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| DTE Code: 6628 | MSBTE Code: 1712 | AICTE ID: 1-5986711 | AISHE Code: C-44576 |

Ref: NAAC 2024/MLD/Cr-3.3.2

Date-05/04/2024

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Appendix I



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In recognition of the paper entitled

Identification of Features in Opinion Mining using Intrinsic and Extrinsic Domain Relevance

Presented & Published in NCMF, 2017, During 12th, 13th JAN 2017 under Quality
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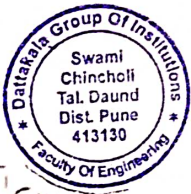
Mr./Mrs./Ms. Prof. Narendrarao Pandurang Deshmukh

In recognition of the paper entitled

Primary causes of stress in Insurance Sector - With Special Reference to Pune Division



Presented & Published in NCM&E, 2017, During 12th, 13th JAN 2017 under Quality
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Video Retrieval Using Textual Queries and Spoken Text



Bere Sachin Sukhadeo and Rajpure Amol Subhash

Keywords Lecture videos · Automatic text indexing · n-gram string · OCR · Lecture video

1 Introduction

In the earlier decade, we have seen an extraordinary augmentation in the availability of on-line scholastic address material. These instructive resources can possibly change the manner in which people learn understudies with a handicap can update their instructive experience, specialists can remain mindful generally movements in their field and people of any age can satisfy their crave information. In complexity to numerous other informative exercises, be that as it may, lecture transforming has as of not long ago delighted in little advantage from the advancement of human language innovation. In spite of the fact that there has been noteworthy exploration controlled to audio indexing and retrieval. Embedded content in a feature grouping gives important data of foremost essentialness. Messages more often than not show up as logos, subtitles, inscriptions or pennants in the feature grouping. Illustrations of such educational embedded writings can be to a great extent found in the news and other famous TV broadcastings. Notwithstanding the way that messages give additional information, few out of every odd one of them are basic as they may square basic assignments of a video. There are a few contrasts in the middle of the news and lecture speech such as an abstract style and an accessible asset. These days, numerous telecast organizations give news cuts a comparing script through online administration. Since we can without much of a stretch form a preparing corpus utilizing this, telecast news retrieval has been a significant concentrate in talked report retrieval territory. In any case, they as of now give watchword hunt administrations utilizing a content search engine focused around the news script. Dissimilar to news, we can't undoubtedly get a script of lecture speech. In a business education site, an inquiry is performed utilizing a physically fabricated record. The text is a high state

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© Springer Nature Switzerland AG 2020
P. M. Pawar et al. (eds.), *Techno-Societal 2018*,
https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-16848-3_7





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Feature Extraction Techniques for Number Plate Detection

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Abstract—Vehicle identification plays important role in Intelligent Transportation System. Vehicle is identified uniquely by its number plate. It is used for applications like identification of authorized vehicles, providing controlled access to restricted areas, and law enforcement. Number plate detection is the most important step of vehicle identification. The result of vehicle identification depends on number plate detection. Feature extraction is the important step in pattern recognition. The performance of the system depends upon feature extraction technique. It is necessary to select and extract relevant features for improving the performance of the whole system. The proposed system will use feature extraction technique using Histogram of Oriented Gradient and Hough Transform. The system will check the performance of these algorithms for number plate detection.

Index Terms— Feature Extraction, Histogram of oriented Gradients, Image Processing, Number Plate Detection, Pattern Recognition.

I. INTRODUCTION

Vehicle identification plays important role in intelligent transportation system (ITS)[1]. A vehicle number plate is attached to vehicles for official identification purposes. The identifier can be used for uniquely identifying a vehicle. There are numerous reasons why it is necessary for individuals or organizations to identify a vehicle and thus its owner. Examples are law/police enforcement, traffic control, and access to restricted areas, electronic toll collection or checking parking permissions purposes[2]. In some of the applications like traffic law enforcement, road monitoring and expressway toll system, where number plate recognition is used, it is necessary to process a large number of vehicles in a short time. In daily life there is huge traffic on roads, in this scenario application has to do very fast processing. Otherwise, violators and criminals can escape.

The detection of a single number plate and the recognition of its characters in a reliable way is an expensive task, since it relies on special license plate recognition cameras. Dedicated systems have been developed for this purpose using special ANPR (Automatic Number Plate Recognition) cameras [3].

There are certain areas where these systems are not practical, too heavy or too expensive to use. There are many challenges

involved in number plate recognition. The number plates may differ in size, shape, text format and color. Also the environmental factors such as light, illumination, dirt affects the result.

Three main steps of ANPR are number plate detection, character segmentation and character recognition [4]. Number plate detection is the most important step as it affects the accuracy of whole system. Therefore it is necessary to locate the number plate correctly in a given video sequence. Input to the number plate detection is the car frame captured from video and output is the portion of the frame containing the number plate. In character segmentation step the characters are divided into separate images. After character segmentation, character recognition is done to recognize the number plate.

Feature extraction is the important step of pattern recognition. The result of whole system depends upon feature extraction step[1]. Therefore it is necessary to select and extract relevant features for improving the performance of the system. The main motivation of this work is to analyze the features which are extracted from images for detection of number plate. The frame involves ample of features which needs to be carefully selected for accuracy purpose. These features are provided to classifier for classification purpose. The paper is organized as follows. Section II discusses the related work, section III describes proposed work for vehicle number plate detection, and section IV describes the number plate detection with result. The paper concludes in section V.

II. RELATED WORK

In the literature many number plate recognition algorithms have been proposed. It is still a challenging task to locate the number plate from different angle and with varying environmental conditions. In the entire procedure of number plate recognition most important and difficult step is reliable detection and isolation of the number plate from complex scene. The detailed survey of the number plate recognition is given in [1].

Rob G. J. Wijnhoven et al., presented a novel system for automatic identification of vehicles for garage door opening. Here recognition of both car and character is done using shape descriptor and linear classifier. Features are extracted from images using Histogram of oriented Gradients and provided to classifier for classification purpose. The accuracy of 90% is achieved using this approach [2].



