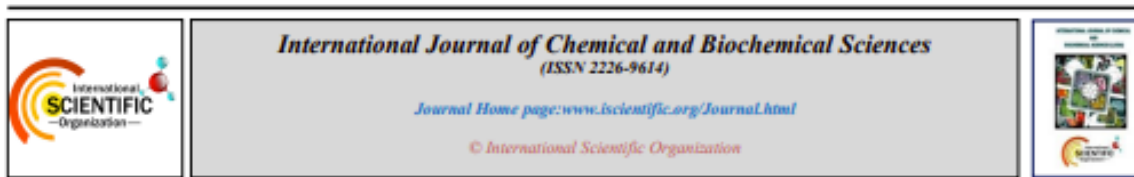
Keywords: COVID-19, Platelets, ethanolic extract (EtoHE), PKC delta

Full length article *Corresponding Author, e-mail: mukta@iimt.ac.in

1. Introduction

Infections carried on by viruses provide a significant challenge owing to the diverse variety of medical manifestations they might take. COVID-19, which is acquired by the SARS-CoV-2, has been estimated to afflict over 8 million individuals throughout the globe and has exhibited very peak misery and fatality rates within a relatively less amount of time. Coronaviruses have been related to severe acute respiratory infection (SARS),

physiological process known as hemostatic coordination. This process involves the aggregation of platelets, the clotting of blood, and the subsequent breakdown of fibrin by fibrinolysis. Figure 1 demonstrates that the regulatory system maintains a high level of control over the creation of thrombi, also known as blood clots, within the blood arteries [2]. Thrombi are only formed temporarily and in specific locations under normal physiological circumstances. The



Organic Cottage Cheese Reliability Maintenance Using Oregano Essential Oils

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Abstract

Cottage cheese is a very common coagulated dairy product, although, like other dairy items, it has a short shelf life. Thymol and four varieties of Argentinian oregano essential oils were used to enhance organic cottage cheese. It was examined whether chemical markers for oxidation of lipids, oxidation, and variations in the profiles of fatty acids and organic acids occurred throughout the course of 30 days of heat storage. The conjugated dienes in the Cordobes EO and thymol-flavoured samples were lower (15.95 and 15.54, respectively), whereas they were highest (21.10) in the control specimen (17.55). Owing to oxidation, the values of unsaturated fats in cottage cheese samples went down dramatically ($p < 0.05$). Samples that were flavoured with Cordobes and Compacto Eos made a lot less organic acid while they were being stored. When oregano essential oil is added to organic cottage cheese, it slows down the loss of quality during storage, which makes it last longer.

Keywords: Essential oil, Oregano oil, Shelf life, Cheese and Fatty acid

Full length article *Corresponding author: aishwary@sanskriti.edu.in

1. Introduction

India makes up about 18.81% of the world's milk supply. In 2017-18 and 2018-19, the country will produce 176.35 million tonnes and 187.70 million metric tonnes of milk, respectively. It shows that India has a lot of potential and access to milk that can be used to make milk products. Indian people really like curdled dairy products like cotton

gastrointestinal tract [2]. Similarly to other water solvents, dairy products are susceptible to hydrolyzing and oxidative rancidity. Microbial lipases catalyse the release of volatile fatty acids and their subsequent transformation to other acids and/or ethyl esters. After lipids are oxidised, hydroperoxides are produced that readily react with fat acids

Regulation of Interleukin 2, Proto-Oncogene c-Fos and Poly (ADP-Ribose) Glycohydrolase Genomic Expression by Rosmarinic Acid in Attenuation of Diabetes and Associated Complications

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Background: Exploration of multi-targeted and therapeutic approaches is critically needed to obviate the therapeutic berries for the treatment of acute or chronic diseases. Interleukin 2 (IL2), Proto-oncogene c-Fos (FOS) and poly (ADP-ribose) glycohydrolase (PARG) are considerable bioregulators in diabetes and associated complications via blocking pancreatic β cells destruction, increasing insulin sensitivity and rate of glycolysis, electron transport, and adenosine triphosphate (ATP) formation. Taking these factors into consideration, the present study is associated to explore the multi-mechanistic and therapeutic effects of rosmarinic acid for applications of diabetes and associated complications.

Methods: Network biology and poly-pharmacology studies were conducted for the evaluation of the therapeutic effect of rosmarinic acid in the alleviation of diabetes and associated complication. Gene ontology analysis was performed to determine the pathophysiological targets genes and rosmarinic acid in diabetes. In-silico docking analysis was performed to determine the molecular interaction and binding ability of proteins with rosmarinic acid to explore its biomolecular approaches involved in diabetes.

Results: The outcome of the study showed that rosmarinic acid exhibits a multi-targeted and therapeutic effect in the alleviation of diabetes via regulation of hyperinsulinism, insulin resistance, lipotrophic diabetes mellitus, lipotrophy, liver failure, liver cirrhosis, oxidative and inflammatory stress, etc., it regulates the expression of genes such as IL2, lymphocyte-specific protein tyrosine kinase (LCK), an inhibitor of nuclear factor kappa B kinase subunit beta (IKK β), FOS, C-C motif chemokine receptor 3 (CCR3), Protein C Receptor (PROCR) and PARG that are involved in the pathogenesis of diabetes and associated complication. In-silico docking outcomes revealed that rosmarinic acid is the most potent active therapeutic agent that significantly interacts with IL2 protein and may regulate interleukins-associated inflammatory damage.

Conclusions: It can be demonstrated that rosmarinic acid reduces oxidative and inflammatory damage, hyperinsulinism, insulin resistance, lipotrophic diabetes mellitus, lipotrophy, etc., via regulation of IL2, FOS and PARG genomic expression and attenuates diabetes and associated complications.

Keywords: rosmarinic acid; network pharmacology; polypharmacology; diabetic complications; hyperinsulinism; insulin resistance



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A REVIEW ON CURRENT ASPECTS OF NUTRACEUTICALS AND DIETARY SUPPLEMENTS

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Keywords:
Nutraceuticals

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ABSTRACT:

Using food products to promote health and cure disease is renowned. Currently, most of the drug molecules available in the formulations were anciently used in their crude form. Dr Stephen De Felice first coins the term Nutraceuticals in 1989 to provide medical or health benefits including the prevention and treatment of diseases. Although the term "nutraceutical" is now recognized internationally as a linguistic combination of "nutrient" and "pharmaceutical", and is accepted as "Any substance that may be considered a food or part of a food and provides medical or health benefits, including the prevention and treatment of disease." The greatest challenge will remain in the public policy and regulatory arenas, which will encourage research and development of products providing health benefits and permit truthful, nonmisleading communications of these products while protecting public health and maintaining public confidence. Nutraceuticals have received considerable interest because of their presumed safety and potential nutritional and therapeutic effects". Pharmaceutical and nutritional companies are aware of the monetary success taking advantage of the more health-seeking consumers and the changing trends resulting in a proliferation of these value-added products aimed at heart health to cancer. Some popular nutraceuticals include

Original Research Article



Quality Control and Multi-targeted Therapeutic Approach of *Nyctanthes arbor-tristis* for Management of Hepatic Disease and Associated Complications

 Sapna Salar ¹, Pankaj Sharma ¹, and Gaurav ²

Background Medicinal plants standardization is more concerning for its regulatory aspects based on safety, quality, and efficacy. *Nyctanthes arbor-tristis* is an Indian-origin medicinal plant that is used for numerous acute and chronic diseases. Due to the lack of an ethnopharmacological perspective based on biomolecular mechanisms, this study is associated to explore quality-based standardization and biomolecular mechanism of *Nyctanthes arbor-tristis* phytochemicals as a therapeutic application regimen in liver disease and associated complications.

Materials and Methods 2,2-Diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH) and iron chelating effect of prepared extract of *Nyctanthes arbor-tristis* was examined for antioxidant effect. High-performance thin-layer chromatography (HPTLC) and liquid chromatography and mass spectroscopy (LC-MS) qualitative and quantitative analysis was conducted to unravel metabolites of *Nyctanthes arbor-tristis*. Network pharmacology as well as *in silico* docking analysis were performed to examine molecular interaction of ligands and targeted genes that regulate liver malfunction.

Results The results revealed that *Nyctanthes arbor-tristis* significantly ($p < 0.05$) scavenge DPPH free radicals and iron chelating effect and thus exhibited an antioxidant effect. HPTLC and LC-MS analysis showed several major and minor metabolites *Nyctanthes arbor-tristis* the content of naringenin, ferulic acid, and caffeic acid was found to be 1.662 ± 0.027 , 4.411 ± 0.201 , and 4.846 ± 0.154 , respectively. Network pharmacology and *in silico* docking analysis revealed the multi-targeted therapeutic effect of metabolites identified in *Nyctanthes arbor-tristis* against liver disease and associated pathophysiology's via regulation in the expression of several genes such as nitric oxide synthase (NOS), tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF- α), interleukins (ILs), toll-like receptors (TLRs) and serum aminotransferase.

Conclusion The study concludes that *Nyctanthes arbor-tristis* play a multi-mechanistic and therapeutic action against liver-associated distortion and functional inability against oxidative and inflammatory stress, hepatocytes fibrosis, and apoptosis.

Keywords

Nyctanthes arbor-tristis, liver disease, hepatoprotective activity, HPTLC, LC-MS, network

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Varsha Agarwal, Pooja Gupta, All Authors

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 - III. Proposed Work
 - IV. Experimental Analysis
 - V. Conclusion
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Abstract: Cyberattacks, particularly those that take place in real time, will be able to target an increasing number of networked systems as more and more items connect to the Internet of items. While the system is operational, it is susceptible to intrusions that might have catastrophic consequences, such as the theft of sensitive information, the violation of personal privacy, or perhaps physical injury or even death. These outcomes are all possible while the system is operational. A mixed-methods research approach was required in order to fulfill the requirements for understanding the nature and scope of real-time assaults on IoT-powered cybersecurity infrastructure. The quantitative data that was utilized in this research came from an online survey of IoT security professionals as well as an analysis of publicly available information on IoT security incidents. For the purpose of gathering qualitative data, in-depth interviews with industry experts and specialists in the area of Internet of Things security were conducted. The authors provide a novel method for identifying cybersecurity flaws and breaches in cyber-physical systems, one that makes use of deep learning in conjunction with blockchain technology. This method has the potential to be quite useful. Their proposed technique compares and evaluates unsupervised and deep learning-based discriminative methods, in addition to introducing a generative adversarial network, in order to determine whether cyber threats are present in IIoT networks that are powered by IoT. The results indicate an improvement in performance in terms of accuracy, reliability, and efficiency in recognizing all types of attacks. The dropout value was found to be 0.2, and the epoch value was set at 25.

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A REVIEW OF CURRENT KNOWLEDGE ON AIRBORNE TRANSMISSION OF COVID-19 AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP WITH ENVIRONMENT

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Keywords: SARS-CoV-2, COVID-19, Atomization, Airborne transmission

Abstract

Background: SARS-CoV-2 is considered the critical health pandemic of 21st century. Due to their extremely high rate of transmission people are more susceptible to viral infection. The airborne transmission considered to be the dominant over other route of transmissions. Viral RNA affiliated with droplets smaller than 5 micro meters has been detected in air and the virus has been shown to preserve infectivity in droplets of this size. Mechanism: The modes of transmissions of virus is through direct contact and through inhaling aerosols. Transmission of SARS-CoV2 could be directed not only by temperature and humidity but also by water and sewage, among other perspective factors. Airborne or aerosol transmission occurs by the direct spray of large droplets onto conjunctiva or mucous membranes. The optimum temperature and humidity for the survival of SARS-CoV-2 in vitro were 4 degree Celsius and 20-80% resp. 1-10 um aerosol particles are sufficiently large to carry a viable viral particle load. Under optimal conditions of humidity & temperature, the aerosol droplets of all sizes can travel up to 7-8 m. As the size of aerosol decrease, their ability to disperse in air increase. Discussion: . The effect of transmission or spreadness of this virus is in a very sudden manner. The review of few



How to Cite

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Indexing & Abstracting



The Impact of 17 β -estradiol (E2) on the Growth Profile of Environmental Enterobacteriaceae

Published: 29 December 2022


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
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Abstract

This work has investigated the effects of 17 β -estradiol on the Enterobacteriaceae growth profile and whether they were antibiotic resistant. The experiments were performed in vitro with sixteen Enterobacteriaceae species exposed to 1, 10, and 100 ng L⁻¹ of E2, and antimicrobial resistance was evaluated for the five antibiotic classes. According to the antimicrobial profile, 12.5, 18.7, 18.7, and 50% of the Enterobacteriaceae strains were resistant to four, one, two, and three antibiotics, respectively. **The bacteria response to the E2 was species-specific, where some strains grew up 99.99%, if compared to the negative control. Other bacteria had the growth inhibited, and others had not affected the growth profile by the hormone.** These differences might be related to various mechanisms of each bacteria cell and its metabolism. Therefore, the impact of 17 β -estradiol in the environment on pathogenic bacteria is of particular concern due to the increased human population and animal protein consumption, potentially resulting in a load of hormones and pathogens in the environment, becoming an invisible threat.

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Data Availability

The datasets used and/or analyzed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.


References

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Formulation and evaluation of fast dissolving tablets of Nimesulide and Paracetamol

Alok Nath Sharma^{a, b}, Prabhakar Kumar Upadhyay^b, Meenakshi Bajpai^b, T.S. Eswaran^c,
Preeti Bhadouria^d, Barikumar Choudhary^e, Akash Gang^e, Manas Kumar Jha^f,
Hitesh Kumar Dewangan^g  

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Abstract

Clinical efficacy is the most important criterion for any novel drug administration. A novel fast dissolving drug formulation has been developed for a combination of Nimesulide and Paracetamol by using a direct compression technique. Nimesulide and paracetamol have an antipyretic as well as analgesic activity. The combination of both these drugs favours the combined effect and also reduces the multiple dosing. Hence, the aim of the current work was to design and evaluate the quick disintegrating tablets of Nimesulide and Paracetamol combination via two super disintegrants named Croscarmellose sodium (CCS) and Sodium Starch Glycolate (SSG), which occur in a different proportion to reduce disintegration time and increase the onset of action of the formulation. In this current study, there are five formulations prepared by utilizing two diverse super disintegrants. The selected formulation batch (F₅) which has a 1:1 ratio of two diverse super disintegrants named Croscarmellose sodium (CCS) and Sodium Starch Glycolate (SSG) shows the best dissolution time (only 60min) while other formulation shows more than 60min for the complete release. At last, the accelerated stability study was conducted for the optimized formulation (F₅) at 45°C /75%RH (as per the ICH guideline) for 30days indicated no significant change occur before or after keeping the formulation in an excessively stressed condition. Thus, the prepared formulation (F₅) shows rapid absorption, increasing bioavailability, and reducing multiple dosing than the conventional dosage form.

Introduction

The tablet dosage form is the most broadly utilized on account of its self-administration, rigidity, and simplicity in formulating. Nonetheless, numerous patients particularly paediatric and geriatric experience issues in swallowing tablets and capsules and are thusly incapable to accept medication as endorsed. A practically vast number of

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Comparison of different designs of solar air heater with the simple solar heater of having reflecting mirrors

[Vineet Singh](#) , [Vinod Singh Yadav](#) , and [Niraj Kumar](#) [View all authors and affiliations](#)

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Abstract

In this research paper, three different arrangements of Solar Air Heaters (SAH) have been modeled and experimentally analyzed. The first solar heater is the Simple Solar Air Heater with tin cans, second has added reflecting mirrors with tin cans and third has a triangular fins arrangement on a copper plate. The outlet temperature of the air, solar heater efficiency, pressure drop, exergy, and exergy destruction have been determined for three arrangements of solar air heaters and compared with each other. The best performer SAH among the three was finally validated with the previous study on evacuated tube pipe solar air heater. After experimental and modeling results, it is concluded that the performance of evacuated tube pipe solar heater is better than tin cans reflecting mirror solar air heater in morning and evening and at noon the performance of reflecting mirror solar air heater is better since the addition of reflecting mirrors increase the heat supplied on the tin can tube in the afternoon time.

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Invivo Study On Memory Enhancing Potential Of Azilsartan On Amnesia Rats.

- **Source:** Journal of Pharmaceutical Negative Results . 2023 Special Issue, Vol. 14, p234-249. 16p.
- **Author(s):** **sagar, Bhumika; chaurasia, Lovely; Anshu; Rathii, Neha; Sharma, Shivanshu**
- **Abstract:** Azilsartan AT2 receptor antagonist was designed for the investigation on memory enhancing activity. Azilsartan is used to treat high blood pressure. Azilsartan belong to a class of drug called Angiotensin receptor blockers (ARBs). Scopolamine (0.4mg/kg I.P) was administered to induce amnesia. Scopolamine is muscarinic receptor antagonist with amnesia properties that have been used for decades in experimental rats to induce impairment in their performance of a variety of tasks requiring intact working and reference memory piracetam dose of (400mg/kg I.P) was used as a standard drug. The azilsartan dose (10mg/kg and 20mg/kg P.O) was prepared by mixing the suitable amount of drug in normal distilled water to make for oral administration. Azilsartan was studied for investigation of memory enhancing activity by using scopolamine induced amnesia as interoceptive model and Morris water maze (MWM) test and elevated plus maze (EPM) test as exteroceptive model. The two were selected for oral administration of azilsartan. The azilsartan (10mg/kg and 20mg/kg) for this study NO effect of memory enhancement was recorded for test drug by MWM&EPM test because azilsartan treated rats manifested increases in escape latency time (ELT) and decrease in time does not possess memory (TSTQ) in MWM test and increase in transfer latency time does not possess memory enhancing effect against scopolamine induced amnesia using both model. The present study signalized that azilsartan does not possess memory enhancing activity.
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MANAGING ARTHRITIS PAIN: MEDICATIONS AND LIFESTYLE CHANGES

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⁵Tutor, Department of Nursing, IIMT University, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh, India.

⁶Professor, Department of Ayurveda, Sanskriti University, Mathura, Uttar Pradesh, India.

Abstract.

This study aims to characterize and contrast the triennial rates at which doctors prescribe PT, determine patient, doctor, and practicing characteristics related to every therapy suggestion, and assess pain relievers, lifestyle counseling, and PT as effective treatments for knee osteoarthritis (OA). We analyzed the National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey. Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAID), narcotics prescriptions, physical therapy referrals, and primary care physician visits for knee OA have been determined and evaluated. The average yearly rate after three years of therapy was determined. Using multivariable logistic modeling with adjustments for complicated

comorbidity. Morphine medication prescriptions for OA in the United States were steady between 2007 and 2014, despite the lack of clear evidence for the advantages of analgesics for arthritides and the growing awareness of the hazards [2]. Several joints may be affected by arthritis, which may be either acute or chronic. Musculoskeletal bruising, abnormalities discomfort, and rigidity may be in the diagnostic range. Chronic Diseases such as OA, crystal deposition, such as in Gout and Pseudogout, unusual metabolism, such as in Hemochromatosis, immune-mediated processes. The review summarizes the literature on the connections between arthritic pain, mental anguish, bodily inflammation, and immunity [3]. Patients who

THE ROLE OF IMMUNOTHERAPY IN CANCER TREATMENT: CHECKPOINT INHIBITORS, CAR-T CELLS, AND VACCINES

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⁵Tutor, Department of Nursing, IIMT University, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh, India.

⁶Assistant Professor, Department of Ayurveda, Sanskriti University, Mathura, Uttar Pradesh, India.

Abstract.

Immunotherapy causes cancer patients' immune systems to activate in search of and eliminate cancer cells. As a therapeutic area for cancer, it has expanded in importance and demonstrated promising results in treating many cancers. Checkpoint blockade (CPB) therapy may stimulate a suppressed immune response to provide long-lasting therapeutic results. However, the absence of a tumor-reactive immune infiltration is probably why response rates are still low. Using chimeric antigen receptor (CAR)-modified T cells to fight cancer may significantly impact immunology. This study explored using checkpoint inhibitors, car-T cells, and vaccines in immunotherapy to treat cancers. Drugs used for CPB aim to reduce immunological suppression, allowing for more effective CAR T cells and dendritic cell (DC) vaccines, providing some optimism that this may be increased, both of which have proven therapeutic efficacy in specific cancers. However, drug-induced side effects and the tumor microenvironment's propensity for immunosuppression mean treatment effectiveness is still inadequate. The outcomes of current preclinical tests suggest that novel therapies targeting lymphocyte-activation gene 3 (LAG3), T cell immunoglobulin and mucin-domain containing-3 (TIM3), cytotoxic T lymphocyte-associated protein 4 (CTLA-4), and programmed cell death protein 1 (PD-1) could be used as adjuvant therapies to modify the tumor microenvironment.

Key words. Immunotherapy, cancer treatment, checkpoint inhibitors, CAR T cells, oncolytic viruses, DC vaccines.

Introduction.

immune checkpoint inhibitors (ICI) is a newly developed method for treating cancer. The complete immunological response is still a problem, however. A genetically modified cell membrane nanovesicle that combines immunosuppression reversal with antigen self-presentation for enhancing cancer immunotherapy. It is a detailed illustration of a customized vaccine formulation that instantly activates both naïve and worn-out T cells.

The artificial nano vaccine has excellent homing properties, higher durability, and a nanoscale size that may quickly fill the lymphatic system. Compared to traditional vaccinations, this particular antigen self-presentation method is better. The anti-PD1 medication, which boosts T cell immune response and breaks immunosuppression, is crucially administered to B7 codelivery initially [3]. Many immediately conjure up the idea of immunizations against germs and viruses when they hear "vaccine." Such immunizations have shielded humanity from deadly illnesses for a long time. By immunizing healthy individuals with attenuated or detoxicated bacteria, viruses, or other infectious antigens, vaccines protect them against disease. A vaccine's primary function is to stop or lessen the severity of infectious illnesses that are life-threatening.

Vaccine-induced immunological memory acquisition often lasts for a very long time. Multiple people have developed immunity to numerous diseases due to a successful worldwide system of regular vaccination against prevalent ailments. Since vaccines are widely considered one of the most beneficial and crucial prophylactic techniques [4], the World Health Organization (WHO) advises that they be accessible in developed countries.



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Analyzing customer churn in banking: A data mining framework

Aishwarya Saxena , Anushi Singh , Govindaraj M.

<https://10.31893/multiscience.2023ss0310>

Keywords: customer churn, GMM-ASVM, banking industry.

[ABSTRACT](#) [REFERENCES](#)

Abstract

Customer churn, the loss of customers to a business, is a significant challenge in the banking industry. Retaining existing customers is crucial for banks to maintain profitability and sustain growth. This paper focuses on analyzing customer churn in the banking sector. The study utilizes data mining and predictive analytics techniques to analyse customer behaviour, identify churn patterns, and develop predictive models. This research uses a data mining technique called Gaussian mixture model clustering-based adaptive support vector machine (GMM-ASVM) to forecast customer loss in the banking industry. By analyzing consumer competency and loyalty to the banking industry using GMM, this study predicts customer behaviour using a clustering approach. An accuracy of 98% was attained while classifying the clustering results using ASVM. This study gives bank administrators the ability to analyse the behaviour of their clients, which may trigger appropriate tactics based on engaging quality and increase appropriate actions of administrator capacities in interactions with customers.

How to cite

Saxena, A., Singh, A., & M., G. (2023). Analyzing customer churn in banking: A data mining framework. *Multidisciplinary Science Journal*, 5, 2023ss0310. <https://doi.org/10.31893/multiscience.2023ss0310>

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Exploring the microbial dynamics for heavy metals bioremediation in the industrial wastewater treatment: A critical review

Document Type : Review Article

Authors

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doi: 10.21608/NRMJ.2023.307215

Abstract

The purpose of this review article was to provide a concise overview of the current researches on the topic of *in-situ* microbial remediation of heavy metals (HM) in the industrial wastewater. Due to the ever-expanding industrial sector; groundwater contamination by HM is a global environmental crisis. Heavy metals; environmental pollution, and the adaptive mechanisms that allow the bacteria to thrive in the metal-contaminated environments, have all been linked to the dramatic shifts in the microbial diversity, which are observed during the microbial restoration. It has been suggested that *in situ* bioremediation (ISB) can help with the emerging contamination problems; as the bacteria can be used to clean up the polluted areas. In the future, the researchers should pay more attention to the assessment methodologies for determining the success of remediation using ISB technology. Bio-remediation is only effective if the polluted area is properly characterized; the appropriate microbial species is chosen, and the harmful metals are easily accessible for absorption. This new technology uses bacteria to remove the harmful metals from the environment at a low cost. This study analyzes the effectiveness of bioremediation using microorganisms; using unique methodologies and integrated assessment methods. In addition to providing an overview of ISB for pollutant(s) elimination; this review is useful for comprehending the primary functions of microorganisms in this process.

Keywords

Industrial wastewater; In Situ bioremediation; Heavy metals; Toxic metals; Environmental sustainability



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Optical system based data classification for diabetes retinopathy detection using machine language with artificial intelligence

Published: 02 August, 2025


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Suraj Malik , S. Srinivasan, Chandra Shekhar Rajora, Sachin Gupta, Mohammed Mujeer Ulla & Neera Koushik

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Abstract

Diabetes causes DR. Diabetes duration influences retinopathy development. The retinal vein weakening may have no side effects or a little eyesight impairment at initially. Blindness may occur. DR intervention and treatment need early clinical indications. Thus, frequent eye examinations must guide patients to a doctor for a full eye inspection and therapy to avoid irreversible vision loss. This work develops a machine learning-based optical image-based data classification method for diabetic retinopathy identification. OCT analyses the retinal picture and the ensemble pulse coupled filtering and green histogram channel equalization-based adaptive filtering segment this picture for blood vessel characterization. CenterResnet-50 classifies images for color fundus detection. Classification accuracy, sensitivity, specificity, AUC, and ROC curves were examined for various optical retina pictures. The proposed method has 98% classification accuracy, 67% sensitivity, 73% specificity, and 63% AUC.

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Data availability

All the data's available in the manuscript.


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CONFERENCE PAPER | Vol. 5 (2023), e2023ss0201



Analyzing the determinants of agricultural credit accessibility for farmers in flood-prone regions

Devendra Pal Singh, Varsha Agarwal, Virendra Singh
View Profile

<https://doi.org/10.31893/multiscience.2023ss0201>

Keywords: agricultural credit, agricultural credit accessibility, farmers, flood-prone regions.

How to cite

Singh, D. P., Agarwal, V., & Singh, V. (2023). Analyzing the determinants of agricultural credit accessibility for farmers in flood-prone regions. *Multidisciplinary Science Journal*, 5, 2023ss0201. <https://doi.org/10.31893/multiscience.2023ss0201>

ABSTRACT REFERENCES

Abstract

Agricultural finance is essential for farmers in flood-prone regions because it offers them access to the money they need to keep their crops running. Crop losses, property damage, and other unforeseen expenditures are quite likely for farmers in flood-prone locations. The provision of agricultural loans is crucial in allowing farmers to minimise these risks and ensure the continuation of their farming operations. The variables affecting farmer's access to agricultural loans in a Pakistani region in danger of flooding are examined in this research. A structured questionnaire was utilized to gather information from one hundred and sixty-eight subsistence landowners in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan, using a multistage sampling method. According to empirical findings using a subjective slightest squares regression model with vigorous typical errors that accounted for heteroscedasticity, monthly income, family size, education, farming experience, total landholding, and the percentage of owned land were all important determinants of a farmer's ability to acquire loans. The results of this research show that socioeconomic determinants are very important for farmers' access to agricultural loans in Pakistani flood-affected regions. As a consequence, a credit policy is necessary to tackle the issues encountered by farmers who live in dangerous areas. Additionally, the present financing strategy may be altered to defend the rights of occupant cultivators who require security.

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CONFERENCE PAPER | Vol. 5 (2023), e2023ss0202

Leveraging a novel machine learning approach to forecast income and immigration dynamics

Ashendra Kumar Saxena , Chetana Asbe , Tarun Kumar Vashishth

<https://10.31893/multiscience.2023ss0202>



Keywords: migration, machine learning (ML), SOBRX, income.

[ABSTRACT](#) [REFERENCES](#)

Abstract

Migration is one of the most important topics to emerge in the history of humanity. It is essential to anticipate human migration as exactly as possible in a variety of circumstances, including urban planning, trade, epidemics, the global expansion of diseases, and pandemic preparation, in order to generate successful public policy. Estimating potential future earnings for an individual, a firm, or an entire industry may be accomplished via the use of income projections. These data might be put to use to identify potential areas for growth and investment, as well as to devise strategies for adjusting both the employment landscape and the economy as a whole. It is possible to anticipate immigration by applying machine learning (ML), a technique that is presently used in almost every facet of modern life. In this research work, we presented the ML-based swarm-optimized binary regression-based xgboost method (also known as SO-BRXGB). According to the results of the research, the SO-BRXGB algorithms were the ones that were the most successful in the applications. In conclusion, the machine learning models for human migration prediction that were applied in this study will offer a flexible framework for predicting human migration under a variety of situations.


How to cite

Saxena, A. K., Asbe, C., & Vashishth, T. K. (2023). Leveraging a novel machine learning approach to forecast income and immigration dynamics. *Multidisciplinary Science Journal*, 5, 2023ss0202. <https://doi.org/10.31893/multiscience.2023ss0202>

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CONFERENCE PAPER | Vol. 5 (2023), e2023ss0203



Improving feedback analysis: Deep learning approach to college customer satisfaction assessments

Priyank Singh
Bulbul Chaudhary
Vikas Singh



<https://10.31893/multiscience.2023ss0203>

Keywords: deep learning, Naive Bayesian, topic modelling, customer satisfaction.

[ABSTRACT](#) [REFERENCES](#)

Abstract

Establishing consumers' views via text-based feedback in a questionnaire is crucial for organizations, include education, since it gives a summary of significant areas that help administrators plan, regulations, and decision making. Through surveys, academic organizations have gathered huge quantities of textual data all over the years. For the organization, it is still difficult to analyse the vast quantities of unstructured feedback from customers to understand their concerns and opinions generally. In this study, we propose deep learning (DL) based technique called topic modelling that utilizing Naive Bayesian (NB) to automatically summarize text and retrieve ideas from this raw data. Additionally, it discusses the text mining procedure used to extract relevant information from the vast volume of text-based data. The most significant issues obtained through feedback from customers were subsequently identified. The findings showed particular issues for workplaces, including environment, staffing, IT infrastructure, and customer feedback system. The feedbacks also prominently highlight difficulties with the attitude of student assistance and security staff as well as the library's management and operations.

How to cite




Singhal, P., Chaudhary, B., & Singh, V. (2023). Improving feedback analysis: Deep learning approach to college customer satisfaction assessments. *Multidisciplinary Science Journal*, 5, 2023ss0203. <https://doi.org/10.31893/multiscience.2023ss0203>

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Hybrid deep learning model for flood frequency assessment and flood forecasting

Rajendra P. Pandey , Meena Desai , **Rajesh Panwar** 

<https://10.31893/multiscience.2023ss0204>



Keywords: flood frequency, floods forecasting, CSO-SAN, deep learning.


[ABSTRACT](#) [REFERENCES](#)


Abstract

The most common and persistent natural hazard to people across the globe is flooding. The frequency of floods in a given place is defined as the likelihood and intensity of floods occurring there within a certain period. Examining historical flood data and using techniques are often used to determine the likelihood that a flood of a certain size would occur in a specific location. The method of flood prediction involves making forecasts on the frequency and severity of flooding. It may be influenced by a number of factors, including the topography, river flow, soil moisture content, and the period of rainfall. In this research, we provide a novel Cat Swarm Optimized Spatial Adversarial Network (CSO-SAN) technique for predicting and assessing flood frequency. This technique simulates the yearly greatest flow at the river Mahanadi measurement sites at Andhiyarkore, Bamanidhi, Baronda, and Kurubhatta over 60 years. The CSO-SAN model is adapted for the flood forecasting component to predict the frequency and size of future floods. The model incorporates real-time data from various sources, such as meteorological predictions and information on river flow, to anticipate the probability and severity of upcoming floods. Compared to other conventional statistical techniques and forecasting models, the CSO-SAN model outperformed them in tests conducted on the Mahanadi river basins. The model offers a viable method for improving the precision of flood frequency evaluation and flood forecasting, with significant advantages for managing and reducing flood risk.

How to cite

Pandey, R. P., Desai, M., & Panwar, R. (2023). Hybrid deep learning model for flood frequency assessment and flood forecasting. *Multidisciplinary Science Journal*, 5, 2023ss0204. <https://doi.org/10.31893/multiscience.2023ss0204>

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CONFERENCE PAPER | Vol. 5 (2023), e2023ss0206

Predicting future housing prices: a machine learning approach

Pushpendra Kumar Verma , Satyendra Arya , Chetana Asbe 



<https://10.31893/multiscience.2023ss0206>



Keywords: housing price, machine learning, FNGBA.

How to cite

Verma, P. K., Arya, S., & Asbe, C. (2023). Predicting future housing prices: a machine learning approach. *Multidisciplinary Science Journal*, 5, 2023ss0206. <https://doi.org/10.31893/multiscience.2023ss0206>

-  Article viewed - 121
-  PDF downloaded - 72

ABSTRACT REFERENCES

Abstract

In our ecosystem, the real estate sector is the least transparent. Daily changes in housing prices as well as sometimes exaggerated prices rather than valuations are a part of life in the housing market. Our research project's major focus is on predicting future housing prices using actual machine learning. Here, we want to concentrate our judgments on each fundamental factor that goes into calculating the price. Machine learning has played a significant role in picture identification, spam restructuring, normal speech command, product suggestion, and medical diagnosis in recent years. The current machine learning method aids us in improving security warnings, maintaining public safety, and improving medicinal advancements. Machine learning technology also improves customer service and makes automobiles safer. The current research discusses the prediction of future housing prices provided by a machine learning system. The data was preprocessed after it was collected. In this procedure, we employ the Forest Neural Gradient Boosting Algorithm (FNGBA). We evaluate and compare several prediction techniques for the selection of prediction methods. Our findings demonstrate the necessity for a successful approach to the problem and the capability of our method to provide predictions that can be compared to existing models of housing price prediction. When compared to employing independent methods, the findings showed that this technique delivers the least mistake and the maximum accuracy.

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Improving wind energy efficiency with machine learning-driven wind speed forecasting

Bhupendra Kumar , Ashish Simalti , Bhargavi Deshpande

<https://10.31893/multiscience.2023ss0207>

Keywords: energy efficiency, erratic behavior, prediction, WPP, MP-CDBN.

[ABSTRACT](#) [REFERENCES](#)

Abstract

The broad use of wind power plants is a result of the rising need for renewable energy. However, it is difficult to effectively harness wind energy due to the inconsistent and erratic behavior of the wind. Improved wind energy system effectiveness depends on reliable wind speed forecasting. We suggest a unique marine predator-optimized convolutional deep belief network (MP-CDBN) in this study for predicting wind speed. The MPO technique is employed for optimizing the MP-CDBN framework once it has been trained using prior wind data. An evaluation and comparison of the suggested model with other wind speed prediction techniques are conducted. The suggested MP-CDBN model's precise wind speed predictions have the potential to increase the effectiveness of wind energy installations. The suggested approach can aid in lowering carbon dioxide emissions and encouraging the production of renewable energy by increasing the effectiveness of wind power plants.


