



REVA
UNIVERSITY

Bengaluru, India

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3rd International Virtual Conference on **Advances in Computing & Information Technology** **(IACIT - 2021)**

17th and 18th May, 2021

Organised by
School of Computer Science
and Engineering
and
School of Computing and Information Technology

Co-Sponsored by:





**REVA
UNIVERSITY**

Bengaluru, India

PROCEEDINGS OF

3rd INTERNATIONAL VIRTUAL CONFERENCE ON ADVANCES IN COMPUTING AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (IACIT-2021)

17th & 18th May 2021

Organized by:

**Schools of Computer Science & Engineering and
Computing & Information Technology**

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(IACIT -2021)**

Table of Contents

Sl. No.	Particular
1	Messages
2	Keynote Titles with Speakers Profiles
3	Programme Schedule
4	Technical Session Schedule
5	Papers Index
6	Paper Abstracts

MESSAGES

MESSAGE FROM CHANCELLOR



The successful outcome of many national and international conferences held at REVA University generated an awe-inspiring response from our stakeholders, delegates, keynote speakers, and visitors. I am happy to understand that as an extension to the conferences held before, the School of Computer Science & Engineering and School of Computing & Information Technology are hosting a two-day International Conference with a focus on “Advances in Computing and Information Technology [IACIT-2021]”. The conference aims to exchange ideas of researchers, developers, industry leaders and academicians on their latest innovations and findings, and to build collaboration for cutting-edge research and product development. The conference will enable us to bridge the gap between Industry and Academia.

I hope the conference will be an informative and pleasurable experience and all of you have to take this opportunity to establish international research collaboration. I wish the Conference all success and congratulate the teams of School of Computer Science & Engineering and School of Computing & Information Technology for their endeavor!

Dr. P. Shyama Raju
Chancellor,

[REVA University](#),
Bengaluru, INDIA.

MESSAGE FROM VICE-CHANCELLOR



I am delighted to note that the School of Computer Science & Engineering and School of Computing & Information Technology are organizing a two day International Conference entitled “Advances in Computing and Information Technology [IACIT-2021]”. Certainly, this type of conference not only brings all the researchers, students at oneplatform, but it also inculcates the research culture among the entire fraternity of Education in the country, thereby, contributing to the development of nation.

I hope that this conference would certainly induce innovative ideas among the participants paving way for new inventions and technologies in the Computing and Information Technology. I congratulate the Director, staff and students of School of Computer Science & Engineering and School of Computing & Information Technology for initiating the conduction of such a conference.

I wish the conference a grand success.

Dr. M. Dhananjaya
Vice-Chancellor,

[REVA University,](#)
[Bengaluru, INDIA.](#)

MESSAGE FROM REGISTRAR (I/C)



The science and engineering research conducted in academic institutions, industry, R&D Laboratories and elsewhere plays a critical role in raising our standard of living, creating jobs, improving health and providing for national security and development. I am extremely happy to note that School of Computer Science & Engineering and School of Computing & Information Technology, REVA University are organizing a two day International Conference entitled “Advances in Computing and Information Technology [IACIT-2021]”.

I am sure that the conference of this type will inculcate the much needed research culture among the students and teachers and trigger interactions among researchers to exchange the ideas of recent advances in the areas of Computing and Information Technology which will have the way for the national development.

I wish the conference a grand success.

**Dr. N. Ramesh
Registrar (I/C),**

[REVA University,
Bengaluru, INDIA.](#)

MESSAGE FROM THE DEAN (R&IC)



Research at REVA University is culture and to promote this, the university offers Ph.D. programs in Science & Technology, Arts & Humanities, Commerce & Management, Performing Arts, Legal studies, and Architecture. Dedicated faculty members and research scholars are undertaking research in cutting edge interdisciplinary research. Research circles mentored by senior researchers provide guidance to young members and instill research culture in the schools. The university aspires to become one of the universities known for applied research and hence encourages dissemination of research outcomes through forums such as this one being organized by the School of Computer Science & Engineering and School of Computing & Information Technology.

I congratulate the School of Computer Science & Engineering and School of Computing & Information Technology for organizing the international conference “Advances in Computing and Information Technology [IACIT-2021]” for the third successive year. I convey my best wishes to the organizers and the participants and hope that the conference will open up new avenues to tackle societal issues.

Dr. B. P. Divakar
Dean, Research & Innovation Council,

[REVA University](#),
Bengaluru, INDIA.

MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR (CSE & CIT)



Curricula of both undergraduate and postgraduate programs at REVA University have been designed through a collaboration of alumni, academic, research and industry experts in order to bridge the gap between industry and academia as well as to inculcate innovation and leadership qualities. Research degree programs are aimed at design and development of solutions to contemporary problems in computer and engineering technologies oriented towards humanity development. Henceforth, organizing the platform for the collaboration of researchers on a common platform is worthwhile.

Thus, it gives me immense pleasure to welcome you to the Third International Conference “Advances in Computing and Information Technology [IACIT-2021]”. This Technical International Conference will provide a prestigious international platform by bringing together local and overseas technical researchers and students to exchange their experienced knowledge and expertise issues relating to the dominating technology trends.

**Dr. Sunilkumar S. Manvi
Director, SoCSE & SoCIT,**

REVA University,
Bengaluru, INDIA.

KEYNOTE TITLES WITH PROFILES

Keynote 1

Topic: Journey of Text Detection in Video and Natural Scene Images

Speaker: Dr. Palaiahnakote Shivakumara

Date: 17/05/2021

Time: 10:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.

Venue: IACIT Virtual Conference

Abstract: The main challenge of any researcher in any field is that how to sustain and continue the research in the same field or topic in this competitive world? In this talk, I would like to highlight some of the tips or key points by considering text detection in video and natural scene images as a case study address the above mentioned challenge. This talk focus on how to find a new problem, how to explore new applications, how to generate ideas to solve the challenges and what are the criteria to be considered for doing quality research.



Speaker's Profile: Dr. Palaiahnakote Shivakumara is an Associate Professor in Faculty of Computer Science and Information Technology, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Previously, he was with the Department of Computer Science, School of Computing, National University of Singapore from 2008-2013 as a Research Fellow on Video text extraction and recognition project. He also worked as Research Consultant for the project on Scene Categorization at Nanyang Technological University (NTU), Singapore in 2007. He received B.Sc., M.Sc., M.Sc Technology by research and Ph.D. degrees in computer science respectively in 1995, 1999, 2001 and 2005 from University of Mysore, Karnataka, India. He has been serving as Associate Editor for IEEE Transactions on Multimedia (TMM), ACM Transactions Asian and Low-Resource Language Information Processing (TALLIP), Pattern Recognition (PR), International Journal on Document Analysis and Recognition (IJDAR), Springer Nature-Computer Science (SNCS), Malaysian Journal of Computer Science (MJCS) and CAAI-Transactions on Intelligence in Technology. He served as a Guest Editor for the Nature Springer of Computer Science Journal. He has been serving Area Chair, Track Chair for the International Conference on Multimedia (ACMMM), Asian Conference on Computer Vision (ACCV) and International Conference on Document Analysis Recognition (ICDAR). He received a prestigious award, "Dynamic Indian of the Millennium" from KG foundation, India for his research contribution to computer science field. He has published more than 250 papers in reputed international journals and conferences His research interests are in the area of image processing, document image analysis, handwriting analysis and Video text analysis.

Keynote 2

Topic: Machine Vision and Industrial IoT for Enhancing Production in Industry 4.0

Speaker: Dr. Raj Kamal

Date: 17/05/2021

Time: 2:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m.

Venue: IACIT Virtual Conference

Abstract: Industry 4.0 deploys advanced manufacturing technologies in assembly lines. The technologies deployed are Machine Vision (MV) and industrial IoT (IIOT). Machine vision is AI based Computer Vision of machines and machine parts. Raj Kamal, Aabha Jain and Manojkumar Deshpande proposed a new design approach recently. The approach consists of four stages IIOT architecture. First stage is MV module. Second stage is Edge-AI computing unit for each module at the assembly-line. The unit runs software for MV module. The software includes connection, data acquisition configuration and AI inferencing from CNN model, which generates feature metrics, map and features for intelligent inferences and actions. Third stage is Edge-Server which serves multiple networked edge units for ensuring synchronization. Fourth stage is Cloud services for computing OI for optimizing the UPH and proactively maintaining the assembly functions and operations. The OI uses AI and analyzes data of the MV modules, assembling functions and operational units. The service does descriptive, prescriptive and predictive analytics from the databases which predict line and machine object faults. The actions and operations do proactive maintenance and optimizes the number of assembled units per hour (UPH) using extracted Operation Intelligence (OI). Recent practical implementations of the machine vision are described.



Speaker's Profile: Raj Kamal (b. 1949) did his M.Sc. at the age of 17, published his first research paper in a UK journal at the age of 18, and his first program, written in FORTRAN that ran at ICT 1904, also at the age of 18 and completed his Ph.D. from the Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, at 22. He has unique distinction of being Professor in five disciplines: Computer Science, Computer Engineering, Information Technology, Electronics and Communication Engineering and Physics, guiding Ph.D.s in these disciplines. He has successfully guided 19 Ph.D.s in research centers in Computer Science, Electronics and Communication Engineering, Energy and Physics.

He is internationally recognized for thirteen text books (refer www.rajkamal.org) for students of Computer, Electronics, Communication and Information Technology, which includes books on Big Data Analytics, Internet of Things, Embedded Systems and Internet and Web technologies published from McGraw-Hill India, McGraw-Hill China, McGraw-Hill South Korea, McGraw-Hill Singapore, McGraw-Hill U.S.A. Computer Architecture Schaum Series, Mobile Computing Oxford Univ. Press and Microcontroller- Pearson Education. He has 161 research publications to his credit in journals and conferences of both international and national repute that includes latest one in "IEEE Transactions in Industrial Electronics" in Vehicular Technology. He has 53 years of experience since Aug. 1, 1967 at age of 18 in research and 48 years of experience teaching. He has also been to Uppsala University, Uppsala, Sweden a world class university for post doctoral studies. He at present is Senior Professor, CSE/ECE, Mentor AIC-Prestige Inspire Foundation, and Advisor, Prestige University Estt. Project, Prestige Institute of Engineering Management and Research, Indore He is former Vice Chancellor Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya,(total period one and half years) and has served Devi Ahilya Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Indore for 25 years as Senior Professor in Schools of Computer Sciences, Electronics and Information technology. He has been also been faculty for several years with Punjabi University, Patiala, Punjab,(17 years) Medicaps University 3 years+), Kalasalingam University, Srivilliputtur, Tamilnadu (2 years) and Guru Nanak Engineering college, Ibrahimpattam, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh (1 year).

Keynote 3

Topic: The Role of Multiple GPUs on Residual Network Training

Speaker: Dr. Heru Suhartanto

Date: 18/05/2021

Time: 9:30 a.m. to 10:30 a.m.

Venue: IACIT Virtual Conference

Abstract: Residual Network (ResNet) is one of the prominent deep learning architectures. The performance of this architecture is outperformed to the previous such as VGG, AlexNet, and LeNet. This architecture has the characteristics of additional input on the layer when the training process. So, the addition of GPU memory during training is needed. In this work, we proposed the parallelization of the ResNet model by using three GTX-1080 of Graphics Processing Units (GPUs) in order to improve the model for colon cancer histopathology image classification. All of the GPU machines in similar specification from the number of cores (@2560), clock processor (@1607MHz), RAM size (@8GB), and data distribution. These GPUs are installed in a CPU server with three PCI-Express 3.0 buses for each GPU. This condition will guarantee that training is running fairly. The performance of all three GPUs can be seen from the utilization of the GPU processor and memory and speed up during the training. The advantage of using parallelization with multiple GPUs is to overcome the out-of-memory in larger batch-size usage that cannot be handled by the use of a single GPU. We used various batch sizes ranging from 8, 16, 24 and 32 as research scenarios. The results showed that the utilization of processor and memory is more efficient for larger batch-size. As a result, we analyze the utilization of each GPU in terms of GPU processor and GPU RAM. The average utilization of processors for each GPU 1, 2, and 3 is 66%, 61.5%, and 81.5%, respectively. Meanwhile, memory GPU utilization is 44%, 40%, and 48.2%.



Speaker's Profile:

Education: 1986 - Undergraduate Program - S1 Major in Mathematics, UI; Supervisor: Sumantri Slamet Iman Santoso, Ph.D ; 1990 - Master of Science, Computer Science, University of Toronto (UofT) , Canada; Supervisor: Prof. Wayne H. Enright; 1998 - PhD, Department of Mathematics, the University of Queensland (UQ), Australia, worked on parallel numerical methods for solving system of ordinary differential equations; Supervisor : Prof. Kevin Burrage

Research Interests: Cloud-Grid-High Performance Computing; Selected working experiences: Since 1986 as a full time academic staff of Pusat Ilmu Komputer (Pusilkom UI) that contributed to the born of Fakultas Ilmu Komputer (Fasilkom UI, Faculty of Computer Science UI) in 1993. Some time in 1989, appointed as a teaching assistant at UofT and during 1998 - 2000 - appointed as a Postdoctoral Fellow at UQ.

Referee member of Journal of Computational and Applied Mathematics (since 2007), International Journal of Computer Mathematics (since 2007), Journal of Universal Computer Science. Vice Dean for General Affair of Fasilkom UI, for two periods 2000-2004 and 2004--2008. Appointed as permanent Professor (Guru Besar) at the Fasilkom UI, since 2008;

Awards: Honorary Professor, School of ITEE, The University of Queensland, 2014 – 2017; Adjunct Professor, School of ITEE, The University of Queensland, 2017-2019 ; Universitas Indonesia Best Researcher 2007; The University of Queensland Alumni Award 2010.

Keynote 4

Topic: Architecture for Next Generation Wireless Networks

Speaker: Dr. Pascal Lorenz

Date: 18/05/2021

Time: 2:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m.

Venue: IACIT Virtual Conference

Abstract: Internet Quality of Service (QoS) mechanisms are expected to enable wide spread use of real time services. New standards and new communication architectures allowing guaranteed QoS services are now developed. We will cover the issues of QoS provisioning in heterogeneous networks, Internet access over 5G networks and discusses most emerging technologies in the area of networks and telecommunications such as IoT, SDN, Edge Computing and MEC networking. We will also present routing, security, baseline architectures of the inter-networking protocols and end-to-end traffic management issues.



Speaker's Profile:

Pascal Lorenz (lorenz@ieee.org) received his M.Sc. (1990) and Ph.D. (1994) from the University of Nancy, France. Between 1990 and 1995 he was a research engineer at WorldFIP Europe and at Alcatel-Alsthom. He is a professor at the University of Haute-Alsace, France, since 1995. His research interests include QoS, wireless networks and high-speed networks. He is the author/co-author of 3 books, 3 patents and 200 international publications in refereed journals and conferences.

He was Technical Editor of the IEEE Communications Magazine Editorial Board (2000-2006), IEEE Networks Magazine since 2015, IEEE Transactions on Vehicular Technology since 2017, Chair of IEEE ComSoc France (2014-2020), Financial chair of IEEE France (2017-2022), Chair of Vertical Issues in Communication Systems Technical Committee Cluster (2008-2009), Chair of the Communications Systems Integration and Modeling Technical Committee (2003-2009), Chair of the Communications Software Technical Committee (2008-2010) and Chair of the Technical

Committee on Information Infrastructure and Networking (2016-2017). He has served as Co-Program Chair of IEEE WCNC'2012 and ICC'2004, Executive Vice-Chair of ICC'2017, TPC Vice Chair of Globecom'2018, Panel sessions co-chair for Globecom'16, tutorial chair of VTC'2013 Spring and WCNC'2010, track chair of PIMRC'2012 and WCNC'2014, symposium Co-Chair at Globecom 2007-2011, Globecom'2019, ICC 2008-2010, ICC'2014 and '2016. He has served as Co-Guest Editor for special issues of IEEE Communications Magazine, Networks Magazine, Wireless Communications Magazine, Telecommunications Systems and LNCS. He is associate Editor for International Journal of Communication Systems (IJCS-Wiley), Journal on Security and Communication Networks (SCN-Wiley) and International Journal of Business Data Communications and Networking, Journal of Network and Computer Applications (JNCA-Elsevier).