The Survey Paper on Network Security with Its Thesaurus Attacks and feasible Security Technology

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Keywords: Network Security, attacks, hackers, Cloud-environment security, zero-trust model (ZTM), Trend Micro internet security.

As indicated by the UK Government, Information security is: "the act of guaranteeing data is just perused, heard, changed, communicates and generally utilized by individuals who have the directly to do as such" (Source: UK Online for Business). Data frameworks should be secure in the event that they are to be dependable. Since numerous organizations are fundamentally dependent on their data frameworks for key business forms (for example sites, generation planning, exchange preparing), security can be believed to be an essential zone for the board to get right. The huge theme of system security is investigated by inquiring about the accompanying:\

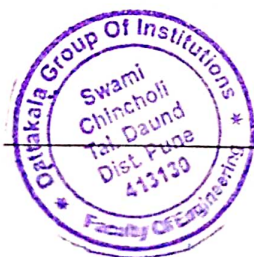
- History of security in systems
- Internet engineering and defenseless security parts of the Internet
- Types of web assaults and security techniques
- Security for systems with web get to
- Current advancement in system security equipment and programming

Abstract- Security is an essential part in the registering and systems administration innovation. The as a matter of first importance thing of each system structuring, arranging, fabricating, and working a system is the significance of a solid security strategy. System security has turned out to be increasingly essential to PC clients, associations, and the military. With the coming of the web, security turned into a noteworthy concern. The web structure itself took into account numerous security dangers to happen. System security is happening to extraordinary significance on account of protected innovation that can be effectively procured through the web. There are various types of assault that can be when sent over the system. By knowing the assault strategies, takes into account the suitable security to rise. Numerous organizations secure themselves from the web by methods for firewalls and encryption components. There is a lot of individual, business, military, and government data on systems administration foundations worldwide and these required diverse security instruments. In this paper, we are endeavoring to think about most various types of assaults alongside different various types of security instrument that can be connected by the need and design of the system.

While considering system security, it must be underscored for the most part that the entire system ought to be staying secure. System security does not just concern the security in the PCs at each finish of the correspondence chain. When transmitting information the correspondence channel ought not to be defenseless against assault, where the odds of dangers are all the more infiltrating. A conceivable programmer could focus on the correspondence channel, get the information, decode it and re-embed a bogus message. Consequently, verifying the system is similarly as imperative as verifying the PCs and encoding the message which we need to be kept private.

When building up a protected system, the accompanying should be considered [1]:

1. Accessibility – approved clients are given the way to convey to and from a specific system.
2. Confidentiality – Information in the system stays private, discloser ought not to be effectively conceivable.
3. Authentication – Ensure the clients of the system are, the client must be the individual who they state they are.



Survey on Scene Text Recognition by using EE-MSER and OCR for Natural Images

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Abstract— Content in Natural Images contains a significant data about scene, pass on the data about what is really portrayed in the pictures. Content extraction is testing errand as a result of content may be in various style, distinctive text style, light condition, low quality, surface disfigurement, complex foundation and so on. In this paper proposes a two technique one is EE-MSER for Text Detection and OCR for Text Recognition. In EE-MSER, by utilizing geometric and stroke width data the letter applicants are sifted to prohibit non-content area. OCR strategy takes the distinguished content part and gives the perceived content. Investigations on ICDAR 2003 Robust Reading character dataset and CHAR74k dataset demonstrates that proposed system perform very much contrasted and different strategies.

Keywords— text detection; text recognition; complex background; edge-enhanced maximally stable extremal regions (EE-MSER), Optical Character Recognition.

1. INTRODUCTION

Content in pictures convey abnormal state semantic data of scene. Pictures are expanding on networks and in databases. It is a squeezing errand to create viable techniques to oversee and recover these assets by their substance. It is a troublesome errand to identify and section content from scene/caught pictures because of principle reasons like: distinctive kinds of content examples like size, font style, orientations, colors, foundation exception like the content characters. After content discovery and division, content acknowledgment framework is connected to change over picture into intelligible content, yet it performs inadequately when there is a content on the mind boggling foundation. Content acknowledgment is imperative for a ton of utilizations like programmed sign perusing, route, language interpretation, tag perusing, content based picture seek and so on. So it is important to comprehend scene content than any time in recent memory.

With the quick development in advanced innovations and contraptions which are made with megapixel cameras and different gadgets resemble PDA, mobiles and so forth are in charge of expanding the consideration for data recovery and it prompts another examination task. Text, in the pictures contain significant data and give a signals about pictures. So it is essential for a human just as PC to comprehend the scenes.

I. LITERATURE SURVEY

1.1 Text Detection

Number of strategies has been proposed for content recognition previously. Ordinarily Text location can be grouped into following classes: Region-based strategy, Edge-based, surface based, and associated segment based technique. While Text Recognition can be ordered into two classifications, for example, Traditional Optical character acknowledgment (OCR) and Object acknowledgment based technique. In district based strategy, examine the pictures at numerous scales and uses the content/non-content classifier to locate the potential content territories. By and large a component vector extricated from neighborhood sustained into a classifier. Due to content district have diverse properties from non-content ones, it can identify and limit message precisely notwithstanding when are loud. For district based strategies, the speed is extremely moderate, and it is delicate to content arrangement introduction.

Coates et al. [1] proposed to gain includes naturally from unlabeled information utilizing unsupervised highlights learning and after that train liner SVM to group whether a sliding window is content or non-content ones.

In associated segment based technique, it straightforwardly sections the hopeful content segments by edge recognition, shading grouping to get the CCs. The non-content segments are then expelled utilizing heuristic guidelines or classifiers. In this number of fragmented hopeful parts is little, so computational expense is low and the found competitor content segments are straightforwardly utilized for content acknowledgments. CC-based techniques can't portion content segment legitimately without earlier information of content position and scale.