How to cite

Kumar, B., Simalti, A., & Deshpande, B. (2023). Improving wind energy efficiency with machine learning-driven wind speed forecasting. *Multidisciplinary Science Journal*, 5, 2023ss0207. <https://doi.org/10.31893/multiscience.2023ss0207>

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CONFERENCE PAPER | Vol. 5 (2023), e2023ss0208



Investigating the Influence of social factors on learning performance in collaborative learning environments

Sunil Kumar
Siddharth Shahani



<https://10.31893/multiscience.2023ss0208>

Keywords: collaborative learning, online learning, social media, two-fold mediation, SLP, SEM.

How to cite

Kumar, S., & Shahani, S. (2023). Investigating the Influence of social factors on learning performance in collaborative learning environments. *Multidisciplinary Science Journal*, 5, 2023ss0208. <https://doi.org/10.31893/multiscience.2023ss0208>

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ABSTRACT REFERENCES

Abstract

Developing classrooms for active learning is a more popular component about higher education institutions' instructional efforts to interest and engage students in their academics. Social elements have been determined to impact student learning performance and participation in collaborative learning. This research examined social factors' capacity to encourage collaboration and participation and whether these concepts mediate in connecting social factors and student learning outcomes. The student's academic conduct has been observed using the constructivism theory. Students at universities completed surveys to provide that data. Results assessed using Structural Equation Modelling (SEM) show that societal factors, including connection, social connection, and usage of social media, improve active learning with peers also teachers, collaboration in Education, and participation of students, impacting educational performance. The results support this study's use of two-fold mediation. Online learning should be encouraged because it affects students' academic development in higher education institutions' teaching and learning. Collaborative learning and social component involvement have been found to enhance student learning activities.

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
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

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

Examining academic members' interaction and information-sharing patterns in higher education



Ravendra Pratap Rana

<https://10.31893/multiscience.2023ss0209>

Keywords: information sharing, higher education, behaviour, academic members, SNS.

[ABSTRACT](#) [REFERENCES](#)


Abstract

How data is shared among employees at one or two schools and colleges in Urdaneta City, Pangasinan was investigated by the researchers. Various analytical methods such as chi-square, thematic analysis, weighted average mean, frequency and percentage analysis, and average weighted mean were employed to analyze the data. It was found that the majority of responses were from individuals aged between 18 and 38, predominantly male, working in the college of education at open Access to Higher Education Institutions (HEI), and accessing or checking their Facebook accounts once to three or more times per day. Participants showed a strong interest in retrieving information related to teaching and learning, current events and news, entertainment, fitness, love, and family through social media platforms. The research findings suggest that factors such as age, level of education, course group, and time spent on social media can influence the way individuals share information. Among various social networking sites (SNS), Facebook emerged as the most popular tool for education and training purposes. The respondents identified the chat function, information exchange feature, and page feature as their preferred means for facilitating collaboration among instructors. However, ethical concerns regarding the use of social networking sites were also raised.

How to cite

Rana, R. P., Mehrotra, R., & Shahani, S. (2023). Examining academic members' interaction and information-sharing patterns in higher education. *Multidisciplinary Science Journal*, 5, 2023ss0209. <https://doi.org/10.31893/multiscience.2023ss0209>

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Effect of Facebook news use on political attitudes and participation

Varssha Agarwal, Srishti Singhal, Rajiv Verma

<https://10.31893/multiscience.2023ss0212>

Keywords: Facebook, politics, participation, Facebook network size, OSROR.

How to cite

Agarwal, V., Singhal, S., & Verma, R. (2023). Effect of Facebook news use on political attitudes and participation. *Multidisciplinary Science Journal*, 5, 2023ss0212. <https://doi.org/10.31893/multiscience.2023ss0212>

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ABSTRACT REFERENCES

Abstract

Politics may be significantly impacted by how often people access Facebook news. Users' understanding and comprehension of political topics may improve as a result of being exposed to political headlines on Facebook, which may have an impact on how they feel and what they believe. Facebook users may be more inclined to have passionate opinions on political topics and engage in political activism if they often read political news on the social media platform. In this study, we examined the effects of Facebook network size, connections with public political actors, use for news, and political expression on political attitudes, protest, and participation. We did this by considering the Orientation Stimulus Reasoning Orientation Response (OSROR) framework for political engagement impacts into consideration. According to data from Hong Kong's (HK) whole population, a city that has one of the highest rates of Facebook adoption globally, structural equation analyses were carried out. Results indicated considering Facebook's size and connections to influential political leaders had an impact on users' engagement in Facebook news, expression, and effectiveness in both direct and indirect ways. Through political speech, Facebook news largely had indirect consequences. A discriminant function analysis also revealed that the most important factors for separating Facebook users from nonusers were age, education, and exposure to online news. This research has consequences for political campaigns and groups trying to enlist members on social media sites like Facebook.


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CONFERENCE PAPER | Vol. 5 (2023), e2023ss0213



Evaluation of public transportation system from the perspective of passengers

Meena Krishna, Vishal Sharma, Vibhor Jain

<https://10.31893/multiscience.2023ss0213>

Keywords: expected service, perceived service, PTS, passengers.



[ABSTRACT](#) [REFERENCES](#)

Abstract

In this research, Nigeria's Akure-Owo Axis public transportation system (PTS) passenger satisfaction is evaluated. It was required because certain Nigerian urban centres' weak transportation infrastructure made it difficult for people, products, and services to move freely. Meanwhile, the significance of public transportation resides in the basic truth that accessibility and mobility are necessary for both economic development and the effective and efficient flow of products and services in cities of many developing nations. There was discovered to be twelve bus services. To gather the necessary data at the terminals (Akure and Owo Park), the research used questionnaires and field observation. Passengers at the two terminals were given one hundred and twelve (112) questionnaires. Standard deviation and weighted mean were used as descriptive tools. Also utilized to provide descriptive statistics was gap analysis. The results showed that passengers were dissatisfied with the drivers' skills, the vehicle's condition, overloading and over speeding, the drivers' attitudes, the drivers' adherence to traffic laws and orders, and the cost of the trip.

How to cite

Krishna, M., Sharma, V., & Jain, V. (2023). Evaluation of public transportation system from the perspective of passengers. *Multidisciplinary Science Journal*, 5, 2023ss0213. <https://doi.org/10.31893/multiscience.2023ss0213>

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CONFERENCE PAPER | Vol. 5 (2023), e2023ss0214







Assessing the relationship between employment opportunities and criminal tendencies of educated youth



Bhargavi Deshpande Sarita Goswami Sushim Shukla

<https://10.31893/multiscience.2023ss0214>

Keywords: job opportunity, criminal behavior, unemployment, educated youth, education.

How to cite

Deshpande, B., Goswami, S., & Shukla, S. (2023). Assessing the relationship between employment opportunities and criminal tendencies of educated youth. *Multidisciplinary Science Journal*, 5, 2023ss0214. <https://doi.org/10.31893/multiscience.2023ss0214>

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ABSTRACT REFERENCES

Abstract

This research examines the hypothesis that criminal activity has increased behavior among knowledgeable young people in Lagos state, Nigeria, in response to the unequal employment opportunities in the public sector. The tool that was used for the purpose of data collection was the questionnaire. Through the use of techniques including simple random sampling and sophisticated sampling, 1900 individuals overall and four geographical regions were selected accordingly. The Statistical Package for the Social Sciences analyzed the acquired data. According to the study, uneven access to work prospects is a key factor contributing to the rise in juvenile delinquency in Lagos. The study's findings indicate that the disparity in hiring practices for open positions in the broader public sector is the cause of the rise in criminal activity among educated Nigerians in Lagos. Consequently, the report recommends that the hiring process in various government entities follows legal procedures and that a supportive business climate that promotes small and medium-sized firms be created.

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Exploring the Potential of Biodegradable Superabsorbent Hydrogel as a Sustainable Solution for Water Management in Agriculture

Surabhi Singhal¹, Akanchha Singh², Nayana Borah³

¹Associate Professor, Department of Botany, IIMT University, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh, India, ²Assistant Professor, College

Of Agriculture Science, Teerthanker Mahaveer University, Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh, India,

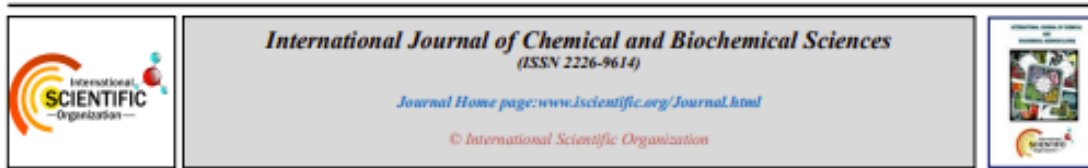
³Assistant Professor, Department of Life Sciences, School of Sciences, JAIN (Deemed-to-be University), Karnataka, India

Abstract

Superabsorbent hydrogels are a kind of gel that is formed by chemically stabilizing a tridimensional network of polymers with hydrophilic properties. Hydrogels are commonly researched and advocated for agricultural purposes during the past 40 years to improve water supply for plants by boosting the water-retaining qualities of growing media (substrates with or without soil). The bulk of commonly accessible commercially available hydrogels are acrylate-based. Hence not biodegradable. Because of the increased focus on environmental problems, biodegradable hydrogels are gaining popularity for possible commercial applications in agriculture. In this piece, we assessed a new kind of superabsorbent hydrogel based on cellulose for agricultural usage that is completely biodegradable and biocompatible. The tests aimed to validate the hydrogel's capacity to change the ability of the medium for development to retain water (substrates with and without soil). The hydrogel contains an influence on soil retaining water qualities. When compared to untreated soil, soil moisture increased by up to 400% at field capacity, as well as below the wilting point (-15 bar) compared to the field capacity of unaffected soil. Whenever perlite was treated with 1 or 2% (w/w) hydrogel, poor water holding soilless substrate capability, container capacity improved by 28 and forty-eight percent, correspondingly, with no decrease in air capacity. The hydrogel material tested positive for phytotoxicity, and cultivation studies with cucumber (on soil) and sweet leaves (without soil) demonstrated an improvement in the addition of hydrogel to the growing medium increased the plant's health and growth. The examined hydrogel proved to be appropriate for prospective agricultural applications. Its use deserves to be investigated further from a cost-effective approach.

Key words: Sago starch (SS), polypropylene (PP), thermal properties, biodegradability, mechanical properties (MP), and thermo gravimetric analysis (TGA)

Full length article *Corresponding Author, e-mail: hodbiotech@iimtindia.net



Exploring the Genetic Basis of Tuberculosis Susceptibility in Human Populations

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Abstract

The worldwide morbidity and mortality caused by tuberculosis (TB) continue to be a major problem for public well-being. The underlying processes and causes of failure in a portion of the infected population are still unknown, even though a properly functioning immunological scheme is necessary intended for the management of Mycobacterium tuberculosis (M. TB) infection. To identify biomarkers indicative of susceptibility and obstructions, whole-blood microarray gene expression studies were carried out on tuberculosis patients, hidden infected healthy controls, and uninfected healthy controls. The most differentially expressed gene, Fc gamma receptor 1B (FCGR1B), together with 4 other indicators, provided a great grade of accuracy in separating TB patients from hidden infected donors. We found summaries that linked with tuberculosis susceptibility and resistance and revealed different gene expression patterns specific to the active illness. "The primary distinctive characteristics establishing the success or failure in managing the infection with M. tuberculosis are going to be greater levels of specific gene clusters intricate in apoptosis and "Natural Killer (NK)" cell action in hidden infected donors and greater expression of innate genes associated with immunity in active tuberculosis". The gene communication patterns identified in this work open the door to establishing predictive correlates of protection in tuberculosis and provide insightful hints for an improved sympathy of the transition from latent infection to active illness.

Keywords: Tuberculosis (TB), microarray, mycobacterium tuberculosis (M. tuberculosis), natural killer (NK)

Full length article *Corresponding Author, e-mail: dean_lifescience@iimtindia.net



Novel Cellulose-Based Photocatalysts for Environmental Remediation: Synthesis, Characterization, and Application in Dye Degradation

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Abstract

Dye degradation photocatalysts packed with stable tin sulfide (SnS) are synthesized and characterized in this investigation. The photocatalysts are produced by incorporating SnS nanostructures into a cellulose matrix and then subjecting the mixture to a hydrothermal processing. Structure, morphology, and optical examinations were performed to evaluate the specimens. Orthorhombic form is assigned for every rise that appears in x-ray diffractograms. The SEM analyses verify the development of the discovered orthorhombic formations. The SnS nanoparticles' composition has been verified using EDS. Visible-range optical analysis reveals strong luminosity. The spectrum gaps (directly and indirectly) in optics both shift to the blue as a result of the significant quantum phenomenon. Eliminating 93 percent of the methylene red dye in the wastewater.

Keywords: Stable tin sulfide (SnS), photocatalyst, dye degradation, nanostructure, orthorhombic

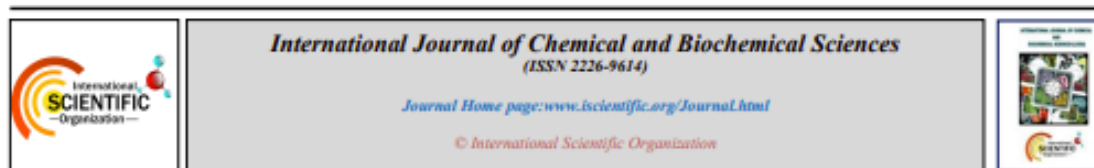
Full length article *Corresponding Author, e-mail: psdwivedi.tmu@gmail.com

1. Introduction

Sustainable solutions are urgently needed to address pollution issues because of the negative effects that human activity has on the ecosystem. A photocatalytic (PC) collects light energy and uses it to start chemical processes that break down contaminants into harmless chemicals. PC is a new technique that has showed significant promise for environmental rehabilitation. A possible choice among the

of the PC reaction can be affected by the metal used. Doping with heteroatoms is a different method to increase the PC activity of cellulose. Doping is the process of purposefully introducing impurities into a material in order to alter its electrical properties [3].

The band gap of cellulose can be expanded with new energy levels by doping it with heteroatoms. The



Natural Products from Heath Forest's Sedges with Toxicological Properties: Identification and Characterization of Bioactive Compounds

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³Assistant Professor, Department of Biotechnology, School of Sciences, JAIN (Deemed-to-be University), Karnataka, India

Abstract



Superabsorbent Heath woods, also known as kerangas woodlands, vary from the nearby dipterocarp woods in terms of composition and structure. They thrive on sandy, nutrient-poor soil and are widespread throughout the tropics. In order to fully understand each species' potential, it is necessary to do a thorough investigation of the component makeup of the plant species that are present in these forests. *Lepironia articulata*, *Dapsilanthus disjunctus*, and *Eleocharis ochrostachys* are only a few examples of the several sedge plant species found in heath woods. Then, using a photo-linked outstanding durability chromatography of liquids technique Diode Array Detector (HPLC-DAD), they were able to identify phenolic compounds and specific phenolic acids. The sedges were formerly prized for their beneficial traditional qualities since they contain a number of bioactive components. In this study, the researchers employed an alkaline approach to extract the water-soluble chemicals from the sedge species. Additionally, it was discovered that *Lepironia articulata* and vanillic acid were the two main phenolic ingredients in those plants. However, *Eleocharis ochrostachys*' primary polyphenol constituent was trans-p-coumaric acid. The results showed that caffeine, ferulic acid, 4-hydroxybenzoic acid, vanillic acid, and the sedge variety had high quantities of trans-p-coumaric acids. The phenolic ingredient in them that dominated in the sedge plant extracts was trans-p-coumaric. By discussing FT-IR and HPLC analysis applications in this study, researchers hoped to ignite their interest the discipline of organic vegetation identification.

Keywords: Allelopathy, *Dapsilanthus disjunctus*, *Eleocharis ochrostachys*, heath forests, *Lepironia articulata*, natural poison

Full length article *Corresponding Author, e-mail: sachin_sis@iimtindia.net

1. Introduction

Neurodegenerative disease therapy. Therapeutic potential of

	<p>International Journal of Chemical and Biochemical Sciences (ISSN 2226-9614)</p> <p>Journal Home page: www.ijscientific.org/Journal.html</p> <p>© International Scientific Organization</p>	
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Exploring Cellulose-based Hydrogels as Renewable and Eco-friendly Gel Electrolytes

Roopashree¹, Sangeeta Sharma², Rahul Kumar³

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Abstract

The idea of a useful gel electrolyte membrane made of cellulose-based hydrogels is put forward. Various forms of cellular material have been converted into hydrogels by improved dissolution and bonding processes. For the purpose of examining the binding event and alterations of the cellulose which culminated from the artificial treatment, the structure of the hydrogels' heat stability, flexibility, and extensional stiffness characteristics, correspondingly, the produced gel membranes were examined by the use of Infrared spectroscopy, Scanning electron microscopy, Thermo gravimetric analysis, and machinery evaluation. To determine whether the suggested membranes may effectively be used as gel electrolytes for electrochemical gadgets, the fluid intake capacity and conductive properties of hydrogels that are produced from the ingestion of aqueous electrolytic solutions have been assessed. The cyclic voltammetry experiments have been used to evaluate the redox actions of electro active elements enclosed within the hydrogels, and the results show extremely great reversible change and ion diffusion. The information presented here makes it abundantly evident that cellulose-based hydrogels, which may be made by inexpensive synthetic methods, offer many desirable qualities for usage as gel electrolyte membranes.

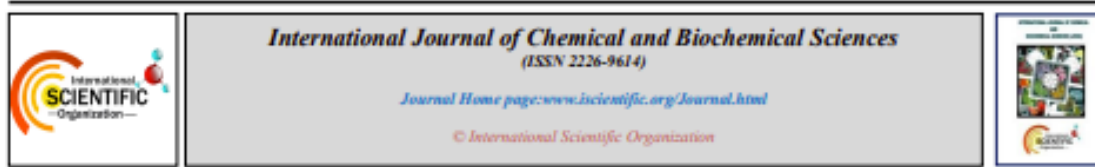
Keywords: Sago cellulose-based hydrogel, ion conduction, diffusion, environmentally friendly, and electrolyte

Full length article *Corresponding Author, e-mail: [rahulra\(pwr321@gmail.com](mailto:rahulra(pwr321@gmail.com)

1. Introduction

In electrochemical energy preservation and transmission systems, electrolyte is essential because it

electrolytes made from biomass-derived bio polymer sources have steadily emerged as a possible substitute for petroleum-based energy sources owing to their benefits of cheap cost, compatibility with the environment, and



Evaluation of Auxin Contents in Oil Palm Leaves in Response to Different Watering and Fertilization Regimes

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¹Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Engineering and Technology, JAIN (Deemed-to-be University), Bangalore, India,

²Department of Biotechnology, IIMT University, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh, India, and ³College Of Agriculture Science, Teerthanker Mahaveer University, Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh, India

Abstract

The current study is the first to examine the auxin concentration of oil palm seedlings leaf below the effect of the aqueous sacristy and following the application of organic fertilizer. The harmful effects of the continual usage of inorganic fertilizers can be mitigated using chicken dung fertilizer. The aim of this research is to ascertain the effect of watering and chicken manure on the auxin levels of prenursery oil palm seedlings. From June to September 2021, with 6 treatments and 3 replications, this research was conducted utilizing the CRD (completely randomized designed) method. The treatments used were W1=0.40 2 aquatic day-1, W2=0.40 2 aquatic days-2, and W3= 0.40 2 aquatic days-4. S0 = managed, S 1 = 0.60 kg, and S 3 = 0.69 kg made up of the chicken manure. The outcomes demonstrated that the therapy had no discernible effect, but there were reduced leaves auxin contents at lower watering. Up to 0.75 kg of chicken manure resulted in greater auxin concentrate ons.

Keywords: Oil palm, Fertilization regimes, Watering regimes, Drought stress

Full length article *Corresponding Author, e-mail: sb.benakprasad@jainuniversity.ac.in

1. Introduction

Studying plant features, especially from a physiological perspective emphasizing auxin, is necessary since drought presents a substantial barrier to oil palm farming in diverse places. Auxin, as a general term, is an essential hormone to research since it can cause elongation in shoot cells [1]. To fully comprehend how oil palms respond to drought stress, it is essential to undertake a physiological investigation that primarily focuses on growth at a certain age [2]. Water availability is a crucial element in the management of oil palm nurseries. When there is a lack of water or when chicken manure fertilizer is used, each oil

development and productivity, it is helpful to understand the precise physiological changes brought on by drought stress and the subsequent changes in auxin levels. Furthermore, investigating the impacts of chicken manure fertilizer in conjunction with water accessibility might offer helpful information for enhancing nutrient management practices and increasing plant resistance under challenging environmental conditions. The paper [8] provided an understandable summary of research conducted over the last fifty years on the mineral nutrition of mature Tenera oil palms. We make an effort to fill the knowledge gap between



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Maximization of Network Lifetime by Energy Balancing Algorithm for Wireless Sensor Networks

Publisher: IEEE

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[Rachna Sharma](#), [Bhargavi Deshpande](#), [All Authors](#)

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- IV. Results and Discussion
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Abstract:

The Maximization of network lifetime by energy balancing algorithm is a research topic that focuses on the development of distributed algorithms for enhancing the lifetime of wireless sensor networks (WSNs). With the recent development of wireless technologies, WSNs are becoming increasingly popular for a variety of sensing and environmental monitoring applications. WSNs are typically made up of a large number of sensor nodes, each equipped with limited energy resources such as batteries. In order to maintain long-term operation of the WSN, it is necessary to balance the energy usage of the nodes in order to prolong their network lifetime. Energy balancing algorithms attempt to achieve this by balancing the energy usage among the nodes in the network. This paper discusses the various techniques used for energy balancing and the current state of research in this area. The paper presents several energy balancing strategies such as power-aware routing, energy harvesting, and energy-efficient communication protocols. The paper also discusses recent approaches to optimize energy balancing strategies, such as multiple objective optimization, distributed optimization and game theory. Finally, the paper concludes by presenting some future directions for research in this area.

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ISBN Information:

Conference Location: Mysore, India

I. Introduction

A Maximization of Network Lifetime by Energy Balancing Algorithm is an algorithm developed to extend the lifetime of wireless sensor networks. The goal of the algorithm is to allow sensor nodes to be deployed for long periods of time, with low battery power levels. The algorithm is based on the concept of energy balancing, which is the process of balancing the energy between different nodes in order to ensure that the network is able to keep running for as long as possible [1]. The algorithm works by monitoring the energy needs of the nodes in the network, and then redistributing energy between the nodes in order to make sure that no nodes are left with too little energy. When a node's energy level becomes too low, the energy is redistributed to other nodes in the network. The algorithm also takes into consideration various factors, such as network topology, node connectivity and traffic load [2]. By monitoring and changing the energy distribution, the algorithm ensures that all nodes have equal access to

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Low-Energy Consumption Uneven Clustering Routing Protocol for Wireless Sensor Networks

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An Efficient Hybrid Routing Scheme with LEACH Protocol for the Enhancement of Lifetime of the Network in WSN

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Abstract
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I. Introduction
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Abstract:
LEACH (Low-Energy Adaptive Clustering Hierarchy) is a distributed routing protocol that is used in wireless sensor networks to help reduce energy consumption. The protocol utilizes a hybrid routing scheme in which each node is assigned a random number between one and the maximum number of nodes in the network. The nodes then form clusters based on their numbers, and each node acts as a cluster head. The cluster heads then communicate messages to the other nodes in the cluster. This allows data to be sent and received with a minimum amount of energy. By utilizing this hybrid routing scheme, LEACH is able to improve energy efficiency by reducing the number of transmissions made in the network and also by decreasing the number of hops required to send a message.

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A Weighted Clustering Algorithm Based Routing Protocol in Wireless Sensor Networks
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Published: 2008

Low-Energy Consumption Uneven Clustering Routing Protocol for Wireless Sensor Networks

Original Article

Feeding and reproductive biology of a freshwater catfish, *Rita rita* (Hamilton, 1822) from the river Ganga

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²Present Address: School of Life Science and Technology, Department of Zoology, IIMT University, Meerut-250001, India.

Abstract: *Rita rita*, a freshwater catfish from the Bagridae family is facing threats of extinction due to over-exploitation and the loss of breeding grounds owing to anthropogenically-driven ecological changes in their native habitat. River Ganga is one of the most important rivers of India, which is affected by industrial and urban waste disposal, unsanitary rituals, and other anthropogenic activities. Therefore, the present study was undertaken to assess the feeding and reproductive biology of *R. rita* which is native to India and Asian countries. A total of 260 *R. rita* samples were collected from the Narora site of River Ganga on a monthly basis. Data on feeding habits, feeding intensity, Gonadosomatic index, and maturity stages based on macroscopic and histological studies, fecundity, and sex-ratio were examined. The gut contents of *R. rita* were composed mainly of molluscs, fishes, insects, crustaceans, annelids, and detritus. RGLs varied significantly with fish size but stayed within the omnivore feeding category. From the month of May to July, females and males had higher GSI values. The fecundity of the sampled *R. rita* specimens ranged from 9464-72,678 in different size classes. Fecundity was found to be linearly related to body length, body weight, and ovarian weight. The average male-to-female ratio was found to be 1:2.6.

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Relative gut length

Reproduction

Gonadosomatic index

Introduction

Feeding and reproductive biology studies of a fish

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Enhancement of Spectral Efficiency by Adding Discrete Wavelet Transforms in Wireless Communication

Publisher: IEEE

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Abstract:

Discrete wavelet transforms (DWT) provide a promising approach to enhance the spectral efficiency of a communication system. With the use of this technique, more bits can be transmitted in fewer spectrums, thus improving the spectral efficiency of a communication system. This is achieved by designing wavelet transforms with a desired time-frequency localization, so that the signal can be spectrally spread across the frequency bands. Moreover, time-frequency spectrograms of data can be improved to better take advantage of the signal's spread across frequency bands, thereby assisting in accommodating increased signal traffic. In addition, the use of wavelet transforms makes possible reduced duration of frame headers, a factor which translates to improved spectral efficiency. This is because wavelet transforms are used to map frames which are smaller compared to those mapped with conventional blocks. In addition, the coding of wavelet transforms is simplified compared to the traditional block transform coding, allowing for higher spectral efficiencies. A significant advantage of DWT is that it provides flexibility in accommodating different types of signals in various frequency bands. This is because wavelet transforms can be adapted to the signal structure of the received information without losing its spectral efficiency. Finally, DWT can be used to effectively detect and eliminate noise, thereby mitigating the distortion of transmitted signals and further improving spectral efficiency.

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Conference Location: Mysore, India

I. Introduction

The use of Discrete Wavelet Transforms (DWT) has shown great promise in improving spectral efficiency. With its powerful capacity for data compression and signal transformation, the use of DWT can dramatically enhance the performance of communication systems [1]. It enables a channel to make better use of available bandwidth, leading to an increase in spectral efficiency. One of the primary capabilities of DWT is its ability to decompose signals into smaller components, while maintaining their resolution. This allows signals to be efficiently encoded and compressed before being transmitted, allowing for more efficient data transfer [2]. By dividing a signal into discrete pieces, DWT also improves the noise immunity of a signal, as the noise will be

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Feature Extraction Technique using Discrete Wavelet Transform for Image Classification

2007 3th Student Conference on Research and Development
Published: 2007

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A Sustainable Development Perspective and Evaluating the Impact of Laser Cladding Parameters on Mild Steel

Sujeet Kumar^{1*}, Sandeep Karnwal², Sujeeth Swami³, N. Punitha⁴, S. Padmanabhan⁵, V. Vijayan⁶ and S. Baskar⁷

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Abstract

Mild steel is a popular material used in various applications due to its excellent machinability, strength and durability. Mild steel is one of the most affordable materials available, making it an excellent choice for budget-conscious projects. Regrettably, Mild steel is not typically used in some industries due to its low strength-to-weight ratio and limited corrosion resistance. AISI 1020 steel is relatively soft and has limited wear resistance compared to other types of steel, particularly those with higher carbon content. This review paper discusses the profitable and successful approach to enhance the service life and utility of the mild steel machinery

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Improved Selection Process for Cluster Head and Increased Network Lifetime Using a Modified LEACH Protocol for WSN

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Sunil Dutt Sharma, Chetana Asbe, All Authors

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Abstract:

Wireless Sensor Networks (WSNs) have become increasingly popular due to their low cost, flexibility, scalability and capability to be deployed in various heterogeneous environment. In order to achieve long-lived networks, energy efficiency has become the primary design goal of WSNs. The Low-Energy Adaptive Clustering Hierarchy (LEACH) routing protocol has become the standard for power-aware WSNs. However, this protocol suffers from the self-dissipation of the base station nodes, which leads to a early decrease of the network lifetime. In response to this issue, a modified LEACH protocol, called Modified LEACH (MLEACH), has recently been proposed. This modified version decreases average energy consumption and consequently enhances the network lifetime. MLEACH assigns an expiration time for each cluster, so that less energy is spent for the formation of redundant clusters. Moreover, it avoids the reset time of the base station, resulting in less packet loss. Furthermore, it assigns one of the nodes as a supervisor node, which monitors the routing overhead and allows the source node to avoid long transmission chains. Experimental results have shown that the MLEACH protocol can increase the network lifetime up to 2.2 times compared to the original LEACH protocol. In addition, it scales better and allows for clusters to be added or removed with minimum effort and overhead. Overall, the Modified LEACH protocol has the potential to significantly improve the network lifetime of WSNs by reducing energy consumption. As the protocol continues to be improved and studied, it is expected to be a popular choice for efficient long-lived WSNs.

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I. Introduction

The deployment of wireless sensor networks (WSNs), which rely on small, low-power nodes, has enabled communication and control of a variety of connected devices over a large area. Power, however, is a major issue in the scalability of the nodes of such networks. To overcome the limitation, researchers have developed and implemented Low-Energy Adaptive Clustering Hierarchy (LEACH), a clustering-based protocol [1]. LEACH was designed to reduce energy consumption in the nodes by

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Low-Energy Consumption Unover Clustering Routing Protocol for Wireless Sensor Networks

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Application of Salts, Alkalis, and Nanoparticles for Reducing Adsorption Loss of Anionic Surfactant for the Application in Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR)

[Neha Saxena](#) & [Md. Merajul Islam](#)

Conference paper | [First Online: 08 September 2023](#)

115 Accesses

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Abstract

Anionic surfactants have distinctive properties that reduce the tension at the interface of the between the surface-active solution and trapped crude oil and change the hydrophilicity of heterogenous rock of reservoir from oil-wet condition to water-wet condition; these are extensively used chemicals for improved oil recovery. However, a significant issue that lowers the effectiveness of the surfactant flooding process is surfactant losses by adsorption on the rock surface, which must be taken into account when planning the process. The current research focuses on the static and dynamic adsorption at equilibrium of surfactant on reservoir minerals such as sandstone, carbonate, and bentonite clay. In group tests, the quantity of surfactant molecules adsorbed on firm rock/clay surfaces was measured using UV-visible spectroscopy. Salt tends to slightly enhance surfactant adsorption on carbonate or clay. It was identified that the presence of alkali and nanoparticles, which has additive effects on IFT reduction, lowers the loss in quantity of surfactant through adsorption and is advantageous for the use of the surface-active agents in oil recovery methods. The present study results are very beneficial for appropriate surfactant flooding design for improved oil recovery.

Keywords

[Natural surfactant](#) [Adsorption](#) [Salt](#) [Nanoparticles](#) [Enhanced oil recovery](#)

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Microfluidic Detection of Water Contamination Using THz Antenna with Metamaterials: Analysis of Silver Nanospheres in the THz Spectrum

Research | Published: 21 September 2023


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Abstract

THz antenna with wide bandwidth and high Q-factor is interesting for various applications including 6G applications and THz sensing and controlling the surface current of the antenna is known as a technique for bandwidth enhancement. The slot antenna with metasurface is a good candidate for this aim. In this research, we have suggested a multilayer slot antenna with metamaterial load to provide wide bandwidth which covers the 1.08 to 1.8 THz with more than 50%, and the Q-factor is increased up to 213. The metamaterial loads make various paths for the current on the surface of the antenna that makes it possible to achieve a wider bandwidth. The proposed antenna has a gain of 7.74 dBi. This antenna is considered part of a system for THz sensing and for this aim, it is combined with a microfluidic structure which is pinpointed over the surface of the antenna. Pure water with various percentages of nanoparticles of Ag (Silver) is considered as material under test (MUT). The sensitivity and figure of merit for the antenna for the MUTs are obtained to recognize the percentage of Ag nanoparticles in the water. The proposed antenna is simulated with the full wave time domain technique of FIT (finite integrated technique).

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Determination of Energy Efficient Routing Protocol for Underwater Optical Wireless Sensor Networks Using Reinforcement Learning Algorithm

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Metrics

Abstract:

underwater optical wireless sensor networks (OWSNs) are rapidly emerging networking technologies due to their quick response and wide transmission range. The light signals in OWSNs can travel through a long distance and result in higher communication reliability and longer-range sensing. In order to support a reliable communication of these networks, efficient routing and resource management schemes, which can adapt dynamically to the changing environment, are of vital importance. Reinforcement learning (RL) provides a versatile framework to optimize the routing and security parameters of OWSNs by learning from the environment and modeling the network. This paper presents an overview of RL-based approaches for routing and security in OWSNs. Various RL strategies have been proposed to address the routing, including Q-learning, SARSA, and double Q-learning. As for security, RL can be used to identify threats, detect anomalies, and reserve resources through the simulated interaction with the environment. The advantages of using the RL framework for underwater optical wireless sensor networks are discussed in this paper.

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Date of Conference: 05-07 August 2023

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A Q-Learning-Based Routing Approach for Energy Efficient Information Transmission in Wireless Sensor Network
IEEE Transactions on Network and Service Management
Published: 2023

Q-Learning-Based Data-Aggregation-Aware Energy-Efficient Routing Protocol for Wireless Sensor Networks
IEEE Access
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Exploring the Role of Computer Vision in Human Emotion Recognition: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

Publisher: IEEE

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Tarun Kumar Vashishth; Vikas; Bhupendra Kumar; Rajneesh Panwar; Sunil Kumar; Sachin Chaudhary All Authors

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 - III. ALGORITHM
 - IV. PROPOSED METHODOLOGY
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Abstract:

Human emotion recognition is an important area of research with numerous applications in various fields. In recent years, computer vision techniques have emerged as a promising approach for automated human emotion recognition. This systematic review and meta-analysis provide an overview of the role of computer vision in human emotion recognition research. The review found that computer vision techniques have been utilized for a range of tasks related to human emotion recognition, including facial expression recognition, body posture analysis, and speech and voice analysis. The most used computer vision techniques include deep learning, support vector machines, and principal component analysis. The accuracy of computer vision-based emotion recognition approaches varied widely across studies, with reported accuracies ranging from 60% to 99%. The review identified several factors that may influence the accuracy of these approaches, including the quality of the data used for training and testing, the complexity of the emotions being recognized, and the choice of features and algorithms used for analysis. Additionally, ethical considerations related to privacy and bias were discussed as important considerations in the development and deployment of computer vision-based emotion recognition systems. In conclusion, this systematic review and meta-analysis provides a comprehensive overview of the role of computer vision in human emotion recognition research. The findings suggest that computer vision techniques have the potential to contribute significantly to the field, but further research is needed to address the identified limitations and challenges. The results of this review could be used as a basis for future research and development of computer vision-based emotion recognition systems.

