

A Comparative Analysis of LSB & DCT Based Steganographic Techniques: Confidentiality, Contemporary State, and Future Challenges

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Abstract—In order to maintain anonymity and security, the steganography is the technique of cloaking confidential data within what seems like harmless digital material. Several steganographic methods have been established devised over time, but those centered around the discrete cosine transformation (DCT) and the least significant bit (LSB) have drawn the most consideration. In this study, two common steganographic methods are compared and contrasted with an emphasis on the secrecy they can keep, the usage they are now receiving, and any potential difficulties in the future. As an alternative, the DCT-based method uses the frequency domain properties of cover media to obfuscate hidden information. Since it spreads the concealed information across several frequency coefficients, it provides greater security than LSB-based techniques. The resilience and imperceptibility of the concealed data are improved by a variety of DCT-based algorithms, such as the modified quantization and matrix encoding approaches, which we explore in detail. We also give a general summary of both approaches' current state in terms of their application, constraints, and areas in which they may be used. We evaluate the benefits and drawbacks of each approach, considering elements like payload size, computing difficulty, and detection resistance.

Keywords— Image Steganography, Data Hiding, LSB insertion, Imperceptibility, Data Security, Steganalysis, Information Hiding.

I. INTRODUCTION

Steganography is the term for the practice of hiding information from plain view. While being used for centuries to preserve confidential letters and knowledge, this technique

incorporate a hidden message into a cover image, such as a photograph, audio track, or video, without altering the optical or auditory characteristics of the medium. The message can only be recognized and recovered by someone who is aware of the cryptography system or steganalysis technique used to encrypt it. Steganography is therefore a powerful tool for maintaining the availability, confidentiality, legitimacy, and validity of information. Recent technological developments have led to the development of several picture steganography techniques and methods. Modern encrypting and compression techniques may be utilized to improve the security of embedded communications [17, 18]. Electronic images, music, and movies can be employed as cover material. Since electronic information is utilized more often in everyday communication, there is a growing demand for improved steganalysis. One of the most popular steganographic techniques is the substitution of the Least Significant Bit (LSB). This technique involves inserting a signal between the least significant bits of the covering format [19]. Nevertheless, LSB swapping could be used by steganographic, a technique for finding hidden data in a cover object. Steganographic research has thus concentrated on developing new and improved picture asymmetric encryption techniques that are resistant to steganalysis [20,27]. Another area of research for steganographic is the application of machine learning techniques. The phenomena may be generated using machine learning algorithms in a more sophisticated, more challenging manner. By bolstering their resistance against intrusions, these strategies can boost the security of embedded communications. This research paper

Recent trends and future potential of sustainable energy efficient materials for commercial buildings

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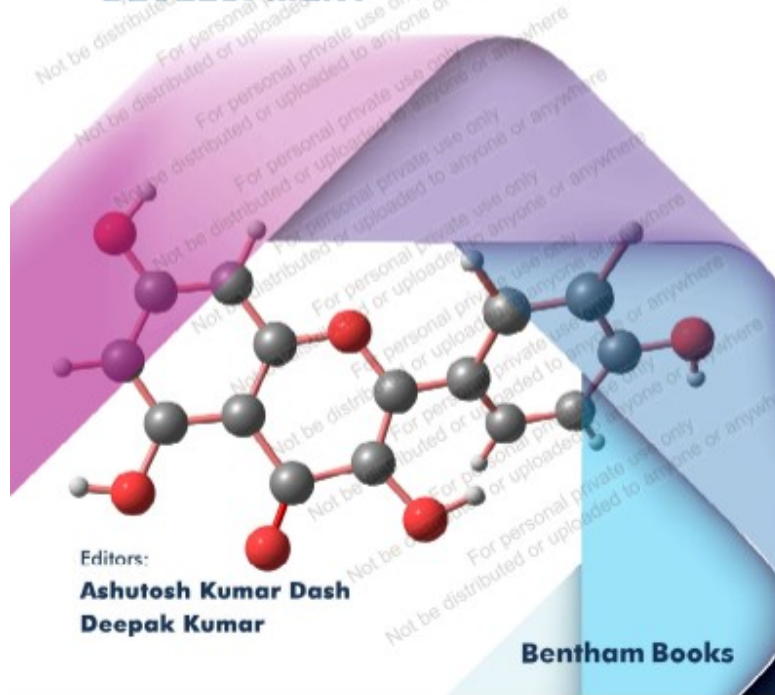
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THE ROLE OF CHROMENES IN DRUG DISCOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT



Multiple Attribute Group Decision-Making Based on Novel Similarity Measure Under Linguistic Picture Fuzzy Framework

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Synopsis

The similarity measure is a very efficient tool to determine the degree of closeness between two sets of objects. It has found successful applications in various practical areas, including pattern recognition, decision-making, clustering analysis, and image processing. Linguistic picture fuzzy sets (LPFSs) provide a more prominent modeling capability to describe qualitative uncertain information effectively. This paper aims to define



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A Review of Maximum Power Point Tracking (MPPT) Techniques for Photovoltaic Array Under Mismatch Conditions

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Abstract

This study provides a well structured and concise summary of numerous maximum power point tracking (MPPT) approaches applied to photovoltaic (PV) production structures that may be implemented in mismatch conditions and fractional shades. Thus far, a vast collection of schemes, PV modeling procedures, PV array arrangements, and organized structures have been thoroughly examined. However, each strategy has its own benefits and drawbacks. In conclusion, thorough literature research is required to construct a PV generating system (PGS) in partial shade situations. The MPPT algorithms were thoroughly investigated in this study. This study serves as a valuable resource for researchers interested in conducting large-scale PV system studies in the coming days during partially shaded conditions.

Keywords: Maximum power point, global maximum power, PV array



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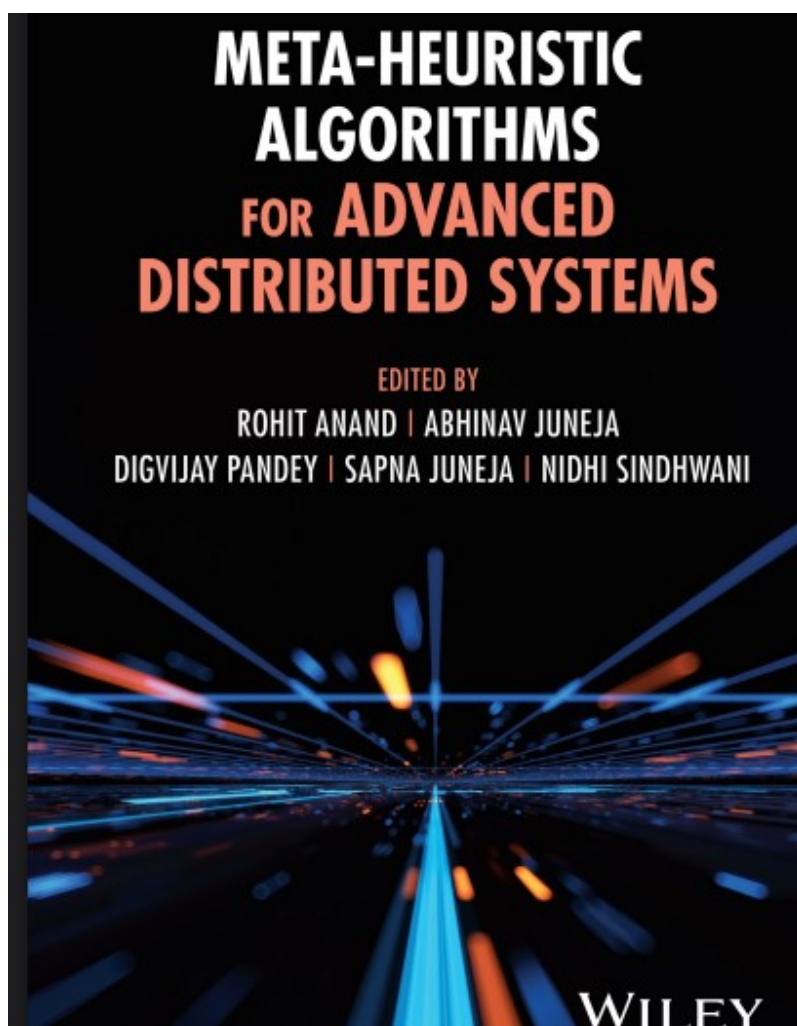
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Cryptanalysis of an Authentication Scheme for WSN within an IoT Environment

Authors [Aarti Goel](#), [Devender Kumar](#), [Deepak Kumar Sharma](#) | [Authors Info & Claims](#)

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A Deep Learning-Based Model for Indian Food Image Classification

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Rajravi Kumar Ram, Sunil Kumar Singh & Reenu Kumari

2024 International Conference on Computing, Power, and Communication Technologies (IC2PCT)

Combining Text Information and Sentiment Dictionary for Sentiment Analysis on Twitter During Covid

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Abstract Presence of heterogeneous big data leads towards the 'big data' era. Technology's proliferation is rapidly increasing data and making dynamic changes that results in 'big data' world. Progressive transition in technologies and adoption of social media in the society also triggered into the 'big data' epoch. Social media popularity is capturing attention in the community. This platform reduces the communication gap among people. Recently, twitter use increased with unprecedented rate. Presence of social media like twitter has broken the boundaries and teaches the necessity in generating the unstructured data. It opened research gate with great opportunities for analyzing data and mining 'valuable information'. Sentiment analysis is the most demanding, variable research to assess user viewpoint. Society current trend can be easily observed through social network websites. These opportunities bring challenges that leads to proliferation of tools. This research works to analyze sentiments using twitter data using Hadoop technology. This study explores the big data ecosystem tool called Hadoop. Further, it explains the need of Hadoop in present scenario and role of Hadoop in storing couple of data and analyzing it. Hadoop cluster, HDFS, and Hive are also discussed in detail. Researchers collaborative work is deeply studied and presented here. Dataset used in performing the experiment is explained briefly. Moreover, this research explains thoroughly the implementation work and provide workflow. Next section provides the experimental results and analysis of result. Finally, last section concludes the paper, its purpose, and how it can be used in upcoming research.

Keywords Hadoop, analysis, hive, Covid, twitter, sentiment, nlp, information, dictionary

1. INTRODUCTION

A. Background
In present era, twitter is a social media platform that offers a microblogging service. It is a web-based entertainment stage for PC-intervened web-based correspondence, which influences the social construction that emerges. This correspondence stage has 1.3 billion records and 336 million dynamic clients posting 500 million tweets each day [1]-[3]. For researchers [4], [5], and decision-makers [6] Twitter data is a rich and relevant data source. Worldwide people or various organizations are joining

and transforming information using this media. It provides a public medium through which users interaction enhanced by exchanging opinions, thoughts, posting status. Since from 2006, twitter gains the success among all present platforms of social networking [7]-[10]. Analysis of twitter data can be valuable in number of user such like political statements [11]-[13]. People's emotions can be monitored effectively and regularly in this competitive market, corporate world is getting benefit by analyzing user information [13]. Present sentiment analysis could be a useful tool in getting hotel reviews [14],[15]. Generally, the research on the analysis of sentiments becomes a hot topic for various applications like judgement, sentiment analysis [16]-[18].

Since it was initially used as a tool roughly 30 years ago, sentiment analysis as a field has advanced significantly. It has several commercial uses in a variety of industries, including marketing, risk management, market analysis, and politics, to mention a few. There is a general view that this subject has matured because of its saturation in some subfields, such as emotion polarity classification, and datasets [19].

With the development of web 2.0, a huge amount of unstructured data, including comments, opinions, and other types of data, is produced in real-time. Building an accurate predictive model for sentiment analysis is difficult due to the data's unstructured nature. Additionally, modern techniques do not effectively use semantic and sentiment knowledge to extract significant response contextual sentiment characteristics [20]. More than five million people have already died as a result of the COVID-19 epidemic, prompting a rush of research from a range of fields to offer remedies [21]. Since the COVID-19 epidemic, social media has been essential for keeping in touch with friends, family, and coworkers as well as for staying updated and discussing new policy updates and regulations [21]. The COVID-19 is a hot topic on Twitter. During the pandemic, people all over the world have used Twitter to communicate their thoughts and experiences [21].

In this research, Hadoop framework is used for storing and analyzing covid tweets dataset. The objective is to categorize

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Unveiling Stock Market Trends Through Predictive Analytics and Sentiment Analysis: InsightfulEquity

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Abstract— In the world of economic markets, it is nevertheless not clear to us it should be decide stock response. Our research objective is to go deeper into financial strategy forecasting by way of developing innovative forecasting strategies and superior emotional public assessment techniques. By combining these techniques, we hope to better recognize the complicated dating between stock prices and social media sentiment. The three methods blanketed in our evaluation are Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA), Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks, and Linear Regression. In the present example, we use statistical trying out, regression analysis, and correlation models to have a look at the predictive properties of these features at special time points and reveal unique accuracy markers for every. On the other hand, every other extensively used method of analyzing marketplace sentiment is sentiment evaluation, which explains to us how stock price volatility reacts to human beings' sentiment. In economic evaluation, our examine highlights the significance of predictive modeling and sensitivity analysis through showing that they are correlated. Using this fusion, we can make better predictions in the stock market, helping participants make informed decisions based on well-analyzed data.

Keywords— Stock Market Prediction, Sentiment Analysis, Financial Analytics, Machine Learning, Natural Language Processing.

I. INTRODUCTION

In an ever-changing world of finance, being able to predict stock market trends and monitor market sentiment has become increasingly important for individual investors and financial institutions. Any predictions that prove accurate can make a huge difference in how investments are planned out, how much risk is accepted in, and even in simple decisions in day-to-day work.

Stock market prediction is the ability of an investor to ascertain, from the historical stock prices, the direction that future stock prices will take. It is therefore no doubt that the

significance of stock market prediction cannot be underplayed. One of the factors behind this observation is that without a good understanding of how to determine whether future stocks will increase or decrease, it would not be possible for any investor to make accurate financial decisions [1].

A. Significance of Stock Market Prediction:

In the investor community, investment decision-making is based on reliable prediction models, which provide good knowledge for understanding the risk and allowing it to be effectively managed. They can make it easy for investors to identify when to get into and when to get out of a given stock; hence, they help the traders maximize their profits and also avoid huge losses. To this end, it is not only an advantage but a necessity for prediction models to succeed in achieving an edge over competitors in the market.

It's important to understand and gauge popular opinion from big datasets, which is one reason why sentiment analysis is useful. Another important factor is the use of mood analysis to look at comments made online in a variety of places, such as blogs, social media posts, and more. Another important thing that sentiment analysis does is keep an eye on a brand's image. This helps businesses be faster and more effective when customers provide them with feedback. Finally, sentiment analysis can help companies make fact-based decisions about how their customers feel so they can improve the quality of their products or services [2].

B. Importance of Sentiment Analysis:

Sentiment analysis, the ability to assess the sentiment tone of text is known as sentiment analysis for financial markets. It can also measure the sentiments of social media posts and capture public sentiment that affects stock prices [3].

C. Research Problem and Objectives:

This study aims to increase the predictive accuracy of the

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Sentimental Analysis Using Twitter Data Using LSTM, CNN and Extra Tree Classifier Methods

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Arvind Kumar; Devender Sharma; Deepti Singh All Authors

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II. Sentiment Analysis

III. Literature Review

IV. Research Method and Scope

V. Evaluation of Parameters

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Metrics

Abstract:

Twitter can be said as a Microblogging. One of the most popular microblogging computer sites. Tweets of Twitter can be considered as emotion of users, this is the reason why it is the easiest ways of poignant study. Sentiment analysis can be stated as the process of analysing different opinions and classifying them in types. Opinions are broadly distributed in four groups: neutral, constructive, unhealthy, undesirable. Basically, information mining is used to find pertinent information from websites, particularly from social networking websites. Using an approach that combines several disciplines, such as text mining, human language processing, and device intelligence. This study mainly has highlights that how the tweets are stated emotionally, according to info congregated through Twitter. Earlier the Researchers used device mastering procedures that were already in place aimed at sentimentality assessment, unfortunately it came to know that the outcomes of these methods were not successful in providing superior sentiment category results. As a result, improving them finally lead to sentiment evaluation, where we tend to use collective mechanism knowledge methods to increase the effectiveness and quality of the projected strategy. Tentative fallouts proves that proposed technique offers higher type outcomes in terms of accurateness compared to character classifier.

