SHADAN COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY

Established by SHADAN EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.
Approved by A.I.C.T.E and Affiliated to JNTUH, Hyderabad.
Website: www.scet.in E-Mail: scet_shadan@yahoo.co.uk

ESTD 1995

Date: _____

DEPEARTMENT OF COMPUTER SEIENCE AND ENGGNERING
CONFERENCES PAPERS YEAR WISE

S.NO	YEAR WISE	CONFERENCES YEAR WISE
1	2015-2016	3
2	2016-2017	2
3	2017-2018	13
4	2018-2019	20
5	2019-2020	31

Shadan College of Engineering & Technology College Code: 08 Hyderabad-86, T.S. Peeran Cheru

PRINCIPAL
Shadan College of Engineering & Technology
Peeran Cheru, Hyderabad-86, T.S.
College Code: 08

3.3.3 Number of books and chapters in edited volumes/books published and papers published in national/ international conference proceedings per teacher during last five years (10)

Sl. No.	Name of the teacher	Title of the book/chapters published	Title of the paper	Title of the proceedings of the conference	Name of the conference	National / International	Year of publication	ISBN/ISSN number of the proceeding	Affiliating Institute at the time of publication	Name of the publisher
2019-2020										
1	Mr. Mohammed Osman		A HIERARCHICAL ATTENTION	INTERNATIONALCONFERENCEONT	INTERNATIONALRESEARCHJOURN	International	2019-2020	2456-172X	shadan college of engineering & rechnology	IRJGES
2	Mr. Mutyala Satish		PROFIT MAXIMIZA	INTERNATIONALC	INTERNATIONALR	Internatio	2019-2020	2456-172X	shadan college of	IRJGES
3	Mr. MD Ghazwan Ahmed		SECURITY MODEL FOR THE ENHANCEM	INTERNATIONALCONFERENCEONT	INTERNATIONALRESEARCHJOURN	International	2019-2020	2456-172X	shadan college of engineering & rechnology	IRJGES
4	Mr. Essak Shaik		SEPTIC: DETECTING	INTERNATIONALC	INTERNATIONALR	Internatio	2019-2020	2456-172X	shadan college of	IRJGES
5	Mr. Sridhar Gummalla		SECURE AUTHENTICATED KEY	INTERNATIONALCONFERE	INTERNATIONALRESEARC	International	2019-2020	2456-172X	shadan college of engineering	IRJGES
6	Mr. K. S. Kamal Kumar		G DENIAL OF SERVICE ATTACKS	INTERNATIONALCONFERENCEONT	INTERNATIONALRESEARCHJOURN	International	2019-2020	2456-172X	shadan college of engineering & rechnology	IRJGES
7	Ms. Farheen Sultana		EFFECTIVE CLOUD STORAGE	INTERNATIONALCONFERENCEONT	INTERNATIONALRESEARCHJOURN	International	2019-2020	2456-172X	shadan college of engineering & rechnology	IRJGES

Shadan College of Engineering & Technology
College Code 08
Peeran Cheru ★ Hyderabad-86, T.S.

PRINCIPAL
Shadan College of Engineering & Technology
Peeran Cheru, Hyderabad-86, T.S.
College Code: 08

8	Mr. Mohd Mohammed Ali		MAXIMIZATION FOR	INTERNATIONALCONFERE	INTERNATIONALRESEARC	Internatio	2019-2020	2456-172X	shadan college of	IRJGES
9	Mr. Mohd Mohammed Ali		SECURITY MODEL FOR THE ENHANCEM	INTERNATIONALCONFERENCEONT	INTERNATIONALRESEARCHJOURN	Internatio nal	2019-2020	2456-172X	shadan college of engineering & rechnology	IRJGES
10	Mr. Sridhar Gummalla		DETECTING INJECTION ATTACKS AND	INTERNATIONALCONFERENCEONT	INTERNATIONALRESEARCHJOURN	Internatio nal	2019-2020	2456-172X	shadan college of engineering & rechnology	IRJGES
11	Mr. Mohd Mohammed Ali		CLOUD RESOURCE ALLOCATIONCONSIDERING	INTERNATIONALCONFERENCEONTRANSFO	INTERNATIONALRESEARCHJOURNALINGLO	Internatio nal	2019-2020	2456-172X	shadan college of engineering & rechnology	IRJGES
12	Mr. Sridhar Gummalla		SECURITY MODEL FOR THE ENHANCEMENT OF DATAPRIVA	INTERNATIONALCONFERENCEONTRANSFORMATIO	INTERNATIONALRESEARCHJOURNALINGLOBALENGI	Internatio nal	2019-2020	2456-172X	shadan college of engineering & rechnology	IRJGES
13	Mr. Sridhar Gummalla		PROFIT MAXIMIZATION FOR	INTERNATIONALCONFERE	INTERNATIONALRESEARC	Internatio nal	2019-2020	2456-172X	shadan college of engineering	IRJGES
14	Mr. Abdul Mubeen Mohammed		A RESUME EVALUATION SYSTEM BASED ON	INTERNATIONALCONFERENCEONT	INTERNATIONALRESEARCHJOURN	Internatio nal	2019-2020	2456-172X	shadan college of engineering & rechnology	IRJGES
15	Mr. Syed Najamul Hassan		FINGERPRINT IMAGE IDENTIFICATION FOR CRIME	INTERNATIONALCONFERENCEONTRANSFO	INTERNATIONALRESEARCHJOURNALINGLO	Internatio nal	2019-2020	2456-172X	shadan college of engineering & rechnology	IRJGES

Shadan College of Engineering & Technology
College Code: 08
Hyderabad-86, T.S.
Peeran Cheru

PRINCIPAL
Shadan College of Engineering & Technology
Peeran Cheru, Hyderabad-86, T.S.
College Code: 08

16	Mr. Mohd Maseeuddin		AGENT-BASED APPROACHES FOR INTELLIGE	INTERNATIONALCONFERENCEONTRANSFO	INTERNATIONALRESEARCHJOURNALINGLO	International	2019-2020	2456-172X	shadan college of engineering & rechnology	IRJGES
17	Mr. Mohd Tajuddin		DESIGN OF SECURE AUTHENTICATED KEY	INTERNATIONALCONFERENCEONT	INTERNATIONALRESEARCHJOURN	International	2019-2020	2456-172X	shadan college of engineering & rechnology	IRJGES
18	Mr. Sridhar Gummalla		A HIERARCHICAL ATTENTION	INTERNATIONALCONFERENCEONT	INTERNATIONALRESEARCHJOURN	International	2019-2020	2456-172X	shadan college of engineering & rechnology	IRJGES
19	Mr. Sridhar Gummalla		PREDICTION AND DIAGNOSIS	INTERNATIONALCONFERE	INTERNATIONALRESEARC	International	2019-2020	2456-172X	shadan college of engineering	IRJGES
20	Dr. Muntha Raju		G DENIAL OF SERVICE ATTACKS	INTERNATIONALCONFERENCEONT	INTERNATIONALRESEARCHJOURN	International	2019-2020	2456-172X	shadan college of engineering & rechnology	IRJGES
21	Dr.Muntha Raju		ACHIEVING EFFECTIVE CLOUD	INTERNATIONALCONFERENCEONT	INTERNATIONALRESEARCHJOURN	International	2019-2020	2456-172X	shadan college of engineering & rechnology	IRJGES
22	Mr. Runja Suvarna Rao		N AND DIAGNOSIS OF HEART DISEASE	INTERNATIONALCONFERENCEONT	INTERNATIONALRESEARCHJOURN	International	2019-2020	2456-172X	shadan college of engineering & rechnology	IRJGES
23	Mr. Abdul Mubeen Mohammed		EFFECTIVE CLOUD STORAGE	INTERNATIONALCONFERENCEONT	INTERNATIONALRESEARCHJOURN	International	2019-2020	2456-172X	shadan college of engineering & rechnology	IRJGES

Shadan College of Engineering & Technology College Code: 08 Hyderabad-86, T.S.

PRINCIPAL
Shadan College of Engineering & Technology
Peeran Cheru, Hyderabad-86, T.S.
College Code: 08

24	Mr. Mohd Mohammed Ali		SEPTIC: DETECTING INJECTION ATTACKS	INTERNATIONALCONFERENCEONT	INTERNATIONALRESEARCHJOURN	International	2019-2020	2456-172X	shadan college of engineering & rechnology	IRJGES
25	Mr. Sridhar Gummalla		CLOUD RESOURCE ALLOCATIONCONSIDE	INTERNATIONALCONFERENCEONT	INTERNATIONALRESEARCHJOURN	International	2019-2020	2456-172X	shadan college of engineering & rechnology	IRJGES
26	Ms. Rizwana Khatoon		EVALUATION SYSTEM BASED ON	INTERNATIONALCONFERE	INTERNATIONALRESEARC	International	2019-2020	2456-172X	shadan college of engineering	IRJGES
27	Mr. Sridhar Gummalla		NT IMAGE IDENTIFICA	INTERNATIONALCONFERE	INTERNATIONALRESEARC	International	2019-2020	2456-172X	shadan college of	IRJGES
28	Mr. Sridhar Gummalla		BASED APPROACHES FOR	INTERNATIONALCONFERE	INTERNATIONALRESEARC	International	2019-2020	2456-172X	shadan college of engineering	IRJGES
29	Mr. Sridhar Gummalla		IN BASED PUBLIC	INTERNATIONALCONFERE	INTERNATIONALRESEARC	International	2019-2020	2456-172X	shadan college of	IRJGES
30	Mr. K. S. Kamal Kumar		NT IMAGE IDENTIFICA	INTERNATIONALCONFERE	INTERNATIONALRESEARC	International	2019-2020	2456-172X	shadan college of	IRJGES
31	Dr.Jyothi Kumar	Python Programmin				National	2019-2020	978-1648052699	shadan college of	Notion Press

2018-2019

Sl. No.	Name of the teacher	Title of the book/chapters published	Title of the paper	Title of the proceedings of the conference	Name of the conference	National / International	Year of publication	ISBN/ISSN number of the proceeding	Affiliating Institute at the time of publication	Name of the publisher

Shadan College of Engineering & Technology College Code 08 Hyderabad-86, T.S. Peeran Cheru

PRINCIPAL
Shadan College of Engineering & Technology
Peeran Cheru, Hyderabad-86, T.S.
College Code: 08

1	Mr. Humayun Khan,		BLOCKCHAIN BASED PUBLIC INTEGRITY VERIFICATI	INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RECENT	INTERNATIONALRESEARCHJOURNALINGLO	International	2018-2019	2456-172X	shadan college of engineering & rechnology	IRJGES
2	Mr. Mohammed Osman,		A HIERARCHICAL	INTERNATIONAL CONFERENC	INTERNATIONALRESEARC	International	2018-2019	2456-172X	shadan college of	IRJGES
3	Mr. Sridhar Gummalla		N AND DIAGNOSIS OF HEART	NAL CONFERENCE ON	INTERNATIONALRESEARC	International	2018-2019	2456-172X	shadan college of engineering	IRJGES
4	Mr. Sridhar Gummalla		MULTI-KEYWORD RANKED SEARCH	NAL CONFERENCE ON RECENT	INTERNATIONALRESEARCHJOURN	International	2018-2019	2456-172X	shadan college of engineering & rechnology	IRJGES
5	Dr.Muntha Raju		DYNAMIC ROUTING WITH SECURITY	INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON	INTERNATIONALRESEARCHJOURN	International	2018-2019	2456-172X	shadan college of engineering & rechnology	IRJGES
6	Mr. Runja Suvarna Rao		PREDICTION AND DIAGNOSIS	INTERNATIONAL CONFERENC	INTERNATIONALRESEARC	International	2018-2019	2456-172X	shadan college of	IRJGES
7	Mr. Sridhar Gummalla		A PRACTICAL ATTRIBUTE-BASED DOCUMENT	INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RECENT ISSUES IN	INTERNATIONALRESEARCHJOURNALINGLO	International	2018-2019	2456-172X	shadan college of engineering & rechnology	IRJGES
8	Mr. SUDHAN MADHU		DYNAMIC MULTI-KEYWORD RANKED SEARCH	INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RECENT	INTERNATIONALRESEARCHJOURN	International	2018-2019	2456-172X	shadan college of engineering & rechnology	IRJGES
9	Mohammed Osman		ROUTING WITH	NAL CONFERENC	INTERNATIONALR	International	2018-2019	2456-172X	shadan college of	IRJGES

PRINCIPAL
Shadan College of Engineering & Technol
Peeran Cheru, Hyderabad-86, T.S.
College Code: 08

10	Mr. Syed Hussain		ELECTRONIC MARKETPLACE FOR	INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON	INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH JOURN	International	2018-2019	2456-172X	shadan college of engineering &	IRJGES
11	Mr. Runja Suvarna Rao		SECURITY FOR ONLINE	NAL CONFERENCE ON	INTERNATIONAL RESEARC	International	2018-2019	2456-172X	shadan college of engineering	IRJGES
12	Mr. Zameer SK		ROUTING WITH SECURITY	NAL CONFERENCE ON	INTERNATIONAL RESEARC	International	2018-2019	2456-172X	shadan college of engineering	IRJGES
13	Mr. Sridhar Gummalla		ELECTRONIC MARKETPL	INTERNATIONAL CONFERENC	INTERNATIONAL RESEARC	International	2018-2019	2456-172X	shadan college of engineering	IRJGES
14	Dr.Muntha Raju		ENHANCED SECURITY FOR ONLINE EXAMS	INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RECENT	INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH JOURNAL INGLO	International	2018-2019	2456-172X	shadan college of engineering & rechnology	IRJGES
15	Gummalla, 2 Mr. Humayun Khan, 3Mr.		IN BASED PUBLIC INTEGRITY	NAL CONFERENCE ON	INTERNATIONAL RESEARC	International	2018-2019	2456-172X	shadan college of engineering	IRJGES
16	Ms. Rizwana Khatoon		SECURITY FOR ONLINE	NAL CONFERENCE ON	INTERNATIONAL RESEARC	International	2018-2019	2456-172X	shadan college of engineering	IRJGES
17	Sridhar Gummalla	Advances in Intelligent Systems and	ESADSA: Enhanced Self Adaptive	iccii-2018 springer - Advances in	3rd international conference on	internatio nal	Dec-18	981-15-1479-1, ISSN: 2194-5357	shadan college of engineering	Springer AISC
18	Sridhar Gummalla		Social network		International Conference on	internatio nal	2018		shadan college of	proceeding of (ICDES)
19	Sridhar Gummalla		A Lightweight Secure Data		International Conference on Dynamic	internatio nal	2018		shadan college of engineering	proceeding of (ICDES)
20	Sridhar Gummalla		Full Verifiability for Outsourced		International Conference on Dynamic Engineering	internatio nal	2018		shadan college of engineering	proceeding of (ICDES)

Shadan College of Engineering & Technology College Code: 08 Hyderabad-86, T.S. Peeran Cheru

PRINCIPAL
Shadan College of Engineering & Technology
Peeran Cheru, Hyderabad-86, T.S.
College Code: 08