Published in: 2023 Second International Conference on Augmented Intelligence and Sustainable Systems (ICAIS)

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2020 6th Information Technology International Seminar (ITIS)
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Face recognition from a single training image under arbitrary unknown lighting using spherical harmonics

IEEE Transactions on Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence
Published: 2006

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DDoS and Cyber Attacks Detection and Mitigation in SDN: A Comprehensive Research of Moving Target Defense Systems

Publisher: IEEE [Cite This](#) [PDF](#)

Neetu Gupta ; Rupanshi Agarwal ; Sukhvinder Singh Dahiya ; **Suraj Malik** ; Rahul Bhatt ; Dharmesh Dhaliya [All Authors](#)

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Abstract

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- I. Introduction
- II. Ddos Attacks Overview
- III. MTD Mechanims in SDN
- IV. Attack Detection Methods
- V. Discussion

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Abstract:
Software defined network (SDN) is an evolving networking technology. SDN supports high scalability and efficiency for end users. The involvement more devices or users to the SDN controller, security during data sharing is lacking. Especially, Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) attackers target SDN controller and switches for the aim of exhaust the resources of them. To address those issues, authors in the current works have established various solutions such as firewall, machine learning and deep learning approaches to block the request from DDoS attackers and also addressed the issue of resource consumption and scalability. A Moving Target Defense (MTD) mechanism is one of the approaches for DDoS attacks detection and mitigation. MTD provides fault tolerance and security features. Different MTD schemes proposed such as Proxy Server assisted MTD, Flow Filtering MTD, and Manager aided MTD. Existing MTD suffers by many issues such as single point of failure, lack of traffic information, communication overhead. Theoretical analysis of various MTD mechanisms is taken into account for comparison. Among the several MTD, joint defense (proactive and reactive) aided MTD gives the better scalability, flexibility and adaptation. It is better under multi-controller SDN environment.

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H_∞ Controller Design of Event-Triggered Networked Control Systems Under Quantization and Denial-of-Service Attacks
2018 37th Chinese Control Conference (CCC)
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Stabilization of Event-Triggered Quantized Feedback Control Systems under Denial-of-Service Attacks



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Ajay Sudhir Bale ; Hamsalekha R ; Bishwajeet Prakash ; Pidikiti Surendra Babu ; Rashmi Gupta ; **Suraj Malik** ; All Authors

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Abstract

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- I. Introduction
- II. Control of Optical Data Centre Network (dcn)
- III. Intelligent Computing
- IV. Challenges in Sdn
- V. Discussion and Future Work

Abstract:
Application devices or application programming interfaces (APIs) that are connected with the channel's core embedded system and regulate congestion is known as software-defined networking (SDN). Architecture is the primary distinction among SDN and conventional connectivity. Traditional networking is hardware-based, whereas SDN is software-based. Compared to conventional networks, SDN is far more versatile since the routing protocol is software-based. Without adding extra equipment, it enables managers to handle the connection, alter customization options, supply resources, and boost internet bandwidth from a single user interface. There are a lot of developments in SDN which have enabled networking managers to get more freedom in selecting networking hardware, Adaptable network architecture and robust protection of the network. These new trends are reviewed in this article. We are hopeful that this chapter provides future insights in the research of SDN.

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A hybrid approach to predicting daily stock market returns with deep learning

S. Vinoth, Satish Kumar, Manjula Jain

<https://10.31893/multiscience.2023ss0312>

Keywords: BDA techniques, deep learning, daily stock market, MNED.

How to cite

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ABSTRACT REFERENCES

Abstract

It is quite difficult to correctly forecast returns on stock markets because of the economic stock industry' extreme volatility and complex nature. Programming methods of prediction have shown to be increasingly effective at forecasting stock values with the development of artificial intelligence and improved computational capability. Deep learning (DL) algorithms and big data analytics are becoming more and more crucial in a variety of application areas, including stock market investing. However, other research has focused on predicting daily stock market returns, particularly when employing DL approaches to carry out powerful analysis. The DL algorithm is used in this paper's big data analytics approach to forecast the SPDR S&P 500 ETF's daily stock market return direction. The complete dataset was then run through a DL algorithm, such as the MultiDepth NeuroNetwork (MD-NN) technique, to forecast path of the projected index for the stock market daily returns. The simulation results demonstrate that the MD-NN datasets provide much greater classification accuracy than those utilizing the existing approaches.

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Reduction of FER with Channel Estimation Method in IoT Communication Using OFDM Technique

Publisher: IEEE

Siddharth Shahani **Neha Sharma** All Authors

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Abstract

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- I. Introduction
- II. Related Works
- III. Proposed Model
- IV. Results and Discussion
- V. Conclusion

Abstract:
The reduction of Frame Error Rate (FER) is an important task in the field of communication systems to provide reliable services. FER can be reduced by improving the channel estimation capabilities of the system. The most common methods used to achieve this are Maximum Likelihood (ML) estimation, which is a computationally intensive approach, and Direction-Of-Arrival (DOA) estimation, which is a simpler and less computationally expensive approach. DOA estimation is based on the principle of detecting the signals arriving at different receiver antennae, and then determining their direction of arrival (DOA). This allows for the ability to identify and compensate for channel impairments and to better estimate the channel response. ML estimation is also an effective method for channel estimation and involves the minimization of an error function between the received signal and an estimate of the transmitted signal. ML estimation is used in scenarios where the channel is unknown and it is necessary to accurately estimate the channel response to reduce FER levels. In conclusion, FER can be reduced through the use of advanced channel estimation methods such as ML and DOA estimation.

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2023 17th European Conference on Antennas and Propagation (EuCAP)
Published: 2023

Comparative threshold performance study for conditional and unconditional direction-of-arrival estimation
2011 IEEE International Conference on Acoustics, Speech and Signal

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A Dimension Reduction Analysis of the Factors influencing the Adoption of Community Cloud Computing (ACCC) in HEI's of Dehradun, Uttarakhand

Publisher: IEEE

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Ankur Goel ; Monisha Awasthi ; Vijaylakshmi Sajwan ; **Satish Kumar** ; **Akanksha Sharma** ; All Authors

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Abstract:
The purpose of this paper was to assess the various factors influencing the 'Adoption of Community Cloud Computing (ACCC)' in 'Higher Education Institutes (HEI's)' located in Dehradun, Uttarakhand, India. The paper in the first phase was exploratory in nature as the researcher explored the various factors (attributes or variables - 21 were finally identified) through secondary data (research papers). In the second phase, an empirical study was conducted by collecting the primary data from 100 valid respondents - Professors, Associate & Assistant Professors of ten prominent HEI's of Dehradun. Convenience sampling was used for the same purpose and the demographic profile was not emphasized herewith. A five-point likert scale-based questionnaire (Google form) was used for collecting responses. Furthermore, the factor analysis technique through SPSS was applied for dimension reduction and reaching out to conclusions. Results revealed that a total of six (6) components (factors) had been extracted like as comparative cost advantage, competitive resource pooling, multitenancy, advanced technology, enhanced features etc. The research was practically significant because Dehradun is one of the most prominent higher education hubs in India. The study was unique being empirical in nature and there is no significant research had been conducted till date for adoption of 'Community Cloud Computing' in Indian context.

Published in: 2023 4th International Conference on Intelligent Engineering and Management (ICIEM)

Date of Conference: 09-11 May 2023 DOI: 10.1109/ICIEM59379.2023.10165946

Date Added to IEEE Xplore: 04 July 2023 Publisher: IEEE

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Developing a Framework for Cost-Benefit Analysis of Cloud Computing Adoption by Higher Education Institutions in Saudi Arabia
2018 International Conference on Smart Computing and Electronic Enterprise (ICSCSEE)
Published: 2018

Cost-Benefit Analysis of Cloud Computing in Education Using the Base Cost Estimation Model
2021 3rd International Conference on Cybernetics and Intelligent System (ICORIS)
Published: 2021

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Minimization of Power Consumption and Loss via Secure Routing Protocol for Mobile WSN

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Sarita Goswami Meena Desai All Authors

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Abstract

Document Sections

- I. Introduction
- II. Related Works
- III. Proposed Model
- IV. Results and Discussion
- V. Conclusion

Abstract: Secure routing protocols for mobile wireless sensor networks (WSNs) are used to ensure that data is securely and efficiently transferred in a WSN. These protocols aim to protect data confidentiality, authentication and integrity of the data by mitigating a variety of threats such as malicious nodes, node failures, active attacks and passive attacks. Examples of secure routing protocols include Secure Route Protocol and Secure Route Dynamic Source Routing (SRDSR), which provide secure routes between the source and destination nodes of a WSN. Secure route protocols employ a combination of encryption, authentication and key distribution techniques to provide secure delivery of data. Secure routing protocols can also be supplemented with intrusion detection systems to detect malicious attacks and protect the WSN from malicious nodes.

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An energy-aware routing protocol considering link-layer security in wireless sensor networks
2009 11th International Conference on Advanced Communication Technology
Published: 2009

RouT: A Routing Protocol based on Topologies for Heterogeneous Wireless Sensor Networks
IEEE Latin America Transactions
Published: 2014

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Reduction of Propagation Delay by Implementing OFDM with BPSK Technique for Shallow Water Acoustic Communication

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Ritika Karnani, Ravendra Pratap Rana, Vishal Sharma [All Authors](#)

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Abstract

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Abstract: Orthogonal frequency division multiplexing (OFDM) is a modulation technique that is used to reduce propagation delay. OFDM can be used in combination with coding techniques such as BPSK or QPSK to increase data rates and reduce propagation delay. Propagation delay occurs when a signal is transmitted over long distances by distributing the signal over multiple subcarriers and each subcarrier is modulated with a low-rate digital signal. This signal is then combined with the higher rate modulation signal before being transmitted. By increasing the frequency of the signal, the time taken to transmit the signal is reduced. This can result in a significant reduction in propagation delay. It is important to note that this technique is not limited to radio communication but can also be applied to other mediums of transmission such as cable, optical fiber, and satellite communication. The use of OFDM with BPSK can reduce propagation delay significantly, allowing data-rates of up to 10 Mbps to be achieved.

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Optimum Receiver Performance With Binary Phase-Shift Keying for Decode-and-Forward Relaying
IEEE Transactions on Vehicular Technology
Published: 2011

Design of Optical XOR, XNOR, NAND, and OR Logic Gates Based on Multi-Mode Interference Waveguides for



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A Trust Based Node Identification and Location Optimization for WSN using Cloud Infrastructure

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Vishal Sharma, Varsha Agarwal, All Authors

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Abstract

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- III. Proposed Model
- IV. Results and Discussion
- V. Conclusion

Abstract:
The deployment of wireless sensor networks (WSNs) into the environment can increase the awareness of the environment in most cases but it is usually restricted by limited energy and computing resources in the network. To address this limitation, cloud infrastructure can be used as a platform for location optimization. With effective location optimization, the cloud infrastructure can use its computing capabilities to minimize the number of sensor displacements while maintaining the desired coverage of the WSN. This will allow the WSN nodes to extend the lifetime and make more efficient use of their limited energy and computing resources while still providing the necessary coverage. Location optimization algorithms can be used to determine the optimal locations for the network nodes. These algorithms consider the spatial characteristics of the environment and prioritize the placement of nodes based on their expected utility. Several methods have been proposed for location optimization based on the cloud infrastructure, such as Reinforcement Learning, Differential Evolution, and Swarm Optimization techniques. These techniques were compared in terms of their accuracy and scalability in optimizing a WSN's

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Data Collection in Studies on Internet of Things (IoT), Wireless Sensor Networks (WSNs), and Sensor Cloud (SC): Similarities and Differences
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Aerial-Ground Cost Tradeoff for Multi-UAV Enabled Data Collection in Wireless Sensor Networks

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An Efficient Technique for Energy Consumption and Network Lifetime by Distributed Data Gathering Method from IoT Nodes

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Abstract

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- V. Conclusion

Abstract:
 Distributed data gathering from Internet of Things (IoT) nodes is a widely used process for collecting information in a distributed way from connected IoT devices. This process can be used in a range of scenarios, from home automation to the industry, to collect data from multiple nodes in an efficient and reliable way. In distributed data gathering, each node is responsible for collecting its own data and transmitting it to an aggregating server, or a gateway, which centralizes the data of all nodes. As a result, data can be processed faster, having access to an up-to-date overview of all the nodes in a given network. Furthermore, distributed data gathering can allow for more data to be collected, as well as real-time observation of the environment since the data flow is continuous and uninterrupted.


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 2021 IEEE 27th Real-Time and Embedded Technology and Applications Symposium (RTAS)
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 2017 International Conference on Intelligent Computing, Instrumentation and Control Technology (ICICIT)



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Genetic Algorithm Based Energy Aware Clustering Algorithm for Underwater Wireless Sensor Network

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Ravendra Pratap Rana; Varsha Agarwal All Authors

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Abstract

Document Sections

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- II. Related Works
- III. Proposed Model
- IV. Results and Discussion
- V. Conclusion

Abstract:
Genetic algorithms (GAs) offer a powerful and effective method for solving optimization problems due to their ability to search and explore large spaces of possible solutions. A GA-based energy aware clustering algorithm is proposed in [1] to improve the energy efficiency of wireless sensor networks by optimizing the assignment of nodes to clusters. The proposed algorithm minimizes the energy consumption of the system while guaranteeing a certain Quality of Service (QoS). It works by encoding the clustering process in a chromosome consisting of the node assignments for each target cluster, and then uses attributed-based crossover and mutation operators to generate new chromosome individuals. The algorithm employs an innovative fitness function that not only takes into account the energy costs associated with each target cluster, but also takes into account any QoS constraints imposed by the users. Experiments show that the proposed algorithm is able to significantly reduce the energy consumption of the network with minimal QoS degradation.

Published in: 2023 IEEE 4th Annual Flagship... (IEEE Access)

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Compromises between energy consumption and quality of service metrics in wireless sensor networks with mobile sink and cluster based routing protocols
2017 International Conference on Internet of Things, Embedded Systems and Communications (INTEC)
Published: 2017

Impact of Sink Mobility on Quality of Service Performance and Energy Consumption in Wireless

Assessing the interaction between internal control and financial management in local government



Chanchal Chawla^a | Shalini R.^b | Ranjana Singh^c

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^bJAIN (Deemed-to-be University), Bangalore, India, Associate Professor, Department of Finance.

^cIIMT University, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh, India, Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce.

Abstract A well-designed internal control (IC) system should reveal how well the government manages its finances and how effectively they employ its resources. This study studied the interaction between the local government's effectiveness in IC and its financial management. Some issues with IC practice include insufficient accountability, when everyday interactions are not reported for, and inefficient mechanisms are taken into action to catch perpetrators who interfere with the money. The method used in the study depends on a survey research strategy. The research's statistical data were gathered by distributing 250 questionnaires to employees of the ten (10) local governments that were taken into consideration. Selective sampling was used to choose these respondents, and regression analysis was used to examine the questionnaire's results. The analysis's findings demonstrate that IC and financial management are significantly correlated, with a p value = ($0 < 0.05$). Because of this conclusion, the research recommends that the management of local governments develop more robust ways for internal control. These approaches will ensure that IC is practical and efficient, allowing for the successful management of financial problems.

Keywords: Internal control, local government, finances, accountability, financial management.

1. Introduction

IC is a vital part of any organization, which includes local government. A system of IC is the collection of rules,

Comparative effects of transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation [TENS] along with therapeutic exercises and theraband exercises on pain, disability and muscle strength in knee osteoarthritis

Meenu, Anshika Singh, Sumit Raghav, Mukesh Kumar, Khushi Nagar

Department of Physiotherapy, IIMT University, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh, India

DOI: [https://doi.org/10.15391/prrht.2023-8\(4\).04](https://doi.org/10.15391/prrht.2023-8(4).04)

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Anshika Singh

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Mukesh Kumar

Abstract

Purpose: to examine the effects of resistance exercise using the theraband on the pain and function of patients with degenerative knee arthritis.

Material & Methods: thirty patients with degenerative knee arthritis were classified into an one group of 20 patients on whom resistance exercise using the elastic band was applied and a other group of 20 patients on whom conventional physical therapy was delivered. Both groups received treatments three times a week for four weeks. Pain and disability and function were measured by the WOMAC Index and muscle strength was evaluated by the Oxford scale on 1st day and after 4th week to follow-up the treatment.

Results: the intragroup comparison Table 2, showed significant improvements in WOMAC Index and Oxford scale in both groups. In the intergroup comparison after treatment, the group-2 showed significant changes in the values with respect to pre to post intervention WOMAC Index score; 33.7250 ± 3.61879 to 14.1800 ± 1.76355 than the group-1 32.2305 ± 7.88301 to 18.4400 ± 2.62546 . Furthermore there were significant improvement in Oxford scale score i.e. $2.6000 \pm .50262$ to $4.5000 \pm .51299$ found in group-2 than group-1 i.e. $2.4500 \pm .51042$ to $3.6000 \pm .50262$.

Conclusion: the results suggest that resistance exercise using the theraband is an effective intervention for the pain and function of patients with degenerative knee arthritis.

Keywords: theraband, TENS, knee osteoarthritis, pain, disability, muscle strength.

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Spash Kunwar ⁵, Ankur Vashishtah ⁶, Mukesh Kumar ⁶,
Md Mahamood ⁷, Bishnu Raj Tiwari ¹, Ashok Kumar Sah ⁸

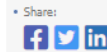
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3. Division of Medical Laboratory Technology, Department of Allied Health Sciences, Brainware University, Kolkata, West Bengal, India
4. Department of Physiotherapy, School of Allied Health Sciences, PDM University, Bahadurgarh, Haryana, India
5. Department of Pulmonary Medicine, SGPGI, Lucknow, UP, India
6. School of Allied Health Sciences, IIMT University, Meerut, UP, India
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HIV AIDS Rev 2023; 22, 1: 31-37
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Effects of diclofenac sodium gel phonophoresis in sports activities induced grade-I ankle sprain

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^bCentral Research and Incubation Center, Swami Vivekanand Subharti University, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh, India

DOI: [https://doi.org/10.15391/prht.2023-8\(4\).05](https://doi.org/10.15391/prht.2023-8(4).05)

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Gunjan Chaudhary

<https://orcid.org/0009-0001-5003-0764>

Anirudh Srivastava

Abstract

Purpose: the purpose of this study was to evaluate the effect of diclofenac sodium gel phonophoresis in grade-I ankle sprain.

Materials & Methods: 54 patients were randomly included in this study and allocated equally into two groups. Group-1 was managed with therapeutic ultrasound (digital ultrasound machine, a product of HMS marketed in India with frequency of 1 MHz and 3MHz) with diclofenac sodium gel and group-2 was managed with therapeutic ultrasound with aquasonic gel. Therapeutic ultrasound with diclofenac sodium gel, marketed under the name of Voltaren, was administered at a frequency of 1MHz, an intensity of 0.8 W/cm² with continuous mode (1:1) for five times a week for 2 weeks. The patients were examined by using Numeric Pain Rating Scale (NPRS) and Foot and Ankle Disability Index (FADI). They were assessed on the baseline, after 1st week, and after 2nd week of treatment.

Results: one way ANOVA test was used to determine the significant difference at the 0.05 level of significance. There was reduction in NPRS and FADI p-value 0.000 after 2nd week of treatment in group-1 and group-2. But on the basis of mean difference score of NPRS and FADI, group-1 was better effective in terms of reduction of pain and improvement of function periodical manner (Table 3).

Conclusion: significant dose-dependently relief was observed in NPRS and FADI for pain in disability for each group treated with diclofenac sodium gel compared with aquasonic gel using ultrasound. Acoustic streaming increased these benefits significantly when used after topical application of diclofenac sodium gel, and the dose-dependent effects of diclofenac sodium gel using therapeutic ultrasound.



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Colloids and Surfaces A: Physicochemical and Engineering Aspects

Volume 676, Part A, 5 November 2023, 132196



Influence of sodium carboxymethylcellulose on sodium dodecyl benzene sulfonate and sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate micelles in the presence of phenol red dye

Anirudh Srivastava^a, Anshika Bhardwaj^{a,b}, Mukul Kumar^a, Sumit Raahav^c, Javed Masood Khan^d, Anis Ahmad^e, Oinam Gobin Singh^f, Nandini Singh^g

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Abstract

Strong dye-surfactant interactions and innovative formulations are required for dyeing, which is one of the most important operations in the pharmaceutical, food, cosmetic, and textile industries for colouring goods and other uses. The interactions of sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate (AOT) and sodium dodecyl benzene sulfonate (SDBS) with the dye phenol red (sodium salt of PR) in the presence and absence of the polyelectrolyte sodium carboxymethylcellulose (NaCMC) were investigated using conductometric analysis. The critical micelle concentration (CMC) of SDBS and AOT was found to decrease as PR concentration increased in the water and NaCMC medium. However, in the presence of PR, the counterion binding (β_c) of SDBS and AOT increased and negative (ΔG_{mic}^0) values

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Effects of retro-walking and spinal flexion exercises in postural low back pain

Sumit Raghav, Anshika Singh, Mukesh Kumar, Gunjan Chaudhary

IIMT College of Allied Medical Sciences, IIMT University, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh, India

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<https://orcid.org/0009-0001-5003-0764>

Abstract

Purpose: to determine the effects of retro-walking along with spinal flexion exercises in postural low back pain.

Materials & Methods: total subjects were 30 selected out of 69 according to the inclusion and exclusion criteria and were divided in two groups – Group A and Group B. Both groups are experimental and have 15 subjects in each group on the basis of inclusion criteria. The purpose and procedure of the study were explained in details and consent from the taken and they were free to withdraw any time without giving any reason.

Results: Independent t-test was used to find the significant difference between before and after intervention result in both groups. Before the intervention, table 1; the value of t-test of numeric pain rating scale was -1.628 with significance value 0.115 of both groups; group A and B, whereas the value of t-test of Oswestry Disability Index was -1.374 of both groups with significance value 0.180 of group A and 0.183 of group B. After intervention, table-2; the value of numeric pain rating scale and Oswestry Disability Index was 0.000 and 0.000 in both groups. There was 95% of confidence interval adopted for the significant differences between the groups.

Conclusions: there were reduction in pain and disability in both groups. The statistically reduction in pain and disability in group A following 4-weeks protocol of retro-walking along with spinal flexion exercises in postural low back pain suggests including retro-walking with conventional management protocol for patients with postural low back pain.

Key words: low back pain, postural low back pain, spinal flexion exercises, retro-walking.

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Journal of Molecular Liquids

Volume 385, 1 September 2023, 122375



Binding influence of sunset yellow dye on the sodium tetradecyl sulphate micelles in the presence of sodium carboxymethyl cellulose medium

Anirudh Srivastava^a, Daniyal Elahi^{a,b}, Mukul Kumar^c, Sumit Raghav^c,
Oinam Gobin Singh^d, Nandini Singh^e

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Abstract

The textile, pharmaceutical, and coloring industries can all benefit from a better understanding of the process by which dyes and surfactants interact to develop better formulas and techniques for dye separation. UV-vis spectroscopy was widely used to investigate interactions between the anionic food colour sunset yellow (SSY) and the anionic surfactant sodium tetradecyl sulphate (STS) in the absence and presence of sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (NaCMC) in various concentrations at 25 °C. The critical micelle concentration (CMC) of STS was lowered in both aqueous and NaCMC solutions when SSY was present. NaCMC prevented STS from becoming micellized when the amount was increased in the micellar medium. The CMC values obtained using the

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Clinical and radiological characteristics of Covid-19 patients with acute cerebrovascular vents: A meta-analysis

Sumit Raghav, Renuka Jyothi R., Sayantan Mukhopadhyay

https://10.31893/multiscience.2023ss0526

Keywords: systematic assessment, cannabinoids, [evidence](#), chronic non-cancer pain.

How to cite

Raghav, S., Jyothi R., R., & Mukhopadhyay, S. (2023). Clinical and radiological characteristics of Covid-19 patients with acute cerebrovascular vents: A meta-analysis. *Multidisciplinary Science Journal*, 5, 2023ss0526. <https://doi.org/10.31893/multiscience.2023ss0526>

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ABSTRACT REFERENCES

Abstract

The information on the 2019 coronavirus illness (COVID-19) in Egypt's severe cerebrovascular consequences is scant. In cases of acute cerebrovascular disease (CVD), this study aimed to examine the radiological and clinical characteristics of patients with and without COVID-19. Prospective research evaluated CVD patients with and without COVID-19 who were hospitalized at Qena University Hospital (QUH) before the global epidemic. Patients diagnosed with COVID-19 and able to be treated at either assist or Aswan University Hospitals (AAUH) for cardiovascular disease were compared. The data included patient demographics, medical history, risk factors, clinical presentation, comorbidities, and imaging results from CT and MRI scans of the chest and brain. In overall 439 individuals with COVID-19, 55 (12.5%) experienced acute CVD. Of these, 13 patients (2.9%) experienced hemorrhagic CVD, whereas 42 (9.6%) suffered an ischemic stroke. 180 of the 250 non-COVID-19 individuals suffered from ischemic stroke, and 70 from hemorrhagic stroke. Many COVID-19 patients had large vascular occlusions (LVO), which is a significant portion of individuals who had ischemic stroke symptoms (40 vs. 7.2%, $P < 0.001$) and was considerably more reciprocal than in CVD patients who were not COVID-19. Comorbidities were noted in 44 instances (10% of the sample). Patients of ischemic stroke who had COVID-19 were much more likely to have dangerous elements such as (IHD) as well as concomitant conditions like hepatitis and kidney disease.

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CONFERENCE PAPER | Vol. 5 (2023), e2023ss0308

Maximizing financial management efficiency with a novel machine learning algorithm

Pankhuri Agarwal , Gopalakrishnan Chinnasamy , Vineet Kaushik

<https://10.31893/multiscience.2023ss0308>

Keywords: HLSTM-AHP, LDA, MCNN, financial management.

[ABSTRACT](#) [REFERENCES](#)

Abstract

Any firm must successfully manage its financial assets to succeed. To make wise choices for handling resources, possibilities for investment, and allocation of funds, accountants rely on reliable forecasting of finances. To enhance the effectiveness of Financial Management (FM), this research develops hybrid long short-term memory and hierarchical analytic process (HLSTM-AHP) technique. The LSTM approach is applied to develop the financial evaluation system, while the AHP approach is employed to establish the weightings of economic variables incorporated into the LSTM framework. To show how well the suggested HLSTM-AHP approach works at enhancing FM effectiveness, real-time accounting information from a company that is publicly traded are implemented. To further address the issue of anomalous data regarding finances, this research employs a unique sampling data collected by linear discriminant analysis (LDA) to develop a multiscale convolutional neural network (MCNN), which improves the framework's forecasting performance and demonstrates conclusively that machine learning (ML) is practicable in the study of FM forecasting, with plenty of opportunity for future investigations.

How to cite

Agarwal, P., Chinnasamy, G., & Kaushik, V. (2023). Maximizing financial management efficiency with a novel machine learning algorithm. *Multidisciplinary Science Journal*, 5, 2023ss0308. <https://doi.org/10.31893/multiscience.2023ss0308>

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Enhanced Routing Capabilities for WSN Using QoS Optimization Technique

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Vineet Kaushik, Varsha Agarwal, All Authors

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- IV. Results and Discussion
- V. Conclusion

Authors

Abstract:

Wireless Sensor Networks (WSN) have been implemented in a variety of applications ranging from environmental monitoring and control of industrial processes to healthcare and emergency response. In many cases, routing needs to meet stringent Quality of Service (QoS) requirements due to the time-sensitive nature of the data being transmitted. To address this challenge, several routing approaches have been proposed to enhance the performance of Delivery Ratio and Delay with QoS optimization. This paper presents an overview of different QoS-aware routing architectures and algorithms such as source-routing, hop-by-hop routing, location-aided routing, and random routing, which have been successfully applied to WSNs. We also discuss several QoS metrics such as throughput, delay, and reliability, as well as methods for their optimization. Finally, we provide some examples of current and potential applications where these approaches can be implemented. We conclude by discussing a few open research problems and future research directions in the area of QoS-aware routing for WSNs.

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2017 International Conference on Internet of Things, Embedded Systems and Communications (INTEC)
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Achieving Sustainable Investment Practices Through Green Finance: Challenges and Opportunities

Mohammad Kashif, Syed Noorul Shajar, Nikita Singhal, Puneet Kumar

Source Title: Sustainable Investments in Green Finance

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Abstract

There is a positive trend in the substantial extension of green credit tools. These include climate bonds and numerous universal establishments. Although challenges are posed, there are numerous opportunities in this field. The environmental protection industry demands substantial upfront investment capital and often involves a lengthy payback period, necessitating a unique financing approach. Green finance policies can address government financing challenges through financial innovation and reform. Green bond issuance initially gained traction in Europe, but more communal and individual concerns in Asia are now adopting such device to support their unceasing growth objectives. The present chapter highlights challenges faced by sustainable investment practices through green finance and opportunities available globally for this particular area.

Chapter Preview

Top

1. Introduction

Green finance represents the convergence of financial and business sectors with environmentally responsible practices, involving a diverse range of stakeholders, including individual and corporate consumers, manufacturers, investors, and financial institutions (Olubunmi et al., 2016; Saranqi, 2019; Zhenq et



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An Energy Efficient Routing Algorithm for WSN Using Q-Learning Based Data Aggregation Method

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Puneet Kumar, Chetana Asbe, All Authors

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Abstract:
Q-learning is an energy efficient routing algorithm for wireless sensor networks (WSN s) that uses the reinforcement learning technique for routing decisions. The algorithm is expected to reduce energy consumption in routing by dynamic route selection and maintenance. In Q-learning, the energy efficiency of routes is evaluated using a reward system based on the dynamic network properties. Based on these rewards and various learned states, a dynamic Q-table is maintained which is used by the nodes to make routing decisions. To further enhance the energy efficiency, Q-learning also supports power saving techniques such as sleep mode that allow the nodes to temporarily reduce their energy consumption. Additionally, Q-learning is fault-tolerance aware and utilizes conflict-free transmission techniques to reduce the energy cost and minimize packet loss. The algorithm has been evaluated using the IEEE 802.15.4 standard, and simulation results show that it can reduce energy consumption by up to 53 %, with minimal packet loss.

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Enhancement of Transmission Speed and Security in Wireless Communication by a New Modified Source Coding Technique

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Abstract:
Wireless communication is one of the most important forms of communication technology today. However, its security and transmission speed are still major areas of concern. As wireless communication is increasingly used for a wide variety of applications, it is essential to enhance both transmission speed and security. Recently, several changes have been made to improve the transmission speed and security of wireless communication networks. One such change is the introduction of Multiple-Input Multiple-Output (MIMO) technology. This technology involves the simultaneous sending of multiple data streams using multiple antennas. This increases the transmission speed of wireless communication and also makes it more secure. Additionally, other techniques, such as beamforming and modulation technologies, have been used to further improve transmission speed and security. Other efforts, such as the use of optimization algorithms and machine learning, can also be employed to enhance the performance of wireless communication networks. In conclusion, significant strides have been made in enhancing the transmission speed and security of wireless communication networks. There is still much potential for further

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CONFERENCE PAPER | Vol. 5 (2023), e2023ss0305

Roles of customer and employee satisfaction on corporate performance: An empirical investigation

Mohit Rastogi , Satyajeeet Nanda , Vinod Kumar

<https://10.31893/multiscience.2023ss0305>

Keywords: customer satisfaction, employee satisfaction, job satisfaction, organizational success.

How to cite

Rastogi, M., Nanda, S., & Kumar, V. (2023). Roles of customer and employee satisfaction on corporate performance: An empirical investigation. *Multidisciplinary Science Journal*, 5, 2023 ss0305. <https://doi.org/10.31893/multiscience.2023ss0305>

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[ABSTRACT](#) [REFERENCES](#)

Abstract

Employee satisfaction must be improved since it is essential to any organization's ability to succeed financially. This research aims to investigate the link between customer satisfaction and employee satisfaction as well as how each affects organizational success. The impact of several organizational elements on employee satisfaction is examined in this research. In this cohort study, qualitative research techniques were used. A self-administrated questionnaire with multiple choice and release ruined questions were used to gather the data. The results of the principal component analysis (PCA) based on the correlation matrix showed that among the cohorts examined, where consumers had also indicated satisfaction with the current services, there was a high level of employee (hotel staff) satisfaction. Customers' comfort and subsequent satisfaction have mostly been influenced by ambient cleanliness, wholesome meals, and hotel services. From the viewpoint of the workers, a positive work environment combined with rewards like pay and regular training motivated the staff to work devotedly to improve the organization, which is reflected in the customers' satisfaction levels. Our research supports the existence of an indirect relationship mediated by customers between organizational performance and employee happiness. In conclusion, it is plausible to assume that awareness of employee roles is crucial since it seems to be a crucial

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UNDERSTANDING THE LONG-TERM INTERPLAY BETWEEN GLUCOCORTICOIDS, PARATHYROID HORMONE LEVELS, AND OSTEOPOROSIS IN PATIENTS.

Patel M G¹, Shah U², Jane A³, Sapkota S⁴, Verma A⁵, Shankar S⁶

Author information

Georgian Medical News, 01 Sep 2023, (342):21-25
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Abstract

Drugs called glucocorticoids (GC) are often prescribed for both inpatient and outpatient settings. They are often used to treat a number of disorders due to their anti-inflammatory activity. Long-term use of GCs, especially long-term high-dose administrations, may result in a variety of negative effects. In Hilla City, Babylon Governorate of Iraq, Merjan Teaching Hospital, Al-Hilla Teaching Hospital's Joint Endology Clinic, and Al-Imam Al-Sadiq Hospital, were the sites of this case-control research, which was carried out. There were 100 total participants in this trial, of whom 50 were patients with osteoporosis (OP). The ages of the patients and the control collection were. They were chosen since their gender and ages matched. The findings show extensively senior level of parathyroid hormone (PTH) in OP patients when compared to the control group, whereas calcium (Ca) level into the patient group significantly lowered during association toward the manage set. In summary, there is a positive correlation between PTH and the condition

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LIVER FIBROSIS: PATHOPHYSIOLOGY, DIAGNOSIS, AND EMERGING THERAPEUTIC TARGETS FOR A COMMON COMPLICATION OF CHRONIC LIVER DISEASES.

Jane A¹, Vyas M², Kumar A³, Verma A⁴, Giresha A⁵, Patel J D⁶

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Georgian Medical News, 01 Jul 2023, (340-341):93-100
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Abstract

Fibrosis of the liver, which can be caused by either viral or chemical chronic liver illnesses, is a serious issue for the world's health. Collagen is crucial for the development of the illness and the possibility of developing hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC), which is linked to the progression of liver damage. Although there are various mechanisms for acute liver injury and diseases-specific cells response, almost all of fatty liver aetiologies share similar trends in the development of fibrous liver damage. The scientific community's knowledge of the fundamental causes of fibrosis of the liver has undergone a significant shift during the last ten years. It has been shown that the fundamental trigger, such as the control or management of an infectious disease, can be eradicated or eliminated in order to reverse liver fibrosis. Reversing frequently occurs prematurely or too rarely, particularly in severe fibrosis, to avoid possibly fatal

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A Novel approach for Load Balancing distribution and storage by using Cloud Computing

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Abstract

Today's Cloud computing is the popular technology to complete the work in an efficient way, this provides an important platform to storing data in terms of pay as per use and accessible for everyone by the help of the internet. As we know the use of this technology invites many issues, some are security, failure rate and most critical load balancing. These research papers focus on load balancing and also provide an algorithm to overcome this issue. This paper proposed an idea to minimize the extra burden on the nodes through load shift or load transfer according to the availability or requirement while nodes are overloaded. Here we are discussing many algorithms and their features and find out the proposed joint algorithm which works accordingly as demanded and also offer an idea to overcome the problem of over burdens on nodes by load balancing.

