Mitigating Iot Attacks In Smart Medical Networks Using Enhanced Dirichlet Based Algorithm For Trust Management System

Publisher: IEEE

Mansi Malhotra ; Mehak Ganjoo ; Shreya Kulkarni ; Sneha Paranjape ; Supriya Kelkar **All Authors**

Abstract

Document Sections

I. Introduction

II. RELATED WORK

III. TRUST MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FOR ENHANCED DTMS-IOT ALGORITHM FOR SMNS

IV. MODELING AND ANALYSIS OF PROPOSED ALGORITHM

V. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

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Abstract:

The innumerable application domains of Internet of Things (IoT) make security a big concern for the protection of devices and shared data from unauthorized access. The existing Internet Security protocols cannot be conformed for IoT entities due to their heterogeneity and resource constrained nature. Thus, there is a requirement of trust management systems as trust grants an IoT entity the ability to differentiate and govern the information disclosure in the network which ensures privacy and security. This paper proposes an Enhanced Dirichlet Trust Management Algorithm for healthcare domain which ensures reliable trust evaluation by considering direct observations and recommendations. The functional properties of the nodes form a key part of the algorithm. The existing Dirichlet algorithm has been enhanced by introducing Neighbour Node detection mechanism which helps to grant initial estimates of trust values to the nodes in the network. The proposed algorithm has been tested against various IoT attacks and the system performance has been summarized in the paper.

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INSPEC Accession Number: 19988566

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Publisher: IEEE

Conference Location: Bangalore, India

I. Introduction

Internet of Things is an umbrella term that signifies the interactive network of heterogeneous devices that store and communicate data to the global network enabling the availability

s a broad application domain of IoT such as Environmental Monitoring, Infrastructural Manage tc. Ensuring security in healthcare is of utmost concern due to its unique operational and security requirements

Space Objects Classification Techniques: A Survey

Sunita Jahirabadkar ; Prajakta Narsay ; Shivani Pharande ; Gargi Deshpande ; Anusha … **All Authors**

Abstract

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II. LITERATURE SURVEY

III. OVERVIEW OF METHODS OF CLASSIFICATION

IV. CONCLUSION

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Abstract:

Space debris is a collection of some natural meteoroids or manmade objects floating in space. The amount of space debris has risen tremendously over the last few years. Due to their high (8km per sec) velocity, these debris cause a major threat to active space missions. For surveillance of active satellites, Space Situational Awareness is one of the important fields to be studied. Hence, to protect active satellites, it is important to classify the space objects as debris and apply collision avoidance techniques. This paper presents a survey on various approaches being used for classification of space objects using light curves as a differentiating characteristic. Classification of space objects based on k-nearest neighbour algorithms and various Deep Learning algorithms such as Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) or Recurrent Neural Network (RNN) is researched.

Published in: 2020 International Conference on Computational Performance Evaluation (ComPE)

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ISBN:978-1-7281-6645-2

Publisher: IEEE

Conference Location: Shillong, India

Contents

I. INTRODUCTION

Space debris is a collection of some natural micrometeoroids and manmade objects floating in space. Man Made Space debris contains objects like non-functional satellites, rocket bodies, waste thrown by the space shuttle etc. Debris can also get created in space due to collision of debris and Satellite or debris and debris. These can also be small parts created due to deterioration or explosions of satellites in space. These debris can be as large as rocket bodies or as small as chips of paint. There are around more than one million space debris detected by NASA until 2019. There is a big probability that these debris may harm any of the active satellites. Such active satellites have a well-established communication channel and are a major source of vital information to take various important decisions which eases human life. Harming such satellites is of a great cost.

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Metrics

Lecture Notes in Networks and Systems 169

Varsha H. Patil · Nilanjan Dey ·
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Mohd Shafi Pathan ·
Vinod. V. Kimbahune *Editors*

Proceeding of First Doctoral Symposium on Natural Computing Research

DSNCR 2020

Springer

Proceeding of First Doctoral Symposium on Natural Computing Research pp 485–496

Content-Based Near-Duplicate Video Detection Using Density-Based Clustering: OR-DBSCAN

Ankita Jamdade, Juie Darwade, Rujuta Ghanekar, Dhanashree Phalke ✉ & Sunita Jahirabadkar

Conference paper | First Online: 19 March 2021

Part of the Lecture Notes in Networks and Systems book series (LNNS,volume 169)

Abstract

With advanced technologies employed in multimedia and web sectors, video data on the Internet is multiplying. As a result, the number of near-duplicate videos (NDVs) found on video uploading platforms is increasing. These NDVs often violate copyrights or clutter web search results, and hence, accurate procedures that detect NDVs are a necessity. In this paper, we propose a novel content-based near-duplicate video detection system. We consider that, given a query video and a database of videos, the goal is to find the similarity percentage of the query video with the original video from the database of videos. Following points summarize the key features of this paper: (1) Content of the video is defined by its visual features and not the metadata. (2) A novel adaptation of the density-based spatial clustering of applications with noise (DBSCAN) algorithm is implemented to perform clustering. (3) For search space optimization and in order to make the approach economical in time, object detection using You Only Look Once version3 (YOLO v3) is employed.

Keywords

Near-duplicate video detection **Density-based clustering**

Keyframe extraction **Object detection**

Cluster similarity comparison

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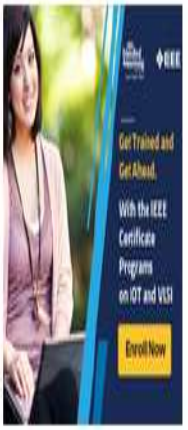
Automatic Depression Level Detection Through Visual Input

Akshada Mulay ; Anagha Dhekne ; Rasi Wani ; Shivani Kadam ; Pranjali Deshpande ; Pritish Deshpande All Authors



Abstract
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I. Introduction
II. Literature Survey
III. Methodology
IV. Result
V. Conclusion
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Metrics

Abstract:

Depression is the most comprehensive mood ailment that has a notable influence on mental health as well as hindrances in daily life. Machine learning models have contributed to the field of emotion detection in all areas including audio, visual and internet based text data. The idea directs at developing a machine learning based model utilising images and video as an input, to analyze the level of depression among users. Based on the analyzed features the individual will be classified into either of the following depression categories: Minimal, Mild, Moderate, Severe. In the process of depression level detection, the two crucial components are video input and the Beck Depression Inventory-II. The solution generates as a result of the correlation between emotion vector and inventory vector represented using visual graphics.

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Text Summarization and Classification of Conversation Data between Service Chatbot and Customer

Publisher: IEEE Cite This PDF

Tanmayee Behere; Avani Vaidya; Anamika Birhade; Komal Shinde; Pranjali Deshpande; Sunita Jahirabadkar All Authors

Abstract
Document Sections
I Introduction
II Literature Review
III Designed System
IV Conclusion
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Keywords
Metrics

Abstract:
In any business, a humongous amount of data is generated within each fraction of a second by each and every software application. However, processing this voluminous data is a tedious task especially when the data is in textual form. In this scenario, Natural Language Processing has contributed majorly in this area of study. In NLP, keyword extraction plays a pivotal role in text processing which helps the readers to determine whether to read a document or a webpage. The system designed in this paper computed extractive text summarization using Graph-based technique and TextRank algorithm on conversation data between the user and the service chatbots which in fact an offline conversation. This summary is then consumed by a classification module which is trained using Naive Bayes classifier to evaluate in which of the three categories the conversation falls into: 1. Help 2.Complaint 3. FakeCustomer. This system can be utilized by various companies such as online shopping websites, software companies to determine in which aspect immediate attention is required. The system is also experimented using different thresholds for determining the length of summary produced and its corresponding accuracy.

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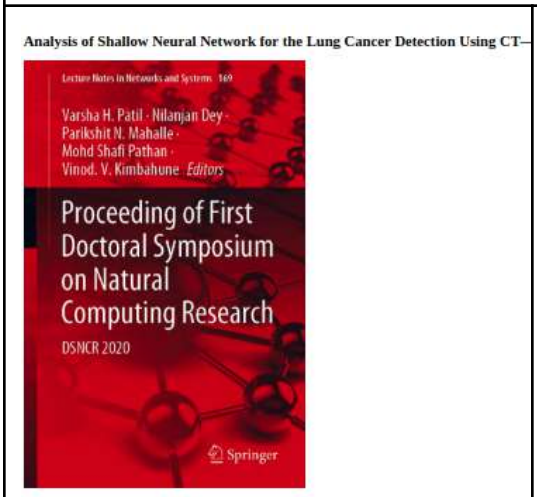
Conference Location: London, UK

Dr Anjali Milind Naik

Sakshi Karanjekar, Eniya Kulshreshtha, Sakshi Saoji, Zayeema Masoom, and **Anjali Naik,** Analysis of Shallow Neural Network for the Lung Cancer Detection Using CT—Scan Images, January 2021 DOI: 10.1007/978-981-33-4073-2_35



Proceeding of First Doctoral Symposium on Natural Computing Research pp 293–300

Review of Challenges for Short-Term Vehicular Traffic Forecasting

Hitendra S. Khairnar & B. A. Sonkamble

Conference paper | First Online: 19 March 2021

Part of the Lecture Notes in Networks and Systems book series (LNNS,volume 169)

Abstract

Short-term vehicular traffic parameter forecasting is essential for vehicular traffic related applications and research. Many route choice models have been proposed based on travel time as a decision factor. Most efforts have gone into developing suitable methodologies for modeling of vehicular traffic parameters and predict anticipated traffic conditions. Researchers have used single point data collections at highway and univariate statistical models in anticipation of vehicular traffic parameters. Recent development of technologies in the form of Internet of Things (IOT) allows researchers to focus on an

under explored research area of vehicular traffic parameter forecasting. The paper discusses about challenges for parameters of short-term vehicular traffic forecasting.

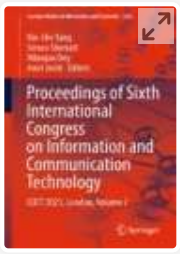
Keywords

Traffic parameters **Deep learning**

Time series analysis

References

1. Vlahogianni EI et al (2004) Short-term traffic forecasting: overview of objectives and methods.



Proceedings of Sixth International Congress on Information and Communication Technology pp 413–421

Predicting Traffic Path Recommendation Using Spatiotemporal Graph Convolutional Neural Network

Hitendra Shankarrao Khairnar & Balwant Sonkamble

Conference paper | First Online: 17 September 2021

Part of the Lecture Notes in Networks and Systems book series (LNNS,volume 236)

Abstract

Vehicle navigation is mainly used in path recommendations for self-driving and travel. It also plays an increasingly important role in people's daily trip planning. After referring to existing literature, the authors found that algorithms for vehicular path recommendations have attracted substantial attention. The available path recommendation algorithms furnish the shortest distance or shortest journey time-based traffic paths only. But the algorithms neglect current traffic parameters present at a specific location and at a specific time of a day. A

A Survey on Near Duplicate Video Retrieval Using Deep Learning Techniques and Framework

Publisher: IEEE

Dhanashree Ajay Phalke ; Sunita Jahirabadkar **All Authors**

Abstract

Document Sections

I. Introduction

II. Near Duplicate Video Retrieval Framework

III. Overview of Deep Learning Libraries

IV. Comparative Analysis of Existing Literature

V. Challenges In Deep Learning

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Abstract:
The field of machine learning is going through its golden era. Deep Learning, the subfield of Machine Learning has seen amazing applications in various areas. The perception of information is extracted by using different layers of Deep Learning. Numerous deep learning algorithms like Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN), Generative Adversarial Networks (GAN) have completely changed the viewpoint of researchers of data science and big data. However, still there is huge scope of learning in this extremely quick-paced domain. The use of deep learning for Near Duplicate Video Retrieval (NDVR) shows the popularity of various algorithms of deep learning amongst researchers. This survey provides an overview of Near Duplicate Video Retrieval (NDVR) using deep learning and trends in development and usage of revolutionary Deep Learning frameworks, tools and their applications in recent years.

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Conference Location: Pune, India

Contents

I. Introduction

Recently, machine learning has become increasingly more prominent in an enormous number of uses, including audio-visual applications, video retrieval, data mining, etc. Among different machine learning algorithms, "deep learning" is generally utilized in many of these applications. The hazardous development and accessibility of information and the amazing progression in equipment advancements have prompted the rise of new investigations in appropriated and deep learning. Deep learning, which has is based on conventional neural networks, basically beats its antecedents. It exploits graph advancements with changes among neurons to make multi-layered learning models. Various recent deep learning algorithms are used to showcase their effective usage and ultimate capability to handle critical unstructured data. Some such applications are Natural Language Processing (NLP), visual information handling, audio and speech processing, and many more applications [12]. Generally, the effectiveness of machine learning algorithms depends on the integrity of the data given as an input.

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ICDSMLA 2020 pp 815–822 | Cite as

Efficient Resistive Defect Detection Technique for Performance Enhancement of Static Random Access Memory

Sheetal Tak & Madan Mali

Conference paper | First Online: 09 November 2021

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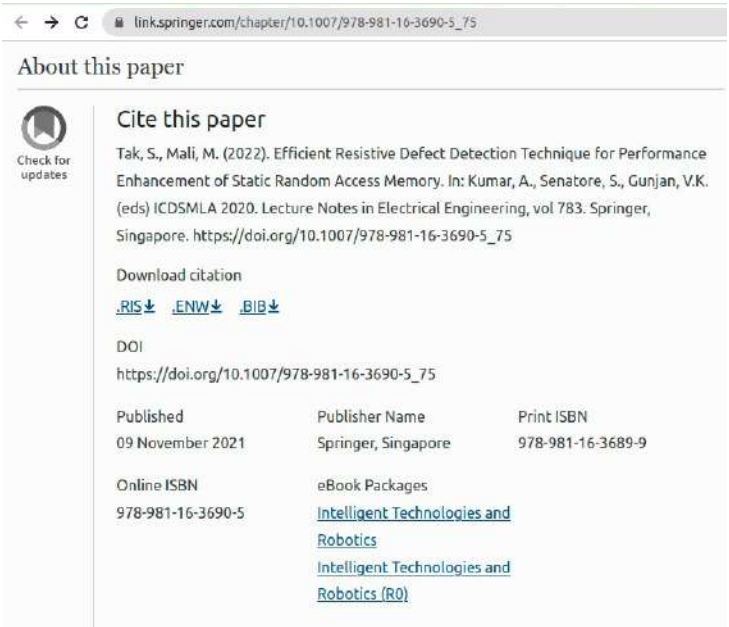
Part of the Lecture Notes in Electrical Engineering book series (LNEE,volume 783)

Abstract

With growing technology, memories with very high density are getting used in a large number of applications and devices. As a result of advanced very deep submicron