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I. Introduction

An Automatic Robust Deep Learning and Feature Fusion-based Classification Method for Early Diagnosis of Oral Cancer Using Lip and Tongue Images

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Karnika Dwivedi ; Kumud Patel ; Jai Prakash Pandey ; Preeti Garg [All Authors](#)

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Abstract

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- I. Introduction
- II. Material and Method
- III. Experiments and Results
- IV. Conclusion

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Abstract:

Oral cancer is becoming a more challenging issue globally as it is 5th most common cancer. Alcohol, betel nut and tobacco are responsible for more than 95% of oral cancer cases. Early diagnosis of oral cancer can improve survival prospects. Artificial intelligence is becoming more popular in medical diagnosis systems. This study aims to define the ability of AI models to analyze and identify early stages of oral cancer. Different deep-learning models were employed to develop an automated fusion-based network to recognize oral cancer. The proposed method is implemented on a publicly available dataset having tongue and lip images for the diagnosis of oral cancer. The data augmentation is applied in the dataset to avoid the problem of data unbalancing. The hyperparameters are optimally selected specifically for the considered dataset to provide higher accuracy and analyze the effectiveness of the proposed model. The evaluated performance of the proposed fusion-based model was compared with other state-of-the-art deep learning models which show that the proposed model outperforms all other models by achieving an overall accuracy of 94.62%. The effectiveness of the proposed model can help in the medical diagnosis system for the detection and classification of oral cancer at an early stage.

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Deep Learning for Weed Detection: Exploring YOLO V8 Algorithm's Performance in Agricultural Environments

Publisher: IEEE

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Pushpendra Kumar ; Upendra Misra [All Authors](#)

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Abstract

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- II. Materials and Methods
- III. Results and Discussion
- IV. Conclusion

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Keywords

Metrics

Abstract:

The YOLO V8 algorithm is a state-of-the-art deep one-stage object detection algorithm. This study assesses its effectiveness in weed detection in agricultural environments. The algorithm's performance in identifying and localizing weed species within crop fields was evaluated using a diverse dataset of crops and weed species. The YOLO V8 algorithm achieved an accuracy of 88% in weed identification in the real-time agricultural environment, with minimal false positives. As it is a single-shot object detection algorithm it exhibits excellent processing speeds, making it suitable for practical field applications. The findings demonstrate the potential of deep learning techniques for robust and real-time weed detection in agricultural settings. The weed management practices can be benefited from the help of machine vision and deep learning techniques and contribute towards sustainable development.

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Abstract

Document Sections

- I. Introduction
- II. Materials and Methods
- III. Results and Discussion
- IV. Conclusion

Abstract:

The YOLO V8 algorithm is a state-of-the-art deep one-stage object detection algorithm. This study assesses its effectiveness in weed detection in agricultural environments. The algorithm's performance in identifying and localizing weed species within crop fields was evaluated using a diverse dataset of crops and weed species. The YOLO V8 algorithm achieved an accuracy of 86% in weed identification in the real-time agricultural environment, with minimal false positives. As it is a single-shot object detection algorithm it exhibits excellent processing speeds, making it suitable for practical field applications. The findings demonstrate the potential of deep learning techniques for robust and real-time weed detection in agricultural settings. The weed management practices can be benefited from the help of machine vision and deep learning techniques and contribute towards sustainable development.

Authors

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Pulmonary Nodules Binary Classification using CNN and LSTM

Publisher: IEEE

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Abstract

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- II. Preliminaries
- III. Proposed Model
- IV. Results
- V. Discussion

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Keywords

Abstract:

Pulmonary cancer is amongst the major reasons of death all across the globe. The rate of survival in patients suffering from lung cancer increases only if it is diagnosed at early stages. Nowadays, the employment of Computer-Aided Detection (CAD) systems can lead to the rapid detection of lung cancer and potentially save lives. Deep learning has been arising as an optimistic area of artificial intelligence, and this has attracted rapidly increasing recognition in the medical field. A classification model for lung nodules that utilizes Computed Tomography (CT) scans and relies upon a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN). Images of lung nodules extracted from the CT scan images available in the LIDC-IDRI dataset are utilized by the model. The extraction of nodules has been done utilizing the python library package named pylidc. The graphs have been compiled using tensorBoard. The maximum accuracy attained using the proposed model is 83.86% and the loss was 32.81%.

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I. Introduction

Performance Management

Dr. Nandani Sharma
Dr. Shruti Sharma
Dr. Payal Sharma Upadhyay
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Multi-Target-Directed Ligand Approach in Anti-Alzheimer's Drug Discovery

Vaishali M. Patil, Neeraj Masand, Vertika Gautam, Shikha Kaushik, and Dee Wu

Abstract Alzheimer's disease is a multifactorial neurodegenerative syndrome and has raised concern related to global health and economy. Numerous targets have been analyzed toward discovery and development of potential therapeutics. Some of the single-target-based Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved drugs include donepezil, galantamine, rivastigmine, and memantine which can improve the patient condition but fail to completely cure the disease. Single-target therapeutics have limitations to cure the disease due to complicated pathogenesis and complex network formed by the associated signaling pathways. Thus, the multi-target-directed ligand (MTDL) approach has gained importance as the potential anti-Alzheimer's drugs having the advantages of synergistic effect with improved cognition and regulating its progression. In the present chapter, multi-target-directed approaches are discussed with coverage of design strategies and promising compounds reported in recent years. Some of the well-explored targets like acetylcholine esterase (AChE), β -site amyloid precursor protein-cleaving enzyme 1 (BACE-1), glycogen synthase kinase 3 β (GSK-3 β), monoamine oxidase (MAO), metal ions in the brain, N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptor, and phosphodiesterases (PDE)

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Department of Radiological Sciences, Section of Medical Physics, University of Oklahoma, Norman, OK, USA

Certificate of Appreciation

Presented to

NATWAR SINGH RATHORE
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Ierapetra, Crete, Greece, May 7-9, 2024.
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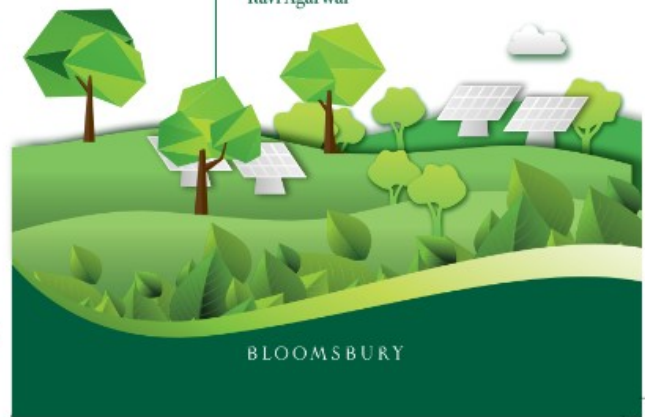
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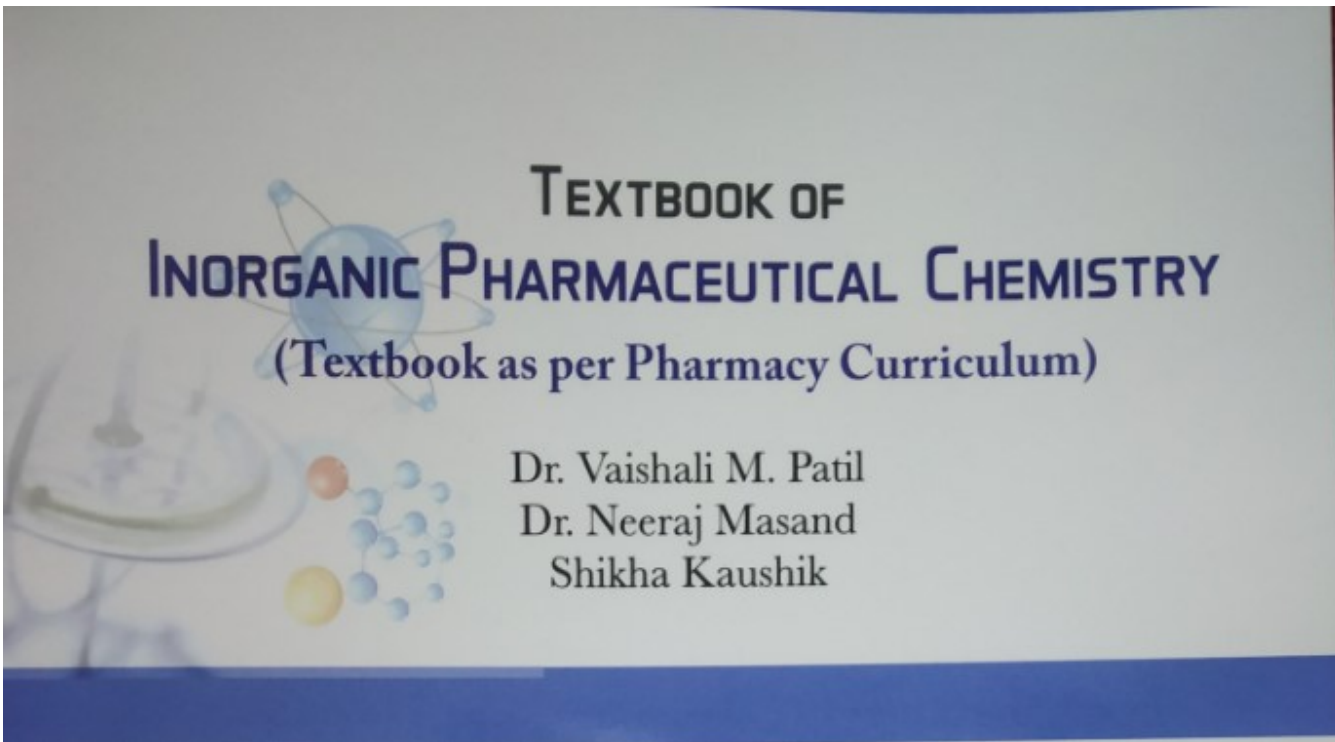
Smart Fields, Smart Yields: Technologies Driving Precision Agriculture revolution A Survey

in 3rd International Conference on Emerging Trends in Expert Applications & Security (ICE-TEAS 2024)
held during 15-17 March 2024 at Jaipur Engineering College and Research Centre, Jaipur.

Prof. Vinay Kumar Chandna
General Chair-ICE-TEAS 2024
Principal, JECRC, Jaipur

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(Textbook as per Pharmacy Curriculum)

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Development of Chatbot for Medical Healthcare Using Artificial Intelligence

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Prof. Poonam Singhal
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2024

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International Conference, Jaipur (Special Issue)



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(पुस्तक-बन्ध प्रोजेक्ट, विश्व विद्यालय, जयपुर)
वर्ष-24, विशेषांक-2

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प्रो० लखन्य कौर्ति सिंह 'काव्या'
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'शिवम्' सांस्कृतिक मंच, छपरा



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Dr. Abha Sharma	Guest of Honour, SPTME 2023
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Prof. (Dr.) Nidhi Agarwal	Keynote Speaker, SPTME 2023
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TECHNO-ECONOMIC FEASIBILITY ANALYSIS OF STAND-ALONE HYBRID RENEWABLE ENERGY SYSTEMS IN MINICOY ISLAND OF INDIA

co-authored with

VISHNU PRATAP SINGH, AND MOHAMMAD SHARIZ ANSARI

at

International Conference on Green Energy and Sustainable Technologies

"Green and Sustainable Energy Systems"

(ICGEST-2023)

organized by

Electrical Engineering Department

National Institute of Technology Kurukshetra

from 5th to 7th January 2024.

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Dr. Rajkumari Gola*, Umra Idrees
**Assistant Professor; **Research Scholar*
Department of Education, School of Social Sciences
IFTM University, Moradabad, U.P.

This article explores the symbiotic relationship between inclusive education and sustainability, emphasizing the crucial role of inclusive education in building a brighter and more sustainable future. Inclusive education, which recognizes the diverse needs and abilities of all students, fosters social cohesion, equal opportunities, personal growth, and improved learning outcomes. It intersects with sustainability across social, environmental, and economic dimensions. Socially, inclusive education promotes equity, reduces discrimination, and challenges stigmatization. Environmentally, it minimizes resource wastage, integrates sustainability education, and advocates for universally designed spaces. Economically, inclusive education cultivates a skilled workforce, reduces social costs, and drives economic growth. The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) highlight the importance of inclusive education in achieving quality education, reducing inequalities, fostering peace, justice, and strong institutions, and facilitating partnerships. However, challenges such as resource shortages, attitudinal barriers, infrastructural limitations, and policy gaps need to be addressed for inclusive education to thrive.

Keywords: *Inclusive Education, Sustainability, Environment, Abilities.*

Solar Energy in India: A Review

Prof. Jyoti Srivastava*, Ruchika Singh*, Dr. Sanjeev Kumar**
**Department of Electrical & Electronics Engineering,*
KIET Group of Institutions, Ghaziabad, U.P., India
***Department of Mechanical Engineering, YMCA, Faridabad*

Solar energy is the most abundant energy resource on earth. India is endowed with vast solar energy potential. About 5,000 trillion kWh per year energy is incident over India's land area with most parts receiving 4-6 kWh per sq. m per day. The sources of electricity production such as coal, oil, and natural gas have contributed to one-third of global greenhouse gas emissions. It is essential to raise the standard of living by providing cleaner and more reliable electricity. In this situation, "Solar Room" technology can be a smart effort to solve this problem by harnessing energy the country's free-flowing renewable source.

A Comparative Study of Time Series Models for Bitcoin Price Prediction

Publisher: IEEE

[Cite This](#)

[PDF](#)

Deepika Kamboj ; Kamal Kumar Gola ; Sartaj Ahmad ; Arushi Singh ; Narayan Jee [All Authors](#)

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Abstract

Abstract:

Bitcoin is the very first digital or cryptocurrency based on Block chain concept. The objective of this paper is to forecast the price of Bitcoin using various Machine Learning Time Series models like: Moving Averages (MA), Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA), Extreme Gradient Boosting (XGBoost) and Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM). As we know that the price of Bitcoin is very volatile in nature so producing appropriate predictions is difficult. Also we know that Bitcoin Price nature is not stationary, so we have converted our non-stationary data to stationary for models like ARIMA which works properly on stationary data only. At last, we have compared the results of MA, ARIMA, XGBoost and LSTM for Bitcoin prediction based on RMSE and we found that first three models have given somewhere similar results whereas LSTM has given different.

Published in: 2023 14th International Conference on Computing Communication and Networking Technologies (ICCCNT)

Date of Conference: 06-08 July 2023

DOI: 10.1109/ICCCNT56998.2023.10306819

Date Added to IEEE Xplore: 23 November 2023

Publisher: IEEE

► ISBN Information:

Conference Location: Delhi, India

▼ ISSN Information:

Document Sections

I. Introduction

II. Data analysis

III. Data decomposition

IV. Proposed Work

V. Results

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[Keywords](#)

I. Introduction

Anomaly Detection Classifiers for Detecting Credit Card Fraudulent Transactions

Publisher: IEEE

[Cite This](#)

[PDF](#)

Purna Singh ; Khyati Singla ; Prince Piyush ; Bharti Chugh [All Authors](#)

81

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Abstract

Abstract:

The internet and e-commerce have grown quickly, which has increased credit card use but also, regrettably, increased credit card fraud. To address this, Anomaly Detection has emerged as a crucial method for identifying unusual events and data in datasets. It uses advanced algorithms to detect deviations from normal patterns, helping authorities proactively combat fraudulent activities. While digital advancements offer convenience, they also expose vulnerabilities. Anomaly Detection offers a modern defense, safeguarding financial systems by early spotting of anomalies. In this study, we employed two algorithms - the Isolation Forest (IF) and the Local Outlier Factor (LOF) for identification of anomalies. To improve the performance of these models, we also employed a variety of resampling strategies. Specifically, we used techniques like Random Undersampling, AIKNN, Synthetic Minority Oversampling Technique (SMOTE), and Synthetic Minority Oversampling Technique - Edited Nearest Neighbor (SMOTE-ENN) to balance the European Credit Card Fraudulent transactions dataset and the German Credit Card fraud dataset. Out of the different configurations, the Isolation Forest classifier demonstrated the highest accuracy, reaching 99.81%, when applied to the initially imbalanced European credit card fraudulence dataset. On the other hand, the German credit card dataset achieved a remarkable accuracy of 70.80% through the implementation of the LOF classifier, coupled with the Random Undersampling technique to address its imbalanced nature.