2017-2018

Sl. No.	Name of the teacher	Title of the book/chapters published	Title of the paper	Title of the proceedings of the conference	Name of the conference	National/ International	Year of publication	ISBN/ISSN number of the	Affiliating Institute at the time of	Name of the publisher
1	Mr. Sridhar Gummalla		FORECASTING BITCOIN PRICES USING	INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCESON CONTEMPO	INTERNATIONAL JOURNALS OF RESEARCH	Iinternational	2017-2018	2454-1435	Shadan College of Engineering and Technology	IJRMMAE
2	Mr. Syed Basith		FORECASTING STOCK MARKET	INTERNATIONAL CONFERENC	INTERNATIONAL JOURNALS	Iinternational	2017-2018	2454-1435	Shadan College of Engineering	IJRMMAE
3	Mr. Sridhar Gummalla		HOME AUTOMATION	INTERNATIONAL CONFERENC	INTERNATIONAL JOURNALS	Iinternational	2017-2018	2454-1435	Shadan College of Engineering	IJRMMAE
4	Mr. Mohd Tajuddin		IMPLEMENTATION OF FRONT-END WEB	INTERNATIONAL CONFERENC	INTERNATIONAL JOURNALS	Iinternational	2017-2018	2454-1435	Shadan College of Engineering	IJRMMAE
5	Mohammed Osman		GHT AND DOS	INTERNATIONAL	INTERNATIONAL	Iinternational	2017-2018	2454-1435	Shadan College of	IJRMMAE
6	1Mr. Md. Ateeq Ur Rahman		AND APPLICATION OF	INTERNATIONAL CONFERENC	INTERNATIONAL JOURNALS	Iinternational	2017-2018	2454-1435	Shadan College of Engineering	IJRMMAE
7	Mr. Abdul Mubeen Mohammed		NG BITCOIN PRICES	INTERNATIONAL CONFERENC	INTERNATIONAL JOURNALS	Iinternational	2017-2018	2454-1435	Shadan College of Engineering	IJRMMAE
8	Mr. K. S. Kamal Kumar		NG STOCK MARKET MOVEMENT DIRECTION	INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCESON CONTEMPO	INTERNATIONAL JOURNALS OF RESEARCH	Iinternational	2017-2018	2454-1435	Shadan College of Engineering and Technology	IJRMMAE

Shadan College of Engineering & Technology, Peeran Cheru, Hyderabad-86, T.S. College Code: 08

PRINCIPAL
Shadan College of Engineering & Technology
Peeran Cheru, Hyderabad-86, T.S.
College Code: 08

9	1Mr. Sridhar Gummalla		LIGHT WEIGHT AND DOS	INTERNATIONAL CONFERENC	INTERNATIONAL JOURNALS	Iinternational	2017-2018	2454-1435	Shadan College of Engineering	IJRMMAE
10	1Mr. Md. Ateeq Ur Rahman		PROLIFERATION AND DETECTION	INTERNATIONAL CONFERENC	INTERNATIONAL JOURNALS	Iinternational	2017-2018	2454-1435	Shadan College of Engineering	IJRMMAE
11	1Mr. Sridhar Gummalla		NG STOCK MARKET MOVEMENT DIRECTION	INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCESON CONTEMPO	INTERNATIONAL JOURNALS OF RESEARCH	Iinternational	2017-2018	2454-1435	Shadan College of Engineering and Technology	IJRMMAE
12	Mr. Sridhar Gummalla		TATION OF FRONT-	INTERNATIONAL	INTERNATIONAL	Iinternational	2017-2018	2454-1435	Shadan College of	IJRMMAE
13	Dr.Ateeq ur Rehman		Deceptive Phishing Attacks in Social		the Springer Third International Conference on	Internatio nal	2017-2018	ISBN: 978-981-15-1479-1	SCET	SPRINGER

2016-2017

Sl. No.	Name of the teacher	Title of the book/chapters published	Title of the paper	Title of the proceedings of the conference	Name of the conference	National / Internatio nal	Year of publication	ISBN/ISSN number of the proceeding	Affiliating Institute at the time of publication	Name of the publisher
1	K.M.SUBRAMANIAN		mSVM Clustering with IABC Approach for Query Based Recommendation System"	International Conference on Emerging Trends in Engineering, Science and Sustainable Technology (ICETSST-2017)	International Conference on Emerging Trends in Engineering, Science and Sustainable Technology (ICETSST-2017)	internatio nal	2017	ISSN: 2348-8387	Erode Sengunthar Engineering College, Erode	ICETSST

Shadan College of Engineering & Technology Peeran Cheru Hyderabad-86 T.S. College Code: 08

PRINCIPAL
Shadan College of Engineering & Technology
Peeran Cheru, Hyderabad-86, T.S.
College Code: 08

2	Dr. Mohammed Mahamood Ali	ICECDS	A comparative study of various image dehazing techniques	2017 International Conference on Energy, Communication, Data Analytics and	2017 International Conference on Energy, Communication, Data Analytics and	International	2017	978-1-5386-1887-5		ICEDAS

2015-2016

Sl. No.	Name of the teacher	Title of the book/chapters published	Title of the paper	Title of the proceedings of the conference	Name of the conference	National / International	Year of publication	ISBN/ISSN number of the proceeding	Affiliating Institute at the time of publication	Name of the publisher
1	Dr. Mohammed Mahamood Ali	EESCO	Survey on image dehazing methods	2015 International Conference on Electrical, Electronics, Signals,	International Conference on Electrical, Electronics, Signals, Communicatio	International	2015	978-1-4799-7676-8	Vignan"s Institute of Information Technology	IEEE
2	Ateeq ur Rehman		Efficient Clustering Algorithms	Emerging Trends in Information	GITAM	National	2015		SCET	GITAM
3	Dr.Ateeq ur Rehman		Synchronization Mechanisms for	Proc of the International Conference on Innovations in	Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Technology,	international	2015	ISBN : 978-93-85100-08-6	SCET	MGIT

Shadan College of Engineering & Technology
College Code: 08
Hyderabad-86, T.S.
Peeran Cheru

PRINCIPAL
Shadan College of Engineering & Technology
Peeran Cheru, Hyderabad-86, T.S.
College Code: 08

International Research Journal in Global Engineering and Sciences (IRJGES)
ISSN : 2456-172X - www.irjges.com - Cosmos Impact Factor (Germany) : 5.195
Volume 5, Issue 2 – Special Issue

SEPTIC: DETECTING INJECTION ATTACKS AND VULNERABILITIES INSIDE THE DBMS

[1]Mr. Sridhar Gummalla, [2]Mr. Mohd Mohammed Ali, [3]Mr. Essak Shaik
[1]Professor, [2]Associate Professor, [3]Assist professor
[1,2,3]Dept of CSE , Shadan College of Engg & Tech

ABSTRACT :- Databases continue to be the most commonly used backend storage in enterprises, but they are often integrated with vulnerable applications, such as web frontends, which allow injection attacks to be performed. The effectiveness of such attacks stems from a semantic mismatch between how SQL queries are believed to be executed and the actual way in which databases process them. This leads to subtle vulnerabilities in the way input validation is done in applications. In this paper, we propose SEPTIC, a mechanism for DBMS attack prevention, which can also assist on the identification of the vulnerabilities in the applications. The mechanism was implemented in MySQL and evaluated experimentally with various applications and alternative protection approaches. Our results show no false negatives and no false positives with SEPTIC, on the contrary to other solutions. They also show that SEPTIC introduces a low performance overhead ,in the order of2.2%

1. INTRODUCTION

Web applications have been around for more than two decades and are now an important component of the economy, as they often serve as an interface to various business related activities. Databases continue to be the most commonly used backend storage in enterprises, and they are often integrated with web applications. However, web applications can have vulnerabilities, allowing the data stored in the databases to be compromised.

SQL injection attacks (SQLI), for example, continue to rise in number and severity. Commonly used defenses are validation functions, web application firewalls (WAFs), and prepared statements. The first two inspect web application inputs and sanitize those that are considered dangerous, whereas the third bounds inputs to placeholders in the SQL queries.1 Other anti-SQLI mechanisms have been developed but less adopted. Some of these monitor and block SQL queries that deviate from specific models, but the inspection is made without full knowledge about how they are processed by the DBMS. In all these cases, developers and system administrators make assumptions about how the server-side scripting language and the DBMS work and interact, which sometimes are simplistic, whereas in others are blatantlywrong.

For example, programmers usually assume that the PHP function mysql_real_escape_string always effectively sanitizes inputs and prevents SQLI attacks, which is not true. Also, they often assume that values retrieved from a database do not need to be validated before being inserted in a query, leading to second-order injection vulnerabilities. This is visible when, for instance, the code admin' - - is sanitized by escaping the prime character before sending it to the database, but the DBMS unsanitizes it before actually storing it. Later, the code is retrieved from the database and used unsanitized in some query, carrying out the attack.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

SQL injection attacks are one of the topmost threats for applications written for the Web. These attacks are launched through specially crafted user input on web applications that use low level string operations to construct SQL queries. In this work, we exhibit a novel and powerful scheme for automatically transforming web applications to render them safe against all SQL injection attacks. A characteristic diagnostic feature of SQL injection attacks is that they change the intended structure of queries issued. Our technique for detecting SQL injection is to dynamically mine the programmer-intended query structure on any input, and to detect attacks by comparing them against the intended query structure. We propose a simple and novel mechanism, called Candid, for mining programmer intended queries by dynamically evaluating runs over benign candidate inputs. This mechanism is theoretically well founded and is based on inferring intended queries by considering the

International Research Journal in Global Engineering and Sciences (IRJGES)
ISSN : 2456-172X - www.irjges.com - Cosmos Impact Factor (Germany) : 5.195
Volume 5, Issue 2 – Special Issue

DYNAMIC CLOUD RESOURCE ALLOCATION CONSIDERING DEMAND UNCERTAINITY

[1]Mr. Sridhar Gummalla, [2] Mr. Mohd Mohammed Ali , [3] Mr. Kambam Rajeev Reddy
[1]Professor, [2]Associate Professor, [3]Assist professor
[1,2,3] Dept of CSE, Shadan College of Engg & Tech

ABSTRACT :- Cloud computing provisions scalable resources for high performance industrial applications. Cloud providers usually offer two types of usage plans: reserved and on- demand. Reserved plans offer cheaper resources for long-term contracts while on-demand plans are available for short or long periods but are more expensive. To satisfy incoming user demands with reasonable costs, cloud resources should be allocated efficiently. Most existing works focus on either cheaper solution with reserved resources that may lead to under-provisioning or over-provisioning, or costly solutions with on-demand resources. Since inefficiency of allocating cloud resources can cause huge provisioning costs and fluctuation in cloud demand, resource allocation becomes a highly challenging problem. In this paper, we propose a hybrid method to allocate cloud resources according to the dynamic user demands. This method is developed as a two-phase algorithm that consists of reservation and dynamic provision phases. In this way, we minimize the total deployment cost by formulating each phase as an optimization problem while satisfying quality of service. Due to the uncertain nature of cloud demands, we develop a stochastic optimization approach by modeling user demands as random variables. Our algorithm is evaluated using different experiments and the results show its efficiency in dynamically allocating cloud resources.

1. INTRODUCTION

Cloud computing is a popular networking paradigm that provides resources via Internet Cloud computing helps web service providers reduce hardware infrastructure expenses for deploying their applications. In addition, easy resource management and fast response time are the other interesting characteristics that bring the attentions to the cloud computing. In this paper, the focus is on cloud Infrastructure-as-a-Service (IaaS), where infrastructure resources such as network, computing, database, etc. are offered by cloud providers.

Cloud providers usually offer two types of IaaS resource provisioning plans, reserved and on-demand plans, to web service providers that have different charging schemes based on the resource usage. The reserved plans are often offered for relatively long-term contracts. Using reserved plans, web service providers can get discount rateson reserved resources and pay once for the contract time period (e.g. one-year contract or three-year contract for Amazon EC2). Through on-demand plans, cloud providers offer more flexible resource pricing strategies. On-demand plans charge cloud web service providers on a pay-as-you go basis and enable them to start or terminate instances at any moment according to their needs without paying any penalty. However, comparing the costsofresourcesperunitoftime,on-demandresourcesareoftenmoreexpensivethanthe reservedones.

With the reserved plans, web service providers reserve instances in advance for long-term contracts. Due to ignorance of demand uncertainty in the reserved plans, resourceprovisioningonlywiththereservedinstancesisacha llengingtask.Thepurchased resources may not be enough to handle the demands all the time that leads to under provisioning. This may result in failure in meeting web service providers' Quality of Service (QoS) criteria which is a crucial concern for both cloud providers and webservice providers in presence of the uncertainty in the demands. On the other hand, over-provisioningmayhappeniftheallocatedresourcesareexcess ivetohadleactualarrived

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

A large number of geo-distributed data centers begin to surge in the era of data deluge and information explosion. To meet the growing demand in massive data processing, the infrastructure of future data centers must be energy-efficient and sustainable. Facing this challenge, a systematic framework is put forth in this paper to integrate renewable energy sources (RES), distributed storage units, cooling facilities, as well as dynamic pricing into the workload and energy

International Research Journal in Global Engineering and Sciences (IRJGES)
ISSN : 2456-172X - www.irjges.com - Cosmos Impact Factor (Germany) : 5.195
Volume 5, Issue 2 – Special Issue

A SECURITY MODEL FOR THE ENHANCEMENT OF DATAPRIVACYI NCLOUDCOMPUTING

[1]Mr. Sridhar Gummalla, [2]Mr. Mohd Mohammed Ali , [3]Mr. MD Ghazwan Ahmed3
[1]Professor,[2] Associate Professor,[3] Assist professor
[1,2,3] Dept of CSE, Shadan College of Engg & Tech

Abstract-As we all are aware that internet acts as a depository to store cyberspace data and provideas a service to its user. Cloud computing is a technology by internet, where a large amountof data being pooled by different users is stored. The data being stored comes from variousorganizations, individuals, and communities etc. Thus, security and privacy of data is ofutmostimportancetoallofitsusersregardlessofthenatureo fthedatabeingstored.Inthisresearch paper the use of multiple encryption technique outlines the importance of datasecurityandprivacyprotection.Also,whatnatureofattac ksandissuesmightarisethatmaycorrupt the data; therefore, it is essential to apply effective encryption methods to increasedatasecurity.

Keywords: Data Security, Privacy, Cloud Computing, Cyberspace, Data Encryption, RSA, Cryptography.

1. INTRODUCTION

Cloud computing is a very vast and rapidly emerging technology. It may have different meanings for different individuals but the common characteristic that brings different individuals together is the high availability of data at any time and at any place. Cloud computing not only reduces the role of local computers but also makes computing more integrated. In addition, Software as a Service is a software delivery model in which a third party provides host applications to the organizations and makes them accessible over the internet. Also, SaaS reduces the need for organizations to individually install and run applications on their own computers. This property of SaaS eliminates the cost of installation and support, software licensing, maintenance, and hardware installation.