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Cloud Computing: Hybrid Load Balancing Algorithm Proposal

Mrs. Anjali Sharma¹, Dr. K. K. Sharma²

Submitted: 26/05/2023

Revised: 09/07/2023

Accepted: 28/07/2023

Abstract: In this paper we are giving an idea that focus on the response time with charges that are the vital issues in the today's time as we know these issues normally raise the outcome of load balancing by implementing for specific cloud platform utilization of cloud computing technology that encourage a lot of issues, most of them associated with security, failure rate and mainly related to the vital issue load balancing. This research paper focuses on numerous of load balancing algorithms and provide a hybrid algorithm to overcome the load balancing problem. This approach provide a proposal by the exercise of mixed attributes of two main load balancing algorithms to overcome the over or extra load on a specific nodes by extra load transfer or extra load move on other desire nodes according to the possibility or condition. It also satisfies the requirements of customers that can make a trust between the system and the end user entire the world.

Keywords: Cloud Computing, Load balancing, static algorithm, Dynamic algorithm, Cloud analyst

1 Introduction

Now days as we know Cloud technology are popular technology that is acceptable globally with the help of the internet. This technology provides a lot of way to do the variety of work efficiently and effectively for the customer on the bases of rent that decide as per use this technology, services, type of cloud, and infrastructure. At the present virtualization concept make easy to use by the number of virtual servers as of an exacting physical server. This server will be available to every one client to meet their requirements that based on the resources. The cloud computing technology provided a facility of different forms of services like private, public, hybrid, and community. Every work is done in accordance with Platform as a Service (PaaS) which is specific for platforms, Information as a Service (IaaS) which is specific for information, and Software as a Service (SaaS) which is specific for software. [1]. diverse models perform differently, such as private

technology is becoming more accepted and rapidly expanding, a slew of difficulties develop from time to time, some of which are critical and must be addressed as thoroughly as possible in terms of security and load balancing. So distribute the job load among the right nodes to avoid load problems since no one node is overloaded, idle, or underloaded. A good and efficient load balancing concept that will undoubtedly make certain that every node in the balanced completes the work load while necessary [4][5][6]. Here a number of algorithms with a diversity of answers; therefore we combined two algorithm aspects to build a decent method for load balancing. Two algorithms were fused in this idea. That are Equal Spread (ESCE) and Priority methods.[5][7]. In this learning, presented efforts operate on the problem of overload, through the purpose of moving the burden from overloaded to underloaded or ideal VMs and making them additional resourceful and fit according to needs.

Nanocatalytic Application of the Green Synthesized Silver Nanoparticles for Enhancement of the Enzymatic Activity of Fungal Amylase and Cellulase

Document Type : Research Paper

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[10.22034/ijmm.2023.1971113.2298](https://doi.org/10.22034/ijmm.2023.1971113.2298)

Abstract

The present study aims to evaluate the effect of silver nanoparticles (AgNPs) on the enzymatic activity of fungal amylase and cellulase. The AgNPs were synthesized using aqueous fresh leaf extract of *Camellia sinensis* of AgNPs. The synthesis nanoparticles was initially observed by a visible colour change and further confirmed by UV-Vis spectrum analysis. Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR) identified the functional groups and their relevant biomolecules such as amine, alkene, carbonyl, and hydroxyl groups present in the aqueous leaf extract of *C. sinensis*. These biomolecules were responsible for the synthesis, capping, and stabilization of the AgNPs. The field emission scanning electron microscope (FESEM) image showed spherical and polydispersed AgNPs with a diameter of 22-55 ± 2 nm. The energy dispersive X-ray (EDX) analysis illustrates 91.19% silver in the synthesized AgNPs. The effect of synthesized AgNPs on the enzymatic activity of *A. niger* amylase and cellulase was evaluated using the 3,5-dinitrosalicylic acid (DNSA) method. The enzymatic activity of fungal amylase and cellulase increased significantly with increased concentration of AgNPs. The enhancement in the amylase and cellulase activity achieved through nanoparticles may be further explored for its industrial applications.

Keywords

- Green synthesis
- *Camellia sinensis*
- silver nanoparticles

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- V. Conclusion

Abstract:

In recent years, the demand for wireless communication has grown exponentially and with it, the amount of traffic carried through such networks. One way to reduce traffic in such networks is through modified network coding, an efficient network coding technique based on store-and-forward technology. Through this technique, redundant packets are identified and eliminated at the same time as packets are being forwarded. This affords a significant advantage as compared to traditional forwarding techniques, as it reduces the total amount of communication traffic and allows for increased throughput and efficiency. Furthermore, modified network coding also increases data integrity and robustness for wireless networks, as the amount of redundant packets is reduced. In addition, the technique facilitates the sharing of information between different protocols and networks, improving end-to-end communication. All in all, modified network coding is an effective method for reducing communication traffic in wireless communication networks, enabling higher data transmission rates and improved network operations.

More Like This

[Cooperative Protocol for Analog Network Coding in Distributed Wireless Networks](#)

IEEE Transactions on Wireless Communications
Published: 2010

[An Interference Graph Based MAC Protocol for Ad Hoc Wireless Networks](#)

The Sixth IEEE International Conference on Computer and Information Technology (CIT'06)

Enhancement of System Performance by Turbo Equalizer for Underwater Wireless Communication

Publisher: IEEE

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Siddharth Shahani; [Deep Shika Raghav](#) [All Authors](#)

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Abstract

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- I. Introduction
- II. Related Works
- III. Proposed Model
- IV. Results and Discussion
- V. Conclusion

Abstract:

Underwater wireless communication is a relatively new technology, and the development of new technologies and techniques to improve the data connectivity in underwater environments is fast paced. One such emerging technology is the Turbo equalizer, which is a type of adaptive equalizer used for underwater wireless communication. This technology is used to mitigate the effects of multipath fading, which significantly reduces data throughput in underwater channels. The main application of the Turbo equalizer is to improve the data reception quality of an underwater communication link. This is done by utilizing an iterative equalization and decoding process that efficiently takes the rapid transmission rate of underwater acoustic modulation into consideration. Through the use of this technique, the Turbo equalizer is able to effectively eliminate various types of noise including frequency selective fading and random fading. Furthermore, it is also capable of boosting the received SNR, thus enabling users to have access to longer range transmission and better data rates. In addition to this, the Turbo equalizer also greatly increases the accuracy and reliability of the communication link.

More Like This

[Throughput Maximization With an Average Age of Information Constraint in Fading Channels](#)

IEEE Transactions on Wireless Communications
Published: 2021

[Throughput performance models for adaptive modulation and coding under fading channels](#)

2016 IEEE Wireless Communications and Networking Conference
Published: 2016



Data Fusion Based Energy Aware Clustering Algorithm for Underwater Wireless Sensor Network

Publisher: IEEE

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Renu Jain | Varsha Agarwal | All Authors

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Abstract

Document Sections

- I. Introduction
- II. Related Works
- III. Proposed Model
- IV. Results and Discussion
- V. Conclusion

Abstract:

Data fusion-based energy aware clustering algorithms have been developed to improve the performance of wireless sensor networks (WSNs). These algorithms are capable of dynamically adjusting the clustering structure of the WSN in order to reduce energy consumption while still providing the required coverage area. The algorithm first divides the sensor nodes of the WSN into clusters. Then, multiple data fusion techniques are used to calculate the total available energy of a cluster. Based on the calculated energy, nodes responsible for gathering the data from all the sensor nodes within the same cluster can be selected. Finally, the algorithm dynamically adjusts its cluster structure to ensure that as few nodes are used as possible, thus reducing energy consumption. Additionally, the algorithm is also able to self-organize the communication flow between the sensor nodes within a cluster, thus further increasing the energy efficiency of the WSN. The results of the simulation experiments show that the proposed algorithm is able to reduce the energy consumption by more than 40% compared to the conventional clustering algorithms.

More Like This

Research on Balanced Energy Consumption of Wireless Sensor Network Nodes Based on Clustering Algorithm
2017 International Conference on Computer Network, Electronic and Automation (ICCNEA)
Published: 2017

A balanced energy consumption clustering algorithm for heterogeneous energy wireless



Home / IEEE Xplore / Enhancing Energy Utilization by Reliable Routing and Secure Data Transmission in Heterogeneous WSN

Enhancement of Energy Utilization by Reliable Routing and Secure Data Transmission in Heterogeneous WSN

Publisher: IEEE

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Abstract

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- I. Introduction
- II. Related Works
- III. Proposed Model
- IV. Results and Discussion
- V. Conclusion

Abstract:
Secure data transmission in heterogeneous WSNs is a problem that has been of great importance ever since WSNs became popular. Wireless sensor networks (WSNs) are composed of sensor nodes that collect data in real time and transmit it to a central base station or other nodes, or even another network. Heterogeneous WSNs consists of sensor nodes with different capabilities and characteristics. These heterogeneous networks present a challenge for securely transmitting the data from source to destination. In order to ensure the security of data transmission in these networks, different security methods like encryption, authentication, and authorization have been implemented. Encryption methods such as the Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) and Triple Data Encryption Standard (TDES) are used to protect the data from unauthorized access and modification. Authentication protocols like AAA (Authentication, Authorization and Accounting) are used to verify the identity of the entity at the opposite end of the communication and to prevent unauthorized behavior.

More Like This

A Privacy-Preserving Authentication, Authorization, and Key Agreement Scheme for Wireless Sensor Networks in 5G-Integrated Internet of Things

IEEE Access
Published: 2020

Security in Wireless sensor networks with public key techniques



Minimization of Energy Overhead in Sink Location Updation by Delay Aware Routing Protocol for WSN

Publisher: IEEE

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Sanjeev Kumar, Varsha Agarwal, All Authors

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Abstract

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- I. Introduction
- II. Related Works
- III. Proposed Model
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Abstract:

The Delay-Aware Routing Protocol (DARP) is a routing protocol designed specifically for wireless sensor networks (WSNs) that takes into account the different levels of delay encountered by network nodes and packets. The protocol enables the efficient delivery of data by allowing the nodes and packets to adapt to their current conditions and the paths they need to take to get to the destination. DARP is based on an energy-efficient and energy-aware routing algorithm that allows for adaptive path selection and traffic prioritization. This helps to ensure more efficient packet delivery and provide reliable links in different environments. The protocol also incorporates mechanisms for coordinating transmissions, guaranteeing equality of transmitting and receiving opportunities among the nodes, and preserving the energy balance in the network. DARP enables data to be delivered more quickly and reliably, especially in harsh and changing environments, by using efficient routing algorithms, prioritizing traffic and preserving the energy balance of the network.

Published in: 2023 IEEE 4th Annual Flagship India Council International Subsections Conference (INDISCON)

More Like This

An average velocity-based routing protocol with low end-to-end delay for wireless sensor networks
IEEE Communications Letters
Published: 2009

Packet loss analysis in wireless sensor networks routing protocols
2012 35th International Conference on Telecommunications and Signal Processing (ITSP)

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Reduction of Channel Effect in Underwater Wireless Communication by Using Pre-Equalizer and Zero Forcing Method

Publisher: IEEE

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Ritika Karnani, Sanjeev Kumar, Chama Rani, All Authors

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Abstract
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I. Introduction
II. Related Works
III. Proposed Model
IV. Results and Discussion
Authors

Abstract:
The use of wireless communication in underwater environments is growing ever more popular due to its many advantages over traditional cables. One common issue that can be encountered while using wireless communication in underwater settings is the effect of channel distortion from the effects of Doppler shift, noise and multipath. To reduce the effect of this distortion, a pre-equalizer can be used to modify the signal prior to its transmission. This equalizer can be tuned for the specific effects of the medium, and can be further amplified to counteract the effects of the channel on the signal. By using appropriate equalization, one can thus reduce the effect of the channel distortion, allowing for higher-quality communication and more reliable signal reception. Furthermore, the use of a pre-equalizer can be a cost-effective alternative to using more expensive methods, such as increasing transmitting power. In conclusion, pre-equalization can be an effective way of reducing the effects of channels in underwater wireless communication systems.

Published in: 2023 IEEE 4th Annual Flagship India Council International Subsections Conference (INDISCON)

More Like This

Single Carrier Frequency Domain Equalizer for Underwater Wireless Communication
2009 WIT International Conference on Communications and Mobile Computing
Published: 2009

Enhancement of System Performance by Turbo Equalizer for Underwater Wireless Communication
2023 IEEE 4th Annual Flagship India Council International Subsections

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GENOTYPE X ENVIRONMENT (GXE) INTERACTION AND STABILITY ANALYSIS FOR SEED YIELD AND ITS COMPONENT TRAITS IN CHICKPEA (*Cicer arietinum* L.).

- **Source:** Agricultural Research Journal . Oct2023, Vol. 60 Issue 5, p646-653. 8p.
- **Author(s):** Thapa, Ravi Singh; Singh, Tejbir; Kumar, Anuj; Khan, Akil Ahmad; Kumar, Sanjeev; Pratap, Dharmendra
- **Abstract:** The present investigation was undertaken to estimate the G x E interaction and to identify stable genotypes for seed yield and its component traits in chickpea under timely and late sown conditions. Forty five chickpea genotypes were evaluated during Rabi season for two consecutive years (2017-18 and 2018-19). Each genotype was sown in Randomized Block Design with three replications at the research farm of Department of Genetics and Plant Breeding, C.C.S. University, Meerut (U.P.), India. The pooled analysis of variance revealed highly significant differences among the genotypes for all the characters whereas environment and environment (linear) showed adequate variability among the environments. Genotype x Environment (GxE) and pooled deviation were found to be significant for all the studied characters except protein content and GxE (linear) revealed significant variation for all the studied characters except harvest index. Stability analysis revealed that the six genotypes viz. P-6225, BKG-21204, ICC-1608, BGG-21168, BG-547 and PDG-84-10 has a high mean value (\bar{x}), regression coefficient (bi) in unity and non-significant deviation from regression (S_{2d}) were found more stable for seed yield across the environments over the years. Therefore, the above-mentioned genotypes can be incorporated as breeding stocks in any future breeding programs aiming to produce high yielding lines of chickpea.
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Maximization Network Throughput by Efficient Geographic Routing Protocol for IoT based Sensor Network

Publisher: IEEE

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Manjita Sharma; Varsha Agarwal; All Authors

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Abstract

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- II. Related Works
- III. Proposed Model
- IV. Results and Discussion
- V. Conclusion

Abstract:

IoT based sensor networks are dynamic and heterogeneous networks that require efficient routing protocols in order to effectively communicate. A geographic routing protocol (GRP) is one such routing protocol that has specific benefits for reducing energy consumption, improving scalability, and providing enhanced transmission reliability when compared to traditional routing protocols. GRPs are based on location-awareness of sensor nodes by calculating distance and direction between two nodes for shortest-path routing. GRPs eliminate the need for central controllers or complex network topologies and can efficiently route data in an ad hoc, asynchronous fashion. Additionally, they can be used in highly dynamic networks that are subject to rapid topology changes, like those seen in IoT-based sensor networks. This paper covers the basic concepts of GRPs, the advantages and disadvantages of choosing a GRP in comparison to other routing protocols, and provides example applications where a GRP could be utilized.

More Like This

Analysis of the Scalability and Stability of an ACO Based Routing Protocol for Wireless

Sensor Networks

2015 12th International Conference on Information Technology - New Generations
Published: 2015

Hierarchical cluster based routing protocol with high throughput for Wireless Sensor Networks



Prediction of Efficient Cluster Head by Optimizer Based Clustering Algorithm for Underwater Wireless Sensor Network

Publisher: IEEE

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Sanghmitra Sharma ; Varsha Agarwal All Authors

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Abstract

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- II. Related Works
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- IV. Results and Discussion
- V. Conclusion

Abstract:

Underwater Wireless Sensor Networks (UWSNs) have recently become attractive because of the possibilities to track and monitor fish, coral reefs, and other marine creatures. Many clustering algorithms can be used for UWSNs, one of the most popular being the Optimizer-Based Clustering Algorithm (OBCA). OBCA is based on a genetic algorithm (GA), which optimizes an objective value using crossover and mutation operators to search for the optimal clustering solution in the context of UWSNs. OBCA has several advantages, such as high speed, scalability, and robustness in dynamic network environments. OBCA simultaneously takes topology, node density and node mobility into consideration when forming clusters. In addition, the algorithm is able to adjust the optimal clusters when important network conditions or parameters change. OBCA has been widely studied, tested, and implemented in numerous studies. As such, the OBCA algorithm is highly recommended for the implementation of UWSNs.

More Like This

A Weighted Clustering Algorithm Based Routing Protocol in Wireless Sensor Networks
2008 IECS International Colloquium on Computing, Communication, Control, and Management
Published: 2008

Low-Energy Consumption Uneven Clustering Routing Protocol for Wireless Sensor Networks

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The Performance Analysis of Various Parameters of Underwater WSN via ZRP Routing Protocol

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Neel Kamal, Bulbul Chaudhary, All Authors

1 Cites in Paper
16 Full Text Views



Abstract

Document Sections

- I. Introduction
- II. Related Works
- III. Proposed Model
- IV. Results and Discussion
- V. Conclusion

Abstract:
Underwater Wireless Sensor Networks (UWSNs) have become increasingly popular in recent years to solve complex and critical problems in many fields such as oceanography, aquaculture, surveillance, etc. In order to provide efficient communication and routing in UWSNs, many new routing protocols have been proposed in recent years. One of the recently proposed routing protocols is the Zone Routing Protocol (ZRP), which is a hybrid of proactive and reactive routing techniques. ZRP divides the ocean into a number of different zones and each node stores the routing information within those zones enabling efficient routing between the sensor nodes. ZRP provides efficient routing in UWSNs by preventing the flooding of routing messages throughout the network and by avoiding non-optimal paths. In addition, the use of the Zone Routing Table (ZRT) allows for rapid convergence of network topologies as well as easy modification of the routing path. This paper presents an overview of how ZRP works, the advantages it has over other routing protocols, and the performance it can provide in UWSNs. Finally, some future research directions for using ZRP in UWSNs are explored.

More Like This

Z-Cast: A Multicast Routing Mechanism in ZigBee Cluster-Tree Wireless Sensor Networks
2010 IEEE 30th International Conference on Distributed Computing Systems Workshops
Published: 2010

Enhancement and performance evaluation of a multicast routing mechanism in ZigBee cluster tree Wireless Sensor networks
10th International Multi-Conferences on



Home / IEEE / IEEE Xplore / Congestion Control Algorithm for Wireless Sensor Network by Priority Based Data Routing Strategy in Health Care Applications

Congestion Control Algorithm for Wireless Sensor Network by Priority Based Data Routing Strategy in Health Care Applications

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Abstract

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- I. Introduction
- II. Related Works
- III. Proposed Model
- IV. Results and Discussion
- V. Conclusion

Abstract:
The priority based data routing strategy has become increasingly important for health care applications, as it allows for real-time transmission of critical data and timely delivery of medical services. This strategy relies on prioritizing health care data based on its importance, allowing for an intelligent and efficient delivery of information. These priorities assist in speeding up the delivery of medical decisions, allowing medical staff to respond more rapidly to any medical emergency. Moreover, it can also provide an increased level of security, helping to protect essential data related to patient care. By efficiently routing the right information to the right hospital or doctor, using the priority based data routing strategy, health care professionals can ensure improved patient safety and better decision making.

Published in: 2023 IEEE 4th Annual Flagship India Council International Subsections Conference (INDISCON)

More Like This

Industrial Wireless Sensor Network Integration with Cloud Environment using IPv6 Routing

2022 International Conference on Sustainable Computing and Data Communication Systems (ICSCDS)
Published: 2022

Enhancing Real-Time Delivery of Gradient Routing for Industrial Wireless Sensor Networks

IEEE Transactions on Industrial Informatics

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Congestion Avoidance Based Reliable Load Balance Technique for WSN using Multisink Routing Protocol

Publisher: IEEE

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Abstract

Document Sections

- I. Introduction
- II. Related Works
- III. Proposed Model
- IV. Results and Discussion
- V. Conclusion

Abstract:
Load balance multisink routing algorithms are designed to solve the problem of congestion in networks by consistently distributing traffic among available routes to improve system performance. These algorithms use multiple-sink routing methods to efficiently balance loads between different paths and thereby reduce congestion. This helps to keep the network well-organized and avoid excessive delays in communication. By enabling the network to more effectively route data, load balancing multisink routing algorithms allow for higher quality networking services, better support for multimedia applications, and improved performance in general. Additionally, these algorithms are reliable because they are based on well-established mathematical results and have been widely field tested.

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Date of Conference: 25-27 August 2023 DOI: 10.1109/INDISCON58108.2023.10276280

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[An Optimized Node-Disjoint Multi-path Routing Protocol for Multimedia Data Transmission over Wireless Sensor Networks](#)
2008 IEEE International Symposium on Parallel and Distributed Processing with Applications
Published: 2008

[A Reliable Multi-path Routing Protocol in Wireless Sensor Network Design and Implementation](#)



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Detection and Elimination of Threats and Attack in Routing Scheme by Diffusion Method in WSN

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Shailini Arya, Chetana Asbe, All Authors

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Abstract

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- I. Introduction
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- V. Conclusion

Abstract:

Routing schemes are critical for secure data communication across a network. With the increase in attack vectors, attackers are continuously looking for new attack mechanisms to exploit the weaknesses of routers and disrupt network communication. To secure router-based networks, it is very important to eliminate threats and attacks from routing schemes. This paper discusses the various techniques and strategies used by an organization to eliminate threats and attacks from routing schemes. The techniques discussed include proper authentication and access control techniques on the router, using encrypted communication protocols where available, using up-to-date router firmware, ensuring effective router configurations, and disabling unused routing protocols. The strategies discussed include deploying intranet firewalls and intrusion detection systems at router points and selective network access control. If properly implemented, these strategies and techniques can protect the router-based network from malicious attackers.

More Like This

- A Comprehensive Network Security Management in Virtual Private Network Environment
2022 International Conference on Applied Artificial Intelligence and Computing (ICAAC)
Published: 2022
- Routing alternatives for virtual private networks
IEEE International Conference on Communications, 2003. ICC '03.
Published: 2003



Enhancement of Network Lifetime by Decreasing Energy Consumption in WSN using Goat Fish Algorithm

Publisher: IEEE

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Abstract
Document Sections
I. Introduction
II. Related Works
III. Proposed Model
IV. Results and Discussion
V. Conclusion

Abstract:
Wireless Sensor Networks (WSN) have been increasingly used in many applications such as military surveillance, environmental monitoring, industrial process control, and healthcare applications, etc. Despite the great potential of WSNs, their limited energy supply and limited lifetime are major restrictions to their large-scale applications. To increase the lifetime of WSNs, reducing energy consumption is a paramount issue. Hence, the focus of this paper is to explore the design of energy-efficient WSNs. This paper discusses the potential for energy savings that can be realized by optimization of network parameters, like network topology, routing algorithms, and MAC protocols. It then reviews the various strategies used in WSNs to reduce energy consumption, such as energy-efficient data aggregation, energy-efficient cluster formation and sleep scheduling. Next, it introduces a variety of energy-efficient MAC protocols, such as duty-cycle MAC, low-power listening MAC, and dynamic power control MAC. The paper also covers energy harvesting techniques that can be used in WSNs to increase the overall lifetime. Finally, the paper presents a few conclusions and possible directions for future study. Based on the various schemes considered, it can be seen that, with the same criteria of data delivery, significant reduction in transmission and total

More Like This

[Slot Management based Energy Aware routing \(SMEAR\) for wireless sensor networks](#)
2012 International Conference on Computing, Communication and Applications
Published: 2012

[Energy consumption analysis of ZigBee based energy harvesting wireless sensor networks](#)
2012 IEEE International Conference on Communication Systems (ICCS)



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Scalability Analysis of Underwater Wireless Sensor Network by Benchmark Routing Protocols

Publisher: IEEE

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Apurva Goyal, Chetana Asbe, All Authors

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Abstract

Document Sections

- I. Introduction
- II. Related Works
- III. Proposed Model
- IV. Results and Discussion
- V. Conclusion

Abstract:
Underwater Wireless Sensor Networks (UWSNs) play an important role in many ocean communication systems due to their ability to monitor real-time data in a timely and cost-effective way. In order to ensure reliable communication in an UWSN, efficient routing protocols are essential. This paper focuses on the study of different benchmark routing protocols for UWSN to evaluate the performance in terms of throughput, latency and energy efficiency. The protocols chosen for study include the traditional Medium Access Control (MAC) protocols and the state-of-the-art UWSN algorithms such as Underwater Greedy Forwarding (UGF), Underwater Centric routing Protocol (UCRP), and Tone-based Classified Routing (TCR). Results from extensive simulation show that TCR provides the best performance in terms of throughput, latency and energy efficiency. In addition, the energy efficiency of TCR is higher than that of UGF and UCRP. This study provides a benchmark and a point of reference for further development of UWSN routing protocols.

More Like This

[Power Control Based on Routing Protocol in Wireless Sensor Networks](#)
2010 Second International Conference on Future Networks
Published: 2010

[Joint power control, scheduling and real-time routing in wireless sensor networks](#)
2010 2nd International Conference on Advanced Computer Control
Published: 2010



Reduction of Energy Consumption During the Data Communication is Evaluated via Optimization Technique for WSN

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Abstract
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II. Related Works
III. Proposed Model
IV. Results and Discussion
V. Conclusion

Abstract:
Wireless sensor networks (WSNs) are widely used for data communication in various applications such as environmental monitoring, smart home applications, and health monitoring. It has become increasingly important to reduce energy consumption during data communication in WSNs to prolong the network lifetime and improve the overall system performance. This paper discusses various techniques employed to reduce energy consumption, such as energy efficient routing protocols, scheduling algorithms, energy saving modes, and clustering mechanisms, as well as various protocols for low-energy communication and efficient broadcast. These techniques can be used in conjunction with each other to achieve optimal energy savings and network performance. The article also explores several case studies of WSNs and the successful implementations of energy saving strategies. Finally, the paper considers possible challenges and future work on optimizing energy efficiency in WSNs.

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Evaluation of Message Success Rate with Effective Opportunistic Routing Scheme for WSN

Publisher: IEEE

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Arun Kumar | [Meena Desai](#) | [All Authors](#)

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Abstract
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I. Introduction
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IV. Results and Discussion
V. Conclusion

Abstract:
Opportunistic routing has become an important research topic for Wireless Sensor Networks (WSNs). Non-conventional techniques are necessary in WSNs to cope with the challenging communication requirements posed by their limited resources. Opportunistic routing is a reliable communication protocol that sends data without relying on the state information of the nodes and without making any assumptions about the topology of the network. It exploits the multi-hop broadcast capability of WSNs to increase the probability of successfully delivering the data. The main idea of opportunistic routing is to exploit advancements in mobility to enhance the performance of the network. The sender broadcasts a broadcast message to nearby nodes, which then forwards the message to more distant nodes based on their mobility. Nodes with high mobility serve as forwarders that traverse the network and increase the chance that the message will reach its destination. By exploiting these forwarders, opportunistic routing is able to enhance the delivery ratio while decreasing the transmission latency compared to conventional routing schemes.



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Minimum Utilization of Energy Resource via MAC Routing Protocol for Mobile Sensor Network

Publisher: IEEE

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Alka Singh, Meena Desai, All Authors

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Abstract

Document Sections

- I. Introduction
- II. Related Works
- III. Proposed Model
- IV. Results and Discussion
- V. Conclusion

Abstract:
The MAC routing protocol for mobile sensor networks is a method of communication that enables the data transfer between sensors over an established network. This protocol is designed to provide reliable, fast and efficient data delivery between nodes within a mobile sensor network. It differs from the traditional routing protocol in that it takes into consideration the mobility of the nodes and changes the routes dynamically to meet the dynamic requirements of the network. The main features of MAC for mobile sensor networks include route discovery and maintenance, dynamic path selection and dynamic quality of service. It also ensures reliability by providing multiple paths for data transmission and path diversity for redundant data transfer. Additionally, it provides fault tolerance and security via neighbor discovery and authentication. The protocol is also suited to heterogeneous networks due to the support for different types of communication technologies such as 802.11, ZigBee, etc. Furthermore, the MAC routing protocol provides multiple solutions such as deferred ordering, probabilistic forwarding and distributed routing. The MAC routing protocol, therefore, provides an effective way to connect sensors in mobile sensor networks

More Like This

ZigBee based energy efficient reliable routing in wireless sensor network: Study and application
2011 IEEE 3rd International Conference on Communication Software and Networks
Published: 2011

Z-Cast: A Multicast Routing Mechanism in ZigBee Cluster
Tree Wireless Sensor Networks
2010 IEEE 30th International Conference on Distributed Computing Systems



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Improving wind energy efficiency with machine learning-driven wind speed forecasting

Bhupendra Kumar , Ashish Simalti , Bhargavi Deshpande

<https://10.31893/multiscience.2023ss0207>

Keywords: energy efficiency, erratic behavior, prediction, WPP, MP-CDBN.

How to cite

Kumar, B., Simalti, A., & Deshpande, B. (2023). Improving wind energy efficiency with machine learning-driven wind speed forecasting. *Multidisciplinary Science Journal*, 5, 2023ss0207. <https://doi.org/10.31893/multiscience.2023ss0207>

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[ABSTRACT](#) [REFERENCES](#)

Abstract

The broad use of wind power plants is a result of the rising need for renewable energy. However, it is difficult to effectively harness wind energy due to the inconsistent and erratic behavior of the wind. Improved wind energy system effectiveness depends on reliable wind speed forecasting. We suggest a unique marine predator-optimized convolutional deep belief network (MP-CDBN) in this study for predicting wind speed. The MPO technique is employed for optimizing the MP-CDBN framework once it has been trained using prior wind data. An evaluation and comparison of the suggested model with other wind speed prediction techniques are conducted. The suggested MP-CDBN model's precise wind speed predictions have the potential to increase the effectiveness of wind energy installations. The suggested approach can aid in lowering carbon dioxide emissions and encouraging the production of renewable energy by increasing the effectiveness of wind power plants.

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Maximization of Data Transfer Rate by Implementing Opportunistic Routing Protocol for Underwater WSN

Publisher: IEEE

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Sudha Sharma; Meena Desai; All Authors

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Abstract
Document Sections
I. Introduction
II. Related Works
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IV. Results and Discussion
V. Conclusion

Abstract:
Underwater Wireless Sensor Networks (UWSNs) have the potential to revolutionize ocean exploration and monitoring, enabling cost-effective deployment of oceanographic and oceanographic instruments. However, due to the harsh underwater environment, traditional routing approaches are unlikely to be successful in UWSN environments. Therefore, it is necessary to develop underwater opportunistic routing (OUR) protocol to address the challenges posed by the underwater environment. OUR protocols rely on the exploitation of all routes instead of relying on a single best route, leading to robust connectivity and high data routing throughput. This paper presents a comprehensive overview of OUR protocols for underwater WSNs. Several OUR protocols are examined and their key characteristics discussed, including medium access control, routing protocol design, link-quality estimation, and data dissemination. Different OUR protocols are compared and their suitability for UWSNs discussed. We further discuss the challenges and potential solutions for achieving efficient and reliable underwater routing in underwater WSNs. We also present an open research direction for future studies on underwater routing protocols.

More Like This

Characterization of Throughput in Wireless Sensor Network for MAC and Routing Protocol
2013 International Conference on Cloud & Ubiquitous Computing & Emerging Technologies
Published: 2013

Analysis and comparison of routing protocols in Wireless Sensor Networks under 802.15.4
2015 IEEE Thirty Fifth Central American and Panama Convention (CONCAPAN XXXV)



Evaluation of Hotspot Performance in IoT Enabled Wireless Sensor Network using Special Intermediate Nodes in the Network

Publisher: IEEE

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Subhash Gautam; Meena Desai All Authors

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Abstract

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- I. Introduction
- II. Related Works
- III. Proposed Model
- IV. Results and Discussion
- V. Conclusion

Abstract:
Wireless Sensor Network (WSN) equipped with Internet of Things (IoT) technology has been used in many aspects ranging from long-distance data transmission to healthcare, smart city and home automation applications. As part of WSN, a Hotspot node provides vital link between IoTs in heterogeneous networks and other remote networks. Hotspot nodes are used to bridge the gap between communication networks, providing an IPv4 address and establishing point-to-point (or multipoint-to-point) connectivity between the various IoTs and/or remote networks. In this paper, we discuss the performance of Hotspot nodes failure, recovery and its impact on the system performance. The impact of Hotspot redundancy and load balancing on system performance is also discussed. Finally, based on the results, the authors suggests various techniques and methods for improving the performance of Hotspot nodes.

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An Investigation of Maximizing System Performance in Wireless Sensor Networks

2009 International Conference on Networks Security, Wireless Communications and Trusted Computing
Published: 2009

Smart Solutions for Smart Cities Using Wireless Sensor Network for Smart Dumpster Management

2016 International Conference on



The Enhanced Optimal Path Selection for WSN using Hybrid Ant Colony Optimization Technique

Publisher: IEEE

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Abstract
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I. Introduction
II. Related Works
III. Proposed Model
IV. Results and Discussion
V. Conclusion

Abstract:
Network routing is a critical component of Wireless Sensor Networks (WSNs), and the process of finding the optimal path or set of paths between two nodes such that certain criteria are met, also known as routing, is of utmost importance in efficient WSNs. Hybrid Ant Colony Optimization (HACO) is a recently proposed optimization technique that combines both Ant Colony Optimization (ACO) and Evolutionary Algorithms (EA) to address the issue of WSN routing. The technique is primarily used to find the optimal routing path from the source node to the destination node, and is tailored to the WSNs environment due to its self-organizing properties, such as adaptivity and scalability. HACO for WSN routing primarily seeks to reduce both transmission cost and latency by finding near-optimum solutions and spanning very large search spaces more quickly than ACO or EA alone. HACO also offers better scalability than other methods due to its ability to spread out the computation workload under resource constraints. Hybrid ant colony optimization for WSN routing has been found to significantly improve the performance of WSNs as compared to traditional routing solutions such as Bellman-Ford or Dijkstra algorithms, and offers improvements in both routing efficiency and cost savings.

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[An Ant Colony Optimization Based Approach for Minimum Cost Coverage on 3-D Grid in Wireless Sensor Networks](#)
IEEE Communications Letters
Published: 2018

[An Improved Routing Algorithm Based on Ant Colony Optimization in Wireless Sensor Networks](#)
IEEE Communications Letters
Published: 2017

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Detecting and Recovering the Failure Path During Data Transmission Through Bridge Node in WSN

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Vipin Mittal ; Varsha Agarwal All Authors

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- II. Related Works
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- IV. Results and Discussion

Authors

Abstract:

Data transmission is a process in which data is transmitted between two or more devices, often over the Internet. As such, it can sometimes be subject to failure—the data may not be delivered in its entirety, be corrupted, or any number of other issues may arise. Recovering the failure path during data transmission is a process that typically involves detection of such failures and the subsequent mitigation of associated data errors. This typically involves the use of packet-tracking techniques and checksums to detect any data loss or corruption, with any such issues being corrected or accounted for in subsequent attempts at transmission. Patterns of failure may also be tracked to identify underlying issues or potential sources of discrepancy in order to increase the reliability of data transmission.