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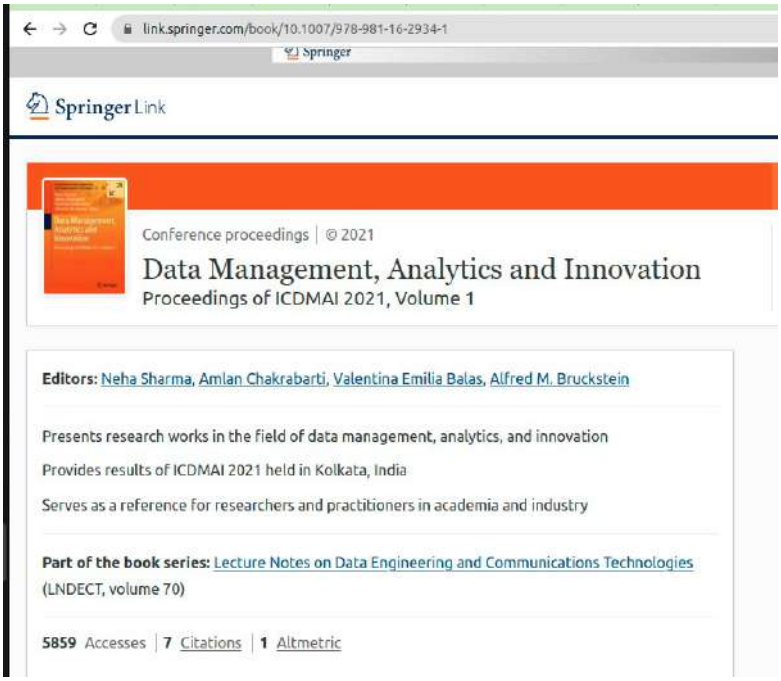
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Provides results of ICDMAI 2021 held in Kolkata, India
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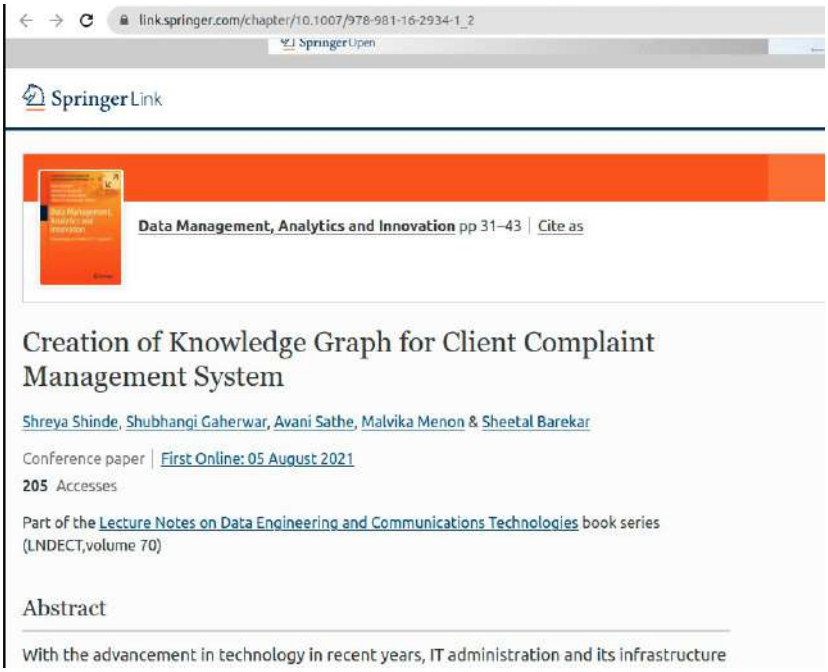

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Shreya Shinde, Shubhangi Gaherwar, Avani Sathe, Malvika Menon & Sheetal Barekar

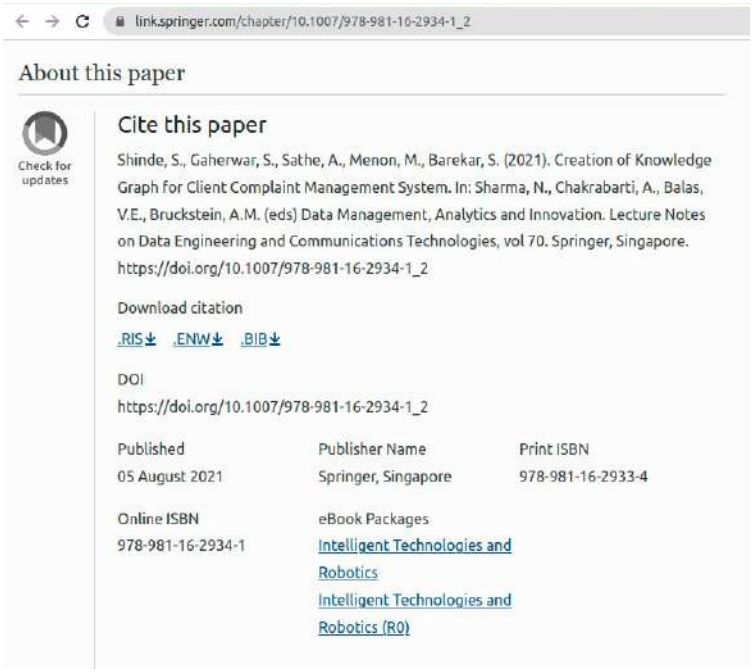
Conference paper | First Online: 05 August 2021

205 Accesses

Part of the Lecture Notes on Data Engineering and Communications Technologies book series (LNDECT,volume 70)

Abstract

With the advancement in technology in recent years, IT administration and its infrastructure



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978-981-16-2934-1	Intelligent Technologies and Robotics Intelligent Technologies and Robotics (R0)	

On-Chip Area and Test Time Effective Weak Resistive Open Defect Detection Technique for Cache Memory

Publisher: IEEE

Sheetal Bonkar ; Madan Mali All Authors

Abstract
Document Sections
I. Introduction
II. Resistive and Bridging Defects in Sram Cell
III. Proposed Resistive Defect Detection Method
IV. Performance Analysis
V. Results
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Abstract:
With the advanced submicron process technology, the yield and reliability of the system majorly depend upon the embedded SRAM, a dominating component on system-on-chips. In deep submicron technology, the complex manufacturing technique results in an increased number of imperfections in the devices. The effective test solution is required with less cost and time penalty to detect all kinds of defects in the SRAM and leads to improve the yield. The technological advancements in the very deep submicron area have raised the challenges in normal operation with the effects of temperature and process variations. In this paper, a built-in circuitry integrated with embedded memory is proposed for the detection of a significant number of defects in the memory. Also, it diminishes the requirement of a separate testing circuit. In this work, the proposed assist circuit increases the coverage of weak Resistive Open Defects (ROD), strong RODs as well as bridging defects in the cell, with less area overhead. This paper estimates the effectiveness of the proposed method that applies the word line stress with a predischarged bit line to detect the resistive open defects in the memory cell. The fault detection competencies are analyzed for a large range of resistive values at random locations in memory and validated with different process corners. The implementation of the proposed method gives a minimum area overhead of 3.67% and less time penalty of 20.48µs for 1KB of memory.

Published in: 2021 IEEE 12th Latin America Symposium on Circuits and System (LASCAS)

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Date Added to IEEE *Xplore*: 28 June 2021

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DOI: 10.1109/LASCAS51355.2021.9459175

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Conference Location: Arequipa, Peru

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I. Introduction

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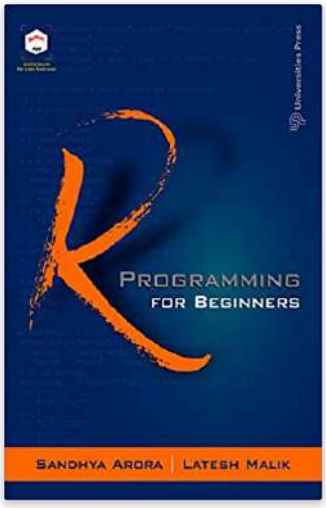

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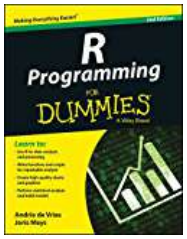

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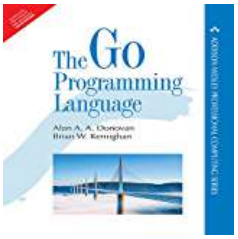

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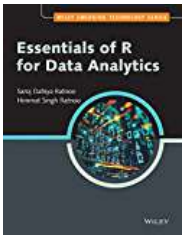

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Product description

About the Author

Sandhya Arora is Professor at the Department of Computer Engineering, MKSSS's Cummins College of Engineering for Women, Pune. A Ph.D. from Jadavpur University, Kolkata, she has more than 22 years of teaching experience and has published papers in acclaimed international journals. Latesh Malik is Associate Professor and Head of the Department of Computer Science & Engineering, Government College of Engineering, Nagpur. A Ph.D. from Visvesvaraya National Institute of Technology, Nagpur, and a gold medalist in M.Tech. and B.E, she has more than 22 years of teaching experience and has published more than 100 papers in international journals.

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International Conference on Wireless Communications, Signal Processing and Networking (WiSPNET)

2020 International Conference on Wireless Communications Signal Processing and Networking (WiSPNET)
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Temporal Feature Extraction for Improving Myoelectric based Recognition of Prosthetic Hand

Smita Bhagwat; Prachi Mukherji

Publication Year: 2020 , Page(s): 67 - 71

The physically disabled people with upper limb amputation may get benefited from the improved control of prosthetic hand that combines individual and multiple finger control. sEMG signals recorded from muscles are mainly used to control these prosthetic hands. The data patterns of sEMG generated during muscle contraction while performing a different finger movements are utilized to generate the co... Show More

Temporal Feature Extraction for Improving Myoelectric based Recognition of Prosthetic Hand

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Abstract

Document Sections

I. Introduction

II. Methods

III. Feature Extraction

IV. Dimension Reduction and Classification

V. Results and Discussion

VI. Conclusion

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Figures

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Keywords

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Abstract:
The physically disabled people with upper limb amputation may get benefited from the improved control of prosthetic hand that combines individual and multiple finger control. sEMG signals recorded from muscles are mainly used to control these prosthetic hands. The data patterns of sEMG generated during muscle contraction while performing a different finger movements are utilized to generate the control commands required by such controllers. In sEMG based PR system, various features are extracted and fed to the classifier. However, the major drawback using existing time domain features is the poor recognition rate. This research aims at improving the classification accuracy of sEMG based multi-fingered prosthetic hand using two novel TD features when combined with the existing feature set. Three feature sets are evaluated in terms of classification accuracy. The proposed method is validated on sEMG signal recorded by two electrodes placed on the forearm for operating ten different finger movements. ULDA, the feature projection is employed to reduce the dimensionality of feature vector size. Three classifiers (SVM, KNN and LDA) are implemented to evaluate the classification accuracy. An average accuracy of 94% across all eight participants for ten different finger movements using only two channels sEMG signal proving the significance of the proposed scheme.

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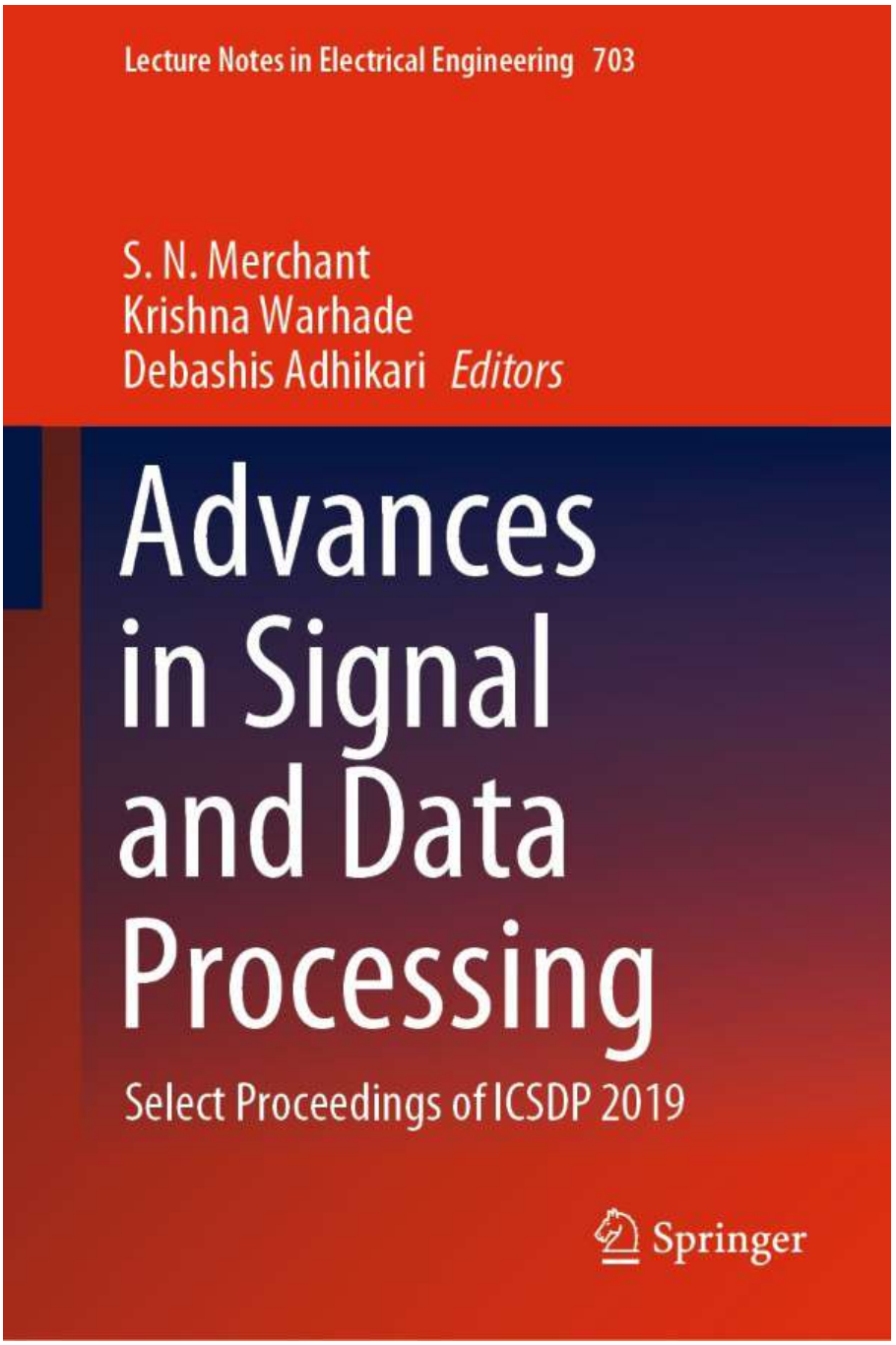
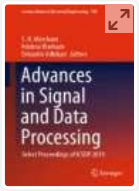
Comparative Analysis of Least Squares Method and Extended Kalman Filter for Position Estimation in GPS Receiver





Advances in Signal and Data Processing pp 389–403

Comparative Analysis of Least Squares Method and Extended Kalman Filter for Position Estimation in GPS Receiver

Jyoti S. Kavathekar & Ashwini M. Deshpande

Conference paper | First Online: 12 January 2021

Part of the Lecture Notes in Electrical Engineering book series (LNEE,volume 703)

Abstract

GPS is a system of obtaining the position of any object on or above the earth surface. Global Positioning System (GPS) has been incorporated into many devices in everyday life. However, GPS receiver design is challenging depending on the user's operating environment. The accuracy of GPS position estimate is affected by various factors like ionospheric delay, tropospheric delay, various multi-path effects, and number of satellites in view and navigational solution employed. Multipath propagation to low signal strength are examples of some of these challenges. This paper provides a comparative analysis of position estimation techniques in a GPS receiver. These techniques are the Least-Squares (LS) method and Extended Kalman Filter Method (EKF). In this, the data possessed with a dual-frequency GPS receiver is placed at the reference point (X-1687535, Y-5809975, Z-2014102). For this reference point iterative assessments of satellite transmission moment, receiver time, and position are carried out to determine instantaneous estimates of the receiver location. The work explains the design and implementation of a software-defined GPS receiver in real-time. We use five satellites to estimate the position of the receiver. The performance evaluation of position estimation accuracy over the region is carried out based on position coordinates, root mean square error (RMSE), and standard deviation. The experimental evaluation demonstrates that the

Innovations in Computer Science and Engineering pp 333–340 | Cite as

Comparison Between CNN and RNN Techniques for Stress Detection Using Speech

Bageshree Pathak, Snehal Gajbhiye, Aditi Karjole ✉ & Sonali Pawar

Conference paper | First Online: 24 April 2021

238 Accesses

Part of the Lecture Notes in Networks and Systems book series (LNNS,volume 171)

Abstract

The profession of maintaining law and order is not an easy task. It is an inherently stressful job. Due to an increase in crime, policeman's working hours have also increased, resulting in poor psychological health and increased risk of suicide. Hence, we are building software for the detection of stressed and non-stressed speech for policemen. We propose to develop a system for Central Police Research (CPR) using Machine Learning techniques. We are identifying if a person is in a stressed or non-stressed condition using Python language. We are using two techniques Recurrent Neural Network (RNN) and Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) to detect stress in speech.