2. TECHNOLOGY USED

ENHANCEDRSA ALGORITHM:

RSA algorithm is asymmetric cryptography algorithm. Asymmetric actually means that it works on two different keys i.e. Public Key and Private Key.As the name describes that the Public Key is given to everyone and Private key is kept private. The idea of RSA is based on the fact that it is difficult to factorize a large integer. The public key consists of two numbers where one number is multiplication of two large prime numbers. And private key is also derived from the same two prime numbers. So if somebody can factorize the large number, the private key is compromised. Therefore encryption strength totally lies on the key size and if we double or triple the key size, the strength of encryption increases exponentially. RSA keys can be typically 1024 or 2048 bits long, but experts believe that 1024 bit keys could be broken in the near future. But till now it seems to be an infeasible task.

2.0. Existing System

- InExistingsystem,thedataishandledonly form one server.
- Ifmultipleserversareaccessingthedatafrommultipleclie ntsthenwearegettingdenialofservice,which can befurtherimproved

DISADVANTAGE OF EXISTING SYSTEM

- LessSecurity
- Pronetokeyword guessingattacks

3. LITERATURE SURVEY:

Title: Data Security and Privacy Issues in Cloud Computing
Author: Dean Chen, Hong Zao.
Year: 2012
Description:
Cloud computing turned into the most predominant innovation in recent years. This innovative technology provides services to the customers for software and hardware. One can state that distributed computing can blast the portable business. Cloud computing is a basic technology for sharing of resources on the internet. Virtualization is a central innovation for empowering cloud resource sharing. Confidentiality of data storage is the essential alarm for assurance of data security so cloud computing does not provide robust data privacy. All details of data migration to cloud remain hidden from

International Research Journal in Global Engineering and Sciences (IRJGES)
ISSN : 2456-172X - www.irjges.com - Cosmos Impact Factor (Germany) : 5.195
Volume 5, Issue 2 – Special Issue

PROFIT MAXIMIZATION FOR CLOUD BROKERS IN CLOUD COMPUTING

[1]Mr. Sridhar Gummalla, [2]Mr. Mohd Mohammed Ali, [3] Mr. Mutyala Satish 3
[1]Professor, [2] Associate Professor, [3] Assist professor
[1,2,3]Dept of CSE, Shadan College of Engg & Tech

Abstract-A long with the development of cloud computing,moreapplicationsaremigratedintothecloud. AnimportantfeatureofcloudcomputingIs pay-as-you-go. However, most users always should pay morethan their actual usage due to the one-hour billing cycle. In addition, mostcloud service providers provide a certain discount for long-term users, butshort-term users with small computing demands cannot enjoy this discount.To reduce the cost of cloud users, we introduce a new role, which is cloudbroker. A cloud broker is an intermediary agent between cloud providers andcloud users. It rents a number of reserved VMs from cloud providers with agood price and offers them to users on an on-demand basis at a cheaper pricethan that provided by cloud providers. Besides, the cloud broker adopts ashorter billing cycle compared with cloud providers. By doing this, the cloudbroker can reduce a great amount of cost for user. In addition to reduce theuser cost, the cloud broker also could earn the difference in prices betweenon-demand and reserved VMs. In this paper, we focus on how to configure acloud broker and how to price its VMs such that its profit can be maximizedon the premise of saving costs for users. In this paper, we firstly give asynthetically analysisonall theaffectingfactors,anddefineanoptimalmulti server configuration and VM pricing problem which is modeled as aprofit maximization problem. Secondly, combining the partial derivative andbisectionsearchmethod,weproposeaheuristicmethodto solvetheoptimization problem. The near-optimal solutions can be used to guide theconfiguration and VM pricing of the cloud broker. Moreover, a series ofcomparisonsaregivenwhichshowthatacloudbrokercansa veaconsiderablecostforusers.

Keywords:Cloud Computing, Cloud Brokers, Discount, Profit, Price, Cost Virtual Machine.

1. INTRODUCTION

More and more cloud providers have jumped on the cloud bandwagon, and they centrallymanage a variety of resources such as hardware and software and deliver them over theinternet in the form of services to customers on demand. Thanks to unique propertiessuch as elasticity, flexibility, apparently unlimited computational power, and pay-as-you-use pricing model,cloudcomputing canreduce the requirementof clientsfor largecapital outlays for hardware necessary to deploy service and the human expenses tooperate it. Hence, an increasing number of clients are transferring their business to thecloud. One important feature of cloud computing is pay-as you- use ,which contains twomeanings. First, according to the customer resource demand such as CPU, memory, etc.,the physical machines are dynamically segmented using virtualization technologies andprovidedtocustomersintheformofvirtualmachines(VM s),andcustomerspayaccording to the amount of resources they actually consumed. Second, the VMs can bedynamically allocated and de-allocated at any time, and customers should pay based onhow long the resources are actually used. Nevertheless, the pay-as-you-use pricing modelis presently only conceptual due to the extreme complexity in monitoring and auditingresource usage and cloud providers usually adopt an hourly billing scheme; in otherwords, the Billing Time Unit (BTU) of the cloud providers is one hour, for instance,Amazon EC2. Therefore, the customers should pay for the resources by the hour even ifthey do not actually utilize the allocated resources in the whole billing horizon .This leadsto a waste of resources and raises the cost of customers to a certain degree. In addition,almost all cloud providers provide two main ways to pay for their instances: On-Demandand Reserved Instances .With On-Demand instances, users pay for compute capacity byper hour depending on which instances they run, and they are recommended for theapplicationswithshort-termworkloads.ReservedInstancesprovideuserswithasignificant discount (up to 75% in Amazon EC2) compared to On-Demand instancepricing, but customers should rent

International Research Journal in Global Engineering and Sciences (IRJGES)
ISSN : 2456-172X - www.irjges.com - Cosmos Impact Factor (Germany) : 5.195
Volume 5, Issue 2 – Special Issue

A RESUME EVALUATION SYSTEM BASED ON TEXT MINING

[1]Mr. Sridhar Gummalla, [2]Mr. Abdul Mubeen Mohammed, [3]Ms. Rizwana Khatoon 3
[1]Professor, [2]Associate Professor, [3]Assist professor
[1]Dept of CSE, Shadan College of Engg & Tech

ABSTRACT:This study explored the application of interview robots onrecruitment process. By adopting techniques including webcrawling, text mining, and natural language processing, this studydeveloped an effective system that matches job candidates withrecruiters. The designed system analyzed electronic résumés inTraditional Chinese, on which the words were graded according tothe job market on the Internet and implemented with techniquesrelated to big data. The results demonstrated that the designedsystem identified the current demand on talent-seeking and quicklypresented candidate rankings for a specific position, therebyfulfilling the needs of both job-hunting candidates and talent-seekingrecruiters.

Keywords: Text Mining, Web crawling, natural language, Job, Recruiters, Electronic resume.

1. INTRODUCTION

Artificial intelligence (AI) technology is developing rapidly and is quickly becoming apart of daily life. AI can be adopted to help people in the workplace. For example, AI canbe used to assist interviewers. Applying AI in interviews is advantageous because an AIinterviewerdoesnottreatintervieweesdifferentlybecause ofpersonal,mental,orphysicaltraits orother externalconditions, unlike humaninterviewers [1].

During interviews, interviewers tend to make unscientific or irrational decisions becauseof their subjective views and personal emotions; consequently, the opportunity to hiretalented individuals can be missed. Because hiring an excellent staff is critical for thesuccessofafirm,allenterprisesstrivetodiscoverandhirep eoplewithconsiderabletalent and potential. Additionally, when job applicants contact any human resources (HR)department or employer, they can generally recognize whether the company is concernedaboutfairlytreatingeachapplicant.Theperceived leveloffairnesscancreateanimpression, good or bad, of the company in the mind of an applicant. Such impressionscanleadtoacceptanceor rejectionof anofferof a second-round interview,andthusaffecttheopportunityforthecompanytore cruitandhiretopcandidates[2].Furthermore, candidates, including top candidates, can be affected by their physical andmentalstatusonthedateofinterview.Theycanbenervous andunderperformorexperience stage fright; consequently, they may be overlooked by interviewers despitetheir considerable abilities. Besides, a conventional interview is limited by time andlocation, leading to the waste of resources by employers and interview rejections bypotentialcandidates.

To solve this HR problem, businesses have begun to incorporate AI into HR tasks, givingrise to AI-based job matching. Gartner, a global research and advisory firm, indicated thatroughly 1.8 million jobs will be replaced by AI by 2020; however, AI will also create 2.3millionjobsthat expandthe labormarket [3].Similar tomajorpast laborrevolutions, AImayleadtotechnology-relatedunemployment,butitmayalsopromptindustrialtrans formation.Althoughmillionsof low–midleveljobsmightbe replaced by AI, AIwill likely create more positions, including high-tech jobs, management positions, andevenentry-level and low-tech jobs of adifferent nature.

This study developed an AI-based interviewing system to reduce the loss of talent causedby the emotional reactions and subjectivity of interviewers when viewing résumés. Thedesigned system performs the function of résumé assessment and explores the personalitytraits of candidatesbyclassifying them into four dimensions of soft power, namelydominance, influence, steadiness, and compliance (DISC) after assessing the submittedelectronic résumés. This system also assesses three dimensions of competence, namelyeducationandexperience,skills,andpersonalitytrait s,whichareindicatedbytheinformationcontainedinarésumé (e.g.,education,experience,specialties,andautobiography). The system examines the aforementioned data by

International Research Journal in Global Engineering and Sciences (IRJGES)
ISSN : 2456-172X - www.irjges.com - Cosmos Impact Factor (Germany) : 5.195
Volume 5, Issue 2 – Special Issue

FINGERPRINT IMAGE IDENTIFICATION FOR CRIME DETECTION

[1]Mr. Sridhar Gummalla, [2]Mr. K. S. Kamal Kumar, [3]Mr. Syed Najamul Hassan
[1]Professor,[2]Associate Professor, [3] Assist professor
[1,2,3]Dept of CSE,Shadan College of Engg & Tech

ABSTRACT Fingerprint images in crime scene are important clues to solve serial cases. In this paper we present a complete crime scene fingerprint identification system using deep machine learning with Convolutional Neural Network (CNN). Images are acquired from crime scene using methods ranging from precision photography to complex physical and chemical processing techniques and saved as the database. The images collected from the crime scene are usually incomplete and hence difficult to categorize. Suitable enhancement methods are required for pre-processing the fingerprint images. Minutiae are extracted from the fingerprint images. The features of preprocessed data are fed into the CNN as input to train and test the network. The s2experimental results demonstrated on database using Open CV-Python shows high accuracy of 80% recognition an partial or full fingerprints in the criminal database.

Keywords: Crime scene images, Machine learning and Convolutional Neural Network.

1. INTRODUCTION

Fingerprints in the crime scene plays an important role to identify the criminal involved in the crime. Crime scene images (CSI) are images taken from the crime spot. When crime is occurred, the investigator takes both latent and patent sample of fingerprints left behind. The patent fingerprints are visible by naked eye, so they are simply photographed. But latent fingerprints [1] are invisible and these samples are more difficult to perceptible. These samples can be lifted through different techniques. In this paper it present a complete crime scene fingerprint identification system using deep machine learning with Convolutional Neural Network (CNN). Images are acquired from crime scene using methods ranging from precision photography to complex physical and chemical processing techniques and saved as the database.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Latent fingerprint has been used as evidence in the court of law for over 100 years. However, even today, a completely automated latent fingerprint system has not been achieved. Researchers have identified several important challenges in latent fingerprint recognition: 1) low information content; 2) presence of background noise and nonlinear ridge distortion; 3) need for an established scientific procedure for matching latent fingerprints; and 4) lack of publicly available latent fingerprint databases. The process of automatic latent fingerprint matching is divided into five definite stages, and this paper discusses the existing algorithms, limitations, and future research directions in each of the stages.

Fingerprint is the most well-known and successfully deployed biometric modality due to its ease of acquisition, established use, acceptance and high recognition rate (i.e., robustness). One form of fingerprint is called latent fingerprint. Despite its subtle appearance, latent fingerprint is commonly left all over the place unintentionally, including water tap, door knob, elevator button, and cup. To lift these latent fingerprints, the conventional approach involving the process of powdering and taping may physically damage the latent fingerprint. Therefore, a reduced contact method is desirable. This study focuses on latent fingerprints left on curved surfaces, such as water tap, door knob, and water flasks. The latent fingerprint is uncovered (i.e., made visible) by means of fuming, and the end product is captured by a camera. A geometrical compensation method, which takes the curvature of the surface as input, is formulated to geometrically correct (i.e., flatten) the image. The corrected image is further enhanced and sent for matching purpose. Experiments show that the application of the proposed geometrical compensation method is able to flatten the fingerprint image uncovered from a single directional curved surface and improve its matching score.

There are various types of applications for fingerprint recognition which is used for different purposes.

International Research Journal in Global Engineering and Sciences (IRJGES)
ISSN : 2456-172X - www.irjges.com - Cosmos Impact Factor (Germany) : 5.195
Volume 5, Issue 2 – Special Issue

AGENT-BASED APPROACHES FOR INTELLIGENT INTER CLOUD RESOURCE ALLOCATION

[1]Mr. Sridhar Gummalla, [2]Mr. Mohd Maseeuddin, [3] Mr. MUSTAQ AHMED 3
[1]Professor, [2]Associate Professor, [3]Assist professor
[1,2,3]Dept of CSE, Shadan College of Engg & Tech

ABSTRACT Whereas an Intercloud is an interconnected global "cloud of clouds" that enables each cloud to tap into resources of other clouds, interactions among Intercloud stakeholders are complex because Intercloud resources are distributed and controlled by different clouds. "Agent-based cloud computing" involves the construction of agents for bolstering discovery, matching, selection, composition, negotiation, scheduling, workflow, and monitoring of Intercloud resources. An agent is a computer system that is capable of making decisions independently and interacting with other agents through cooperation, coordination, and negotiation. Using an agent- based approach, characteristics associated with intelligent behaviors of agents such as interacting socially through cooperation, coordination, and negotiation can be built into clouds. This paper 1) discusses the significance and advantages of using an agent paradigm for Intercloud resource allocation, 2) reviews representative models of agent-based Intercloud resource allocation and provides a comparison among these models, 3) compares agent-based and non-agent-based approaches for task executions in multiple clouds, and 4) provides pointers to future directions.

Keywords: Agent-based cloud computing and agent-based Intercloud resource allocation.