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Highway Bridge Assessment Using an Adaptive Real-Time Wireless Sensor Network
IEEE Sensors Journal
Published: 2009

Wireless Sensor Networks and TSCH: A Compromise Between Reliability, Power Consumption, and Latency
IEEE Access
Published: 2020

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Selection of Secure Cluster Head with Trust Management Based Routing Protocol for WSN

Publisher: IEEE

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Shivmohan Prajapati, Meena Desai, All Authors

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Abstract

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- I. Introduction
- II. Related Works
- III. Proposed Model
- IV. Results and Discussion
- V. Conclusion

Abstract:
Wireless Sensor Networks (WSNs) are networks composed of small, low-power and low-cost sensor nodes which are densely deployed to monitor the physical environment. Security is one of the major challenges in the development and deployment of WSNs. Trust Management Based Routing Protocol (TMBRP) is a routing protocol based on trust level established among nodes in a WSN. It helps to identify trustworthiness of nodes in the network and prevent malicious nodes from participating in routing. The protocol works in distributed manner by integrating trust management mechanism with routing algorithm to improve the security of the networks. At the same time, it also facilitates to select the most secure path for transmission. The TMBRP protocol deploys a distributed trust model which is based on the trust level of discovered sensor nodes. Through this trust model, future routing decisions are made according to the trust level of nodes. TMBRP protocol is efficient, resilient and secure and therefore, it is well-suited for heterogenous environments where some of the nodes may be compromised.

More Like This

An Improved ACO-Based Security Routing Protocol for Wireless Sensor Networks
2013 International Conference on Computer Sciences and Applications
Published: 2013

A Deep Learning-based Multi-Path Routing Protocol for Improving Security using Encryption in Underwater Wireless Sensor Networks

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An Effective Strategy for Cluster Formation and Management via Modified Clustering based Routing Algorithm for WSN

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Shubham Kumar, Meena Desai, All Authors

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Abstract

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- III. Proposed Model
- IV. Results and Discussion
- V. Conclusion

Abstract:

The modified clustering-based routing algorithm is a powerful and reliable routing algorithm for wireless sensor networks. It is based on the clustering algorithm and is specifically designed to route packets efficiently in dense, multi-hop wireless sensor networks. The main features of this algorithm include its robustness to node failure, load balancing and efficient use of resources. The algorithm first divides the network into multiple clusters. In each cluster, a cluster head is elected by using a distributed weighted average algorithm. All other nodes within the cluster are assigned as cluster members. The algorithm then proceeds by establishing a multi-hop routing tree using the shortest path routing technique and connecting each cluster head to the base station. As the algorithm runs, it periodically monitors each cluster to make sure that the network remains connected and optimized. The modified algorithm also uses a dynamic backpressure algorithm for congestion control. The algorithm helps to reduce the data packet errors and packet loss rate significantly. This algorithm also helps in improving the performance of the WSN by providing an efficient and reliable data transmission.

More Like This

Analysis of the Scalability and Stability of an ACO Based Routing Protocol for Wireless Sensor Networks
2015 12th International Conference on Information Technology - New Generations
Published: 2015

A Weighted Clustering Algorithm Based Routing Protocol for Wireless Sensor Networks
2008 IEEE International Colloquium on



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Reduction of Power Consumption and Transmission Delay by Optimization Technique for WN

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Rishi Kumar Gautam Bhargavi Deshpande All Authors

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Abstract

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- I. Introduction
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- V. Conclusion

Abstract:

This abstract discusses a study conducted to reduce power consumption and transmission delay in a wireless network using optimization techniques. The optimization technique discussed is the Low Voltage Routing Algorithm (LVRA). The LVRA makes use of DC power in the network nodes instead of AC power, which helps in reducing power consumption as DC power has higher energy efficiency as compared to AC power. Additionally, the LVRA allows for the optimization of the transmission paths between nodes to reduce transmission delay, thus further improving the energy efficiency of the network. Results of this study show that the LVRA improves transmission performance by reducing power consumption and transmission delay by 50% and 33%, respectively, when compared to the traditional AODV routing protocol. This study concludes that optimization techniques such as the LVRA can be effectively used to reduce energy consumption and improve the efficiency of wireless networks.

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Throughput-Delay Tradeoff in Interference-Free Wireless Networks With Guaranteed Energy Efficiency
IEEE Transactions on Wireless Communications
Published: 2015

Delay, Throughput Enhancement in Wireless Networks With Multipath Routing and Channel Coding



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Selection of Cluster Head by Multihop Communication with Efficient Routing Protocol for WSN

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Aniruddha Ram, Bhargavi Deshpande, All Authors

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Abstract

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- II. Related Works
- III. Proposed Model
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- V. Conclusion

Abstract:
Multi-hop communication has been proposed as a means of improving communication in wireless sensor networks (WSN). This type of communication involves multiple hops between the source and destination, with each hop being served by an intermediate device. With multi-hop communication, WSNs can cover larger areas and extend the communication range beyond what is possible with a single node. The efficient routing of multi-hop communication is critical for the reliable transmission of data. A variety of efficient routing protocols have been proposed for WSNs, including flooding, GPSR, least-cost routing, and geocasting. Each protocol has various strengths and weaknesses that must be taken into account when selecting one for a given application. In general, Flooding algorithms are best suited for broadcast and multi-cast applications due to their low overhead and convergence time. GPSR is well suited for large scale WSNs due to its load balancing and scalability. Least-cost routing algorithms are capable of finding optimal paths between source and destination. Lastly, geocasting is optimized for location-based services due to its ability to take the geographical location of nodes into account when routing. These protocols all have the potential to improve multi-hop communication in wireless sensor networks, providing reliable and efficient data

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Analysis of the Scalability and Stability of an ACO Based Routing Protocol for Wireless Sensor Networks
2015 12th International Conference on Information Technology - New Generations
Published: 2015

Energy Efficient Multi-hop Hierarchical Routing Protocol for Wireless Sensor Networks
2009 International Conference on

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Enhancement of Overall Network Performance by Fuzzy Based Routing Algorithm for IoT Enabled WSN

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- III. Proposed Model
- IV. Results and Discussion
- V. Conclusion

Abstract:

The fuzzy based routing algorithm for IoT enabled WSN (Wireless Sensor Network) is a novel routing algorithm which provides an efficient and robust form of service to the communication between various types of sensor nodes in the network. The core idea behind the fuzzy based routing algorithm for IoT enabled WSN is to enable the formation of a more reliable connectivity by using the ability of fuzzy logic to accurately sense the physical environment of the WSN and to predict the best available paths for communication. Compared to the traditional routing algorithms, this technique is more adaptive to environmental changes, and it supports a more efficient utilization of network resources. Moreover, the fuzzy based routing algorithm for IoT enabled WSN increases the communication speed, reduces the packet loss rate and improves the quality of service provided.

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IEEE Access
Published: 2020

A Routing Algorithm for Energy-Balanced and Link Reliability Constraint in Wireless Sensor Networks
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Published: 2020



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To Expand Network Lifetime by Intrusion Method for IoT based WSN

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Abstract:

The Internet of Things (IoT) based Wireless Sensor Network (WSN) play an important role in observing the physical and environmental parameters in various applications. Due to limited sensing nodes and batteries, the lifetime of the WSN becomes a primary consideration. Intrusion is frequently used in WSN as one of the security measures which not only can enhance the security but also can improve the network lifetime. Different intrusion detection techniques are proposed based on structure of network such as sensor resources, connectivity, sensing range, etc. This paper explores an efficient intrusion detection approach which can extend the WSN network lifetime by efficiently managing the network resources and thus provides a secure way for the WSN. The intrusion detection techniques used are divided into two parts: preventive and detection techniques. In the proposed method, both techniques are used in order to provide enhanced protection against the intrusions. The preventive approach is based on the monitoring of resources and detecting the anomaly behavior. The detection approach is based on the clustering and authentication techniques. The proposed method is tested in various IoT applications and the results indicate that the proposed method improves the network lifetime and provides enhanced security.

More Like This

A Novel Composite Intrusion Detection System (CIDS) for Wireless Sensor Network
2023 International Conference on Intelligent Data Communication Technologies and Internet of Things (IDCIoT)
Published: 2023

SLGBM: An Intrusion Detection Mechanism for Wireless Sensor Networks in Smart Environments
IEEE Access



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Improvement of Node Level Data Protection Against Malicious Node by Data Aggregation Based Routing Protocol for WSN

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Abstract

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- IV. Results and Discussion
- V. Conclusion

Abstract:
Data protection against malicious nodes is a growing area of research in computer security. Malicious nodes refer to malicious actors in a network who are working to disrupt network operation, steal data or introduce malicious content or services. The goal of data protection against malicious nodes is to develop and employ countermeasures which can detect, isolate and prevent malicious activity on the network. This research area is primarily focused on solutions for protecting data against malicious nodes, such as vulnerability scanners and intrusion detection systems. These solutions, which can also be automated using modern machine learning techniques, detect malicious behavior such as SQL injection, spoofing, and phishing. Data protection measures against malicious nodes need to be both efficient and effective in order to provide significant security benefits. Different techniques, ranging from encryption and digital signatures to authentication and authorization, are employed to detect and prevent malicious activities from attacking network data. Also, by using honeypots, virtual private networks, firewalls, and endpoint security solutions, organizations can protect their networks from malicious nodes. All in all, data protection against malicious nodes is an important area of research with many solutions offered and is

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Authentication Protocol Design and Low-Cost Key Encryption Function Implementation for Wireless Sensor Networks
IEEE Systems Journal
Published: 2017

Efficient and secure Routing Protocol Based on Encryption and Authentication for Wireless Sensor Networks
2010 International Conference on Artificial Intelligence and Education



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Security Analysis of Conventional Attack by Suitable RFID Based Deep Learning Method in Industrial IoT

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V. Conclusion

Abstract:
Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) is a technology for tracking and identifying objects, creatures or people even in a harsh environment. This technology makes use of an electromagnetic field generated by an RFID reader to identify and locate tags attached to objects. With its advantages such as long-range sensing, high mobility, and overall cost effectiveness, RFID has been widely adopted by the industrial Internet of Things (IIoT) industry. Recently, RFID based deep learning methods are emerging as promising solutions for industrial IIoT applications. Deep learning, a type of artificial intelligence, uses large datasets to accurately and quickly identify objects and patterns. By combining this technology with RFID, industrial IIoT applications can address challenges such as efficient resource management, production optimization, quality assurance and maintenance. RFID based deep learning methods have already been implemented in various industries such as manufacturing and logistics, wherein it efficiently tracks and monitors resources, processes, and personnel. With the advancement of this technology, future industrial IIoT applications can offer greater efficiency, scalability, and reliability.

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Deep Learning Transforming the Manufacturing Industry: A Case Study

2021 IEEE 23rd Int Conf on High Performance Computing & Communications; 7th Int Conf on Data Science & Systems; 19th Int Conf on Smart City; 7th Int Conf on Dependability in Sensor, Cloud & Big Data Systems & Application (IHPCC/IS3/DepSec/ICDS&A)

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Effectively Reducing the Data Transmission Time by Swarm Optimization Algorithm with Genetic Algorithm in Cloud Computing

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IV. Results and Discussion
V. Conclusion

Abstract:
Swarm optimization algorithms are becoming increasingly popular for data transmission over wireless networks. This is due to the ability of these algorithms to reduce data transmission time as compared to traditional algorithms. Swarm optimization algorithms take advantage of an efficient use of resources and dynamic adaptation to changing conditions. With these features, they are able to optimize network resources and reduce data transmission time, resulting in faster data transfer. Swarm optimization algorithms have been used to provide solutions to various problems, such as network routing, network load balancing, and congestion control. They are also attractive solutions for increasing the efficiency of data transmission over wireless networks. By utilizing these algorithms, the data transmission times can be reduced significantly, resulting in a more efficient system.

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2020 5th International Conference on Mechanical, Control and Computer Engineering (ICMCCCE)
Published: 2020

Study on Conceptual System and Analysis Method of Computer Network Reliability
2022 4th International Conference on Applied Machine Learning (ICAML)



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Enhancement of System Capacity by Implementing Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (OFDM) in Wireless Digital Communication

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Zulieka Homavazik, Priyanka Bansal, All Authors

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Abstract

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Abstract:

Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (OFDM) is an important multiple access technology for very high-speed wireless digital communication systems. OFDM is a technique used to transmit large amounts of digital data through a wireless or wired medium using multiple carriers within a frequency band. OFDM has become increasingly popular due to its superior performance at high data rates and its ability to efficiently utilize limited frequency spectrum. It is being used for a variety of applications such as digital audio broadcasting (DAB), digital video broadcasting (DVB), and Wi-Fi. This paper discusses the fundamentals of OFDM and its implementation in wireless communication systems. It describes the formulation of OFDM, the modulation and demodulation process, the techniques used to reduce interference, the techniques used to reduce power consumption, and the various techniques used to mitigate inter-symbol interference (ISI). The paper concludes by presenting the current developments in this field and the challenges that need to be addressed.

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Impact of WIMAX interference on MB-OFDM UWB systems: analysis and mitigation
IEEE Transactions on Communications
Published: 2009

Throughput maximizing feedback for MIMO OFDM based wireless communication systems
2011 IEEE 12th International Workshop on Signal Processing Advances in Wireless Communications

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Performance Degradation of High Frequency Selective Channel by Implementing Cyclic Delay Diversity CDD in Radio Communication

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Abstract:

Cyclic Delay Diversity (CDD) is an effective technique used in radio communication to improve the reliability of a signal. This method is based on the implementation of multiple antennas with specific delays between them in order to spread the signal out in time and reduce interference from other signals. By doing this, more reliable data communication can be achieved at lower power levels than would be possible with only one antenna. It is also useful for Reducing co-channel interference in multiple-input multiple-output (MIMO) communication systems, resulting in an enhanced link budget and higher data rates. Additionally, the use of CDD technique increases the antenna gain of multiple-input single-output (MISO) communication systems, decreasing the required signal strength and increasing its overall efficiency.

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A sixth-order continuous-time quadrature bandpass sigma-delta modulator for UMTS low-IF receivers and a study of the inherent excess loop delay effect
IEEE International [Systems-on-Chip] SOC Conference, 2003. Proceedings. Published: 2003

Effective Capacity of L_p -Norm Diversity Receivers Over Generalized Fading Channels

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A New Path-Based Channel Model for Estimation of Delay and Doppler Scale Factor in Underwater Communication using OFDM Method

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Zulieka Homavazir, **Abhishek Kumar Singh**, All Authors

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Abstract

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Abstract:

The Doppler scale factor is a key concept in underwater communication using Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (OFDM) methods. The Doppler scale factor is a mathematical expression quantifying the effects of propagation speed on the received signal, particularly when the transmission is comprised of multiple signals with varying speeds. The Doppler scale factor is used to account for distortions that occur when signals with different speeds propagate in the same medium. These distortions use the Doppler shift to disrupt the signal's frequency domain. By manipulating the Doppler scale factor, the signal can be corrected to ensure faster, more reliable communication. The Doppler scale factor is used in underwater communication because it enables modifications to adjust signal transmission according to variations in the speed of sound in aquatic environments. As a result, underwater communication can take place more efficiently.

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Efficient estimation and compensation of Doppler shift for OFDM signals in underwater communications
2016 Sixth International Symposium on Embedded Computing and System Design (ISLD)
Published: 2016

Pilot Symbol Assisted Power Delay Profile Estimation for MIMO-OFDM Systems

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Reduction of Fading and Noise Factor Using OFDM and CDMA in Digital Communication

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Abstract

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Abstract:

Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (OFDM) is a type of modulation technique that has become one of the most popular modulation schemes for wireless communications. It is used in many applications such as Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB-T/DVB-H), WiMAX, and LTE. OFDM reduces the amount of fading and noise in the channel, which allows for the transmission of larger data amounts with fewer errors. OFDM performs multiplexing of the data across many subcarriers resulting in more robust transmission when used in a multipath fading channel. OFDM is immune to the inter-symbol interference caused by multipath fading, since the subcarriers have orthogonality. OFDM divides the data stream into several parallel sub-streams and modulates them onto many carriers. This reduces multipath fading and facilitates the use of equalization and channel estimation techniques to further improve performance. Results from tests show that OFDM can reduce fading and noise factors significantly when compared to conventional modulation techniques.

More Like This

Robust and Efficient Inter-carrier Interference Mitigation for OFDM Systems in Time-Varying Fading Channels
 IEEE Transactions on Vehicular Technology
 Published: 2007

Modulation switching in OFDM for WiMAX through Rayleigh fading channel using GNU Radio
 2013 International Conference on



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Improving the Overall Network Lifetime by Reducing Inter-Symbol Interference in Wireless Communication by Using Machine Learning Algorithm

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Abstract

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Abstract:

Inter-symbol interference (ISI) is a major issue in wireless communication systems, due to its adverse effect on communication performance. This can result in decreased throughput, increased latency, and decreased system lifetime overall. In this paper, we propose methods to reduce ISI in wireless communication systems. We consider different modulation techniques such as OFDM, OFDMA, or CDMA, as well as different channel coding techniques such as turbo codes, trellis codes and turbo trellis codes. We also investigate techniques to improve the ISI immunity by using advanced equalization algorithms. Furthermore, we analyze the impact of antenna diversity techniques and other techniques such as successive interference cancellation, which can be applied to reduce ISI. Finally, we discuss different strategies to minimize the ISI in wireless communication systems, and suggest appropriate choice of parameters and system design to reduce the ISI and improve the overall performance, resulting in better network lifetime.

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Turbo coded modulation for wireless communications with antenna diversity
Journal of Communications and Networks
Published: 2000

Average Symbol Error Probability of General-Order Rectangular Quadrature Amplitude Modulation of Optical Wireless Communication Systems Over

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Improving the System Performance by Decreasing the Channel Equalization by Implementing Block Coding Algorithm in WSN

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Abstract

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- IV. Results and Discussion
- V. Conclusion

Abstract:

Wireless Sensor Networks (WSNs) are used in a variety of applications ranging from environmental monitoring to military reconnaissance. The energy efficiency and latency constraints of WSNs often require them to work in harsh environments with poor signal quality. The channel equalization techniques used to overcome low signal-to-noise ratios are usually complex and have a high computational burden. This can ultimately increase the latency and reduce the battery life of the system. In this study, a block coding scheme is proposed for reducing the channel equalization overhead in WSNs. The proposed scheme uses group-wise channel coding instead of individual codes for each node in the network for improved performance. The block coding scheme is designed to correct for frequency-selective fading of the radio waves. A comparison between the proposed scheme and traditional spread-spectrum algorithms is conducted to evaluate its efficiency. The simulation results show that the proposed block coding scheme significantly reduces the transmission latency and increases the throughput of the network while also improving the system performance. This can significantly reduce the operational costs associated with WSNs while simultaneously improving their reliability.

More Like This

Throughput analysis of IEEE 802.15.4 enabled wireless sensor networks under WLAN interference
2014 IEEE Fourth International Conference on Consumer Electronics Berlin (IC3E-Berlin)
Published: 2014

Full information model in wireless sensor network simulation

2009 6th International Symposium on Wireless Communication Systems

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An Improved Performance and Efficiency of the System by Using BPSK Modulation for Wireless Communication

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Abstract

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- IV. Results and Discussion
- V. Conclusion

Abstract:

BPSK (Binary Phase Shift Keying) is a modulation technique used in digital wireless communications. It is a two-level modulation technique, where the 0s and 1s of a binary signal are represented by two different phase shifts, usually 180 degrees apart. BPSK is found in various types of digital communication systems, including Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, GSM and CDMA. It is a type of modulation where each bit is represented by a two level waveform, usually 180 degrees apart, encoding a 0 and a 1. BPSK is one of the easiest forms of digital modulation as it only has two levels and does not require any coding. The transmitted bits are easily decoded, making it ideal for reliable and secure data transmission. The main advantage of BPSK is its simplicity. The transmitter only needs to switch between the two phase states, and the receiver is only required to measure the phase at the receiver. This makes it very easy to implement and has a very low probability of error. Overall, BPSK is an example of a reliable and simple modulation scheme which is ideal for digital wireless communication.

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CMOS transmitter and receiver for spin-torque nano-oscillator based wireless communication
2018 International Conference on Electronics, Information, and Communication (ICEIC)
Published: 2018

Realtime Spectrum Calculation Based Wireless Communication Receivers to Resist In-band Interferences Utilizing Microwave



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Enhancement of Throughput by Decreasing the BER of the System in Vehicular Community Using Low Density Parity Check (LDPC) Code

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Abstract

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- II. Related Works
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Abstract:
The vehicular community is a rapidly growing market for the growth and development of connected systems which are capable of providing a variety of functional services to the end-users. Furthermore, the large-scale use of wireless communication technologies in this area has added further complexity to the wireless channels resulting in an increase of the bit error rate (BER). To ensure the efficiency and utility of the wireless applications, it is important to reduce the BER value. Various techniques have been developed to enhance the throughput while decreasing the BER of the system. These techniques include coding techniques, modulation techniques, coding-modulation techniques and power control techniques, which are all examples of techniques that can be used to increase the efficiency of the system. Coding techniques are used to introduce redundancy for error correction purposes. Error correcting codes can be used to correct a certain degree of errors without retransmission and thereby enhance the throughput of the system. Modulation techniques such as amplitude modulation, frequency modulation and phase modulation, can be used to provide efficient transmission of data. Coding-modulation

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Energy Efficient Binary Power Control with Bit Error Rate Constraint in MIMO-OFDM Wireless Communication Systems
2012 IEEE Vehicular Technology Conference (VTC Fall)
Published: 2012

On the throughput of multicasting with incremental forward error correction

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The Performance Maintenance of the Wireless Video Communication Using Source Bit Coding (SBC) Scheme and Sphere Packing Modulation

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Abstract

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Abstract:
Wireless video communications (WVC) based on source bit coding has become increasingly important as a cost-effective and reliable solution for transmitting high-quality video over wireless networks. Source bit coding is primarily used for video streaming, allowing for low-complexity encoding in the wireless transmission of multiple video streams. Additionally, source bit coding provides robustness against wireless network impairments, such as packet loss and interference, which reduces the network's latency. It also offers flexibility for varying the quality of the video stream based on the device's conditions. Furthermore, source bit coding is more efficient in terms of data rate than more traditional forms of video coding such as H.264 and MPEG. This allows for higher-quality video transmission while also achieving improved power savings. As a result, source bit coding is an efficient and reliable method for delivering high-quality video streams over wireless networks.

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10.1109/indiscon56111.2023.10191111

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Optimal Policies for Wireless Networks With Energy Harvesting Transmitters and Receivers: Effects of Decoding Costs
IEEE Journal on Selected Areas in Communications
Published: 2015

Optimal joint dual transmission receiver diversity and power control for wireless networks
IEEE Communications Letters
Published: 2007

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The Performance Analysis of Mean Square Error and Bit Error Rate for Wireless Communication Using a Modified Firefly Algorithm with NN Equalizer

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Abstract

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- III. Proposed Model
- IV. Results and Discussion
- V. Conclusion

Abstract:
This paper presents a modified firefly algorithm applied to the wireless communication problem of optimizing the Mean Square Error (MSE) and Bit Error Rate (BER) performance of a multi-user wireless transmission system. The classical Firefly Algorithm (FA) is modified to improve its optimization performance and address challenges in non-linear system optimization. Two different objective functions were used to evaluate the proposed algorithm - MSE and BER. The numerical results demonstrate the good performance of the proposed MFA in optimizing both objectives and its superiority over other techniques. Furthermore, this paper provides a detailed analysis of the impact of key parameters of the MFA on the optimization performance. The effective convergence and improved optimization performance indicate the great potential of this approach, which can be applied to other wireless problems in order to achieve better communication performance.

Published in: 2023 IEEE 4th Annual Flagship India Council International Subsections Conference (INDISCON)

INDISCON 2023

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Adaptive minimum bit error rate beamforming assisted receiver for wireless communications
2003 IEEE International Conference on Acoustics, Speech, and Signal Processing, 2003. Proceedings. (ICASSP '03).
Published: 2003

Iterative Soft Interference Cancellation Aided Minimum Bit Error Rate Uplink Receiver Beamforming



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The Enhanced Optimization Model for Low Cost Power Backup Model for Solar Energy Harvesting in WSN

Publisher: IEEE

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Siddharth Shahani, Laxmi Kumari Singh, All Authors

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Abstract

Document Sections

- I. Introduction
- II. Related Works
- III. Proposed Model
- IV. Results and Discussion
- V. Conclusion

Abstract:

Wireless Sensor Networks (WSNs) are increasingly being used for off-grid distributed applications such as monitoring in remote areas where grid power is not available. WSNs are increasingly being powered by renewable energy sources for continuous operation. Solar energy is a cost-effective energy source for extended operation of WSNs. In this study, a Low-Cost Power Backup Model for Solar Energy Harvesting in WSN is proposed in order to maintain the network's operation during very cloudy conditions or, in other words, during extended periods of darkness. The proposed model consists of four main components: a rechargeable battery, a solar panel, a DC-DC converter, and a voltage regulator. The battery, which is utilized as a power storage source, is charged by the solar panel whenever sunlight is available. The DC-DC converter, which consists of a DC-DC step-up converter, is used to increase the voltage from the battery to a level that can be further regulated by the voltage regulator for powering the network. The Low Cost Power Backup Model for Solar Energy Harvesting in WSN performs remarkably in various test cases and shows a high efficiency, excellent cost effectiveness, and better performance compared to other commercially available products. The model can also be used for other applications where low cost, low battery usage

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The Influence of Battery Exchange Electric Vehicle and Transmission Line Age and Loading Related Failures on Power System Reliability
IEEE Systems Journal
Published: 2023

A Sensitive Multi-Structure Low Cost Solar Energy Harvesting in Wireless Sensor Networks

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The Methods of Visually Impaired Navigating and Obstacle Avoidance

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Siddharth Shahani, Nilin Gupta, All Authors

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Abstract

Document Sections

- I. Introduction
- II. Literature Review
- III. Proposed Model
- IV. Experimental Results
- V. Conclusion

Authors

Abstract:

Blindness is a widespread problem that affects people all around the globe. People with this condition have a very difficult time navigating on their own and seeing impediments. Thus, an integrated implementation of the Web of Things & predictive analytics is necessary for properly recognizing impediments. For the blind and visually handicapped to be able to move about freely, they need to be able to sense obstacles and be warned of their presence. First, data on the location and kind of barrier has to be collected, and only then can it be sent to those with visual impairments through other means of communication, such as speech. Using the tensor flow object identification model and the Google voice model, we demonstrate a solution to assist the visually handicapped. The idea has two main parts: environment data and an analytical representation. Using a tensor flow object detection model, it first attempts to analyze the surroundings for obstacles that visually impaired individuals are likely to encounter, and then it tries to relay that knowledge to those persons in the form of spoken words.

Published in: 2023 International Conference on Applied Intelligence and Sustainable Computing (ICAISC)

[https://doi.org/10.1109/ICAISC52861.2023.10191111](#)

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IEEE Transactions on Industrial Informatics
Published: 2020

Inertial Navigation aided by Simultaneous Localization and Mapping to Settings to activate Windows.
2010 5th IEEE International Conference on





An Analysis of Elliptic Curve Cryptography Secret Keys For Use In Cloud Workload Balancing And Security Provisioning

Publisher: IEEE [Cite This](#) [PDF](#)

Hina Thakkar, Rafan Lal [All Authors](#)

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Abstract

Document Sections

- I. Introduction
- II. Background Overview
- III. Problem Statement
- IV. System Model
- V. Performance Evaluation

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Abstract:

Cloud computing becomes increasingly popular that delivers dynamic scalable infrastructure for different applications, platforms and file/data storage. In cloud, security and resource sharing are major concerns which obstruct the growth of cloud computing. Many researchers have designed methods like Homomorphic Encryption, Fully Homomorphic Encryption (FHE), secure multiplication protocol, max-min algorithm, Ant Colony optimization (ACO), etc., for enhancing security and cloud-based services. The major problem existed in these methods was computation complexity, lower level of security, high execution time and resource failure. To overcome these problems, we concentrate on fine grained security and resource provisioning in cloud platform. For security, Homomorphic encryption scheme is performed based on Elliptic Curve secret key analysis which produces security against intruders and third party. This encryption scheme enhances cloud security based on secret key sharing between cloud users and data owners to securely access the data. Simultaneously, resource sharing is also involved which maintains multiple users and schedules their jobs into resources without failure. Independent clustering is designed for dynamically balancing user's workload with significant parameters. Clustering process is mainly involved in separating

More Like This

Survey on Cloud Computing Security and Scheduling
2022 International Conference on Computer Communication and Informatics (ICCCI)
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A Groundbreaking Hexagonal Network Design for Smooth LTE-Unlicensed and WLAN Coexistence

Publisher: IEEE [Cite This](#) [PDF](#)

Bulbul Chaudhary; Mohd Javed [All Authors](#)

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Abstract

Document Sections

- I. Introduction
- II. Related Work
- III. Proposed Work
- IV. Simulation and Performance Analysis
- V. Conclusion

Abstract:

Tremendous demand for mobile data at recent years is solved from new innovations of coexistence among network operators. Extending long term evolution (LTE) over unlicensed band (i.e. LTE-U) with the coexistence of Wireless Local Area Network (WLAN) which carries more complex interaction between two different technologies that leads degradation of throughput and data rates. Missing of coordination in LTE-U and WLAN causes higher levels of co-channel interference. To address this unfair coexistence problem, we propose a Hexagonal Network Design (HED) for achieving higher throughput during coexistence of LTE-U and WLAN in unlicensed band. 120° sectoring of cellular network minimizes co-channel interference and employment of spectrum agent in HED is likely to support accurate spectrum decisions. Validate Channel before Communication (VCC) and chose optimal user equipment using hybrid Particle Swarm Optimization with Fuzzy Logic (PSO-FL) algorithm. Clustering using REpresentatives (CURE) algorithm is involved to manage all the participating user equipment in HED. Evaluation result of this work is simulated from Ns-3, demonstrates that HED can improve throughput while providing coexistence between LTEU and

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Energy efficient clustering algorithm in wireless sensor networks using fuzzy logic control
2011 IEEE Colloquium on Humanities, Science and Engineering
Published: 2011

Survey of clustering algorithms using fuzzy logic in wireless sensor network

2013 International Conference on Energy Efficient Technologies for Sustainability



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The Secure Device-to-Device Communication (SD2D): Safely Sharing Unlicensed Bands between WLAN and LTE

Publisher: IEEE [Cite This](#) [PDF](#)

Bulbul Chaudhary [Upasana Singh](#) [All Authors](#)

18
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Abstract

Document Sections

- I. Introduction
- II. Related Work
- III. Proposed Work
- IV. Results & Discussion
- V. Conclusion

Abstract:

Recent developing technologies created the use of Long Term Evolution (LTE) over Unlicensed band (LTE-U). The utilization of unlicensed band for effective Device-to-Device communication is performed by coexistence of LTE-U with Wireless Local Area Network (WLAN). The challenges and limitations of this new technology are addressed. The major issues addressed in this paper are identification of idle subframe and security requirements. This paper presents a novel Device-to-Device Communication in coexistence of LTE-U with WLAN. Markov Chain model is proposed for the prediction of idle subframe and cross validate with the reports obtained from spectrum agent. Spectrum agent is a special entity that participates for accurate determining of idle sub-frames. We propose auction based channel occupancy for D2D communication. Bidding value is estimated based on collision probability and interference. Evaluation of bidding values in terms of Signal Interference Noise Ratio (SINR) and spectral efficiency by using novel Firefly based Particle Swarm Optimization algorithm in each device. On allocation of idle subframes, D2D communication is involved by the usage of hybrid Elliptic Curve Cryptography with RSA algorithm. Finally experimental evaluation is performed in NS-3 simulator and results are evaluated in terms of average

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Fading Averaged-Spectral Efficiency Analysis of Average Interference-Constrained, Cooperative Device-to-Device Communication System
2017 14th IEEE India Council International Conference (INDICON)
Published: 2017

Joint Downlink and Uplink Interference Management for Device to Device Communication Underlaying Cellular Networks

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The Coexistence of LTE-U and WLAN: Absolute Channel Allocation for Device-to-Device Communication (AD2D)

Publisher: IEEE [Cite This](#) [PDF](#)

Bulbul Chaudhary [Kanika Gupta](#) [All Authors](#)

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- Abstract**
- Document Sections
- I. Introduction
- II. Proposed Work
- III. Results & Discussion
- IV. Conclusion
- Authors

Abstract:
Device-to-Device (D2D) communication is a recent technology enabled to perform direct communication between devices. The significance of D2D are minimized power consumption, delay and enhanced spectral efficiency and data rates. The use of unlicensed spectrum is extended towards Long Term Evolution (LTE), while creating coexistence with Wireless Local Area Network (WLAN) that is supported for D2D communication. The challenges on utilization of spectrum and also to solve the spectrum scarcity problem, unlicensed bands are made use of LTE. This paper addresses the channel allocation for D2D communication in coexistence of LTE and WLAN over unlicensed band. Both Real Time (RT) and Non-Real Time (NRT) packets are taken in account, two different data packets are allocated with a single channel for two D2D pairs and improve spectrum efficiency. A special sensing entity called Spectrum Agent is deployed to make final decisions on idle sub-frames based on rules and also rank the idle sub-frames using Analytical Hierarchical Process. To enhance the decision making, rules are applied over neural network. Type-2 fuzzy model to identify the users with higher probability followed security validation. This work is implemented in Network Simulator 3 and results show better performance in terms of throughput, spectral

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- 2017 IEEE International Conference on Internet of Things (Things) and IEEE Green Computing and Communications (GreenCom) and IEEE Cyber, Physical and Social Computing (CPSCom) and IEEE Smart Data (SmartData)
- Published: 2017
- Throughput Maximization for



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Future Industrial Production Work Designusing Clustering Approach: Transitioning to Cyber Physical Systems

Publisher: IEEE [Cite This](#) [PDF](#)

Kanika Gupta ; Saloni Rathare ; Sachin Sharma ; Vineet Dahiya ; Pushpa Negi ; Anishkumar Dhabila All Authors

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Abstract
Document Sections
I. Introduction
II. Related Work
III. Proposed Work
IV. Results & Discussion
V. Conclusion

Abstract:
The proliferation of Internet of Things (IoT) devices and infrastructure has prompted the development of several IoT data analytics methods for detecting hostile cyberattacks and keeping IoT infrastructure safe. The intrinsic instability of IoT data, however, may cause concept drift concerns in IoT data analytics, which in turn can cause model deterioration and the inability to detect assaults. This is due to the fact that static models used in conventional data analytics cannot accommodate for shifts in the distribution of data. In a smart factory, industrial equipment is outfitted with thousands of interconnected devices or sensors that collect and transmit massive amounts of data about the machines' states to a cyber physical system in the cloud. The system then use a variety of CBM approaches to forecast when machines will begin to behave oddly, enabling timely and cost-effective preventive maintenance or component replacement. Unbalanced data (where data containing faults is a tiny proportion of total data) and concept drifts (where the pattern of the distribution of fault patterns may alter over time) are two problems that afflict CBM. A high-performance answer to these issues may be found in ensemble learning, which incorporates the variety of several classifiers. In reality, most businesses likely lack the resources to set up a stable architecture to support

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A Model for Joint Planning of Production and Distribution of Fresh Produce in Agricultural Internet of Things
IEEE Internet of Things Journal
Published: 2021

Industrial Internet of Things: covering standardization aspects for the next generation of reconfigurable production systems

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A Software Defined Network (SDN) architecture is used to protect against SLOW HTTP DOS attacks

Publisher: IEEE [Cite This](#) [PDF](#)

Hina Thakkar, Pradeep Kumar, All Authors

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Abstract

Document Sections

- I. Introduction
- II. Literature Review
- III. Proposed Model
- IV. Results and Discussion
- V. Conclusion

Abstract:
 In this digital era, all the information are stored and accessed digitally by large scale of users across the world. Where there is confidential information, there lies the threat as well. Analogous to this, several digital security threats have evolved drastically in the past years. Researchers have proposed many mitigation methods to overcome such hazards. However, there are some drawbacks along with those methods in terms variety of performance metrics. In this project, we have proposed a solution for such security threats that occur in Software Defined Network (SDN) environment. Our proposed work has completely removed the presence of attack from the system. We implemented 4 different scenarios to illustrate the working efficiency of our system. The first one is SDN architecture with no attack, the second one is SDN architecture with slow HTTP DoS attack, the third one is proposed SDSec architecture with no attack and the final one is proposed SDSec architecture with slow HTTP DoS attack. Each of these scenarios is implemented as well as explained in detail. Finally, the performance of the system is analyzed in terms of throughput, delay and packet delivery ratio. The experimental observation stands for the novelty and efficiency of the proposed system.