He is senior member of the IEEE, IARIA fellow and member of many international program committees. He has organized many conferences, chaired several technical sessions and gave tutorials at major international conferences. He was IEEE ComSoc Distinguished Lecturer Tour during 2013-2014.

PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

School of Computer Science and Engineering and School of Computing and Information Technology				
3rd International Virtual Conference on Advances in Computing & Information Technology (IACIT 2021) 17th and 18th May, 2021				
Technical Program Schedule				
Day 1: Monday, 17th May 2021				
Inauguration: 9.30 am to 9.50am				
Keynote Address I: 09.50 am -10.50 am On Journey of Text Detection in Video and Natural Scene Images By Dr. P. Shivakumara, Associate Professor, Department of Computer System & Technology, University of Malaya (UM), Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.				
Session 1: 11:00 am to 12:30 pm				
17S1T1	17S1T2	17S1T3	17S1T4	17S1T5
Data Mining & Artificial Intelligence-1	Data Mining & Artificial Intelligence-II	Mobile Computing and Cloud Computing	Digital Image Processing & Sentiment Analysis-I	Digital Image Processing & Medical Diagnosis-II
Session 2: 12:00 pm to 1:30 pm				
17S2T1	17S2T2	17S2T3	17S2T4	17S2T5
Natural Language Processing	IoT & Wireless Sensor Networks	Big data Analytics	High Performance Computing and Networks	Augmented & Virtual Reality
Lunch Break(1:30pm to 2:00pm)				
Keynote Address II: 2:00 pm to 3:00 pm On Machine Vision and Industrial IoT for Enhancing Production in Industry 4.0 By Dr. Raj Kamal, Senior Professor, Prestige Institute of Engineering Management and Research, Indore Former Vice Chancellor and Professor in Computer Science and Electronics, Devi Ahilya University, Indore				

Session 3: 3:00 pm to 4:30 pm				
17S3T1 IoT & HealthCare PID- (522,752,583,664,667)	17S3T2 Educational Systems Design & Web-based Learning	17S3T3 Data Mining & Artificial Intelligence-III	17S3T4 Data Mining & Artificial Intelligence-IV	17S3T5 Blockchain Technology PID-(553,793,795,815)
Session 4: 4:00 pm to 5:30 pm				
17S4T1 Mobile Applications	17S4T2 Advanced and Emerging Applications	17S4T3 IoT & Smart City	17S4T4 Emerging Trends	17S4T5 Data Mining & Artificial Intelligence-V

Day 2: Tuesday, 18th May 2021				
Keynote Address III: 9:30 pm to 10:30 pm On The Role of Multiple GPUs on Residual Network Training By Dr. Heru Suhartano, Professor, Faculty of Computer Science, University of Indonesia, Depok.				
Session 1: 10:30 am to 12:00 pm				
18S5T1 Data Mining & Artificial Intelligence-VI	18S5T2 Data Mining & Artificial Intelligence-VII	18S5T3 Machine Learning	18S5T4 Digital Image Processing & Sentiment Analysis-III	18S5T5 Data Mining & Artificial Intelligence-VIII
Session 2: 12:00 pm to 1:30 pm				
18S6T1 Data Mining & Artificial Intelligence-IX	18S6T2 IoT & Wireless Sensor Networks	18S6T3 Data Mining & Artificial Intelligence-X	18S6T4 High Performance Computing and Networks	18S6T5 Data Mining & Artificial Intelligence-XI
Lunch Break (1:30pm to 2:00pm)				
Keynote Address – IV (2.00 pm-3:00 pm) On Advanced Architecture for Next Generation Wireless Networks By Dr. Pascal Lorenz, University of Haute Alsace, France				
Session 3: 3:00 pm to 4:30 pm				
18S7T1 IoT & HealthCare	18S7T2 Educational Systems Design & Web-based Learning	18S7T3 Emerging Trends	18S7T4 Data Mining & Artificial Intelligence-XII	18S7T5 Machine Learning & Deep Learning
Session 4: 4:00 pm to 5:30 pm				
18S8T1 Data Mining & Artificial Intelligence-XIII	18S8T2 Emerging Trends	18S8T3 Advanced and Emerging Applications	18S8T4 Data Mining & Artificial Intelligence-XIV	
VALEDICTORY-5:45PM (BEST PAPER ANNOUNCEMENT CONFERENCE CONCLUDING REMARKS)				

TECHNICAL SESSION SCHEDULE

Schools of CSE and CIT

Third International Conference on Advances in Computing & Information Technology (IACIT – 2021)

Day – 1: Paper Presentation Schedule

Tuesday, 17th May 2021

Data Mining & Artificial Intelligence-I

Session 1-A 10:30 am To 12:00 noon	Paper ID	Title & Authors
	IACIT-2021-PID-501	Efficient Channel State Information (CSI) Estimation Using Deep Learning Techniques for Future Generation High Speed Networks Ayesha
	IACIT-2021-PID-503	COTTON LEAF DISEASE DETECTION USING MACHINE LEARNING Yograja G S R, Bhavani V K, Harshith D A, Himabindu N S
	IACIT-2021-PID-505	Prediction of Personality Characteristics using Natural Language Processing and Machine Learning & Sachin Kodagali, Venkatesh Prasad
	IACIT-2021-PID-506	Novel Deep Learning Approaches for Automated Taxonomic Identification of Plant Species of the Western Ghats Region A.M. Bojamma, Chandrasekar B.S
	IACIT-2021-PID-507	Classification and Precision Diagnosis of Endometrial Cancer – Survey Mr. Sachin Kodagali, Venkatesh Prasad
	IACIT-2021-PID-510	Facial Expression Recognition using Convolution Neural Network Sonu Suman, Shaik Mohammad Abdullah, Shaik Amman, Tv Poonam, Mallikarjun M Kodbagi
	IACIT-2021-PID-512	House Prices Prediction Using Statistics With Machine Learning Loai Nagib Alqubati, Kiran Kumari Patil
	IACIT-2021-PID-514	Predicting Revolving Credit Balance – A Machine Learning Approach Suchitra Saravanan, Geetha D

Data Mining & Artificial Intelligence-II

Paper ID	Title & Authors
Session 1-B 10:30 am To 12:00 noon	IACIT-2021-PID-513 Advance Vehicle and Driver Profile Management Using Cloud Frameworks Nitin Narayan Shelar, P V Bhaskar Reddy
	IACIT-2021-PID-535 Lifecycle of KPIs in Cloud Networks Manjunatha Shivaswamy, Prabhakar M
	IACIT-2021-PID-544 Fortification for Cloud Data Pilfering: Using Attribute-Based Encryption Karthik A Patil, Pavan Swamy Hiremath, Nithin Mohandas, Biradar Vikas Mohanrao, Shruthi G
	IACIT-2021-PID-545 IoT Security Redefined: A Novel Towfish Algorithm Implemented in Cloud Service for a Smart Energy Meter Ashok Kumar N, Ramesh D
	IACIT-2021-PID-611 Fundamentals of Cloud Computing Using Microsoft Azure Portal Shilpa N R, Bhavana Y M
	IACIT-2021-PID-618 ANALYSIS OF DISTRIBUTION TRANSFORMER PHYSIOLOGICAL AND ELECTRICAL FAULT DETECTION - A SMART GRID APPLICATION Manohar BS, Santosh Bati, Spandana, Shashikumar, Suhas Gowda C R, Pruthviraj N, Pruthviraj N
	IACIT-2021-PID-622 Cloud Native Microservice Architectural Pattern Manjunatha Shivaswamy, Prabhakar M
	IACIT-2021-PID-629 Cloud based student repository system M.L.Sree Charan Reddy Muthyalu Vengal Reddy Nandavenkatesh Nayanashree N A, Thanuja K

Mobile Computing and Cloud Computing

Paper ID	Title & Authors
Session 1-C 10:30 am To 12:00 noon	IACIT-2021-PID-523 A CNN-BASED SECURITY SYSTEM FOR CONTAINMENT OF COVID-19 AND OTHER VIRAL OUTBREAKS Arsal Imtiaz, Nachiket S., Nishanth K.V. 513, 535, 544, 545, 611, 618, 622, 629
	IACIT-2021-PID-526 Detecting Parkinson's Disease Using CNN- A Deep Learning Approach Nayana R, Venkatesh Prasad
	IACIT-2021-PID-528 A Machine Learning Approach For Tomato Crop Yield And Price Prediction Varsha Manohar Pujari, Vishwanath Y
	IACIT-2021-PID-534 OCARD: Object Classification of Automotive Radar Data Using Convolutional Neural Networks Reya Pillai R, Geeta C M
	IACIT-2021-PID-536 Comparisons on Logistic Regression, Random Forest, and CNN for Handwritten Digit Recognition Abdul Aziz Sahraee, Laxmi Ranavare
	IACIT-2021-PID-538 Facial Emotions and Behavior Monitoring System using DNN Raghavendra Reddy, Bindu Bhargava Reddy Chintam, Maram Venkata Naga SaiTeja, M Sumanth, Lokireddy Sai Siddhardha Reddy
	IACIT-2021-PID-539 A Novel Method for Fruit Detection and Calorie Estimation using CNN Jyoti Chalikar, Meenakshi Sundaram
	IACIT-2021- Voice Based E-Mail System for Blind People Using Machine Learning

	PID-542	Sindhu S, Sanju V
Digital Image Processing & Sentiment Analysis-I		
Session 1-D 10:30 am To 12:00 noon 529, 530, 559, 566, 741, 743, 774	Paper ID	Title & Authors
	IACIT-2021-PID-529	Tomato Grading: A New Approach for Classifying and Predicting Tomato Quality based on Visual Features Munnelli Poojitha, Vishwanath Y
	IACIT-2021-PID-530	Image Processing Technique for Authentication of Indian Paper Currency Rencita Maria Colaco, Narendra V G
	IACIT-2021-PID-559	Horticulture Crop Inventory Classification using Satellite Image Processing Dhruvakumar C Ramachandra, Mallikarjun M Kodabagi
	IACIT-2021-PID-566	3D Image Construction using Stereo Corresponding Point-Based Techniques Prof. Prabhakar M, Ganesh Gowda B C, Jayanth Kumar C, Gagan N C, Hrithik V
	IACIT-2021-PID-741	Data Pre-processing Issues in Medical Data Classification Ashwini M. Tuppad, Shantala Devi Patil
	IACIT-2021-PID-743	Employee Surveillance System Using Face Recognition Megha N, Ranjitham M, Rufina Mariam, Jahnavi K, Ranjitha U.N
	IACIT-2021-PID-774	Review on Existing Methods of Fire detection and Extinguisher System using Image Processing Gunasagari G. S, Poornima N, Ankitha S Bangar Pokala Sai Sparsha Prasad, Poorvi Pai Tanaya Mehta
Digital Image Processing & Medical Diagnosis-II		
Session 1-E 10:30 am To 12:00 noon	Paper ID	Title & Authors
	IACIT-2021-PID-548	Fatigue Detection for Drivers Using Face Object Features Based On Aspect Ratio of Eyes and Mouth Santhosh. O, Dr. Sasidhar Babu Suvanam,Ganga D. Benal
	IACIT-2021-PID-550	Detection of drowsiness to ensure safety while driving Sunil Manol, Navneet Priya, Chaitra K, Kavya R
	IACIT-2021-PID-621	Food Taste Analysis Based On Facial Expression Detection Kamachi Gayathri , K Yogesh, Karthik p , Manoj Maharrshi R M , Prof. Kiran Kumar A
	IACIT-2021-PID-655	Coastline and River Banks Erosion prediction using Image processing Bhavan Gowda N, Manoj J, Surekha Thota, Mithun M, A R Manish Varma"
	IACIT-2021-PID-674	B.E.S.T : Basic Emotion & Sentiment Tracking Suman Kalyan Giri, Singam Mohit Reddy, Shubham Kumar Nayak, Suchet Bhakhan, Dr. Meenakshi S
	IACIT-2021-PID-675	Semi Autonomous Vehicle For Pot Hole, Humps And Possible Collision Detection And Avoidance Using Image Processing Manjunatha B G, Nataraj Urs H D, K S Ranjith Kumar, Karthik R O, Kiran
	IACIT-2021-PID-726	Real-time Eye Tracking for Password Testimony Navitha c, Neha N, Prathiha v, Manoj A murthy, Aruna Kumara B
Natural Language Processing		

	Paper ID	Title & Authors
Session 2-A 12:00 Noon To 1:30 pm	IACIT-2021-PID-518	Design and Implementation of the Simulator for RiCoBiT Jude Abishek Satish, Hussam Taghi, Harsh Mishra, Chetana Reddy P, Sanju V.
	IACIT-2021-PID-570	Criticality of SMS Encryption and its Importance for Genuine Two-Factor User Authentication Niran N
	IACIT-2021-PID-594	Password Encryption-Decryption Based Online Voting System Using OTP Anuj Aditya, Parvataneni Yuvaratna, Mohith T Reddy, K Diresh Kumar Reddy, Kotha Suraj Babu
	IACIT-2021-PID-619	Evaluating the Performance Metrics: Packet Delivery, End to End Delay and Throughput of FSR, AODV and ZRP Using NS2 Simulator Ms. B. Manimekala, Dr. Felcy Judith, Ms. Shruthi. SV, Mr. M. Jayaramu, Mr. Nagaraj. C, Dr. S. Dinakaran
	IACIT-2021-PID-658	Detection of Phishing Websites Ankita Singh, A. Mahasmrti, Abhijeet Jena, Arbaaz Shibargatti, Sunil kumar Manvi
	IACIT-2021-PID-688	Study of cyberbullying & identifying the challenges in the native language Nikhil Kotak, Balaji Patil
	IACIT-2021-PID-731	Design of an Application Suite Using Distributed Computing & Distributed Storage Anirudha BS, Bibek Prasad Sahu, Chirag, Vishnu R Pillai, Mr. Naveen Chandra Gowda
	IACIT-2021-PID-781	NIDS: An Efficient Network Intrusion Detection Model for Security A. P. Bhuvaneswari, R. Praveen Sam, .C. Shoba Bindu
	IACIT-2021-PID-805	The File Encryption Application using AES-CBC MODE Vishnu sai bhonsle, Sailaja Thota, Bheema Jaswanth Reddy, B Sreekanth, Baddiputi Vinod Kumar Reddy
IoT & Wireless Sensor Networks		
Session 2-B 12:00 Noon To 1:30 pm	Paper ID	Title & Authors
	IACIT-2021-PID-525	Android operated Quad-bot (IOT) Rishav Kumar Thakur, Abhishek Saurabh, Pradyumn p Gopinath R
	IACIT-2021-PID-540	ARDUINO BASED SMART ENERGY METER USING IOT Chandrika M, Dr Venkatesh Prasad
	IACIT-2021-PID-560	SMART ARM DRIVE ALONG WITH A CART-CUM-TRAY Shaima Nayeem, Sara Noor, Ashok Patil
	IACIT-2021-PID-562	AN ERGONOMIC SMART EYE DESIGNED FOR READING AND OBJECT DETECTION FOR BLIND PEOPLE USING IOT Prabhakar M, Rajshri Mudaliar
	IACIT-2021-PID-565	IOT BASED HOME AUTOMATION USING RASPBERRY PI Mr. Mounish Reddy, Mr. Naveen, Mr. Bharath, Mr. Venkat Sai, Priyadarshini R.
	IACIT-2021-PID-572	AN IMPLEMENTATION OF POLYGLOT VOICE SUPERVISE HOME DEVICE USING RASPBERRY PI Nidhi, Nisarga L, Pavithra V, Prakruthi E, Sohara Banu A R
	IACIT-2021-PID-631	Farming iiCopter

		Chaithra M H ,Basavarajeshwari Kuppi,Bhavya Shree S,Bhoomika H, G,Bhoomika T
	IACIT-2021-PID-643	IOT & ML BASED SMART IRRIGATION SYSTEM FOR WATER PUMP CONTROLL AND NOTIFICATION ALERT USING RASPBERRY PI Kavya NK, Kiran Kumari Patil, Shantala Devi Patil
	IACIT-2021-PID-657	Autonomous fire exhausting Robot M. Uma Vyshnavi, M.Pallavi Sai Parthish, L. Lokesh