Epshtein et al. [2] utilized the CCs in a SWT pictures to frame content lines. Shivakumara et al. [3] proposed to separate CCs by performing K-implies grouping in the fourier-Laplacian space, and use content straightness and edge thickness to dispose of false positives. Chen et al. [4] proposed edge-improved MSER as fundamental content competitors and geometric sifting and SWT is utilized to dispose of the non-content ones.

Edge-put together technique center with respect to the 'high complexity between the content and the foundation' and edges of





International Journal of Multidisciplinary Educational Research

ISSN: 2277-7881
JISRAF Impact Factor: 6.514
Index Copernicus Value: 5.16
International Scientific Indexing Value: 2.286
Published by: Sucharitha Publications
Visakhapatnam -530 003, Andhra Pradesh – India
Email: victorphilosophy@gmail.com
Mob: 09247782851

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Dear Author(s) Dr. Narendra Deshmukh

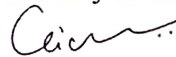
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Survey on sketch based image retrieval method by re-ranking and relevance feedback.

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Abstract - Content Based Image retrieval method considered as they put together use of query by sketch and relevance opinions as the technique to ease user interaction and improve retrieval effectiveness in CBIR. The main aim of CBIR is to remove visual content of the image automatically like shape, color, texture, shape or any type of blend them. The goal of CBIR to retrieve all the whose content is similar to those of question image. In this paper, different technique SBIR, SIFT Feature, RVFV, CBIR method have been used for searching relevant images are studied. it must be used re ranking and benefits feedback techniques are find out relevant images.

Keywords: SBIR, RVFV, SIFT, CBIR.

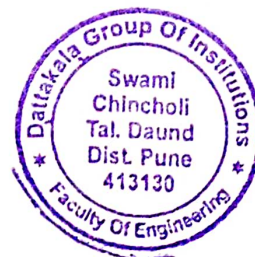
1. INTRODUCTION

More recently The speediest growth of multimedia applications proceeds with the emergence of considerable image collections has brought about the advantages of efficient methods for storage, browsing, indexing and retrieval of images. Content Based Image Access (CBIR) is an programmed process to search relevant images based user suggestions. The input could be specified, sketches or example images. A typical CBIR process first extracts the image features and store them efficiently. Then it compares with images from the database and returns the results. Feature extraction and similarity measure are incredibly dependent on the features used. With each feature, there would be more than on representation. Among these Representations, the histogram is the most commonly used technique to describe features. Content-based image retrieval (CBIR) is the use of computer sight to the image retrieval trouble, in order to hard of searching for digital image in big sources. "Content-based" means with the purpose of explore will examine the literal contents of the. Here the term content in this context might submit to shade, physique, surface, or some other information that can be derived from the image itself. (CBIR) is a technique that used to see image features like (color, shape, texture) to find a query image in a huge scale the database. (Torres at 2006) The access images process, including, low level (content based features) and advanced (semantic structured features). The down sides of CBIR lie in reducing the distinctions of contents centered feature and the semantic based features. This problem in giving efficient access

images guide the experts to use (CBIR) system, to take global color and texture features to reach, the better retrieval, where others used local color and texture features. The idea of Region Structured Image Retrieval (RBIR) from image segmentation on the foundation region to give better performance. Several low level feature extraction algorithms were also developed, almost all of them works are with common features. This overview will introduce some of them. The interaction between the user and content centered image retrieval system can help in obtaining better retrieval results and conversation ranges from simply allowing the user to submit a new query structured on an existing one to giving the user the likelihood to choose part of the result image as relevant and non-relevant to allow the user aesthetically arrange a little set of the database images into clusters of similar images and rearrange the whole data source according the actions.

1.1 METHODOLOGY:

Content-based image retrieval (CBIR) is a technique for retrieving images on the basis of automatically-derived features such as color, texture and shape. In a particular CBIR, features related to visual content such as shapes, colors, and textures are extracted from a query image, the similarity between the set of features of the query image and that of each target image in a database can then be computed, and target images are next retrieved that are most similar to the query image. CBIR is also known as query by content (QBIC) and content centered information retrieval. Extraction of good features which compactly represent a query image is one of the top tasks in CBIR. Shape is a visual feature that describes the curves of objects in an image, which can be usually extracted from segmenting the image into meaningful regions or objects. The problems of image retrieval are becoming extensively recognized, and the look for solutions an increasingly active area for research and development. Problems with conventional methods of image indexing have led to the rise of interest in techniques for retrieving images on the basis of automatically derived features such as color, texture and condition images at each time. Feature extraction and likeness measure are incredibly determined by the used features. There is more than one representation in every feature,. Among these representations, to describe features histogram is the most widely used technique.



Recognize and evaluate security framework of classifier under attack

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ABSTRACT—Pattern classification is a part of machine learning that focuses on recognition of patterns and Pattern classification system are used for the biometric authentication, spam filtering, and network intrusion detection. The biometric authentication, spam filtering, and network intrusion detection is an adversarial applications. Biometric system is a tool for person identification and verification. The paper proposed, evaluation the security of pattern classifiers that formalizes and generalizes the main ideas proposed in the literature and give examples of its use in three real applications. The paper proposes a framework for evaluation of pattern security, model of adversary for defining any attack scenario. The paper presents a design of a system for identification and design security evaluation framework of classifier under attack using biometric system, biometric authentication System, spam filtering, and network intrusion detection.

Keywords-Adversarial Classification, Adversarial Scenario, Pattern classification, Security Evaluation

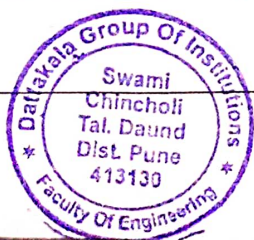
I. INTRODUCTION

Pattern classification is a part of machine learning algorithms and it is used for security related application like biometric authentication, network intrusion detection and spam filtering. There are various types of attacks like spoofing attack, Modifying packet at the time of Data transmission, Spam attacks. The Spoof attacks consist of a give fake input biometric traits to biometric systems, and use the benefit of the system [1][2].