About this paper

Cite this paper

Pathak, B., Gajbhiye, S., Karjole, A., Pawar, S. (2021). Comparison Between CNN and RNN Techniques for Stress Detection Using Speech. In: Saini, H.S., Sayal, R., Govardhan, A., Buyya, R. (eds) Innovations in Computer Science and Engineering. Lecture Notes in Networks and Systems, vol 171. Springer, Singapore. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-33-4543-0_36

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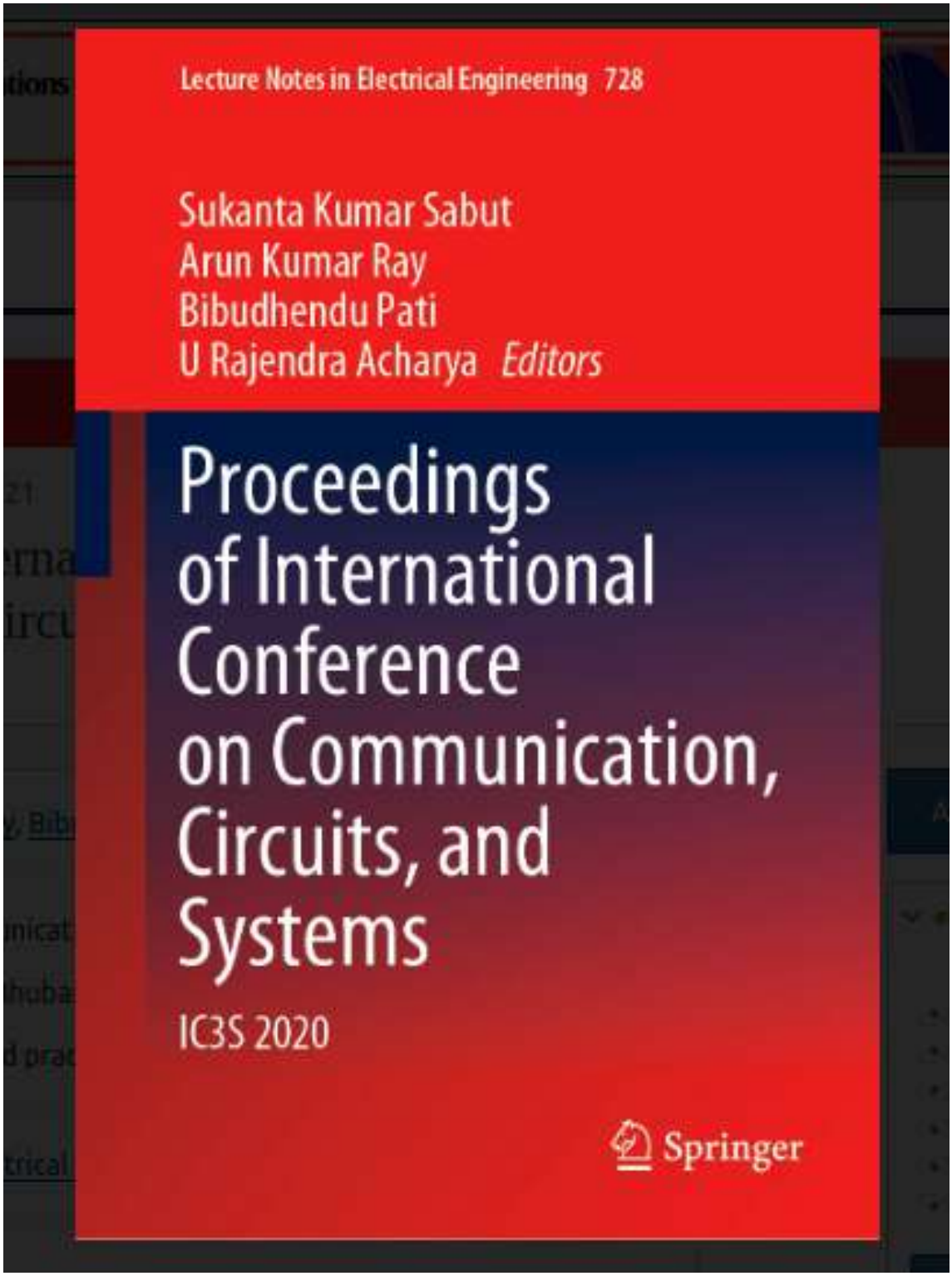
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Comparison Between LSTM and RNN Algorithm for Speech-to-Speech Translator

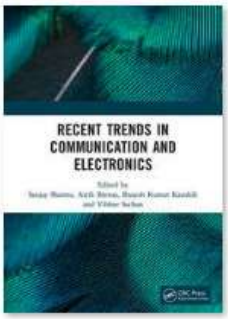
Bageshree Pathak, Shipra Mittal, Komal Shinde ✉ & Pranjali Pawar

Conference paper | First Online: 03 April 2021

Part of the Lecture Notes in Electrical Engineering book series (LNEE,volume 728)

Abstract

This paper presents the implementation of a speech-to-speech translator using python that can overcome the barrier of different languages. The user can speak in Marathi which will be taken as the input and output will be the translated speech in English. The proposed methodology may be used to bridge the language barrier between a doctor and patient in a rural scenario. The machine learning model used here is sequence-to-sequence model. Keras layers are used which includes encoding, dense, RNN.



Book

Recent Trends in Communication and Electronics

Proceedings of the International Conference on Recent Trends in Communication and Electronics (ICCE-2020), Ghaziabad, India, 28-29 November, 2020

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Chapter | 5 pages

Road accident analysis using random forest algorithm

By ***Mrudul Dixit, Sai Deshmukh, Mannase Dongaonkar, Snehal Jadhav***

Abstract ^

Road accidents are one of the major causes of deadly injuries and deaths. It is possible to predict the possibility of accidents by studying past data. The occurrence of road accidents is associated with multiple factors such as speed, traffic condition, day, time, weather conditions, road construction, etc. Machine learning Algorithms are used to achieve the goal. The key steps involved are data pre-processing, Training the model with supervised learning concepts and creation of the interactive Dashboard. The supervised learning algorithms like Random Forest and Logistic regression are tried and assessed on the basis of accuracy and performance for the training of the model, along with the DBSCAN algorithm for the clustering of the data. The outcome of this project will benefit the public in providing a visualization tool that will evaluate the probability of an accident. In addition, it will help the traffic department in implementing strategies to reduce road accidents.

Road Accident Analysis using Random Forest Algorithm

Dr. Mrudul Dixit
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ABSTRACT: Road accidents are one of the major causes of deadly injuries and deaths. It is possible to predict the possibility of accidents by studying past data. The occurrence of road accidents is associated with multiple factors such as speed, traffic condition, day, time, weather conditions, road construction, etc. Machine learning Algorithms are used to achieve the goal. The key steps involved are data pre-processing, Training the model with supervised learning concepts and creation of the interactive Dashboard. The supervised learning algorithms like Random Forest and Logistic regression are tried and assessed on the basis of accuracy and performance for the training of the model, along with the DBSCAN algorithm for the clustering of the data.The outcome of this project will benefit the public in providing a visualization tool that will evaluate the probability of an accident. In addition, it will help the traffic department in implementing strategies to reduce road accidents.

1 INTRODUCTION

Traffic incidents are extremely common. Traffic collisions are a significant cause of death worldwide, cutting short millions of lives each year because of their frequency. So a system that can predict traffic accidents or accident-prone areas may potentially save lives. Transport departments worldwide are trying to implement strategies and methods to minimize road accidents. Despite their endless efforts, Road Accidents have not significantly reduced due to the difficulty in the prediction of when and where the Accidents will happen.
To begin with, this project the most important step is to obtain sufficient data and process it according to the requirements. The processed data is then required to be used for the training and testing of the unsupervised learning model. Here we will be using 60% of the data for the training and 40% for testing purposes.

2 LITERATURE SURVEY

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Advances in Artificial Intelligence and Data Engineering pp 647–658 | Cite as

LSB and RLE Based Approach for Increasing Payload and Security of Stego Images

Rupali Sanjay Pawar

Conference paper | First Online: 14 August 2020

Part of the Advances in Intelligent Systems and Computing book series (AISC,volume 1133)

Abstract

Data security is a major issue for Internet communication. This problem is solved by using various cryptography and steganography techniques. The challenges for different steganography methods are security, payload (embedding capacity) and robustness. This paper suggests spatial domain technique where the conventional least significant bit (LSB)

About this paper

Cite this paper

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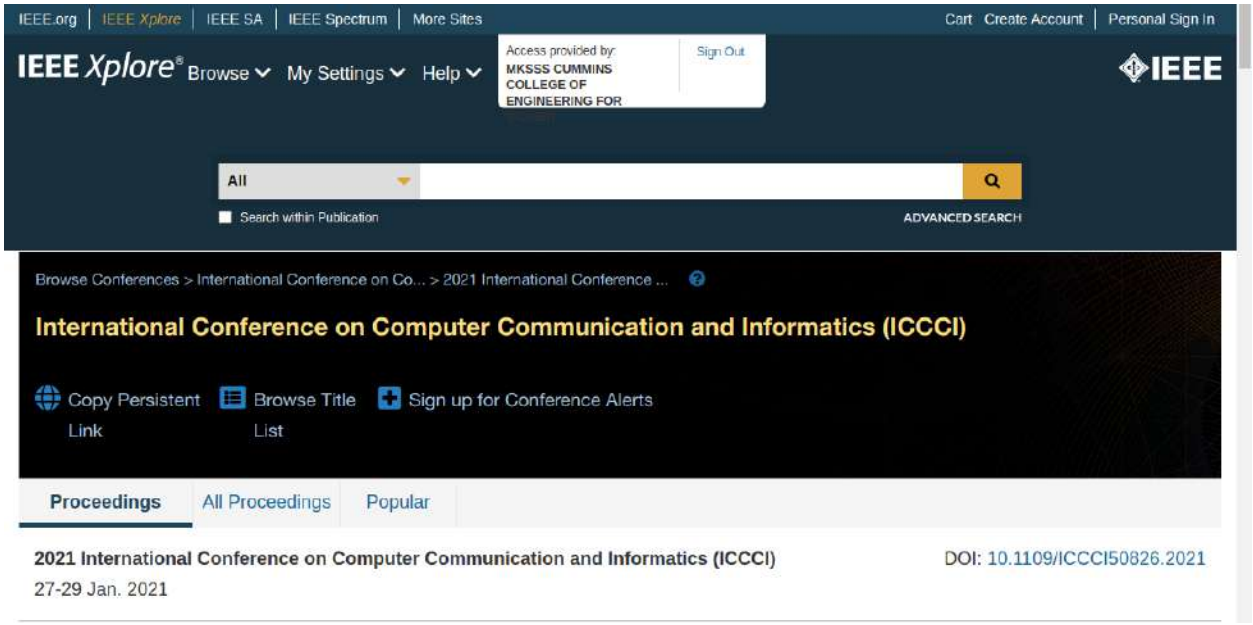

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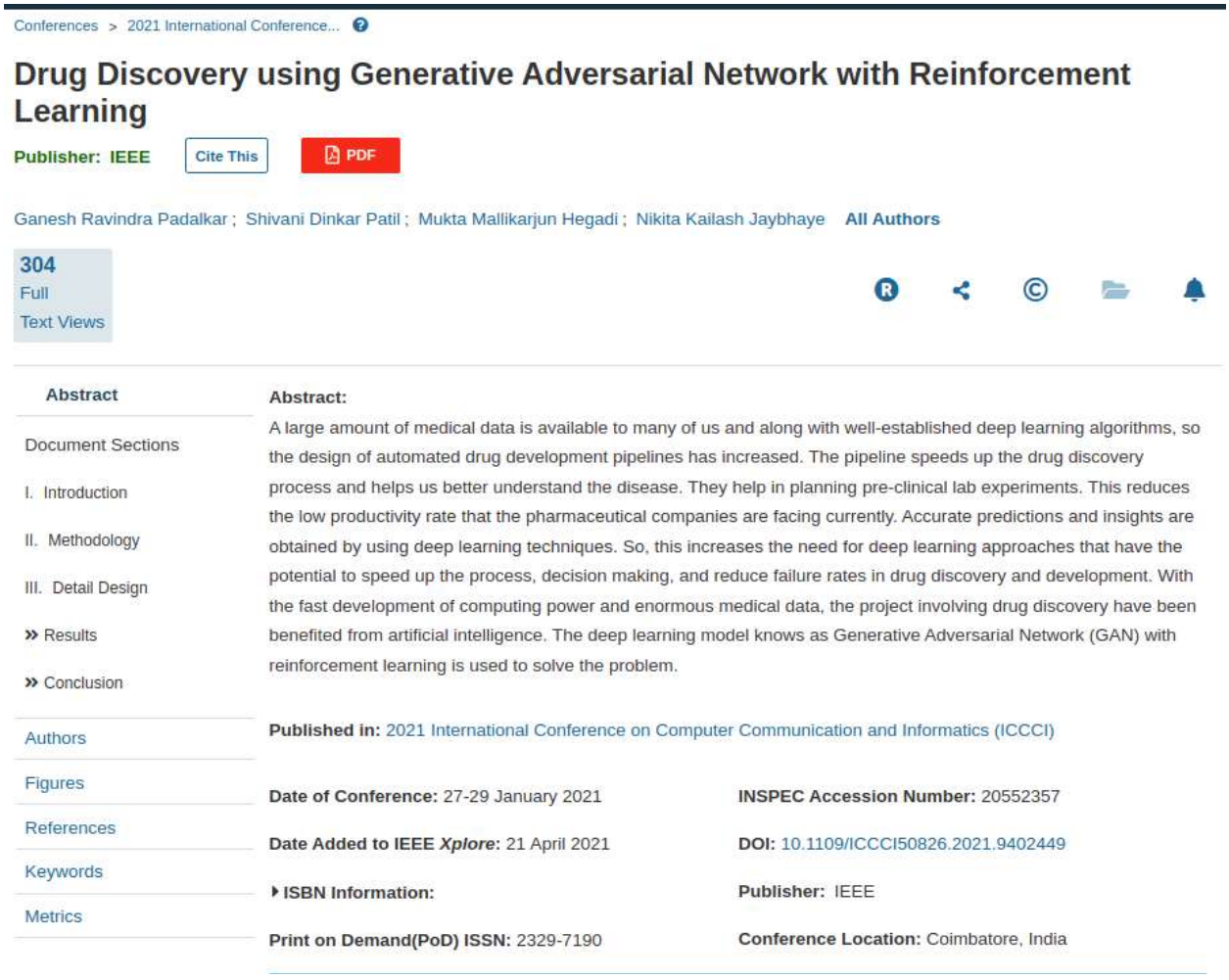

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2020 IEEE Pune Section International Conference (PuneCon)
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A Smart Early Warning System for Disease Outbreak with a Case Study of COVID-19 in India

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***Abstract*—In this paper, we propose a circular, smart system involving participation of the government, health services and citizens, via a mobile application, with the analysis of the collected data being performed in a hierarchical manner in Cloud Storage. We performed a case study on the COVID-19 India dataset to validate the system. The proposed system will aid early detection of infectious disease outbreaks thus reducing the ultimate size of the outbreak, with lower overall morbidity and mortality.**

***Index Terms*—Cloud Computing, Disease Outbreak, Early Warning System, IoT, Mobile Application, Smart Healthcare, Time Series Analysis.**

I. Introduction

Started at the end of the year 2019, a novel infectious disease outbreak rapidly spread worldwide, crippling the public-health architecture of the unprepared. This pneumonia-causing disease was later identified as COVID-19, which raised a lot of attention internationally. In the initial stages of the pandemic, limited patient data was available, making predictions uncertain. Lack of early identification and action facilitated the rapid transmission of the virus within a highly mobile population [1].

Looking at the various infectious disease outbreaks from throughout history, it is evident that early identification and rapid but correct information sharing have always played a key role towards bringing out effective disease prevention and reducing mortality and morbidity rates in the human population. Usually, however, epidemics and outbreaks are well past the early look-out stage before the authorities are notified and the preventive and controlling responses are in effect [2]. In India, poor sanitation conditions, overcrowding, poor air quality due to pollution and other factors are responsible for the transmission of harmful diseases at a faster rate. A circular system involving the participation of the government, health services and most importantly, the citizens, is the need of the hour to prevent disease outbreaks and to tackle non-availability of first-hand medicines [2].

II. Current Status and Challenges

A. Current Status

An epidemic is an actively spreading disease in a community, at a particular instant in time, which is more than normal expectancy. Epidemics are best monitored at a large scale and controlled locally [3].

Standardization of disease diagnosis, networked patient databases and centralized citizen identification has allowed swift monitoring of disease occurrence. Advancements in monitoring data of environmental parameters from ground-based and satellite systems have helped in finding the potential link between epidemics and climate. The use of data analysis techniques and prediction mechanisms such as Artificial Intelligence, Cloud computing and Machine Learning and the widespread use of Mobile Applications has vastly improved the accuracy and reach of such Early Warning System. It is fair to say that the health-care sector is in a potent position, due to the above-mentioned reasons [4]. Thus, it is important to implement here-with proposed circular Early Warning System.