Big Data Analytics

Session 2-C 12:00 Noon To 1:30 pm	Paper ID	Title & Authors
	IACIT-2021-PID-531	Big Mart Sales Forecasting Sabreena Gulzar, Sunilkumar Manvi
	IACIT-2021-PID-596	Truth Discovery In Social Media Big Data Nirupama KS, Akram Pasha, Greeshma Reddy, Sree Chandana, Roopa
	IACIT-2021-PID-610	Big Data Enabled E-learning Recommender RITU SHENOY, SATHYA RUPA M, S MIRUDULA, AKRAM PASHA
	IACIT-2021-PID-650	SMART WAREHOUSE AND INVENTORY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM Sheelavathy K V , Ajay S, Samhita Vishwanath, Ankita K, Anmol M

High Performance Computing and Networks

Session 2-D 12:00 Noon To 1:30 pm	Paper ID	Title & Authors
	IACIT-2021-PID-541	NILES: The Next-Gen Employee Chatbot Sharlene Rodrigues, Shivani K R, Shyni Supritha C, Shravani J A, Nikhil S Tengli
	IACIT-2021-PID-567	Augmented Reality Based 3D Furniture Shopping Divyashree R, Vibha Shreya Raju, Roja J, Vinutha B,
	IACIT-2021-PID-575	Campus Interactive Chatbot for Students Varun Kumar S, K Amuthabala
	IACIT-2021-PID-580	VR game with hand detection for interaction with AR objects Nitesh V, Nitish Durairaj, Navaneet Manikandan, Yogesh R, Shruthi G
	IACIT-2021-PID-607	Augmented Reality Based Restaurant Menu Ranjitha Rg, Sai Lakshmi.P, RohiniRaja, Farooque Azam
	IACIT-2021-PID-638	VIRTUAL ASSISTANT: BAYMAX Anirudh. J, Anup Ranjan Sabat, Ayush.V, Ashish N.T, Syed Muzamil Basha
	IACIT-2021-PID-761	ARFA-QR code based Furniture Assembly using Augmented Reality Ashok K Chikaraddi, Suvarna G Kanakaraddi, Shivanand V Seeri, Jayalaxmi G Naragund, Shantala Giraddi
	IACIT-2021-PID-767	Assistive Device for Blind, Deaf, and Dumb Sathish G C, Keerthi Raj K B, Himapoorashree K S, Duddukunta Yeshwanth Kumar Reddy, Lavanya J S
	IACIT-2021-PID-794	Health Care Chatbot Assistant system Bhaskar Reddy PV

Augmented & Virtual Reality

	Paper ID	Title & Authors
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Session 2-E 12:00 Noon To 1:30 pm	IACIT-2021-PID-602	Voice Based Email For Visually Impaired M Yamini, Manisha C, Anusha M, Manasa M, Nimrita Koul
	IACIT-2021-PID-627	A SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR REAL TIME SIGN LANGUAGE TO SPEECH CONVERTER Sucheth G, Ashok K Pati, Mithun Surve, Shashi Dha,
	IACIT-2021-PID-672	Text Generation Tool for Writing Assistance using Transformer Shubham Baid, Shubham Agarwal, Rupera Jalay Rajeshbhai, Kiran M
	IACIT-2021-PID-797	Deep Study Of Estimation Analysis on Twitter Data Ayesha Siddiqua killedar, Bhaskar Reddy P.V

IoT and Healthcare

Session 3-A 3:00 pm To 4:30 pm	Paper ID	Title & Authors
	IACIT-2021-PID-522	RFID BASED HEALTH MONITORING SECURE SYSTEM ON IOT MADHU MA, Shantala Devi Patil
	IACIT-2021-PID-583	IoT Based Health Monitoring System Arnav Bahuja, Aarthi A, Adarsh Shivam, Archana Shivakumar, Ananda Shankar A
	IACIT-2021-PID-664	Eyes and Voice controlled Wheelchair Jyothi V, Rachana C, Snehal Rathi, G. Pooja, Udaya Rani. V
	IACIT-2021-PID-667	Heart Attack Detection And Heart Rate Monitoring Using IOT Deepak, Ammati Charan Kumar, Anusha.P, Shivasharanappa, Mallikarjun Shastry P.M
	IACIT-2021-PID-752	IOT based Fall Detection for elderly people Ajil A, Sumanth Kaushik K, Sheetal J, Preethi, Sapna R, Sumathi V, Rachel Sandra, Tajudheen TK

Educational Systems Design & Web-based Learning

Session 3-B 3:00 pm To 4:30 pm	Paper ID	Title & Authors
	IACIT-2021-PID-524	Chemistry with Java Mohammed Ameen, S Nisarg Devdhar, Noronha Carlton Sebastian, Vaishnavi M P, S Raghavendra Nayaka P,
	IACIT-2021-PID-549	Web Based Data Visualization and Data Preprocessing Tool Sahil Chachra, Resham Sundar Kumar, Santosh D Kolar, Rohit K, Priyanka Bharti
	IACIT-2021-PID-558	Web-Based Expense Approval System Ayyagari Sai Ashish, Bimbisara P, B.G. Akshith Kumar Reddy, Darshan S Honnappanavar, Ranjitha U.N
	IACIT-2021-PID-582	Automated Questions Unique Arrangement Akanksha Sharma, Adarsh Anand, Saket Savarn, Dr. S.S. Manvi
	IACIT-2021-PID-584	Fake Indian Currency Detection App Vishal Nandy, Prince Saji, Sridhar NS, Yashwanth Kumar MS, Mallikarjuna M
	IACIT-2021-PID-599	Research Bolster- A Web Based Digital Library Application for Research Assistance Sridevi Kashinath Alawandi, Smitha T.M, Tanuja S.P, Ambika B.J
	IACIT-2021-PID-600	Web Application of College Event Management Veeragommula Suresh, A Lohith, Dasari Bhulakshmi, T Rohith Reddy, U Naveen

	IACIT-2021-PID-633	Parikshik - Online examination system Spoorthi Rakesh, Rashmi U, Priya Kothar, Rishabh Sahu, Rachana Patil
	IACIT-2021-PID-637	VOICE BASED E-MAIL FOR VISUALLY IMPAIRED Ramya Bhat,Ramya Bhat,Ramya M,S Anusha,Vinay Kumar M

Data Mining & Artificial Intelligence-III

Session 3-C 3:00 pm To 4:30 pm	Paper ID	Title & Authors
	IACIT-2021-PID-543	Survey on DNS over HTTP's using various Machine Learning Techniques Mrs. Swathi Darla,Minal Moharir
	IACIT-2021-PID-551	Sign Language Recognition using Convolutional Neural Networks in Machine Learning Aishwarya Girish Menon,A. Abhishek , Anusha S.N ,Gopinath.R ,Arshia George
	IACIT-2021-PID-552	Radical Sound Valuation of Fetal Weight with the Use of Deep Learning Keerthana. P, Dr. Sasidhar Babu Suvanam ,Vijayalakshmi Yellepeddi
	IACIT-2021-PID-556	FACIAL MASK RECOGNITION USING MOBILENET AND COMPUTER VISION IN REAL-TIME VIDEO STREAMING Vivek Kumar,Krishna Nand Pandey,Vinayak Srivastava,Suryansh Kaushik,Veerpal Kaur
	IACIT-2021-PID-557	Forecasting Air Quality Using Random Forest Regression with Hyperparameter Optimization and LSTM network(RNN) Natasha Suman,Akshobhya Rao BV,Ranjitha U N
	IACIT-2021-PID-573	Smart Kisan – A Machine Learning Based Agricultural Portal Sahana R, P.M. Mallikarjuna Shastry
	IACIT-2021-PID-578	REAL TIME OBJECT DETECTION WITH SURVEILANCE VIDEO USING CNN ALGORITM Shiva Kumar R Naik, K Sai Ajith, K Varun Reddy, K Siva Theja, K V V Pavan Kalyan
	IACIT-2021-PID-586	Deep Learning Methods on Chest X-Ray Radiography for Detection and Classification of Thoracic Diseases: A Survey Roshan Shetty, Prasad Narasimha Sarappadi

Data Mining & Artificial Intelligence-IV

Session 3-D 3:00 pm To 4:30 pm	Paper ID	Title & Authors
	IACIT-2021-PID-553	Transparent Medical Health Insurance System using Blockchain Technology Vishnuvardhana Reddy , G Parthasarathy
	IACIT-2021-PID-793	Secure Document Vault using Blockchain and IPFS Pradeep D,Surekha Thota, Samuel Nitesh John,Shashank M S,Viresh Sharnappa Karadi,
	IACIT-2021-PID-795	Food Supply Chain Using Blockchain Technology Preethi Srivatsa,R Lisha,Lipica Naidu,Mamatha K M,SurekhaThota
	IACIT-2021-PID-815	A Blockchain-based Framework for Transparent Medical supply in Covid-19 Pandemic and Covid tracker. Deep Vashisth,Farooque Azam,Avadhesh Kumar Singh,Ashish Chauhan

Blockchain Technology

	Paper ID	Title & Authors
	IACIT-2021-	Face Mask Detection Using CNN and OpenCV

Session 3-E 3:00 pm To 4:30 pm	PID-617	Amogh J Tambad, Aditya GT, Aman Kumar Srivastava, Akash Hadagali, Thirumagal E
	IACIT-2021-PID-625	An Approach For Loan Approval Prediction using Machine Learning Anusha G, K Thanusha Reddy, G Tanmayee, G Roopa, Vani Krishnaswamy
	IACIT-2021-PID-632	Efficient Face Mask Recognition Method during the Covid-19 pandemic using CNN. Tejaswini B,K.Amuthabala
	IACIT-2021-PID-642	Real Time Face Mask and helmet detection Using YoloV3 Algorithm. Apoorva M Y, Surendra Babu K N, Asmita Rani, Anjali Srivastava S, Anusha Reddy
	IACIT-2021-PID-644	Classification of Diabetic Retinopathy using Convolutional Neural Network Rakshita B Raju, Raj Chandan Goyal , Vikas S Biradar, Praveena S, K Amuthabala
	IACIT-2021-PID-653	Unusual Event Detection in ATM Using Machine Learning Soundarya R P,B Pooja Reddy , Akshitha A, Anusha R, Ananda Shankar
	IACIT-2021-PID-662	ReDoc – Extracting relevant data from documents using Google Tesseract and HAAR classifiers Sha Abdul Khudus, Shad Danish Akhtar, Shaarun Ajish George , Manasa S.B, Nikhil S Tengli
	IACIT-2021-PID-671	Non contact advanced method of COVID-19 classification using deep learning with chest x-ray images Shagufta Samreen
	Mobile Applications	
Session 4-A 4:30 pm To 6:00 pm	Paper ID	Title & Authors
	IACIT-2021-PID-532	“NAMMA SHIMOGA”- AN ANDROID APPLICATION TO REGISTER COMPLAINTS Tilak S K,Sanju V
	IACIT-2021-PID-606	ShopChain: An Android Application simplifying the shopping experience in day to day life Chirag Vijay, Clinton Jude Noronha, Chatakondu Venkata Karthik, Devika Vijayan, Vinay Kumar M
	IACIT-2021-PID-678	KRISHI SEVA BANDHU: MOBILE APP FOR GRADING FRUITS AND VEGETABLES Kanishk Vijaywargiya, Manjunath S. Kemali, Shreyas V., Sunilkumar Manvi
	IACIT-2021-PID-681	PETERIA: PET SHOPPING MOBLIE APPLICATION KothakotaCharitharth, LaluPrasad, Tejas , Suraj K, Raghavendra Nayak
	IACIT-2021-PID-733	E-Commerce website for B2B Services Sathish G C, Harish Naidu Gaddam, Manohar Kommi, Thejesh Manduru, Likhitha S
	IACIT-2021-PID-800	UNIVERSITY WEB APPLICATION Shantala Devi Patil, Yashas Raju N,Vishal Shenduri,Chidanand M,Y Vinay Kumar
Advanced and Emerging Applications		
Session 4-B 4:30 pm To 6:00 pm	Paper ID	Title & Authors
	IACIT-2021-PID-576	Enhancing Security Authentication of Information Systems using Morse Code and Facial Recognition Tejas Purvimath S, Dr. AshwinKumar U M

	IACIT-2021-PID-577	Protected JPEG Flows Reversible Data Hiding Chandra Mouli C V, Bindush U , Hemanth Sai, Papisetty Balaji, Vishwanath R Hulipalleged
	IACIT-2021-PID-592	Crypto Tech-Coinage Predictor Deepika N, Chandana T C, Dishani Haldar, Chaithra M H
	IACIT-2021-PID-593	Next Gen Learning universe Dr. M Prabhakar, Parvataneni Yuvaratna, Mohith T Reddy, K Diresh Kumar Reddy, Kotha Suraj Babu
	IACIT-2021-PID-588	Asynchronous Execution Platform for Edge Node Devices Pratyush Singh, Sai Krishna, Rithik Kumar Jha D, Dr. K Amuthabala Rohit Raj
	IACIT-2021-PID-614	PC VISION BASED UNPRETENTIOUS CLASSROOM ATTENDANCE TRACING FRAMEWORK/TECHNIQUE AKSHAYA B, SANJAY SHYAM ,SHIVSHANT M ,SHILPA NR, ANNAPURNA, AKSHAYA B
	IACIT-2021-PID-636	PLANT DYNAMICS: Triticum infection disclosur Kusuma D Keerthi K N Manasa C H Lekhana J Soumyalatha Navee
	IACIT-2021-PID-652	GAME DEVELOPMENT USING UNREAL ENGINE 4 Shehan J Silva, Hemanga Borpatra Gohain, Pooja KN, Chilaka SyamChand, Rohini G

IoT & Smart City

Session 4-C 4:30 pm To 6:00 pm	Paper ID	Title & Authors
	IACIT-2021-PID-626	Smart Battery Management System for Electric Vehicles Gayana A Jain, Chinmayee V Bhat, Manohar B S
	IACIT-2021-PID-676	FIRE DETECTION AND NOTIFICATION USING NODEMCU AND RELAY BY IoT IN PRIVATE BUS Poojasree S,Udaya Rani.V
	IACIT-2021-PID-691	Smart IoT Mirror using Raspberry Pi Ashwinth Singh P,Mohammed K C, Madhav A,Mayank Bajaj,shilpa V
	IACIT-2021-PID-725	PORTRABLE DEVICE FOR HEALTH MONITORING OVER IoT R Balaji, S Reddy Mohan Raju, K Dhanunjaya Reddy, S Ashok , K Durga Prasad
	IACIT-2021-PID-727	HOME AUTOMATION USING SMART AI ASSISTANT Bindushree DC, G Sai Sandeep, G Sai Charan, Gaurav Suhag, G Karthik
	IACIT-2021-PID-728	Smart Cars - Predicting Future Customers K.Ajith raj, G.Joshna chowdary, K.Ruchitha, G.Sumanth, Shashikala N
	IACIT-2021-PID-813	AN IOT BASED APPLICATION FOR THE SAFETY OF WOMEN VAMSHI.S,Vinay kumar.v

Emerging Trends

Session 4-D 4:30 pm To 6:00 pm	Paper ID	Title & Authors
	IACIT-2021-PID-628	Comparative Analysis of Algorithms used for Twitter Spam Drift Detection Libina B Thomas, Mona Nirvinda P,N B Mounika, Lalitha L A, Vishwanath R Hulipalleged
	IACIT-2021-PID-680	Detection of Coronavirus illness using Techniques of Deep Learning and CNN Faiza, FarheenKauser, G.Lalasa, K.V.S Kiran Moyi, Aruna Kumar B

	IACIT-2021-PID-684	Parkinson's Disease Detection from Spiral and Wave Drawings using Convolutional Neural Networks Bhavana N, Mallikarjun Shastry
	IACIT-2021-PID-808	DIABETES DISEASE PREDICTION USING MACHINE LEARNING ENSEMBLE METHOD Yerasi Jayasimha Reddy, Yerasi Kedarnath Reddy, Rahul David, Rahul Vasishta, Anilkumar Ambore
	IACIT-2021-PID-810	Heart beat level prediction using Machine learning Algorithms N.Naveen Teja , A.Ajil ,Gandireddy Gari Yoga Nanda Reddy , Gandhaveeti Yeswanth Reddy
	IACIT-2021-PID-816	Data Placement Algorithm in Heterogeneous Environment Utilizing Data Locality Anilkumar Ambore, Udaya Rani.V
	IACIT-2021-PID-817	Estimating the impact of Engineering education among students in India using Machine Learning and Deep Learning Techniques Syed Thouheed Ahmed, S Bharath Bhushan, T Aditya Sai Srinivas, Syed Muzamil Basha, P V Bhaskar Reddy