Adversarial machine learning is an important research field that lies at the intersection of machine learning and computer security [1][2][9]. It aims to enable the safe adoption of machine learning techniques in oppositional settings like spam filtering, malware detection and biometric recognition. Examples include: attacks in spam filtering, where spam messages are obscured through misspelling of bad words or insertion of good words; attacks in computer security, e.g., to complicate malware code within network packets or mislead signature detection; attacks in biometric recognition, where fake biometric characters [5][6] may be exploited to impersonate a legitimate user (biometric spoofing) or to compromise users' template galleries that are adaptively updated over time.[8] To understand the security properties of learning algorithms in oppositional situations, one should address the following main issues:

1. identifying potential vulnerabilities of machine learning algorithms during learning and classification;
2. developing suitable attacks that correspond to the identified threats and evaluating their effect on the targeted system;
3. Proposing countermeasures to improve the security of machine learning algorithms against the considered attacks.

The paper presents a design of a system for recognizing and evaluating security framework of classifier under attack using biometric system, biometric authentication System, spam filtering, and network intrusion detection.



Non-cryptographic Privacy Preservation in Data Mining

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Abstract: Through data mining system can extract knowledge from large amount of data in many large companies and organizations. So from such a large collection of data there generates some problem with related to the privacy. The privacy is main factor used in many large organizations like medical database, business interests and personal interests. The collected data may contain private and sensitive data which should be protected from world .The privacy protection is an important issue of any organization. If any organization release data of outside world for sharing purpose. Privacy preserving data mining approaches allow publishing data for the mining purpose while at that time preserve the private data of the personalize. The proposed system is a very simple and efficient approach for Privacy preserving data mining. Cryptographic techniques protect sensitive data with less information loss. Not only the data usability but also complexity increase and also protect the sensitive data for various types of unauthorized user.

Keywords— Data mining, Sensitive data, Privacy preserving.

I. INTRODUCTION

There are several large organizations like credit card companies, real estate companies, search engines, hospitals collects, Institutes and hold large amount of information. The data are further used by the data mining for the analysis purpose which helps the organizations for gaining useful knowledge. These data may include sensitive or valuable information of any individuals, For example, organizations such as hospitals contain medical records of the patients, and they provide these dataset or information to the researchers or data miner for the purpose of research. Data analyzer analyzes the various medical records to gain useful global health statistics. However, in this process the data miner may able to obtain sensitive information and in combination with an external dataset may try to obtain personal attribute of an individual's privacy is become an important issue when data that includes sensitive information. To solve this, an interesting new topic in the field of data mining has been known as privacy preserving data mining (PPDM). The goal of this technique is extraction of useful knowledge from very large of data, while protecting the sensitive information simultaneously. Privacy preserving data mining techniques are separated into two parts:

- 1) Data hiding technique and
- 2) Knowledge hiding technique

Data hiding is changes or edit of confidential information from the data before disclosing to others. Knowledge hiding is based on hiding the sensitive knowledge which can be retrieving from the database using any data mining algorithm.

In this Proposed System mainly focus on non-cryptographic techniques. In proposed method, first apply randomization on original data and then after randomization categorize the sensitive attribute values into high sensitive and low sensitive class. Secondly apply k-anonymization on those tuples who belongs to high sensitive class and those tuples who belongs to low sensitive remain as it is. So it reduces the information loss and improves the data usability. The combination of anonymization technique and randomization technique is made not easy for the attacker to attack on database.

II. RELATED WORK

There are various methods for privacy preserving data mining:
1) First Randomization Method: The randomize method is very simple & effective in privacy preserving data mining [11]. Randomize method is easy and very popular method in current data mining process. It's data mining process the noise data is include in original dataset to mask the attribute value of datasets. The actual data cannot be recovered at very short time interval because the very large amount of unwanted data including in original dataset [8]. To collecting a data in a randomize method in a two steps:

- a) **Step first:** Original Dataset provides randomize their data and transmit randomized data to data receiver.
- b) **Step Second:** Data receiver estimates original distribution reconstruction algorithm. Suppose there is central servers perform the role of data collector for example, of a college, and many students, each having its own of information. So server collects the information from the student & performs data mining process to create an aggregate data model [9][10].

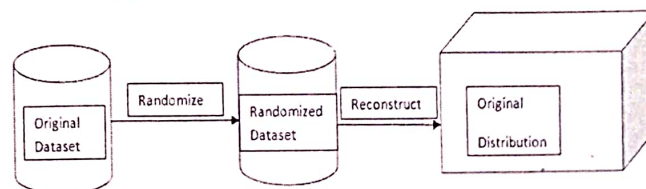


Fig 1: Randomization Method

Now to protect the student's data by selecting they randomly reorder their records before sending them to the server, taking some true information and introducing some noise or unwanted data. At the server's side, statistical estimation over noisy data is students to recover the aggregates needed for data mining. Noise can be introduced, for example, by adding or multiplying random values to numerical attributes or by

Load Balancing Energy Efficient Protocol for Wireless Sensor Network

¹ Mrs.Nevase Tanuja S, ² Mr.Takale Dattatray G, ³ Prof.Dhage Shrikant N

¹PG Student, ² Research Scholar, ³Assistant Professor

¹⁻³Department of Computer Engineering,

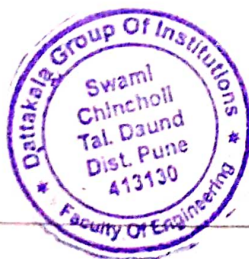
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Abstract: Wireless detector network is energy constraint network. The life of a network is outlined by the life of initial such that proportion of dying nodes. Load leveling may be method to equalize energy consumption of all nodes and this manner all nodes can degrade along. By load leveling, the life of the network doesn't rely solely on the lifetime of weak node but depends on the life all nodes within the network that helps to increase the lifetime of the network. during this paper, we tend to examine the proposed load leveling algorithms for wireless detector networks. Load leveling will be accustomed extend the life of a detector network by reducing energy consumption. Load leveling exploitation clustering also can increase network quantifiability. Wireless detector network with the various energy levels nodes will prolong the lifetime of the network and additionally its liableness. We tend to discuss the improvement to be created for future planned load leveling schemes. This paper provided the reader with the idea for research in load leveling schemes for wireless detector networks