1. INTRODUCTION

Cloud computing is a model for enabling ubiquitous, convenient, on-demand network access to a shared pool of configurable computing resources. One of the essential aspects of cloud computing is creating the illusion that "infinite" computing resources are available on demand. However, the resources held by a single cloud are usually limited and it may not be able to deal with a sudden surge in user demands. An Intercloud is an interconnected global "cloud of clouds" that enables cooperation among clouds. In an Intercloud, each cloud can tap into resources of other clouds when it does not have sufficient resources to satisfy consumers' requests. Interclouds are classified into *federated clouds* and *multi-clouds*. In a federated cloud, providers voluntarily interconnect their infrastructures to enable sharing and exchange of resources among themselves. Federated clouds are classified into *centralized* (resource allocation performed by a central entity) and *peer-to-peer* (no central authority) modes [4]. Clouds interconnected at the *same* layer (e.g., between two or more *IaaS*providers) is called a *horizontal federation* and clouds interconnected at *different* layers (e.g., between a *PaaS*provider and an *IaaS*provider) is called a *vertical federation* [6] (see Appendix A in supplemental material). In a multi-cloud, cloud providers do not necessarily volunteer to interconnect and share their infrastructures, and consumers are responsible for managing resources across multiple clouds.Even though a wide range of issues is involved when constructing an Intercloud, e.g., connectivity , interoperability, security, communication and others, this survey only focuses on reviewing and comparing agent-based approaches that specifically address the Intercloud resource allocation problem. Works addressing issues other than Intercloud resource allocation (e.g., interoperability and security) are outside the scope of this survey.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Cloud computing isa term applied tolarge, hosted data enters, usually geographically
distributed, which offer various computational services on aldquoutilityrdquo basis. Most
typically theconfiguration and provisioning ofthesedataenters, asfarasthe servicesforthesubscribers go, is highly automated, to the point of the service being delivered within seconds of the subscriber request. Additionally, the data enters typically use hypervisor based virtualization as a technique to deliver these services. The concept of a cloud operated by one service provider or enterprise interoperating with a clouds operated by another is a powerful idea. So far that is limited to use cases where code running on one cloud

International Research Journal in Global Engineering and Sciences (IRJGES)
ISSN : 2456-172X - www.irjges.com - Cosmos Impact Factor (Germany) : 5.195
Volume 5, Issue 2 – Special Issue

DESIGN OF SECURE AUTHENTICATED KEY MANAGEMENT PROTOCOL FOR CLOUD COMPUTING ENVIRONMENTS

[1]Mr. Sridhar Gummalla, [2]Mr. Mohd Tajuddin, [3]Mr. Thallapally Praveen 3
[1]Professor, [2]Associate Professor, [3]Assist professor
[1,2,3] Dept of CSE, Shadan College of Engg & Tech

ABSTRACT :- With the development of distributed computing innovation as far as dependability and productivity, countless administrations have relocated to the cloud stage. To advantageous access to the administrations and ensure the security of correspondence in the general population arrange, three-factor Mutual Authentication and Key Agreement (MAKA) conventions for multi-server models increase wide consideration. Be that as it may, a large portion of the current three-factor MAKA conventions don't give a proper security evidence bringing about different assaults on the related conventions, or they have high calculation and correspondence costs. Furthermore, a large portion of the three-factor MAKA conventions haven't a unique disavowal component, which prompts malignant clients can not be speedily repudiated. To address these disadvantages, we propose a provable powerful revocable three-factor MAKA convention that accomplishes the client dynamic administration utilizing Schnorr marks and gives a proper security verification in the arbitrary prophet. Security investigation shows that our convention can satisfy different needs in the multi-server situations. Execution examination shows that the proposed plan is appropriate for figuring asset compelled savvy gadgets. The full form of the reproduction usage demonstrates the achievability of the convention.
Keywords :Mutual Authentication and Key Agreement

1. INTRODUCTION

In the ongoing decade, distributed computing innovation has been totally popularized. It can improve administration productivity as well as decrease costs. An ever increasing number of organizations are putting their administrations on the cloud stage for improvement, the board and upkeep. This not just decreases the neighborhood support trouble for these ventures, yet in addition gives bound together security and activity the board for all administrations on the outsider cloud stage, as appeared. Albeit outsider cloud stages have all the more dominant innovations and increasingly standard specialized determinations to guarantee that the servers run in a generally secure condition, clients and servers convey in people in general system. Subsequently, verification and key understanding are basic for the correspondence security. The utilization of shared confirmation and key understanding (MAKA) conventions keep aggressors from manhandling server assets, yet in addition avert malignant assailants acting like the server to get the client's data.

Along these lines, the MAKA conventions have been widely contemplated since Lamport proposed a secret phrase based validation convention. Prior MAKA conventions are intended for single-server design. As Internet clients develop exponentially, the quantity of cloud servers rendering various administrations has likewise developed altogether. For the single-server design, it is hard for clients to keep up an assortment of passwords for every server. To improve client experience, numerous researchers propose progressively adaptable MAKA conventions for multi-server conditions. Joined with the bound together administration highlights of the cloud stage, such conventions can be helpfully applied. The conventions for multi-server designs model clients and cloud servers just need to enlist in the enrollment focus (RC) to common verification and key understanding. In the multi-server conditions, the MAKA conventions can be additionally partitioned into two classes, two-factor MAKA conventions, to be specific personality, secret key, and three-factor MAKA conventions, in particular character, secret phrase, biometrics. The works have indicated that the secret word based MAKA conventions experience the ill effects of a few assaults, for example, speculating secret phrase assault.The target of this undertaking is to improve client experience, numerous researchers propose progressively adaptable MAKA

International Research Journal in Global Engineering and Sciences (IRJGES)
ISSN : 2456-172X - www.irjges.com - Cosmos Impact Factor (Germany) : 5.195
Volume 5, Issue 2 – Special Issue

BLOCKCHAIN BASED PUBLIC INTEGRITY VERIFICATION FOR CLOUD STORAGE AGAINST PROCRASTINATING AUDITORS

[1]Mr. Sridhar Gummalla,[2] Mr. Humayun Khan, [3]Mr. Mohsin Mohammed 3
[1]Professor, [2] Associate Professor, [3] Assist professor
[1,2,3]Dept of CSE, Shadan College of Engg & Tech

Abstract :-The deployment of cloud storage services has significant benefits in managing data forusers. However, it also causes many security concerns, and one of them is data integrity. Publicverificationtechniquescanenableauser toemployathird-partyauditortoverifythedataintegrityonbehalfofher/him,whereasexistingpublicverificationschemesarevulnerabletoprocrastinating auditors who may not perform verifications on time. Furthermore, most of publicverification schemes are constructed on the public key infrastructure (PKI), and thereby sufferfrom certificate management problem. In this paper, we propose the first certificateless publicverification scheme against procrastinating auditors (CPVPA) by using blockchain technology.The key idea is to require auditors to record each verification resultinto a blockchain as atransaction. Since transactions on the blockchain are time-sensitive, the verification can be time-stamped after the corresponding transaction is recorded into the blockchain, which enables usersto check whether auditors perform the verifications at the prescribed time. Moreover, CPVPA isbuilt on certificate less cryptography, and is free from the certificate management problem. Wepresentrigoroussecurityproofstodemonstratethesecurityofcpvpa,andconductacomprehensive performance evaluationtoshowthatCPVPAisefficient.

1. INTRODUCTION:-

The deployment of cloud storage services has significant benefits in managing data for users.However,it also causesmany security concerns,andone of themis dataintegrity.Publicverificationtechniquescanenableauser toemployathird-partyauditortoverifythedataintegrityonbehalfofher/him,whereasexistingpublicverificationschemesarevulnerabletoprocrastinating auditors who may not perform verifications on time. Furthermore, most of publicverification schemes are constructed on the public key infrastructure (PKI), and thereby sufferfrom certificate management problem. In this paper, we propose the first certificate less publicverification scheme against procrastinating auditors (CPVPA) by using blockchain technology.The key idea is to require auditors to record each verification result into a block chain as atransaction. Since transactions on the blockchain are time-sensitive, the verification can be time-stamped after the corresponding transaction is recorded into the block chain, which enables usersto check whether auditors perform the verifications at the prescribed time. Moreover, CPVPA isbuilt on certificate less cryptography, and is free from the certificate management problem. Wepresentrigoroussecurityproofstodemonstratethesecurityofcpvpa,andconductacomprehensive performance evaluationtoshowthatCPVPAisefficient.

2. EXISTING SYSTEM

In this paper, we have an existing system is the first certificateless public verification schemeagainstprocrastinatingauditors(CPVPA) byusingblockchaintechnology.CPVPAisbuiltonthecertificate less cryptography and avoids the certificate management problem. CPVPA, resistsmalicious auditors and procrastinating ones without introducing any trusted entity, where eachverification performed by the auditor is time-stamped by integrating it into a transaction of blockchain. The key idea is to require auditors to record each verification result into a blockchain as atransaction Since transactions on the blockchain are time-sensitive, the verification can be time-stamped after the corresponding transaction is recorded into the blockchain, which enables userstocheckwhetherauditors performthe verifications atthe prescribedtime.

Existing System Disadvantages:-

- Foreverytransactioninformationwillstoreinblock. Eachblockconnecttoanotherblocktheprocessofconnecting

International Research Journal in Global Engineering and Sciences (IRJGES)
ISSN : 2456-172X - www.irjges.com - Cosmos Impact Factor (Germany) : 5.195
Volume 5, Issue 2 – Special Issue

A HIERARCHICAL ATTENTION MODEL FOR SOCIAL CONTEXTUAL IMAGERECOMMENDATION

[1]Mr. Sridhar Gummalla, [2]Mr. Mohammed Osman, [3]Mr. MA Khader
[1]Professor,[2]Associate Professor, [3]Assist professor
[1,2,3] Dept of CSE, Shadan College of Engg & Tech

ABSTRACT-Image based social networks are among the most popular social networking services in recent years. With tremendous images uploaded every day, understanding users' preferences on user-generated images and making recommendations have become an urgent need. In fact, many hybrid models have been proposed to fuse various kinds of side information (e.g., image visual representation, social network) and user-item historical behavior for enhancing recommendation performance. However, due to the unique characteristics of the user generated images in social image platforms, the previous studies failed to capture the complex aspects that influence users' preferences in a unified framework. Moreover, most of these hybrid models relied on predefined weights in combining different kinds of information, which usually resulted in suboptimal recommendation performance. To this end, in this paper, we develop a hierarchical attention model for social contextual image recommendation. In addition to basic latent user interest modeling in the popular matrix factorization based recommendation, we identify three key aspects (i.e., upload history, social influence, and owner admiration) that affect each user's latent preferences, where each aspect summarizes a contextual factor from the complex relationships between users and images. After that, we design a hierarchical attention network that naturally mirrors the hierarchical relationship (elements in each aspects level, and the aspect level) of users' latent interests with the identified key aspects. Specifically, by taking embeddings from state-of-the-art deep learning models that are tailored for each kind of data, the hierarchical attention network could learn to attend differently to more or less content. Finally, extensive experimental results on real-world datasets clearly show the superiority of our proposed model.

1. INTRODUCTION

There is an old saying "a picture is worth a thousand words". When it comes to social media, it turns out that visual images are growing much more popularity to attract users. Especially with the increasing adoption of smartphones, users could easily take qualified images and upload them to various social image platforms to share these visually appealing pictures with others. Many image-based social sharing services have emerged, such as Instagram1, Pinterest2, and Flickr3. With hundreds of millions of images uploaded every day, image recommendation has become an urgent need to deal with the image overload problem. By providing personalized image suggestions to each active user in image recommender system, users gain more satisfaction for platform prosperity. E.g., as reported by Pinterest, image recommendation powers over 40% of user engagement of this social platform.

Naturally, the standard recommendation algorithms provide a direct solution for the image recommendation task. For example, many classical latent factor based Collaborative Filtering (CF) algorithms in recommender systems could be applied to deal with user-image interaction matrix Successful as they are, the extreme data sparsity of the user-image interaction behaviourlimits the recommendation performance. On one hand, some recent works proposed to enhance recommendation performance with visual contents learned from a (pre-trained) deep neural network. On the other hand, as users perform image preferences in social platforms, some social based recommendation algorithms utilized the social influence among users to alleviate data sparsity for better recommendation . In summary, these studies partially solved the data sparsity issue of social-based image recommendation. Nevertheless, the problem of how to better exploit the unique characteristics of the social image platforms in a holistical way to enhance recommendation performance is still under explored.

International Research Journal in Global Engineering and Sciences (IRJGES)
ISSN : 2456-172X - www.irjges.com - Cosmos Impact Factor (Germany) : 5.195
Volume 5, Issue 2 – Special Issue

PREDICTION AND DIAGNOSIS OF HEART DISEASE PATIENTS USING DATA MINING TECHNIQUE

[1]Mr. Sridhar Gummalla, [2]Mr. Runja Suvarna Rao, [3]Mr. Shazbaaz Mohammed
[1]Professor, [2] Associate Professor, [3]Assist professor
[1,2,3]Dept of CSE, Shadan College of Engg & Tech

ABSTRACT- We are living in a post modern era and there are tremendous changes happening to our daily routines which make an impact on our health positively and negatively. As a result of these changes various kind of diseases are enormously increased. Especially, heart disease has become more common these days. The life of people is at a risk. Variation in Blood pressure, sugar, pulse rate etc. can lead to cardiovascular diseases that include narrowed or blocked blood vessels. It may causes Heart failure, Aneurysm, Peripheral artery disease, Heart attack, Stroke and even sudden cardiac arrest. Many forms of heart disease can be detected or diagnosed with different medical tests by considering family medical history and other factors. But, the prediction of heart diseases without doing any medical tests is quite difficult. The aim of this project is to diagnose different heart diseases and to make all possible precautions to prevent at early stage itself with affordable rate. We follow 'Data mining' technique in which attributes are fed in to SVM, Random forest, KNN, and ANN classification Algorithms for the prediction of heart diseases. The preliminary readings and studies obtained from this technique is used to know the possibility of detecting heart diseases at early stage and can be completely cured by proper diagnosis.

1. INTRODUCTION

There are so many diseases which affect us badly and one among them is Heart disease. It is a serious disease since we often hear that most of the people die out of Heart diseases and other kinds of similar diseases relates to heart[1-3] It is observed by most of the medical scholars that at many times most of the heart patients might not survive heart attacks and they die with it. In this paper we would like to deal with the four classification techniques which is use to prediction of heart disease[4-6]. Namely SVM, Random forest, KNN, ANN. The studies have been done by evaluating the medical profiles of people who undergoes treatment in JMMC (Jubilee Mission Medical College) Thrissur, by categorizing their age, sex, pulse rate, blood pressure as well as fasting blood sugar Etc. we chose those categories since it is observed that heart diseases are mainly studied likewise.

We hope there is always prime in studying about heart diseases. Our research we try to the possibility of detecting the heart diseases at early stage. It can completely cure the disease by proper diagnosis Heart Disease. Heart is the prime part in a human body. It is an operating system of our body. Other functions human body will badly affected the irregular function of heart Any disarray of the heart is Heart disease. Different from cardiovascular disease is the problems with the blood vessels and circulatory system as well as the heart. According to the cardiovascular disease is the leading cause of death in the UK, US, Canada, and Australia and will occur as a result of cardiovascular disease. Coronary heart disease, arrhythmia, and myocardial infarction are some examples of heart disease. Some important reasons of heart disease are age, smoking, diabetics, fatness, hereditary, depression, hyper tension, blood pressure, cholesterol etc. Usually cardio vascular disease can be use with surgery or medication. But its effective prevention is not yet being done. The effective prevention heart disease is also a target of the research.