Data Mining & Artificial Intelligence-V

Session 4-E 4:30 pm To 6:00 pm	Paper ID	Title & Authors
	IACIT-2021-PID-660	Soil Health and Cattle Graze Checker Divyanshi Pathak, Badrinath Samantary, Harsh Abhinandan
	IACIT-2021-PID-666	Educational And Immersive Game Development K S Adarsh,Gururaj Suresh Babu,Harish Kumar,Hruthik C K, Dr. Venkatesh prasad K S
	IACIT-2021-PID-687	Using Hyperlocal Delivery System to accelerate Localised Business Shivendra Saurav, Sriyansh Ghosh, Shubham Kumar Singh, Suhani Jain , Kiran M
	IACIT-2021-PID-695	Intrusion detection recording system with biometric lock Lincy V J, P V Bhaskar Reddy, Monica Patel T, Muskan Kesharwani, N Raksha
	IACIT-2021-PID-702	BYOS-Be Your Own Saviour Maheen Huda, Merlyn R,Mahasweta Datt, Mihika Bhandari, Anitha K
	IACIT-2021-PID-709	Smart System For Document Verification K. Rukesh Sai, M. Sainath Reddy, K. Jithendra, K. Pavan Sai Prof. Shashikala.N
	IACIT-2021-PID-710	Identification of Abnormality in Leaves M Vijay Bhargav Reddy, D Mouli, Divya Sree G, C Vishwanath, Prof Surekha Thota
	IACIT-2021-PID-714	E-FARMING SYSTEM Shanthala Devi V, Vani Krishnaswamy, Sherin Sara Thomas, Sindhu D P, Shalini
	IACIT-2021-PID-790	E-FITNESS PROMOTING FOR YOGA AND EXERCISE FOR HEALTHY LIVING PROF.SHALINI TIWARI

Schools of CSE and CIT

Third International Conference on Advances in Computing & Information Technology **(IACIT – 2021)**

Day – 2: Paper Presentation Schedule

Tuesday, 18th May 2021

Data Mining & Artificial Intelligence-VI

Session 1-A 10:30 am to 12:00 noon	Paper ID	Title & Authors
	IACIT-2021-PID-574	TWITTER SPAM DETECTION Chandana N, Anuradha H.K, Arjun J Naik, Amit Kumar S, Sohara Banu A R
	IACIT-2021-PID-591	Face Mask Detection– A Machine Learning Approach Mounusha S, Dr. mallikarjuna Kodabagi
	IACIT-2021-PID-597	Cardiovascular Disease Prediction using Machine Learning Ensemble Methods Vandana Joshi, Shruthi R, Varshitha B, Devarasetty Vivek Kumar, Mallikarjuna M
	IACIT-2021-PID-604	Smart approach to decrease traffic congestion using Deep Learning Muskan Mahayash, Neelakshi Punia, Nishtha Tripathi, Sarvamangala D R
	IACIT-2021-PID-605	Distracted Driver Detection using Convolutional Neural Network Ruthuparna M Patil, M Mallikarjuna
	IACIT-2021-PID-612	IMAGE RECOGNITION USING DEEP LEARNING Aditya Bhosle, M. Mallikarjuna
	IACIT-2021-PID-615	Inference of Gene Regulatory Networks using Information Theoretic Measures and K-Means Clustering Arpitha S, Nimritha koul, Sunilkumar Manvi

Data Mining & Artificial Intelligence-VII

	Paper ID	Title & Authors

Session 1-B 10:30 am to 12:00 noon	IACIT-2021-PID-649	Automation of Database replication and sentiment analysis of the replicated data Gajanan Naik,Ashwin kumar Motagi
	IACIT-2021-PID-665	Smart Attendance Monitoring System Using Face Registering ANKUSH KUMAR RANJAN,RAHUL,PAVITHRA S
	IACIT-2021-PID-669	The Importance of Data Visualization in Exploratory Data Analysis P.V BHASKAR REDDY, PATEL DARSHAN RATILAL
	IACIT-2021-PID-692	Pneumonia detection using Chest X-ray Images Chaithanya R, B T Namitha Urs, Chandan B, Chandrashekhar K, Manjunatha P C
	IACIT-2021-PID-804	Sentiment Analysis To Improve Teaching and Learning SAI ARPITA P KUSTAGI,SAISUSHMA PATIL,PRIYANKA N, PRABHURAJ
	IACIT-2021-PID-814	Kannada Text Detection in Scene Images using Image Processing Shahzia Siddiqua,Sunilkumar S.Manvi,C.Naveena
	Machine Learning	
Session 1-C 10:30 am to 12:00 noon	Paper ID	Title & Authors
	IACIT-2021-PID-694	Sign Language Recognition Using Convolutional Neural Network Reeshav, Vaishnavi Das, Veena V, VishwaMeti, Prof.Manjunath P C
	IACIT-2021-PID-707	Supervised Machine Learning Models Based Prediction of Covid-19 Bhaskar Reddy P. V, Y. Sathya Tejaswi, Y. Sai Lakshmi
	IACIT-2021-PID-708	IT EMPLOYEE STRESS PREDICTION BY USING MACHINE LEARNING AND COMPUTER VISION TECHNIQUE Reeja S R, Lavanya S, Monish L, Abdul Basit Lone
	IACIT-2021-PID-718	CONVERSATIONAL AI AGENT FOR EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE USING NLU AND LSTM ALGORITHM Anooja Ali, B. Purushotham Naidu, L. Vyshnavi, M. Poojitha Reddy, P. Kiran Kumar Reddy
	IACIT-2021-PID-719	Predictive Analysis and Comparison of various Models on eSports Competitions Adarsh A. Nair, Abdul Mateen, Aniketh V. Hotagi, Ankit Kumar, Kiran M
	IACIT-2021-PID-723	MACHINE LEARNING BASED BREAST CANCER DETECTION USING LOGISTIC REGRESSION Taraniya.I, Bhaskar Reddy PV, Yeddula Divyasri, Varshini Chaithra, Nalam Lakshmi Raviteja
	IACIT-2021-PID-729	INFERRING GENE REGULATORY NETWORK BASED ON BAYESIAN MEAN AVERAGE METHOD Aruna A S, Sunilkumar S Manvi, Nimrita Koul
	IACIT-2021-PID-734	Disease Prediction and Medicine Recommendation System Palagiri Mohammad Reehan, Nikhilesh, Revanth, Venkata Vikas Chandra, P, Sasidhar BabuSuvanam
Digital Image Processing & Sentiment Analysis-III		
	Paper ID	Title & Authors

Session 1-D 10:30 am to 12:00 noon	IACIT-2021-PID-748	Facial Emotion Recognition and Chatbot Model To Enhance the Emotion Detection Using Machine Learning, Tanisha Majumder , Kajal , Vijay B , Santhosh S R, Vinay Kumar M
	IACIT-2021-PID-755	AI CHESS GAME WITH VOICE COMMANDS, Chandana A S, Chethana A S, Shubha Shree N, Thanushree D K, Reeja S R
	IACIT-2021-PID-756	Design and development of a safety system for Motorbike incorporated with artificial intelligence, Kavana K, Kavya SM, K Rajitha Ravali M
	IACIT-2021-PID-757	Review on Algorithms, Theory of Generative Adversarial Networks applied to Constrained Image synthesis, Raghavendra M Shetty K Prasad Narasimha Sarappadi.
	IACIT-2021-PID-763	DDIHQ: Drug-Drug Interactions using Hybrid Quantum-Classical Optimization Neural Networks, Alpha Vijayan,Chandrasekar B.S
	IACIT-2021-PID-766	Phishing Websites Detection and Evaluation using Machine Learning, Bhavatarini N , Kirankumari Patil ,Sachin S, Vishwanath Y,Supreeth
	IACIT-2021-PID-769	Convolution Neural Network Based Prediction for Eye Gaze Estimation, Arpitha G and Meenakshi Sundaram A.
	IACIT-2021-PID-771	Deep Learning Based Image Classification Using Small VGGNet Architecture, Raghavendra Nayaka P, Sudeep B.D Shivaprasad S N Siddeshwar Prasad Sangram N.

Data Mining & Artificial Intelligence-VIII

Session 1-E 10:30 am to 12:00 noon	Paper ID	Title & Authors
	IACIT-2021-PID-772	Human Activity Recognition Based on Deep Convolutional Neural Network, V Siva Brahmaiah a, Subhajit Roy , Lone Faisal , Pradeep Sharma
	IACIT-2021-PID-773	Identification Of Cyberbullying On Twitter Using Sentiment Analysis & Machine Learning, Nikhil Kotak , Balaji Patil.
	IACIT-2021-PID-776	Handwritten Character Recognition with Convolutional Neural Networks, Jeffery Ho Kin Pou, H Keshav Rao, Geetansh Bhamhani, Joel Joseph Nimrita Koul.
	IACIT-2021-PID-789	DETECTION OF PLANT DISEASE USING MACHINE LEARNING, Wilona Maria Furtado, Shantala Devi Patil
	IACIT-2021-PID-792	Automatic Kidney Lesion Detection for CT Images Using Morphological CNN, Archana. P, Chiranth. M. V, Chethan. S, Jeevan Reddy. K. N, Sanketha. Gowda. A
	IACIT-2021-PID-798	A Survey on Road Traffic Congestion Prediction and Recommender System, Vishwanath Y, Surekha , Sharad Muzumdar
	IACIT-2021-PID-802	Voice-Based Email For Visually Challenged, Madhuri Vijay, Dasari Bhulakshmi , Megha Shree C, K B V M Madhusudan Reddy.

Data Mining & Artificial Intelligence-IX

Session 2-A	Paper ID	Title & Authors
	IACIT-2021-	Covid-19 prediction using Human X-rays based on Convolutional Neural

12:00 Noon to 1:30 pm	PID-502	Network Smit Soni, Snehasish Banik, Shubham Kumar Giri, Shiwani, Sailaja Thota
	IACIT-2021-PID-554	FRUIT RIPNESS ASSERTION USING DEEP LEARNING A. Kanthi Kiran Reddy, L. Vasista C Reddy, A.V. Guna Sekhar Reddy, A. OmPrakash Goud, Ajil A
	IACIT-2021-PID-589	REAL-TIME ANTI SPOOFING FACE DETECTION WITH MASK USING CNN Amoolya M, Amrutha B, Ambika Y N, Alok R Patil, Prof. Thirumaga E
	IACIT-2021-PID-603	Determining Efficient Machine Learning Techniques for Grading of Knee Osteoarthritis Bhavana V, NallapaReddy Pooja, Shalini V R, Sarvamangala D R
	IACIT-2021-PID-630	Prediction of Prenatal Infants birth weight in Pregnancies Sahana.L.S, Dr.Thilaiarasu
	IACIT-2021-PID-670	ANALYTICS OF PHISHING ATTACKS USING MACHINE LEARNING Lingampally Shalini, SunilKumar S. Manvi
	IACIT-2021-PID-754	COVID-19 DETECTION USING DEEP LEARNING Darryl Andrade, Davin S. Thomas, Gyandip Das, Reeja S R
	IACIT-2021-PID-777	Facial Emotion Recognition usign CNN Meghana PG, Mohammad Yusuf Khan, Kalpesh Mohanta, Mahesh Bharti, Kanaiya V Kanzaria
	IoT & Wireless Sensor Networks	
Session 2-B 12:00 Noon to 1:30 pm	Paper ID	Title & Authors
	IACIT-2021-PID-521	Wearable Sign Language Detection System By Using Convolutional Neural Network Raghavendra Reddy , Nishanth B Jain, Palash Sharma, Likhitha V, Mustafa Shihab Assadi
	IACIT-2021-PID-537	Heart Disease Prediction Using Machine Learning Ensemble Drawpada Sharma, Vishwanath R.H
	IACIT-2021-PID-598	Identifying Real and Fake Job Posting using Machine Learning Sherina Sara Jaison, Mallikarjuna Kodabagi
	IACIT-2021-PID-608	AI THERAPIST Arghya SinghaMahapatra, Anubhav Lal Dass, Astha Pandya, Nimrita Koul
	IACIT-2021-PID-623	Credit Card Fraud Detection using Machine Learning S.Nikhitha, Sworup Nayak, Shivani Saha, G. Harshavardhan, Prof. Nimrita Koul
	IACIT-2021-PID-656	Pothole detection using CNN , OpenCv and Keras backed by Tensorflow Basavaraj S. Hadimani, Aafreen, Abhishek Sharma, Aryan Singh, Supriya K
	IACIT-2021-PID-742	Certain Investigations of prediction on Stock trend using various Optimization Techniques Abhishek Gowda S, N Thillairasu
	IACIT-2021-PID-744	Recognition of Sign Language using Deep Neural Network Sarvamangala D R
Data Mining & Artificial Intelligence-X		
Session 2-C 12:00 Noon to 1:30 pm	Paper ID	Title & Authors
	IACIT-2021-PID-533	Smart Waste Management System Aniket Mehta, Ashmita Kumari Jha, Sanjiban Chakraborty, Shaheen Sheikh

	IACIT-2021-PID-547	REVA Smart Automated Parking System using RFID Sanketh M V, P Rithvik Reddy, P Akhileswar, Soumyalatha Naveen,
	IACIT-2021-PID-579	Solar Driven Agribot for farm irrigation Sankar Sreenath, R Devendranath Reddy, P Shiva Kishore Reddy, R Saikarthik, Geetha B
	IACIT-2021-PID-585	FIRE DETECTOR AND EXTINGUISHER ROBOT WITH ALERTING MECHANISM Shivani Sharma, Soumyashree D. S, Srilatha M. N, Swati S. Mathpati, A. Ajil
	IACIT-2021-PID-668	SOLAR POWERED IRRIGATION SYSTEM WITH IOT CONNECTIVITY AND FARM MONITORING Abhinaya A, Anusha R, Arpitha K M, Anjali Jaishwal, Manju More E
	IACIT-2021-PID-812	IOT BASED HUMAN DETECTION ROBOT SYSTEM DURING DISASTER Sai Siva Teja.N, Mahendra Reddy.B, Obulesh.G, Vaishnav.P, Kundhan.T, Sapna R, Preethi

High Performance Computing and Networks

Session 2-D 12:00 Noon to 1:30 pm	Paper ID	Title & Authors
	IACIT-2021-PID-563	A Modified User based Collaborative Filtering Approach for Personalized Clothing Application Chakala Sai Venkat, Farooque Azam, Chejarla TejaSundar Reddy, Bekkem Gopi Amarnath Reddy, Bojja Vamsi Kalyan Reddy
	IACIT-2021-PID-635	Secure and Verifiable Access Control Scheme for Data Security Manoj Kumar L, Pooja J Rajamani, Namratha D P, Priyanka Bharti
	IACIT-2021-PID-784	Automobile Parts Management System - A novel strategy for your Automobile SHAIK AMAR, SUNKARA SIDDHARTHA, SHABARI GIRISHA G S, SYED OMAR AHMED, LITHIN KUMBLE
	IACIT-2021-PID-787	A New Hybrid Diffie-Hellman and Caesar Cipher Algorithm for Cryptography Manoj Sharma V, Manthan N R, Lalith Kumar Nitesh Kumar Mehta, Krishnapuram Kalyan Kumar Reddy, Shaik Hussain S I
	IACIT-2021-PID-807	Review on Ant Colony and Harmony Search Algorithm in MPLS-MANET Network Ambika B J, M K Banga
	IACIT-2021-PID-818	Outbreak of Glacier in Antarctica: Movement Analysis using Remote Sensing Data VijayaGeetha R, Ravi Kumar Poluru, S.RamaSubba Reddy, Syed Thouheed Ahmed, P V Bhaskar Reddy