Index Terms - Wireless sensor network, aggregation, data precision, residual energy, network lifetime

1. INTRODUCTION

A wireless sensor network is defined as a group of a large number of sensor nodes which are low in cost; consume less power and multi-functional in nature. The Wireless sensor network is network that transfer physical parameter like pressure, temperature, humidity, sound pollution to a form that can easily measure, analysis and send all data to the central location i.e. server location. The element of sensor network includes the group of localized sensor, communication network, central location for data collection and group of sensor node. The every sensor node is used for the sense the physical parameter, process and communication on that parameter and sends related data to the central location. The Every sensor node has tendency to fail due physical condition, envirmetal condition, software fail, hardware fail. The sensor nodes are highly distributed either inside or near by the system which is under study. These nodes are very small in size and consist of components for sensing, data processing and communication etc. The placement of these nodes can be random inside the system. It means that protocols of sensor networks and its algorithms must possess self-organizing abilities in inaccessible areas. A wireless sensor network (WSN) or sometimes called a wireless sensor and actor network (WSAN) are spatially distributed autonomous sensors to monitor physical conditions, such as temperature, pressure, sound etc. and to cooperatively pass their data through the network to a main location. The more modern networks are able to pass data in two ways i.e. bidirectional and they also enable control of sensor activity. The development of wireless sensor networks was started for the military applications like battlefield surveillance and today these sensor networks are used in many applications related to industry and consumer applications .This paper tries to explore the important applications of wireless sensor network.



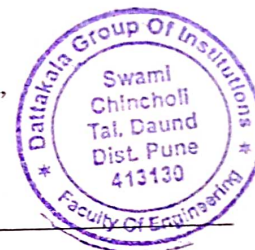
A Review on Digitalization in India Using RFID Technology with Internet of thing

¹Prof.Takale D.G, ²Miss.Yogita Pardeshi, ³Miss.Hole Dipali, ⁴Mr.Shelar Nilesh,

¹Professor, ²⁻⁴B.E Student DGOIFOE, Bhigwan

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Abstract: Now a day's people are dependent on digital way of doing any work. But there is still one case where we are using papers for doing that work which is related to educational, medical etc. Peoples carry le of documents while going for work such as for issuing driving license. There is one solution on this problem by replacing bunch of documents with just single RFID card. A data security integrated system, based on the server, which uses RFID technology to combine functions of physical access control, computers access control and management. Using RFID Reader for scanning particular person there are also chances of fraud. This can overcome using Fingerprint sensor. Suppose that the security level of such digital signature system can be further increased using RFID tags in addition to smart digital services. This allows preventing an unauthorized use of the smart card carrying the secret key. Intellectual RFID tags can help us when a physical access control system is not installed or when it is impossible or inexpedient to connect such system to the digital signature system and the computers access control and management system. This tag is an additional authentication factor required to gain permission to use the cryptographic smart card for signing a document. The presence detection/access control function is comprised of a wired/wireless sensor network of readers that is installed to detect person information with tags.

Keyword: Digital signature, Access control, RFID, Smart cards

1. INTRODUCTION

In daily life the processes or services which are especially for the people, to get these services properly and within time is important. If people go to buy a SIM card to mobile shop, then they have to cross verify the fingerprint of that particular user or customer with the Adhar card number. The process becomes hectic and so lengthy till SIM card activation. There are so many such services which take too much time, manpower and system resource. Such services are related to RTO, College admission, Bank, Passport and so many. These all services are only for the peoples but these are so time consuming and there are also the chances of fraud in getting services. So it is important to make all services digital. Proposed system uses server as cloud for storing the necessary documents. The particular documents they use where they become necessary. This can overcome using Fingerprint sensor. Suppose I opening an account in bank then I need to just carry a RFID tag .The bankers will scan that card and also check fingerprint .All the necessary documents will get display there without carrying document.

1.1 Problem Definition

For Public Sector and Government Agencies, with tens or hundreds of thousands of documents, a document management system is becoming a mandate to organize, index and control their documents in a hassle free manner. Public Sector and Government Agencies deal with Documents which range from Public View documents, Tenders, to the most Con dential and Secret Documents which are intended only for view of certain designated personnel. Storing all these documents as physical records not just consumes a lot of space but also is a tedious an air to let these documents and manage them safely with restricted access. So we are providing one digital solution to this problem with RFID card and fingerprint scanner. User will get authenticated by unique id of RFID associated with each document.

1.2 Motivation

For Public Sector and Government Agencies, with tens or hundreds of thousands of documents, a document management system is becoming a mandate to organize, index and control their documents in a hassle free manner. Public Sector and Government Agencies deal with Documents which range from Public View documents, Tenders, to the most Con dential and Secret



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JYOTIKIRAN PUBLICATION, PUNE

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Sr. No. 204, Sahajeevan Society, Bhekrinagar, Hudpsar, Pune-8

Publication Certificate

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Details of published Book Chapter/paper as under:

Title of Book:- *Recent Advances in Humanities, Commerce, Management, Engineering, Science & Technology*. VolumeNo: I, Date of Pub.: 30 Sept. 2022, ISBN NO: 978-93-94819-13-9



Jyotikiran Publication, Pune

ISBN 978-9-39-481913-9



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Jyotikiran Publication, Pune

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THE NEEDS TO IMPLEMENTS SERVICENOW CLOUD IN EDUCATION

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DOI-10.5281/zenodo.7264593

Abstract:

ServiceNow is a cross-platform cloud based database architecture use to connect the various departments in centralized database structure to managing and optimizing data through single cloud computing server through Configuration Management Database i.e. CMDB. Now days in education field ServiceNow play an important roles to achieve a better system flow using a Configuration Management Database. ServiceNow is a ticketing tools that processes and catalogs customer service requests. The user can raise requests that deal with incidents, changes, problems, and other services using tools like ServiceNow. ServiceNow cloud not implementing in the education sector as compared to the other enterprises as well as corporate sector.