B. Challenges

With probable epidemics, there will be some initial delay in recognition, adverse effects on trade and travel, panic and anxiety among the population and exaggeration by the media [3].

The challenges in forming a circular system involving the government, healthcare centres and the general population are as follows:

- To strengthen the outbreak surveillance system, long term data and analysis will be needed for developing the model. This system should be able to produce high-quality data with reasonable accuracy.

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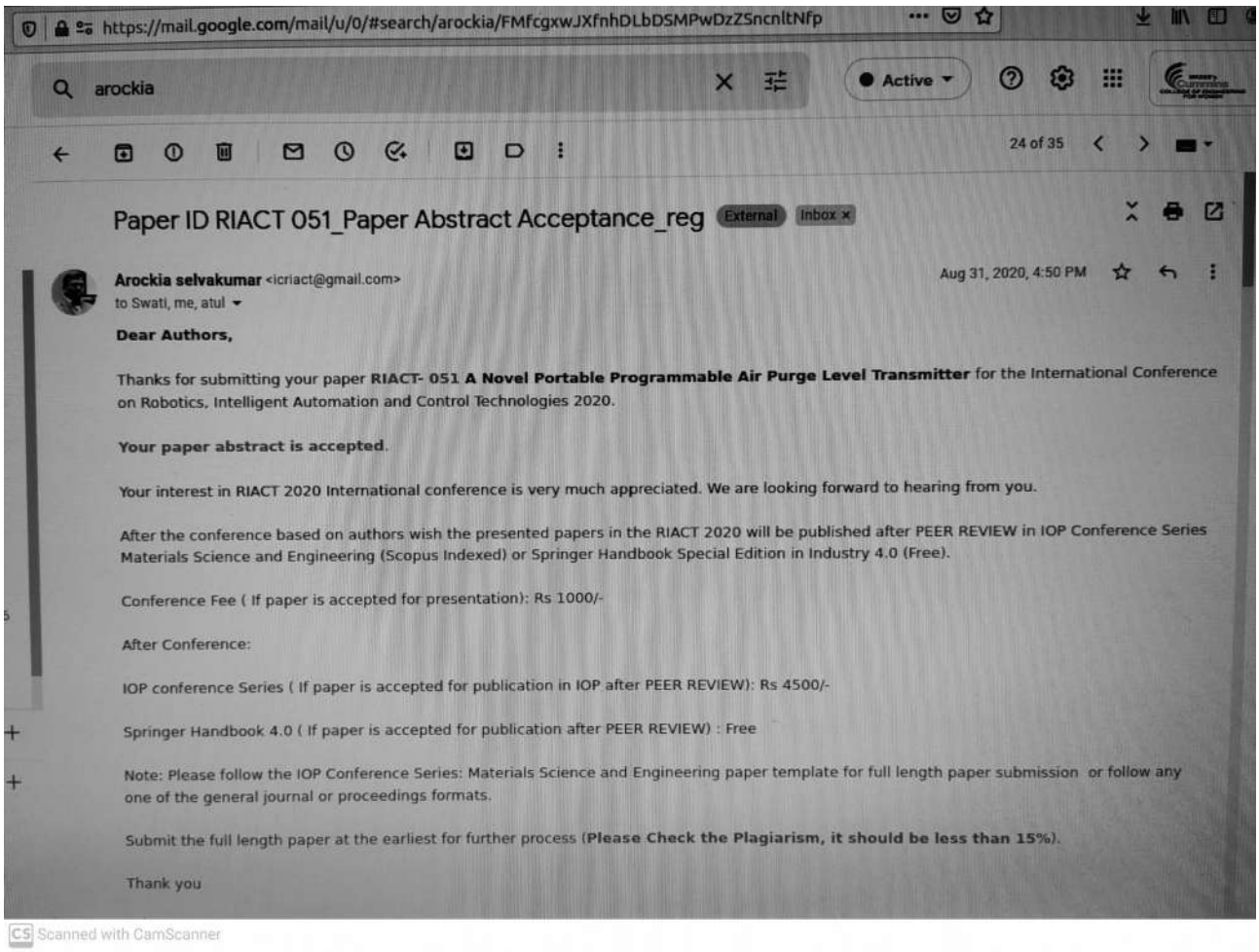

A Novel Portable Programmable Air Purge Level Transmitter

Dr. A. K. Joshi, Dr. V. M. Upadhye and Dr. S. P. Madhe

Instrumentation and Control Department, Cummins College of Engineering, Karvenagr, Maharashtra, Pune-411052

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Abstract. In almost all the process industries level is the prominent process parameter which is being monitored and controlled. For level measurement a wide variety of level sensors are available. For level measurement of chemically corrosive liquids or liquids containing suspended solids, specific sensors are used. In such applications, the direct contact of sensor with the fluid is avoided. Air purge or bubbler pipe is the most suitable level measurement method in such cases. In this method, compressed air is forced through the bubbler pipe which is placed in the level measurement tank. This compressed air/gas emerges from the other end of the tube in the form of bubbles. The pressure in the pipe is equal to the head pressure created by the height of liquid column in the tank. The conventional air purge level measurement method has limitations like lack of portability and non-electrical output. This also consumes more power, lacks in scheduled measurement and requires recalibration for the changes in the range. To overcome these limitations a novel portable programmable air purge level transmitter is designed in this paper. The designed system consists of an on board compressor to improve the portability. The electrical output is obtained using MEMS pressure sensor which is mounted on the top of the bubbler pipe. The electrical signal given by the MEMS pressure sensor is converted to standard output using Microcontroller and Signal Conditioning Unit. The system is made programmable using keyboard and display interface to microcontroller. Due to this recalibration and scheduled measurement is possible and this results in reduced power consumption.

1. Introduction

Liquid level measurement is the vital part of process industries like chemical industry, petroleum industry, fertilizer industry, food processing industry, etc. Liquid level measurement has always been challenged by harsh and flammable environment in process industries [1]. Liquid level measurement can be done by using various methods classified as contact type and non-contact type [2]. Float, air purge, differential pressure cell, capacitance probe are some of the most commonly used conta... type liquid level sensors. These conventional sensing techniques have better accuracy and reliability and require low cost of development [3]. However, the

Ocean Pollution Detection using Image Processing

Publisher: IEEE

Soha Kshirsagar ; Shamika Ghodke ; Revati Shriram **All Authors**

Abstract

Document Sections

I. Introduction

II. Methodology

III. Database

IV. Result and Analysis

V. Discussion

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Abstract:

Ocean pollution is increasing at an alarming rate and causing detrimental effects on the health of underwater flora and fauna. The anthropogenic activities are contaminating the natural water bodies which have adverse effects on humans as well as the environment. Hence monitoring of water bodies such as oceans is a necessity for sustainable water quality. Underwater images are distorted because of scattering of light. They are also faded because the intensity of sunlight decreases with the depth of water. In order to get improved quality of images, color correction method is used to remove casts and histogram equalisation is used to enhance contrast. Pollutants have been determined by feature extraction using gray level co-occurrence matrix. It extracts the features based on entropy, homogeneity, contrast, energy calculations to identify texture of an image for classification. Furthermore, images are compared with the trained neural network which has been classified into four categories namely oil spills, plastic, fishing net and dead coral reefs based on their contribution towards ocean pollution. This is a very simple analysing technique of monitoring oceans with no skilled operator required for the work. No hardware is required for processing and analysing the data, therefore reducing the cost. This paper introduces an easy and economical technique which can be used by scientists and environmentalists to predict measures for mitigating ocean pollution.

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Contents

I. Introduction

Ocean covers 70% of the earth's surface and therefore is of pivotal importance for a healthy environment. But nowadays, due to anthropogenic activities we are observing a continuous rise in the level of pollution of oceans and other water bodies. Marin e pollution is caused by discharge of sewage without treatment, dumping of plastic bags and debris, spilling of oil and chemicals while transportation, etc. These pollutants have a ruinous effect on marine ecosystems. In order to reduce pollution, monitoring of spread and level of impurities in the ocean is necessary. [1]

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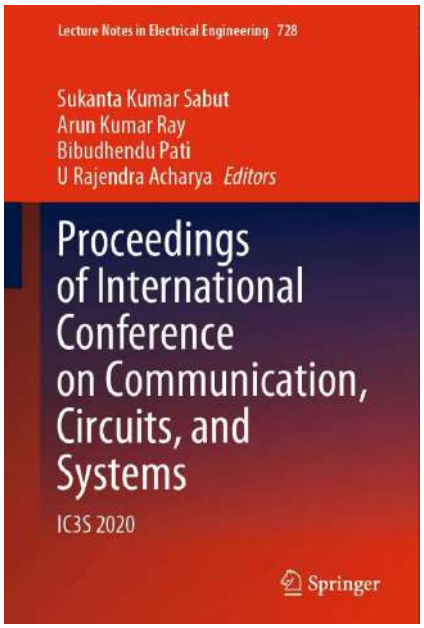
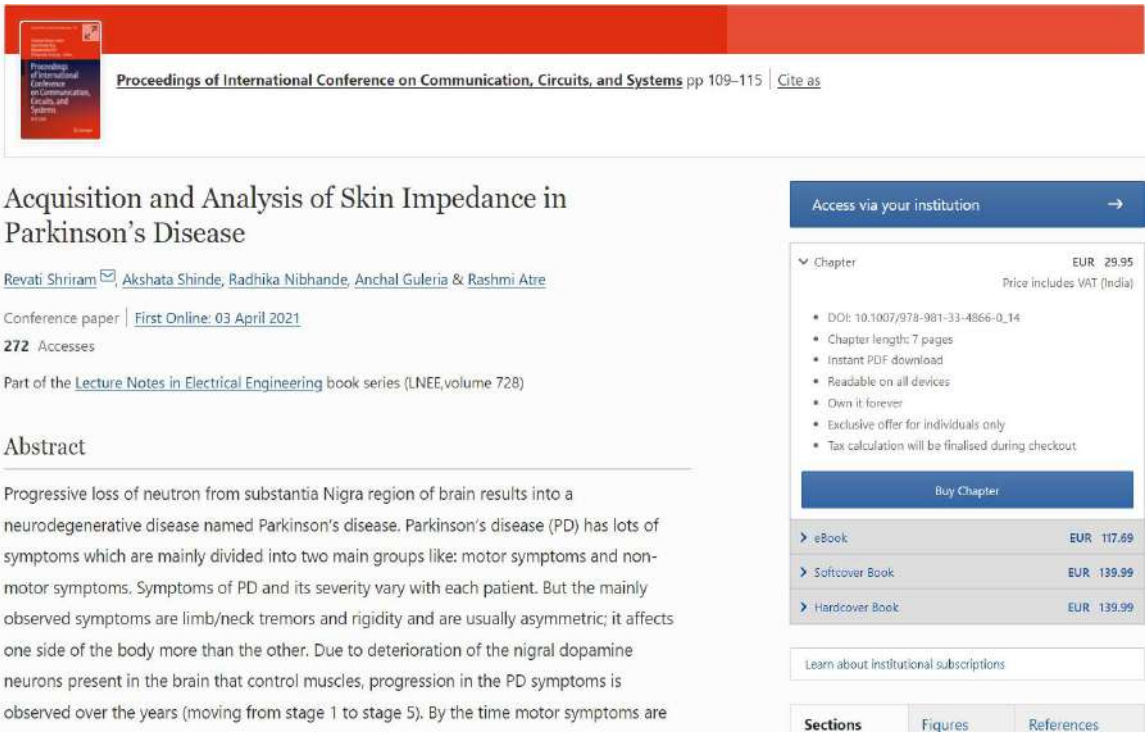
Acquisition and Analysis of Skin Impedance in Parkinson's Disease





Proceedings of International Conference on Communication, Circuits, and Systems pp 109–115 | Cite as

Acquisition and Analysis of Skin Impedance in Parkinson's Disease

Revati Shriram, Akshata Shinde, Radhika Nibhande, Anchal Guleria & Rashmi Atre

Conference paper | First Online: 03 April 2021

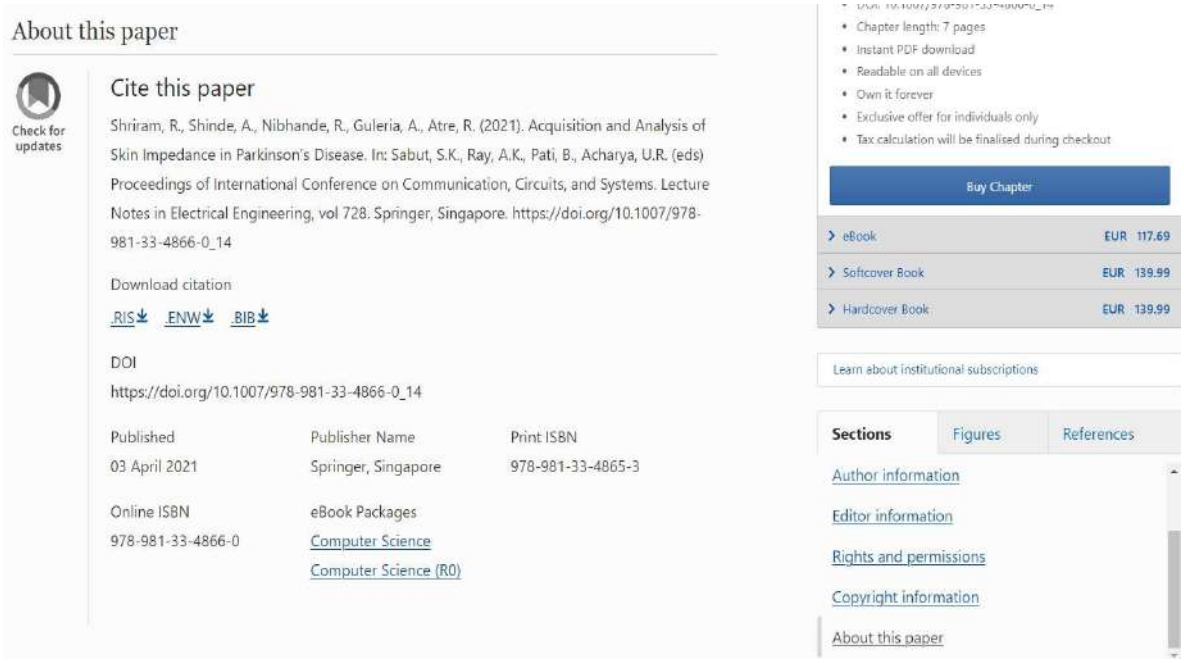
272 Accesses

Part of the Lecture Notes in Electrical Engineering book series (LNEE,volume 728)

Abstract

Progressive loss of neutron from substantia Nigra region of brain results into a neurodegenerative disease named Parkinson's disease. Parkinson's disease (PD) has lots of symptoms which are mainly divided into two main groups like: motor symptoms and non-motor symptoms. Symptoms of PD and its severity vary with each patient. But the mainly observed symptoms are limb/neck tremors and rigidity and are usually asymmetric; it affects one side of the body more than the other. Due to deterioration of the nigral dopamine neurons present in the brain that control muscles, progression in the PD symptoms is observed over the years (moving from stage 1 to stage 5). By the time motor symptoms are

Acquisition and Analysis of Skin Impedance in Parkinson's Disease



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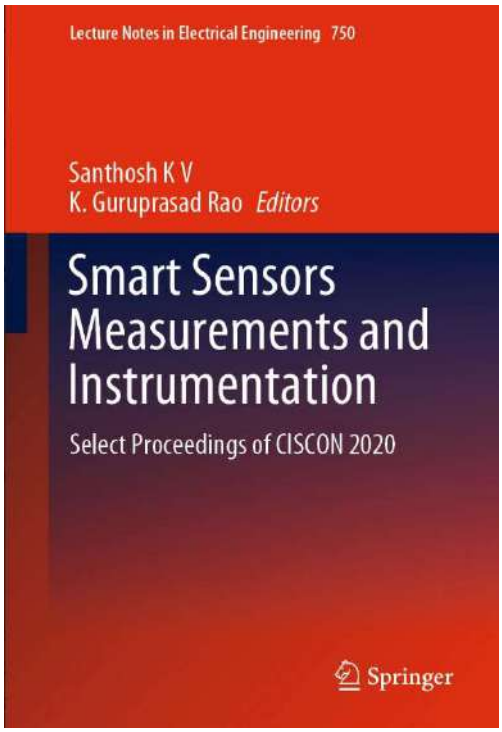