Data Mining & Artificial Intelligence-XI

Session 2-E 12:00 Noon to 1:30 pm	Paper ID	Title & Authors
	IACIT-2021-PID-571	LSTM-Based Air Quality Prediction Bhoomika H P, Chandana L, Lavanya G M, Vishwanath R Hulipalled
	IACIT-2021-PID-697	Continuous Emotion Recognition from Facial Expressions Using CNN Architecture Kishan K Nayak, Prabhudev N, Rohan A R, Venkatesh G, Raghavendra Nayak P
	IACIT-2021-PID-706	Comparative study and analysis on Multi-class classification using Naïve Bayesian approach & Support Vector Machine

		Abijith Sandur, Revanth U Karanth, S K Jayanth, Rahul S, Asha K
IACIT-2021-PID-746	LICENCE PLATE DETECTION USING MACHINE LEARNING Navjeevan Chaudhary, Sunil Kumar S. Manvi	
IACIT-2021-PID-762	Xception: Facial Expression Detection using Deep Learning Techniques Suvarna G Kanakaraddi, Ashok K Chikaraddi, Shivanand V Seeri, Jayalaxmi G Naragund, Shantala Giraddi	
IACIT-2021-PID-806	Automated Monitoring and Attendance based on ML using Face recognition DHANUSH S N, KOUSHIK R, MUKUL B, PONGUPALA PAVAN KUMAR, SUNIL MANOLI	
IACIT-2021-PID-786	Canine Breed Identification using Machine Learning on Android myPUP: A Dog experience app Raunak Singh Chadha, Priyanshu Tomer, Aushij Singh, Shantala Devi Patil	

IoT & HealthCare

Session 3-A 3:00 pm to 4:30 pm	Paper ID	Title & Authors
	IACIT-2021-PID-520	A comparative analysis to measure academic success of students using data mining methods Saleem Malik S, Jothimani K
	IACIT-2021-PID-555	Identifying Risk using Health Sensors with the help of IOT and Machine Learning Megha D, Sanju V
	IACIT-2021-PID-624	Stock market analysis and prediction using ML Abhishek Panda, Anusha S, Aisha Aslam, Annay Maity, Yerriswamy T
	IACIT-2021-PID-700	YOLO (YOU ONLY LOOK ONCE) OBJECT DETECTION Mrunali Rajendra Khandekar, Prabhakar M
	IACIT-2021-PID-703	CSMK : Customer Segmentation using Minibatch K-means Arpitha P K, Aishwarya S S, Asha B, Anusha C V, Anusha C V, Viswanath R H
	IACIT-2021-PID-796	Weapon Detection in CCTV Live Stream Bollamma MP, CH Diveni, Divya D, Chinmay AS, Sanju V

Educational Systems Design & Web-based Learning

Session 3-B 3:00 pm to 4:30 pm	Paper ID	Title & Authors
	IACIT-2021-PID-561	Real Time Driver Fatigue Detection using Convolutional Neural Networks Approach Ganga D Benal, Sasidhar Babu Suvanam, Vijayalakshmi Yellepeddi
	IACIT-2021-PID-616	Age and Gender Classification using Convolutional Neural Networks Shwetha P R, Mallikarjuna shastry P. M
	IACIT-2021-PID-620	SUPER RESOLUTION CNN ALGORITHM TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF DEGRADED IMAGES. Kiran Kumar. A, Pradeep Kumar K, Dr. Prasanth Thiruvenkadam
	IACIT-2021-PID-713	Survey on Predicting the COVID-19 Cases T. Prasanth, Sui Mervin Maher
	IACIT-2021-PID-730	Object Detection Using OpenCV Venkat Biyyapu, Y Venkateswara Reddy, T Saikumar Reddy, Priyadarshini R
	IACIT-2021-PID-738	A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ALGORITHM FOR DETECTING CONCEPT-DRIFT

		Charusheela M E, Lalitha L. A.
	IACIT-2021-PID-760	Sentiment Analysis of Covid-19 Tweets using Machine Learning and Natural Language Processing Nandeesh Avalli, Jawad Maniyar, Neelendra Singh, Nihal Banajwad, Suvar G Kanakaraddi, Ashok K Chikaraddi
Emerging Trends		
Session 3-C 3:00 pm to 4:30 pm	Paper ID	Title & Authors
	IACIT-2021-PID-581	KICK SICK: An Online Doctor Consultation Portal, Venkata Sai Tarun Bolisetty, Shiju B R, Shankara Bharath, Sunkara Hemanth Krishna, Anilkumar Ambore.
	IACIT-2021-PID-587	ONLINE EXAMINATION PORTAL, Rahul Upadhyay, Deepraj Phunyal, Biswabrata Mazumdar, Deepanshu Kumar, Venkatesh Prasad K S
	IACIT-2021-PID-609	REVA PARIKSHAK ONLINE EXAMINATION SYSTEM, Sandesh. S.V, Ravi. C, Rahul. T. N, Sagar. H.R.N, Spoorthi Rakesh.
	IACIT-2021-PID-647	REVA Meet University Event Organizer, Sanjana S,Sarika N,Shradha B Kaba, Shalini C,Sanju V.
	IACIT-2021-PID-663	Credit Card Fraud Detection, Shalini Tiwari, Kumud Sharma, Malpani Vijay Rakesh,Manish Kumar, Mahamad Shafeek Yalagi.
	IACIT-2021-PID-745	Internet Chat Application, TS Vinay Kumar, Vikesh Reddy, Shamanth DL, Yathish C, Laxmi Rananavare.
	IACIT-2021-PID-747	Fake News Identification for Web Scrapped Data, Yashwanth M Dr. Laxmi B Rananavare.
	IACIT-2021-PID-775	Eternity Learning Platform, Mr. Sawan Kumar Mr. Sachin Kumar, Supreeth S, Mr. Revanth
	IACIT-2021-PID-785	SHOP CHEAP- An inexpensive and easier way of shopping, Rajat Hosurkar Rahul Ranjan Raj ,Adarsh Nair ,Ashwinkumar U. Motagi
	IACIT-2021-PID-809	E-Commerce website for Fashion Wear, Kakamanu Venkata Kasi Viswanath Gupta, Priyanka Bharti, Innamuri Pavan Kumar.
Data Mining & Artificial Intelligence-XII		
Session 3-D 3:00 pm to 4:30 pm	Paper ID	Title & Authors
	IACIT-2021-PID-640	An Efficient techniques for enhancing security over Multitenant Cloud Environment, Sunil Manoli, S C Lingareddy.
	IACIT-2021-PID-651	Cloud-Based Essential Home Services Aggregator Maintenance services made easy and affordable, Mukul Rana, Mayukhdeep Mathur, Mohammed Ibrahim, Kunal Choudhary, Sowmya Sundari L K.
	IACIT-2021-PID-724	An Intellectual Control Algorithm to Tracking the EV and HEV by using IoT Integrated HUB and Spoke Cloud Computing Technique, V Siva Brahmaiah Subhajit Roy , Lone Faisal, Pradeep Sharma.
	IACIT-2021-PID-782	Remediating bigdata processing problems using Hadoop and Spark, Navya Francis ,Sasidhar Babu Suvanam
	IACIT-2021-PID-801	Online Bus Pass System Using Cloud Computing, Mounika V,P V Bhaskar Reddy,ManvithaB Patil,M S Naga Sathyashree,Lavanya
	IACIT-2021-PID-811	A NOVEL APPROACH AND IMPLEMENTATION CONCEPT FOR A NANOSATELLITE BACKUP ON-BOARD COMPUTER H VENKATESHKUMAR, ROHITH S, CHIKKARANGAIAH T R, SUPREETH S

	IACIT-2021-PID-645	Detection of Pneumonia through chest x-ray images Uday Rani V,GADDE VENKATA SURESH YADAV,G YESWANTH,G NIRANJAN REDDY,GOOTHY SANDEEP
Machine Learning & Deep Learning		
Session 3-E 3:00 pm to 4:30 pm	Paper ID	Title & Authors
	IACIT-2021-PID-673	Music Generation Using LSTM Neural Network, Asad Ahmad, Amal Mirwaiz , Avanish CS. Pavan Kalyan,Jeno Lovesum.
	IACIT-2021-PID-677	Classification of Driving Test Result Prediction Using Optimization Techniques, Poojasree S,Soumyalatha Naveen,Ashwin Kumar U.M.
	IACIT-2021-PID-679	PREDICTION AND CLASSIFICATION OF CARDIAC ARHYTHMIA, Lingampally Shalini, Sunil Kumar S. Manvi.
	IACIT-2021-PID-683	Recognizing phishing site using Machine Learning, Supreeth S, Abhishek Nigam, Aniket Singh, Akansh Srivastava, Ashish Kumar Behera.
	IACIT-2021-PID-685	IoT based Water Management System with Machine Learning, Vivek Kumar, Vikas Kattimani,Prashanth Rathod ,Gorava Praveen Kumar.
	IACIT-2021-PID-686	Review on Gender and Age Detection using OpenCV, Vivek Kumar,Prashanth Rathod,Vikas Kattimani,Vikas Kattimani, Ambika B J.
	IACIT-2021-PID-689	Plant Disease Detection Using Convolutional Neural Network, Basavaraj S H, Sachin Y T, Rahul Maddriki, Sandeep P, Shreesh Badiger
	IACIT-2021-PID-693	HUMAN ACTIVITY RECOGNITION USING CNN AND LSTM DEEP LEARNING ALGORITHMS, Vinaya R M , Geetha C Mara
Data Mining & Artificial Intelligence-XIII		
Session 4-A 3:00 pm to 4:30 pm	Paper ID	Title & Authors
	IACIT-2021-PID-509	Monitoring Social Distancing Using OpenCV Ankit Kumar, Manas Rai, Nishchay M, Sudhakar K S, Laxami B Ranavare
	IACIT-2021-PID-639	FAKE NEWS DETECTION AND CORRECTION USING NOVEL STANCE DETECTION MODEL Jackson Sunny,Harsha Wardhan,Juveria Fatima,Himanshu Ranjan,Archana B,Shilpa V
	IACIT-2021-PID-641	USING NEURAL NETWORK TO RECOGNIZE HANDWRITING CHARACTERS Yerrabolu Sailendra Chakravarthy Reddy, Rohit Singh, Manju More E
	IACIT-2021-PID-737	Face Mask Detection Using Tensorflow and CNN Ashwin Kumar UM, Sachin Biradar
	IACIT-2021-PID-753	Automatic Speech Emotion Recognition Using Machine Learning Meshach A Martin, G Sai Charith, Dasari Bhulakshmi, Salony Shah, Nehal Singh
	IACIT-2021-PID-783	TABFYE - Take-A-Break-For-Yourself Karthikeshwar,Siddharth Bavale,Vikas G N,Guruprasad V,Nikhil S Tengli
Emerging Trends		
Session 4-B	Paper ID	Title & Authors
	IACIT-2021-PID-564	COVID-19 Face Mask Detector Using OpenCV Dr. Sasidhar Babu Suvanam, Vishnu Bharti, Govind Singh, Ujjwal Kumar, Yashveer Singh
	IACIT-2021-PID-735	TRAFFIC SIGN IDENTIFICATION Divya K,Reeja.S.R,Sowmya H D S Vinay Kumar G

3:00 pm to 4:30 pm	IACIT-2021-PID-791	Detection of tumours from MRI scans using Segmentation techniques Renuka Devi M N, Cauvery Raju, Dr. Rajesh . T.M
	IACIT-2021-PID-803	DIAGNOSIS OF ANXIETY & DEPRESSION IN KIDS USING MACHINE LEARNING THARUN KUMAR REDDY, SHREYAASRI P
	IACIT-2021-PID-820	SKIN DISEASE ANALYZER BM Akanksha ,Bhoomika N, Chandana BN, Deeksha Chilukuri,,Sunil Manoli
	IACIT-2021-PID-821	Plant Disease Identification Using Machine Learning Techniques Lavanya G, Leela K, Nikitha N, Varshitha B S,Aruna Kumara B
	IACIT-2021-PID-614	PC VISION BASED UNPRETENTIOUS CLASSROOM ATTENDANCE TRACING FRAMEWORK/TECHNIQUE AKSHAYA B, SANJAY SHYAM ,SHIVSHANT M ,SHILPA NR, ANNAPURNA, AKSHAYA B
Advanced and Emerging Applications		
Session 4-C 3:00 pm to 4:30 pm	Paper ID	Title & Authors
	IACIT-2021-PID-569	Smart Calculation using Edge Computing, GJawahar,M Chandana,K Gopala Krishna Prabhu, G Praveen Kumar Reddy, Yerriswamy T.
	IACIT-2021-PID-590	PEOPLE COUNTING SYSTEM FOR RETAIL ANALYTICS USING EDGE AI, Kanjula Karthik Reddy, Vishnu Vardhan Reddy, Jnanesh K P, Jeffy S Abraham, Tanuja K.
	IACIT-2021-PID-601	Crowd Monitoring System, D.Swetha, Chaithra S, B.Gowthami, Darshini N, Meenakshi Sundaram.A.
	IACIT-2021-PID-720	DONOR DRIVE, Sushan M, Sathish G C, Subhash S, Shashwath M, Shashwath S P
	IACIT-2021-PID-722	HaemoEdge – Saving Lives Syed Ahrar Hussaini, Lithin K, ASyed Umar, Sumedh V, Syed Haroon A
	IACIT-2021-PID-750	Review Paper on Design and Development of DMFC using PVA-PANI Composite on Nafion Membrane, Poorvi H J, Varshitha S, Pradeep Kumar K,Kiran kumar A.
	IACIT-2021-PID-759	Condition Monitoring of Power Transformer: A Practical Approach, Amol Nikam,Arun Thorat.
	IACIT-2021-PID-780	FOLKASTITVA.COM Venkatesh a pensalwar, Vikas Sagar A, V.Ashish prasad, Yashavanthgowda S G, Ravishankar
Data Mining & Artificial Intelligence-XIV		
Session 4-D 3:00 pm to 4:30 pm	Paper ID	Title & Authors
	IACIT-2021-PID-595	An Intellectual Control Algorithm to Tracking the EV and HEV by using IoT Integrated HUB and Spoke Cloud Computing Technique, V Siva Brahmaiah , Subhajit Roy , Lone Faisal , Pradeep Sharma.
	IACIT-2021-PID-704	House price prediction using Voting Ensemble and Microsoft Azure, Husna Firdous,Fathima Rameesha Asokan,G.P.Prerana,Surendra Babu K N.
	IACIT-2021-PID-732	Nature-Inspired Metaheuristic Scheduling Algorithms in Cloud: A Systematic Review, Sandeep Kumar Bothra,Sunita Singh
	IACIT-2021-PID-749	A Study on various categories of Load Balancing Technique in Cloud Infrastructure, A.Ajil, E.Saravana Kumar.
	IACIT-2021-PID-764	Privacy preserving Biometric System Based Secure Data Access and Public auditing method in Cloud Computing RAVIKUMARA, N. THILLAIARASU