Keywords: ServiceNow, CMDB, Leveraging.

Introduction:

The ServiceNow business model is based on providing products using SaaS cloud computing software. It involves setting up systems to define, manage, automate and structure services for companies. ServiceNow users can find the software useful within security, operations, customer service, HR and other industries. With the cloud computing students are able to interact, do the assignments as they are on single computer. This process not only is efficient but also saves time and improves the quality in students. ServiceNow cloud has benefitted the colleges, institutes and schools. From the cloud service providers, the customer takes complete ownership of managing applications, operating systems, software, databases, etc. in the cloud. For example - Rackspace, Digital ocean, etc. The ServiceNow Service Automation Platform is a highly configurable, approachable, and extensible cloud platform built on an enterprise-grade architecture and infrastructure. All ServiceNow applications are built on this single platform, including custom applications created by ServiceNow customers and partners. ServiceNow is built using Java and Tomcat web server running on Linux as well as Windows. Although to develop new modules and applications in ServiceNow the JavaScript knowledge is sufficient. ServiceNow operates data centres in North America (Canada is the default location, with additional centres in the United States), South East Asia (South Korea and Singapore), Europe (Germany, Switzerland,

The Netherlands, Ireland), U.K. (England and Wales), Japan, Australia, and Brazil.

Why need ServiceNow in Education?

As higher education IT leaders seek to overcome challenges to digital transformation within their institutions, they are also being tasked with improving student, faculty and staff experiences. To do that at scale, university IT departments must be able to meet their needs quickly, be agile in how they operate, and develop new software and tools to support a modern digital experience. According to an EDUCAUSE QuickPoll, higher education institutions are thinking more about digital transformation now than they were in 2022. In a 2022 survey of higher education institution IT leaders, 13% of respondents were currently engaged in digital transformation, while 32% were in the process of developing a digital transformation strategy. In the 2022 QuickPoll, 44% were currently engaged in digital transformation and another 27% were in the process of developing a strategy.

To spur digital transformation, higher education institutions increasingly are turning to tools from ServiceNow, not just for functions such as IT service management (ITSM) but also for a service-oriented IT model that enables IT teams to advance their universities' digital strategies and missions. ServiceNow's platform can serve as a modern operational backbone for universities seeking to transform how they interact with students and staff.

How Colleges and Universities Are Leveraging ServiceNow?



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Reg. No:-UDYAM-MH-32-0043896

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IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON INFLOW OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT

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DOI- 10.5281/zenodo.7264585

Abstract

The World investment report focuses on trends in foreign direct investment (FDI) worldwide, at the regional and country levels and emerging measures to improve its contribution to development. It also provides analysis on global value chains and the operations of multinational enterprises, with special attention to their development implications.

The covid-19 pandemic has put the global economy into a recession which means the world economy has started shrinking while India has no exception. In recent years Indian has emerged as one of the most favorite destination for foreign investment. The main purpose of this study is to examine the impact of Covid-19 in the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in India. A trend of FDI inflow has been observed with the comparison of pre and post Covid-19 pandemic period. The outcomes show the first quarter of 2020 has worst impact, while after that, due the revised FDI policies and India's internal capabilities to attract foreign investors, a surge in FDI inflow has been observed. FDI being a constructive force of the economic growth could play an important role in supporting the economy during after the crisis.

Keywords: Covid-19, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), Recession.

Objective of the study

To study the impact of Covid-19 pandemic in the inflow of FDI in India.

To get the general idea about the revised FDI policy in India.

To Analysis the trends in FDI

Research Methodology

Data sources and Data type: the study is based on secondary data collected from various sources including RBI bulletin, Economic survey reports and DIPIIT. Data is taken with a view to cover the Covid-19 period for that reason April to October for fiscal year 2020-21 is being compare with previous 5 years of the same months.

Tools and Technique applied: line graph, and pie chart has been used to analyze data

Limitations of the study

Following are the major limitations of the study:

The study has taken into consideration only FDI Equity inflows but there are other instruments of FDI also.

The study mainly depends upon the published secondary data which was assumed to be reliable

Introduction COVID-19 is not only a public health crisis, as it has also severely affected the global economy and financial markets. Among the consequences of the disease mitigation measures implemented by countries around the globe are significant reductions in incomes, higher unemployment rates, and disruptions in the transportation, service, and manufacturing industries. Financial markets worldwide have been affected by the pandemic. Initially, stock markets declined sharply in response to the pandemic, but recovered subsequently in a spectacular manner, buoyed by expansionary monetary policy and later on by the advent of vaccination. The reaction of the gold market to the pandemic was rather unorthodox, as the proposition that gold is a hedge for stock portfolios was not supported for failure to observe negative correlation. On the international scene, the pandemic has hit trade and capital flows. In particular, foreign



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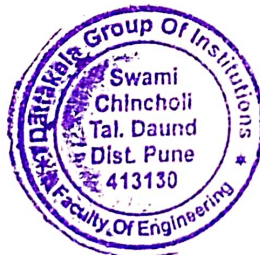
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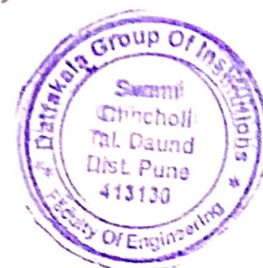
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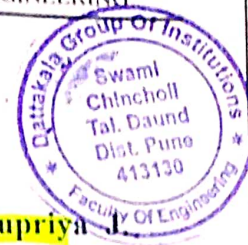
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T29] Ultra-Fast Acting Electronic Circuit Breaker for Overload Protection

Mr. Walke Dnyaneshwar B., Miss Shital D.Dhumal Miss Markad Supriya

ABSTRACT: - The steadily increasing population has more demand and consumption of electric energy in the market as raised and that of equipment's used like electrical and electronics are also costlier.