Published in: 2024 Fourth International Conference on Advances in Electrical, Computing, Communication and Sustainable Technologies (ICAECT)

Date of Conference: 11-12 January 2024

DOI: 10.1109/ICAECT60202.2024.10469194

Document Sections

I. Introduction

II. Preliminaries

III. Machine Learning Models

IV. Results and Discussions

V. Conclusion

[Authors](#)

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[Metrics](#)

Prognosis of Diabetes Mellitus Based on Machine Learning Algorithms

Publisher: IEEE

[Cite This](#)Ayasha Malik; Veena Parihar; Jaya Srivastava; Harpreet Kaur; Shafiqul Abidin [All Authors](#)72
Full
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Abstract	Abstract: One of the life-threatening and deep root diseases leading to raise the level of sugar in the blood is Diabetes Mellitus (DM) and if it is kept anonymous and untouched then many difficulties have to be faced as a result. Generally, when it is identified a patient visits a diagnostic center and takes a consultation with the doctor. Now, this critical problem can be solved using Machine Learning (ML) approaches as it is booming. A model has been designed in this study that can prognosticate the prediction of DM in patients with a certain level of accuracy. Hence 3 ML algorithms based on classification namely Decision tree, Support Vector Machine (SVM), and Naïve Bayes are used in our study for early detection of DM. Database which is sourced from UCI ML repository namely Fima Indians Diabetes Database (PIDD) is used for performing experiments. Measurement of the performance of all 3 algorithms is based on various criteria like Accuracy, Recall, Precision, and F-Measure. Measurement of Accuracy is done on both correct and incorrect classified instances. After comparative analysis, it has been found that Naïve Bayes is having the highest accuracy among other algorithms. For verification of results Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) curves are traced in an organized manner.
Document Sections	Published in: 2023 10th International Conference on Computing for Sustainable Global Development (INDIACom)
I. Introduction	Date of Conference: 15-17 March 2023
II. Diabetes Mellitus	Publisher: IEEE
III. Review of Pre-Processing Techniques of Related Work	Date Added to IEEE Xplore: 04 May 2023
IV. Methodology Used	Conference Location: New Delhi, India
V. Results	► ISBN Information:
Show Full Outline ▼	
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References	
Keywords	

Artificial Intelligence based Healthcare Chat Bot System

Publisher: IEEE

[Cite This](#)Akash Goel; Satyam; Shubham Sharma [All Authors](#)1
Cites in
Paper
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Text Views

Abstract	Abstract: Machines are becoming capable of performing tasks like humans in this age of Artificial Intelligence. The most vital aspect of living a healthy life is health care, and the most difficult aspect is finding a doctor's consultant. Everyone cannot afford to visit a doctor for every health issue. The objective of the proposed research work is to design or build a Healthcare chat bot in AI to assist in determining the patient's health and providing basic information before contacting a doctor, but only for minor issues. Using a medical chat bot will save healthcare costs while also increasing medical knowledge. Chat bots are computer programs that employ AI and ML to connect with people. The chat bot system retrieves the query from the database that the user has requested and makes a judgement based on it before presenting the responses.
Document Sections	Published in: 2023 8th International Conference on Communication and Electronics Systems (ICCES)
I. Introduction	Date of Conference: 01-03 June 2023
II. PROPOSED METHODOLOGY	DOI: 10.1109/ICCES57224.2023.10192727
III. TECHNOLOGIES USED	Date Added to IEEE Xplore: 01 August 2023
IV. LITERATURE REVIEW	Publisher: IEEE
V. CONCLUSION	Conference Location: Coimbatore, India
Authors	► ISBN Information:
Figures	
References	

Prediction And Analysis of Air Pollution Using Machine Learning Algorithms

Publisher: IEEE

Cite This



Akanksha Akanksha ; Nitesh Maurya ; Meetika Jain ; Sidhant Arya [All Authors](#)

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Abstract	Abstract: In the process of making countries developed, the environment is often neglected. Various inventions made to help as well as provide comfort to mankind such as automobiles, air conditioners, etc. led to the deterioration of the environment and the air quality. The major air pollutants are Carbon Monoxide (CO), Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂), particulate materials (PM 2.5, SPM, and RSPM), Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂), greenhouse gases, and Ozone(O ₃). These gases cause various respiratory diseases (such as asthma, and pulmonary cancer), Leukemia, Mesothelioma (a type of lung cancer), and premature deaths. In this paper, we have analyzed the datasets of previous years containing the values of various air pollutants such as SO ₂ , NO ₂ , SPM, RSPM, and PM 2.5 of years ranging from 1998 to 2020. The air quality indices (AQI) are then calculated using these values of air pollutants in the dataset to determine the air quality indices of future years in different cities of India. Supervised machine learning algorithms such as Linear Regression, Logistic Regression, Decision Tree, and Random Forest are used for model training and determination of the air quality in future years.
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IV. Results	
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Authors	Published in: 2023 3rd International Conference on Intelligent Technologies (CONIT)
Figures	
References	Date of Conference: 23-25 June 2023 DOI: 10.1109/CONIT59222.2023.10205615

An Efficient Prediction of Cardiovascular Diseases using Machine Learning Models

Publisher: IEEE

Cite This



Ruchin Gupta ; Harshit Bansal ; Adarsh Kumar Singh ; Nishant Bansal ; Aditya Saini [All Authors](#)

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Abstract	Abstract: Cardiovascular diseases, including Heart Failure, ST-Elevation Myocardial Infarction (STEMI), and Pulmonary Embolism, are leading causes of morbidity and mortality worldwide. Early diagnosis and accurate prediction of mortality in these conditions are crucial for improved patient outcomes. The study used a machine learning approach using Gradient Boosting and XGBoost classifiers for efficient prediction of Cardiovascular diseases (Heart Failure, STEMI, and Pulmonary Embolism) and in-hospital mortality on a comprehensive dataset. The study achieved high accuracy (mean accuracy: in-hospital mortality – 0.968, Heart Failure – 0.816, STEMI – 0.868, Pulmonary Embolism – 0.985) and discrimination ability (mean AUC: in-hospital mortality – 0.987, Heart Failure – 0.884, STEMI – 0.833, Pulmonary Embolism – 0.807) over existing studies. Additionally, feature importance analysis identified key factors contributing to these diseases. These findings provide a reliable tool for risk assessment and early intervention in patients with cardiovascular diseases, with significant implications for clinical practice and improved patient outcomes.
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III. Methodology	
IV. Results and Discussions	
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Authors	Published in: 2023 International Conference on Network, Multimedia and Information Technology (NMITCON)
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References	Date of Conference: 01-02 September 2023 DOI: 10.1109/NMITCON58196.2023.10276141

Financial Fraud Detection and Comparison Using Different Machine Learning Techniques

Publisher: IEEE

[Cite This](#)

[PDF](#)

Pratishank Shukla ; Mukul Aggarwal ; Prakarsh Jain ; Parijat Khanna ; Madhur Kumar Rana [All Authors](#)

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Abstract	Abstract: More than ever before, fraudsters are actively targeting financial transactions. This research paper examines the effectiveness of various machine learning techniques in detecting and preventing financial fraud arising due to transactions. In this paper we have compared and analysed 6 different kinds of Machine Learning Techniques i.e. (Naive Bayes, Neural Network, Decision Tree, Support Vector Machine, Logistic Regression, Random Forest) with Random Forest being the most suitable for predicting fraudulent transactions. The research also identifies patterns in fraud cases, as the timing of occurrences and the demographics targeted. The study concludes by suggesting future research directions, including exploring advanced ensemble learning methods, incorporating deep learning algorithms, addressing imbalanced datasets, implementing real-time fraud detection, and extending the research to other sectors such as health. Overall, this study helps in understanding of credit card fraud detection and provides valuable insights for future research.
Document Sections	
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II. Related Work	
III. Comparative Study	
IV. Result and Discussion	
V. Conclusion	
Show Full Outline ▾	Published in: 2023 3rd International Conference on Technological Advancements in Computational Sciences (ICTACS)
Authors	Date of Conference: 01-03 November 2023 DOI: 10.1109/ICTACS59847.2023.10390165
Figures	Date Added to IEEE Xplore: 25 January 2024 Publisher: IEEE

Utilizing Blockchain and Deep Learning for Decentralized Discovery of Deceptive Practices in Healthcare Insurance

Publisher: IEEE

[Cite This](#)

[PDF](#)

Nazeer Shaik ; Nihar Ranjan Kar ; Blessy Thankachan ; Amit Kumar Pathak ; Jagendra Singh ; Shelly Gupta [All Authors](#)

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Cites in
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Abstract	Abstract: To address the complex issues of detecting fraudulent practices in healthcare insurance, this research employs sophisticated machine learning, especially the Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) model, to provide a complete framework for reliable fraud detection. The study meticulously examines performance metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, and the F1 score by employing and evaluating the LSTM model across two distinct datasets-Dataset A (198810 samples) and Dataset B (434319 samples)-illuminating the model's capacity to detect fraudulent activities while minimizing misclassifications. The evaluation process, as shown by confusion matrices displayed as percentages, reveals the model's strengths and points up areas for improvement. This study makes an important contribution to the field of fraud detection by providing practical insights to strengthen healthcare insurance against misleading practices. This research proclaims a paradigm shift by combining innovative methodologies, extensive dataset curation, and stringent evaluation, ushering in increased security, transparency, and efficacy in healthcare insurance fraud detection, ultimately fostering a future of resilient and precise fraud detection mechanisms.
Document Sections	
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II. Methodology	
III. Result and Discussion	
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Authors	Published in: 2023 3rd International Conference on Technological Advancements in Computational Sciences (ICTACS)
Figures	Date of Conference: 01-03 November 2023 DOI: 10.1109/ICTACS59847.2023.10390211
References	
Citations	

Toxic Comment Analyzer using BERT: A Deep Learning Approach for Toxicity Detection

Publisher: IEEE

[Cite This](#)

[PDF](#)

Richa Singh ; Rekha Kashyap ; Vikrant Sharma [All Authors](#)

2
Cites in
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Abstract
Document Sections
I. Introduction
II. Ease of Use
III. Proposed Method
IV. Experimental Set-Up and Results
V. Conclusion
Authors
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Abstract:
With the good hike of social and communication platforms, a significant increase in the volume of user-generated content is produced. Unfortunately, this surge in online interactions has also led to an increase in toxic and offensive comments. Toxic comments not only contribute to a negative online environment but also have the potential to harm individuals and communities. Consequently, the development of automated methods for detecting toxic comments has become imperative. In this research paper, we propose a toxic comment analyzer using BERT to address this issue. Our approach demonstrates the effectiveness of leveraging pre-trained language models for identifying toxic language, with promising results of 97% accuracy on benchmark datasets.

Published in: 2023 Second International Conference on Informatics (ICI)

Date of Conference: 23-25 November 2023

DOI: 10.1109/ICI60088.2023.10421672

Date Added to IEEE Xplore: 08 February 2024

Publisher: IEEE

► ISBN Information:

Conference Location: Noida, India

A Study on Machine Learning Algorithms for IOT-Based Intrusion Detection System

Publisher: IEEE

[Cite This](#)

[PDF](#)

Mani Pandey ; Sanjeev Kumar Prasad [All Authors](#)

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Abstract
Document Sections
I. Introduction
II. Background
III. Iot Intrusion Detection System
IV. Machine Learning Models for Iot Iids
V. Conclusion and Future Scope
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Abstract:
In recent years, the need for IoT and its applications has grown and evolved significantly. However, as the number of attacks on IoT applications has expanded, so has the frequency of these attacks. This study intends to give a comprehensive assessment of recent research trends in IoT security, with a focus on identifying distinct security concerns in IoT and investigating the application of intrusion detection systems in IoT networks. Furthermore, the study investigates the incorporation of IoT security into machine learning (ML) security, which aids in the protection of machine learning models against various cyber-attacks. Furthermore, this study evaluates existing models and methods while highlighting several hybrid approaches for network analysis in intrusion detection. The accuracy and efficiency of the utilized approaches and models substantially influence the success of real-time IoT attack identification.

Published in: 2023 3rd International Conference on Advancement in Electronics & Communication Engineering (AECE)

Date of Conference: 23-24 November 2023

DOI: 10.1109/AECE59614.2023.10428675

Date Added to IEEE Xplore: 15 February 2024

Publisher: IEEE

► ISBN Information:

Conference Location: GHAZIABAD, India

Exploring Cybersecurity Research Areas, Categories, and Limitations Utilizing an Interdisciplinary Approach

Publisher: IEEE

Cite This

PDF

Vinayak Mittal ; Mamta Martolia ; Payal Chhabra ; Arun Pratap Srivastav All Authors

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Abstract	Abstract: Rapid technological advances have brought unprecedented levels of connectivity and security, but also new and complex cybersecurity challenges. The purpose of this paper is to provide an in-depth insight into current cybersecurity research areas, divided into specific areas and defined boundaries in each. Poetry, Cryptography, Law, Psychology, It also integrates ideas from other relevant fields. In the face of increasing cyber threats, this paper provides a comprehensive insight into the multifaceted aspects of cybersecurity. Computer science, cryptography, law, psychology, research in related fields, applying central topic vision, studying current security research fields, qualifying on the side in human areas, establishing each class, major research boundaries and selection, technology, agricultural line, The conclusions broaden the light of the complex interpersonal contribute to smaller understandings of interdisciplinary cybersecurity, which build emphasizing the need for collaborative and adaptive solutions to meet the changing cyber environment.
Document Sections	
I. Introduction	
II. Literature Survey	
III. Cybersecurity Research Areas	
IV. Categorization of Research Areas	
V. Limitations and Challenges	
	Published in: 2023 10th IEEE Uttar Pradesh Section International Conference on Electrical, Electronics and Computer Engineering (UPCON)

Multi-level Otsu thresholding and Morphological operations for Fundus Image Segmentation for Diabetic Retinopathy identification

Publisher: IEEE

Cite This

PDF

Anju Mishra ; Mrinal Pandey ; Laxman Singh All Authors

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Abstract	Abstract: Diabetic Retinopathy (DR) disease is found in eyes of diabetic patients, and become the primary cause of vision loss. Regular screening of retinal images can save vision and avoid the sightlessness situation. Although DR is not reversible disease, but if DR identified in early stages and then treatment can lower down the possibility of vision loss. Ophthalmologists can assess the disease from Optical Coherence Tomography (OCT) or Fundus Images. Assessing DR from fundus images is tedious task or may be inaccurate. Computer assisted diagnosis of DR can provide sustainable assistance to ophthalmologists. Image segmentation has been accomplished by the most authoritative thresholding technique. Retinal blood vessel segmentation is the tedious task using fundus images. This paper includes two main parts, in which the author applied the Multiple preprocessing techniques, then in second part Multi-level Otsu thresholding and Morphological operations for Fundus Image Segmentation has performed and the resultant images are shared in each stage.
Document Sections	
I. Introduction	
II. Related Work	
III. Material and Methods	
IV. Outcomes and Discussions	
V. Conclusion and Suggestions	
Authors	Published in: 2023 10th IEEE Uttar Pradesh Section International Conference on Electrical, Electronics and Computer Engineering (UPCON)

Analysis of Influential Barriers in Plant Burgeoning Using AHP Technique

Publisher: IEEE

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PDF

Manisha Sharma ; Hemant K Upadhyay ; Chanchal Upadhyay [All Authors](#)

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Abstract
Document Sections
I. Introduction
II. Reviewing of Relevant Literature
III. Identification of Critical Barriers in Burgeoning of Plants
IV. Proposed Methodology
V. Results
Show Full Outline ▾
Authors

Abstract:
Unprecedented changes in the climate may influence productivity of the plants. Life on Earth depends on plants as they create oxygen and absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. It becomes relevant to recognize the potential barriers impacting plant burgeoning. A set of twelve key barriers in burgeoning of plants has been shortlisted by literature survey and categorized as 'Environmental factors', 'Terrestrial factors', 'Human factors'. Analytic Hierarchy Process technique has been selected for ranking critical barriers in burgeoning of plants. All pair wise comparison matrices fabricated in AHP are taken from a survey with inputs from academicians, researchers, biologists, agriculture scientists. It is clearly evident from the findings of the present work that 'Light' in 'Environmental factors' category; 'Water' in 'Terrestrial factors' category and 'Deforestation' in 'Human factors' category prove to be the most influential barriers in burgeoning of plants in their respective categories. On the other hand 'Humidity' in 'Environmental factors' category; 'Flood' in 'Terrestrial factors' category and 'Pollution' in 'Human factors' category have been detected as the barriers with least impact in burgeoning of plants in their respective categories. The outcome will be crucial for the strategists in establishing effective strategies and techniques to deal with significant obstacles to plant burgeoning.