PAPERS INDEX

PAPERS INDEX

S.N.	Paper ID	Paper Title	Page No.
Data Mining & Artificial Intelligence-I			
1	IACIT-2021-PID-501	Efficient Channel State Information (CSI) Estimation Using Deep Learning Techniques for Future Generation High Speed Networks Ayesha	58
2	IACIT-2021-PID-503	COTTON LEAF DISEASE DETECTION USING MACHINE LEARNING Yograja G S R, Bhavani V K, Harshith D A, Himabindu N S	58
3	IACIT-2021-PID-505	Prediction of Personality Characteristics using Natural Language Processing and Machine Learning & Sachin Kodagali, Venkatesh Prasad	59
4	IACIT-2021-PID-506	Novel Deep Learning Approaches for Automated Taxonomic Identification of Plant Species of the Western Ghats Region A.M. Bojamma, Chandrasekar B.S	59
5	IACIT-2021-PID-507	Classification and Precision Diagnosis of Endometrial Cancer – Survey Mr. Sachin Kodagali, Venkatesh Prasad	59
6	IACIT-2021-PID-510	Facial Expression Recognition using Convolution Neural Network Sonu Suman, Shaik Mohammad Abdullah, Shaik Amman, Tv Poonam, Mallikarjun M Kodbagi	59
7	IACIT-2021-PID-512	House Prices Prediction Using Statistics With Machine Learning Loai Nagib Alqubati, Kiran Kumari Patil	60
8	IACIT-2021-PID-514	Predicting Revolving Credit Balance – A Machine Learning Approach Suchitra Saravanan, Geetha D	60
Data Mining & Artificial Intelligence-II			
9	IACIT-2021-PID-513	Advance Vehicle and Driver Profile Management Using Cloud Frameworks Nitin Narayan Shelar, P V Bhaskar Reddy	61
10	IACIT-2021-PID-535	Lifecycle of KPIs in Cloud Networks Manjunatha Shivaswamy, Prabhakar M	61
11	IACIT-2021-PID-544	Fortification for Cloud Data Pilfering: Using Attribute-Based Encryption Karthik A Patil, Pavan Swamy Hiremath, Nithin Mohandas, Biradar Vikas Mohanrao, Shruthi G	61
12	IACIT-2021-PID-545	IoT Security Redefined: A Novel Towfish Algorithm Implemented in Cloud Service for a Smart Energy Meter Ashok Kumar N, Ramesh D	62
13	IACIT-2021-PID-611	Fundamentals of Cloud Computing Using Microsoft Azure Portal Shilpa N R, Bhavana Y M	62
14	IACIT-2021-PID-618	ANALYSIS OF DISTRIBUTION TRANSFORMER PHYSIOLOGICAL AND ELECTRICAL FAULT DETECTION - A SMART GRID APPLICATION Manohar BS, SantoshBati, Spandana, Shashikumar, Suhas Gowda C R, Pruthviraj N, Pruthviraj N	62
15	IACIT-2021-PID-622	Cloud Native Microservice Architectural Pattern Manjunatha Shivaswamy, Prabhakar M	62
16	IACIT-2021-PID-629	Cloud based student repository system M.L.Sree Charan Reddy Muthyalu Venug Reddy Nandavenkatesh Nayanashree N A, Thanuja K	63
Mobile Computing and Cloud Computing			
17	IACIT-2021-PID-523	A CNN-BASED SECURITY SYSTEM FOR CONTAINMENT OF COVID-19 AND OTHER VIRAL OUTBREAKS Arsal Imtiaz, Nachiket S., Nishanth K.V. 513, 535, 544, 545, 611, 618, 622, 629	64
18	IACIT-2021-PID-526	Detecting Parkinson's Disease Using CNN- A Deep Learning Approach Nayana R, Venkatesh Prasad	64
19	IACIT-2021-PID-528	A Machine Learning Approach For Tomato Crop Yield And Price Prediction Varsha Manohar Pujari, Vishwanath Y	64

20	IACIT-2021-PID-534	OCARD: Object Classification of Automotive Radar Data Using Convolutional Neural Networks Reya Pillai R, Geeta C M	65
21	IACIT-2021-PID-536	Comparisons on Logistic Regression, Random Forest, and CNN for Handwritten Digit Recognition Abdul Aziz Sahraee, Laxmi Rananaavare	65
22	IACIT-2021-PID-538	Facial Emotions and Behavior Monitoring System using DNN Raghavendra Reddy, Bindu Bhargava Reddy Chintam, Maram Venkata Naga SaiTeja, M Sumanth, Lokireddy Sai Siddhardha Reddy	65
23	IACIT-2021-PID-539	A Novel Method for Fruit Detection and Calorie Estimation using CNN Jyoti Chalikar, Meenakshi Sundaram	66
24	IACIT-2021-PID-542	Voice Based E-Mail System for Blind People Using Machine Learning Sindhu S, Sanju V	66

Digital Image Processing & Sentiment Analysis-I

25	IACIT-2021-PID-529	Tomato Grading: A New Approach for Classifying and Predicting Tomato Quality based on Visual Features Munnelli Poojitha, Vishwanath Y	67
26	IACIT-2021-PID-530	Image Processing Technique for Authentication of Indian Paper Currency Rencita Maria Colaco, Narendra V G	67
27	IACIT-2021-PID-559	Horticulture Crop Inventory Classification using Satellite Image Processing Dhruvakumar C Ramachandra, Mallikarjun M Kodabagi	68
28	IACIT-2021-PID-566	3D Image Construction using Stereo Corresponding Point-Based Techniques Prof. Prabhakar M, Ganesh Gowda B C, Jayanth Kumar C, Gagan N C, Hrithik V	68
29	IACIT-2021-PID-741	Data Pre-processing Issues in Medical Data Classification Ashwini M. Tuppad, Shantala Devi Patil	68
30	IACIT-2021-PID-743	Employee Surveillance System Using Face Recognition Megha N, Ranjitham M, Rufina Mariam, Jahnavi K, Ranjitha U.N	69
31	IACIT-2021-PID-774	Review on Existing Methods of Fire detection and Extinguisher System using Image Processing Gunasagari G. S, Poornima N, Ankitha S Bangar Pokala Sai Sparsha Prasad, Poorvi Pai Tanaya Mehta	69

Digital Image Processing & Medical Diagnosis-II

32	IACIT-2021-PID-548	Fatigue Detection for Drivers Using Face Object Features Based On Aspect Ratio of Eyes and Mouth Santhosh. O, Dr. Sasidhar Babu Suvanam,Ganga D. Benal	70
33	IACIT-2021-PID-550	Detection of drowsiness to ensure safety while driving Sunil Manol, Navneet Priya, Chaitra K, Kavya R	70
34	IACIT-2021-PID-621	Food Taste Analysis Based On Facial Expression Detection Kamachi Gayathri , K Yogesh, Karthik p , Manoj Maharrshi R M , Prof. Kiran Kumar A	71
35	IACIT-2021-PID-655	Coastline and River Banks Erosion prediction using Image processing Bhavan Gowda N, Manoj J, Surekha Thota, Mithun M, A R Manish Varma"	71
36	IACIT-2021-PID-674	B.E.S.T : Basic Emotion & Sentiment Tracking Suman Kalyan Giri, Singam Mohit Reddy, Shubham Kumar Nayak, Suchet Bhakhan, Dr. Meenakshi S	71
37	IACIT-2021-PID-675	Semi Autonomous Vehicle For Pot Hole, Humps And Possible Collision Detection And Avoidance Using Image Processing Manjunatha B G, Nataraj Urs H D, K S Ranjith Kumar, Karthik R O, Kiran	71
38	IACIT-2021-PID-726	Real-time Eye Tracking for Password Testimony Navitha c, Neha N, Prathiba v, Manoj A murthy, Aruna Kumara B	72
39	IACIT-2021-PID-739	Recognition of car number plate using Computer Vision technique Bindushree DC, Gokul Dev, G Mohit, Govind Prajapat, Akshay Kumar	72

Natural Language Processing

40	IACIT-2021-PID-518	Design and Implementation of the Simulator for RiCoBiT Jude Abishek Satish, Hussam Taqhi, Harsh Mishra, Chetana Reddy P, Sanju V.	73
----	--------------------	--	----

41	IACIT-2021-PID-570	Criticality of SMS Encryption and its Importance for Genuine Two-Factor User Authentication Niran N	73
42	IACIT-2021-PID-594	Password Encryption-Decryption Based Online Voting System Using OTP Anuj Aditya, Parvataneni Yuvaratna, Mohith T Reddy, K Diresh Kumar Reddy, Kotha Suraj Babu	74
43	IACIT-2021-PID-619	Evaluating the Performance Metrics: Packet Delivery, End to End Delay and Throughput of FSR, AODV and ZRP Using NS2 Simulator Ms. B. Manimekala, Dr. Felcy Judith, Ms. Shruthi. SV, Mr. M. Jayaramu, Mr. Nagaraj. C, Dr. S. Dinakaran	74
44	IACIT-2021-PID-658	Detection of Phishing Websites Ankita Singh, A. Mahasmrti , Abhijeet Jena, Arbaaz Shibargatti, Sunil kumar Manvi	74
45	IACIT-2021-PID-688	Study of cyberbullying & identifying the challenges in the native language Nikhil Kotak, Balaji Patil	75
46	IACIT-2021-PID-731	Design of an Application Suite Using Distributed Computing & Distributed Storage Anirudha BS, Bibek Prasad Sahu, Chirag, Vishnu R Pillai, Mr. Naveen Chandra Gowda	75
47	IACIT-2021-PID-781	NIDS: An Efficient Network Intrusion Detection Model for Security A. P. Bhuvaneswari, R. Praveen Sam, .C. Shoba Bindu	75
48	IACIT-2021-PID-805	The File Encryption Application using AES-CBC MODE Vishnu sai bhonsle, Sailaja Thota, Bheema Jaswanth Reddy , B Sreekanth , Baddiputi Vinod Kumar Reddy	76
IoT & Wireless Sensor Networks			
49	IACIT-2021-PID-525	Android operated Quad-bot (IOT) Rishav Kumar Thakur , Abhishek Saurabh , Pradyumn p Gopinath R	77
50	IACIT-2021-PID-540	ARDUINO BASED SMART ENERGY METER USING IOT Chandrika M, Dr Venkatesh Prasad	77
51	IACIT-2021-PID-560	SMART ARM DRIVE ALONG WITH A CART-CUM-TRAY Shaima Nayem, Sara Noor, Ashok Patil	77
52	IACIT-2021-PID-562	AN ERGONOMIC SMART EYE DESIGNED FOR READING AND OBJECT DETECTION FOR BLIND PEOPLE USING IOT Prabhakar M, Rajshri Mudaliar	78
53	IACIT-2021-PID-565	IOT BASED HOME AUTOMATION USING RASPBERRY PI Mr. Mounish Reddy, Mr. Naveen, Mr. Bharath, Mr. Venkat Sai, Priyadarshini R.	78
54	IACIT-2021-PID-572	AN IMPLEMENTATION OF POLYGLOT VOICE SUPERVISE HOME DEVICE USING RASPBERRY PI Nidhi, Nisarga L, Pavithra V, Prakruthi E, Sohara Banu A R	78
55	IACIT-2021-PID-631	Farming iiCopter Chaithra M H , Basavarajeshwari Kuppi, Bhavya Shree S, Bhoomika H, G, Bhoomika T	78
56	IACIT-2021-PID-643	IOT & ML BASED SMART IRRIGATION SYSTEM FOR WATER PUMP CONTROL AND NOTIFICATION ALERT USING RASPBERRY PI Kavya NK, Kiran Kumari Patil, Shantala Devi Patil	79
57	IACIT-2021-PID-657	Autonomous fire exhausting Robot M. Uma Vyshnavi, M. Pallavi Sai Parthish, L. Lokesh	79
Big Data Analytics			
58	IACIT-2021-PID-531	Big Mart Sales Forecasting Sabreena Gulzar, Sunilkumar Manvi	80
59	IACIT-2021-PID-596	Truth Discovery In Social Media Big Data Nirupama KS, Akram Pasha, Greeshma Reddy, Sree Chandana, Roopa	80
60	IACIT-2021-PID-610	Big Data Enabled E-learning Recommender RITU SHENOY, SATHYA RUPA M, S MIRUDULA, AKRAM PASHA	80
61	IACIT-2021-PID-650	SMART WAREHOUSE AND INVENTORY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM Sheelavathy K V , Ajay S, Samhita Vishwanath, Ankita K, Anmol M	81
High Performance Computing and Networks			
62	IACIT-2021-PID-541	NILES: The Next-Gen Employee Chatbot Sharlene Rodrigues, Shivani K R, Shyni Supritha C, Shravani J A, Nikhil S Tengli	82

63	IACIT-2021-PID-567	Augmented Reality Based 3D Furniture Shopping Divyashree R, Vibha Shreya Raju, Roja J, Vinutha B,	82
64	IACIT-2021-PID-575	Campus Interactive Chatbot for Students Varun Kumar S, K Amuthabala	83
65	IACIT-2021-PID-580	VR game with hand detection for interaction with AR objects Nitesh V, Nitish Durairaj, Navaneet Manikandan,Yogesh R, Shruthi G	83
66	IACIT-2021-PID-607	Augmented Reality Based Restaurant Menu Ranjitha Rg, Sai Lakshmi.P, RohiniRaja, Farooque Azam	83
67	IACIT-2021-PID-638	VIRTUAL ASSISTANT: BAYMAX Anirudh. J, Anup Ranjan Sabat, Ayush.V, Ashish N.T, Syed Muzamil Basha	83
68	IACIT-2021-PID-761	ARFA-QR code based Furniture Assembly using Augmented Reality Ashok K Chikaraddi , Suvarna G Kanakaraddi, Shivanand V Seeri , Jayalaxmi G Naragund,Shantala Giraddi	84
69	IACIT-2021-PID-767	Assistive Device for Blind, Deaf, and Dumb Sathish G C, Keerthi Raj K B, Himapoornashree K S, Duddukunta Yeshwanth Kumar Reddy, Lavanya J S	84
70	IACIT-2021-PID-794	Health Care Chatbot Assistant system Bhaskar Reddy PV	84
Augmented & Virtual Reality			
71	IACIT-2021-PID-602	Voice Based Email For Visually Impaired M Yamini, Manisha C, Anusha M,Manasa M, Nimrita Koul	85
72	IACIT-2021-PID-627	A SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR REAL TIME SIGN LANGUAGE TO SPEECH CONVERTER Sucheth G,Ashok K Pati,Mithun Surve,Shashi Dha,	85
73	IACIT-2021-PID-672	Text Generation Tool for Writing Assistance using Transformer Shubham Baid,Shubham Agarwal ,Rupera Jalay Rajeshbhai ,Kiran M	85
74	IACIT-2021-PID-797	Deep Study Of Estimation Analysis on Twitter Data Ayesha Siddiqua killedar , Bhaskar Reddy P.V	86
IoT and Healthcare			
75	IACIT-2021-PID-522	RFID BASED HEALTH MONITORING SECURE SYSTEM ON IOT MADHU MA, ShantalaDevi Patil	87
76	IACIT-2021-PID-583	IoT Based Health Monitoring System Arnav Bahuja, Aarthi A, Adarsh Shivam, Archana Shivakumar, Ananda Shankar A	87
77	IACIT-2021-PID-664	Eyes and Voice controlled Wheelchair Jyothi V ,Rachana C, Snehal Rathi, G.Pooja, Udaya Rani.V	87
78	IACIT-2021-PID-667	Heart Attack Detection And Heart Rate Monitoring Using IOT Deepak, Ammati Charan Kumar , Anusha.P, Shivasharanappa ,Mallikarjun Shastry P.M	88
79	IACIT-2021-PID-752	IOT based Fall Detection for elderly people Ajil A,Sumanth Kaushik K, Sheetal J, Preethi, Sapna R, Sumathi V, Rachel Sandra, Tajudheen TK	88
Educational Systems Design & Web-based Learning			
80	IACIT-2021-PID-524	Chemistry with Java Mohammed Ameen, S Nisarg Devdhar, Noronha Carlton Sebastian, Vaishnavi M P, S Raghavendra Nayaka P,	89
81	IACIT-2021-PID-549	Web Based Data Visualization and Data Preprocessing Tool Sahil Chachra, Resham Sundar Kumar, Santosh D Kolar, Rohit K, Priyanka Bharti	89
82	IACIT-2021-PID-558	Web-Based Expense Approval System Ayyagari Sai Ashish,Bimbisara P,B.G. Akshith Kumar Reddy ,Darshan S Honnappanavar ,Ranjitha U.N	90
83	IACIT-2021-PID-582	Automated Questions Unique Arrangement Akanksha Sharma, Adarsh Anand, Saket Savarn, Dr. S.S. Manvi	90
84	IACIT-2021-PID-584	Fake Indian Currency Detection App Vishal Nandy, Prince Saji, Sridhar NS,Yashwanth Kumar MS, Mallikarjuna M	90
85	IACIT-2021-PID-599	Research Bolster- A Web Based Digital Library Application for Research Assistance Sridevi Kashinath Alawandi, Smitha T.M, Tanuja S.P, Ambika B.J	90