So to protect the electrical system from overload or short circuit here is one possibility, which is by ultrafast acting electronic circuit breaker.

A circuit breaker is automatic operated switch designed to shut down the power supply when overloaded. The tripping depends on the current passing through the CT's which is connected in series with load.

It uses the PIC- microcontroller into which program is dumped for the operation. The unit is extremely fast and over comes the drawback of thermal type circuit breaker like MCB based on a thermal bimetal lever-trip mechanism which is very slow.

Here an electronic circuit breaker is designed which is based on the current sensing across a series element typically a CT (current Transformer).

The current sensed which is compared against the preset value proportional to the voltage by comparator which is inbuilt in PIC Micro controller to generate an output that drives a relay through a MOSFET to trip the load very fastly.

KEYWORD: - Miniature circuit breaker, Metal oxide semiconductor field effect transistor, Alternating current, Direct current, Integrated circuit, Liquid crystal display, Light emitting diode.

T30] Effect of Water Quality on Concrete by Partail Replacement of cement with Glass Powder and Egg Shell Powder

A. Raval, T. Randhave, P. Jadhav, Y. Shinde, N. Jadhav, S.B. Walke,
Vidya Pratishthan's Kamalnayan Bajaj Institute of Engineering & Technology, Baramati,
India

ABSTRACT: Concrete is used on large scale for construction of buildings, bridges etc. But in recent days concrete is not considered as a sustainable material as it consumes natural resources in large amount and also produces greenhouse gases. Therefore, alternative for cement is being searched in the construction industry which will help to sustain natural resources as well as will be economical and safe. Hence in this project we are going to replace cement partially in order to make it sustainable and economical in some amount. Safe disposal of waste glass and egg shells has become a serious environmental problem. Large amount of waste glass and egg shell is generated in the world every year. Here partial replacement of cement will be done with egg



T14] Review on Machine learning algorithms Prediction Methods for Survival in Liver Transplantation

Mrs. Tanuja S. Dhage

ABSTRACT: - When a person has end-stage liver disease, the most successful treatment option is liver transplantation, which entails replacing the diseased liver with a healthy liver from a different individual. One of the most difficult fields of medicine to estimate patient survival after liver transplantation is the field of herpetology. As a result, selecting the most appropriate prediction model is essential. On the basis of this paper, we evaluate alternative methodologies for predicting survival after liver transplantation.

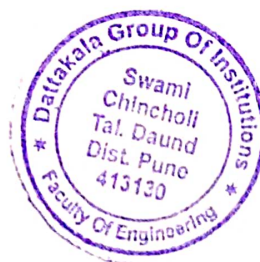
KEYWORD: -Transplantations, Liver transplantation, machine learning, statistical modeling.

T15] Power Quality Improvement In Distribution System Using D-STATCAOM

Shital D Dhumal, Dnyaneshwar B.Walke, Supriya Markad

ABSTRACT: - An In this paper we present DSTATCOM (static synchronous compensator) is a power electronics device using force commutated device like IGBT to control the reactive power. In power network voltage is stabilise while synchronizing with demand. The D-STATCOM used to mitigate the power quality issues like voltage sag, voltage swell, harmonics, and compensation the reactive power. In VSC voltage source converter can act as either a source or sink of reactive power. The D-STATCOM has many features such as low power losses, less harmonics production, high regulatory capability, low cost, and compact size. In MATLAB we can use distribution static compensator model.

KEYWORD: - DSTATCOM, Voltage Source Converter, SIMULINK, Voltage Regulation, PWM.





T12] Review Paper on Solar used for battery Charging system with buck converter

Miss. Tamboli Madina S.

ABSTRACT: - Photovoltaic power generation systems effectively use solar energy; their conversion efficiency is quite low. The biggest challenge with solar photovoltaic systems is maintaining a steady DC output power from the panels. Irradiation and temperature are the two elements that will alter the panel's output power. In this Paper, it is demonstrated that the MPPT algorithm may be used to charge lead acid batteries from solar panels. The perturb and observe method can produce MPPT. In photovoltaic systems, MPPT is utilised to control the output of the photovoltaic array. The charge controller uses a buck converter as a DC-DC converter. It is utilised to supply the most power by balancing the impedance of the battery and solar panel. The algorithm senses voltage and current from the solar panel and adjusts the duty cycle of the gating signal accordingly to achieve maximum power transmission.

KEYWORD: - Photovoltaic (PV), Buck converter, MPPT, P&O algorithm, Battery.

T13] Factors Affecting Construction Safety Management

Mr. Ghadage Nilesh R.; Prof. Kamal Sharma; Prof. Shendge A. B.

ABSTRACT: - Construction industry is Hazardous prone industry. Every year several people killed & several injured due to unawareness of safety rule. At construction site day by day activity changes, so need to take adequate control measure to control risk at workplace. There are numerous and an enumerable cause of accidents that occurs on site. It is the duty of the site manager or supervisor to identify these causes and identify the ways of eliminating them. Because of all of this in the past few decades, need for safety awareness among construction industries was realized. This is due to the high cost associated with work related injuries, workers compensation, insurance premium, indirect costs of injuries, and litigation. Safety performance is often evaluated based on negative indicators such as accident number, days lost, injury rates and accident cost. The importance of evaluating safety performance is to gauge the effectiveness of construction firms' management in accident prevention by setting out safety objectives and targets. This paper highlights the important factors affecting construction safety performance.





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DOI-10.5281/zenodo.7264593

Abstract:

ServiceNow is a cross-platform cloud based database architecture use to connect the various departments in centralized database structure to managing and optimizing data through single cloud computing server through Configuration Management Database i.e. CMDB. Now days in education field ServiceNow play an important roles to achieve a better system flow using a Configuration Management Database. ServiceNow is a ticketing tools that processes and catalogs customer service requests. The user can raise requests that deal with incidents, changes, problems, and other services using tools like ServiceNow. ServiceNow cloud not implementing in the education sector as compared to the other enterprises as well as corporate sector.