Published in: 2023 International Conference on Advanced Computing & Communication Technologies (ICACCTech)

Date of Conference: 23-24 December 2023

DOI: 10.1109/ICACCTech61146.2023.00088

Conferences > 2023 Intelligent Computing an...

Navigating the Metaverse: Trends and Opportunities in 2023

Publisher: IEEE

Cite This

PDF

Ashima Arya ; Rajesh Kumar Dhanaraj ; Sapna Juneja ; Shilpa [All Authors](#)

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Abstract
Document Sections
1. Introduction
2. Characteristics of Metaverse
3. Challenges of the Metaverse
4. Opportunities
5. Application of Metaverse
Show Full Outline ▾
Authors

Abstract:
The idea of the Metaverse, which entails employing immersive technologies like virtual reality (VR), augmented reality (AR), and others to extend the bounds of the physical world, has drawn a lot of interest. However, there is currently no consensus over the precise nature of the Metaverse, leading to inconsistent writings. By examining previous studies, this research article seeks to offer a thorough knowledge of the Metaverse. It looks at the Metaverse's trends, traits, difficulties, and prospects, especially in relation to numerous application disciplines. The report also proposes the Metaverse Research Model, a conceptualization and clarification of core Metaverse concepts that provides helpful direction for future research.

Published in: 2023 Intelligent Computing and Control for Engineering and Business Systems (ICCEBS)

Date of Conference: 14-15 December 2023

DOI: 10.1109/ICCEBS58601.2023.10448828

Date Added to IEEE Xplore: 19 March 2024

Publisher: IEEE

► ISBN Information:

Conference Location: Chennai, India

Deployment of Reserve Corridors in PV Integrated Power System and Performance Analysis

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

Deepti Singh ; Nitai Pal ; Brijesh Singh [All Authors](#)

16
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- Abstract**
- Document Sections
- I. Introduction
- II. Mathematical Formulations
- III. System Modeling and Test Results
- IV. Conclusions
- Authors
- Figures
- References

Abstract:
This work identifies reserved transmission lines in the current transmission system and provides a unique operation method for Renewable Energy (RE)-integrated largescale power networks. These identified transmission lines can be considered Reserve Corridors (RC). The main objective is to utilize the Reserve Transfer Capacity (RTC) of these corridors to increase the contribution of RE. A large-scale solar photovoltaic (PV) integrated modified IEEE-24 bus system has been modelled to implement the suggested approach. The PVs have been integrated into the modified IEEE-24 bus system as PV-based Individual Power Producers (PV-IPPs). An optimal Power Flow (OPF) based mathematical model with a fifteen-minute-ahead market model has been designed to observe the system's operational efficiency. Its objective is to demonstrate the goodness of power transmission using the recommended RC and Total RTC (TRTC) efficiency in short-term power market operations. The results also show that the suggested method provides technical and economic benefits and increases the transmission line's Available Transmission Capabilities (ATCs).

Published in: 2023 7th International Conference on Computer Applications in Electrical Engineering-Recent Advances (CERA)

Date of Conference: 27-29 October 2023 **DOI:** 10.1109/CERA59325.2023.10455695

Machine Learning Based Sentiment Analysis of Tweets

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

Harsh Khatter ; Niyati Aggrawal ; Ajay Kumar Shrivastava [All Authors](#)

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- Abstract**
- Document Sections
- I. Introduction
- II. LITERATURE OVERVIEW
- III. PROPOSED METHODOLOGY
- IV. Results
- V. Conclusion
- Authors
- Figures
- References

Abstract:
Sentiment Analysis is one of the computer science study areas that is expanding quickly, making it difficult to keep up with all the activity to fit in the business needs .Sentiment Analysis is used in fields of Stock Markets, Social sites like Twitter, Instagram, Facebook, elections, disasters, medicine, Sentiment Analysis in Arabic languages, software engineering to analyse the products based on the polarity scores that are classified in Positive Sentiments, Negative Sentiments and Neutral Sentiments. Here we also analysed the Sentiments of peoples outside the eco places such as park are more positive than peoples inside the park. We here used NLTK, VADER module, some deep learning modules like Roberta, Text blob and a Tweepy API. Based on the dataset utilized, the domain covered, the Arabic language type, the pre-processing techniques, the features used, the word representation, the methodology employed, and the evaluation metrics used to evaluate the suggested techniques, the included research were examined. Using the input given by Twitter popups and characterizing impressions, we present an economic analysis and responses to the wildfires that occurred in Portugal and Spain. We employ methods for machine learning technique to find the info in this text. We calculate a value for the relationship between attitudes toward wildfires and air quality and exposure are determined by Euclidean distance from the catastrophic event.

Published in: 2023 International Conference on Advances in Computation, Communication and Information Technology (ICAICCIT)

Implementation and Analysis of the Proposed Model in a Distributed e-Healthcare System

Publisher: Wiley Data and Cybersecurity

Cite This



Book Chapter is part of: Meta-Heuristic Algorithms for Advanced Distributed Systems

Manish Bhardwaj ; Sanjiv Sharma ; Amit K. Gupta [All Authors](#)

Editor(s): Rohit Anand ; Abhinav Juneja ; Digvijay Pandey ; Sapna Juneja ; Nidhi Sindhwani [Show More](#)

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Abstract

Chapters & Sections

- » Front Matter
- » 1The Future of Business Management with the Power of Distributed Systems and Computing
- » Applications of Optimized Distributed Systems in

Chapter Abstract:

Sophisticated and fragmented large-scale distributed services, like e-healthcare (HC) systems, are challenging to design. Supporting modular architecture, application integration and interoperation, and software reuse, the service-oriented architecture (SOA) paves the way for the creation of such systems. The SOA allows for interoperability between services running on different platforms and between applications written in different programming languages by making use of open standards like XML, SOAP, WSDL, and UDDI. Using the SOA as its foundation, this chapter details the process of creating, deploying, invoking, and administering a decentralized electronic HC system. Our e-HC system aids not only the medical staff (doctors, nurses, pharmacists, etc.) but also the patients and the various medical devices employed in patient monitoring. The technology has more clients than current e-HC systems because of its support for multi-media input and output in the form of text, graphics, and speech.

Unmasking the Illusion: Deepfake Detection through MesoNet

Publisher: IEEE

Cite This



Akanksha Gupta ; Dilkeswar Pandey [All Authors](#)

84 Full Text Views



Abstract

Document Sections

- I. Introduction
 - II. Related Work
 - III. Other Methods
 - IV. Proposed Model
 - V. Results
- [Show Full Outline](#)

Abstract:

In today's era of vast digital manipulation, the rise of deepfake technology poses a significant challenge to genuineness of multimedia content and introduces a profound risk to privacy, cybersecurity, and information integrity. Our research contributes to the ongoing discussion on deepfake detection, with a particular focus on assessing effectiveness of MesoNet model. It focuses on analysis of face micro-expressions and makes use of the Face2Face deepfake dataset, known for its adeptness in facial reenactment. Objectives of the research include evaluating MesoNet's efficacy by scrutinizing its performance across various parameters, fine-tuning the model for improved results, and gaining nuanced insights into its capabilities. Results reveal a notable advancement, with MesoNet achieving an accuracy of 90.4%, surpassing the previous 89.1%. Improved results after careful adjustment of activation functions and regularization parameters underscores the significance of hyperparameter optimization in deep learning models.

Published in: 2024 IEEE International Conference on Computing, Power and Communication Technologies (IC2PCT)

Authors

Date of Conference: 09-10 February 2024

DOI: 10.1109/IC2PCT60090.2024.10486617

Figures

Date Added to IEEE Xplore: 08 April 2024

Publisher: IEEE

References

Xcelerate5G: Optimizing Resource Allocation Strategies for 5G Network Using ML

Publisher: IEEE

Cite This

PDF

Neha Shukla ; Ayush Siloiya ; Apoorva Singh ; Aayushi Saini [All Authors](#)

1 Cites in Paper 83 Full Text Views



- Abstract
- Document Sections
- I. Introduction
- II. Related Work
- III. Methodology
- IV. Result and Discussion
- V. Conclusion
- Authors
- Figures
- References

Abstract:
 As we embrace the transformative era of 5G technology, promising unprecedented data rates, minimal latency, and extensive device connectivity, the need for effective resource allocation becomes paramount. This research delves into the realm of machine learning, specifically exploring linear regression, support vector machines (SVM), and k-nearest neighbor (KNN) models to optimize resource allocation in 5G networks. Examining previous research, we uncover a focus on training models to assess incoming traffic and predict network slices for unknown device types using key performance indicators (KPIs) [1]. To enhance resource utilization, our study introduces and compares three machine learning models: linear regression, SVM, and KNN. These models forecast optimal resource allocation based on past network data and user trends. While linear regression offers simplicity, SVM and KNN present more sophisticated and adaptive models. In the dynamic conditions of 5G networks, machine learning-based resource allocation outperforms traditional methods, excelling in bandwidth efficiency, user satisfaction, noise reduction, and signal strength. Key considerations include accuracy, scalability, and resource distribution for various application types. This study underscores the significance of machine learning techniques, contributing to a deeper understanding of resource allocation in 5G networks. It provides comprehensive insights into the advantages and limitations of linear regression, SVM, and KNN models, empowering network operators and researchers to make informed decisions that enhance the overall performance and efficiency of evolving 5G networks across diverse use cases.

A Review of Machine Learning Models for Predicting Agile Methodology

Publisher: IEEE

Cite This

PDF

Hasnain Abbas Zaidi ; Parita Jain [All Authors](#)

101 Full Text Views



- Abstract
- Document Sections
- I. Introduction
- II. Literature Review
- III. Gap Identification
- IV. Conclusion
- V. Future Work
- Authors
- Figures
- References

Abstract:
 Agile methodologies, particularly the Scrum framework, have emerged as integral tools for addressing complex challenges and delivering high value software products. This research delves into the intersection of agile methodologies and machine learning, proposing a predictive approach to forecast Scrum Agile adoption. As agile methodologies gain prominence across diverse sectors, the integration of predictive and prescriptive analytics emerges as a potent strategy for unraveling intricate interdependencies impacting agile project outcomes. This study follows the data science lifecycle, employing the scientific method to iteratively evaluate and enhance the predictive model for Scrum Agile adoption. Beginning with issue definition and data collection, the research progresses through stages of data preparation, exploration, and feature extraction. Leveraging machine learning techniques, predictive models are developed, tested, and assessed to provide insights into the likelihood of successful Scrum Agile adoption.

Published in: 2024 2nd International Conference on Disruptive Technologies (ICDT)

Date of Conference: 15-16 March 2024

DOI: 10.1109/ICDT61202.2024.10489437

Date Added to IEEE Xplore: 11 April 2024

Publisher: IEEE

Impact of Daily Life Factors on Physical and Mental Health

Publisher: IEEE

Cite This

PDF

Pratyush Pandey ; Anurag Mishra [All Authors](#)

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Abstract	Abstract:
Document Sections	Research regularly shows the significant influence of lifestyle selections on mental well-being. Embracing a healthy lifestyle can result in significant advantages such as less stress, improved mood, and general well-being improvements. An integrated strategy involving consistent physical exercise, a well-rounded diet, sufficient rest, and successful stress control is very impactful. Participating in physical activity stimulates the secretion of endorphins and other neurotransmitters that reduce stress and improve mood. A balanced diet with key nutrients like carbohydrates, proteins, fats, dietary fiber, water, phytonutrients, and antioxidants can help prevent and manage mental health conditions. Morbid lifestyle choices including smoking, excess liquor consumption, and a poor diet can greatly increase the risk of mental health issues. Smoking not only endangers physical health but also increases the likelihood of sadness and anxiety by negatively affecting neurotransmitter regulation. Overconsumption of alcohol can disturb the intricate equilibrium of brain chemistry, which may result in illnesses such as alcohol-induced sadness and anxiety. A diet rich in processed foods, and heavy in sugar and saturated fats, lacks the vital elements needed for healthy brain function and emotional well-being, making individuals more susceptible to mood disorders. This research paper explores the complex connection between lifestyle choices and mental health, highlighting the crucial impact of these choices on psychological well-being. This study reveals through extensive empirical evidence the significant capacity of lifestyle changes to alleviate the impact of mental health problems on society. It emphasizes the crucial need for public health programs and personal behavior modifications to prioritize and encourage healthy lifestyle decisions as a fundamental aspect of mental health and overall quality of life for everyone.
I. Introduction	
II. Literature Review	
III. Methodologies	
IV. Parameters for Comparison	
V. Conclusion and Future Work	
Authors	
References	

Blind Image Restoration and Data Augmentation

Publisher: IEEE

Cite This

PDF

Harsh Khatter ; Nandini Tyagi ; Avishi Tayal ; Piyush Gupta [All Authors](#)

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Abstract	Abstract:
Document Sections	This paper introduces an innovative method and system that harnesses the collaborative potential of Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs), specifically GFP-GAN (GFP Generative Adversarial Network), and StyleGAN, to significantly enhance image pixel quality, with a primary focus on facial images. Concurrently, it facilitates the streamlined creation of augmented datasets, fostering advancements in a multitude of applications. At its core, the proposed method embodies two pivotal functions: Leveraging the capabilities of GFP-GAN; this function orchestrates the intricate process of pixel-level detail restoration, imperfection rectification, and visual quality enhancement in facial imagery. The outcome is a transformative enhancement of pixel precision, revolutionizing the landscape of image processing. Seamlessly integrating StyleGAN with GFP-GAN's output; this function efficiently generates augmented datasets. These datasets, marked by their dynamism and complexity, emerge as indispensable assets in the realm of machine learning, powering applications ranging from facial recognition to object detection and image synthesis. The proposed method's inherent strengths encompass its ability to redefine image pixel enhancement, elevate the standards of facial imagery, and expedite the production of augmented datasets. It capitalizes on the harmonious synergy between GFP-GAN and StyleGAN, delivering a comprehensive and cohesive solution that transcends traditional image processing boundaries. As an outcome, the paper represents a pioneering leap forward in image processing and machine learning, offering an unprecedented combination of pixel enhancement and dataset augmentation capabilities, particularly in the context of facial imagery and its multifaceted applications.
I. Introduction	
II. Literature Review	
III. Methodology	
IV. Result and Discussion	
V. Conclusion	
Authors	
Figures	
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Comparative Analysis of U-Net Models Using ResNet34, InceptionV3, and VGG16 for the Processing of Satellite Images

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

Sushil Kumar ; Anubhav Yadav ; Ajay Varshney ; Aayush Sharma ; Shivani Shivani [All Authors](#)

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Abstract	Abstract: Satellite image classification is a crucial component in remote sensing applications, facilitating the automated analysis of land cover and land use patterns. This research explores the effectiveness of the U-Net architecture and state-of-the-art deep learning techniques for satellite image classification. Utilizing diverse and well-annotated satellite image datasets, we demonstrate the capability of U-Net in capturing intricate spatial features within images, making it a powerful tool for discriminating land cover classes. Our experiments involved training the U-Net model with the ResNet34, InceptionV3, and VGG16 architectures. The U-Net-based ResNet34 model achieved the highest accuracy of 81.0% and a validation F1-score of 65.95% after 50 epochs. The findings underscore the potential of U-Net and deep learning techniques to advance the field of remote sensing, providing solutions for real-world challenges such as environmental monitoring, urban planning, disaster management, and precision agriculture.
Document Sections	
I. Introduction	
II. Methodology	
III. Experimental Setup	
IV. Results Analysis	
V. Conclusion and Future Directions	
Authors	Published in: 2024 IEEE International Conference on Interdisciplinary Approaches in Technology and Management for Social Innovation (IATMSI)

Supervised Machine Learning in Cardiology: A Predictive Model for Heart Disease

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

Anamika Mall ; Ankita Singh ; Ayush Bansal ; Hriday Kumar Gupta [All Authors](#)

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Abstract	Abstract: One of the worst diseases in the world, heart disease takes a great toll on lives every year. In order to treat this potentially fatal illness, a tool or gadget must be practical, accurate, and dependable. This will allow for prompt detection or prediction, which will lead to efficient treatment and a decline in death rates. The heart is the most important organ in the human body, second only to the brain, and it is vital to the circulation of blood to all organs. A swift and accurate diagnostic method is imperative to mitigate the high mortality associated with cardiac disorders. Predicting the incidence of these disorders holds paramount importance in the medical domain. In the contemporary era, machine learning techniques prove invaluable for predicting and automating the interpretation of extensive and intricate datasets in various fields, including medicine. This research introduces a statistical model for heart disease, aiding medical examiners and cardiac practitioners in forecasting based on fundamental aspects of a patient's health history. The model, constructed using a Decision Tree, achieves an impressive accuracy of approximately 97%. The crucial functions of machine learning, data analytics, and data mining highlight how important these technologies are to improving the diagnosis and treatment of cardiac disorders.
Document Sections	
I. Introduction	
II. Literature Review	
III. Objective	
IV. Dataset	
V. Implemented Work and Algorithm	
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Authors	Published in: 2024 11th International Conference on Reliability, Infocom Technologies and Optimization (Trends and Future Directions) (ICRITO)

Acne Detection Care System using Deep Learning

Publisher: IEEE

Cite This

PDF

Rohit Yadav ; Aashika Jain ; Sanjiv Sharma [All Authors](#)

1
Cites in
Paper

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Abstract

Document Sections

- I. Introduction
- II. Literature Review
- III. Research Methodology
- IV. Result and Discussion
- V. Future Works

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Authors

Figures

Abstract:

Millions of people worldwide suffer from acne, a common dermatological ailment that frequently causes both physical and psychological discomfort. The prevalence of acne, a common skin condition, poses a significant challenge to derma-tologists and individuals seeking effective skincare solutions. This research introduces 'Acne Care', an innovative system that leverages deep learning techniques and Reset18 application for the detection and personalized care of acne. This model analyse various skin abnormalities and make a severity detection system based on the classification using deep learning algorithms. This ensemble model could accurately predict the number, location, and severity of acne at the same time. It might also be a useful tool for the patient to self-test and help the doctor diagnose them. This paper presents the development, methodology, and potential impact of this model, addressing the growing need for more efficient and effective acne management. The findings of this research paper contribute to the development and advancement of deep learning based regression models to assess the severity level of acne lesions from selfie images and their management.