86	IACIT-2021-PID-600	Web Application of College Event Management Veeragommula Suresh, A Lohith, Dasari Bhulakshmi, T Rohith Reddy, U Naveen	91
87	IACIT-2021-PID-633	Parikshik - Online examination system Spoorthi Rakesh, Rashmi U, Priya Kothar, Rishabh Sahu, Rachana Patil	91
88	IACIT-2021-PID-637	VOICE BASED E-MAIL FOR VISUALLY IMPAIRED Ramya Bhat,Ramya Bhat,Ramya M,S Anusha,Vinay Kumar M	91
Data Mining & Artificial Intelligence-III			
89	IACIT-2021-PID-543	Survey on DNS over HTTP's using various Machine Learning Techniques Mrs. Swathi Darla,Minal Moharir	93
90	IACIT-2021-PID-551	Sign Language Recognition using Convolutional Neural Networks in Machine Learning Aishwarya Girish Menon,A. Abhishek , Anusha S.N ,Gopinath.R ,Arshia George	93
91	IACIT-2021-PID-552	Radical Sound Valuation of Fetal Weight with the Use of Deep Learning Keerthana. P, Dr. Sasidhar Babu Suvanam ,Vijayalakshmi Yellepeddi	94
92	IACIT-2021-PID-556	FACIAL MASK RECOGNITION USING MOBILENET AND COMPUTER VISION IN REAL-TIME VIDEO STREAMING Vivek Kumar,Krishna Nand Pandey,Vinayak Srivastava,Suryansh Kaushik,Veerpal Kaur	94
93	IACIT-2021-PID-557	Forecasting Air Quality Using Random Forest Regression with Hyperparameter Optimization and LSTM network(RNN) Natasha Suman,Akshobhya Rao BV,Ranjitha U N	94
94	IACIT-2021-PID-573	Smart Kisan – A Machine Learning Based Agricultural Portal Sahana R, P.M. Mallikarjuna Shastry	94
95	IACIT-2021-PID-578	REAL TIME OBJECT DETECTION WITH SURVEILANCE VIDEO USING CNN ALGORITM Shiva Kumar R Naik, K Sai Ajith, K Varun Reddy, K Siva Theja, K V V Pavan Kalyan	95
96	IACIT-2021-PID-586	Deep Learning Methods on Chest X-Ray Radiography for Detection and Classification of Thoracic Diseases: A Survey Roshan Shetty, Prasad Narasimha Sarappadi	95
Data Mining & Artificial Intelligence-IV			
97	IACIT-2021-PID-553	Transparent Medical Health Insurance System using Blockchain Technology Vishnuvardhana Reddy , G Parthasarathy	96
98	IACIT-2021-PID-793	Secure Document Vault using Blockchain and IPFS Pradeep D,Surekha Thota,Samuel Nitesh John,Shashank M S,Viresh Sharnappa Karadi,	96
99	IACIT-2021-PID-795	Food Supply Chain Using Blockchain Technology Preethi Srivatsa,R Lisha,Lipica Naidu,Mamatha K M,SurekhaThota	96
100	IACIT-2021-PID-815	A Blockchain-based Framework for Transparent Medical supply in Covid-19 Pandemic and Covid tracker. Deep Vashisth,Farooque Azam,Avadhesh Kumar Singh,Ashish Chauhan	97
Blockchain Technology			
101	IACIT-2021-PID-617	Face Mask Detection Using CNN and OpenCV Amogh J Tambad, Aditya GT, Aman Kumar Srivastava, Akash Hadagali, Thirumagal E	98
102	IACIT-2021-PID-625	An Approach For Loan Approval Prediction using Machine Learning Anusha G, K Thanusha Reddy, G Tanmayee, G Roopa, Vani Krishnaswamy	98
103	IACIT-2021-PID-632	Efficient Face Mask Recognition Method during the Covid-19 pandemic using CNN. Tejaswini B,K.Amuthabala	99
104	IACIT-2021-PID-642	Real Time Face Mask and helmet detection Using YoloV3 Algorithm. Apoorva M Y, Surendra Babu K N, Asmita Rani, Anjali Srivastava S, Anusha Reddy	99
105	IACIT-2021-PID-644	Classification of Diabetic Retinopathy using Convolutional Neural Network Rakshita B Raju, Raj Chandan Goyal , Vikas S Biradar, Praveena S, K Amuthabala	99
106	IACIT-2021-PID-653	Unusual Event Detection in ATM Using Machine Learning Soundarya R P,B Pooja Reddy , Akshitha A, Anusha R, Ananda Shankar	99
107	IACIT-2021-PID-662	ReDoc – Extracting relevant data from documents using Google Tesseract and HAAR classifiers Sha Abdul Khudus, Shad Danish Akhtar, Shaarun Ajish George , Manasa S.B, ,Nikhil S Tengli	100
108	IACIT-2021-PID-671	Non contact advanced method of COVID-19 classification using deep learning with chest x-ray images	100

		Shagufa Samreen	
Mobile Applications			
109	IACIT-2021-PID-532	"NAMMA SHIMOGA"- AN ANDROID APPLICATION TO REGISTER COMPLAINTS Tilak S K,Sanju V	101
110	IACIT-2021-PID-606	ShopChain: An Android Application simplifying the shopping experience in day to day life Chirag Vijay, Clinton Jude Noronha, Chatakondu Venkata Karthik, Devika Vijayan, Vinay Kumar M	101
111	IACIT-2021-PID-678	KRISHI SEVA BANDHU: MOBILE APP FOR GRADING FRUITS AND VEGETABLES Kanishk Vijaywargiya, Manjunath S. Kemali, Shreyas V., Sunilkumar Manvi	101
112	IACIT-2021-PID-681	PETERIA: PET SHOPPING MOBLIE APPLICATION KothakotaCharitharth, LaluPrasad, Tejas , Suraj K, Raghavendra Nayak	102
113	IACIT-2021-PID-733	E-Commerce website for B2B Services Sathish G C, Harish Naidu Gaddam, Manohar Kommi, Thejesh Manduru, Likhitha S	102
114	IACIT-2021-PID-800	UNIVERSITY WEB APPLICATION Shantala Devi Patil, Yashas Raju N,Vishal Shenduri,Chidanand M,Y Vinay Kumar	102
Advanced and Emerging Applications			
115	IACIT-2021-PID-576	Enhancing Security Authentication of Information Systems using Morse Code and Facial Recognition Tejas Purvimath S, Dr. AshwinKumar U M	103
116	IACIT-2021-PID-577	Protected JPEG Flows Reversible Data Hiding Chandra Mouli C V, Bindush U , Hemanth Sai, Papisetty Balaji, Vishwanath R Hulipalled	103
117	IACIT-2021-PID-592	Crypto Tech-Coinage Predictor Deepika N, Chandana T C, Dishani Haldar, Chaithra M H	104
118	IACIT-2021-PID-593	Next Gen Learning universe Dr. M Prabhakar, Parvataneni Yuvaratna, Mohith T Reddy, K Diresh Kumar Reddy, Kotha Suraj Babu	104
119	IACIT-2021-PID-588	Asynchronous Execution Platform for Edge Node Devices Pratyush Singh, Sai Krishna, Rithik Kumar Jha D, Dr. K Amuthabala Rohit Raj	104
120	IACIT-2021-PID-614	PC VISION BASED UNPRETENTIOUS CLASSROOM ATTENDANCE TRACING AKSHAYA B, SANJAY SHYAM ,SHIVSHANT M ,SHILPA NR, ANNAPURNA, AKSHAYA B	104
121	IACIT-2021-PID-636	PLANT DYNAMICS: Triticum infection disclosur Kusuma D Keerthi K N Manasa C H Lekhana J Soumyalatha Navee	104
122	IACIT-2021-PID-652	GAME DEVELOPMENT USING UNREAL ENGINE 4 Shehan J Silva, Hemanga Borpatra Gohain, Pooja KN, Chilaka SyamChand, Rohini G	105
IoT & Smart City			
123	IACIT-2021-PID-626	Smart Battery Management System for Electric Vehicles Gayana A Jain, Chinmayee V Bhat, Manohar B S	106
124	IACIT-2021-PID-676	FIRE DETECTION AND NOTIFICATION USING NODEMCU AND RELAY BY IoT IN PRIVATE BUS Poojasree S,Udaya Rani.V	106
125	IACIT-2021-PID-691	Smart IoT Mirror using Raspberry Pi Ashwinth Singh P,Mohammed K C, Madhav A,Mayank Bajaj,shilpa V	106
126	IACIT-2021-PID-725	PORTABLE DEVICE FOR HEALTH MONITORING OVER IoT R Balaji, S Reddy Mohan Raju, K Dhanunjaya Reddy, S Ashok , K Durga Prasad	107
127	IACIT-2021-PID-727	HOME AUTOMATION USING SMART AI ASSISTANT Bindushree DC, G Sai Sandeep, G Sai Charan, Gaurav Suhag, G Karthik	107
128	IACIT-2021-PID-728	Smart Cars - Predicting Future Customers K.Ajith raj, G.Joshna chowdary, K.Ruchitha, G.Sumanth, Shashikala N	107
129	IACIT-2021-PID-813	AN IOT BASED APPLICATION FOR THE SAFETY OF WOMEN VAMSHI.S,Vinay kumar.v	108
Emerging Trends			
130	IACIT-2021-	Comparative Analysis of Algorithms used for Twitter Spam Drift Detection	109

	PID-628	Libina B Thomas, Mona Nirvinda P,N B Mounika, Lalitha L A, Vishwanath R Hulipalled	
131	IACIT-2021-PID-680	Detection of Coronavirus illness using Techniques of Deep Learning and CNN Faiza, FarheenKauser, G.Lalasa, K.V.S Kiran Moyi, Aruna Kumar B	109
132	IACIT-2021-PID-684	Parkinson's Disease Detection from Spiral and Wave Drawings using Convolutional Neural Networks Bhavana N, Mallikarjun Shastry	109
133	IACIT-2021-PID-808	DIABETES DISEASE PREDICTION USING MACHINE LEARNING ENSEMBLE METHOD Yerasi Jayasimha Reddy, Yerasi Kedarnath Reddy, Rahul David, Rahul Vasishta, Anilkumar Ambore	110
134	IACIT-2021-PID-810	Heart beat level prediction using Machine learning Algorithms N.Naveen Teja , A.Ajil ,Gandireddy Gari Yoga Nanda Reddy , Gandhaveeti Yeswanth Reddy	110
135	IACIT-2021-PID-816	Data Placement Algorithm in Heterogeneous Environment Utilizing Data Locality Anilkumar Ambore, Udaya Rani.V	110
136	IACIT-2021-PID-817	Estimating the impact of Engineering education among students in India using Machine Learning and Deep Learning Techniques Syed Thouheed Ahmed, S Bharath Bhushan, T Aditya Sai Srinivas, Syed Muzamil Basha, P V Bhaskar Reddy	111
Data Mining & Artificial Intelligence-V			
137	IACIT-2021-PID-660	Soil Health and Cattle Graze Checker Divyanshi Pathak, Badrinath Samantary, Harsh Abhinandan	112
138	IACIT-2021-PID-666	Educational And Immersive Game Development K S Adarsh,Gururaj Suresh Babu,Harish Kumar,Hruthik C K, Dr. Venkatesh prasad K S	112
139	IACIT-2021-PID-687	Using Hyperlocal Delivery System to accelerate Localised Business Shivendra Saurav, Sriyansh Ghosh, Shubham Kumar Singh, Suhani Jain , Kiran M	112
140	IACIT-2021-PID-695	Intrusion detection recording system with biometric lock Lincy V J, P V Bhaskar Reddy, Monica Patel T, Muskan Kesharwani, N Raksha	112
141	IACIT-2021-PID-702	BYOS-Be Your Own Saviour Maheen Huda, Merlyn R,Mahasweta Datt, Mihika Bhandari, Anitha K	113
142	IACIT-2021-PID-709	Smart System For Document Verification K. Rukesh Sai, M. Sainath Reddy, K. Jithendra, K. Pavan Sai Prof. Shashikala.N	113
143	IACIT-2021-PID-710	Identification of Abnormality in Leaves M Vijay Bhargav Reddy, D Mouli, Divya Sree G, C Vishwanath, Prof Surekha Thota	113
144	IACIT-2021-PID-714	E-FARMING SYSTEM Shanthala Devi V, Vani Krishnaswamy, Sherin Sara Thomas, Sindhu D P, Shalini	114
145	IACIT-2021-PID-790	E-FITNESS PROMOTING FOR YOGA AND EXERCISE FOR HEALTHY LIVING PROF.SHALINI TIWARI	114
Data Mining & Artificial Intelligence-VI			
146	IACIT-2021-PID-574	TWITTER SPAM DETECTION Chandana N, Anuradha H.K, Arjun J Naik, Amit Kumar S, Sohara Banu A R	115
147	IACIT-2021-PID-591	Face Mask Detection– A Machine Learning Approach Mounusha S, Dr. mallikarjuna Kodabagi	115
148	IACIT-2021-PID-597	Cardiovascular Disease Prediction using Machine Learning Ensemble Methods Vandana Joshi, Shruthi R, Varshitha B, Devarasetty Vivek Kumar, Mallikarjuna M	115
149	IACIT-2021-PID-604	Smart approach to decrease traffic congestion using Deep Learning Muskan Mahayash, Neelakshi Punia, Nishtha Tripathi, Sarvamangala D R	116
150	IACIT-2021-PID-605	Distracted Driver Detection using Convolutional Neural Network Ruthuparna M Patil, M Mallikarjuna	116
151	IACIT-2021-PID-612	IMAGE RECOGNITION USING DEEP LEARNING Aditya Bhosle, M. Mallikarjuna	116
152	IACIT-2021-PID-615	Inference of Gene Regulatory Networks using Information Theoretic Measures and K-Means Clustering Arpitha S, Nimritha koul, Sunilkumar Manvi	117

Data Mining & Artificial Intelligence-VII			
153	IACIT-2021-PID-649	Automation of Database replication and sentiment analysis of the replicated data Gajanan Naik,Ashwin kumar Motagi	118
154	IACIT-2021-PID-665	Smart Attendance Monitoring System Using Face Registering ANKUSH KUMAR RANJAN,RAHUL,PAVITHRA S	118
155	IACIT-2021-PID-669	The Importance of Data Visualization in Exploratory Data Analysis P.V BHASKAR REDDY, PATEL DARSHAN RATILAL	118
156	IACIT-2021-PID-692	Pneumonia detection using Chest X-ray Images Chaithanya R, B T Namitha Urs, Chandan B, Chandrashekhar K, Manjunatha P C	119
157	IACIT-2021-PID-804	Sentiment Analysis To Improve Teaching and Learning SAI ARPITA P KUSTAGI,SAISUSHMA PATIL,PRIYANKA N, PRABHURAJ	119
158	IACIT-2021-PID-814	Kannada Text Detection in Scene Images using Image Processing Shahzia Siddiqua,Sunilkumar S.Manvi,C.Naveena	119
Machine Learning			
159	IACIT-2021-PID-694	Sign Language Recognition Using Convolutional Neural Network Reeshav, Vaishnavi Das, Veena V, VishwaMeti, Prof.Manjunath P C	121
160	IACIT-2021-PID-707	Supervised Machine Learning Models Based Prediction of Covid-19 Bhaskar Reddy P. V, Y. Sathya Tejaswi, Y. Sai Lakshmi	121
161	IACIT-2021-PID-708	IT EMPLOYEE STRESS PREDICTION BY USING MACHINE LEARNING AND COMPUTER VISION TECHNIQUE Reeja S R, Lavanya S, Monish L, Abdul Basit Lone	121
162	IACIT-2021-PID-718	CONVERSATIONAL AI AGENT FOR EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE USING NLU AND LSTM ALGORITHM Anooja Ali, B. Purushotham Naidu, L. Vyshnavi, M. Poojitha Reddy, P. Kiran Kumar Reddy	122
163	IACIT-2021-PID-719	Predictive Analysis and Comparison of various Models on eSports Competitions Adarsh A. Nair, Abdul Mateen, Aniketh V. Hotagi, Ankit Kumar, Kiran M	122
164	IACIT-2021-PID-723	MACHINE LEARNING BASED BREAST CANCER DETECTION USING LOGISTIC REGRESSION Taraniya.I, Bhaskar Reddy PV, Yeddula Divyasri, Varshini Chaithra, Nalam Lakshmi Raviteja	122
165	IACIT-2021-PID-729	INFERRING GENE REGULATORY NETWORK BASED ON BAYESIAN MEAN AVERAGE METHOD Aruna A S, Sunilkumar S Manvi, Nimrita Koul	123
166	IACIT-2021-PID-734	Disease Prediction and Medicine Recommendation System Palagiri Mohammad Reehan, Nikhilesh, Revanth, Venkata Vikas Chandra, P, Sasidhar BabuSuvanam	123
Digital Image Processing & Sentiment Analysis-III			
167	IACIT-2021-PID-748	Facial Emotion Recognition and Chatbot Model To Enhance the Emotion Detection Using Machine Learning, Tanisha Majumder , Kajal , Vijay B , Santhosh S R, Vinay Kumar M	124
168	IACIT-2021-PID-755	AI CHESS GAME WITH VOICE COMMANDS, Chandana A S, Chethana A S, Shubha Shree N, Thanushree D K, Reeja S R	124
169	IACIT-2021-PID-756	Design and development of a safety system for Motorbike incorporated with artificial intelligence, Kavana K, Kavya SM, K Rajitha Raval M	124
170	IACIT-2021-PID-757	Review on Algorithms, Theory of Generative Adversarial Networks applied to Constrained Image synthesis, Raghavendra M Shetty K Prasad Narasimha Sarappadi.	125
171	IACIT-2021-PID-763	DDIHQ: Drug-Drug Interactions using Hybrid Quantum-Classical Optimization Neural Networks, Alpha Vijayan,Chandrasekar B.S	125
172	IACIT-2021-PID-766	Phishing Websites Detection and Evaluation using Machine Learning, Bhavatarini N , Kirankumari Patil ,Sachin S, Vishwanath Y,Supreeth	125
173	IACIT-2021-PID-769	Convolution Neural Network Based Prediction for Eye Gaze Estimation, Arpitha G and Meenakshi Sundaram A.	126
174	IACIT-2021-PID-771	Deep Learning Based Image Classification Using Small VGGNet Architecture, Raghavendra Nayaka P, Sudeep B.D Shivaprasad S N Siddeshwar Prasad Sangram N.	126
Data Mining & Artificial Intelligence-VIII			
175	IACIT-2021-PID-772	Human Activity Recognition Based on Deep Convolutional Neural Network, V Siva Brahmaiah a, Subhajit Roy , Lone Faisal , Pradeep Sharma	127