Smart Sensors Measurements and Instrumentation pp 253–262 | Cite as

Analysis of Electroencephalogram During Coloured Word Reading Interference

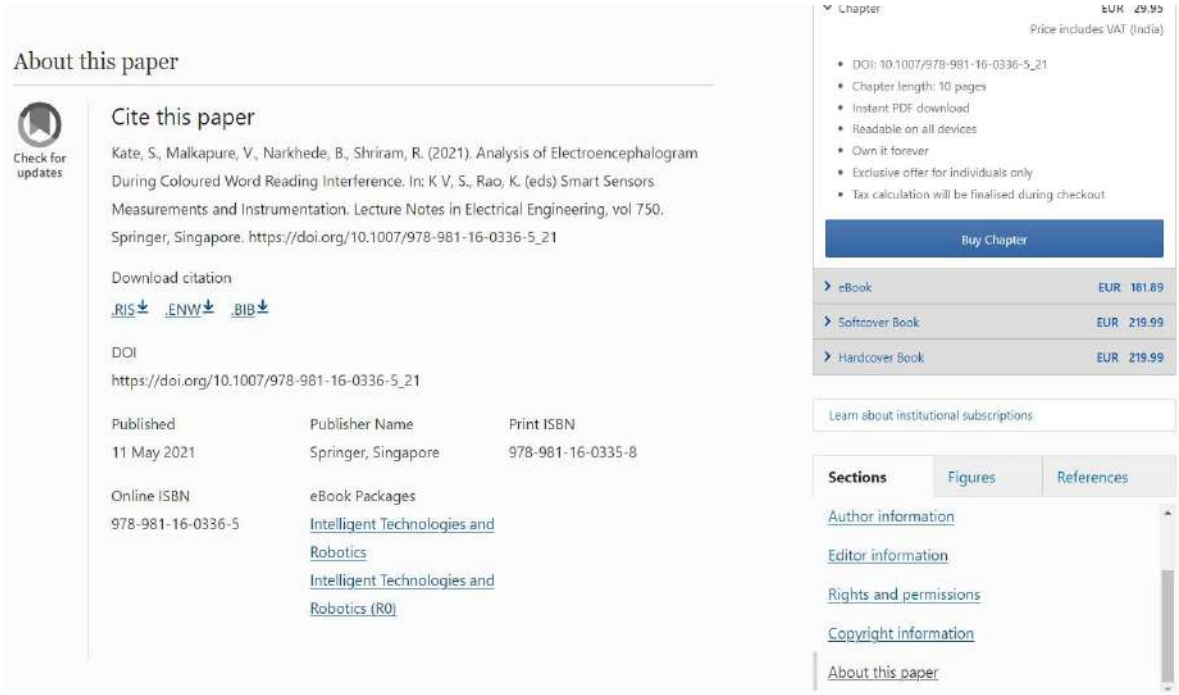
Sai Kate, Vaishnavi Malkapure, Bhagyashree Narkhede & Revati Shriram

Conference paper | First Online: 11 May 2021
194 Accesses
Part of the Lecture Notes in Electrical Engineering book series (LNEE,volume 750)

Abstract

Stress is the body's response to a challenge on demand. Increase in stress affects the cognitive functioning, i.e. the thinking ability of a person. Each individual responds differently to the same amount of stress. Stroop test is one of the widely used methods to determine a person's response to stress and how it affects his thinking ability. It is based on the congruency and incongruency between the colour and word. Congruent word is word written in tha same colour ink, and incongruent word is word written in different colour ink. The aim of this work is to analyse how cognition in people is affected when they are subjected to progressively higher levels of stress. This is achieved by the Stroop test. This Stroop test was built using MATLAB

Analysis of Electroencephalogram During Coloured Word Reading Interference



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Statistical Analysis of Coherence Between Electrical and Hemodynamic Brain Signal

Smart Sensors Measurements and Instrumentation pp 211–219 | Cite as

Statistical Analysis of Coherence Between Electrical and Hemodynamic Brain Signal

Revati Shriram & Nivedita Daimiwal

Conference paper | First Online: 11 May 2021

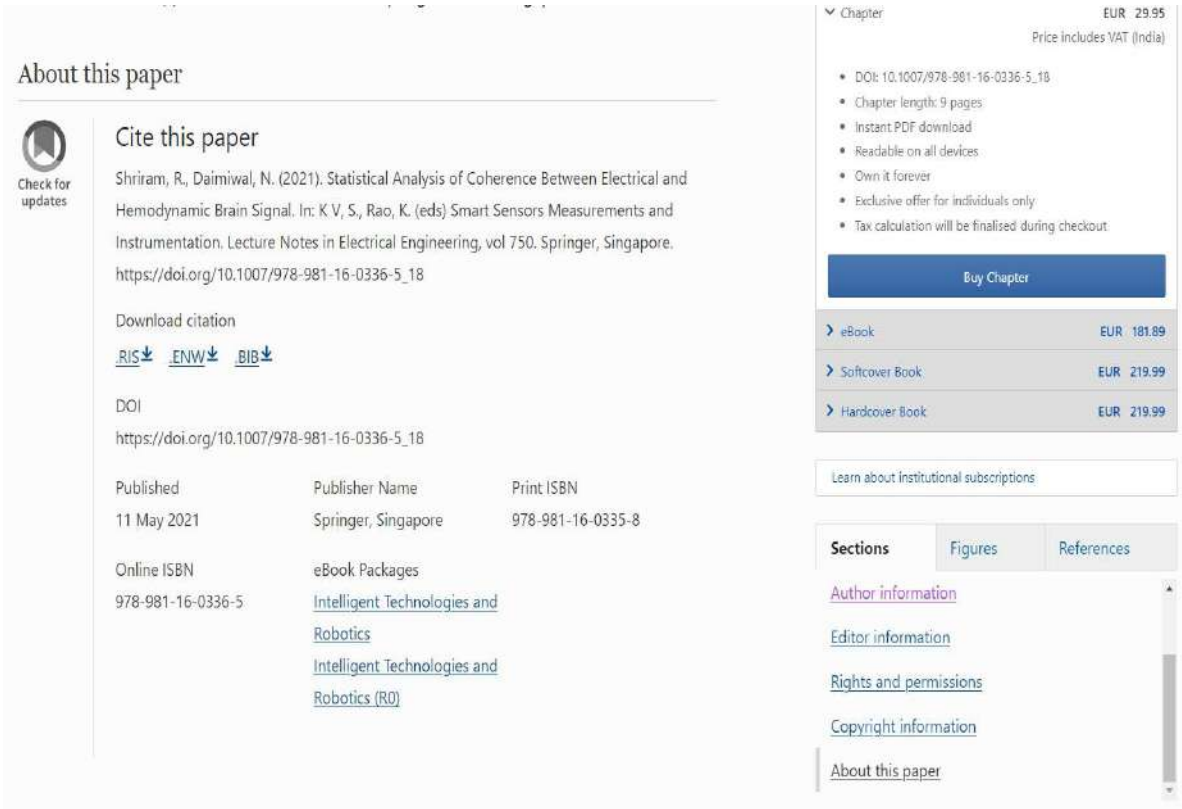
196 Accesses

Part of the Lecture Notes in Electrical Engineering book series (LNEE,volume 750)

Abstract

For better understanding of brain functions, more than one type brain signals has to be studied so that information transfer between the brain lobes can be analyzed in detail. A very small amplitude (in micro-volts) electrical signal acquired from brain surface is called electroencephalogram (EEG). Cranial photoplethysmogram (CPPG) is a hemodynamic brain signal in millivolts. The relationship between neuronal activity and the hemodynamic response

Statistical Analysis of Coherence Between Electrical and Hemodynamic Brain Signal



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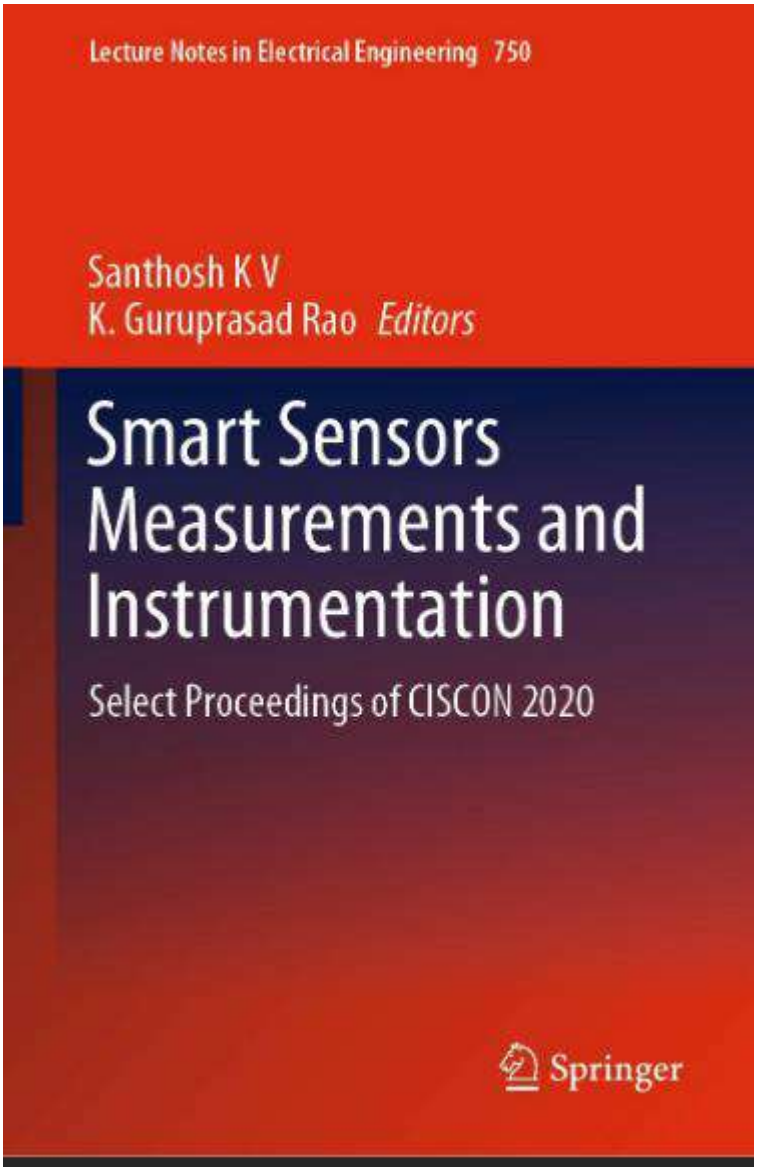
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CPPG-Based Emotion Classification Based on Statistical and Eigen Space Features and Performance Analysis of Classifiers

Nivedita Daimiwal & Revati Shriram

Conference paper | First Online: 11 May 2021

195 Accesses

Part of the Lecture Notes in Electrical Engineering book series (LNEE,volume 750)

Abstract

The cranial PPG signal is acquired using reflectance-type cranial photoplethysmography (CPPG) sensor on prefrontal lobe for various emotions by detecting the blood volume change

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Glaucoma Detection using the Thermal Image Processing

Publisher: IEEE

Snehal J. Ujalambe ; S. P. Madhe All Authors

Abstract

Document Sections

I. Introduction to Glaucoma

II. Different Invasive Methods for the Detection of Glaucoma

III. Non-Invasive Method for the Detection of Glaucoma

IV. Block Diagram

V. Results

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Abstract: Diabetes has become a common disease nowadays. The count says at least one person in a house is suffering from diabetes. Diabetes gives rise to various diseases that can ... **View more**

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Abstract:

Diabetes has become a common disease nowadays. The count says at least one person in a house is suffering from diabetes. Diabetes gives rise to various diseases that can damage various organs of the body including the eyes, kidneys, gums, etc. Diabetes is one of the common causes where vision is lost amongst people and blindness occurs among working-age adults. Among all the eye diseases, type of glaucoma is an invisible type of disease that can damage the optic nerve, which carries all the information transmitted by the eye to the brain and can cause complete blindness. This disease can be detected by invasive and non-invasive methods. Thermography is the tool that can be used to avoid this damage non-invasively. Thermal images of the patients and normal people were taken with the help of the thermal camera. With the help of thermal images and image processing, the features were extracted using four properties of GLCM. Based on these properties classification is done which results in differentiating the normal and abnormal patients. The SVM classifier has achieved a maximum accuracy of 95%. This paper reveals different invasive methods which are used to detect and test glaucoma and the use of non-invasive method i.e., thermography over the invasive methods.

Published in: 2021 5th International Conference on Intelligent Computing and Control Systems (ICICCS)

2020 International Conference on Computational Performance Evaluation (ComPE),
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Freeware Solution for Preventing Data Leakage by Insider for Windows Framework

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MKSSS's Cummins College of Engineering for Women,
Department of Information Technology, SPPU University,
Pune, Maharashtra, India
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***Abstract*—Every organisation has some crucial data that holds the reason for its competitive advantage over others. This data includes intellectual property, trade secrets, salary details etc. Non-ethical disclosure of such data can have fatal impacts. Recent incidents of data leaks cannot be overlooked, therefore every organisation should preferably use Data Loss Prevention(DLP) system to avoid the risk of data leakage.The aim of this work is to develop a freeware DLP that will help small and medium scale organizations to protect their covert data. There are numerous channels of data exfiltration such as Bluetooth, E-mail, Universal Serial Bus(USB) etc. The USB channel being portable and fast to use, it is favoured for data transfer. This DLP system is developed to work on windows framework. It targets to block transfer of confidential files through a USB port, according to the policies set by an administrator. This solution uses emerging technologies and integrates kernel space modules and machine learning approach to deliver a novel solution. It intercepts file transfer actions through a USB port and checks the contents of the file. In case, contents of the file are found to be confidential, the copy action will be blocked. This solution is implemented in a way that makes it effective and simplistic to use. It will definitely help the organizations to protect their data. There is a plethora of research going on in this area to secure sensitive information from being leaked. Incorporating Machine learning to accurately detect leaks is a new challenge in this field.**

***Index Terms*—Data Loss Prevention; Windows OS; USB; Minifilter Driver.**

I. Introduction

Data represent an extremely important asset for any organization. Any organization owns very important data comprising of the financial details, customer, supplier, employee related information linked with a various form of data like customer profile, salary of the employees or the academic details of the students. Such information is sensitive to the organization as well as its associated stakeholders and their employees. Leak of such confidential data can posses a serious threat to the organization like damage to organizations reputation and financial penalties.

Increased access flexibility available to the employees such as sharing files over mobile, removable disk or through emails has opened several ways for the information to leave the organization. Hence exfiltration of these data must be prevented. Maintaining the security of sensitive corporate information is very difficult. Hence, in order to control the data leak due to increased insider threats, Data Leak Prevention solution is needed. Data Leak Prevention solution helps us to monitor how data is being used or moved and protect data from being leaked or stolen.

Proposed Data Leak Prevention(DLP) solution will mitigate the insider threat in an organization by applying effective enforcement techniques to ensure safety of data across the high risk channels. Software solution is a desktop application for Windows Machine [1]. This solution will continuously monitor the activities performed on files which includes file move and copy operation from the desktop to any USB devices. It analyses that file contents based on the installed policy and if it qualifies the set criteria then performs block operation on the file.

II. Literature Survey

A. Importance of Information

Information plays a primary role in an organization. Information is timely collected by an organization which has its meaning to the one using it. It is specific to an organization and organized for a purpose. Information is valuable and important asset, as it can affect the behaviour and working of the organization. Today, organization are very much reliant on the information to get business insights to meet their objectives. Information has value like any other resources like cars, buildings or equipment. If such information leaves the organization through any exploited exfiltration channel, the organization no doubt will be incurring huge financial losses. For instance, Symantec's source code was stolen by the hackers of the group Anonymous. The information security enterprise had to spend important money in generating patches in order to protect its clients if the source code of pcAnywhere was published.

B. Information Threats

There is a certain category of people in an organization that is represented as a disaffected employee, majorly comes under the category of a malicious insider, that has a high risk of to cause big data leak. A study in 2007 done by the University of Florida and the National Retail Federation in the United States shows that $19.5 billion was lost due to employees stealing issues.