Published in: 2024 11th International Conference on Reliability, Infocom Technologies and Optimization (Trends and Future Directions) (ICRITO)

Enhancing Invasive Ductal Carcinoma Detection in Breast Histopathology using Convolutional Neural Networks

Publisher: IEEE

Cite This

PDF

Sangeeta Arora ; Swati Sharma ; Vivek Tomar [All Authors](#)

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Text Views



Abstract

Document Sections

- I. Introduction
- II. Literature Survey
- III. Methodology
- IV. Results
- V. Conclusion

Authors

Figures

Abstract:

Breast cancer is one of the major public health issues; due to this it is important to get diagnosed as soon as possible and correctly to enhance patient outcomes. Invasive ductal carcinoma is one of the common subtypes of breast cancer which is essential to be detected in the early stage for treatment. It is suggested a deep learning method employing Convolutional Neural Networks is applied to breast histopathology photos to address the issues with manual assessment and investigate the possibilities of automated IDC detection. The dataset compiled specimens of breast cancer having 162 whole-mount slides scanned at 40x magnification. The data retrieved 277,524 50 x 50 patches, 198,738 IDC-negative patches, and 78,786 IDC-positive patches from these slides. The patches are used to train the model by convolutional neural network and preprocessed. If IDC is found in the breast histopathology photos, then it is suggested to apply deep learning approaches. The performance of the automated method was demonstrated using a total accuracy of 94.78% including 93.12% precision, 94.23% recall, and 94.78% F1 score. This study is further used in breast cancer diagnosis using deep learning for automated Invasive ductal carcinoma. The help is provided to pathologists to identify invasive ductal carcinoma regions with a convolutional neural network. This further lowers the subjectivity in the results and raises precision in diagnosis. The results are helpful in automated IDC identification and improve treatment plans for patient care.

A Framework for Hotel Inventory Control System for Online Travel Agency using Robotic Process Automation

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

Amandeep Sharma ; Kalpna Guleria [All Authors](#)

8
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Papers

545
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Abstract

Document Sections

- I. Introduction
- II. Related Work
- III. Key Features of Robotic Process Automation Based Business Process For Hotel Inventory System
- IV. Proposed Framework for Inventory Control
- V. Conclusion

Abstract:
 Robotic process automation (RPA) is used to perform various repetitive and inattentive tasks which are performed by the humans in different corporate sectors. In recent years, due to the huge expansion of the tourism industry, there is a demand for technological advancement which will help to facilitate the demand of customers. Incorporating RPA will be beneficial for industries like an airline, hotel, financial services, and so on. RPA can be helpful in eliminating manual and repetitive processes. This paper provides an insight into various business process models which exist for online travel agencies (OTA). The presented work proposed a framework for handling inventory of hotels and different processes which are previously carried out by humans. The proposed framework adds the capability to automatically assign the completed tasks to the quality check team once the inventory agent has completed the task and further reassignment of the task if the quality check "Fails". It also possesses the flexibility to redefine roles and responsibility of team lead, inventory agent, and quality check team.

Published in: 2021 International Conference on Advance Computing and Innovative Technologies in Engineering (ICACITE)

Date of Conference: 04-05 March 2021

DOI: 10.1109/ICACITE51222.2021.9404613

An exploration of Fog procedures in comparison with IoT, design, and assessment issues

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

Arti Sharma ; R.P. Mahapatra ; Vineet Kumar Sharma [All Authors](#)

2
Cites in
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25
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Abstract

Document Sections

- I. Introduction
- II. Fog Computing and Its Architecture
- III. Fog Computing With for
- IV. Fog Algorithms
- V. Device and Network: Challenges

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Abstract:
 As the utilization of the IoT is enhancing, incorporated Cloud framework aspects multiple dangers like execution, security, idleness, along with network failure. The foremost part of the fog layer is to give information created using the IoT gadgets close to the edge. Rather than transferring information to the cloud server, information processing and storage are done locally at the fog node. Fog computing, in contrast to the cloud, provides high-quality services with short reaction times. Thus, Fog Computing may be the ideal alternative to permit the IoT to convey a productive and providing highly secure service to a great number of IoT clients. In this paper, we discuss fog and its architecture, features, fog algorithms are classified into three categories: job planning, resource allocation, and problems, fog node and device loading as well as unloading to increase the service performance for IoT devices, research challenges are also discussed.

Published in: 2022 10th International Conference on Reliability, Infocom Technologies and Optimization (Trends and Future Directions) (ICRITO)

Date of Conference: 13-14 October 2022

DOI: 10.1109/ICRITO56286.2022.9964742

Automation of Hotel Inventory Management System for Online Travel Agency using RPA

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Abstract— The Online travel agency (OTA) is an intermediary between the customers and travel services. The main motive of OTA is to satisfy customers with their service and sell maximum itineraries. OTA needs to perform operations in an optimized, fast and accurate manner as it handles the real time data. The hotel inventory is the real time data obtained from various hotels and need to be updated on the website or app of OTAs. Therefore, a robust and efficient Hotel Inventory Management system is required. In this paper, work done for automating the Hotel Inventory Management system using Robotic Process Automation is discussed.

Keywords— Microsoft Power Platform, Power Automate, SharePoint List, Power App, Inventory, Email.

I. INTRODUCTION

Travel industry is related to movement of people from one location to another and the services required while travelling and after reaching the destination. The sector that works within travel sector are car rental, air transportation, water transportation, cruise, railway, hotel, farmhouse booking, shared room, restaurants, café and bar.

Online Travel Agency (OTA) is an online platform that provides travel services as shown in figure 1. With the increase in internet users the OTA has come into existence and

The given block diagram shows how OTA will be transformed by Robotic Process Automation. The operation done in the online agency will get fully digitized. The operation done in the back office can be automated and can be tracked by the bots, which will reduce the cost and time taken to complete the processes. The automated task will reduce the work load on the agent; therefore, agents will be able to focus on other important things and hence, improve their efficiency.

A. Robotic Process Automation

Robotic process automation is an emerging technology that automates the software process and increases the productivity. RPA can capture data from various resources like web pages, excel sheets, or email and further process the data to provide the required output. The RPA technology is mainly used where repetitive tasks are being performed.

The RPA bots are proficient of enacting human user action. The RPA bots can open email, download attachments from email, move email to another folder, login into application, extract data from pdf, web pages, excel sheets, and bots can create folder, move folders and files and bots are

Add a

979-8-3503-4757-9/23/\$31.00 © 2023 IEEE | DOI: 10.1109/ICECAA58104.2023.10212216

2024 2nd International Conference on Disruptive Technologies (ICDT)

An Improved Distributed Blockchain Model for High Dense Supply Chain Management

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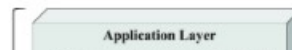
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Abstract— This paper gives a unique approach to leverage the electricity of Block chain technology to successfully control an excessive dense deliver chain gadget. Especially, the proposed technique utilizes a stepped forward allotted peer-to-peer Block chain community with custom designed distributed ledger, optimized consensus and mining algorithms to preserve the excessive throughput required for such dense allotted transactions. This enables the participants to cozy and affirm the statistics at each node, delivering stepped forward deliver chain traceability, visibility, and scalability. Moreover, the proposed answer optimizes the mining system and the general consensus protocol to maintain the underlying ledger in a cozy, fault tolerant and dependable manner. The method is evaluated and demonstrated on actual-world deliver chain scenarios, and the consequences are promising. This study provides a progressed dispensed Block chain version (IDBM) for high dense supply chain management systems. The IDBM is designed to provide functions inclusive of scalability, security, and reliability for the powerful execution of transactions throughout the supply chain. It proposes a singular approach to improve scalability with dispensed networks making sure excessive-overall performance operations with minimized transaction latency. IDBM permits to display and song all the sports occurring inside the entire deliver chain with permission at every step and unbounded facts storage for smart contracts. Moreover, the IDBM model additionally supports privateers-maintaining protocols that permit to encrypt the verbal exchange as well as to guard statistics. Furthermore, it enables at ease and discrete transactions by way of allowing contributors

be simultaneously authenticated and encrypted, and will share a single ledger that is shared among them. Each player may have a relaxed replica of the ledger, up to date the secure and auditable switch of facts amongst supply chain participants. Because the ledger is up to date updated, all individuals will be notified, up to date a secure, decentralized system of consider. [3].The disbursed block chain model may be powered by means of a sequence of unique structures, which includes smart contracts, for goods and services, and consensus mechanisms, which will make sure that each one event agrees on the authenticity of the transaction. [4].smart contracts might be used up-to-date au up to date mate the buying and selling of products and services inside the deliver chain, whilst consensus mechanisms will allow for a at ease and immutable record of those try[5].as actions. Moreover, every participant will be furnished with a unique virtual identification up to date ensure that each player is relied on with the personal information this is exchange [6].god. This stepped forward block chain version for excessive dense deliver chain management can also be designed up to date offer comfy, actual-time analysis and reporting of deliver chain pastime. Fig 1: Shows closer to a higher information of the cost of Block chains in deliver Chain management



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A Hybrid Approach Towards Image Steganography Using LSB and Shannon – Fano Encoding Technique

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Abstract— Steganography is a method that may be used to conceal sensitive information within an image or in some other multimedia. Both steganography and cryptography offer communication an additional layer of protection. Steganography is utilized in certain sectors, but cryptography may be applied to various situations to hide information. The purpose of this work is to discuss an approach of data concealing with the idea of increasing the payload capacity by compressing the secret data using Shannon-Fano Encoding (SFE) without affecting the imperceptibility of the image.

Keywords— Steganography; Cryptography; PSNR; MSE; SSIM; SFE.

I. INTRODUCTION

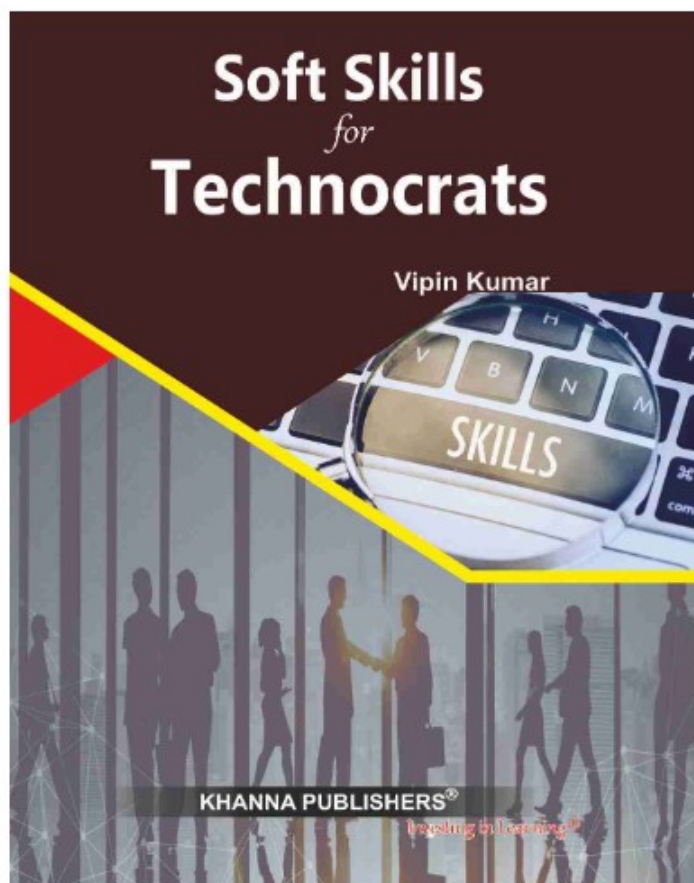
It is vitally important to conceal communication, namely information content and its presence,

being utilized in various digital technology contexts, including copyright protection, watermarking, biometric authentication, tamper-proofing, and confidential communication [4,9].

This survey [10] contributes to categorizing steganographic research based on its domain of usage and valuations. Because the purpose of steganography is so closely tied to the usage of evaluation tools, that aspect of their application is also thoroughly covered in this work. In addition, we evaluate popular datasets, approaches, advances, and challenges or concerns we may encounter. This article [11] presents a hash-chaining-based approach that uses a unique key in hardware steganography for protecting IP cores utilized in systems. Using a hash-chaining technique involving switches, robust image stego-keys, various encoding procedures, and hash blocks, the approach that has been described can insert hidden imperceptible stego-marks in the

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Innovative Strategies in Drug Discovery and Pharmacoinformatics

7

K. Nagarajan, Richa Goel, Roma Ghai, and Parul Grover

Abstract

Drug discovery comprises all the activities involved in transforming a compound from a drug candidate to a product approved for marketable form and gaining regulatory permission to market it for use in the target indication(s). Bioinformatics, as related to genetics and genomics, is a scientific subdiscipline that involves using software tools to collect, store, compare, analyze and understand biological data and information, such as DNA, RNA, or protein and amino acid sequences or annotations about those sequences. The various innovative approaches in drug discovery include gene sequencing strategies, the role of bioinformatics, tissue expression patterns for target validation, ultra-high-throughput screening for lead identification, biology and chemistry approaches for developability screens, and finally the selection of a candidate molecule for clinical development. The above methodologies are incorporated in this chapter in detail. The overall detail explicates the progression of molecular targets to novel therapeutics under a new paradigm for drug discovery. These details will be useful for researchers working in the domain of drug discovery and pharmacoinformatics and eventually may help bring more effective drugs to patients.

Keywords

Bioinformatics · Clinical development · Drug discovery · Gene sequencing · Target validation · Ultra-high-throughput screening

K. Nagarajan · R. Goel (✉) · R. Ghai · P. Grover
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P. P. Singh (ed.), *Recent Advances in Pharmaceutical Innovation and Research*,

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Potato Leaf Disease Classification Using Deep Learning Model

Raj Kumar¹, Tushar Agrawal², Vinayak Dhar Dwivedi³ and Harsh Khatter⁴

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Abstract. India's primary industry is agriculture, which suffers an annual loss of 35% agricultural yield due to plant diseases. Illness-related harvest losses are a serious issue for both major farming operations and rural communities. Subsequently, the detection of plant diseases is crucial to agriculture. If adequate care is not taken in this area, it could have a significant negative influence on plants by lowering the productivity, quality, and quantity of the corresponding good or service. Automatic disease detection not only reduces labor costs associated with maintaining vast fields of crops, but also picks up symptoms as soon as they appear on plant leaves. The majority of plant illnesses may be identified from the symptoms that occur on the leaves; however, due to the wide variety of diseases, recognizing and classifying diseases with the naked eye is not only laborious and time-consuming, but also prone to inaccuracy with a high error rate. In this study, authors proposed a sequential deep learning model where in each convolution layer is followed by a max pool layer in order to extract most relevant features from the input images. For experimental validation of proposed deep learning model, study uses 2152 potato leaves images from Plant Village Dataset out of which 1000 are of early blight and 1000 are of late blight the remaining 152 images are of healthy leaves. Authors have divided this dataset into 32 different batches and trained the model using multiple subsequent 2-Dimensional convolutional layers and 2-Dimensional Max pooling layer with Rectified Linear Unit (RELU) as the activation function. With ADAM optimizer and 50 epochs, authors achieved a maximum accuracy of 98.83 % and a loss of only 4.47%.