2. EXISTING SYSTEM

- Many forms of heart disease can be detected or diagnosed with different medical tests by considering family medical history and other factors. But, the prediction of heart diseases without doing any medical tests is quite difficult.
- It can answer complex queries for diagnosing disease and thus assist healthcare practitioners to make intelligent clinical decisions which traditional decision support systems cannot. By providing effective treatments, it also helps to reduce treatment costs.
- To enhance visualization and ease of interpretation, it displays the results in tabular forms. The system uses various data mining techniques

International Research Journal in Global Engineering and Sciences (IRJGES)
ISSN : 2456-172X - www.irjges.com - Cosmos Impact Factor (Germany) : 5.195
Volume 5, Issue 2 – Special Issue

MITIGATING DENIAL OF SERVICE ATTACKS ON THE CHORD OVERLAY NETWORK: A LOCAL HIDING APPROACH

[1]Dr. Muntha Raju,[2] Mr. N.Srinu, [3]Mr. K. S. Kamal Kumar
[1]Professor, [2] Associate Professor,[3]Assist professor
[1,2,3]Dept of CSE , Shadan College of Engg & Tech

ABSTRACT- An overlay network is a virtual network formed by nodes (desktop workstations) on top of an existing TCP/IP-network. Overlay networks typically support a lookup protocol. A lookup operation identifies the location of a file given its filename. Location of a file denotes the IP-address of the node that currently hosts the file. This project is a location hiding approach for mitigating the denial of service attacks on the chord overlay network. Server less distributed computing has received significant attention from both the industry and the research community. Among the most popular applications are the wide-area network file systems, exemplified by CFS, Farsite, and OceanStore. These file systems store files on a large collection of untrusted nodes that form an overlay network. They use cryptographic techniques to maintain file confidentiality and integrity from malicious nodes. Unfortunately, cryptographic techniques cannot protect a file holder from a denial-of-service (DoS) attack or a host compromise attack. Hence, most of these distributed file systems are vulnerable to targeted file attacks, wherein an adversary attempts to attack a small (chosen) set of files by attacking the nodes that host them.

KEYWORDS: denial-of-service attack, Smurf attack, Ping flood, and Ping of death, Teardrop attacks, Peer-to-peer attack

1. INTRODUCTION

This paper presents Location Guard-A location hiding technique for securing overlay file storage systems from targeted file attacks. Our experimental results quantify the overhead of employing LocationGuard and demonstrate its effectiveness against DoS attacks, host compromise attacks, and various location inference attacks. A file lookup is guaranteed to succeed if and only if the file is present in the system. A file lookup terminates in a small and bounded number of hops. The files are uniformly distributed among all active nodes. The system handles dynamic node joins and leaves. Several server less file storage services, like CFS, Farsite, OceanStore, and SiRiUS, have recently emerged. An overlay network is a virtual network formed by nodes (desktop workstations) on top of an existing TCP/IP-network. A major drawback with server less file systems is that they are vulnerable to targeted attacks on files. The fundamental problem with these systems is that: 1) the number of replicas maintained by the system is usually much smaller than the number of malicious nodes. Server less file storage services are faced with the challenge of having to harness the collective resources of loosely coupled, insecure, and unreliable machines to provide a secure and reliable file storage service. In this paper, we present LocationGuard as an effective technique for countering targeted file attacks. The fundamental idea behind LocationGuard is to hide the very location of a file and its replicas such that a legal user who possesses a file's location key can easily and securely locate the file on the overlay network; but without knowing the file's location key, an adversary would not be able to even locate the file, let alone access it or attempt to attack it. LocationGuard implements an efficient capability-based file access control mechanism through three essential components.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

A denial-of-service attack (DoS attack) or distributed denial-of-service attack (DDoS attack) is an attempt to make a computer resource unavailable to its intended users. Although the means to carry out, motives for, and targets of a DoS attack may vary, it generally consists of the concerted efforts of a person or people to prevent an Internet site or service from functioning efficiently or at all, temporarily or indefinitely. Perpetrators of DoS attacks typically target sites or services hosted on high-profile web servers such as banks, credit card payment gateways, and even root name servers. One common method of attack involves saturating the target (victim)

International Research Journal in Global Engineering and Sciences (IRJGES)
ISSN : 2456-172X - www.irjges.com - Cosmos Impact Factor (Germany) : 5.195
Volume 5, Issue 2 – Special Issue

ACHIEVING EFFECTIVE CLOUD STORAGE SERVICES: MULTIKEYWORD RANKED SEARCHOVER ENCRYPTED CLOUD DATA SUPPORTING SYNONYM QUERY

[1]Dr.Muntha Raju,[2]Mr. Abdul Mubeen Mohammed,[3]Ms. Farheen Sultana3
[1] Professor, [2]Associate Professor, [3]Assist professor
[1,2,3] Dept of CSE, Shadan College of Engg & Tech

ABSTRACT-In this paper we focus on remote data integrity checking is of essential importance in cloud storage. As Cloud Computing becomes prevalent, more and more sensitive information are being centralized into the cloud. The clients verify whether their outsourced data is kept intact without downloading the whole data in a multi-cloud storage. In some application scenarios, the clients have to store their data on multi-cloud servers. At the same time, the integrity checking protocol must be efficient in order to reduce the verifier's cost. From the two points, we propose a novel remote data integrity checking model: ID-DPDP (identity-based distributed provable data possession) in multi-cloud storage. The proposed ID-DPDP protocol can have two models the formal system model and security model are given compare to the bilinear pairings, a concrete ID-DPDP protocol is designed. The proposed ID-DPDP protocol is provably secure under the hardness assumption of the standard CDH (computational Diffie-Hellman) problem. The structural advantage also elimination of certificate management, our ID-DPDP protocol is also efficient and flexible. Based on the client's authorization, the proposed ID-DPDP protocol can realize private verification, delegated verification and public verification.

KEY WORD: ID-DPDP Protocol, CDH (Computational Diffie-Hellman, Symmetric Encryption (SSE), Multi-Keyword Ranked Search Scheme, Vector Space Model (VSM). Order-Preserving Symmetric Encryption (OPSE)

1. INTRODUCTION

In recent years. Cloud Computing paradigm provides a variety of service to the consumers. many consumer electronic devices (e.g. Smartphone) with support of high speed computing combined with the emerging cloud. A cloud computing middleware Media Cloud for set top boxes for classifying, searching, and delivering media inside home network and across the cloud. The system can analyze and use the viewing pattern of consumers to personalize the program recommendations. However, all these services are likely to be available to consumers only with the premise that an effective and efficient cloud search service is achieved. Consumers want to find the most relevant products or data, which is highly desirable in the "pay-as-you use" cloud computing paradigm. One hand, consumer-centric cloud computing a new model of enterprise-level IT infrastructure that provides on demand high quality applications and services from a shared pool of configuration computing resources for consumers. On the other hand, some problems may be caused in this circumstance since the Cloud Service Provider (CSP) possesses full control of the outsourced data. So sensitive data are encrypted before outsourcing to the cloud. However, encrypted data make the traditional data utilization services based on plaintext keyword search useless. The simple and embarrassed method of downloading all the data and decrypting locally is obviously impractical, because the authorized cloud consumers must hope to search their interested data rather than all the data

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

With the increasing popularity of cloud computing, huge amount of documents are outsourced to the cloud for reduced management cost and ease of access. Although encryption helps protecting user data confidentiality, it leaves the well-functioning yet practically-efficient secure search functions over encrypted data a challenging problem. In this paper, we present a privacy-preserving multi-keyword text search (MTS) scheme with similarity-based ranking to address this problem. To support multi-keyword search and search result ranking, we propose to build the search index based on term frequency and the vector space model with cosine

International Journal of Research in Mechanical, Mechatronics and Automobile Engineering (IJRMMAE)
ISSN: 2454-1435 (Print) | 2454-1443 (online) Volume 3, Issue 4, Special issue

FORECASTING BITCOIN PRICES USING DEEP NEURAL NETWORKS

[1]Mr. Sridhar Gummalla, [2]Mr. Abdul Mubeen Mohammed, [3]Mr. SYED ABDULLAH
[1]Professor, Dept of CSE, Shadan College of Engg & Tech
[2]Associate Professor, Dept of CSE, Shadan College of Engg & Tech
[3]Assist professor, Dept of CSE, Shadan College of Engg & Tech

ABSTRACT Project based learning is the methodology in which projects drive knowledge and is used in dedicated subjects without negotiating the coverage of the required technical material. This paper discusses the scheme and delivery of project based learning in computer science engineering as major project which adopts undergraduate creativities and emphasizes on real-world, open-ended projects. These projects foster a wide range of abilities, not only those related to content knowledge or technical skills, but also practical skills. The goal for this innovative undergrad project is to show how a trained machine model can predict the price of a cryptocurrency if we give the right amount of data and computational power. It displays a graph with the predicted values. The most popular technology is the kind of technological solution that could help mankind predict future events. With vast amount of data being generated and recorded on a daily basis, we have finally come close to an era where predictions can be accurate and be generated based on concrete factual data. Furthermore, with the rise of the crypto digital era more heads have turned towards the digital market for investments. This gives us the opportunity to create a model capable of predicting crypto currencies primarily Bitcoin. This can be accomplished by using a series of machine learning techniques and methodologies.

1. INTRODUCTION

Bitcoin is a payment system of digital cryptocurrency which is entirely decentralized. Transactions based on this network are fully cryptographed. During recent years, cryptocurrencies have had a boom in its prices, Bitcoin has been increasingly considered an investment asset by many traders. Due to its high volatile nature of bitcoin, it has become increasingly hard to predict the price of it and make good financial decisions. Implementing Machine learning in Bitcoin predictions have been focused by many investors and researchers by applying various techniques modelling with various structured data and feature dimensions. To predict the value of Bitcoin with different frequencies, machine learning techniques are used to classify Bitcoin by daily price and high-frequency price. The birth of long short-term memory (LSTM) and the artificial recurrent neural network (RNN) architecture proposed by Sepp Hochreiter and Jürgen Schmidhuber in the year 1997 has sparked a new wave of optimism in predicting the future better . The design of LSTM is the analysis of time-series data points and their sequential relationships, gave hope that we can train the model to estimate the next move before we even see it. Even though our predictions could be close to reality, our goal is to push the error of our prediction to zero .

The money that we used to understand:

As far as the written record has existed, money and banking have gone hand in hand. As discussed by Yuval Noah Harari, in the sweeping history of human race sapiens: it is easy to remember who owes what obligation to whom in kinship, but the economy of obligations is impossible to scale, above all once you add strangers. Currencies around the world are pure manifestations of sovereignty conjured by governments (Steil, 2007). Digital currencies are just the recent innovation and their widespread is a thing of the future. Bitcoins as we know it is the first-ever implemented decentralized database system used not just to store data but also used as cryptocurrencies. The peer-to-peer electronic cash system is not a walk in the park to digest. The technological improvements have outpaced the need of financial networks and outgrown the need for banks in the process. Nakamoto proposed a digital currency that would live on the network of other computers, meaning that the community would provide the processing power of their computer to keep it alive. The key to the entire system was termed as blockchain.

So, what is Bitcoin? To truly comprehend this, you need to know that Bitcoin is a network that runs on a computer program. It is nothing but zeros and ones stored on a computer, relying on a software operating at the very core of it all. It is electronic money; it is not money stored electronically. For instance, google wallet that stores credit card, debit card and the loyalty card is a digital wallet that stores money traditionally, but bitcoin has a different approach (pagliery, 2014)

International Journal of Research in Mechanical, Mechatronics and Automobile Engineering (IJRMMAE)
ISSN: 2454-1435 (Print) | 2454-1443 (online) Volume 3, Issue 4, Special issue

FORECASTING STOCK MARKET MOVEMENT DIRECTION USING SENTIMENT ANALYSIS AND SUPPORT VECTOR MACHINE

[1]Mr. Sridhar Gummalla, [2]Mr. K. S. Kamal Kumar, [3]Mr. Syed Basith
[1]Professor, Dept of CSE, Shadan College of Engg & Tech
[2]Associate Professor, Dept of CSE, Shadan College of Engg & Tech
[3]Assist professor, Dept of CSE, Shadan College of Engg & Tech

Abstract: Investor sentiment plays an important role on the stock market. User-generated textual content on the Internet provides a precious source to reflect investor psychology and predicts stock prices as a complement to stock market data. This paper integrates sentiment analysis into a machine learning method based on support vector machine. Furthermore, we take the day-of-week effect into consideration and construct more reliable and realistic sentiment indexes. Empirical results illustrate that the accuracy of forecasting the movement direction of the SSE 50 Index can be as high as 89.93% witha rise of 18.6% after introducing sentiment variables. And, meanwhile, our model helps investors make wiser decisions. These findings also imply that sentiment probably contains precious information about the asset fundamental values and can be regarded as one of the leading indicators of the stock market.

1. INTRODUCTION

GENERAL

Forecasting stock market trends has been treated as one of the most challenging butimportant tasks. Stock market is a nonlinear and dynamic system, and investor sentiment constitutes a key factor of the financial market. With the proliferation of news, blogs, forums, and social networking websites, textual content on the Internet provides a precious source to reflect investor sentiment and predicts stock prices as a complement to traditional stock market time series data.

OBJECTIVE

The objective this project is to get an efficient and persuasive sentiment index of the forecasting of stock market how it will vary according to the day-of-week, and closing data of stock market. The returns had the tendency to decline on Mondays. Then, the effect is proved to exist in global stock markets. The reasons probably include that a much larger amount of information is produced on weekends than weekdays.

Existing System:

- Artificial neural networks (ANNs) are biologically inspired computer programs designed to simulate the way in which the human brain processes information.
- ANNs gather their knowledge by detecting the patterns and relationships in dataand learn (or are trained) through experience, not from programming.
- An ANN is formed from hundreds of single units, artificial neurons or processing elements (PE), connected with coefficients (weights), which constitute the neural structure and are organised in layers.

Disadvantages:

- Black box nature

Computational burden

2. LITERATURE SURVEY:

Title: The day-of-the-Week effects of stock markets in different countries

Author:

Year:

Description:

This paper applies the method of rolling sample test and the GARCH model to investigate the day-of-the-week anomalies in stock returns of main indices in 28 markets from 25 countries over the world. We propose the calendar effect performance ratio to measure the significance of day-of-the-week anomalies in this paper. Our study demonstrates that the Monday anomalies are prominent in SZC1, DOW, MERVAL, WIG20, FTSEMIB and STI index; the Tuesday anomalies are prominent in SPX, SPXT; the Wednesday anomalies are prominent in MEXBOL, JCI, DAX, SMI, AS51, NKY and NZSE50FG; the Thursday anomalies are prominent in SMEC, PX and PCOMP; the Friday anomalies are prominent in IBOV, IPSA, RTSI$, XU100, SENSEX, FBMKLCI, IBEX, and HSI index. We also investigate calendar effects for 6 stock market indices measured in US dollars and still find the calendar effect phenomena for these selected indices when they are in US dollars. The findings in this paper will be valuable to both the academia and practitioners.