Keywords: ServiceNow, CMDB, Leveraging.

Introduction:

The ServiceNow business model is based on providing products using SaaS cloud computing software. It involves setting up systems to define, manage, automate and structure services for companies. ServiceNow users can find the software useful within security, operations, customer service, HR and other industries. With the cloud computing students are able to interact, do the assignments as they are on single computer. This process not only is efficient but also saves time and improves the quality in students. ServiceNow cloud has benefitted the colleges, institutes and schools. From the cloud service providers, the customer takes complete ownership of managing applications, operating systems, software, databases, etc. in the cloud. For example – Rackspace, Digital ocean, etc. The ServiceNow Service Automation Platform is a highly configurable, approachable, and extensible cloud platform built on an enterprise-grade architecture and infrastructure. All ServiceNow applications are built on this single platform, including custom applications created by ServiceNow customers and partners. ServiceNow is built using Java and Tomcat web server running on Linux as well as Windows. Although to develop new modules and applications in ServiceNow the JavaScript knowledge is sufficient. ServiceNow operates data centres in North America (Canada is the default location, with additional centres in the United States), South East Asia (South Korea and Singapore), Europe (Germany, Switzerland,

The Netherlands, Ireland), U.K. (England and Wales), Japan, Australia, and Brazil.

Why need ServiceNow in Education?

As higher education IT leaders seek to overcome challenges to digital transformation within their institutions, they are also being tasked with improving student, faculty and staff experiences. To do that at scale, university IT departments must be able to meet their needs quickly, be agile in how they operate, and develop new software and tools to support a modern digital experience. According to an EDUCAUSE QuickPoll, higher education institutions are thinking more about digital transformation now than they were in 2022. In a 2022 survey of higher education institution IT leaders, 13% of respondents were currently engaged in digital transformation, while 32% were in the process of developing a digital transformation strategy. In the 2022 QuickPoll, 44% were currently engaged in digital transformation and another 27% were in the process of developing a strategy.

To spur digital transformation, higher education institutions increasingly are turning to tools from ServiceNow, not just for functions such as IT service management (ITSM) but also for a service-oriented IT model that enables IT teams to advance their universities' digital strategies and missions. ServiceNow's platform can serve as a modern operational backbone for universities seeking to transform how they interact with students and staff.

How Colleges and Universities Are Leveraging ServiceNow?





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At-Bacheri, Post-Pibli, Tal-Malshiras, Dist-Solapur, Maharashtra, India

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On

Recent Advances in Humanities, Commerce, Management, Engineering, Science & Technology

Date: - 20th September 2022, Day-Tuesday

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Prof./Dr./Mr./Ms. **Prof. Bhosale S. S., Assistant Professor, Electrical Engineering Department Dattakala Group of Institutions, Pune, India** has participated in One Day Multidisciplinary International e-Conference on 'Recent Advances in Humanities, Commerce, Management, Engineering, Science & Technology' Jointly Organized by the College of Arts, Bhigwan, Maharashtra and, Dattakala Group of Institutions, Maharashtra and, Rangapara College, Amaribari, Assam In collaboration with Global Foundation, Solapur (MS), India on Tuesday, 20th September 2022.

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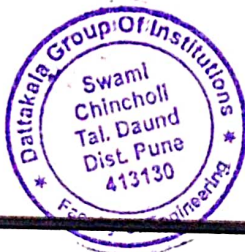
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T16] Experimental Investigation On Manufactured Sand NC rete filed Steel Tubular Columns under Axial Loads

K. M. Sharma, A. B. Shendge



ABSTRACT: - Steel members have the advantages of high ductility and tensile strength while concrete embers have the advantages of high compressive strength and fire resistance. Composite members made from steel and concrete, have the beneficial qualities of both materials. Concrete filled steel tube column is recent concept. Concrete filled tube columns provide higher stiffness due to confined effect as compared to hollow steel tube column. Very few research works are conducted on oncrete filled steel tube short columns. It is observed that this type of column has more load carrying capacity. In this paper experimentation is carried out on three hollow specimens and nine specimens are concrete filled steel tube with variable ratio of diameter to wall thickness. All the composite column specimens' tests are carried out under Universal Testing Machine. The axial behaviour of hollow tube and concrete filled steel tube columns have been observed in terms of load carrying capacity, strains and buckling effect, and describes the how much contribution of concrete filled in steel tube as compared to hollow section. As the experimental work it is observed that the ultimate load carrying capacity of concrete filled steel tube columns in axial compression are more than ultimate load calculate by Eurocode 4 as well as AISC 360-10.

KEYWORD: - Composite column; concrete-filled steel tube column; Mild steel tube; Axial strain; Axial loading.

T17] Optimal Placement of Distributed Generation in Distribution Network Using PSO

Prof. Harish Sunil Avchat, Prof. Shivaji Subhash Bhosale

ABSTRACT: - In this present work for reducing the total loss of power, the deployment of distributed generation (DG) within the system of primary distribution is done through utilizing particle swarm optimization (PSO) algorithm. The search protocol followed in PSO is related to population. The particles that are existing separately will alter their position with respective to time. On considering the experience of neighboring particle or its own the alteration in position of particle will be carried out for the period of flight. The best position of the particle will be considered. The first step followed in this algorithm is generation of population in a random manner. Here the particle that denotes the location and size of DG will be generated. Based on distance found between global solution and current best local as well as velocity the movement of the particle from its current position will be made. The cooperation among particle, memory and inertia of particle will be present in the velocity. The size as well as location for multi- DG can be found through this proposed algorithm. The DG considered in the present work is of three kinds. Then for calculating the loss exactly, distribution load flow is utilized. From the experimental result it was found that on comparison with other heuristic search technique the proposed