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A Fast Security Evaluation of Support Vector Machine Against Evasion Attack

2018 IEEE 4th International Conference on Big Data Security on Cloud (BigDataSecurity), IEEE International Conference on High Performance and Smart Computing, (HPSC) and IEEE International Conference on Intelligent Data and Security (IDS)

Published: 2018

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The Successful Key Division Using Chord, Pastry, and Kadmelia

Publisher: IEEE [Cite This](#) [PDF](#)

Hina Thakkar [Sarika Ujwal](#) [All Authors](#)

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Abstract

Document Sections

- I. Introduction
- II. Related Work
- III. Proposed Work
- IV. Results and Discussion
- V. Experimental Setup
- Show Full Outline**

Abstract:

In general, key distribution is the process of giving out the public key to the members present in the network. However, the distribution of secret key still remains a problem in most of the network. With the view of proposing an efficient key distribution algorithm, in this project we have demonstrated the key distribution under three different network scenarios as (i) Chord (ii) Pastry and (iii) Kadmelia. In this project, we have considered the peer-to-peer (P2P) network for implementation. Also, the chord and pastry are the overlay and routing network types that are used for the implementation of distributed hash table. Meanwhile, Kadmelia also supports distributed hash table routing but constructs the virtual overlay network. In order to generate the hash value, we used the SHA-1 (Secured Hash Algorithm). For each scenario, we implement three algorithms such as (i) Present Encryption, (ii) Routing Information Protocol (RIP) and (iii) Emperor Penguin optimization (EPO). The present encryption is used for data encryption during the transmission and the RIP ensures that is no packet drop. Moreover, the EPO algorithm is used for selecting the next forwarder during query passing in the P2P network. The experiment was performed in the simulation environment of NS 3.26 and the results are presented. The entire scenarios are evaluated under the performance metrics such as packet delivery ratio, throughput, overhead and end-to-end delay. The experimental results

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2008 Fifth IEEE International Symposium on Embedded Computing
Published: 2008

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2017 International Conference on Wireless Communications, Signal



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Abstract

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THE MICROBIOME AND METABOLIC DISORDERS: THE LINK BETWEEN THE GUT MICROBIOTA AND METABOLIC SYNDROME.

Patel J D ¹, Vikal A ², Kumar V ³, Ahmad A ⁴, Sharma K ⁵, Asha K ⁶

Author information

Georgian Medical News, 01 Jul 2023, (340-341):153-158
PMID: 37805890

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Abstract

The diverse population of microbes that live in our digestive system, known as the gut microbiota, remains essential for many physiological processes. It plays a role in obtaining energy from food and controls both regional and overall immunity. In addition, changes in the microbiota of the digestive tract are connected to the emergence of an extensive variety of illnesses, such as cancer, gastrointestinal problems, and metabolic disorders. From a metabolic perspective, the gut microbiota can affect processes like lipid accumulation, lipopolysaccharide synthesis, and short-chain fatty acid synthesis, all of which have an effect on food intake, inflammatory reactions, and insulin signalling. Prebiotics, probiotics, specialized anti-diabetic medications, and faecal microbiota transplantation are a few of the ways that have been discovered to alter the gut microbiota; each has a different influence on the human body's metabolism and the emergence of metabolic disorders. These therapies have been reported to be therapeutic strategies for

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Abstract

ADVANCEMENTS IN MINIMALLY INVASIVE SURGERY: A COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS OF ROBOTIC SURGERY, ENDOSCOPIC TECHNIQUES, AND NATURAL ORIFICE TRANSLUMENAL ENDOSCOPIC SURGERY.

Khan Z¹, Krishna D², Daga S³, Rastogih N⁴, Rekha M⁵, Patel K⁶

Author information

Georgian Medical News, 01 Jul 2023, (340-341):87-92
PMID: 37805880

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Abstract

The term "Natural Orifice Transluminal Endoscopic Surgery" (NOTES) defines a surgical approach that leverages the body's natural orifices to access the abdominal cavity, presenting a patient-centric perspective by highlighting its potential to eliminate abdominal wall aggression, mitigate postoperative discomfort, and offer benefits comparable to laparoscopic surgery. This comprehensive paper aims to not only review the existing landscape of NOTES techniques but also to propose advancements in flexible tools augmenting established endoscopic platforms, while also exploring the revolutionary concept of robotic structures grounded in micromechatronics and communication technologies. The thorough analysis encompasses the assessment of advantages and limitations associated with

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Abstract

THE ROLE OF GENETICS IN DISEASE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT MITOCHONDRIAL RESPIRATORY CHAIN DYSREGULATION IN GENOMIC MEDICINE.

Patel M G ¹, Varshini B ², Mandal A ³, Krishna D ⁴, Rastogi V ⁵, Varma M ⁶

Author information

Georgian Medical News, 01 Jul 2023, (340-341):217-226
PMID: 37805901

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Abstract

Although mitochondrial DNA respiration circuit abnormalities are among the most common metabolic diseases to manifest in children, identification can be difficult due to their medical variability. Given the multisystem nature of the condition and its diverse and generalized manifestations, making a final diagnosis often takes a long time. Within this summary, they give an in-depth account of the physical signs of adolescent Mitochondrial Respiratory Chain Disorders (MRCOs), analyze the available diagnostics and treatment possibilities, and emphasize current developments in this field of study. During the discovery of fresh biomarkers and the development of next generation sequencing (NGS) technology, extensive research over the years has considerably enhanced the regularity that precise diagnoses are produced. Given the intricate nature of mitochondrial DNA biology and its double genomic

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Abstract

INNOVATIONS IN ORTHOPEDIC SURGERY: MINIMALLY INVASIVE TECHNIQUES FOR JOINT REPLACEMENT AND REPAIR.

Yadkikar S¹, Patel K², Jyothi R R³, Swami R⁴, Bhargavan S⁵, Bishnoi S⁶

Author information

Georgian Medical News, 01 Jul 2023, (340-341):165-169
PMID: 37805892

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Abstract

The scientists compared the outcomes of a minimally invasive operation approach (MIO) to a conventional poster lateral (PL) method in overall hip replacement (OHR) in terms ofitchiness, damage to muscles, and bleeding. The factors that researchers examined were the levels of Haemoglobin (Hg), a marker for oxygen depletion, the quantity of Interleukin-6 (IL6), a marker for inflammation, the heart-type fatty acid binding protein (HTFABP), and the health of the muscles. The study's findings showed that IL6 content increased beyond pre-operative levels as a result of the two surgeries. At 6 hours after surgery, the mean IL6 concentration in the PL group was 79.6 pg/ml while in the MIO group it was 76.4 pg/ml. The highest values after 24 hours of therapy were 100 pg/ml in the PL group and 92.3 pg/ml in the MIO category. In each category, IL6 levels had dropped up to this point. The post-operative mean HTFABP concentration in the MIO organization was greater (12.5 mg/l) than in the PL organization (18.3 mg/l) in terms of

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Abstract

LAPAROSCOPIC APPROACH TO A GIANT RUPTURED SPLENIC CYST: A CHALLENGING CASE REPORT.

Jain S¹, Patel K², Ganapathy K³, Khan F⁴, Sahu S⁵, Singh A⁶

[Author information](#)

Georgian Medical News. 01 Jul 2023. (340-341):280-283
PMID: 37805912

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Abstract

Splenic cysts are rare; their absence of an epithelial wall determines whether they're real cysts or pseudocysts. Spontaneous nonparasitic actual tumors are those that develop early in life at the anterior pole of the splenic and are typically epidermoid, dermoid, or endodermal. Surgical therapy is suggested for symptomatic, large (more than 5 cm) cysts or complicated. Inhaling splenic excision is a substitute for surgery, depending on the quantity, location, connection to the hilus, and dimension of the tumors. With an emphasis on less invasive treatments that preserve the spleen, laparoscopic methods have already established themselves as the accepted method for treating numerous disorders, including splenic cysts. They describe the effective decapsulation of a massive epidermoid splenic tumor under a prolonged, partially endoscopic technique. Laparoscopy, an operation commonly referred to as surgery with minimally invasive or keyhole surgery, is a technique that makes many tiny incisions in the belly to carry out different surgical procedures.

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Abstract

NEUROPLASTICITY AND BRAIN STIMULATION: DEVELOPING INTERVENTIONS TO PROMOTE RECOVERY FROM STROKE AND TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY.

Malathi H ¹, Dhananjay L ², Tarekar A ³, Sharma K ⁴, Mewara D ⁵, Patel J D ⁶

Author information [▶](#)

Georgian Medical News. 01 Sep 2023. (342):101-107
PMID: 37991963

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Abstract

This article's purpose is to explore how "non-invasive brain stimulation" (NBS) can be used to treat "traumatic brain injury" (TBI) and promote neuroplasticity. Along with the pathophysiological processes that occur after a TBI, "transcranial direct current stimulation" (tDCS) and "transcranial magnetic stimulation" (TMS) are described. These processes are based on a study of the relevant literature. Individualized treatment plans are required because the pathophysiological processes that result from TBI change over time. Given their neurophysiological effects, TMS and tDCS may be used to (a) significant suppression of post-traumatic cerebral hyper excitability; (b) control synaptic plasticity over the long run to prevent unfavorable outcomes; and (c) in addition to other forms of treatment such as physical and behavioral, assist some neural networks to reorganize and consolidate their learning. These treatments have the potential to reduce the disabling symptoms of brain injury. Animal and human research show that NBS may

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DOI: [10.1039/D2SU00069E](https://doi.org/10.1039/D2SU00069E) (Tutorial Review) *RSC Sustain.*, 2023, **1**, 2148-2161

A comprehensive review on removal of environmental pollutants using a surfactant based remediation process

Neha Saxena , Md Merajul Islam , Sainu Baliyan and Deepa Sharma

Department of Chemistry, School of Basic Sciences & Technology, IIMT University, Meerut 250001, India. E-mail:

gemini.neha1990@gmail.com

Received 6th October 2022, Accepted 9th July 2023

First published on 10th July 2023

Abstract

Surfactants are considered amphiphilic substances, having excellent adsorption and association capabilities, offering them the potential for a variety of techniques designed to eliminate pollution and preserve the natural world. Surfactants are not only used to remove the oil-leakage menace but are equally important in removing several pollutants such as heavy metals, dyes,

Study on The Application of Processed Municipal Solid Waste Ash for Sustainable Construction Materials

Durgalakshmi S¹, Ilango T², N. Pugazhenti. R^{3*}, Ajay Partap Singh⁴, S. Baskar⁵, S. Padmanabhan⁶, V. Vijayan⁷ and S. Baskar⁸

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⁷ Professor and Head - CFRD, K. Ramakrishnan College of Technology, Trichy, Tamilnadu, India.

⁸ Assistant Professor, Department of Automobile Engineering, Vels Institute of Science, Technology and Advanced Studies, Chennai

Abstract. The total amount of solid trash produced in India is 160038.9 TPD, according to the Annual Report on Solid Waste Management (2020–21), CPCB, Delhi. Out of which, Tamil Nadu created 13422 TPD of solid waste, of which 9430.35 TPD was processed, and 2301.04 TPD was landfilled. The researchers have been forced to look at alternative processes and materials for the manufacturing of construction materials utilizing processed municipal solid waste ash (PMSWA) due to the increased demand for environmentally friendly and sustainable products. This research work focused on the replacement of fine aggregate by (0%, 10%, 30% and 50%) Processed Municipal Solid Waste Ash (PMSWA) in the Solid Blocks. This research enhances the sustainable material development in the construction industry. SEM study showed that specimens with CTR do not have any cracking on their fracture surfaces, unlike samples without CTR. This study examines the material's physical characteristics, including its mechanical attributes like compressive strength and flexural strength as well as its chemical composition using XRF. It demonstrates that the substitution or addition of PMSWA to construction materials is appropriate, cost-effective, and safe.



Significance And Types of Phytate Degrading Enzymes; Phytase- A Review

Sarita Singh¹, Abha Verma², Vatsala Tomar³

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Abstract:

Phosphorus and inositol are stored in seeds of cereals, legumes and oil seeds in the form of phytate. Phytate is an insoluble and chelates ions as well as proteins and thus make them unavailable. They have negative effect on agriculture, nutrition and biological. Phytate degrading enzymes are very important as they hydrolyze phytic acid and make phosphorus available. Till now four types of phytase has been classified that are HAPs, BPPs, PAP and protein tyrosine phosphatases. Present review discusses the significance of phytic acid and phytase as well as the types of phytase known and their role in phytate degradation.

Keywords: Phytic acid, Phytase, Phosphorus

INTRODUCTION

The phosphorus and inositol are contained inside plant seeds in the form of phytic acid. Generally, it comprises about 3-5% of total dry weight predominantly in grains and cereals (Zhang *et al.*, 2010). The total phosphorus in most food of plant origin contains approximately 50-80% as phytate (Harland and Morris, 1995). Phytic acid has the ability to chelates positive divalent cation like calcium, magnesium, iron and zinc. These cations are indispensable in the nourishment of both humans and animals but due to binding with phytic acid the bioavailability of these cations decrease. Therefore, phytic acid has anti-nutritional properties

A Study On Reaction Parameter Optimization For Synthesis Of Silver Nanoparticles By *Parthenium Sp.* Aqueous Leaf Extracts And Their Antimicrobial Potential**Abha Verma^{1*}, Vatsala Tomar², Sarita Singh³ and Prakash Joshi⁴**¹*Assistant Professor, Department of Microbiology, School of Life Sciences and Technology, IIMT University, Meerut, India, diamondabha@gmail.com²Assistant Professor, Department of Botany, School of Life Sciences and Technology, IIMT University, Meerut, India, vatsala.tomar12@gmail.com³Assistant Professor, Department of Microbiology, School of Life Sciences and Technology, IIMT University, Meerut, India, saritasingh61@gmail.com⁴Technical Director, Medisynth Ch. Pvt. Ltd.D-282, MIDC, Turbhe, Navi Mumbai, 400705 India, drjoshi52@gmail.com***Corresponding Author:** - E-mail: diamondabha@gmail.com**Abstract:**

Present study reveals an appropriate and extracellular process using aqueous leaf extract of *Parthenium sp* for reducing silver nitrate resulting in fabrication of nanoparticles. Plant leaves were subjected to extraction of metabolites by decoction, cold percolation and soxhlet procedure. The metabolites were then tested for the presence of various metabolites including alkaloids, protein, phenol, reducing sugar, steroid, saponin and tannins. Owing to the maximum extractive yield in case of the different aqueous extracts, these were then used to reduce silver ions by adding 5ml plant leaf extract to 95ml of 10⁻³M silver nitrate solution. The quick reduction of silver ions was observed as a change in leaf extract colour from green to dark redish brown on treating with silver nitrate. The bioreduction was also monitored spectrophotometrically that shows a broad surface plasmon resonance absorption peak for silver nanoparticles at wavelength 422 nm. Effect of several factors, including the quantity of plant extract, the incubation period, the temperature, the amount of silver nitrate, and the pH were investigated and silver nanoparticles synthesis was followed under optimum parameters. X-ray diffraction, Fourier transforms infrared spectroscopy and transmission electron microscopy was used to examine and characterize biosynthesized silver nanoparticles. Due to the existence of the highly intense peak for Face-centred cubic (FCC) material (1 1 1) reflection, the XRD examination assured the fabricated particles to be Face-centred cubic (FCC). By using FTIR measurements, potential biological capping molecules were predicted as well as effective stability of synthesized nanoparticles was ensured. Numerous absorption bands in the spectrum show that the produced silver nanoparticles contain active functional groups. Using TEM examination, the silver nanoparticles' size and form were identified. Mean diameter of spherical silver nanoparticles as exhibited in TEM image was 23.01 nm. The antimicrobial potential of the aqueous leaf extract and the fabricated nanoparticles was estimated using agar well diffusion and growth curve analysis, against various bacteria and fungi. The aqueous leaf extract and the synthesized silver nanoparticles showed pronounced activity against the microbes used in the study, with high zone of



Smart Contract Based Sensitive Data Hashing for Security in Healthcare Environment

Publisher: IEEE

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[PDF](#)

Vaibhav Sharma ; Prakhar Saxena ; Surendra Kumar Yadav ; Digvijay Singh ; Siddharth Ranka ; Ritika Dhaliya [All Authors](#)

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Text Views



- Abstract**

- Document Sections

 - I. Background
 - II. Proposed Work
 - III. Results & Discussion
 - IV. Conclusion

- Authors

- Figures

- References

- Keywords

- Metrics

Abstract:

A Big Data environment is a robust ecosystem in Healthcare data analysis to extract sensitive information from Medical Personal Healthcare Records (MPHR) to preserve privacy to protect sensitive information. From the data analysis context, the sensitive and non-sensitive information is identical in behavioral approach, so those sensitive items have a similar frequency of access in all security roles, leading to privacy and security especially becoming crucial issues. Thus, the existing problems are the most non-sensitive approach to dealing with the privacy standard in the form of low performance and lead time complexity. Information regarding exposure and risk-response relationships is crucial for estimating the burden of illness caused by environmental variables. The world's efforts to promote sound preventative measures through existing policies, methods, measures, methods, and knowledge can be bolstered by a better grasp of the extent to which disease and ill health is attributable to adjustable risks related to the environment. To tackle these issues, we propose an MPHR- Sensitive data prediction system based on a Pragmatic attribute Identifier Using Advance Blockchain security to Secure the Sensitive data in the big data healthcare environment. Initially, the proposed technique pre-processes the PHR information to eliminate potential errors. Then Sensitive Scaling Impact Rate (SSIR) method is used to identify the sensitive and non-sensitive marginal values. Based on the marginal values, the proposed Pragmatic Sensitive Feature Clustering Algorithm (PSFCA) is used to analyze the importance of sensitive feature relations. Next, the sensitive relation is fed into the Densenet Convolutional Neural Network (Densenet-CNN) method to classify the sensitive and non-sensitive attributes. Further, the security principle is applied based on Smart Contract Master Aggregation (SCMA) based blockchain health care security. The proposed approach outperforms



Impact of Lower Temperature on Polypropylene Electric Treeing with Repeated Pulsed Voltage

Publisher: IEEE

Cite This

PDF

Akshay Raj; Pravesh Belwal; Ruby Jindal; V. J. Vijayalakshmi; S. Gopinath; Vishal B. Ambhore [All Authors](#)



Abstract	Abstract:
Document Sections	<p>Due to its lack of bridging and environmentally favorable attributes, polyethylene (PP) has been suggested as an alternative to cross-linked polyolefin (XLPE) used as a high-voltage direct-current (HVDC) line insulation layer. The difficulty of the low heat climate may arise while operating, and also the HVDC fiber network may create repeating pulsing energy. This study analyzes the properties of PP & XLPE trees under low conditions with pulse strength of 12 kV & 400 Hz. Additional research is done into how the electrical trees of PP affected by cold temp by pulse frequencies and amplitudes. The pulsed magnitude comprised 12 and 15 kV, while the pulse frequency was 400, 800, whereas 1200 Hz. Temp for the study is 30 to -196°C was used during the test. According to the findings, it is more challenging to produce the electricity tree in the PP compared to that of XLPE. During the same treeing time, the temporal dimensions and development stage of the trees in the PP are less than those in the XLPE. The mechanism of treeing is influenced by the low temp, pulse duration, and burst strength. It has been discovered that cold temperatures prevent the development of electrical trees. The act of tree spreading is accelerated by the greater pulse frequency. At -30 above -196 °C, the availability of large increases the pace of tree development and the fractals. The increased intensity at -90°C does not, however, speed up the tree development phase.</p>
I. Introduction	
II. Test Settings	
III. Conclusion and Results	
IV. Conclusions	
Authors	
Figures	
References	



Conferences > 2023 International Conference...

Electric Vehicles Charging System for Fast and Safe Charging using LSTM based Gradient Boosted Regression Tree

Publisher: IEEE

[Cite This](#)

[PDF](#)

K Moorthi ; Rajkumar Kundlik Chougale ; Praveenkumar Arjun Patel ; Parul Sharma ; **Akshay Raj** ; Mohsin Salim Gangat All Authors

2	66
Cites in Papers	Full Text Views



Abstract	Abstract:
<p>Document Sections</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Introduction II. Literature Survey III. Proposed System IV. Result and Discussion 	<p>In this study, a process-based system for designing and managing charging procedures for electric vehicles (EVs) is proposed. Electric Vehicles charging should be done in a balanced manner, considering prior experience, meteorological information based on data mining, and modeling methodologies, due to the limitations of the electrical power distribution network and the lack of smart meter devices. It was also decided to develop a mobile app to aid the EV driver in information exchange and user mobility. Methods for predicting battery charge patterns through data preprocessing and regression model training. Finally, the model is trained using LSTM-GBRT, then the cuckoo search feature selection approach is applied to improve accuracy. The proposed method achieves better results than the LSTM and GRU models.</p>

Brain-Computer Interface: Bridging the Gap Between Human Brain and Computing Systems

Publisher: IEEE

Cite This

PDF

Vikas Sharma ; Kewal Krishan Sharma ; Tarun Kumar Vashishth ; Rajneesh Panwar ; Bhupendra Kumar ; Sachin Chaudhary All Authors

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Abstract

Document Sections

I. Introduction

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

III. COMPUTER MEMORY
MAP

IV. MEMORY FUNCTIONS

V. HUMAN BRAIN
COMPUTING

Show Full Outline ▾

Abstract:

There is competition between human brain and computer capabilities. The computer can do repetitive work very fast than human brain, but fail to think differently as compare to human. In this paper we will focus on the functioning of both that cause difference and we will focus the necessary changes in computer technologies to achieve the human brain capability. The natural brain (a computer developed by nature and evolution over the time) works only principal of impact and impact impression. One of the great difference of our brain have multistate memory cell while our computer can have two state only 0 or 1. The quantum computing computers have three state 0, 1 and both at a time. Our brain creates impact impression by impact created by sensory (eyes, ears, nose, tongue, or internal sensory system like pain). While on retrieval from impact impression creates perception which never is, be the same either, less or more, not exactly the same often. Computer cannot create this perception; they produce exactly same, not more nor less. That is why computer cannot think, for thinking it need extra from original. A computer is having Artificial Intelligence, in fact, in true manner, is not Artificial yet, it is data manipulation only. In other term we can say using projection or prediction is take place, on the basis of current data using some techniques like cure fitting, regression techniques a computer produce results. If we rethink how human mind do, we can produce ultimate computing.



Conferences > 2023 International Conference...

Implemented Model for CNN Facial Expressions: Emotion Recognition

Publisher: IEEE

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PDF

Pratik Singh ; Shivani Pandey ; Aditi Sharma ; Archana ; Tanaya Gupta All Authors

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Abstract

Document Sections

- I. Introduction
- II. Related Work
- III. Proposed Methodology
- IV. Implementation and Result Discussion
- V. Conclusion and Future

Abstract:

By aggregating real and active expressions and motions, the proposed paper obtains useful results that can provide any beneficial result to the useful concept so that the dynamic part of the incoming expression is in the picture in front. This article is able to identify the various manifestations with dynamic platform and then design for the subsequent action as per the situation. The situation has been realized by the natural environment and of course a number of techniques have been produced in many articles and the latest implemented graphs, which are capable of taking images as input values of the running system. Now, a live video is playing in place of the saved images and an objective has been created to achieve accuracy in the result as live video is usually described as a realistic expression of the active object. In a broad sense, the video mainly conveys a varied expression of inner emotion as several changes have been considered at a time to make this research article very functional for others by recognizing the active environment for the current screenplay. In this paper a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) model is implemented with Python programming for better analysis with different expressions and shows the analysis by comparison with existing techniques.

[https://doi.org/10.1109/ICIC51957](#)



An Innovative Method for Election Prediction using Hybrid A-BiCNN-RNN Approach

Publisher: IEEE

[Cite This](#)

[PDF](#)

Purnendu Bikash Acharjee ; Alkawati Annappa Magadam ; Murari Thejovathi ; **Renu Jain** ; K Umarani ; Neerav Nishant All Authors

5
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Text Views



Abstract	Abstract:
Document Sections	Sentiment, volumetric, and social network analyses, as well as other methods, are examined for their ability to predict key outcomes using data collected from social media. Different points of view are essential for making significant discoveries.
I. Introduction	Social media have been used by individuals all over the world to communicate and share ideas for decades. Sentiment analysis, often known as opinion mining, is a technique used to glean insights about how the public feels and thinks. By gauging how people feel about a candidate on social media, they can utilize sentiment analysis to predict who will win an upcoming election. There are three main steps in the proposed approach, and they are preprocessing, feature extraction, and model training. Negation handling often requires preprocessing. Natural Language Processing makes use of feature extraction.
II. Literature Survey	
III. Proposed System	
IV. Result and Discussion	Following the feature selection process, the models are trained using BiCNN-RNN. The proposed method is superior to the widely used BiCNN and RNN methods.
V. Conclusion	



CONFERENCES / 2020 IEEE International Confe...

A Robust and Secure Image to Multi-Images Steganography

Publisher: IEEE

Cite This

PDF

Pratik Singh, Shivani Pandey, Priya Kumari, Alok Singh Chauhan; Prashant Tomer All Authors

47
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Abstract

Document Sections

- I. Introduction
- II. Related Work
- III. Problem Discussion
- IV. Proposed Methodology

Abstract:

With the enhancement in technology sharing of information in different forms like text, images or videos is being adopted worldwide. But this sharing of information also led to cybercrime, to overcome this image steganography approach has been widely used in which messages in the form of text, image or video can be enclosed within another image which will be invisible to other users. This research paper proposed an enhanced method of image steganography by concealing the secret image within several cover images, each of which conceals a portion of the secret image that has already been encrypted with a key. By partially blending into these cover images, secret images can be transmitted through comparable or other open channels more reliably and securely.

CONFERENCES / 2019 IEEE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE...

Bayesian Coalition Game-based optimized clustering in Wireless Sensor Networks

Publisher: IEEE

Cite This

PDF

Sudhanshu Tyagi ; Sudeep Tanwar ; S.K. Gupta ; Neeraj Kumar ; Sudip Misra ; J.P.C. Rodrigues ; Sana Ullah All Authors

14

Cites in
Papers

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Abstract

Abstract:

Document Sections

I. Introduction

II. Related Work

III. Background and Preliminaries

B. Bcg and La

IV. Proposed Approach

iee.org/document/7783589/

Wireless Sensor Networks (WSNs) have gained a lot of popularity in recent years because these are being used in wide range of applications. A collection of randomly/planned deployed tiny Sensor Nodes (SNs) can perform the task according to the need of a specific application. Utilization of energy of SNs is one of the key issues in these networks as nodes are battery operated and recharge or replacement of battery is a difficult task to be achieved. To address this issue, we propose a Bayesian Coalition Game-based optimized clustering in WSNs. To formulate the game, we propose a new Hybrid Homogeneous LEACH (HHO-LEACH) protocol for SNs in WSNs. We have used the concepts of Learning Automata (LA), and Bayesian Coalition Game (BCG) in which SNs are assumed as the players in the game with dynamic thresholds-based coalition formation among themselves, i.e., coalition among the nodes are formed using distance-based thresholds which makes a partition of the network field. SNs near to base station use direct communication for data transfer with or without single hop to the Base Station(BS) after interacting with the environment. During this process, each player may get a reward, or a penalty with respect to the finite number of actions performed. Performance of the proposed protocol is evaluated using extensive simulations by selecting various evaluation metrics. The results obtained show that proposed coalition game achieved better stability, and network



Influence of Deepfake Terminology on Content-Emerging Threat Reduction

Publisher: IEEE

Cite This

PDF

Rajeev Tripathi ; Vinay Kumar Mishra ; Vivek Kumar ; **Alok Singh Sengar** ; Neeraj Kumar Pandey ; Amit Kumar Mishra All Authors

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Abstract

Abstract:

A significant development in the rapidly expanding fields of Deep and machine Learning resulted in architectures that can create convincing synthetic content sometimes known as deepfakes. The danger arises when doctored photographs, films, and audios blur the distinction between fake and real content and are employed as weapons to inflict new levels of damage. This work analyzes the effectiveness of Big Data processing on operational parameters and focuses on data-dimensionality factors. It resolves big-data complications using DL and ML for decision-making mechanisms in the enterprise sectors and corporate sectors using in-depth analysis.

Document Sections

I. Introduction

II. Literature Survey

III. Research Methodology



Conferences > 2023 International Conference...

Detection of Encrypted and Malicious Network Traffic using Deep Learning

Publisher: IEEE

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PDF

Pundru Chandra Shaker Reddy ; Priya Shirley Muller ; Sridhar N Koka ; **Vikas Sharma** ; Nipun Sharma ; Saptarshi Mukherjee All Authors

14
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Abstract	Abstract:
<p>Document Sections</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduction II. Related Works III. Proposed Methodology IV. Results and Discussions V. Conclusions and Future Works <p>Authors</p>	<p>Network traffic has increased by a factor of ten due to the meteoric rise of the Internet. The prevalence of encryption methods makes it difficult to identify malicious traffic. Reason being, without being able to decipher encrypted traffic, conventional detection methods are useless. Recent work on detecting harmful encrypted traffic has concentrated on feature extraction and the selection of deep learning techniques rather than on breaking the encryption itself. For the most part, today's edge node devices are responsible for processing massive amounts of data, extracting critical elements of network traffic, and then sending that information on to a cloud server. However, how to more rapidly and precisely identify network traffic remains a hard topic, as mobile terminal tools performance in discovering and categorizing encrypted & malicious traffic lags after. We develop a model of a convolutional-neural-network (CNN) that integrates normalized and attention processes; this model is called I-D-CNN with hexadecimal data (HexCNN-ID). Global-Attention-Block (GAB) and Category-Attention-Block (CAB) are modules of the attention mechanism that help identify and categorize network traffic. Our algorithm is able to recognize most types of network-traffic, plus encrypted & malicious traffic data, by mining efficient load information from hexadecimal network traffic. An average accuracy of 98.8% was found during experimental testing. Our methodology has the potential to significantly enhance the reliability of traffic data recognition in networks.</p>

Evaluation of Feature Extractors for Sign Language Recognition

Publisher: IEEE

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Nitish Kumar Ojha; Himanshu Srivastava; Nitin Rakesh All Authors

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Abstract

Abstract:

Hand gestures play a very dominant role in human daily life to pass the information. The main application of hand gesture recognition is recognition of sign language. Sign language plays a crucial role to communicate with deafness and hearing-impaired community. Modern enhancement in machine learning and computer vision has given a number of techniques for modeling recognition system of sign languages. A work is produced here to evaluate feature extractors and classifiers for sign language recognition system. This recognition system recognizes alphabets (A to Z) presented by signer with different precision depends upon the pair of feature extractor and classifier. This work uses three feature extractors namely Wavelet Transform, Curvelet Transform, Contourlet Transform and two classifiers namely Neural Network and K-Nearest Neighbor which uses supervised learning to classify input data.

Document Sections

I. INTRODUCTION

II. THE ARCHITECTURE OF SIGN LANGUAGE RECOGNITION

III. MOTIVATION



Enhancing The Felsenstein Method To Reinvigorate Phylogenetic Starting In The Big Data

Publisher: IEEE

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PDF

Ashendra Kumar Saxena ; Priyanka Vishwkarma ; Sandeep Kumar ; N. Thangarasu ; K. S. Bhuvaneshwari ; Bhandari Mahesh Ashok All Authors



Abstract

Document Sections

- I. Introduction
- II. Literature Review
- III. Proposed Methodology
- IV. Hiv Data Analysis

Abstract:

The present research examines how the Felsenstein approach might be improved in light of huge data and evolutionary inference. The Felsenstein approach, phylogeny starting points, huge data, statistical techniques, and testing hypotheses are among the important ideas and terms covered in the overview. It emphasizes the importance of repeatability in evolutionary inferences as well as the difficulties brought on by rogue genera and bootstrapping proportions. The article suggests a brand-new strategy to increase the accuracy of phylogenetic investigations that makes use of transfer separation and bipartition distance. The abstract's conclusion emphasizes the need of better methods for managing huge datasets and for recognizing instability taxonomic.



Conferences > 2023 04 International Confe...

Artificial Intelligence's Effects on Corporate Decision-Making Processes

Publisher: IEEE

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PDF

Neeraj Kumari ; Kalpana Gangwar ; Vibhor Gaur ; K. Ranjith Singh ; S. Arul Antran Vijay ; Jayashree Tamkhade All Authors

2

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Abstract

Document Sections

- I. Introduction
- II. Literature Review
- III. Proposed Methodology
- IV. Discussion
- V. Conclusion

Abstract:

With the introduction of artificial intellectual ability life choice machine learning, how has decision-changed? The predictability of the judgement state space, communication resources of the life choice procedure and result, size of the unconventional set, life choice rate, and representativeness are five key plans in place factors in this blog entry as the peculiarities of human and Machine learning strategic planning. The paper develops a novel paradigm describing why both modalities of judgement may be merged to best benefit the level of company judgement call upon an examination of individual and Digital taking decisions or something along those parameters. Three major categories-full human to AI outsourcing, mixed mortal and Cognitive technologies sequence strategic planning, and merged decision-making between humans and AI- are presented by the structure as ways in which party members' choices can be coupled with AI-based judgments.



Big Data and Reinforcement Learning, Emg Clustering

Publisher: IEEE

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[PDF](#)

Rohaila Naaz ; Yashi Bajpai ; **Pushendra Kumar Verma** ; N. V. Balaji ; P. N. Ramesh ; Vijaya N. Aher [All Authors](#)



Abstract

Document Sections

- I. Introduction
- II. Literature Review
- III. Proposed Methodology
- IV. Result and Analysis

Abstract:

The need of creating improved that are better equipped to manage "big data" has significantly grown due to the growing volume of data in electromyographic signal study. As a result, increasingly sophisticated created. This essay starts with a succinct overview of the key driving forces behind the expansion of big data age, then moves on to discuss the recent development of current shared data sets. After that, we cover current research and advancements in pattern recognition techniques that can be used for big data analytics. These new signal analysis approaches may be classified into two primary categories engineering utilizing a potential large specific focus on "deep learning". Finally, suggestions for further pattern research are presented and explored.