Title: Stock market sentiment lexicon acquisition using microblogging data andstatistical measures

Author:

International Journal of Research in Mechanical, Mechatronics and Automobile Engineering (IJRMMAE)
ISSN: 2454-1435 (Print) | 2454-1443 (online) Volume 3, Issue 4, Special issue

HOME AUTOMATION SYSTEM BASED ON IOT

[1]Mr. Sridhar Gummalla, [2]Mr. Mohd Maseeuddin, [3]Mr. Mohd Rahman
[1]Professor, Dept of CSE, Shadan College of Engg & Tech
[2]Associate Professor, Dept of CSE, Shadan College of Engg & Tech
[3]Assist professor, Dept of CSE, Shadan College of Engg & Tech

Abstract With advancement of Automation technology, life is getting simpler and easier in all aspects. In today's world Automatic systems are being preferred over manual system. With the rapid increase in the number of users of internet over the past decade has made Internet a part and parcel of life, and IoT is the latest and emerging internet technology. Internet of things is a growing network of everyday object-from industrial machine to consumer goods that can share information and complete tasks while you are busy with other activities. Home Automation system (HAS) using IoT (Internet Of Things) is a system that uses computers or mobile devices to control basic home functions and features automatically through internet from anywhere around the world, an automated home is sometimes called a smart home. It is meant to save the electric power and human energy. The home automation system differs from other system by allowing the user to operate the system from anywhere around the world through internet connection.
Keywords: Bluetooth Wireless Technology, Smartphones, Home Automation System, Arduino Uno, Android, Bluetooth Module

1. INTRODUCTION

Since Myanmar's telecoms revolution began in 2014, the number of internet users has risen from 2 million to more than 39 million, while the number of SIM cards in circulation has risen by almost 400 percent, according to government figures. Myanmar now has at least 33 million active mobile subscriptions in a country with an official population of 53 million. Today, most mobile phones using in Myanmar are 'smart phone', which offers more advanced capabilities in connectivity issues than regular cell phones. Smart phone usage rate is reported at 80% in Myanmar. Smart phone usually support one or more short range wireless technologies such as Bluetooth and infrared, making it possible to transfer data via these wireless connections. Smart phone can provide computer mobility, ubiquitous data access, and pervasive intelligence for almost every aspect of business processes and people's daily lives [1]. One of the smart phone applications that have been developed is smart homes technology [2]. The fundamental of building an automation system for an office or home is increasing day-by-day with numerous benefits. Industrialist and researchers are working to build efficient and affordability automatic systems to monitor and control different machines like lights, fans, garage door motors, smoke detection and other requirements [3]. The use of Bluetooth technology in a smart phone today is not just for the transfer of data and files only. In recent years, Bluetooth technology is used one of the applications of home automation System. Bluetooth technology operate over unlicensed, its available at 2.4GHz frequency, it also can link digital devices within a range of 10m to 100m at the speed of up to 3Mbps but it depending on the Bluetooth device class [4]. By using home automation System, we can control household appliances. So, many manual actions are replaced by reducing human efforts and time saving. The design of Home Automation System which remains the existing electrical switches which status is synchronized in all the control system with low voltage activating method and that provides more safety for danger of electric shock and provide security to decrepit peoples. In this paper, Bluetooth based home automation system using android smart phones and Arduino UNO microcontroller board is used. Such a system will enable users to have control over home lighting, water pump and garage motors and smoke detection in their home with Bluetooth. The main requirement for user is an Android smart phone, which is present in almost every person hand nowadays, and a control circuit. The control circuit consists of an Arduino Uno microcontroller, which processes the user controls switching of devices and detect the alarm. The microcontroller and the smart phone are connected with Bluetooth wireless technology because Bluetooth technology is low cost to use and secure wireless network. This application also focuses on smoke detection with secure application against unauthorized user. Remote operation is achieved by any smart phone/Tablet etc., with Android OS, upon a GUI (Graphical User Interface) based touch screen operation.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

In these recent years, smart home automation system has become very common of technology and especially with fast development in internet WebPages. Various smart home systems with improved technologies have been implemented. Most of the technologies are based on controlling home automation systems in android

International Journal of Research in Mechanical, Mechatronics and Automobile Engineering (IJRMMAE)
ISSN: 2454-1435 (Print) | 2454-1443 (online) Volume 3, Issue 4, Special issue

IMPLEMENTATION OF FRONT-END WEB TECHNOLOGY USING BOOTSTRAP FRAMEWORK FOR PORTRAYALOFINSTITUTIONONWEB

[1]Mr. Sridhar Gummalla, [2]Mr. Mohd Tajuddin, [3]Mr. Sudhakar Kottam
[1]Professor, Dept of CSE, Shadan College of Engg & Tech
[2]Associate Professor, Dept of CSE, Shadan College of Engg & Tech
[3]Assist professor, Dept of CSE, Shadan College of Engg & Tech

Abstract A website is a collection of Webpages, images, videos and other digital assets that is hosted on one or several Web servers, usually accessible via the Internet, Mobile phone or a LAN. The pages of websites can usually be accessed from a common root URL called the homepage, and usually reside on the same physical server. The URLs of the pages organize them into a hierarchy, although the hyperlinks between them control how the reader perceives the overall structure and how the traffic flows between the different parts of the sites.
Web technology refers to the means by which computers communicate with eachother using markup languages and multimedia packages. It gives us a way to interact with hosted information, likewebsites. Webtechnologies include the following:
1. Mark-up languages, such as HTML, CSS, XML, CGI, and HTTP (Front-end or Client-side technologies)
2. Programming languages and technologies that help create applications for the web. Some of these are Perl, C#, Java, Visual Basic, and .NET (Back-end or Server-side technologies)
3.Webserver and server technologies that enable request handling on a network, where different user shave to share the same resources and communicate with each other
4. Databases, which are extremely important for data and information storage on a computer network.
ThiswebsitehasbeendevelopedforShadanCollegeofengineeringandtechnology in an effort to make it as attractive and dynamic as possible. Compared to the existing site the proposed site in this project is more fluent and dynamic. It has more information for the visitors to access. Efforts has been put to make the site very smoot hand responsive. The college website in this project has been developed with the help of HTML, CSS mark-up languages and JavaScript as scripting language for the frond-end. Bootstrap framework was also used to build the website to make it more efficient and good looking.
Keywords: Home, Examination, Facilities, Department, Contact, Events, Responsive Web Design Strategy.

1.INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

A websiteis a collection of Web pages, images, videos and other digital assets that ishosted on one or several Web server, usually accessible via the Internet, Mobile phone ora LAN. The pages of websites can usually be accessed from a common root URL calledthe homepage, and usually reside on the same physical server. The URLs of the pagesorganize them into a hierarchy, although the hyperlinks between them control how thereader perceives the overall structure and how the traffic flows between the different partsofthesites.
Websites are typically dedicated to a particular topic or purpose, such as news, education, commerce, entertainment, or social networking. Hyperlinking between web pages guidesthe navigation of the site, which often starts with a home page. Users can access websitesona range ofdevices, including desktops,laptops,t ablets,andsmartphones.

1.2 Objective

The objective of this project is to make a website that portrays an independent institution. This website has been developed for Shadan College of engineering and technology
inaneffortomakeitasattractiveanddynamicaspossible.Comparedtotheexistingsitetheproposed site in this project is more fluent and dynamic. It has more information for the visitors to access. Efforts has been put to make the site very smooth and responsive. The college website in this project has been developed with the help of HTML, CSS mark-up languages and JavaScript as scripting language for the frond-end. Bootstrap framework was also used to build the website to make it more efficient and goodlooking.

1.3 ExistingSystem

Theexistingsystemisverysimpleandjustthenextstageoftraditionalmannerofportrayalof institutions features and facilities. The existing college website is static which makes itless interactive.The system only has basic features with none to minimal animation andwithoutproperstyling.Thissystemhadbasichtmlwithve

International Research Journal in Global Engineering and Sciences (IRJGES)
ISSN : 2456-172X - www.irjges.com - Cosmos Impact Factor (Germany) : 5.195
Volume 4, Issue 3 – Special Issue

BLOCKCHAIN BASED PUBLIC INTEGRITY VERIFICATION FOR CLOUD STORAGE AGAINST PROCRASTINATING AUDITORS

[1]Mr. Sridhar Gummalla, [2] Mr. Humayun Khan, [3]Mr. Mohsin Mohammed
[1] Professor,[2]Associate Professor, [3] Assist professor
[1,2,3]Dept of CSE, SCET

Abstract :-The deployment of cloud storage services has significant benefits in managing data forusers. However, it also causes many security concerns, and one of them is data integrity. Publicverificationtechniquescanenableauser toemployathird-partyauditortoverifythedataintegrityonbehalfofher/him,whereasexistingpublicverificationschemesarevulnerabletoprocrastinating auditors who may not perform verifications on time. Furthermore, most of publicverification schemes are constructed on the public key infrastructure (PKI), and thereby sufferfrom certificate management problem. In this paper, we propose the first certificateless publicverification scheme against procrastinating auditors (CPVPA) by using blockchain technology.The key idea is to require auditors to record each verification resultinto a blockchain as atransaction. Since transactions on the blockchain are time-sensitive, the verification can be time-stamped after the corresponding transaction is recorded into the blockchain, which enables usersto check whether auditors perform the verifications at the prescribed time. Moreover, CPVPA isbuilt on certificate less cryptography, and is free from the certificate management problem. Wepresentrigoroussecurityproofstodemonstratethesecurityofcpvpa,andconductacomprehensive performance evaluationtoshowthatCPVPAisefficient

1. INTRODUCTION:-

The deployment of cloud storage services has significant benefits in managing data for users.However,it also causesmany security concerns,andone of themis dataintegrity.Publicverificationtechniquescanenableauser toemployathird-partyauditortoverifythedataintegrityonbehalfofher/him,whereasexistingpublicverificationschemesarevulnerabletoprocrastinating auditors who may not perform verifications on time. Furthermore, most of publicverification schemes are constructed on the public key infrastructure (PKI), and thereby sufferfrom certificate management problem. In this paper, we propose the first certificate less publicverification scheme against procrastinating auditors (CPVPA) by using blockchain technology.The key idea is to require auditors to record each verification result into a block chain as atransaction. Since transactions on the blockchain are time-sensitive, the verification can be time-stamped after the corresponding transaction is recorded into the block chain, which enables usersto check whether auditors perform the verifications at the prescribed time. Moreover, CPVPA isbuilt on certificate less cryptography, and is free from the certificate management problem. Wepresentrigoroussecurityproofstodemonstratethesecurityofcpvpa,andconductacomprehensive performance evaluationtoshowthatCPVPAisefficient.

2. EXISTING SYSTEM

In this paper, we have an existing system is the first certificateless public verification schemeagainstprocrastinatingauditors(CPVPA) byusingblockchaintechnology.CPVPAisbuiltonthecertificate less cryptography and avoids the certificate management problem. CPVPA, resistsmalicious auditors and procrastinating ones without introducing any trusted entity, where eachverification performed by the auditor is time-stamped by integrating it into a transaction of blockchain. The key idea is to require auditors to record each verification result into a blockchain as atransaction Since transactions on the blockchain are time-sensitive, the verification can be time-stamped after the corresponding transaction is recorded into the blockchain, which enables userstocheckwhetherauditors performthe verifications atthe prescribedtime.

Existing System Disadvantages:-

International Research Journal in Global Engineering and Sciences (IRJGES)
ISSN : 2456-172X - www.irjges.com - Cosmos Impact Factor (Germany) : 5.195
Volume 4, Issue 3 – Special Issue

A HIERARCHICAL ATTENTION MODEL FOR SOCIAL CONTEXTUAL IMAGERECOMMENDATION

Dr.M.Raju, [1] Mr. Sridhar Gummalla, [2]Mr. Mohammed Osman, [3]Mr. MA Khader
[1]Professor,[2]Associate Professor, [3] Assist professor
[1,2,3] Dept of CSE, SCET

ABSTRACT- Image based social networks are among the most popular social networking services in recent years. With tremendous images uploaded every day, understanding users' preferences on user-generated images and making recommendations have become an urgent need. In fact, many hybrid models have been proposed to fuse various kinds of side information (e.g., image visual representation, social network) and user-item historical behavior for enhancing recommendation performance. However, due to the unique characteristics of the user generated images in social image platforms, the previous studies failed to capture the complex aspects that influence users' preferences in a unified framework. Moreover, most of these hybrid models relied on predefined weights in combining different kinds of information, which usually resulted in suboptimal recommendation performance. To this end, in this paper, we develop a hierarchical attention model for social contextual image recommendation. In addition to basic latent user interest modeling in the popular matrix factorization based recommendation, we identify three key aspects (i.e., upload history, social influence, and owner admiration) that affect each user's latent preferences, where each aspect summarizes a contextual factor from the complex relationships between users and images. After that, we design a hierarchical attention network that naturally mirrors the hierarchical relationship (elements in each aspects level, and the aspect level) of users' latent interests with the identified key aspects. Specifically, by taking embeddings from state-of-the-art deep learning models that are tailored for each kind of data, the hierarchical attention network could learn to attend differently to more or less content. Finally, extensive experimental results on real-world datasets clearly show the superiority of our proposed model

1. INTRODUCTION

There is an old saying "a picture is worth a thousand words". When it comes to social media, it turns out that visual images are growing much more popularity to attract users. Especially with the increasing adoption of smartphones, users could easily take qualified images and upload them to various social image platforms to share these visually appealing pictures with others. Many image-based social sharing services have emerged, such as Instagram1, Pinterest2, and Flickr3. With hundreds of millions of images uploaded every day, image recommendation has become an urgent need to deal with the image overload problem. By providing personalized image suggestions to each active user in image recommender system, users gain more satisfaction for platform prosperity. E.g., as reported by Pinterest, image recommendation powers over 40% of user engagement of this social platform.

Naturally, the standard recommendation algorithms provide a direct solution for the image recommendation task. For example, many classical latent factor based Collaborative Filtering (CF) algorithms in recommender systems could be applied to deal with user-image interaction matrix Successful as they are, the extreme data sparsity of the user-image interaction behaviourlimits the recommendation performance. On one hand, some recent works proposed to enhance recommendation performance with visual contents learned from a (pre-trained) deep neural network. On the other hand, as users perform image preferences in social platforms, some social based recommendation algorithms utilized the social influence among users to alleviate data sparsity for better recommendation . In summary, these studies partially solved the data sparsity issue of social-based image recommendation. Nevertheless, the problem of how to better exploit the unique characteristics of the social image platforms in a holistical way to enhance recommendation performance is still under explored.

2. LITERATURE SURVEY

1.TITLE: Toward the next generation of recommender systems: A survey of the state-ofthe-art and possible extensions.