According to Insider Threat Report 2018 generated by CA (Computer Associates International, Inc) Technologies:

Types Of Insider Threats:

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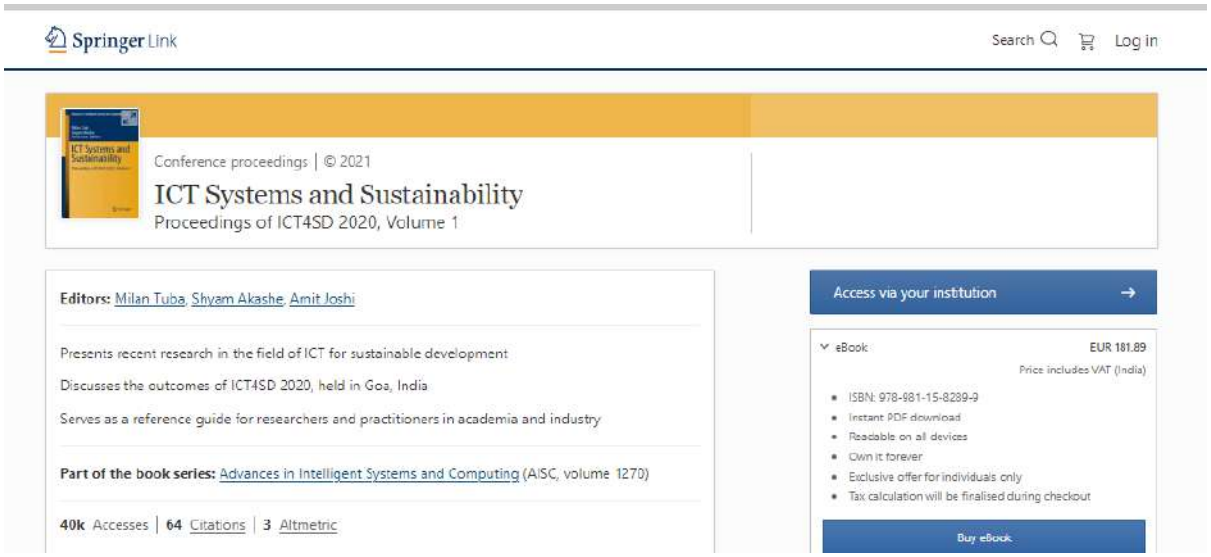
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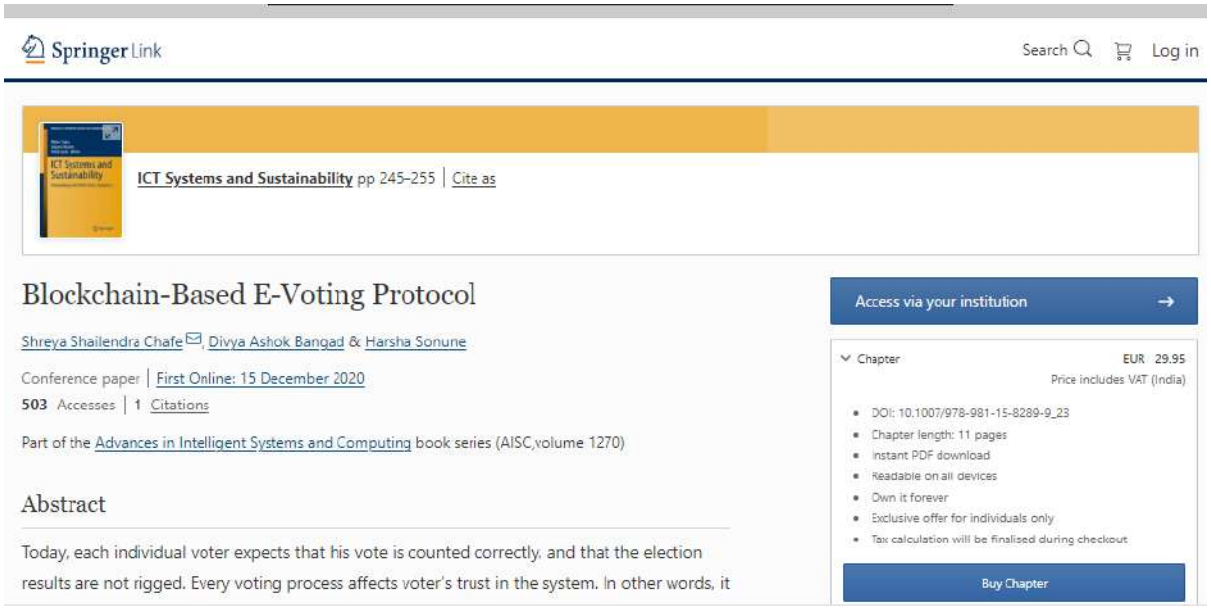
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Shreya Shailendra Chafe, Divya Ashok Bangad & Harsha Sonune
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Architecture of E-Procurement System for Police Department

Publisher: IEEE Cite This PDF

Priya Jadhav ; Pranjali Jadhav ; Sneha Thombre ; Kajal Papat ; Sarita Mhantati All Authors

Abstract

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II. Problems in the Traditional system

III. THE TRANSFORMATION OF PROCUREMENT MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES BASED ON CLIENT REQUIREMENTS

IV. TRANSFORM OF THE POLICE PROCUREMENT SYSTEM BASED ON THEIR REQUIREMENTS

V. METHODOLOGY

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International Conference on Innovations in Bio-Inspired Computing and Applications

IBICA 2020: Innovations in Bio-Inspired Computing and Applications pp 179–186Cite as

Literature Survey: Application of Machine Learning Techniques on Static Sign Language Recognition

- Yael Robert,
- Yashshree Nigudkar,
- Anagha Kulkarni,
- Namita Mutha &
- Pranjali Barve

- Conference paper
- First Online: 10 April 2021

Part of the Advances in Intelligent Systems and Computing book series (AISC,volume 1372)

Abstract

Sign Language Recognition systems have been thoroughly researched in recent times to bridge the gap between the signer and non-signer community. This paper focuses on fulfilling the need for a thorough review of the works done in building such systems. The systems discussed herein for static Sign Language Recognition are broadly classified on Support Vector Machine, Convolutional Neural Network as classifiers. The identified phases for the reviewed systems include preprocessing, feature extraction and classification. The methods discussed in these phases include Principal Component Analysis, Histograms of Orientations Gradient, Hybrid Sign Invariant Feature Transformation. Further the limitations and improvements in approaches are relatively portrayed to give a better analysis for future work. The overall aim for this paper is to

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Data Management, Analytics and Innovation pp 197–210 | Cite as

Literature Survey: Sign Language Recognition Using Gesture Recognition and Natural Language Processing

Aditi Patil ✉, Anagha Kulkarni, Harshada Vasane, Minal Sadani & Prajakta Satav

Conference paper | First Online: 05 August 2021

Part of the Lecture Notes on Data Engineering and Communications Technologies book series (LNDECT,volume 70)

Abstract

The deaf communities prevalent in India are still struggling for Indian Sign Language to gain the status of a minority language. A system is required that translates Indian Sign Language to the corresponding English language excerpt. For this, the visual, as well as non-visual input of Sign Language signs, have to be processed, translated into English words, and then these words have to be put together into a grammatically correct and meaningful sentence (or sentences). The researchers have worked on processing input which can be sensor-based, image-based, with videos in their entirety, or sampling videos after fixed intervals of time to decide the trajectories of motions. The input could be of any form, i.e., a hardware system for recognizing hand movements, images, or video format. This paper focuses on state-of-the-art literature that identifies areas of interest in the non-visual inputs, image frames, and video frames to determine the features for a particular hand gesture. The literature survey also takes into account the approaches considered by researchers across different sign languages like American Sign Language, Taiwanese Sign Language, etc. which will help to develop a perspective for Indian Sign Language. This paper also reviews previous research work that has been conducted to translate a video to the English language using Natural Language Processing techniques such as the Viterbi algorithm, tokenization, part-of-speech tagging, and parsing.

Keywords

Feature recognition | Gesture recognition | Hand trajectories | Natural Language Processing | Sensor-based | Sign Language | Video processing

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Aditi Patil, Anagha Kulkarni, Harshada Yesane, Minal Sadani & Prajakta Satav

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Application of Deep Learning Techniques on Sign Language Recognition—A Survey

Pranjali Barve, Namita Mutha, Anagha Kulkarni, Yashshree Nigudkar & Yael Robert

Conference paper | First Online: 05 August 2021

244 Accesses

Part of the Lecture Notes on Data Engineering and Communications Technologies book series (LNDECT,volume 70)

Abstract

Sign language recognition systems are developed to facilitate communication between signers and non-signers. Recent field of research is intended to focus on effectively recognizing signs under computing power constraints. The work primarily includes recognizing sign languages using discrete cosine transforms, principal component analysis, and hidden Markov models. Researchers have used a wide variety of machine learning and deep learning techniques such as artificial neural network, convolutional neural network, minimum distance classifier, three-dimensional residual convolutional neural networks, bidirectional long short-term memory networks, 'CaffeNet' convolutional neural network, and so on. Some researchers have used hand trajectories, depth-sensing cameras, etc., to detect the motion. This paper reviews the literature that has been carried out to recognize the most widely used sign languages like Indian sign language, American sign language, Persian sign language, etc., using machine learning and deep learning techniques. This paper draws similarities and differences between various sign languages and their algorithms to infer which techniques are best suited for Indian sign language recognition.

Keywords

Convolutional neural network **Deep learning** **Machine learning** **Sign language** **Sign language recognition**

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About this paper

2021 International Conference on Emerging Smart Computing and Informatics (ESCI)
5-7 March 2021
DOI: 10.1109/ESCI50559.2021

Attention-based Visual Question Generation

Publisher: IEEE Cite This PDF

Charulata Patil ; Anagha Kulkarni All Authors

Abstract
Document Sections
I. Introduction
II. Related Work
III. Approach
IV. Experiments
V. Conclusion
Authors
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Keywords

Abstract:
Visual questions are the questions asked with reference to visual content viz. images and videos. Generating visual questions is a challenging task as, it involves asking semantically valid and syntactically correct questions. Most of the methods for visual question generation use the rule-based or template-based approaches. For the same reason they fail to generate novel questions. In this paper, we propose an attention-based mechanism for generating visual questions. The paper compares the results of a simpler encoder-decoder model with the attention model and show the effectiveness of attention for the said task. It highlights the explainable nature of attention mechanism for generating visual questions.

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Conference Location: Pune, India

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Proceeding of First Doctoral Symposium on Natural Computing Research pp 195–205 | Cite as

Trust Computation Model for IoT Devices Using Machine Learning Techniques

Meghana P. Lokhande ✉ & Dipti Durgesh Patil

Conference paper | First Online: 19 March 2021

Part of the Lecture Notes in Networks and Systems book series (LNNS,volume 169)

Abstract

Trust computation of online web services is very crucial due to the security concerns of network devices. Sometimes data gets hacked by internal or external entities using lightweight attacks. It is very challenging to investigate and eliminate such attacks in M2M environment. Trust computational model is being used oftenly for device trust calculation. Labeling and prediction of nodes trustworthiness are achieved by unsupervised and supervised machine learning algorithms. The objective of this paper is to assess the raw data and calculate trust feature, use machine learning technique for clustering and classifying sensor nodes as

Cite this paper

Lokhande, M.P., Patil, D.D. (2021). Trust Computation Model for IoT Devices Using Machine Learning Techniques. In: Patil, V.H., Dey, N., N. Mahalle, P., Shafi Pathan, M., Kimbahune, V.V. (eds) Proceeding of First Doctoral Symposium on Natural Computing Research. Lecture Notes in Networks and Systems, vol 169. Springer, Singapore. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-33-4073-2_20

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Lunar Exploration (2)
Lunar Exploration (1) (1)

Author: Mrs. Janhavi Borse
University of Pune, India, borse.janhavi@gmail.com

Dr. Dipti Patil
University of Pune, India, diptivt@gmail.com
Dr. Vinod Kumar
Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO), India, vinodkkaushik@gmail.com

DEEP SEMANTIC CLASSIFICATION OF VISUAL INPUTS FOR HAZARD FREE LUNAR LANDING

Abstract

The vision-based navigation, hazard detection and avoidance are key technologies for a safe landing on planetary surfaces. Conventional approaches dealing with the said problem requires that the digital terrain maps are generated from the high-resolution images of the Moon's surface. From these images, the digital elevation map (DEM) of each geographical viewpoint is derived and this DEM is used to predefine the future landing site. It requires extensive processing and does not guarantee precise landing on unknown terrain. This paper deals with the autonomous lunar landing problem by incorporating deep neural networks for classifying landing areas into hazardous and hazard-free categories. The detection of landing hazards is based on a real-time understanding of underlying terrain using visual inputs from onboard sensors. Hazard detection is achieved in two steps, firstly an input image is segmented to distinguish between different objects in the scene and, secondly the detected objects are classified into hazards if found hazardous by comparing with trained model parameters. In effect, the craters, boulders, and plane area of the scene are separated using semantic segmentation. After that, a binary classifier is used to identify the hazardous components of the terrain. This will guide spacecraft in its descent trajectory planning. A typical guidance trajectory of lunar descent starts at an altitude of around 25 km from the ground. The proposed hazard detection system will be operational below an altitude of around 1 km to study the unknown terrain. In case, any hazard is detected the spacecraft will be retargeted to a potentially safer landing site. Furthermore, the hazardous craters and boulders exhibit different sizes, shapes and hence may or may not be severe for landing. If a hazardous object is found which is not severe, the system may unnecessarily switch to retargeting phase which is a false alarm. To avoid this false retargeting, the level of severity is further quantified using the fuzzy membership function. Fuzzy membership finds the percentage of the severity of the hazards concerning the entire scene. This helps in not only detecting the hazardous areas of the terrain but also in finding the severity of those hazards. Depending upon the severity and the total contribution of hazards in the underlying scene, the magnitude and direction of control guidance commands for further navigation will be decided. Experimental results show that the combined approach for hazard detection outperforms conventional methods with more than 90% accuracy.

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Contents

I. Introduction

Financial Technology (FinTech), is one that industry leaders and pedagogy observers have seen as a revolutionary emergence that has transformed the way that successful commercial models have been pipelined along with various innovative approaches to user satisfaction being observed. Corporations and academia both will benefit from further development of research conducted in a combined manner since it affects the careers of future participants as well as the economic localities that corporates thrive in. Business strategy advisors and analysis tools have been existing for decades, but the technology currently in use is time-

Web link: https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/9452912

Dielectric Response Due to Combine Effect of Soil and Vegetation Layer (Grass) at C-Band Microwave Frequency

Publisher: IEEE

Ashish B Itolikar ; Anand Joshi ; Santosh Deshpande ; Mukund Kurtadikar All Authors

Abstract
Document Sections
1. INTRODUCTION
2. MATERIAL AND METHOD
3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
4. CONCLUSIONS
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Abstract:
Present paper consists of laboratory measurements of complex dielectric properties of bare/uncovered soil and soil covered with vegetation (dry and green grass) at C-band microwave frequency at 30° C. The soil sample was collected from Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh, India. The Von Hippel method is used to measure complex dielectric properties using an automated C-band microwave bench set-up. The least square fitting technique is used to calculate dielectric constant ε', dielectric loss ε'' and errors in their measurements. From measured dielectric properties, emissivity and brightness temperature are estimated at different angles of incidence using Fresnel equations. The comparative study of complex dielectric properties of bare/uncovered soil and soil covered with vegetation (dry and green grass) is a unique effort. This study provides useful information for interpretation of microwave remote sensing data of soil moisture under vegetation cover (grass).