Artificial Bee Colony Method with Guide-Based Adaptability for Traversing Areas of Search

Publisher: IEEE

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Raenu Kolandaisamy ; Ajay Rastogi ; **Yatin Adhana** ; K. Yuvaraj ; K. Sriram Kumar ; Komal Madhukar Birare [All Authors](#)



Abstract

Document Sections

- I. Introduction
- II. Proposed Methodology
- III. Experimental Result and Analysis
- IV. Discussion
- V. Conclusion

Abstract:

One of the well-known strategies for swarm intelligence that is used to resolve a variety of quantitative issues and practical improvement issues is the fake colony of bee's program. Even so, ABC occasionally exhibits delayed convergence and excels at discovery but fails at utilization. We suggest an improved code dubbed the dynamic but instead global autonomous pollinator strategy according to worldwide best guidance in order to enhance the computational efficiency. In this article, we suggest a fresh approach to revising the observer beekeepers' answer. Our approach uses the finest option available at the time to increase abuse potential. In order to improve the worldwide integration, the existing inhabitants is also produced using a random system. Additionally, the program initially focuses on worldwide investigation before switching to extraction as it nears its conclusion. We test the effectiveness of our suggested approach on two different groups of issues: the chaos time - series data forecast using the Stochastic technique, and mathematical standard expressions. The suggested approach can reach better quality answers with quicker completion than the traditional Accounting or some other enhanced techniques, according to research observations.



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High Quality Segmentation Using Deep Learning Centered Detection And Correction of Cardiac MR Motion Artefacts Throughout Reconstruction

Publisher: IEEE

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[PDF](#)

Urvashi Rawat ; Vandana Batra ; **Raj Kumar Sharma** ; M. Kulandhaivel ; C. Mukuntharaj ; Deepika Dongre [All Authors](#)



Abstract

Document Sections

I. Introduction

II. Associated Works

III. Materials

IV. Methods

V. Trials and Outcomes

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[Authors](#)

[Figures](#)

Abstract:

Deep learning techniques have been effectively used for a variety of purposes to separate anatomical features in healthcare imaging. Yet, the caliber of the picture being split has a significant impact on this outcome. The large quantity of clinical photographs with significant picture artefacts caused by organ motion, patient mobility, and/or picture acquisition-related difficulties is a frequently ignored topic inside the medical imaging evaluation field. This study compares various methods for concurrently compensating for artefacts and segregating the heart cavity. We address the effects of picture image noise on cardiac MR segments. The technique is based on our most current joint artefact detecting and reconstructing approach, which creates high-quality MR pictures from k-space the use of a By requiring a data integrity term, the associated logistic regression effectively transforms the artefacts correction problem into an under-sampled image enhancement challenge. In this research, we suggest coupling this with a recognition networks in edge architecture. Our instruction enhances three distinct tasks: Segmentation process, artefact restoration, and identification of artifacts are the first two. Using ventricular MR k-space data that has been artificially damaged with untreated rebuilt pictures; we train the reconstructing networks to autonomously repair formation-related aberrations. We demonstrate a high level of classification performance and clearly good pixel density in the absence of manufactured motion artifacts to use a training dataset comprising 500 2D+time cine MR observations from of the UK Biobank set of data. In comparison to several image correcting structures, we demonstrate improved efficiency.



Advancing Wireless Communication: A Comprehensive Study On Multi-User Mimo-Ofdm Techniques

Publisher: IEEE

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Praveen Singh ; Rahul Vishnoi ; **Suraj Malik** ; M. Vigenesh ; S. Arul Antran Vijay ; Monali Ravindra Borade All Authors



Abstract

Document Sections

- I. Introduction
- II. Literature Review
- III. Proposed Methodology
- IV. Antennaandbeamselection

Abstract:

A actually massive settings is created when horizontal frequency division packet switching, a common technique for high-rate wireless data transport, is integrated with transceivers at the transmitting and receiving ends to increase spectral efficiency and/or to boost system power on time-variant and intensity touchpoints. The multiple access future research directions in design process are investigated in this article, which would include measured data and simulation, input signal spectrum sensing methods employing intuitive arrays, space-time methods, error - correcting computer programming methods, protocol and datagram style, or signal computation for frequency and time standardization, spectrum sensing, and channel locating in frameworks. The article also takes into account an open-source hardware solution.



Conferences / 2020 International Conference...

An Innovative Approach of CNN-BiGRU Based Post-Earthquake Damage Detection of Reinforced Concrete for Frame Buildings

Publisher: IEEE

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PDF

Ashish Nagila ; P. Saravanakumar ; Pranavan S ; Ravi Goutam ; Dinesh Chandra Dobhal ; **Gagan Singh** All Authors

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Abstract
Document Sections
I. Introduction
II. Literature Survey
III. Proposed System
IV. Result and Discussion
V. Conclusion

Abstract:
The new and using an updated post-seismic damage assessment method, the residual deformations the damaged structure underwent during the earthquake are taken into consideration. Estimates of maximum deformations are made using both local and global residual deformations, as well as signs of damage that can be seen with the naked eye. The unique aspect of this technique is that it can account for both rotations and displacements at the same time. Uncertainties due to both stimulation and damage are directly considered. The resulting maximum displacements estimates can assist decide if the investigated structure is usable or repairable. Image preprocessing, feature extraction, and model training have received the bulk of attention as of late. Images are gathered in advance of an event and processed via preprocessing. For feature extraction, the proposed system used data on roof whole detection as well as on building height. CNN, BiGRU, and CNN-BiGRU models will be used to evaluate trainee progress. The suggested model outperforms several well-known alternatives, including CNN and BiGRU.



Conferences > 2023 3rd International Confer...

Role of Artificial Intelligence (AI) to Enhance the Security and Privacy of Data in Smart Cities

Publisher: IEEE

Cite This



Vikas Sharma; Sunil Kumar All Authors

1	124
Cites in Paper	Full Text Views



Abstract

Document Sections

- I. Introduction
- II. Literature Review
- III. Challenges and Open Issues
- IV. Relevance Of Ai To The Safety And Privacy Of

Abstract:

Because smart cities are complex and interdependent, managing them involves dealing with political, technological, and socioeconomic challenges for many organizations. Since a few years back, a lot of literary works have concentrated on privacy, dangers, security and problems with the architecture of smart cities. These all factors mainly concern data processing and its management. This research primarily focuses on important difficulties, offers a thorough analysis of the literature, and makes recommendations for creating a framework for smart cities that primarily highlights the security and privacy elements. The infrastructure needed for smart cities, the protocols used to advance security and privacy, operational dangers to smart cities, and the best use of social media are only a few of the important topics covered in this study. It also offers a helpful perspective on many important issues and suggests a course for future research. The lessons learned might provide academics and researchers with a beneficial research foundation and a point of reference.

Internet of Things routing protocol with mobility awareness and energy efficiency

Publisher: IEEE

Cite This

PDF

Birendra Kumar Chauhan, M. Banupriya; K. Venkatagurunatham; Akey Sungheettha; CH D V P Kumari; L. Karthick All Authors

35

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Abstract

Document Sections

- I. Introduction
- II. Objectives
- III. Methodology
- IV. Routing Protocols
- V. Different Types Of Routing

Abstract:

Internet of things enabled devices are considered one of the technologies for the future and at the same time, the mass use of IoT devices has revolutionised the way of using modern technology. Hence, with the mass implication creating energy-efficient systems without compromising on the data ratio has become mandatory. Thus, the study collected secondary data and conducted a thematic analysis. Such methods of study have emperors the researchers to collect reliable data and with the discussion create a reliable result. For a better understanding, this study has discussed bout different kinds of routing and helps o create an energy-efficient system with better mobility. The discussion is based on different bandwidths of data along with their use at the same time problem of the system is mentioned at the end. Such a critical discussion allows a reader to prepare their own opinion about a system creation which have an energy-efficient topology and that has improved data packet ratio.

UNIVERSITIES / 2023 INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE...

Improving Smart Grid Cybersecurity by Addressing the Risk of Incorrect Data Injection

Publisher: IEEE

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PDF

Muskan Yadav ; Bhavesh Vyas ; Paresh Pathak ; Rahul Bhatt ; Vaidehi Pareek ; Ritika Dhablya All Authors

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Abstract

Abstract:

Rapid change is being seen in the electrical grid. Microgrids, renewable energy sources, and the increased automation of grid-level decision-making made possible by sensors have all contributed to the grid's growing complexity. Studies in the field of smart grids have shown the grid's susceptibility to hacking. In example, new research shows how the insertion of erroneous data may cause a wide range of issues in the functioning of smart grids. A sophisticated assault might compromise the power grid's functioning and control without being detected by bad data detection equipment performing state estimation. In this study, we expand upon previous works in the field to detail how safeguarding selected vital sensor in the power system from fake data injection attacks might help mitigate the problem. This article discusses the IEEE 14 bus evaluation system and explains how a fake data injection attack may be carried out given just little information about the network. Different case studies are used to verify the assumptions used to determine the attacking zone. In this study, we see why protecting the electric grid from cyberattacks is so crucial.

Document Sections

I. Introduction

II. Related Work

III. Proposed Work

IV. Results&discussion

V. Conclusion



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Recognition of Criminal Faces From Wild Videos Surveillance System Using VGG-16 Architecture

Publisher: IEEE

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Rahul Bhatt ; **Suraj Malik** ; Rishabh Arora ; Gaurav Agarwal ; Shilpa Sharma ; Anishkumar Dhablia [All Authors](#)

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- Abstract**

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 - II. Related Work
 - III. Proposed Work
 - IV. Results&discussion
 - V. Conclusion

- Authors

- Figures

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Abstract:

In this research, we strive toward creating a real-time structure for identifying people's faces in CCTV footage using methods from artificial intelligence as well as deep training. The standard CCTV apparatus is expensive & inadequate since it requires constant human supervision. Many groups, including law enforcement, may benefit from the automated identification method of features in CCTV pictures because of the minimal human interaction and low cost required. Scaling, rotation, noisy backdrops, & varying light intensities are only some of the challenges that plague image-based identification. By down sampling utilizing the VGG-16 construction, the suggested system is able to interpret pictures from surveillance footage in immediate time. Utilizing a facial tracker ID unit, it accurately identifies offenders & reduces forecast reversion by clearing up the crowded embed issue in the area of features and might arise during identity matches on a large number of face embedding databases. A recognition score building technique further improves the accuracy of the outcomes. In this research, we developed an operational version of the suggested system and tested the detection model, ultimately attaining a precision of 0.900 as well as an F-1 rating of 0.943. We additionally empirically validated that utilizing the monitored instance-level facial recognition approach described in this work, the frameworks suggested in earlier publications exhibit better performance. Rapid reactions like this have the potential to avert potential disasters, as well as the suggested system may be utilized to track down criminals as well as safeguard the nation's facilities.

Enhancing Cyber-Physical System Security with CGAN in Fog Environment

Publisher: IEEE

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Paresh Pathak; Digvijay Singh; Abhishek Saxena; Kaushal Kumar; Sukhvinder Singh Dari; Dharmesh Dhaliya [All Authors](#)

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[Keywords](#)

Abstract:

The capacity to identify abnormalities, such as fraudulent control, espionage, and other risks inside an IoT-based network, is becoming more important as demand for IoT-based services rises. The battery life, memory capacity, and computing capabilities limitations of most IoT-based networks preclude the usage of conventional Intrusion Detection Systems (IDSs). Several IDSs have been presented in the literature as potential solutions to these problems. The majority of IDSs, however, have issues with a substantial false alarm rate and a lack of precision in the anomaly detection process. Rather of depending only on a single central cloud architecture, we describe an anomaly-based intrusion detection system that disperses security functionalities over dispersed fog nodes. Generative adversarial networks (GANs), which model the framework implicitly, provide a promising unsupervised method for detecting cyberattacks. Because they must be terminated when a network is compromised, attacks with CPSs have stringent latency requirements. The purpose of this research was to develop FID-GAN, an unsupervised IDS that operates in the fog and is tailored specifically for CPSs. A fog architecture should take use of the IDS since it brings computation closer to the end nodes, making it possible to achieve low-latency requirements. The suggested architecture uses a reconstruction loss determined by projecting a sample of recovered information into the latent space to increase detection rates. Due to the time needed to calculate the reconstruction loss, such study is unfeasible for latency-critical applications. We train an Encoder to speed up the calculation of the reconstruction loss and thereby solve this issue. The suggested solution outperforms the baseline method in all three datasets, and the experiments demonstrate that it is a minimum of 5.5 times quicker.



Predicting Work Environment and Job Environment Among Employees using Transfer Learning Approach

Publisher: IEEE

Cite This



Tushar Dhar Shukla ; Dr Pratibha Giri ; Priyanka Rana ; P.Vamsi Krishna ; T Thulasimani ; S. Vanisri All Authors

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Abstract	Abstract:
Document Sections	<p>Today's enterprises face numerous challenges as a result of the world's rapid evolution. Maintaining a content workforce is crucial to a company's success and survival in today's fast-paced business environment. The efficacy, productivity, efficiency, and dedication of the company's staff are directly associated with the company's capacity to meet the needs of its employees in the workplace. The focus of this system is to identify the factors that contribute to a satisfying work environment for the participants. Preprocessing, feature selection, and model training are the first three steps in the suggested methodology. Data mining systems should get in the habit of normalizing data as a preliminary processing step. The multiple elements assessing company culture and worker satisfaction were consolidated using Principal Components Analysis (PCA) in the feature selection phase. Once features have been selected, KNN-SVM is utilized for model training. When compared to the two most popular alternatives, SVM and KNN, the proposed technique performs better.</p>
I. Introduction	
II. Literature Survey	
III. Proposed System	
IV. Result and Discussion	
v. Conclusion	

ANN-Based Scalable Video Encoding Method for Crime Surveillance-Intelligence of Things Applications

Publisher: IEEE

Cite This

PDF

Rupanshi Agarwal ; Paresh Pathak ; Rupesh Kumar Tipu ; Digvijay Singh ; Aarti Kalnawat ; Dharmesh Dhaliya All Authors

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Abstract

Document Sections

I. Introduction

II. Literature Review

III. Proposed Model

IV. Experimental Results

V. Conclusion

Authors

Figures

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Keywords

Abstract:

The proliferation of high-quality, networked CCTV cameras in public areas has raised the volume of constantly generated video data significantly in recent years. The need for scalable, distributed video processing infrastructure is growing as a result. In order to make unstructured videos supplied to the platform searchable and comprehensible by both humans and machines, an intelligent video analytics platform runs them through a series of trans-disciplinary algorithms. The use of video analytics extends well beyond just surveillance to include things like video asset management. Many different commercial and academic approaches exist here. Most current systems for face and object recognition, however, have a time-honored client-server architecture that leaves out support for increasingly intricate use cases. Furthermore, distributed computing is seldom used to manage such frameworks at a scale. Furthermore, no current works provide any kind of assistance with low-level networked video processing APIs. Not only did they ignore the expanding needs of customers, academics, and developers, but they also neglected to address a comprehensive service-oriented environment. In this work, we offer an Artificial Neural Network based Scalable Video Coding (ANN-SVC) framework for intelligent video surveillance as a means of resolving these problems. The suggested system can handle both live video feeds and video analytics in batches. Similarly, the batch processing data for each realtime stream is available. This work therefore has a connection to the idea of symmetry. We also provide Spark's first distributed video processing library. To guarantee scalability, efficacy, and fault-tolerance, SIAT takes use of cutting-edge distributed computing technology. Finally, in an effort to back up our assertions, we implement and test our suggested framework. The simulation shows better results in throughput, goodput and PSNR.

Application of Deep Learning for Intrusion Detection and Cyber-Attack Detection Using Internet of Things Networks

Publisher: IEEE

Cite This

PDF

Anjali Gautam; Saloni Rathare; Gunjan Bhatnagar; Sharyu Ikhar; Sukhvinder Singh Dari; **Varun Kumar Gupta** All Authors

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Abstract

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V. Conclusion

Authors

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References

Abstract:

The ability to deploy such systems throughout a region, or perhaps a nation, will increase as IoT infrastructure develops. Although Internet of Things (IoT) devices are capable of offering intelligent services, the massive amounts of data they gather and analyze pose a severe security threat. Researchers have spent a lot of work building sophisticated NIDS to prevent the exploitation of IoT data in smart applications. However, present methods may be vulnerable to attack, particularly new attacks, due to a lack of sufficient and evenly distributed attack data used to train the detection strategy. This study introduces a original hierarchical adversarial attack (HAA) generation strategy, which in turn targets the convolutional neural network-based intrusion detection in IoT devices with a limited budget, and therefore realizes the level-aware black-box adversarial attack approach. To generate adversarial instances with little disturbance, an intelligent approach is developed that relies on a saliency map methodology. To do this, a shadow CNN framework has been constructed. Using a random walk having restart based hierarchical node selection approach, a subset of the targeted IoT network's nodes with the lowest structural strength are selected. The proposed HAA generation technique is evaluated in comparison to three reference methods using the publicly available data set UNSW-SOSR2019. In a comparison of the two most sophisticated convolutional neural network (CNN) designs, GCN and JK-Net, it was shown that the classification accuracy for NIDS in IoT settings may be reduced by more than 30%.



A Multi-Layered Representation for Intrusion Detection System in Cyber Systems Using CNN Deep Learning Algorithm

Publisher: IEEE

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Ritika Mehra ; Asha Sohal ; Shikha Shrotriya ; **Varun Kumar Gupta** ; Nuvita Kalra ; Ritika Dhabliya All Authors

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Abstract
Document Sections
I. Introduction
II. Related Work
III. Proposed Work
IV. Results&Discussion

Abstract:
Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), a kind of deep learning architecture, have recently shown remarkable progress in the field of computer vision. This study models network traffic as a time-series, in particular transmission control protocol/internet protocols (TCP/IP) packets in a predetermined time range, and applies supervised learning techniques to improve performance for the job of detection of intrusions (ID) in cyber security. Each experiment uses a learning rate between [0.01] and [0.05] to run the models for up to 1000 epochs. When compared to traditional machine learning classifiers, CNN and its different architectures perform very well. This is primarily because CNNs can abstractly represent low-level characteristic sets of traffic on network links in the form of high-level features.



Conferences > 2023 International Conference... ?

IoT Applications in Blockchain Technology

Publisher: IEEE

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PDF

Ajay Sudhir Bale ; Ankur Biswas ; Suraj Malik ; Enjula Uchoi ; Sabhyata Uppal Soni ; Arun Soni All Authors

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Abstract
Document Sections
I. Introduction
II. Background
III. Challenges of IoT and Blockchain Technologies

Abstract:
Securing the data through blockchain might be crucial to enhancing the IoT network, since data is an especially important part of the system. Secure storage of the information generated by the IoT network's intelligent gadgets is made possible via the integration of blockchain technology. For blockchain to be widely used in the IoTs, it must first conquer technological and financial barriers. To make the most of the IoT, blockchain technology may require some tweaking. The upcoming Internet of Things (IoT) technical breakthrough could involve this. This work emphasizes on bringing on board the recent trends of IoT applications utilizing Blockchain technology. The challenges faced in doing so are also outlined. We're hoping this work might help elucidate the state of blockchain studies and provide a road map for what comes next.



Conferences > 2023 8th International Confer...

Testing External Polymer Insulation Materials for Resistance to Electrical Tracing and Degradation Using the Inclined Plane Method

Publisher: IEEE

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PDF

Ankur Kumar Gupta, Diwakar Padalia, Arun Gangwar, Sandeep Sharma, Sachin K Kamble, Sonali Prashant Bhoite All Authors



Abstract	Abstract:
<p>Document Sections</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Introduction II. IPT MEASUREMENTS AND METHOD III. DBA CHARACTERISTICS 	<p>An important step in creating outdoor insulators is to assess the polymeric housing materials' resistance to weathering and electrical tracking. The terms "erosion" and "tracking" refer to the weight loss of the housing material and the production of a surface carbonaceous trail, respectively. With the help of the common tracking and erosion tests, composites can only be ranked relative to one another in terms of their tracking and erosion resistance, which makes it impossible to quantify these properties in absolute terms. Failure due to the track was a major issue during the early stages of the usage of organic insulating materials. The introduction of tracking-resistant composites with significant inorganic filler content has increased the importance of erosion.</p>



Application of Internet of Things and Machine Learning in Improving Supply Chain Financial Risk Management System

Publisher: IEEE

[Cite This](#)

[PDF](#)

Kulbir Singh ; Richa ; Prakash Divakaran ; Vandana Mishra Chaturvedi ; Pradeep Kumar ; **Suraj Malik** ; All Authors



Abstract	Abstract:
<p>Document Sections</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Introduction II. Review of Literature III. Supply Chain Finance IV. Research Methodology V. Analysis and Interpretation <p>Show Full Outline ▼</p> <p>Authors</p> <p>Figures</p>	<p>This study looks into the significant operational risk, information asymmetry, and modal lag problems that are currently present in the market for supply chain financing between banks and enterprises. Policy suggestions will be made based on the investigation's results. This study set out to define supply chain finance and illustrate its core goal. The first and most crucial step was this. From a theoretical perspective, this study looked into the conceptual foundations of financial risk management in supply networks. In an effort to ascertain whether or not they could assist in the process of avoiding potential risks during the actual production of the product, the self-compensated trade finance theory, the information asymmetry theory, and the use of principle agents were all put to the test. After that, an investigation of the deficiencies of the operational strategies and associated business practices of the three primary supply chain finance models was carried out. On the basis of this, operational risks were found, and supply chain operations' financial elements as well as risk sources were investigated. Creating a strategy for risk mitigation is the first step for a business. The next phase is to implement this plan as soon as it is practical, and you should continuously assess its effectiveness. In the context of managing pandemics and natural disasters, a significant amount of input from the government should be incorporated into the process of giving aid in the form of both financial and nonfinancial resources. This is the case since actively participating in one's local community is one of the best methods to create a strong society.</p>



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Central Bank Digital Currency: A Bibliometric Analysis of Scopus Database

Publisher: IEEE

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Anuraditya Sah; Arvind Kumar Bhatt; Sunita Chowdhury; **Sunita Bhatt**; Himanshu Kargeti; Rajesh Tiwari [All Authors](#)

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Abstract

Document Sections

- I. Introduction
- II. Review of Literature
- III. Research Methodology
- IV. Results

Abstract:
Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC) is a type of digital money that has a central bank as its issuer. CBDCs, in contrast to conventional physical currencies, are digital and run on either a centralized database or a decentralized blockchain network. They can completely transform the world's financial system because they are made to work as a safe and effective form of payment. The current state of research on central bank digital currencies is reviewed using bibliometric analysis in this paper. 221 peer-reviewed journal papers published between 2018 and 2023 were analyzed using the Scopus database and VOS viewer software to find trends, patterns, and emerging areas in CBDC research. The data showed that there has been a consistent rise in publications on CBDCs since 2018, with a notable increase in 2021 and 2022. The paper concludes with a discussion of the result and significance of the study for decision-making.



Conferences > 2023 International Conference...

Long Short-Term Memory and KNN based Approach for Smart Irrigation System using IoT

Publisher: IEEE

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PDF

Deepak Kumar Soni ; Koudagani Venkatesh ; Vinod N. Alone ; Bramah Hazela ; **Birendra Kumar Chauhan** ; T Ch Anil Kumar All Authors

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Abstract
Document Sections
I. Introduction
II. Literature Survey
III. Proposed System
IV. Result and Discussion
V. Conclusion:
Authors

Abstract:
The inefficient use of water in common irrigation practices leads to significant water loss. In order to save water and speed up the process, an intelligent irrigation system is required. With the development of machine learning and the Internet of Things, an intelligent system may now be built to perform this task automatically with minimal human intervention. This study showcases an LSTM-RNN-trained recommendation system for enabling effective water use with minimal farmer interaction, this is all made possible through the Internet of Things. Internet of Things (IoT) sensors are deployed all around the farm to gather information about the soil and surrounding environment. The data is then stored and processed using ML methods on a cloud server, and the farmer will be provided with irrigation recommendations based on the findings. Preprocessing, Feature Selection, and Model Training are the three main components of the proposed system. Preprocessing with an M3 filter is employed. RFE is used to perform feature selection. In the end, it's put to use in LSTM - RNN model training. When compared to LSTM and RNN models, the proposed method performs better.



Radiological Approach Through Artificial Intelligence in the Field of Health Care

Publisher: IEEE

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Bijesh Dhyani; **Brijesh Kumar**; Prakhar Agarwal; S. Barath Kumar; P. Karthigai Kumar; Rupali A. Mahajan All Authors



Abstract	Abstract:
Document Sections	Microarray technology, which refers to the retrieval of numerous numeric characteristics from clinical pictures, is a term that is comparatively new to the field of radiography. Machine learning (AI) is generally referred to as a collection of highly developed numerical programs that essentially learn the trends in the input data to make forecasts on previously unexplored data sets. Radiomics can be used in conjunction with AI due to its superior capacity to deal with vast amounts of data when contrasted with traditional analytical techniques. Next to each other, these areas' main goal is to unearth and meaningfully assess as much concealed quantifiable information as is practical for use in data integration. Most psychiatrists are concerned about being replaced by clever computers as a result of the focus that both microarray technology and AI have indeed recently received for them before most in a variety of radiographic duties. Because of the accessibility of large data sets and the ongoing development of processing capacity, it seems unavoidable that people and computers will eventually coexist in therapeutic practice. The doctors must therefore be acquainted with both of these ideas, independent of their emotions. We set out to accomplish three things with from this paper: first, acquaint clinicians with metabolomics and AI; 3rd, motivate medical doctors to engage in these rapidly evolving disciplines; but rather third, offer a set of guidelines for best practices in the conception and evaluation of future designs.
I. Introduction	
II. Literature Review	
III. Proposed Methodology	
IV. Radiomic Data Handling	
V. Discussion	
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Conferences > 2023 8th International Confer...

Deep Neural Network Deception Using A Single Pixel Assault

Publisher: IEEE

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[PDF](#)

Digvijay Singh ; **Annu Yadav** ; Rishabh Arora ; G. Ravivarman ; S. Arul Antran Vijay ; Y. K. Sharma [All Authors](#)



Abstract

Document Sections

- I. Introduction
- II. Related Works
- III. Methods
- IV. Evaluation and Results
- V. Results

Abstract:

Previous studies have shown that Deep Neural Networks' (DNN's) outputs is not consistent and very susceptible to inputs vectors perturbations of any size, and as a result, a number of techniques have been developed for creating effective perturbations on the connections. In this research, we offer a novel divergent transformation method for visually computing very small adversarial perturbations (few-pixel attacks). It works with a wider range of DNN different classifiers and calls for far less adverse data. The findings indicate that, on average, 73.8percent of total of the test photos can be modified to create hostile images by changing just one pixel. Additionally, it is well recognized that analyzing the DNN resilience problem can provide crucial hints for comprehending the geometric characteristics of the DNN decision. a high-dimensional inputs area map. In contrast to earlier research, the outcomes of performing few-pixel attack give quantifiable data and analyses to the geometric knowledge, Genetic algorithm (GA)

Smart Surface-Aided Wireless Networks with Joint Active-Passive Beamforming For Enhanced Signal Coverage

Publisher: IEEE

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PDF

Neeraj Kaushik ; Ritika Mehra ; **Shruti Aggarwal** ; N. Thangarasu ; K. S. Bhuvaneshwari ; Deepika Dongre All Authors

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Abstract

Document Sections

- I. Introduction
- II. Literature Review
- III. Proposed Methodology
- IV. Discussion
- V. Conclusions

Authors

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Abstract:

Clever mirrored surfaces are a ground-breaking and innovative technique for future value frequency and environmentally friendly cellular transmission. In particular, an is made up of lots of inexpensive inductor, each of which is capable of autonomously reflecting the received signal with a programmable phase change to jointly accomplish multi detached subcarrier without the assistance of radio broadcast networks. In this article, we investigate a separate wirelessly system which employs an IRS to help with transmission between one number of co ap and a handful of single-antenna users. By good agreements the send modulation schemes by effective antenna elements and reflect spatial multiplexing by silent power switches, pursuant to users' particular transmission ratio restrictions, we devise and resolve new issues to reduce the total system throughput. In addition, we examine the dynamical properties of passive directional antennas with indefinitely many expressing components and contrast it with the behavior of the conventional active modulation schemes. According to the findings of the experiment, a Genuineness (openness and self-system is capable of achieving so same class performance as a baseline large network without the use of IRS while using a great deal fewer active signal boosters' network. We also gain information into how to best implement in upcoming wireless networks.

Enhancement of Data Transfer Rate by Blockchain based Transmission for Internet of Things

Publisher: IEEE

Cite This

PDF

Mithilesh Kumar Yadav , Bhargavi Deshpande All Authors

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Abstract

Document Sections

I. Introduction

II. Related Works

III. Proposed Model

IV. Results and Discussion

V. Conclusion

Authors

Figures

Abstract:

The emergence of the Internet of Things (IoT) brings great opportunities to both society and the economy. Among various emerging technologies, blockchain has great potential in ensuring the reliability and security of the transmission of IoT data. The distributed ledger technology on which blockchain is founded can protect against data prone to tampering, counterfeiting, and manipulation, ultimately increasing customer confidence and trust in the information they rely upon. Blockchain based transmission systems can enable secure, near-real-time, and distributed data exchange between different types of nodes. This will allow for a safer exchange of coins and tokens, enable decentralized access control, improve traceability and transparency, enable the monetization of data and services, and create a single source of truth for IoT devices. By deploying a blockchain to discern itself from other devices and initiate trust relationships, bring the blockchain to IoT devices and specific use cases will enable a seamless end-to-end experience to the user. Additionally, the scalability of blockchain technology for the large-scale deployment of devices and services, like automated parking systems and smart cities, is another advantage that can help create a decentralized alternative to commonly used centralized systems. In this way, blockchain-enabled IoT systems are able to offer enhanced security and trust measures, improve transaction latency, ensure privacy, and reduce costs.



The Performance Analysis of Equalization Technique in Underwater Acoustic Communication by Turbo Equalization Method

Publisher: IEEE

Cite This

PDF

Zulieka Homavazir; **Ratandeep Kaur** All Authors

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Abstract	Abstract:
Document Sections	Underwater acoustic (UWA) communication is a form of communication which allows the transmission of data underwater using sound waves. The main challenge of underwater acoustic communication is the transmission of sound waves over long distances in an underwater environment, which can be affected by various environmental conditions. To overcome this challenge, equalization techniques are used to counter the effects of the channel and adjust the signal to the desired level.
I. Introduction	Equalization techniques involve the manipulation of signal amplitude and frequency components in order to optimize and improve the quality of the signal transmission. Different techniques such as linear time-variant (LTV) filtering, finite impulse response (FIR) filtering and adaptive nonlinear noise cancellation (NNC) have been employed depending on the environment of the underwater transmission. Equalization also aids in the suppression of random multipath propagation and non-ideal characteristics such as noise, interference and other factors, in addition to enhancing the signal-to-noise ratio (SNR).
II. Related Works	Equalization techniques are thus essential in order to ensure that communication operations can be conducted effectively with a reliable quality of service.
III. Proposed Model	
IV. Results and Discussion	
V. Conclusion	
Authors	



Enhanced Data Detection Scheme for Multi Antenna Signal in Wireless Communication Using OTFS Technique

Publisher: IEEE

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[PDF](#)

Siddharth Shahani; **Narendra Kumar Misra** [All Authors](#)

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Abstract

Document Sections

- I. Introduction
- II. Related Works
- III. Proposed Model
- IV. Results and Discussion
- V. Conclusion

Abstract:

In recent years, multi-antenna signal transmission systems have become increasingly commonplace for multiuser communications, with improved performance in terms of data rate. In such systems, data detection is one of the most critical components for successful communication and can be significantly improved using an Enhanced Data Detection scheme. This scheme uses a combination of signal processing techniques such as maximum likelihood decoder, heuristic decoding and diversity techniques. This scheme can be used in both single and multi-user scenarios and has the potential to significantly increase data rates, reliability and spectral efficiency of communications compared to standard signal processing techniques. The Enhanced Data Detection scheme can also extend transmission range and improve signal-to-noise ratio, thereby allowing for more robust communications in noisy and dynamic environment. Finally, the scheme is based on a configurable and modular architecture, which makes it suitable for virtually any type and number of antennas, allowing for rapid design and deployment of wireless communication systems.



A Case Study of the Implementation Difficulties in the Pilot Low Cost Concentrating Solar Power Systems Deployment in Sub-Saharan Africa

Publisher: IEEE

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Sankar Babu Potluri; Garima Goswami; **Annu Yadav**; P. G. Ravivarman; P. Gajendran; S. A. Tiwaskar [All Authors](#)



Abstract

Document Sections

- I. Introduction
- II. Background To Csp Technologies
- III. Methodology
- IV. Review of Tracking Systems for Crs
- V. Discussion

[Show Full Outline](#)

Abstract:

Among those most important resources for a particular country's expansion and expansion was electrical power. According to the most recent sustainability the growth paper, the continent continues to have a significant electrical power deficit. sunlight concentration appears to be a viable solution to make up the difference. This is due to the fact the majority of focusing solar energy plant elements are easily accessible and reasonably priced on their African marketplace, and authorized locals can construct the structures. Within Africa south of the Sahara, steer 50 nm-concentrating solar energy plants are being put into operation with promising outcomes that might be grew and utilized to generate large amounts of electrical power. One notable challenge was identified during an evaluation of a prototype focusing photovoltaic plant within the channel-region: the monitoring system's inability to lower the daily costs required to operate the monitoring control structure and enhance the numerous special machines focusing conduct. This essay emphasizes the current energy landscape and African study of concentrated sunlight is currently progressing. To demonstrate current study strategy about the development of inexpensive monitoring devices in regards to mathematical difficulty, energy use, and special machine alignment precision, the article also provides an in-depth examination of the most recent solar monitoring structures for essential receiver networks.



Conferences > 2023 IEEE 4th Annual Flagship...

Reduction of Bit Error Rate in Wireless Application using Inter Carrier Interference Technique

Publisher: IEEE

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Ritika Karnani; Shelly All Authors

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Abstract

Document Sections

- I. Introduction
- II. Related Works
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- IV. Results and Discussion
- V. Conclusion

Authors

Abstract:

Inter Carrier Interference (ICI) is a kind of interference which occurs in the wireless communications. The main cause of this interference is the over lapping of carriers, resulting to the transmission of wrong bits of data. This could significantly increase the bit error rate (BER) in the wireless applications. In order to reduce the BER, several techniques like the use of digital filters, spectrum shaping techniques and cancellation techniques have been developed and applied. Digital filters are used to suppress the ICI by utilizing transition band attenuation and out of band sharp graph drawing that attenuates the signal power on the frequency span where the interference is originating from. Spectrum shaping techniques involve the reduction of the bandwidth of the used signal. This is done by decreasing the roll-off factor or by using higher order modulations. Finally, cancellation techniques are also used for reducing ICI. These techniques are most suitable when partial cancellation can be achieved because of direct detection of the ICI source. Overall, through the implementation of ICI reduction techniques, it can be expected that the BER in the wireless applications can be reduced. This would lead to more reliable and efficient wireless applications.



Estimation of Optimum Route Calculation via Multi Objective Optimization Technique for IoT Enabled WSN

Publisher: IEEE

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[Sandeep Kumar](#) ; [Meena Desai](#) [All Authors](#)

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Abstract

Document Sections

- I. Introduction
- II. Related Works
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- IV. Results and Discussion
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Abstract:

The Internet of Things (IoT) enabled Wireless Sensor Network (WSN) has been rapidly growing in popularity due to its ability to quickly connect various sensor nodes and provide a network of connected devices. Intelligent mechanisms are required to effectively manage such networks, and Multi-Objective Optimization is an emerging technique used in this regard. This technique is focused on exploring the combination of objectives that would optimize the system performance. This can include metrics such as energy consumption, scalability, cost, security, and data accuracy. By combining optimization objectives into a single problem, multi-objective optimization allows for a more comprehensive approach for managing these networks. This paper goes over the major aspects of Multi-Objective Optimization for an IoT enabled WSN, such as the impact on performance, and the different optimization techniques that are used. Finally, it explores the potential applications and future prospects of this technique in the field of IoT.