International Research Journal in Global Engineering and Sciences (IRJGES)
ISSN : 2456-172X - www.irjges.com - Cosmos Impact Factor (Germany) : 5.195
Volume 4, Issue 3 – Special Issue

PREDICTION AND DIAGNOSIS OF HEART DISEASE PATIENTS USING DATA MINING TECHNIQUE

[1]Mr. Sridhar Gummalla, [2]Mr. Runja Suvarna Rao, [3] Mr. Shazbaaz Mohammed
[1]Professor, [2] Associate Professor,[3] Assist professor
[1,2,3] Dept of CSE, SCET

ABSTRACT- We are living in a post modern era and there are tremendous changes happening to our daily routines which make an impact on our health positively and negatively. As a result of these changes various kind of diseases are enormously increased. Especially, heart disease has become more common these days. The life of people is at a risk. Variation in Blood pressure, sugar, pulse rate etc. can lead to cardiovascular diseases that include narrowed or blocked blood vessels. It may causes Heart failure, Aneurysm, Peripheral artery disease, Heart attack, Stroke and even sudden cardiac arrest. Many forms of heart disease can be detected or diagnosed with different medical tests by considering family medical history and other factors. But, the prediction of heart diseases without doing any medical tests is quite difficult. The aim of this project is to diagnose different heart diseases and to make all possible precautions to prevent at early stage itself with affordable rate. We follow 'Data mining' technique in which attributes are fed in to SVM, Random forest, KNN, and ANN classification Algorithms for the prediction of heart diseases. The preliminary readings and studies obtained from this technique is used to know the possibility of detecting heart diseases at early stage and can be completely cured by proper diagnosis

1. INTRODUCTION

There are so many diseases which affect us badly and one among them is Heart disease. It is a serious disease since we often hear that most of the people die out of Heart diseases and other kinds of similar diseases relates to heart[1-3] It is observed by most of the medical scholars that at many times most of the heart patients might not survive heart attacks and they die with it. In this paper we would like to deal with the four classification techniques which is use to prediction of heart disease[4-6]. Namely SVM, Random forest, KNN, ANN. The studies have been done by evaluating the medical profiles of people who undergoes treatment in JMMC (Jubilee Mission Medical College) Thrissur, by categorizing their age, sex, pulse rate, blood pressure as well as fasting blood sugar Etc. we chose those categories since it is observed that heart diseases are mainly studied likewise.

We hope there is always prime in studying about heart diseases. Our research we try to the possibility of detecting the heart diseases at early stage. It can completely cure the disease by proper diagnosis Heart Disease. Heart is the prime part in a human body. It is an operating system of our body. Other functions human body will badly affected the irregular function of heart Any disarray of the heart is Heart disease. Different from cardiovascular disease is the problems with the blood vessels and circulatory system as well as the heart. According to the cardiovascular disease is the leading cause of death in the UK, US, Canada, and Australia and will occur as a result of cardiovascular disease. Coronary heart disease, arrhythmia, and myocardial infarction are some examples of heart disease. Some important reasons of heart disease are age, smoking, diabetics, fatness, hereditary, depression, hyper tension, blood pressure, cholesterol etc. Usually cardio vascular disease can be use with surgery or medication. But its effective prevention is not yet being done. The effective prevention heart disease is also a target of the research.

2. EXISTING SYSTEM

- Many forms of heart disease can be detected or diagnosed with different medical tests by considering family medical history and other factors. But, the prediction of heart diseases without doing any medical tests is quite difficult.
- It can answer complex queries for diagnosing disease and thus assist healthcare practitioners to make intelligent clinical decisions which traditional decision support systems cannot. By providing effective treatments, it also helps to reduce treatment costs.
- To enhance visualization and ease of interpretation, it displays the results in tabular forms. The system uses various data mining techniques

International Journal of Research in Mechanical, Mechatronics and Automobile Engineering (IJRMMAE)
ISSN: 2454-1435 (Print) | 2454-1443 (online) Volume 3, Issue 4, Special issue

LIGHTWEIGHT AND DOS RESISTANT MULTIUSER AUTHENTICATION IN WIRELESS SENSOR NETWORKS FOR SMART GRID ENVIRONMENTS

[1]Mr. Sridhar Gummalla, [2]Mr. Mohammed Osman, [3]Mr. Mohd Tawakkal
[1]Professor, Dept of CSE, Shadan College of Engg & Tech
[2]Associate Professor, Dept of CSE, Shadan College of Engg & Tech
[3]Assist professor, Dept of CSE, Shadan College of Engg & Tech

ABSTRACT :- Using a smart grid, which increases efficiency and makes it easier to monitor critical equipment in a power grid. Online real-time applications equipped with a wireless sensor network (WSN) sense and collect data in order to provide information on power generation, transmission, distribution, and customer. Applications, the administrator, and (mobile) consumers can access the WSN directly. The communications between them must be protected from adversaries to avoid false data injection, which could cause damage either to the applications, the equipment, or the sensor nodes. Another threat comes from the characteristics of the sensor nodes, which makes them vulnerable to denial of services (DoS) attacks, i.e., flooding with false messages. In this paper, a multiuser dynamic cipher puzzle (M-DCP) equipped with TinySet is proposed. This new method provides guaranteed confidentiality in the multiuser WSN authentication and lightweight DoS resistance. The M-DCP using RC5 encryption combined with the elliptic curve digital signature algorithm (ECDSA) and partial recovery can increase brute force complexity to about 1.861 × 10 137 iterations. Furthermore, the regularization of TinySet is done to simplify the administrator's task in defining the initialization parameters. The experiment showed that the regularized TinySet required less storage space with a 64-bit index than with a 32-bit index or with Counting Bloom Filter. In addition, the average query and verification time of the proposed scheme increased only by under a second or 36% compared to Counting Bloom Filter-based authentication. This is still appropriate for implementation in the WSNs

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 GENERAL Using a smart grid, which increases efficiency and makes it easier to monitor critical equipment in a power grid. Online real-time applications equipped with a wireless sensor network (WSN) sense and collect data in order to provide information on power generation, transmission, distribution, and customer. Applications, the administrator, and (mobile) consumers can access the WSN directly. The communications between them must be protected from adversaries to avoid false data injection, which could cause damage either to the applications, the equipment, or the sensor nodes. Another threat comes from the characteristics of the sensor nodes, which makes them vulnerable to denial of services (DoS) attacks, i.e., flooding with false messages. In this paper, a multi user dynamic cipher puzzle (M-DCP) equipped with Tiny Set is proposed. This new method provides guaranteed confidentiality in the multiuser WSN authentication and lightweight DoS resistance. The M-DCP using RC5 encryption combined with the elliptic curve digital signature algorithm (ECDSA) and partial recovery can increase brute force complexity to about 1.861 × 10137 iterations. Furthermore, the regularization of Tiny Set is done to simplify the administrator's task in defining the initialization parameters. The experiment showed that the regularized Tiny Set required less storage space with a 64-bit index than with a 32-bit index or with Counting Bloom Filter. In addition, the average query and verification time of the proposed scheme increased only by under a second or 36% compared to Counting Bloom Filter-based authentication. This is still appropriate for implementation in the WSNs.

1.2 OBJECTIVE M-DCP is complemented with Tiny Set that organizes user addition, removal, and query with efficient and compact storage. Although Tiny Set increases the user addition time at the administrator node (which acts as the user manager), the storage overhead decreases by a minimum of 77% and theverificationatthesensornodesincreasestounder0.5second compared to CBF.

2. EXISTING SYSTEM

➢ Cooperative Fuzzy Artificial Immune System (Co-Fais)

➢ The security of WSNs has been approached in various different ways.

➢ Existing system is prone to DoS.

International Research Journal in Global Engineering and Sciences (IRJGES)
ISSN : 2456-172X - www.irjges.com - Cosmos Impact Factor (Germany) : 5.195
Volume 4, Issue 3 – Special Issue

A PRACTICAL ATTRIBUTE-BASED DOCUMENT COLLECTION HIERARCHICAL ENCRYPTION SCHEME IN CLOUD COMPUTING

[1]Mr. Sridhar Gummalla, [2]Mrs. Vishalakshmi , [3]Ms. Nasreen Fatima
[1]Professor, [2]Associate Professor, [3]Assist professor
[1,2,3]Dept of CSE, Shadan College of Engg & Tech

ABSTRACT:
Ciphertext-policy attribute-based encryption can provide fine-grained access control and secure data sharing to the data users in cloud computing. However, the encryption decryption efficiency of existing schemes can be further improved when encrypting a large document collection. In this paper, we propose a practical Cipher text-Policy Attribute-Based Hierarchical document collection Encryption scheme named CP-ABHE By practical, we mean that CP-ABHE is more efficient in both computation and storage space without sacrificing data security. In CP-ABHE, we first construct a set of integrated access trees based on the documents attribute sets. We employ the greedy strategy to built the trees incrementally and grow the trees by dynamically combining the small ones. Then all the documents on an integrated access tree are encrypted together. Different to existing schemes, the leaves in different access trees with the same attributes share a same secret number which is employed to encrypt the documents. This greatly improves the performance of CP-ABHE. The security of our scheme is theoretically proved based on the Decisional Bilinear Diffie-Hellman assumption. Simulation results illustrate that CP-ABHE performs very well in terms of security, efficiency and the storage size of the ciphertext.

1. INTRODUCTION

Ciphertext-policy attribute-based encryption can provide fine-grained access control and secure data sharing to the data users in cloud computing. However, the encryption/decryption efficiency of existing schemes can be further improved when encrypting a large document collection. In this paper, we propose a practical Ciphertext- Policy Attribute-Based Hierarchical document collection Encryption scheme named CP-ABHE. By practical, we mean that CP-ABHE is more efficient in both computation and storage space without sacrificing datasecurity. InCP-A BHE,we first construct a set of integrated access trees based on the documents' attribute sets. We employ the greedy strategy to build the trees incrementally and grow the trees by dynamically combining the small ones. Then all the documents on an integrated access tree are encrypted together. Different to existing schemes, the leaves in different access trees with the same attribute share a same secret number which is employed to encrypt the documents. This greatly improves the performance of CP-ABHE. The security of our scheme is theoretically proved based on the Decisional Bilinear Diffie-Hellman assumption.Simulation results illustrate that CP- ABHE performs very well interms of security, efficiency and the storage size of the ciphertext.

2. EXISTING SYSTEM

ABE schemes, each document is encrypted individually and a data user can decrypt a document if her attribute set matches the access structure of the document. Existing ABE schemes can be divided into Key-Policy ABE (KP-ABE) schemes and Ciphertext- Policy ABE (CP-ABE) schemes. Both the KP-ABE and CP-ABE schemes are impractical to encrypt a large document collection. Existing techniques cannot provide fine-grained access control mechanisms to the encrypted documents The encryption process in existing system, is executed N times, leading to high computation complexity.

3. EXISTINGSYSTEM DISADVANTAGES

- The encryption process in both the two schemes is executed N times, leading to high computation complexity.
- There is a tradeoff between the size of the content keys' ciphertext and data users' secret keys.
- Decrypting the ciphertext is also time-consuming considering that each document is encrypted individually.

International Research Journal in Global Engineering and Sciences (IRJGES)
ISSN : 2456-172X - www.irjges.com - Cosmos Impact Factor (Germany) : 5.195
Volume 4, Issue 3 – Special Issue

DYNAMIC MULTI-KEYWORD RANKED SEARCH BASED ON BLOOM FILTER OVER ENCRYPTED CLOUD DATA

[1]Mr. Sridhar Gummalla, [2]Mr. SUDHAN MADHU, [3]Ms. FARHA NAZNEEN
[1]Professor,[2]Associate Professor, [3] Assist professor
[1,2,3] Dept of CSE, Shadan College of Engg & Tech

Abstract— With the advantage of storage as a service many enterprises are moving their valuable data to the cloud, since it costs less, easily scalable and can be accessed from anywhere any time. The trust between cloud user and provider is paramount. We use security as a parameter to establish trust. Cryptography is one way of establishing trust. Searchable encryption is a cryptographic method to provide security. In literature many researchers have been working on developing efficient searchable encryption schemes. In this paper we explore some of the effective cryptographic techniques based on data structures like CRSA and B-Tree to enhance the level of security, hence trust. We tried to implement the search on encrypted data using Azure cloud platform.

Keywords: Searchable Encryption, Multi keyword, CRSA, B tree, Azure

1. INTRODUCTION

Cloud computing is one way of computing. Here the computing resources are shared by many users. The benefits of cloud can be extended from individual users to organizations. The data storage in cloud is one among them. The virtualization of hardware and software resources in cloud nullifies the financial investment for owning the data warehouse and its maintenance. Many cloud platforms like Google Drive, iCloud, SkyDrive, Amazon S3, Dropbox and Microsoft Azure provide storage services.

Security and privacy concerns have been the major challenges in cloud computing. The hardware and software security mechanisms like firewalls etc. have been used by cloud provider. These solutions are not sufficient to protect data in cloud from unauthorized users because of low degree of transparency [4]. Since the cloud user and the cloud provider are in the different trusted domain, the outsourced data may be exposed to the vulnerabilities [4]
[14] [5]. Thus, before storing the valuable data in cloud, the data needs to be encrypted [2]. Data encryption assures the data confidentiality and integrity. To preserve the data privacy we need to design a searchable algorithm that works on encrypted data [13].

Many researchers have been contributing to searching on encrypted data. The search techniques may be single keyword search or multi keyword search [11]. In huge database the search may result in many documents to be matched with keywords. This causes difficulty for a cloud user to go through all documents and have most relevant documents. Search based on ranking is another solution, wherein the documents are ranked based on their relevancy to the keywords [3]. Economical searchable encryption techniques help the cloud users especially in pay-as-you use model. The researchers combined the rank of documents with multiple keyword search to come up with efficient economically viable searchable encryption techniques. In searchable encryption related literature, computation time and computation overhead are the two most frequently used parameters by the researchers in the domain for analysing the performance of their schemes. Computation time (also called "running time") is the length of time required to perform a computational process for example searching a keyword, generating trapdoor etc. Computation overhead is related to CPU utilization in terms of resource allocation measured in time.

In this research work, we analyse the security problems in cloud storage and propose a solution for the same. Our contribution can be summarized as follows:

1. For the first time, we define the problem of secure ranked keyword search over encrypted cloud data, and provide such an effective protocol, which fulfils the secure ranked search functionality with no relevance score information leakage against keyword privacy.
2. Thorough security analysis showed that our asymmetric based ranked searchable encryption scheme using CRSA and B-tree indeed enjoys "as-strong-as-possible" security guarantee compared to previous searchable symmetric encryption (SSE) schemes.

International Research Journal in Global Engineering and Sciences (IRJGES)
ISSN : 2456-172X - www.irjges.com - Cosmos Impact Factor (Germany) : 5.195
Volume 4, Issue 3 – Special Issue

DYNAMIC ROUTING WITH SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS

[1] Dr.Muntha Raju, [2]Mr. Mohammed Osman , [3] Mr. Zameer SK 3
[1] Professor , [2] Associate Professor , [3] Assist professor
[1,2,3] Dept of CSE, Shadan College of Engg & Tech

Abstract: Security has become one of the major issues for data communication over wired and wireless networks. To enhance the security of data transmission, existing system works on the cryptography based algorithms such as SSL, IPSec. Although IPSec and SSL accounts for great level of security, they introduce overheads. A mass of control messages exchanging also needed in order to adopt multiple path deliveries from source to destination. Different from the past work on the designs of cryptography algorithms and system infrastructures, we will propose a dynamic routing algorithm that could randomize delivery paths for data transmission. The algorithm is easy to implement and compatible with popular routing protocols, such as the Routing Information Protocol in wired networks and Destination-Sequenced Distance Vector protocol in wireless networks, without introducing extra control messages. An analytic study on the proposed algorithm is presented, and a series of simulation experiments are conducted to verify the analytic results and to show the capability of the proposed algorithm.