Keywords: AI in agriculture, Neural Network, Deep Learning, Plant Leaf Disease Classification.

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Chapter 6

A Study of Multimodal Colearning, Application in Biometrics and Authentication

Sandhya Avasthi, Tanushree Sanwal, Ayushi Prakash, Suman Lata Tripathi

Book Editor(s):Sandeep Kumar, Deepika Ghai, Arpit Jain, Suman Lata Tripathi, Shilpa Rani

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Allergic Asthma: Immunopathogenesis

Immunopathology of Allergic Asthma



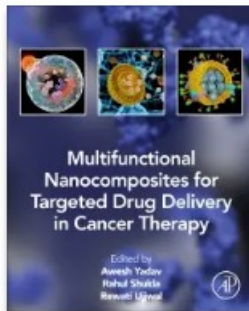
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Multifunctional Nanocomposites for Targeted Drug Delivery in Cancer Therapy

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Development of the best personality traits for identifying the career option of students by applying different classification techniques

Aggarwal, Mukul; [Yadav, Neha](#); Sharma, Kamal Kant; Kumar, Veepin; Pandey, Adesh Kumar

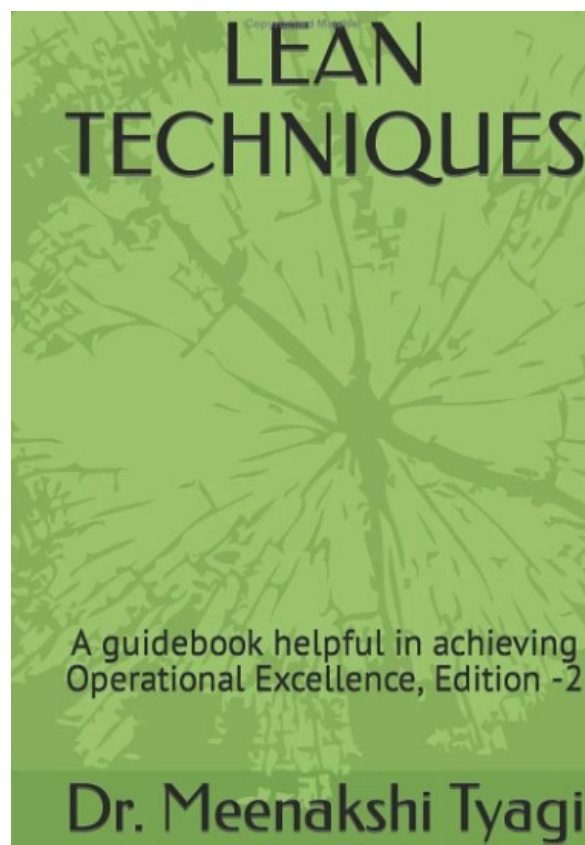
This paper runs over regions where it approaches a lot of individual conduct information. This information can be useful to arrange the personality traits as per attribute received. In this paper, the framework proposes a mechanism have been studied the different type of personality attributes and do compose as per the best five super attributes so that under 5 personality traits covers all attributes as subset of all 5 developed personality traits. The framework utilizes learning calculations like Naive Bayes, j48, Decision tree and Random Forest alongside cutting-edge information mining to mine user attributes information and gain from the examples. This learning would now be able to be utilized to group/anticipate user identity in view of past orders. In this paper we have done the personality classification and our target audience are the students who want to know what kind of career path will be most appropriate for them. We have collected the data from students and then processed to classify their personality on the basis of that data. By using it will be very helpful to all students who don't know which career line are suitable for them? According to the output of this process Random Forest got the higher accuracy i.e., the personality traits of a particular individual we can suggest them a suitable career path based on the result.

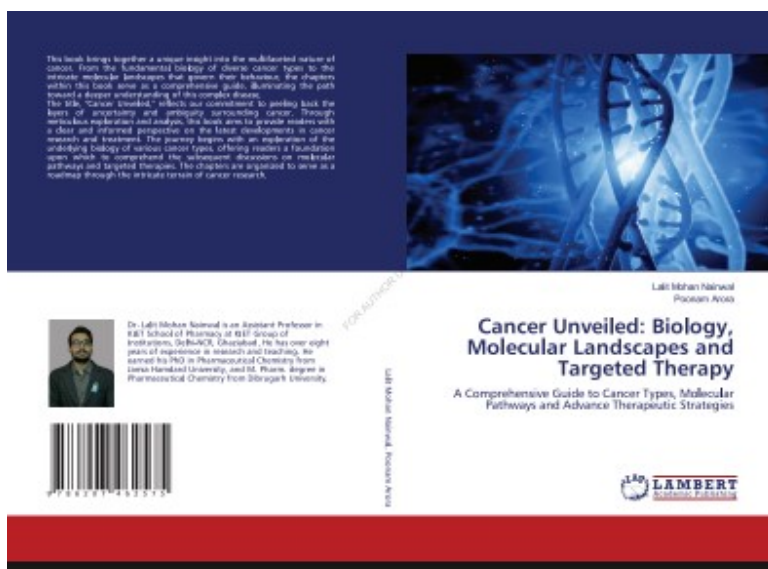
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CHAPTER 2

Hepatoprotective Role of Medicinal Plants

Bedanta Bhattacharjee¹, Tirna Paul¹, Retno Widyowati², Ram Kumar Sahu^{3*} and Monika Kaurav⁴

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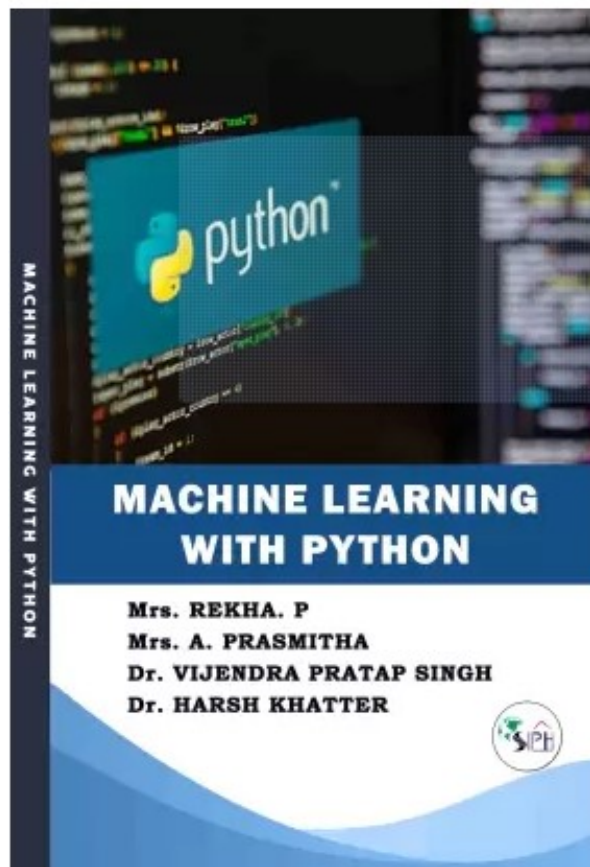
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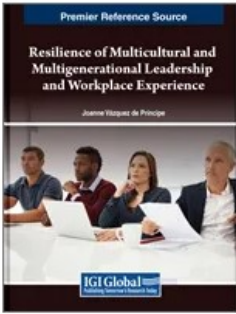
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Abstract: With its ability to self-regenerate, the liver is considered an important gland in the human body, performing essential functions such as the production of vital proteins, lipids, lipoproteins, glucose homeostasis as well as the production and secretion of vitamin stores and bile acids. Therefore, any impairment of the organ can lead to serious problems in our bodies. There are various forms of disorders associated with an unhealthy liver, which affect the liver in different ways and can be detected by observing various general symptoms and some specific diagnostic tests. To treat and control these hazardous effects on our bodies, various medicines are available in the market that are mainly derived from plants and plant products. As they have fewer side effects, herbal medicines have attracted much attention for alleviating various liver diseases while maintaining a healthy lifestyle. Moreover, nanobased delivery of natural products shows higher hepatoprotective activity than crude extracts. In this chapter, various hepatoprotective functions of medicinal plants and their nano-based drug delivery have been highlighted.

Keywords: Liver, Homeostasis, Lipoprotein, Disorders, Tests, Herbal drugs, Mitigation.





Navigating the Tapestry Unveiling the Resilience of Multicultural and Multigenerational Leadership in the Contemporary Workplace

Shenki Tyagi, Mani Tyagi

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Abstract

In the rapidly evolving landscape of the global workplace, the amalgamation of multicultural and multigenerational dynamics presents both challenges and opportunities for leaders and employees alike. This chapter delves into the intricate interplay of diverse cultures and generations within the context of leadership, exploring the ways in which resilience emerges as a critical factor for success. This chapter examines the nuanced experiences of individuals from different cultural backgrounds and age groups, shedding light on the resilience strategies employed to foster inclusive leadership and a harmonious workplace.

Chapter Preview

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Abdelkader Mohamed Sghaier Derbali

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Social and Ethical Implications of AI in Finance for Sustainability: Convergence of Culture in the Banking Sector After Adaptation of Artificial Intelligence


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ABSTRACT

Artificial intelligence (AI) is becoming an inseparable part of our daily lives as it can solve tough problems in a competent way in manifold areas like bank, insurance, healthcare, education, operations, etc. This chapter explains how financial institutions are implementing AI, algorithm trading, and intelligence that is adaptive to their financial processes. The banking sector in India has gone through significant transformations with the infusion of technology. Technological innovation has played a crucial role in reshaping the landscape of banking operations, bringing



Leveraging AI to Enhance the Global Mobility Experience: Trends in Indian Higher Education

Shruti Bansal, Punjika Rathi, Rachit Agarwal, Ramneek Ahluwalia

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Abstract

The study investigates how AI-driven solutions are revolutionizing student interactions, admissions processes, academic support, and cross-cultural adaptation. Through intelligent chatbots, personalized recommendations, and predictive analytics, universities are catering to individual needs and streamlining administrative procedures. Furthermore, AI-powered language translation tools are aiding international students in overcoming language barriers, fostering better communication, and enriching their learning experiences. In the Indian higher education landscape, this trend holds particular significance due to the nation's burgeoning student population and aspirations for global recognition. The chapter underscores the importance of continuous innovation, collaboration, and adaptability in integrating AI solutions effectively. By embracing these advancements, Indian universities can position themselves as attractive destinations for international students, fostering diversity and cross-border learning. This study provides valuable insights into the symbiotic relationship between AI and global education mobility, accentuating the need for a dynamic approach to reshape the future of higher education on a global scale and helpful for policymakers to enhance the AI in higher education system.



Impact of AI-Based Special Education on Educators and Students

Swati Sharma, Vivek Tomar, Neha Yadav, Mukul Aggarwal

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Abstract

Artificial intelligence has the ability to radically change how teachers interact with pupils who have special needs. Although the effects of AI and other technologies have been far-reaching in the private and public sectors, they have also had a major impact on the academic world, making learning easier for students with sensory, motor, cognitive, and other forms of impairments. The application of AI in the classroom has encouraged the development of more accessible and inclusive teaching practices for all pupils. This chapter analyzed how AI has influenced special education in the classroom. The study analyzed (a) AI's impact on SEN education and (b) AI's impact on SEN education through its positive effects on SEN educators. This chapter explores how AI has the potential to enhance the lives, careers, and working environments of educators. It also explores how special education supported by AI could personalize lessons for each student and encourage greater involvement on their behalf.



Smart Grid Fault Detection and Classification Framework Utilizing AIoT in India

Sandhya Avasthi, Tanushree Sanwal, Shikha Verma

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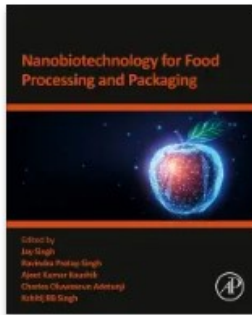
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Abstract

The energy sector is facing obstacles such as increased consumption, efficiency, and losses affecting mainly developing countries. One of the major challenges is unauthorized power connections due to which a significant portion of consumed energy is not billed, causing business loss. The misuse of energy indirectly increases the amount of CO2 emissions because unauthorized users utilize energy irresponsibly. As the third-largest producer and consumer of electricity in the world, India is facing a variety of power-related issues such as distribution losses, electricity fraud, and environmental issues. The artificial internet of things (AIoT) is proving beneficial in energy use optimization, fault detection, and identification. The technological issues and solutions are discussed for fault detection and classification in a smart grid. A case study is provided as a first step towards automated fault detection in smart grids. This chapter aims to identify factors that could assist India in developing its smart infrastructure and evaluate the numerous components of the smart grid.



Nanobiotechnology for Food Processing and Packaging

1st Edition - May 7, 2024

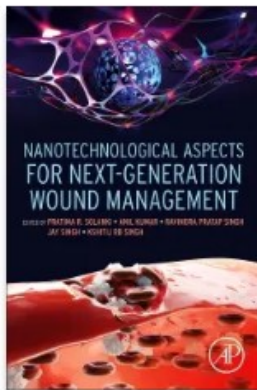
Editors: Jay Singh, Ravindra Pratap Singh, Ajeet Kumar Kaushik, Charles Oluwaseun Adetunji, Kshitij Rb Sing

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Description

Nanobiotechnology for Food Processing and Packaging covers nanomaterials' application as an eco-friendly, greener, cost-effective and easy handling and management approach that can help prevent various high-level physical, biological and chemical contamination in foodstuff. Written by experts from a multidisciplinary perspective, each chapter addresses nanomaterials' application as a sustainable tool for the management of uncountable food processing and packaging challenges. Sections focus on nanobiotechnology in processing and packaging, considering food quality, safety and management aspects. The book also highlights various preparative methods and antimicrobial/antifungal activities, including the mechanism of the antimicrobial action of various bionanocomposites and food toxin detection nanobiosensor nano additives.



Nanotechnological Aspects for Next-Generation Wound Management

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Description

Nanotechnological Aspects for Next-generation Wound Management provides detailed, up-to-date literature on nanotechnology's role in wound management and its applications using nanoparticles, nanocomposites, carbon-based nanostructures and nanomaterials. Scaffolds, three-dimensional approaches, skin tissue engineering, and polymer-based films are discussed to treat wounds. This one-of-a-kind reference is ideal for health practitioners, clinicians and researchers who will find the book to be excellent reference material for updates on recent trends in nanotechnology for wound management.