Conferences > 2023 International Conference...

The Cluster-based Cognitive Radio Sensor Networks that are Wireless Aware of PUEA and SSDF Attacks

Publisher: IEEE

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Hina Thakkar; [Sachin Goswami](#) [All Authors](#)

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Abstract
Document Sections
I. Introduction
II. Related Works
III. Proposed System
IV. Simulation Results
V. Conclusion

Abstract:
 This paper presents a secure Cognitive RadioWireless Sensor Network (CR-WSN) architecture. CR-WSN is a cluster based network in which the sensors are hierarchically structured. Each cluster is chosen with single cluster head that operates on ISM band frequencies. Sensor data from cluster members are aggregated by cluster head. Cluster heads forwards the collected data to sink based on selection of a shortest path using Dijkstra algorithm. Due to the problem of spectrum scarcity, Cognitive Radios are subjected to two main attacks for utilizing the unlicensed spectrum. We resolve Spectrum Sensing Data Falsification attack and Primary User Emulation attack. Dynamic Spectrum Sensing Technique is involved for performing spectrum sensing. We propose a regression based spectrum sensing data falsification attack detection technique and mathematical SHA with Digital Signature is applied for primary user emulation attack detection. Extensive implementation is handled in Network Simulator 3 and comparative results are illustrated for betterment of throughput and end-to-end delay efficiencies.



Conferences > 2023 IEEE 4th Annual Flagship...

Development of Sustainable Message Forwarding Scheme for WSN by Data Fusion Multipath Routing Method

Publisher: IEEE

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Satish Kumar, Chetana Asbe [All Authors](#)

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Abstract
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II. Related Works
III. Proposed Model
IV. Results and Discussion

Abstract:
Data fusion multipath routing protocol is a type of routing protocol designed to improve overall performance of wireless networks. It makes use of data fusion techniques to combine multiple paths between source and destination nodes in order to maximize throughput, reduce packet loss and congestion, and extend the range of wireless communications. The protocol aims to gain better end-to-end network performance in areas affected by interference, fading, shadowing, and other channel impairments. It can also dynamically adjust the paths to respond to changes in the physical environment. Moreover, it creates a kind of fault tolerance in the event of any single link failure, as a part of one of the paths fails, the data can still be transmitted over other links.



To Analyze the Maximized Energy Consumption by Algorithm Implementing Reinforcement Learning for Wireless Communication Technology

Publisher: IEEE

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Manju Bala ; Meena Desai All Authors

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- V. Conclusion

Authors

Abstract:

This paper presents the application of Reinforcement Learning algorithm for wireless communication technology with 5G. The 5G networks are characterized by multi-RAT (Radio Access Technology), heterogeneous networks, and ubiquitous coverage with the capability of self-organizing. To complete these objectives the application of Reinforcement Learning (RL) algorithms emerges as an excellent tool for optimizing network parameters. RL has been extensively used for optimization of power control, channel allocation and self-organizing network management in terms of some performance metrics like throughput, latency and quality of service. Moreover, through Q-learning approach network parameters can be optimized based on the successful or failed past actions. In this paper we focus on the methods and techniques used for the application of RL algorithms in wireless communication technology with 5G. We also analyze the existing challenges for successful implementation and deployment of such algorithms in 5G wireless networks. We conclude that despite the few challenges, RL algorithms because of the capability of high learning rate, low convergence time and better network performance can be successfully implemented in 5G wireless networks and will lead to a high quality and efficient modes of communication.



Conferences > 2023 IEEE 4th Annual Flagship...

Maintenance of Complex Network Management by Software Defined Routing Protocol for WSN

Publisher: IEEE

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Sandeep Kumar Meena Desai All Authors

12
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Text Views



Abstract

Document Sections

- I. Introduction
- II. Related Works
- III. Proposed Model
- IV. Results and Discussion
- V. Conclusion

Abstract:
Software Defined Routing Protocols (SDRP) are becoming increasingly important for the reliable and efficient operation of Wireless Sensor Networks (WSNs). SDRP makes use of improved technologies and techniques to provide rigorous, more intuitive, and more dynamic network management of WSNs. In particular, SDRP utilizes a combination of both proven network routing algorithms and new algorithms that optimize routing capacity to meet the rapidly changing requirements of networks deployed over large areas. As a result of its wide area coverage, SDRP is able to scale for small and large networks, providing both robust and efficient control of WSNs. It is also capable of self-organizing complex network topologies and minimizing communication cost. At the same time, SDRP provides an effective platform for the integration of different protocols, such as those for the mobile, multimedia, security, and quality of service. Furthermore, it is flexible enough to accommodate various types of application requirements. As such, SDRP can help to enhance quality of service and reduce total cost of ownership.



Conferences > 2023 IEEE 4th Annual Flagship...

An Effective Strategy for Cluster Formation and Management via Modified Clustering based Routing Algorithm for WSN

Publisher: IEEE

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Shubham Kumar · Meena Desai · All Authors

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Abstract

Document Sections

- I. Introduction
- II. Related Works
- III. Proposed Model
- IV. Results and Discussion
- V. Conclusion

Abstract:
The modified clustering-based routing algorithm is a powerful and reliable routing algorithm for wireless sensor networks. It is based on the clustering algorithm and is specifically designed to route packets efficiently in dense, multi-hop wireless sensor networks. The main features of this algorithm include its robustness to node failure, load balancing and efficient use of resources. The algorithm first divides the network into multiple clusters. In each cluster, a cluster head is elected by using a distributed weighted average algorithm. All other nodes within the cluster are assigned as cluster members. The algorithm then proceeds by establishing a multi-hop routing tree using the shortest path routing technique and connecting each cluster head to the base station. As the algorithm runs, it periodically monitors each cluster to make sure that the network remains connected and optimized. The modified algorithm also uses a dynamic backpressure algorithm for congestion control. The algorithm helps to reduce the data packet errors and packet loss rate significantly. This algorithm also helps in improving the performance of the WSN by providing an efficient and reliable data transmission.

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Conferences > 2023 2nd International Confer...

Solving Current Limitations of GP-ELM-RNN based Plant Disease Detection and its Classification

Publisher: IEEE

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[PDF](#)

Kavita Karambelkar; **Valsala Tomar**; M. Ramkumar Prabhu; T. Raja; S Srisathirapathy; Jalla Vamshi [All Authors](#)

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Abstract

Document Sections

- I. Introduction
- II. Literature Survey
- III. Proposed System
- IV. Results and Discussion

Abstract:

The destruction of crops by pathogens including bacteria, viruses, and fungi has been a worldwide issue plaguing farmers for centuries. To maximize production and ensure agricultural sustainability, early diagnosis and prevention of crop diseases is crucial throughout the growing, harvesting, and processing stages of the crop. This study provides a comprehensive overview of the direct and indirect methods currently used in agricultural disease diagnosis. Preprocessing, segmentation, feature extraction, and model training make up the four stages of the proposed technique. An AHE and CL-SH preprocessing. Kapur thresholding is used for segmentation. The model is trained with GP-ELM-RNN, and the features are extracted by a co-occurrence colour technique. Two competing methods, ELM and ELM-RNN, are compared and contrasted with the suggested method. When compared to more traditional methods, the proposed solution fares quite well.



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High-Voltage Cable Insulation Electrical Tree Degredation: Developments And Issues

Publisher: IEEE

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Jayashree M.; Paresh Kumar; Pradeep Kumar Verma; A. Amudha; P. Gajendran; Y. K. Sharma All Authors



Abstract	Abstract:
<p>Document Sections</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Introduction II. Initiation Mechanism of Electrical Tree III. Influencing Factors of Electrical Tree IV. Suppression of Electrical Tree V. Research Challenges of Electrical Tree <p>Show Full Outline ▾</p>	<p>incredibly crucial pieces of gear for tall-voltage, big-capacity, and distant communication power transfer are strong-voltage electrical currently (HVDC) & hot-voltage alternating electricity (HVAC) lines. Electrical trees represents the primary issue endangering the security and sustainable functioning with HVDC other HVAC cabling lines. It constitutes a this was before the-breakdown event that causes insulation components to degrade. The accomplishments in teh paper of electricity trees with HVDC then HVAC wires are compiled and analyzed within this publication. To completely comprehend the electromagnetic deterioration process in insulating materials, the beginning principles that comprise the electromagnetic tree, encompassing Kepler electrical current-mechanical stress, charging infusion-extraction, charge capturing, and electricity hypotheses, are expanded. The effects from a strong current, a hot environment, and physical strain upon a power tree are then discussed. The link involving charge transfer until the power trees is analyzed and displayed while tendencies are outlined. By adding mineral and natural compounds to insulating substances, the cancellation techniques associated with the electromagnetic trees are proposed. These suppression processes are provided through a perspective of its framework-property and initial model-macroscscale correlations. The tall-precision initiating theories, tall-dependence of many physiological industries, and strong-efficiency suppression approaches have recently been the primary focus among electric trees research projects. While there is another operational problem with determining the viability during their owners. use of them with HVDC along with HVAC wiring, the results offer scientific backing to boost the electrically efficiency of materials used as insulation.</p>



Improving the Performance of the System with Less Transmission Power Using Rayleigh Fading Channel and BPSK for VANET

Publisher: IEEE

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Ritika Karnani; Tusshar; All Authors

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Abstract

Document Sections

- I. Introduction
- II. Related Works
- III. Proposed Model
- IV. Results and Discussion

Abstract:

Rayleigh fading channel is a wireless communication channel in which the received signal strength fluctuates rapidly over time due to superposition of multipath signals and random scattering. The Rayleigh fading channel is of significant importance to wireless communication systems since it is able to reduce the required transmission power and improve the overall system performance. In this paper, we analyze the impact of Rayleigh fading channel on the transmission power. We show that the smaller the fading coefficient is, the less transmission power is needed to guarantee a certain transmission range. We further illustrate the trade-offs between the system throughput, the range, and the transmission power in the presence of Rayleigh fading channel. The results of this study are expected to be useful for a wide range of applications, particularly for those dealing with wireless communications in challenging environments.



Evaluation of Network Lifetime by Multipath Routing Protocol for WSN

Publisher: IEEE

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Sandeep Kumar Singh; Chetana Asbe All Authors

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Abstract

Document Sections

- I. Introduction
- II. Related Works
- III. Proposed Model
- IV. Results and Discussion
- V. Conclusion

Authors

Abstract:

Network lifetime is the amount of time a wireless network remains operational before it must be repaired or replaced. Extended network lifetime is a major challenge in wireless sensor networks (WSNs). To extend the lifetime of a wireless sensor network, multipath routing protocols have been proposed and implemented. These protocols employ multiple paths for data transmission, in order to enhance the network throughput, reduce packet loss and extend network lifetime. In this paper, we evaluate the impact of multipath routing protocols on the overall network lifetime. We consider three different multipath routing protocols: Geographic location based routing, Deluge and Thor. We conduct extensive simulations to compare the performance of these protocols in terms of network lifetime. Simulation results show that Geographic location based routing, Deluge and Thor all extend the network lifetime compared to a single path routing. However, Thor can significantly enhance the network lifetime in all scenarios. We also analyze the energy consumption, packet loss and throughput of each protocol and demonstrate that multipath routing is an effective technique to enhance the network lifetime while still providing good performance.



Better Performance of BER in the System Using Block Coding Technique for Optical Communication

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Siddharth Shahani; Priyanka Rana [All Authors](#)

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Abstract

Document Sections

- I. Introduction
- II. Related Works
- III. Proposed Model
- IV. Results and Discussion

Abstract:

Block coding is a technique used for optical communication to create an error detection and error correction mechanism for data transmission. The technique uses a 'block code' to subdivide a larger data block into multiple smaller data blocks of fixed length. Each data block is then encoded using a linear code, during which additional redundant bits are created. These redundant bits create a frame around the data block, enabling the receiver to detect and correct any errors that occurred during the transmission. Block coding is ideal for optical communication since it can reduce the probability of data loss, increase the data rate, as well as improve the overall efficiency of the communication link. In addition, the process of block coding can be easily implemented, making it a popular choice for optical communication.



Enhancement of Network Lifetime by Decreasing Energy Consumption in WSN using Goat Fish Algorithm

Publisher: IEEE

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Priyanka Nimesh ; Chetana Asbe [All Authors](#)

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Abstract

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- I. Introduction
- II. Related Works
- III. Proposed Model
- IV. Results and Discussion
- V. Conclusion

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[Figures](#)

Abstract:

Wireless Sensor Networks (WSN) have been increasingly used in many applications such as military surveillance, environmental monitoring, industrial process control, and healthcare applications, etc. Despite the great potential of WSNs, their limited energy supply and limited lifetime are major restrictions to their large-scale applications. To increase the lifetime of WSNs, reducing energy consumption is a paramount issue. Hence, the focus of this paper is to explore the design of energy-efficient WSNs. This paper discusses the potential for energy savings that can be realized by optimization of network parameters, like network topology, routing algorithms, and MAC protocols. It then reviews the various strategies used in WSNs to reduce energy consumption, such as energy-efficient data aggregation, energy-efficient cluster formation and sleep scheduling. Next, it introduces a variety of energy-efficient MAC protocols, such as duty-cycle MAC, low-power listening MAC, and dynamic power control MAC. The paper also covers energy harvesting techniques that can be used in WSNs to increase the overall lifetime. Finally, the paper presents a few conclusions and possible directions for future study. Based on the various schemes considered, it can be seen that, with the same criteria of data delivery, significant reduction in transmission and total energy consumption can be achieved by modifying the network parameters and by using suitable energy-efficient protocols and techniques.



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Minimization of Energy Overhead in Sink Location Updation by Delay Aware Routing Protocol for WSN

Publisher: IEEE

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Sanjeev Kumar | Varsha Agarwal | All Authors

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Abstract

Document Sections

- I. Introduction
- II. Related Works
- III. Proposed Model
- IV. Results and Discussion
- V. Conclusion

Abstract:

The Delay-Aware Routing Protocol (DARP) is a routing protocol designed specifically for wireless sensor networks (WSNs) that takes into account the different levels of delay encountered by network nodes and packets. The protocol enables the efficient delivery of data by allowing the nodes and packets to adapt to their current conditions and the paths they need to take to get to the destination. DARP is based on an energy-efficient and energy-aware routing algorithm that allows for adaptive path selection and traffic prioritization. This helps to ensure more efficient packet delivery and provide reliable links in different environments. The protocol also incorporates mechanisms for coordinating transmissions, guaranteeing equality of transmitting and receiving opportunities among the nodes, and preserving the energy balance in the network. DARP enables data to be delivered more quickly and reliably, especially in harsh and changing environments, by using efficient routing algorithms, prioritizing traffic and preserving the energy balance of the network.



Reduction of Energy Consumption During the Data Communication is Evaluated via Optimization Technique for WSN

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Abstract

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- I. Introduction
- II. Related Works
- III. Proposed Model
- IV. Results and Discussion
- V. Conclusion

Abstract:

Wireless sensor networks (WSNs) are widely used for data communication in various applications such as environmental monitoring, smart home applications, and health monitoring. It has become increasingly important to reduce energy consumption during data communication in WSNs to prolong the network lifetime and improve the overall system performance. This paper discusses various techniques employed to reduce energy consumption, such as energy efficient routing protocols, scheduling algorithms, energy saving modes, and clustering mechanisms, as well as various protocols for low-energy communication and efficient broadcast. These techniques can be used in conjunction with each other to achieve optimal energy savings and network performance. The article also explores several case studies of WSNs and the successful implementations of energy saving strategies. Finally, the paper considers possible challenges and future work on optimizing energy efficiency in WSNs.



Improvement of Reliable Data Transmission Signal by Space Diversity Technique in Wireless Communication

Publisher: IEEE

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Zulieka Homavazir; [Beena](#) [All Authors](#)

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Abstract

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- I. Introduction
- II. Related Works
- III. Proposed Model
- IV. Results and Discussion
- V. Conclusion

Abstract:

The use of space diversity technique in wireless communication is a method of improving signal quality and mitigating interference and fading in long-distance wireless communication systems. Space diversity is a type of antenna diversity technique where two or more antennas are used at different locations to transmit or receive a signal in order to overcome signal fading due to a variety of conditions such as shadowing, multipath fading, and diffraction. In this technique, antennas are spaced apart by a certain distance completing both a vertical and horizontal separation. This allows the signal to pass through different paths, thus providing a more reliable communication signal, with less interference and signal attenuation. In addition, space diversity can also alleviate beam squint in directional antennas, which is responsible for the weakening of signal strength when the signal source is located in a plane perpendicular to the main lobe of the antenna. The additional signal paths also help to improve link reliability if any one of them fails due to multipath fading. As a result, space diversity is an advantageous technique for providing improved communications with improved signal quality.



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Enhancement of Voice Quality and System Capacity by Error Detection and Correction Method in Wireless Digital Communication

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Abstract

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- I. Introduction
- II. Related Works
- III. Proposed Model
- IV. Results and Discussion
- V. Conclusion

Abstract:

Error detection and correction are critical components of any wireless digital communication system. In wireless digital communication, an error detection and correction method is used to detect and correct errors that occur in the transmission of digital data, such as in the case of network packets or other digital data transmissions over a wireless channel. The most common error detection and correction methods in use today are cyclic redundancy check (CRC) and forward error correction (FEC) schemes. The CRC scheme uses a cyclic redundancy code to detect errors in a digital transmission, while the FEC scheme uses forward error correction algorithms to recover lost or corrupted data. While both methods can effectively detect and correct errors, the CRC scheme is often preferred due to its simple implementation and low complexity. FEC schemes, on the other hand, are more intensive in terms of processing and require more sophisticated hardware for implementation.



Intrusion Detection in Wireless Sensor Networks using Hybrid Deep Belief Networks and Harris Hawks Optimizer

Publisher: IEEE

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Vikas ; Ramesh Pandharinath Daund ; Davinder Kumar ; Piyush Charan ; Ravi Shireesh Kumar Ingilela ; Ravi Rastogi [All Authors](#)

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Abstract

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- I. Introduction
- II. Literature Survey
- III. Proposed System
- IV. Results and Discussion
- V. Conclusion

[Authors](#)

Abstract:
A substantial amount of nodes equipped with sensors make up a wireless sensor network that collects and sends data to a base station. The wireless sensor networks, subsequently, face a number of security vulnerabilities as a result of shortages of resources, installation methods, and routes of communication. Therefore, detecting illegal entry is crucial to enhancing the security aspects of wireless sensor networks. Systems for detection of network breaches offer these functions, making them necessary for every communication network. Although machine learning (ML) techniques are often utilized in intrusion detection systems, their effectiveness when managing unbalanced assaults is unsatisfactory. This research work developed an attack identification system based on deep belief networks to address this issue and boost performance. The best characteristics from the dataset are chosen using a Harris Hawk optimization technique, and the parameters that were chosen are then employed as the building blocks of a deep belief network's structure to look for breaches. The experimental findings shown that the suggested DBN effectively detects assaults and outperforms conventional deep learning models like the Convolutional Neural Networks, Long Short Term Memory Networks, Generative Adversarial Networks and Radial Basis Function Networks.



Determination of Cluster Head by Efficient Routing Protocol for WSN using Bee Colony Algorithm

Publisher: IEEE

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Abstract
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II. Related Works
III. Proposed Model
IV. Results and Discussion
V. Conclusion
Authors

Abstract:
Cluster-based routing protocols are an efficient way to identify and manage communication networks. These protocols establish a network of nodes, each node in the network acting as a cluster head with an associated set of subordinate nodes. Nodes communicate with each other in a mesh-like structure, transferring data from one node to another. The cluster head has the responsibility of managing the communication between the nodes, as well as routing data and determining which nodes should transmit data at any given time. The cluster-head selection process is important for the effectiveness of these protocols, since the more accurate the cluster-head selection, the more efficient the network. Recent advances in the development of efficient routing protocols have led to the introduction of a variety of cluster-head selection techniques. Some of the primary approaches include self-organizing cluster-head schemes, hierarchy-based approaches, and centralized or distributed techniques. Self-organizing techniques select cluster heads based on a neighborhood or geographic area, with other nodes joining the cluster if their neighborhoods match those of the selected head. Hierarchical approaches involve the use of clusters subdivided into smaller sub-clusters, each one managed by a sub-cluster head.



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Ensuring of Secure Data Transmission by Modified Encryption and Decryption Method in IoT

Publisher: IEEE

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Pankaj Kumar; Bhargavi Deshpande [All Authors](#)

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Abstract

Document Sections

I. Introduction

II. Related Works

III. Proposed Model

IV. Results and Discussion

V. Conclusion

Abstract:

Internet of Things (IoT) is becoming an integral part of many environments. It is used in healthcare, manufacturing, smart homes, transport, and entertainment. The success of IoT relies on the secure transmission of data over wireless networks. Traditional encryption and decryption methods are no longer sufficient to protect data transmitted over wireless networks, because wireless networks are vulnerable to various threats. To address this issue, enhanced encryption and decryption methods have been proposed. These methods introduce better mechanisms for data encryption and decryption, such as multi-persona encryption, quantum-safe algorithms, and advanced key management. The modified encryption and decryption method in IoT has the capability of providing a secure communication layer and improved data confidentiality. The increased complexity of the encryption and decryption algorithms also help in detecting malicious activities and in preventing unauthorized access to the data. Furthermore, the modified encryption and decryption methods enhance the security of the wireless network and help in protecting the IoT from malicious activity.



Research on Factors Affecting Consumer Purchasing Behavior on E-commerce Website During COVID-19 Pandemic based on RBF-SVM Network

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Sameer Yadav ; Ranjana Singh ; E. Manigandan ; Manu Vasudevan Unni ; S Bhuvanewari ; Nitin Giridharwal All Authors

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Abstract

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- I. Introduction
- II. Literature Survey
- III. Proposed System
- IV. Result and Discussion
- V. Conclusion

Authors

Abstract:

The proposed model is able to forecast online purchases by creating a connection between site visitors' behaviors and the information to which they are exposed. Many modeling challenges arise when attempting to predict purchases made on the Internet. Models of online purchase need to consider the heterogeneity of users because online retailers reach a wide variety of people in a variety of competitive settings. The low probability of making a purchase online also reduces the predictive and explanatory power of models. Customers must complete the product configuration, fill up their personal information, and confirm the order with their payment information before making a purchase. The proposed strategy requires the processing of data, the selection of features, and the training of a model. Natural language processing and normalization are examples of preprocessing that can be used to data collected from e-commerce websites. Specifically, the Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO) technique is employed to select the features. Models are trained using an RBF-SVM hybrid approach. The proposed methodology outperforms SVM and RBF, two popular current methods.



Elimination of Orphan Nodes and Maintenance of Network by Multipath Routing Protocol for WSN

Publisher: IEEE

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Neetumaan ; Meena Desai All Authors

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Abstract

Document Sections

- I. Introduction
- II. Related Works
- III. Proposed Model
- IV. Results and Discussion
- V. Conclusion

Authors

Figures

Abstract:

Wireless Sensor Networks (WSNs) are used in many applications such as environmental monitoring, disaster relief and health care systems. WSNs typically contain a large number of small, battery-powered devices called sensor nodes. The main challenge in WSNs is providing reliable and efficient communication links among the nodes in the network. One of the most important problems in such networks is the problem of managing orphan nodes. An orphan node is a node which is connected to a sensor node, but it is not connected to any other node in the network. This creates a connectivity hole in the network, thus breaking the communication path from the orphan node to other nodes in the network. To address this problem, a novel multipath routing protocol for WSNs is proposed in this paper. This protocol uses multiple paths to route data through the network. Each path can be used in the case of failure of one of the routing paths. The multipath routing protocol maintains high network connectivity even in the case of node movement or node failure. It also provides better reliability by reducing the possibility of data loss due to link failure. Furthermore, it can reduce the communication cost of the network. The proposed protocol is evaluated using simulation experiments which demonstrate good performance in terms of packet deliver rate, throughput, packet loss ratio and end-to-end delay.



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Reduction of Energy Consumption and Increasing Network Lifetime by Ubiquitous Computing Method for WSN in IoT

Publisher: IEEE

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Kaushal Kumar Sharma; Meena Desai All Authors

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Abstract

Document Sections

- I. Introduction
- II. Related Works
- III. Proposed Model
- IV. Results and Discussion
- V. Conclusion

Abstract:

Ubiquitous computing is a computing paradigm that enables the integration of technology into everyday life settings. This approach has potential applications in the Internet of Things (IoT) as it allows for the ubiquitous deployment of Wireless Sensor Networks (WSNs). WSNs are a type of network of sensors connected through wireless links, providing real-time, remote monitoring and measurement of physical phenomena. Ubiquitous computing in the IoT context makes it possible to capture the data generated by WSNs at all levels of a hierarchical network structure. The knowledge gained through the data gathered by WSNs can improve the resource management, system operation, and user experience of the networked systems. Additionally, ubiquitous computing can enable the development of context-aware systems, enabling applications to adjust their behavior according to context such as user preferences, device location or environmental conditions. Thus, ubiquitous computing for WSNs in IoT networks provides an effective way to enhance the performance of the networked systems, allowing for better resource utilization and improved user experience.



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Polypropylene Nanocomposites Electrical Properties Tuning by Various Nanoparticles

Publisher: IEEE

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Souvik Sur; **Paresh Kumar**; Sudha Tomar; A. Thangamani; E. Subha; Pallavi Deshpande All Authors

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- Abstract**
- Document Sections
 - I. Introduction
 - II. Experimental Procedure
 - III. Results and Discussion
 - IV. Conclusions
- Authors
- Figures
- References
- Keywords
- Metrics

Abstract:
Being material that can be recycled for HVDC wire the insulation, polyamide or PP, showed significant possibilities. This study seeks to examine the impact of various nanomaterials on adjusting the electromagnetic characteristics of PP. PP was melt mixed with magnesium oxide, TiO₂, ZnO, & aluminum oxide nanoparticles having varied surface modifications. We looked studied those nanocomposite films' microstructural anatomy, dielectric characteristics, DC volumetric resistance, charge transport conduct, including DC breaking strength. Just the electrical conductivity of TiO₂/PP nanotechnology rises in relation to an upsurge in nanoparticles material, it became discovered. The direct current volumetric resistance of MgO & titanium dioxide nanotechnology rises whenever the nanoparticles concentration rises, then falls whereas it continued to rise. with containing aluminum oxide nanocomposite materials, a rise. The surface resistivity of the TiO₂/PP composites containing 5 phr nano-TiO₂ is smaller than that of PP. Each the intensity of DC electric disintegration that the dampening in cosmic charges exhibit a similar fluctuation pattern; they both first rise increasing the concentration of nanoparticles before falling. notably pronounced spatial charge suppressing is shown in MgO while TiO₂ tiny composites, whereas TiO₂ nanotechnology have the greatest DC breakage efficiency (43% over the same amount of pure PP). All preferred amount of MgO, TiO₂, ZnO, then Al₂O₃ microbes is 3, one, 1 phr, accordingly, based on their electrical features examined. MgO as well as titanium dioxide made of TiO₂ were more effective than ZnO as well as aluminum dioxide of Al₂O₃ between the above category's kinds for nanotechnology. Particles can change the magnetic properties for PP therefore increase its suitability for usage as reusable HVDC wire insulation.



Solar Panel Control Using A Single Axis Automatic Tracking System Based on the Pilot Method to Maximise Solar Energy Extraction

Publisher: IEEE

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Ramachandra Nittala; **Vishal Sharma**; Shashank Mishra; A. Amudha; S. Ram Prasath; P. D. More [All Authors](#)



Abstract	Abstract:
<p>Document Sections</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Introduction II. BACKGROUND III. DESIGN IV. MOTORDRIVE V. EXPERIMENT ALRESULTSANDDISCUSSIONS <p>Show Full Outline ▼</p> <p>Authors</p> <p>Figures</p> <p>References</p>	<p>At present, two different kinds of rooftop sections panels have been put into use. resolved sections are those that have a repaired tilt and are positioned at an acceptable angle based on their geographic spot. But the daily radiation exposure is only longer than six a while. every day. The additional type consists of revolving panels that either follow known as sun's path continually or they rotate through a predetermined angle at a predetermined time. sadly, neither the ongoing tracking nor the built schemes work well. On the initial instance, a motor operating that low speeds needs a lot of acceleration, which calls for a lot of electricity, which results in greater operating power. The whole thing spins at specified narrow angles with the following scheme regardless of whether known as new establish generates additional vitality or just not. The outcome could even be contrary, with every single the powering system might utilize the collected energy. These two shortcomings were successfully solved by a novel approach that is presented in this cardboard. The layout optimizes solar power removal through the use of a microprocessor-based control system. The following is accomplished through the creation of some observatory called PILOT as well as a turning that spins for cells called PANEL. This constellation is initially pointed eastward while awaiting sunrise. While this occurs, an PILOT continues to follow the sun. An LED to time Converters (LTF) attached upon a tiny electric motors is used to accomplish this matter. The heavenly body remains lined up against an PILOT within this converters. similar resistors that vary in light in two Both the power source PILOT along with the PANEL have (LDR) attached on them. Following every one PILOT location, the comparing handle is taken over. The previously PANEL coincides against their PILOT when the electrical current caused through known as PILOT LDR exceeds than which one caused by known as PANEL LDR in addition to some...</p>



Enhancement of Routing Flexibility by a Novel Distributed Approach for WSN

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Abstract

Document Sections

- I. Introduction
- II. Related Works
- III. Proposed Model
- IV. Results and Discussion
- V. Conclusion

Abstract:

Wireless sensor networks (WSNs) have been widely used in many applications such as environment monitoring and surveillance. Routing flexibility is one of the important issues to improve the performance of WSNs. In this paper, we propose a novel distributed approach to improve routing flexibility in WSNs. The proposed approach utilizes a graph-based mechanism to transmit the data packets over reliable and energy efficient paths. This approach dynamically adjusts the routing paths according to the changes in traffic patterns and environmental conditions. Moreover, we design an adaptive weight-based routing algorithm that can further increase routing flexibility. The proposed approach also provides an energy-aware mechanism and an efficient communication channel selection protocol to save the energy consumption of the network. The proposed mechanism has been simulated and evaluated through ns-2. The experimental results show that the proposed approach can significantly improve routing flexibility and reduce the energy consumption of the WSNs.

Enhancement of Oversampling Scheme to Achieve Diversity Gain in Wireless Communication by Feedback Equalization Algorithm

Publisher: IEEE

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Ritika Karnani · Gaurav Kumar · All Authors

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Abstract
Document Sections
I. Introduction
II. Related Works
III. Proposed Model
IV. Results and Discussion
V. Conclusion
Authors
Figures
References
Keywords

Abstract:

With the increase in popularity for wireless communication systems, the demand for larger data rates has also increased exponentially. One way to increase the data rate is to transmit more data in a given channel. Oversampling is a scheme used to achieve this goal by sampling the signal at higher frequencies. This increases the number of symbols transmitted, which translates to an increase in data rate. However, this technique often suffers from the issue of inter-symbol interference (ISI). To address this issue, techniques such as interpolation and frequency domain methods can be employed. In addition to increasing the data rate, oversampling can also offer diversity gains. By oversampling a signal, uncorrelated versions of the same signal are obtained. This opens up opportunities to employ techniques such as space-time coding and frequency hopping to achieve diversity gain. Space-time coding (STC) is a way of transmitting data on multiple antennas within a single time and frequency slot. This allows for more independent transmission paths and improves the quality of the received signal. Frequency hopping (FH) involves switching the frequency of transmission repeatedly during transmission. This increases transmission rates, but also provides diversity gains. Recent studies have shown the enhancement of oversampling schemes, such as space-time coding and frequency hopping, to further improve the data rate and diversity gain of wireless communication systems. By using both of these techniques, it is possible to achieve a higher data rate while also having the flexibility to adapt to changing channel conditions. This allows for a more reliable system that is capable of providing greater data rates, while also enabling the system to adjust to varying channel conditions. Furthermore, utilizing these techniques in conjunction with compression and other signal processing methods helps to reduce the impact of ISI, thus further enhancing the system's performance.



Intra Cluster Communication of the Nodes with Artificial Intelligence Scheme for WSN Transportation System

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Authors

Abstract:
Intra-cluster communication of nodes in a wireless sensor network (WSN) is essential in order to enable routing of data within a network. However, the presence of neighboring clusters, environments with dynamic topologies, and communication latency due to low data rates and signal quality, lead to difficulty in setting up efficient intra-cluster communication. In this paper, we propose a dynamic intrusion detection and communication security mechanism based on a combination of artificial intelligence and distributed detection strategies. The Artificial Intelligence (AI) based model facilitates the detection of malicious packets or nodes attempting to steal data from within the cluster. The AI model also provides a framework for trust management measures to ensure correct authentication of packets and nodes. The distributed detection strategy ensures that all nodes are authenticated by the same set of secure credentials and protocols, thus providing multiple layers of security. This helps to improve the intra-cluster communication of a WSN, while ensuring efficient resource management and avoiding malicious attacks. The results of the simulations demonstrate the effectiveness of the proposed mechanism in terms of achieved security, communication latency and resource utilization.



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An Accurate Detection of Drowsiness Using a Graph-Based Neural Network

Publisher: IEEE

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Abstract
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Authors

Abstract:
According to the findings of this research, a low-cost solution for identifying driver drowsiness might be the use of microsleep patterns. In contrast to the standard method, we collected pictures by putting the camera on the extreme left side of the driver and suggested two algorithms that allow reliable face and eye detections regardless of whether the driver is gazing straight at the camera or has closed his or her eyes. This was accomplished by obtaining images by positioning the camera on the driver's extreme left side. It has been recommended that a Graph Neural Network, often known as a GNN, be used in order to determine whether or not the right eye is open. The whale optimization (WO) approach was developed in order to determine which qualities are considered to be the most desirable. Eye states are utilized to identify patterns of microsleep, and an alert is then transmitted to the driver of the vehicle when one is detected. Our data set consisted of a large number of male and female participants, each of whom had unique physical traits and had been exposed to a range of lighting conditions. The suggested method achieves an accuracy of face detection of 99.9% and an accuracy of eye detection of 98.7%. The overall accuracy and precision levels of WO-GNN are, on average, 96.4 and 95.4 percent, respectively, across the board for all subject areas.



A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ASSERTIVE TENDENCY BETWEEN BASKETBALL AND VOLLEYBALL PLAYERS

Dr. Deepshikha Raghav, Dr. Arun Kumar Nagar

Keywords: Assertive Tendency, Basketball players, volleyball players.

ABSTRACT:-

Sports and games are very important for human life. It makes us fit, active, fresh and social. They teach us the lessons of coordination and discipline. Sports also develop brotherhood and unity in us. It has great importance in the development of our brain along with the body. A healthy mind resides only in a healthy body. Table: I showed that Basketball Players Mean and Std. Deviation is 24.300 ± 6.919 and Std. Error Mean is 1.263 Volleyball Players Mean and Std. Deviation is 24.73 ± 2.132 and Std Error Mean is .389 Table: II results show that the Basketball Assertive tendency received 't'-value is 19.236 and this value is significantly higher than the tabulated 't' value 2.045 at 0.05 level of significance Volleyball Players Assertive tendency received 't'-value is 63.529 and this value is significantly higher than the tabulated' value 2.145 at 0.05 level of significance It shows that male volleyball players have a more assertive tendency than male basketball players Results indicate that the basketball players 'group means 24.300, and the volleyball players' group means 24.73. So, we can conclude that male volleyball players are more active than male basketball players.