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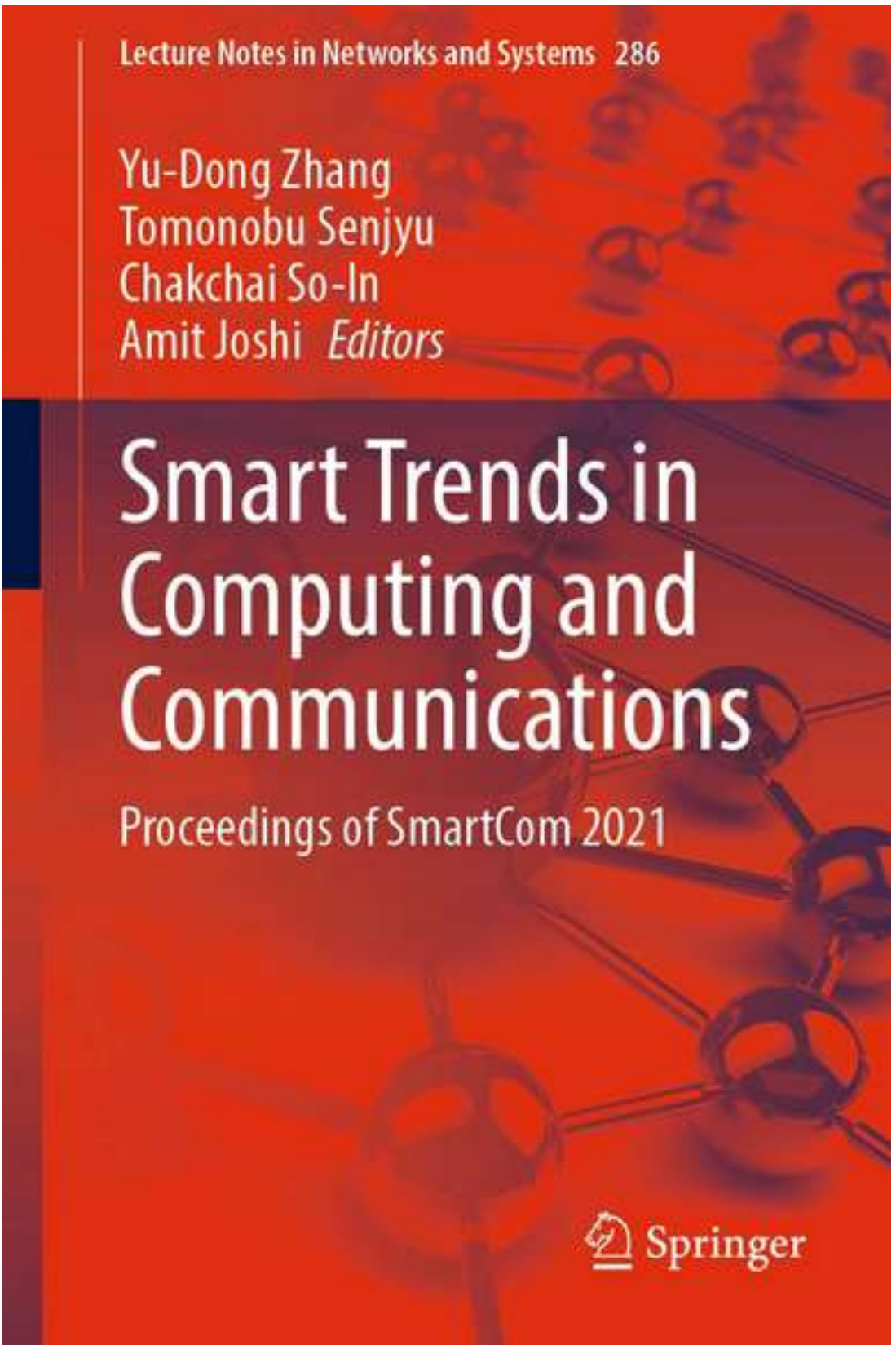
I. INTRODUCTION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Smart Trends in Computing and Communications
Proceedings of SmartCom 2021
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A Survey on Statistical Approaches for Abstractive Summarization of Low Resource Language Documents

Pranjali Deshpande ✉ & Sunita Jahirabadkar

Conference paper | First Online: 26 October 2021

Part of the Lecture Notes in Networks and Systems book series (LNNS,volume 286)

Abstract

Text summarization is an important application of natural language processing (NLP). A huge amount of data is generated everyday through the internet, newspapers, etc. Quick understanding of the documents helps reader to save time, retains interest in the reading, and provides the clarity of the content. Text summarization facilitates this by two approaches—Extractive and Abstractive. Where extractive approach retains the key phrases and key sentences in the document, abstractive approach focuses on generation of new summary sentences by understanding the crux of document. Summary generation becomes more challenging in case of low resource language documents, as low resource documents lack the large corpora. This paper intends to analyze and compare the techniques used for the abstractive summarization of low resource languages.

About this paper

Cite this paper

Deshpande, P., Jahirabadkar, S. (2022). A Survey on Statistical Approaches for Abstractive Summarization of Low Resource Language Documents. In: Zhang, YD., Senjyu, T., So-In, C., Joshi, A. (eds) Smart Trends in Computing and Communications. Lecture Notes in Networks and Systems, vol 286. Springer, Singapore. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-16-4016-2_69

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About this paper

Study of Low Resource Language Document Extractive Summarization using Lexical chain and Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers (BERT)

Publisher: IEEE

Pranjali Deshpande ; Sunita Jahirabadkar All Authors

Abstract
Document Sections
I. Introduction
II. Experiments and analysis of approaches for extractive summarization
III. Conclusion
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Metrics

Abstract:
Language is the basic and unique tool of communication for humans. More than 7000 languages exist on our planet. Among these, the languages which lack in linguistic resources for building statistical NLP applications are known as low resource languages (LRL). Written communication is the most popular medium for humans to express and preserve their thoughts. Advancements in technology are bringing the world closer by facilitating remote communication access. Due to increase in the use of internet, with every second new textual information is getting generated. Not all this textual information is useful. With this context the task of summarization is gaining importance. Summary can be generated by two ways: Extractive and Abstractive. In Extractive summarization the key phrases and key sentences in the source document are retained, whereas Abstractive summary is generated by rewriting the key sentences. The task of summarization becomes more challenging in case of LRL documents. The paper focuses on the experiments carried out for extractive summarization of LRL documents using two approaches: Lexical chain and BERT.

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International Conference on Advanced Informatics for Computing Research

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Diagnosis of Psychopathic Personality Disorder with Speech Patterns

Deepti Jain ✉ Sandhya Arora & C. K. Jha

Conference paper | First Online: 17 September 2019

570 Accesses | 1 Citations

Part of the Communications in Computer and Information Science book series (CCIS,volume 1075)

Abstract

This paper proposes a novel approach to recognize psychopaths. Among various personality disorders psychopathic personality disorder is very dangerous as psychopaths behave like normal human beings but they lack conscience and guilt. Not performing at emotional level they commit heinous and brutal crimes with ease and without any remorse. Thus identifying these people is crucial for society. In this context this paper solves the problem in two ways: First, by studying the underlying psychology of psychopathic behavior and second proposing a novel approach to effectively recognize psychopaths by analyzing their speech patterns using Neural network with promising results.

Keywords

Psychopath **Personality disorders** **Speech patterns**

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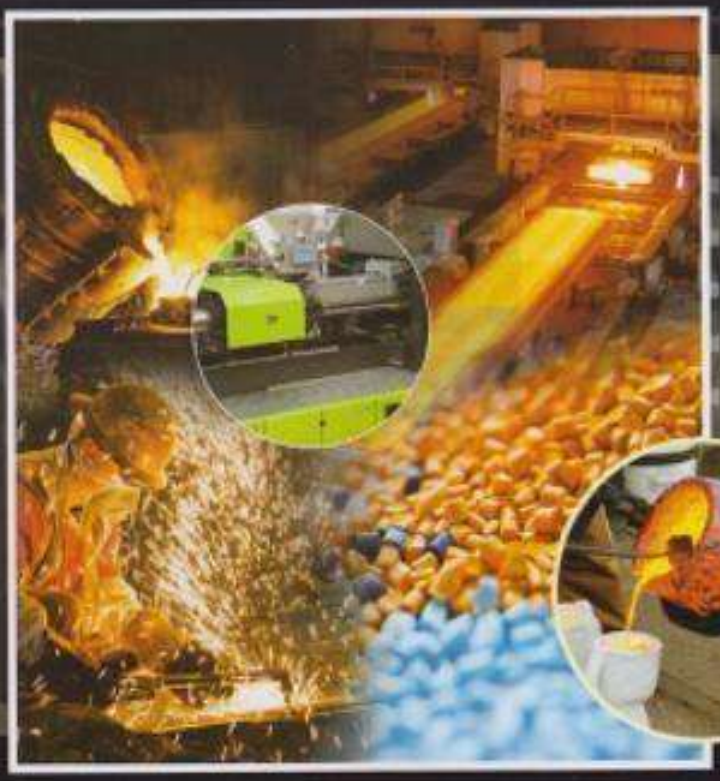

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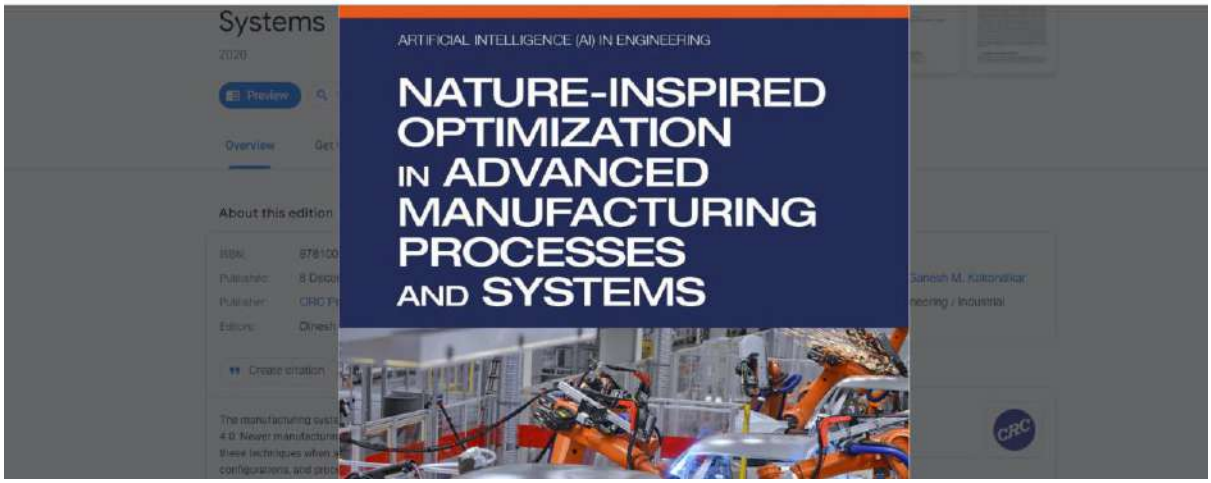

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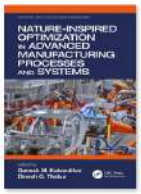

Chapter

Application of Particle Swarm Optimization Method to Availability Optimization of Thermal Power Plants

By Hanumant P. Jagtap, Anand K. Bewoor, Firozkhan Pathan, Ravinder Kumar

Book Nature-Inspired Optimization in Advanced Manufacturing Processes and Systems

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About this chapter

Impact Studies of Composite Materials pp 47–55 | Cite as

Post Impact Behavior and Compression After Impact Properties of Polymers and Their Composites—A Review

I. Siva, Avinash Shinde, I. Sankar, Chithirai Pon Selvan & M. T. H. Sultan

Chapter | First Online: 23 May 2021

Part of the Composites Science and Technology book series (CST)

Abstract

Understanding the post-impact properties are essential while designing a new material system. Serviceability and sustainability are matters to protect the assembly from accidents since transportation and assembly operations experience many micro-damages in the material system. Researchers carried out several experiments to understand the post-impact performance of the laboratory scale specimens. Upon conducting the low velocity and other impact studies, the tensile, compression after impact (CAI), and related static properties have

Second International Conference on Recent Advances in Materials and Manufacturing 2020

Edited by Patil S. F, Basavarajappa S, Mrityunjay Doddamani
Volume 42, Part 2,
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Previous vol/issue | Next vol/issue

ISSN: 2214-7853

Outline

Abstract
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1. Introduction
2. Experimentation
3. Theoretical modelling
4. Results and discussion
5. Conclusion
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Volume 42, Part 2, 2021, Pages 578-583

Studies on effective utilization of Citrus Maxima fibers based PVC composites

Jui J. Joglekar *, Y.S. Munde *, A.L. Jadhav *, D.S. Bhutada *, S. Radhakrishnan *, M.B. Kulkarni *

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.matpr.2020.10.648

Abstract

Thermoplastic PVC matrix was reinforced with waste fiber portion of Citrus Maxima (CM) fruit for making composites. The CM fibers were separated, dried at 50–60 °C for 24 h, coarse ground and sieved. PVC/CM fiber composite film with different fiber loading (10–70 wt%) were cast using solvent casting method. Sheets were cast in large petri dish using tetrahydrofuran (THF) as solvent and dried in an

3rd International Conference on Frontiers in Automobile & Mechanical Engineering

Edited by Anish M, Joy N, Prakash S
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Abstract
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1. Introduction
2. Materials and method of experiments
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References

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Volume 44, Part 5, 2021, Pages 3888-3893

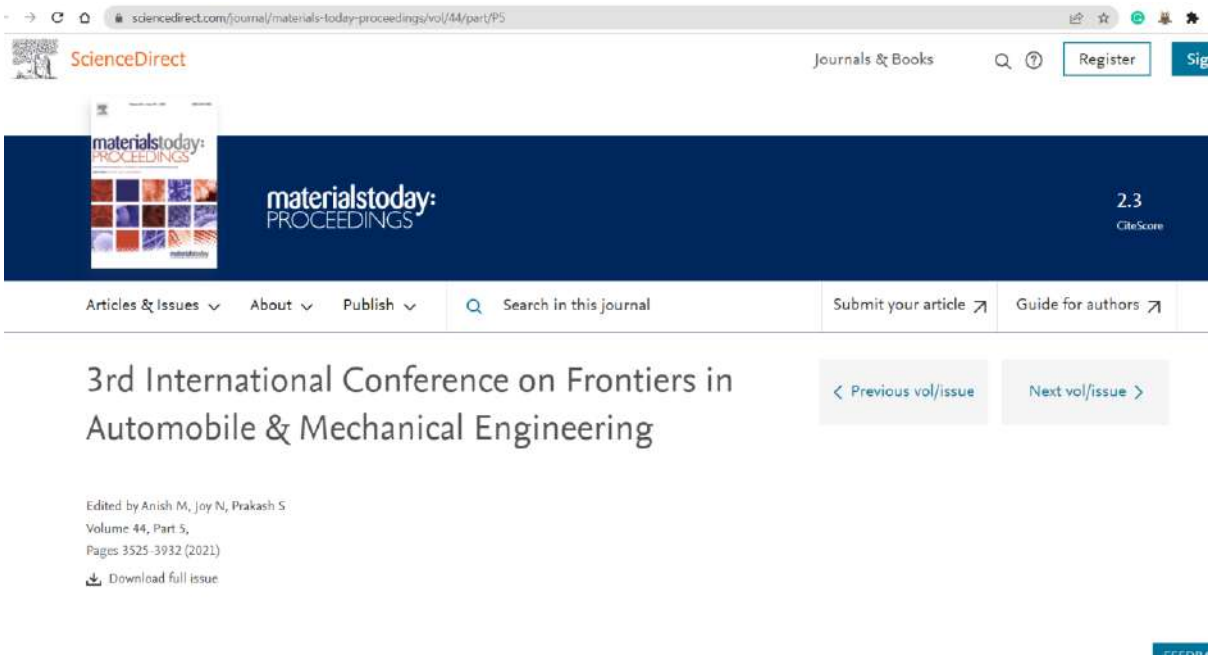
Dry sliding wear characteristics of carbon filled polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) composite against Aluminium 6061 alloy

Anamol Sonawane [a], Abhijeet Deshpande [b], Satish Chinchanikar [b], Yeshwant Munde [c]