Chapter 6 - Technological advancement in tool and technique used for biodegradation analysis

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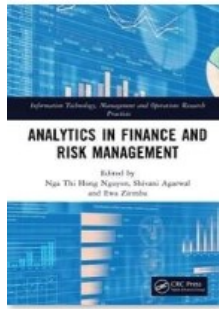
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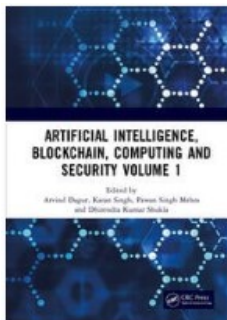


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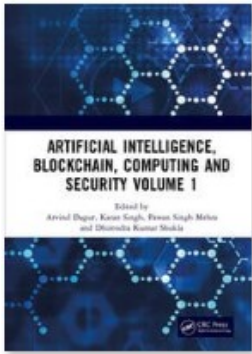
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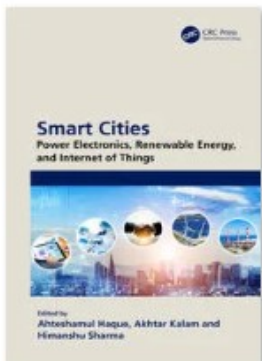
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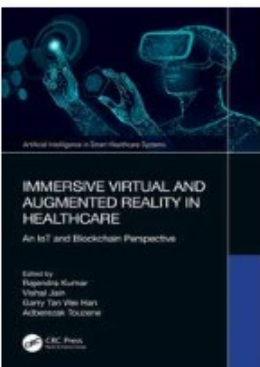
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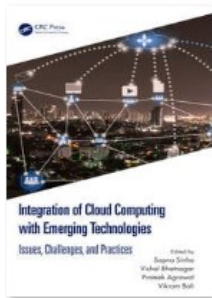
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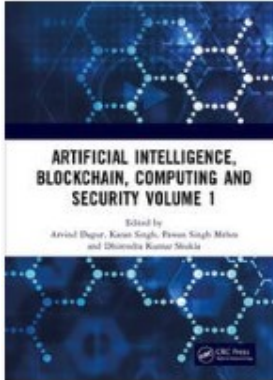
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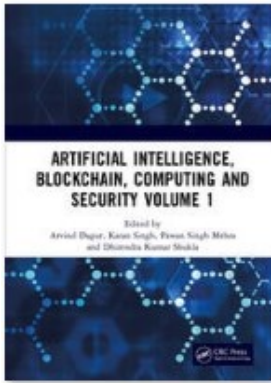
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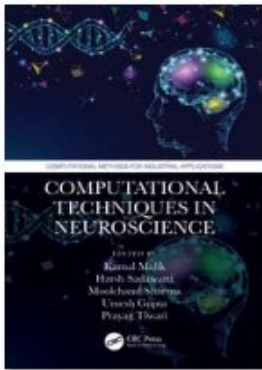
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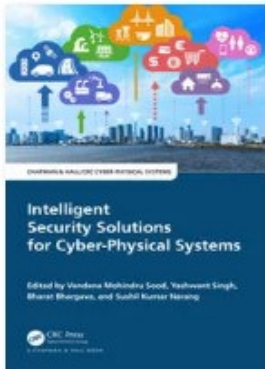
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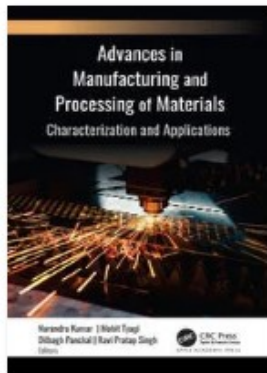
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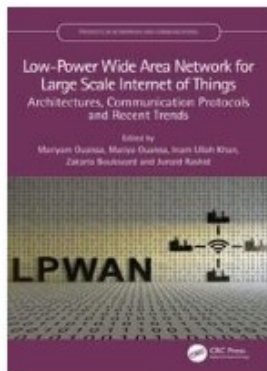
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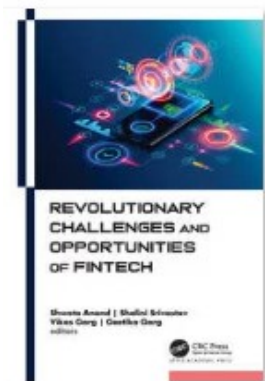
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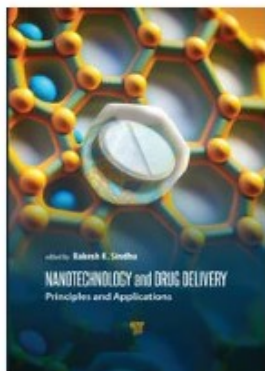
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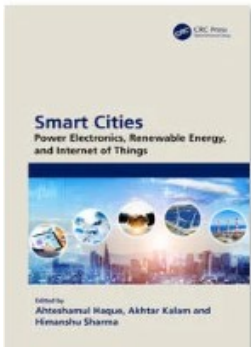
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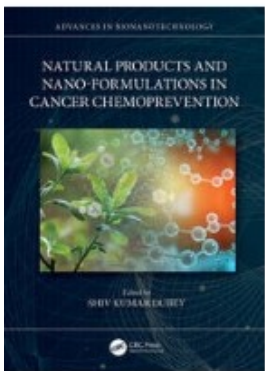
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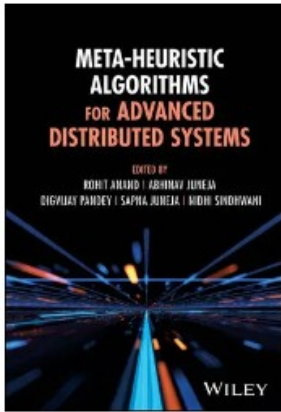
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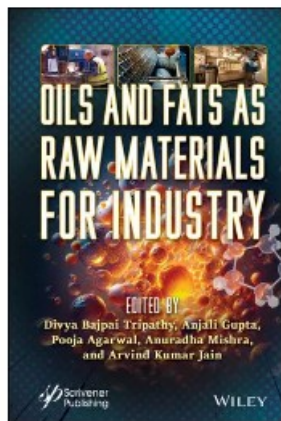
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Ajay Kumar Shrivastava¹, Khushi¹, Chhayank Tyagi¹, Hanu Agarwal¹, Harsh Khatter¹

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Abstract. The primary goal of this work is to meticulously analyze the patient's medical history and the current disease to suggest the appropriate treatment and remedial plan in consultation with the experts. The data is taken as the patients' reports, encompassing details like medical history which is fetched by the system; and identification of suitable physicians based on user-provided symptoms and accompanying reports to get the best support from the proposed solution. A pivotal aspect of this work is the integration of a feature for generic medicines, which aims to augment existing healthcare systems. Whatever the treatment is offered by the doctor, based on the medicine drug, the suggestions of the medicines i.e. normal or generic; are shown to the user with the purchasing options from other websites. This is a smart healthcare solution which uses data analysis, data recommendation and suggestions using information retrieval. Furthermore, machine learning models are applied to match the symptoms of the patients in the existing dataset, and help the doctors to enhance the user experience and ensure personalized care. The multifaceted approach in healthcare outlined in this paper is imperative in the current moment.

Keywords: Cloud Computing, Health Care, IoT, Image Processing, Information Retrieval, Recommendation.



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A novel car license plate and parking slot detection approach based on YOLO

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Abstract—The creation of reliable and effective procedures for vehicle monitoring and parking slot management has turned into a crucial research subject as the need for intelligent transportation and parking management systems keeps rising. The implementation of the cutting-edge object detection framework YOLOv8 (You Only Look Once version 8) for the simultaneous recognition of license plates and parking spaces in a controlled environment is thoroughly explored in this research article. The study emphasizes YOLOv8's benefits, such as its real-time detection capabilities and outstanding accuracy, which are essential for practical applications. The study's findings show that the model is capable of reliably identifying car license plates and parking spot occupancy in a variety of lighting situations and vehicle kinds.

sensor data that is either useless or lacking in useful information, such as the number plate number. To get more information, you could put a camera in every parking spot, but this would be very expensive and need a strong network. Also, getting all the data from all the cameras would take a lot of bandwidth. Which is a tough job. We came up with a way to balance cost and service quality that system uses image processing to tell if the car is there and gives details like how many parking spots are available. CCTV cameras take pictures, which are then processed by the system to figure out how many parking spaces are open. This system will be built

Comparative analysis of cryptocurrency price tracker

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Abstract: In response to the growing allure of cryptocurrency as a compelling investment option, the necessity for adeptly monitoring a range of cryptocurrency values has become apparent. To address this challenge, Cryptochaser was conceived as a cryptocurrency tracker, incorporating React.js and interfacing with the CoinGecko API. This document offers an in-depth narrative of the evolution of Cryptochaser, outlines its unique features, and delves into potential applications for this inventive tool. Cryptochaser is intentionally crafted as an uncomplicated and user-friendly cryptocurrency tracker. Its user interface showcases a real-time dashboard that presents the current values of various cryptocurrencies. Users have the flexibility to choose their preferred cryptocurrencies and access detailed information about each one. Additionally, Cryptochaser enhances security by employing Firebase authentication, ensuring users have safe access to their personalised dashboard.

Keywords: Cryptocurrency, Cryptochaser, Blockchain, Market Cap, Bitcoin, CoinGecko, Security.

1. INTRODUCTION

In recent years, cryptocurrency has witnessed substantial popularity, with Bitcoin standing out as the pioneering and most widely recognized digital currency. Subsequently, the market has seen the emergence of thousands of new cryptocurrencies, posing a challenge for investors to monitor the value of their holdings. Addressing this issue, Cryptochaser was created as a cryptocurrency tracker, utilizing technologies such as React.js, Firebase authentication, Chart.js, and integrating with the CoinGecko API. Cryptochaser is designed to provide a straightforward and user-friendly experience as a cryptocurrency tracker. Its personalized dashboard showcases real-time price information and in-depth data on various

prohibition introduces various restrictions on the use of cryptocurrencies within Indian markets. The objective of this research is to delve into the essence of cryptocurrency and its repercussions on the Indian economy, considering both the current landscape and future prospects. Despite prevailing limitations, there is a positive outlook for the potential growth and significance of cryptocurrencies in India. [1]

This platform's primary goal is to make cryptographic data easily accessible to consumers. Our user interface has been created so that users may simply and hassle-free navigate through each page. The project is unique in the industry because of its simplified user interface, ease of use

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Dr. Charita Vijaya Kumar working as professor and HoD in the department of pharmacy practice in KVS R Siddhartha College of Pharmaceutical Sciences possesses a vast experience of more than 20 years of teaching and hospital experience. He has an active role in NAAC accreditation process as IQAC coordinator. He possess tremendous teaching and managerial skills and has an overall friendly relationship with faculty and students. He handled many national and international workshops and has good communication skills, interpersonal behaviour and a great motivational team work.



Dr. Shaik Shabbeer Presently working as an Associate Professor & HOD department of Pharmaceutics, Nalanda College of Pharmacy, Cherlapally, Nalgonda. He has 10 National and international publications in various reputed journals. He guided 25 PG and 40 UG students.



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ABSTRACT

In recent times, the Internet of Things and other smart technologies such as blockchain have become important tools for healthcare applications. Blockchain technology has proved itself useful in healthcare due to its transparency. Daily, the exponential growth of IoMT has a substantial impact on our way of life. Instead, clinically important patient data is seen and processed remotely in a real-time data system, before being uploaded to a third party, such as the cloud, for later use. The healthcare sector needs a secure system based



Procedia Computer Science

Volume 233, 2024, Pages 226-234



Segmentation and Classification of Diabetic Retinopathy using Ensemble Deep Neural Network

Anju Mishra ^a, Mrinal Pandey ^a, Laxman Singh ^b

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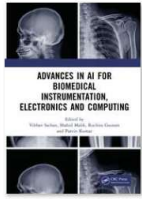
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Abstract



Chapter

Deep learning based computerized diagnosis of breast cancer using digital mammograms

By *Laxman Singh, Rekha Kashyap, Sovers Singh Bisht, Nagesh Sharma, Surya Prakash Sharma*

Book [Advances in AI for Biomedical Instrumentation, Electronics and Computing](#)

Edition 1st Edition
First Published 2024
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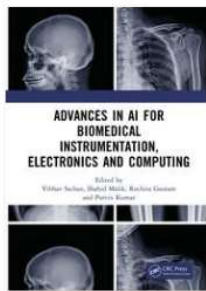
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ABSTRACT

Breast cancer (BC) is the second most common and deadly type of cancer in women, after skin cancer. The



Chapter

Prediction of spam reviews using feature-driven opinion mining deep learning model

By *Surya Prakash Sharma, Laxman Singh, Nagesh Sharma, Abdul Khalid, Rajdev Tiwari*

Book [Advances in AI for Biomedical Instrumentation, Electronics and Computing](#)

Edition 1st Edition
First Published 2024
Imprint CRC Press
Pages 6
eBook ISBN 9781032644752



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ABSTRACT

Online product reviews strongly influence consumers' purchases. Manufacturers and sellers value customer reviews because they impact their businesses. Scammers and spammers can post more fake reviews to



Spectral Segmentation Augmented with Normalized Cuts for Detection of Early Blight Disease in Potato

Deepkiran ^a✉, Mrinal Pandey ^b, Laxman Singh ^c

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Abstract



Segmentation and Classification of Diabetic Retinopathy using Ensemble Deep Neural Network

Anju Mishra^a, Mrinal Pandey^a, Laxman Singh^b

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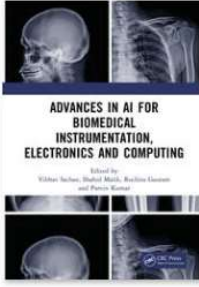
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Abstract



Chapter

Deep learning based computerized diagnosis of breast cancer using digital mammograms

By *Laxman Singh, Rekha Kashyap, Sovers Singh Bisht, Nagesh Sharma, Surya Prakash Sharma*

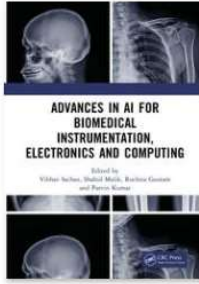
Book [Advances in AI for Biomedical Instrumentation, Electronics and Computing](#)

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First Published	2024
Imprint	CRC Press
Pages	6
eBook ISBN	9781032644752



ABSTRACT

Breast cancer (BC) is the second most common and deadly type of cancer in women, after skin cancer. The likelihood of a patient surviving breast cancer is greatly increased by early detection and classification. The authors of this work aim to create a deep learning (DL) model that can identify and categorize tumours in mammography images. When it comes to finding breast cancer as soon as possible before it becomes incurable, mammography is regarded as the gold standard. In the suggested work, we classified malignant and benign cells using an Artificial Neural Network architecture in combination with VGGNet-16, VGGNet-19, and EfficientNet.



Chapter

Prediction of spam reviews using feature-driven opinion mining deep learning model

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ABSTRACT

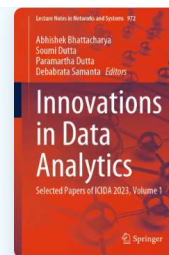
Online product reviews strongly influence consumers' purchases. Manufacturers and sellers value customer reviews because they impact their businesses. Scammers and spammers can post more fake reviews to promote fake products or criticize rival brands to harm companies and deceive consumers. Such behavior is called "review spamming". Differentiating fake online forum reviews from real ones is a difficult and open research problem. This study presents a CNN model that classifies reviews as spam or non-spam using deep

[Home](#) > [Innovations in Data Analytics](#) > [Conference paper](#)

Review of Efficient Load Balancing Technique to Improve QoS Parameters Fog Computing


Conference paper | First Online: 21 July 2024

pp 69–76 | [Cite this conference paper](#)




Innovations in Data Analytics

(ICIDA 2023)

Arti Sharma , [Rajendra Prasad Mahapatra](#) & [Vineet Kumar Sharma](#)

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Chapter

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Exploring ML Methods for Sentiment Analysis in Text Data

Publisher: IEEE

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Vishu Agarwal ; Ashmit Tayal ; Rajani Dixit ; Bharti Chugh ; Shikha Jain [All Authors](#)

19

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Abstract

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I. Introduction



Literature

Abstract:

Data Analysis has become an important part of our life, as it helps us to draw useful information, decision-making conclusions on any particular raw data. One component of digital data analysis is sentiment analysis. Sentiment analysis evaluates the emotional tone of textual data and classifies it as neutral, negative, or positive. In business, this analysis is frequently utilized for market social media monitoring, market research, consumer feedback and many more. In order to

Exploring ML Methods for Sentiment Analysis in Text Data

Publisher: IEEE

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Vishu Agarwal ; Ashmit Tayal ; Rajani Dixit ; Bharti Chugh ; Shikha Jain [All Authors](#)

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I. Introduction



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Data Analysis has become an important part of our life, as it helps us to draw useful information, decision-making conclusions on any particular raw data. One componer of digital data analysis is sentiment analysis. Sentiment analysis evaluates the emotional tone of textual data and classifies it as neutral, negative, or positive. In business, this analysis is frequently utilized for market social media monitoring, market research, consumer feedback and many more. In order to automate the

Streamlining Livestock Surveillance: YOLOv8 Approach to Cattle Body Segmentation

Publisher: IEEE

Cite This

PDF

Bharti Chugh ; Pushepndra Kumar ; Upendra Mishra ; Himanshi Chaudhary [All Authors](#)