Keywords: dynamic routing, routing protocols, Routing Information Protocol, Destination-Sequenced Distance Vector protocol, Bellman Ford algorithm

1. INTRODUCTION

In the past decades, various security-enhanced measures have been proposed to improve the security of data transmission over public networks. Existing work on security-enhanced data transmission includes the designs of cryptography algorithms and system infrastructures and security-enhanced routing methods. Their common objectives are often to defeat various threats over the Internet, including eavesdropping, spoofing, session hijacking, etc. Among many well-known designs for cryptograph based systems, the IP Security (IPsec) and the Secure Socket Layer (SSL) are popularly supported and implemented in many systems and platforms. Although IPSec and SSL do greatly improve the security level for data transmission, they unavoidably introduce substantial overheads especially on gateway/host performance and effective network bandwidth. For example, the data transmission overhead is 5 cycles/byte over an Intel Pentium II with the Linux IP stack alone, and the overhead increases to 58 cycles/byte when Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) is adopted for encryption/decryption for IPsec. Another alternative for security-enhanced data transmission is to dynamically route packets between each source and its destination so that the chance for system break-in, due to successful interception of consecutive packets for a session, is slim. The intention of security- enhanced routing is different from the adapting of multiple paths between a source and a destination to increase the throughput of data transmission.

OBJECTIVE

The main objective is to propose a dynamic routing algorithm to provide security enhanced data delivery without introducing any extra control messages. The objective of this work is to explore a security enhanced dynamic routing algorithm based on distributed routing information widely supported in existing wired and wireless networks. We aim at the randomization of delivery paths for data transmission to provide considerably small path similarity (i.e., the number of common links between two delivery paths) of two consecutive transmitted packets. The proposed algorithm should be easy to implement and compatible with popular routing protocols, such as the Routing Information Protocol (RIP) for wired networks and Destination- Sequenced Distance Vector (DSDV) protocol for wireless networks, over existing infrastructures. These protocols shall not increase the number of control messages if the proposed algorithm is adopted. An analytic study will be presented for the proposed routing algorithm, and a series of simulation study will be conducted to verify the analytic results and to show the capability of the proposed algorithm.

MOTIVATION

In Static Routing, the routes are entered manually. It is the best solution when we have small networks, and the networks do not change very often. When we say change

International Research Journal in Global Engineering and Sciences (IRJGES)
ISSN : 2456-172X - www.irjges.com - Cosmos Impact Factor (Germany) : 5.195
Volume 4, Issue 3 – Special Issue

ELECTRONIC MARKETPLACE FOR COMPUTING CAPITAL WITH BLOCK-CHAIN TECHNOLOGY

[1]Mr. Sridhar Gummalla, [2]Mr. Syed Hussain, [3]Mr. Mekala Reddy
[1]Professor , [2]Associate Professor, [3]Assist professor
[1,2,3] Dept of CSE,Shadan College of Engg & Tech

ABSTRACT

We developed a blockchain-based E-marketplace. A decentralized E-marketplace platform utilizing the blockchain technology is implemented. We use the self-enforcement of smart contracts to secure the deposit and process the payment. Each transaction is verified through the blockchain and is recorded to the decentralized ledger. This enables trustless transactions since the smart contract is self-executed. The smart contract is able to perform credible transactions without trusted third parties, and the transactions on the blockchain are trackable and irreversible. Therefore, both the buyer and the seller cannot breach the contract. All processes are recorded on the blockchain including the product launch, purchase, delivery, and payment. It is trackable and could be submitted to courts as electronic evidence to solve the transaction disputes.

1.2 OBJECTIVE

The smart contract is able to perform credible transactions without trusted third parties to improve the customer experience by the efficient delivery of the content and the rapid responses to the customers' demands. It will bring some benefits such as increase traceability, tamper resistant, and ensures that trust is achieved without the need for centralized power. Better experience in pervasive e-commerce.

1.3 EXISTING SYSTEM

- The current e-marketplace ecosystem evolved from Internet technologies.
- It plays an important role in the global economy.
- But the existing system is unable to improve the customer experience by the efficient delivery of the content and the rapid responses to the customers' demands.

More time and cost is required

International Research Journal in Global Engineering and Sciences (IRJGES)
ISSN : 2456-172X - www.irjges.com - Cosmos Impact Factor (Germany) : 5.195
Volume 4, Issue 3 – Special Issue

ENHANCED SECURITY FOR ONLINE EXAMS USING GROUP CRYPTOGRAPHY

[1]Dr.Muntha Raju, [2] Mr. Runja Suvarna Rao, [3] Ms. Rizwana Khatoon 3
[1]Professor[2] Associate Professor, [3] Assist professor
[1,2,3] Dept of CSE , Shadan College of Engg & Tech

ABSTRACT: Online exam is field that is very popular and made many security assurances. Then also it fails to control cheating. Online exams have not been widely adopted well, but online education is adopted and using allover the world without any security issues. An online exam is defined in this project as one that takes place over the insecure Internet, and where no proctor is in the same location as the examinees. This project proposes an enhanced secure filled online exam management environment mediated by group cryptography techniques using remote monitoring and control of ports and input. The target domain of this project is that of online exams for any subject's contests in any level of study, as well as exams in online university courses with students in various remote locations. This project proposes a easy solution to the issue of security and cheating for online exams. This solution uses an enhanced Security Control system in the Online Exam (SeCOnE) which is based on group cryptography with an e-monitoring scheme.

1. INTRODUCTION:

Education has expanded rapidly. Even so, the off-line test is usually chosen as the evaluation method for both off-line education and online education. The se- curity of online examinations remains a problem. In some cases, the person writing the exam on a networked computer is moni- tored by a proctor at some predetermined location. But, the requirement for an exam location goes against the accessibility, the major attraction of e-learning or distance learning. The requirement may also negate the cost savings generated by e-learning or pose obstacles for remote students. Simplification and automation of educational processes are other benefits of online educatio, and online exams inherit these advantages.

To remove the requirement for human intervention in secure online exam management so as to capitalize on the advantages of online processes, this paper proposes a solution to the issue of security and cheating for online exams. This solution uses an en- hanced Security Control system in the Online Exam (SeCOnE) which is based on group cryptography with an e-monitoring scheme. The cryptography supports enhanced security control for the online exam process, as well as authentication and in- tegrity. The e-monitoring provides a proctor function to remote examinees to prevent cheating, and thus removes the require- ment of having to go to a fixed location. The target of this paper is online exams for mathematics or English contests in middle or high school, and exams in online university courses with stu- dents at remote locations. This paper addresses the problem of administering an online exam at a fixed time with the same ques- tions for all examinees, just like an off-line exam, but without re- stricting the physical location of the examinees. As the SeCOnE system enables many kinds of tests to be given online, it can pro- vide teachers with better evaluation standards for students and may contribute to improving the quality of education.

Requirements For A Secure Online Exam

The requirements for a secure online exam are as follows.

- Accessibility Online exams should be possible without re- gard to location and time.
- Monitoring The absence of proctoring on online exams may relax the examinees and encourage cheating. Therefore, it is necessary for an online exam manage- ment system to have some monitoring method to prevent and to detect cheating.
- Management Online exam management includes

problem creation, problem sheet distribution, answer sheet collec- tion, marking, grade posting, and handling of appeals. The cost savings of online exams mitigate the burden of exam enforcement and induce many examinees located at very remote sites to participate in the exam. Educators can ob- tain more objective standards for evaluation.

ESADSA: Enhanced Self-adaptive Dynamic Software Architecture

Sridhar Gummalla, G. Venkateswara Rao and G. V. Swamy

Abstract With the advent of new technologies and the trend in integration of related business, the software development has become very complex. However, complex systems are realized due to distributed computing technologies like Web services. With machine-to-machine (M2 M) interaction, human intervention is greatly reduced in distributed applications. Nevertheless, there is need for continuous changes in complex software systems. Manual incorporation of changes is both time consuming and tedious task. The self-adaptive features of software can cater to the needs of ad hoc demands pertaining to changes. Therefore, it is desirable to have a self-adaptive software architecture for distributed systems to adapt to changes automatically without traditional reengineering process involved in software update. The existing solutions do have limitations in self-adaptation and need human intervention. Rainbow is one of the examples for self-adaptive dynamic software architecture. However, it does not have knowledge mining and quality of software analysis for further improvements. It is essential to have such enhancements in the wake of self-adaptive systems of enterprises producing huge amount of data related to operations, service quality and other information required for analysing the architecture. We proposed a self-adaptive dynamic software architecture named enhanced self-adaptive dynamic software architecture (ESADSA) which is influenced by Rainbow. It incorporates modules such as QoS analyser and knowledge miner with two data mining algorithms for enhancing capabilities of the architecture. ESADSA decouples self-adaptation from target

S. Gummalla (✉)
Department of Computer Science & Engineering, Shadan College of Engineering & Technology, Hyderabad, Telengana, India
e-mail: sridhargummalla1975@gmail.com

G. Venkateswara Rao
Gitam Institute of Technology, GITAM (Deemed to be University), Visakhapatnam, A.P, India
e-mail: vrgurrala@yahoo.com

G. V. Swamy
Gitam Institute of Technology, GITAM (Deemed to be University), Visakhapatnam, A.P, India
e-mail: drgv_swamy@yahoo.co.in

K. S. Raju et al. (eds.), *Proceedings of the Third International Conference on Computational Intelligence and Informatics*, Advances in Intelligent Systems and Computing 1090, https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-15-1480-7_51

ESTD 1995

SHADAN COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY

Established by SHADAN EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.
Approved by A.I.C.T.E and Affiliated to JNTUH, Hyderabad.
Website: www.scet.in E-Mail: scet_shadan@yahoo.co.uk

Date: _____

DEPEARTMENT OF INFORMATION TECHONOLOGY
CONFEERENCE PAPERS YEAR WISE

S.NO	YEAR WISE	ENCES YEAR WISE
1	2015-2016	0
2	2016-2017	0
3	2017-2018	1
4	2018-2019	2
5	2019-2020	2

Shadan College of Engineering & Technology College Code: 08 Hyderabad-86, T.S. Peeran Cheru

PRINCIPAL
Shadan College of Engineering & Technology
Peeran Cheru, Hyderabad-86, T.S.
College Code: 08

3.3.3 Number of books and chapters in edited volumes/books published and papers published in national/ international conference proceedings per teacher

2019 - 2020

Sl. No.	Name of the teacher	the book/chapters publishe	Title of the paper	Title of the proceedings of the conference	Name of the conference	National / Internatio nal	Year of publication	SN number of the proceedi	Affiliating Institute at the time of publication	Name of the publishe r
1	Mr. Shazbaaz Mohamme d		PREDICTION AND DIAGNOSIS OF HEART DISEASE PATIENTS USING DATA MINING TECHNIQUE	INTERNATIONALCONFERENCEONTRANSFORMATIONALEXCELLENCEINENGINEERING,SCIENCESANDMANAGEMENT(ICTEESM2020')	INTERNATIONALRESEARCHJOURNALINGLOBALENGINEERINGANDSCIENCES(IRJGES)	Internatio nal	2019-2020	2456-172X	shadan college of engineering & rechnology	IRJGES
2	Mr. N.Srinu		MITIGATING DENIAL OF SERVICE ATTACKS ON THE CHORD OVERLAY NETWORK: A LOCAL HIDING APPROACH	INTERNATIONALCONFERENCEONTRANSFORMATIONALEXCELLENCEINENGINEERING,SCIENCESANDMANAGEMENT(ICTEESM2020')	INTERNATIONALRESEARCHJOURNALINGLOBALENGINEERINGANDSCIENCES(IRJGES)	Internatio nal	2019-2020	2456-172X	shadan college of engineering & rechnology	IRJGES

Shadan College of Engineering & Technology College Code: 08 Hyderabad-86, T.S. Peeran Cheru

PRINCIPAL
Shadan College of Engineering & Technol
Peeran Cheru, Hyderabad-86, T.S.
College Code: 08

2018-2019

Sl. No.	Name of the teacher	Title of the book/chapters published	Title of the paper	Title of the proceedings of the conference	Name of the conference	National / International	Year of publication	ISBN/ISSN number of the proceeding	Affiliating Institute at the time of publication	Name of the publisher
1	Mr. Shazbaaz Mohammed		PREDICTION AND DIAGNOSIS OF HEART DISEASE PATIENTS USING DATA MINING TECHNIQUE	INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RECENT ISSUES IN ENGINEERING SCIENCES AND MANAGEMENT	INTERNATIONALRESEARCHJOURNALINGLOBALENGINEERINGANDSCIENCES(IRJGES)	International	2018-2019	2456-172X	shadan college of engineering & rechnology	IRJGES
2	Mrs. Vishalakshmi		A PRACTICAL ATTRIBUTE-BASED DOCUMENT COLLECTION HIERARCHICAL ENCRYPTION SCHEME IN CLOUD COMPUTING	INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RECENT ISSUES IN ENGINEERING SCIENCES AND MANAGEMENT	INTERNATIONALRESEARCHJOURNALINGLOBALENGINEERINGANDSCIENCES(IRJGES)	International	2018-2019	2456-172X	shadan college of engineering & rechnology	IRJGES

Shadan College of Engineering & Technology College Code: 08 Hyderabad-86, T.S.

PRINCIPAL
Shadan College of Engineering & Technol
Peeran Cheru, Hyderabad-86, T.S.
College Code: 08

2017-2018

Sl. No.	Name of the teacher	Title of the book/chapters published	Title of the paper	Title of the proceedings of the conference	Name of the conference	National / International	Year of publication	ISBN/ISSN number of the proceeding	Affiliating Institute at the time of publication	Name of the publisher
1	Ms. Vishalakshmi		RUMOR PROLIFERATION AND DETECTION IN SOCIAL MEDIA: A REVIEW	INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCESON CONTEMPORARY ISSUES IN ENGINEERING AND MANAGEMENT	INTERNATIONAL JOURNALS OF RESEARCH IN MECHANICAL MECHATRONICS AND AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERING	Iinternational	2017-2018	2454-1435	Shadan College of Engineering and Technology	IJRMMAE

2016-2017

Shadan College of Engineering & Technology College Code: 08 Hyderabad-86, T.S. Peeran Cheru

PRINCIPAL
Shadan College of Engineering & Technology
Peeran Cheru, Hyderabad-86, T.S.
College Code: 08

Sl. No.	Name of the teacher	Title of the book/chapters published	Title of the paper	Title of the proceedings of the conference	Name of the conference	National / International	Year of publication	ISBN/ISSN number of the proceeding	Affiliating Institute at the time of publication	Name of the publisher
2015-2016										
Sl. No.	Name of the teacher	Title of the book/chapters published	Title of the paper	Title of the proceedings of the conference	Name of the conference	National / International	Year of publication	ISBN/ISSN number of the proceeding	Affiliating Institute at the time of publication	Name of the publisher

Shadan College of Engineering & Technology
College Code: 08
Hyderabad-86, T.S.
Peeran Cheru

PRINCIPAL
Shadan College of Engineering & Technology
Peeran Cheru, Hyderabad-86, T.S.
College Code: 08