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.matpr.2020.12.929

Abstract

In the present work, dry sliding wear characteristics of polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) composite reinforced with carbon fibre against Aluminium 6061 alloy has been performed. The 25% and 30% weight fraction of carbon fiber reinforcement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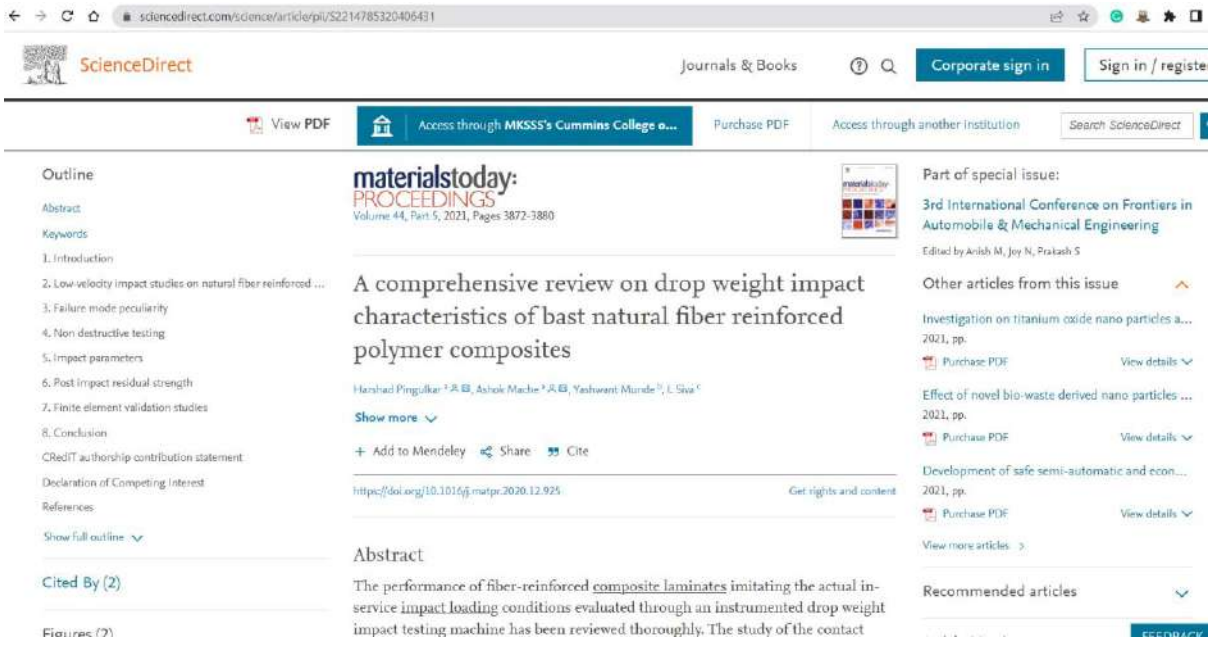
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An integrated approach forinteroperability of standards, condition monitoring methods, and research models used in the power generation sector

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Abstract

Abstract
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Dynamic Analysis of Psychoacoustic Parameters to Evaluate Sound Quality of an Indian String Instrument Sitar

Beena Limkar & Gautam Chandekar

Chapter | First Online: 29 April 2022

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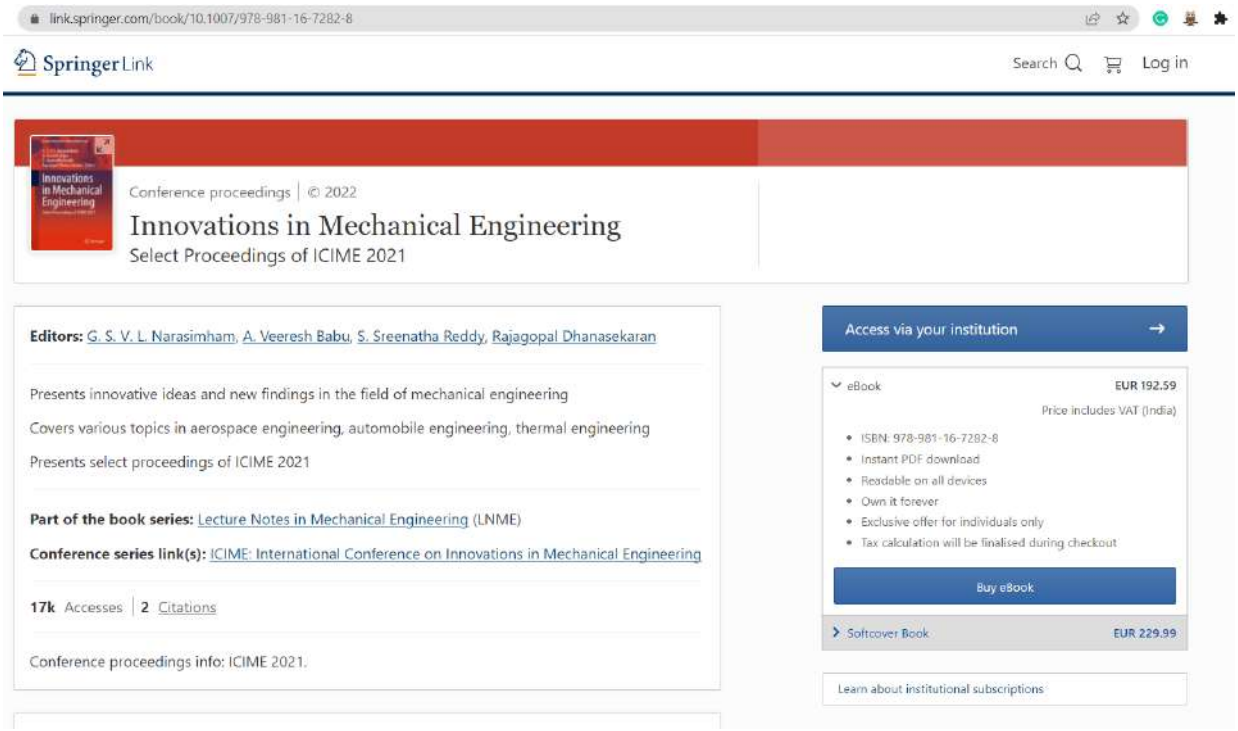
Abstract

In this study, the psychoacoustic parameters, *loudness*, and *sharpness* are studied to establish their correlation to the sound quality of an Indian string instrument Sitar. These parameters are extracted using audio feature extraction in the *Simcenter Testlab* software. The sound recording is carried in an anechoic chamber to reduce or eliminate the noise in the recorded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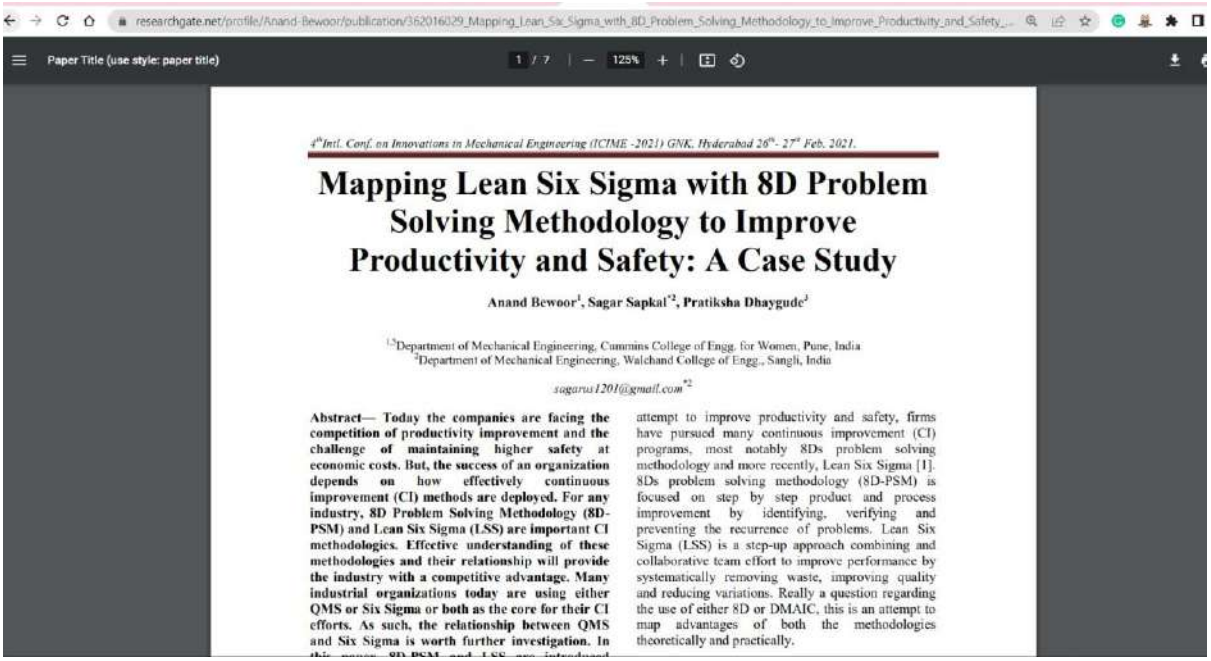
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4th Intl. Conf. on Innovations in Mechanical Engineering (ICIME -2021) GNK, Hyderabad 26th- 27st Feb, 2021.
Mapping Lean Six Sigma with 8D Problem Solving Methodology to Improve Productivity and Safety: A Case Study
Anand Bewoor[1], Sagar Sapkal[*2], Pratiksha Dhaygude[3]
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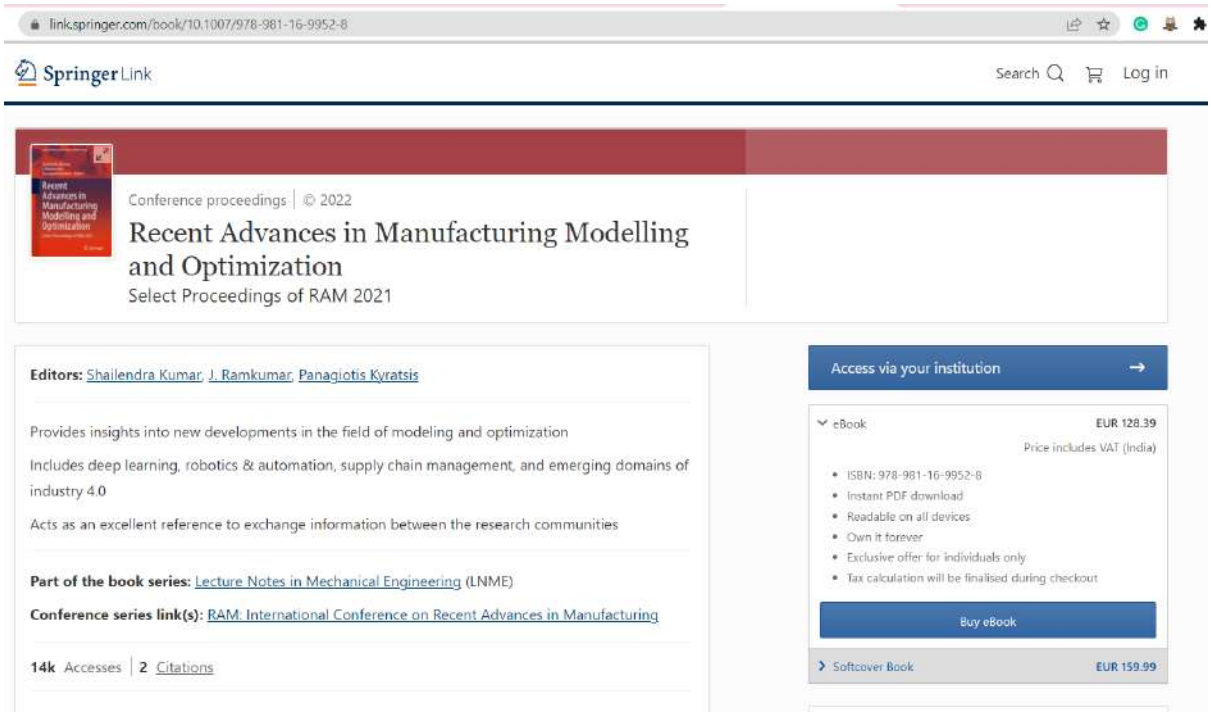
Abstract— Today the companies are facing the competition of productivity improvement and the challenge of maintaining higher safety at economic costs. But, the success of an organization depends on how effectively continuous improvement (CI) methods are deployed. For any industry, 8D Problem Solving Methodology (8D-PSM) and Lean Six Sigma (LSS) are important CI methodologies. Effective understanding of these methodologies and their relationship will provide the industry with a competitive advantage. Many industrial organizations today are using either QMS or Six Sigma or both as the core for their CI efforts. As such, the relationship between QMS and Six Sigma is worth further investigation. In
attempt to improve productivity and safety, firms have pursued many continuous improvement (CI) programs, most notably 8Ds problem solving methodology and more recently, Lean Six Sigma [1]. 8Ds problem solving methodology (8D-PSM) is focused on step by step product and process improvement by identifying, verifying and preventing the recurrence of problems. Lean Six Sigma (LSS) is a step-up approach combining and collaborative team effort to improve performance by systematically removing waste, improving quality and reducing variations. Really a question regarding the use of either 8D or DMAIC, this is an attempt to map advantages of both the methodologies theoretically and practically.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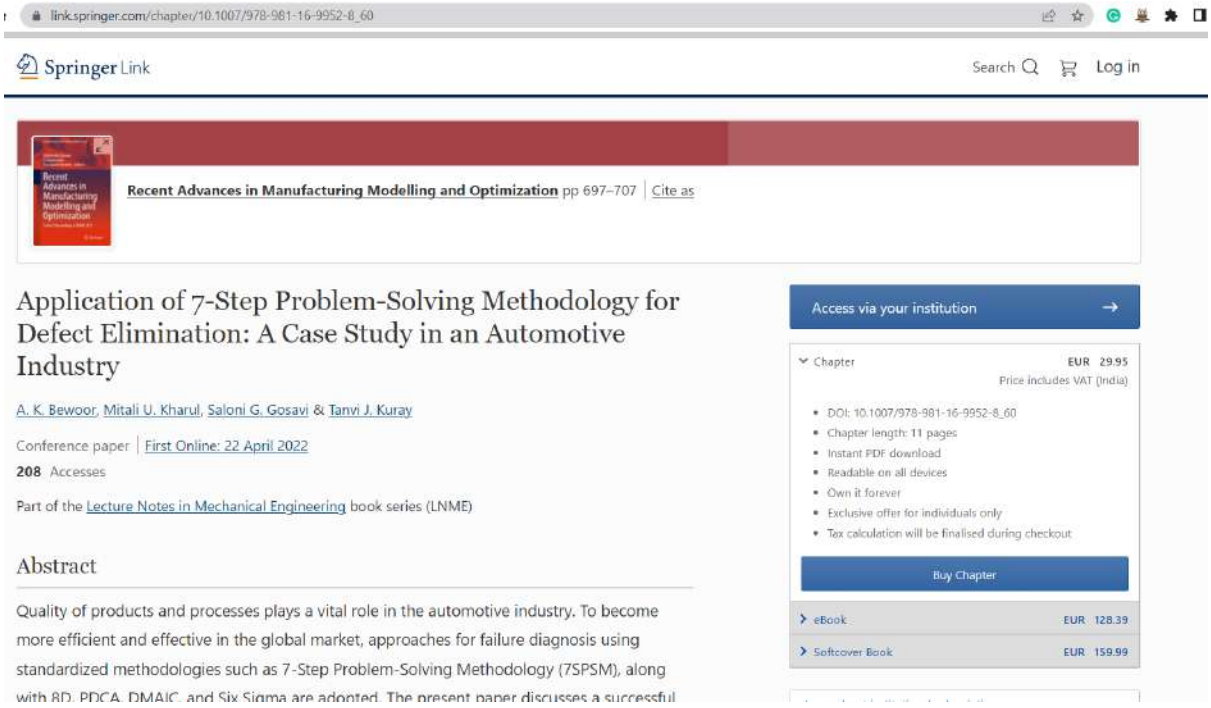
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A. K. Bewoor, Mitali U. Kharul, Saloni G. Gosavi & Tanvi J. Kuray
Conference paper | First Online: 22 April 2022
208 Accesses
Part of the Lecture Notes in Mechanical Engineering book series (LNME)
Abstract
Quality of products and processes plays a vital role in the automotive industry. To become more efficient and effective in the global market, approaches for failure diagnosis using standardized methodologies such as 7-Step Problem-Solving Methodology (7SPSM), along with 8D, PDCA, DMAIC, and Six Sigma are adopted. The present paper discusses a successful
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Use of Analytic Hierarchy Process Methodology for Analyzing Existing Motorcycle Helmet Design Concepts

S. R. Bajare, A. K. Bewoor & H. P. Jagtap

Conference paper | First Online: 22 April 2022

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Abstract

Wearing a helmet reduces the potential for severe brain injury drastically. Despite it, most motorcycle riders are not opting for using a helmet. It is important to identify the requirements of the helmet users. There are many helmet design concepts, some of them already exist and some of them are in the initial development phase, which offers different benefits. The study reported in this paper refers to published relevant literature and feedback from the field to understand reasons for not using helmets by motorcycle riders. Also, requirements/needs which motorcycle helmet needs to fulfill are analyzed using the Kano