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Abstract

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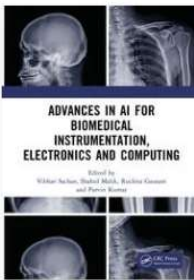


I. Introduction

II. Materials and

Abstract:

This research paper introduces an innovative approach to optimize livestock surveillance by employing YOLOv8 for cattle body segmentation. The study attained a mAP(50), mean Average Precision of 0.598 and 0.464 and mAP(50-95) on a dataset comprising 704 images. Preceding model training, extensive preprocessing and image augmentation techniques were implemented, resulting in a dataset of 1476 training, 171 validation, and 74 testing images. The developed model



Chapter

Network pharmacology and molecular docking approach to unveil the mechanism of amantadine for Parkinson's disease

By Nimesh Bhardwaj, Himani Tyagi, Siddhi Gupta, Pooja Gangwar, Shubham Chaudhary, Mansi Singh, Vinay Kumar, Praveen KR Dixit

Book: [Advances in AI for Biomedical Instrumentation, Electronics and Computing](#)

Edition	1st Edition
First Published	2024
Imprint	CRC Press
Pages	5
eBook ISBN	9781032644752



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ABSTRACT

Parkinson's disease is a neurodegenerative disorder, and its treatment is complicated. Pharmacological treatments provide only symptomatic relief but do not cure the disease. Amantadine is widely used in the treatment of Parkinson's disease as a dopamine facilitator. Its exact mechanism is still unknown. In this study,

Secure Watermarking Algorithm for Enhancing Invisibility and Robustness of Medical Images

Publisher: **IEEE**

Cite This

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Himanshi Chaudhary ; Virendra P. Vishwakarma **All Authors**

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I. Introduction

Abstract:

In contemporary times, within a society that is highly advanced in terms of technology, all data is gathered and archived in a digital format. In the realm of medicine, diagnostic data is also captured and transmitted in a digital format. The paramount considerations when transmitting information through digital means are security and authenticity. Watermarking is a technological approach that guarantees the credibility

Automated COVID-19 Detection Using ML & IOT

Publisher: **IEEE**

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Madhu Gautam ; Himanshi Chaudhary ; Abhishek Verma ; Rupal Garg **All Authors**

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I. Introduction

II. About Past
Pandemics

Abstract:

COVID-19 has emerged as the biggest fear of all time. The timely and accurate detection of COVID-19 infection is very crucial for preventing the spread of infection. The behavior and symptoms of the infection is changing gradually and thus the existing statistical model fails to capture the dynamic behavior of the Coronavirus and its associated infected patient symptoms. Therefore, the objective of this study is to propose a novel framework that collects the data dynamically with IoT sensors and then utilizes that data to develop automated statistical model for the detection of

A Hybrid Approach for Leaf Classification Using Machine Learning and Deep Learning

Publisher: IEEE

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PDF

Vrinda Mishra ; Vineet Sharma ; Upendra Mishra [All Authors](#)

1

Cites in
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Abstract

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II. Related Work



Abstract:

Leaf classification is a crucial task for plant identification and disease diagnosis. This study suggests a unique method that combines deep learning and machine learning algorithms for leaf classification. The proposed method involves a novel combination that employs Residual Network (ResNet50) for extraction of features, Principal Component Analysis (PCA) for reducing the dimensions of feature vector and Light gradient boosting machine (LightGBM) to perform classification. The proposed

Your Sanctuary in the Digital Age: A Stress Management Solution Redefining Wellbeing

Publisher: IEEE

Cite This

PDF

Rajat Dixit ; Piyush Raj ; Ronak Raj ; Preeti Garg [All Authors](#)

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Abstract

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I. Introduction

II. Literature



Abstract:

The research work serves as a comprehensive resource for stress management techniques, covering various aspects such as communication, organization, time management, social support, mindfulness, meditation, and exercise. It provides users with a thorough understanding of stress causes and effects, along with self-assessment tools to identify and manage stressors effectively. The goal is to empower users to reduce stress and enhance overall well-being by offering practical

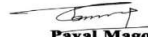
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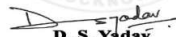


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This is to certify that Prof./Dr./Mr./Ms. Preeti Garg is a presenter / co-author of the paper titled Optimizing DWT-Based Enhanced Image Watermarking with the Firefly Algorithm presented at the 5th Doctoral Symposium of Computational Intelligence (DoSCI-2024) being organised jointly by Institute of Engineering and Technology Lucknow, Campus of Open Learning, University of Delhi, Shaheed Rajguru College of Applied Sciences for Women, University of Delhi and University of Calabria, Italy on 10th- 11th May 2024.


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Date of Issue : 22-05-2024
Place : Phagwara (Punjab), India


Prepared by
(Administrative Officer-Records)


Convener
(ICONIC-2024)


Head of Faculty
Lovely Professional University



Certificate OF APPRECIATION



THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT

Preeti Garg

has presented a paper titled Your Sanctuary in the Digital Age: A Stress Management Solution Redefining Wellbeing in the International Conference on "Intelligent Systems for Cybersecurity" organised by Department of Computer Science & Engineering at The NorthCap University, Gurugram on May 3-4, 2024.

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Streamlining Livestock Surveillance: YOLOv8 Approach to Cattle Body Segmentation

Publisher: **IEEE**

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Bharti Chugh ; Pushepndra Kumar ; Upendra Mishra ; Himanshi Chaudhary [All Authors](#)

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I. Introduction

II. Materials and

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IoT Network Security: NetFlow Traffic Analysis and Attack Classification Using Machine Learning Techniques

Publisher: **IEEE**

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Abstract

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Introduction

Abstract:

In the modern day, Internet of Things (IoT) has become critical since it permits seamless integration of physical objects and data-driven communication. IoT improves efficiency, automated processes, and real-time decision-making across the different sectors such as smart cities, transportation, agriculture, healthcare, etc. In IoT, machine learning is essential for advancing security, flexibility, and efficiency. Its

Brain Stroke Detection and Prediction Using Machine Learning Approach: A Cloud Deployment Perspective

Publisher: **IEEE**

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PDF

Nikita ; Gaurav Parashar **All Authors**

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Abstract

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I. Introduction



II. Related Work

Abstract:

An ischemic stroke is a medical disorder that happens by ripping of circulation in the mind. A cardiac event can also arise when the circulation supply to the cerebellum is interrupted. It is a main factor in mortality and impairment globally, according to the World Health Organisation. Most work on heart stroke forecasting has been performed, however, few results illustrate the risk as a result of the mental attack. After that, AI algorithms are employed to predict the likelihood of mind strokes. The

Automated COVID-19 Detection Using ML & IOT

Publisher: IEEE

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I. Introduction

II. About Past
Pandemics

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BiFrost: A Blockchain-Based Decentralized Messaging Application

Himanshu Pandey, Akhil Siraswal, Ekta Kaushik, Dilkeswar Pandey, Sparsh Kapoor, Hunny Pahuja

Research output: Chapter in Book/Report/Conference proceeding > Conference contribution > peer-review

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Abstract

A

The Utilization of Machine Learning Algorithms in the Diagnosis of Heart Disease

Publisher: **IEEE**

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Ankit Dutt ; Swati Sharma **All Authors**

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Abstract

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I. Introduction



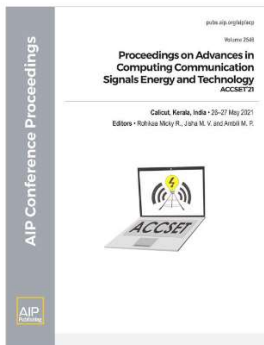
Literature

Abstract:

According to data compiled by the World Health Organisation, heart disease and stroke account for 17.9 million annual deaths worldwide. Conditions including cardiac arrhythmias, stroke, and Cardiovascular rheumatism all belong to the larger category of heart and circulatory system illnesses. Stroke causes more than 80% of all fatalities from CVD, and it's the leading cause of mortality for those under 70 years old. In this study, we train and evaluate the k-nearest neighbour approach, the naive

Volume 2546, Issue 1

20 November 2023



**PROCEEDINGS ON
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ACCSET'21**

26-27 May 2021

RESEARCH ARTICLE | NOVEMBER 20 2023

Development of the best personality traits for identifying the career option of students by applying different classification techniques

Mukul Aggarwal ; Neha Yadav ; Kamal Kant Sharma ; Veepin Kumar ; Adesh Kumar Pandey

+ Author & Article Information

AIP Conf. Proc. 2546, 020015 (2023)

<https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0106976>

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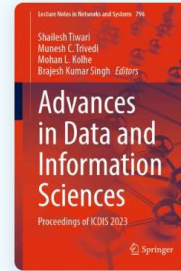
Tools

This paper runs over regions where it approaches a lot of individual conduct information. This information can be useful to arrange the personality traits as per attribute received. In this paper, the framework proposes a mechanism have been studied the different type of personality attributes and do compose as per the best five super attributes so that under 5 personality traits covers all attributes as subset of all 5 developed personality traits. The framework utilizes learning calculations like Naive Bayes, j48, Decision tree and Random Forest alongside cutting edge information mining to mine user attributes information and

A Novel Image Captioning Approach Using CNN and MLP


Conference paper | First Online: 03 January 2024

pp 13–23 | [Cite this conference paper](#)



Advances in Data and Information Sciences

(ICDIS 2023)

Swati Sharma , [Vivek Tomar](#), [Neha Yadav](#) & [Mukul Aggarwal](#)

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Analysis of Diabetes Disease Prediction Using Machine Learning Algorithms

Publisher: **IEEE**

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Nidhi Kumari ; Madhu Gautam **All Authors**

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I. Introduction



II. Literature
Survey

Abstract:

Diabetes is a frequent health problem caused by pancreatic dysfunction. It raises blood sugar levels and has serious consequences. A person suffering from these disease experiences severe symptoms affecting the kidneys, heart, eyes, etc. A substantial amount of investigation shows that machine learning (ML) algorithms can enhance sickness detection and minimize medical mistake rates, potentially saving life of an individual. It's often challenging to build a reliable and impactful predictive model because of absent values and outliers in the data frame. Using a dataset with

Chronic Disease prediction using Machine Learning Techniques: A Survey

Publisher: **IEEE**

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Nidhi Kumari ; Madhu Gautam **All Authors**

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Abstract

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I. Introduction

» II Literature



Survey

Abstract:

In current era people are very much prone to the ChronicDisease because of the ambient circumstances and lifestyle practices. Thus it became very vital task for doctors to predictit at its early stage so that the rate of mortality can be reduced. But, sometimes it became difficult and confusingtask for doctors to find out it at its very starting stage. With the help of machine learning technology it is possible todetect it at its starting state. Chronic disease is those types of illness which required lengthy medical attention. In order to diagnose chronic diseases, this study

An Effective FL-CNN Based Data Securing Model for Heart Disease Prediction

Publisher: **IEEE**

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Pakhi Sharma ; Sanjiv Sharma [All Authors](#)

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I. Introduction

II. Literature



Review

Abstract:

Cardiovascular disease is the leading cause of death worldwide, according to the WHO. Coronary heart disease is most dangerous. 2015 saw 360,000 US heart attack deaths. Effective heart disease treatment prevents global deaths. An updated FL-CNN model improved cardiac disease diagnosis and prognosis for doctors and patients. Hospitals cannot disclose patient data for security and privacy reasons. Thus, centralizing data is hard. Federated Learning can train machine learning and deep learning models using massive volumes of distributed data. On the UCI

A Comprehensive Study Of The Machine Learning With Federated Learning Approach For Predicting Heart Disease

Publisher: **IEEE**

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Abstract

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I. Introduction



Machine

Abstract:

Heart disease is a leading cause of mortality worldwide, resulting in millions of deaths annually. As individuals age and their physical condition deteriorates, the risk of developing heart disease increases. To mitigate this risk, predictive models leveraging machine learning and artificial intelligence have emerged as valuable tools for early diagnosis and treatment. In this review paper, we introduce the Google-pioneered concept of federated learning as a means to address concerns

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Exploring Risk Factors for Cardiovascular Disease: Insights from NHANES Database Analysis

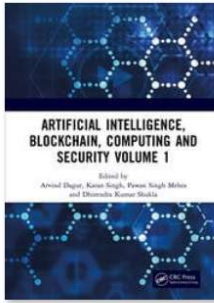
Conference paper | First Online: 03 January 2024

pp 265–276 | [Cite this conference paper](#)

[Gaurav Parashar](#) , [Alka Chaudhary](#) & [Dilkeshwar Pandey](#)

 Part of the book series: [Lecture Notes in Networks and Systems](#) ((LNNS, volume 796))

 Included in the following conference series:
[International Conference on Data & Information Sciences](#)



Chapter

A systematic study of networking design for co-working space environment

By *Rohit Vashisht, Rahul Kumar Sharma, Gagan Thakral*

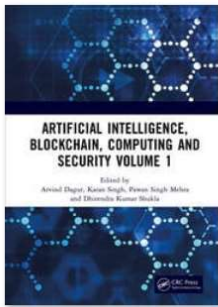
Book [Artificial Intelligence, Blockchain, Computing and Security Volume 1](#)

Edition	1st Edition
First Published	2023
Imprint	CRC Press
Pages	6
eBook ISBN	9781003393580



ABSTRACT

In today's era of digitalization, there is pool of resources that are being shared commonly among various networking devices within in a network. The effectiveness of the network is highly dependent on the synchronization, utility and security of these devices. The aim of the study is to design an appropriate



Chapter

Live virtual machine migration towards energy optimization in cloud datacenters

By *Rohit Vashisht, Gagan Thakral, Rahul Kumar Sharma*

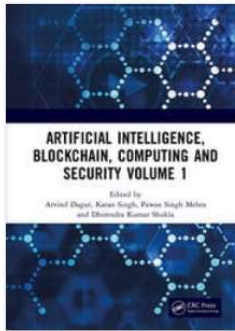
Book [Artificial Intelligence, Blockchain, Computing and Security Volume 1](#)

Edition	1st Edition
First Published	2023
Imprint	CRC Press
Pages	6
eBook ISBN	9781003393580



ABSTRACT

Cloud computing is a fast emerging utility- oriented paradigm providing services to a large number of users across World Wide Web based on spend-as-per-your-utilization model. To offer its users computational services, data centers eat up a lot of energy. Such excessive consumption of power by those virtualized data



Chapter

Recognition of indian sign language using hand gestures

By *Umang Rastogi, Anand Pandey, Vinesh Kumar*

Book [Artificial Intelligence, Blockchain, Computing and Security Volume 1](#)

Edition	1st Edition
First Published	2023
Imprint	CRC Press
Pages	5
eBook ISBN	9781003393580

ABSTRACT

In this study, we present a method for decoding Indian Sign Language alphabets using hand gesture recognition. Our proposed approach consists of four modules: gesture recognition, feature extraction, real-time tracking, and segmentation of hand. Utilizing the Hue, Intensity, Saturation (HSV) color model and the Camshift approach, hands are tracked and segmented. Gestures can be identified using the Genetic

Performance Analysis for Internet of Health-Care Things in Multiqueueing Fog System

Publisher: **IEEE**

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 PDF

Rekha Maurya ; Naveen Chauhan **All Authors**

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Abstract

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I. Introduction

II. Related Works



Abstract:

In this paper, we study the performance of healthcare applications in multi-queueing fog systems. The increase in Internet of Healthcare Things (IoTH) devices evolves a tradeoff between the cost of the device and the expected response time. These devices are low-powered with limited battery lifetime; they may not execute computation-intensive tasks at their end. However, some applications, such as patient monitoring and oxygen variability during an emergency, are delay-intensive; they must immediately start. To address these challenges, we propose a multi-

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Yoga Pose Identification Using Deep Learning

Conference paper | First Online: 03 January 2024

pp 203–213 | [Cite this conference paper](#)

[Ashutosh Kumar Verma](#) , [Divyanshu Sharma](#), [Himanshu Aggarwal](#) & [Naveen Chauhan](#)

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A Hybrid Approach for Leaf Disease Classification Using Machine Learning and Deep Learning

Conference paper | First Online: 03 November 2023

pp 195–207 | [Cite this conference paper](#)

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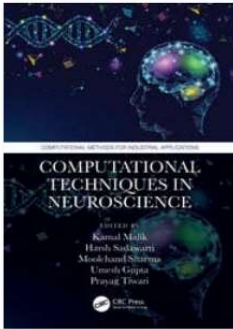
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Analysis of Cloud Computing Load Balancing Algorithms

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