176	IACIT-2021-PID-773	Identification Of Cyberbullying On Twitter Using Sentiment Analysis & Machine Learning, Nikhil Kotak , Balaji Patil.	127
177	IACIT-2021-PID-776	Handwritten Character Recognition with Convolutional Neural Networks, Jeffery Ho Kin Pou, H Keshav Rao, Geetansh Bhambhani, Joel Joseph Nimrita Koul.	128
178	IACIT-2021-PID-789	DETECTION OF PLANT DISEASE USING MACHINE LEARNING, Wilona Maria Furtado, Shantala Devi Patil	128
179	IACIT-2021-PID-792	Automatic Kidney Lesion Detection for CT Images Using Morphological CNN, Archana. P, Chiranth. M. V, Chethan. S, Jeevan Reddy. K. N., Sanketha. Gowda. A	128
180	IACIT-2021-PID-798	A Survey on Road Traffic Congestion Prediction and Recommender System, Vishwanath Y, Surekha , Sharad Muzumdar	128
181	IACIT-2021-PID-802	Voice-Based Email For Visually Challenged, Madhuri Vijay, Dasari Bhulakshmi , Megha Shree C, K B V M Madhusudan Reddy.	129
182	IACIT-2021-PID-819	A Supervised Text classification approach based on variants of Naive Bayes and Gradient Ascent Syed Muzamil Basha, Vindoha K, Thanuja K, Sajeev Ram Arumugam, P V Bhaskar Reddy	129
Data Mining & Artificial Intelligence-IX			
183	IACIT-2021-PID-502	Covid-19 prediction using Human X-rays based on Convolutional Neural Network Smit Soni, Snehasish Banik, Shubham Kumar Giri, Shiwani, Sailaja Thota	130
184	IACIT-2021-PID-554	FRUIT RIPNESS ASSERTION USING DEEP LEARNING A. Kanthi Kiran Reddy, L. Vasista C Reddy, A.V. Guna Sekhar Reddy, A. OmPrakash Goud, Ajil A	130
185	IACIT-2021-PID-589	REAL-TIME ANTI SPOOFING FACE DETECTION WITH MASK USING CNN Amoolya M,Amrutha B,Ambika Y N,Alok R Patil, Prof.Thirumaga E	131
186	IACIT-2021-PID-603	Determining Efficient Machine Learning Techniques for Grading of Knee Osteoarthritis Bhavana V ,NallapaReddy Pooja, Shalini V R, Sarvamangala D R	131
187	IACIT-2021-PID-630	Prediction of Prenatal Infants birth weight in Pregnancies Sahana.L.S, Dr.Thilaiarasu	131
188	IACIT-2021-PID-670	ANALYTICS OF PHISHING ATTACKS USING MACHINE LEARNING Lingampally Shalini, SunilKumar S. Manvi	131
189	IACIT-2021-PID-754	COVID-19 DETECTION USING DEEP LEARNING Darryl Andrade, Davin S. Thomas, Gyandip Das, Reeja S R	132
190	IACIT-2021-PID-777	Facial Emotion Recognition usign CNN Meghana PG, Mohammad Yusuf Khan, Kalpesh Mohanta, Mahesh Bharti, Kanaiya V Kanzaria	132
IoT & Wireless Sensor Networks			
191	IACIT-2021-PID-521	Wearable Sign Language Detection System By Using Convolutional Neural Network Raghavendra Reddy , Nishanth B Jain, Palash Sharma, Likhitha V, Mustafa Shihab Assadi	133
192	IACIT-2021-PID-537	Heart Disease Prediction Using Machine Learning Ensemble Drawpada Sharma, Vishwanath R.H	133
193	IACIT-2021-PID-598	Identifying Real and Fake Job Posting using Machine Learning Sherina Sara Jaison,Mallikarjuna Kodabagi	133
194	IACIT-2021-PID-608	AI THERAPIST Arghya SinghaMahapatra, Anubhav Lal Dass, Astha Pandya, Nimrita Koul	134
195	IACIT-2021-PID-623	Credit Card Fraud Detection using Machine Learning S.Nikhitha,Sworup Nayak,Shivani Saha,G.Harshavardhan,Prof.Nimrita Koul	134
196	IACIT-2021-PID-656	Pothole detection using CNN , OpenCv and Keras backed by Tensorflow Basavaraj S. Hadimani, Aafreen, Abhishek Sharma, Aryan Singh, Supriya K	134
197	IACIT-2021-PID-742	Certain Investigations of prediction on Stock trend using various Optimization Techniques Abhishek Gowda S, N Thillairasu	135
198	IACIT-2021-PID-744	Recognition of Sign Language using Deep Neural Network Sarvamangala D R	135
Data Mining & Artificial Intelligence-X			
199	IACIT-2021-PID-533	Smart Waste Management System Aniket Mehta, Ashmita Kumari Jha,Sanjiban Chakraborty, Shaheen Sheikh	136
200	IACIT-2021-PID-547	REVA Smart Automated Parking System using RFID Sanketh M V, P Rithvik Reddy,P Akhileswar, Soumyalatha Naveen,	136

201	IACIT-2021-PID-579	Solar Driven Agribot for farm irrigation Sankar Sreenath, R Devendranath Reddy, P Shiva Kishore Reddy, R Saikarthik, Geetha B	137
202	IACIT-2021-PID-585	FIRE DETECTOR AND EXTINGUISHER ROBOT WITH ALERTING MECHANISM Shivani Sharma, Soumyashree D. S, Srilatha M. N, Swati S. Mathpati, A. Ajil	137
203	IACIT-2021-PID-668	SOLAR POWERED IRRIGATION SYSTEM WITH IOT CONNECTIVITY AND FARM MONITORING Abhinaya A, Anusha R, Arpitha K M, Anjali Jaishwal, Manju More E	137
204	IACIT-2021-PID-812	IOT BASED HUMAN DETECTION ROBOT SYSTEM DURING DISASTER Sai Siva Teja.N, Mahendra Reddy.B, Obulesh.G, Vaishnav.P, Kundhan.T, Sapna R, Preethi	137
High Performance Computing and Networks			
205	IACIT-2021-PID-563	A Modified User based Collaborative Filtering Approach for Personalized Clothing Application Chakala Sai Venkat, Farooque Azam, Chejarla TejaSundar Reddy, Bekkem Gopi Amarnath Reddy, Bojja Vamsi Kalyan Reddy	139
206	IACIT-2021-PID-635	Secure and Verifiable Access Control Scheme for Data Security Manoj Kumar L, Pooja J Rajamani, Namratha D P, Priyanka Bharti	139
207	IACIT-2021-PID-784	Automobile Parts Management System - A novel strategy for your Automobile SHAIK AMAR, SUNKARA SIDDHARTHA, SHABARI GIRISHA G S, SYED OMAR AHMED, LITHIN KUMBLE	140
208	IACIT-2021-PID-787	A New Hybrid Diffie-Hellman and Caesar Cipher Algorithm for Cryptography Manoj Sharma V, Manthan N R, Lalith Kumar Nitesh Kumar Mehtha, Krishnapuram Kalyan Kumar Reddy, Shaik Hussain S I	140
209	IACIT-2021-PID-807	Review on Ant Colony and Harmony Search Algorithm in MPLS-MANET Network Ambika B J, M K Banga	140
210	IACIT-2021-PID-818	Outbreak of Glacier in Antarctica: Movement Analysis using Remote Sensing Data VijayaGeetha R, Ravi Kumar Poluru, S.RamaSubba Reddy, Syed Thouheed Ahmed, P V Bhaskar Reddy	141
Data Mining & Artificial Intelligence-XI			
211	IACIT-2021-PID-571	LSTM-Based Air Quality Prediction Bhoomika H P, Chandana L, Lavanya G M, Vishwanath R Hulipalle	142
212	IACIT-2021-PID-697	Continuous Emotion Recognition from Facial Expressions Using CNN Architecture Kishan K Nayak, Prabhudev N, Rohan A R, Venkatesh G, Raghavendra Nayak P	142
213	IACIT-2021-PID-706	Comparative study and analysis on Multi-class classification using Naïve Bayesian approach & Support Vector Machine Abijith Sandur, Revanth U Karanth S K Jayanth, Rahul S, Asha K	142
214	IACIT-2021-PID-746	LICENCE PLATE DETECTION USING MACHINE LEARNING Navjeevan Chaudhary, Sunil Kumar S. Manvi	143
215	IACIT-2021-PID-762	Xception: Facial Expression Detection using Deep Learning Techniques Suvarna G Kanakaraddi, Ashok K Chikaraddi, Shivanand V Seeri, Jayalaxmi G Naragund, Shantala Giraddi	143
216	IACIT-2021-PID-806	Automated Monitoring and Attendance based on ML using Face recognition DHANUSH S N, KOUSHIK R, MUKUL B, PONGUPALA PAVAN KUMAR, SUNIL MANOLI	143
217	IACIT-2021-PID-786	Canine Breed Identification using Machine Learning on Android myPUP: A Dog experience app Raunak Singh Chadha, Priyanshu Tomer, Aushij Singh, Shantala Devi Patil	144
IoT & HealthCare			
218	IACIT-2021-PID-520	A comparative analysis to measure academic success of students using data mining methods Saleem Malik S, Jothimani K	145
219	IACIT-2021-PID-555	Identifying Risk using Health Sensors with the help of IOT and Machine Learning Megha D, Sanju V	145
220	IACIT-2021-PID-624	Stock market analysis and prediction using ML Abhishek Panda, Anusha S, Aisha Aslam, Annay Maity, Yerriswamy T	145
221	IACIT-2021-PID-700	YOLO (YOU ONLY LOOK ONCE) OBJECT DETECTION Mrunali Rajendra Khandekar, Prabhakar M	146
222	IACIT-2021-PID-703	CSMK : Customer Segmentation using Minibatch K-means Arpitha P K, Aishwarya S S, Asha B, Anusha C V, Anusha C V, Viswanath R H	146

223	IACIT-2021-PID-796	Weapon Detection in CCTV Live Stream Bollamma MP , CH Diveni, Divya D, Chinmay AS, Sanju V	146
Educational Systems Design & Web-based Learning			
224	IACIT-2021-PID-561	Real Time Driver Fatigue Detection using Convolutional Neural Networks Approach Ganga D Benal, Sasidhar Babu Suvanam, Vijayalakshmi Yellepeddi	147
225	IACIT-2021-PID-616	Age and Gender Classification using Convolutional Neural Networks Shwetha P R, Mallikarjuna shastry P. M	147
226	IACIT-2021-PID-620	SUPER RESOLUTION CNN ALGORITHM TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF DEGRADED IMAGES. Kiran Kumar. A, Pradeep Kumar K, Dr. Prasanth Thiruvenkadam	147
227	IACIT-2021-PID-713	Survey on Predicting the COVID-19 Cases T. Prasanth,Sui Mervin Maher	148
228	IACIT-2021-PID-730	Object Detection Using OpenCV Venkat Biyyapu, Y Venkateswara Reddy, T Saikumar Reddy, Priyadarshini R	148
229	IACIT-2021-PID-738	A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ALGORITHM FOR DETECTING CONCEPT-DRIFT Charusheela M E, Lalitha L. A.	148
230	IACIT-2021-PID-760	Sentiment Analysis of Covid-19 Tweets using Machine Learning and Natural Language Processing Nandeesh Aivalli, Jawad Maniyar, Neelendra Singh, Nihal Banajwad, Suvar G Kanakaraddi, Ashok K Chikaraddi	148
Emerging Trends			
231	IACIT-2021-PID-581	KICK SICK: An Online Doctor Consultation Portal, Venkata Sai Tarun Bolisetty, Shiju B R, Shankara Bharath, Sunkara Hemanth Krishna, Anilkumar Ambore.	150
232	IACIT-2021-PID-587	ONLINE EXAMINATION PORTAL, Rahul Upadhyay, Deepraj Phunyal, Biswabrata Mazumdar, Deepanshu Kumar, Venkatesh Prasad K S	150
233	IACIT-2021-PID-609	REVA PARIKSHAK ONLINE EXAMINATION SYSTEM, Sandesh. S.V, Ravi. C, Rahul. T. N, Sagar. H.R.N, Spoorthi Rakesh.	150
234	IACIT-2021-PID-647	REVA Meet University Event Organizer, Sanjana S,Sarika N,Shradha B Kaba, Shalini C, Sanju V.	151
235	IACIT-2021-PID-663	Credit Card Fraud Detection, Shalini Tiwari, Kumud Sharma, Malpani Vijay Rakesh, Manish Kumar, Mahamad Shafeek Yalagi.	151
236	IACIT-2021-PID-745	Internet Chat Application, TS Vinay Kumar, Vikesh Reddy, Shamanth DL, Yathish C, Laxmi Rananavare.	151
237	IACIT-2021-PID-747	Fake News Identification for Web Scrapped Data, Yashwanth M Dr. Laxmi B Rananavare.	152
238	IACIT-2021-PID-775	Eternity Learning Platform, Mr. Sawan Kumar Mr. Sachin Kumar, Supreeth S, Mr. Revanth	152
239	IACIT-2021-PID-785	SHOP CHEAP- An inexpensive and easier way of shopping, Rajat Hosurkar Rahul Ranjan Raj ,Adarsh Nair ,Ashwinkumar U. Motagi	152
240	IACIT-2021-PID-809	E-Commerce website for Fashion Wear, Kakamanu Venkata Kasi Viswanath Gupta, Priyanka Bharti, Innamuri Pavan Kumar.	153
Data Mining & Artificial Intelligence-XII			
241	IACIT-2021-PID-640	An Efficient techniques for enhancing security over Multitenant Cloud Environment, Sunil Manoli, S C Lingareddy.	154
242	IACIT-2021-PID-651	Cloud-Based Essential Home Services Aggrregator Maintainance services made easy and affordable, Mukul Rana, Mayukhdeep Mathur, Mohammed Ibrahim, Kunal Choudhary, Sowmya Sundari L K.	154
243	IACIT-2021-PID-724	An Intellectual Control Algorithm to Tracking the EV and HEV by using IoT Integrated HUB and Spoke Cloud Computing Technique, V Siva Brahmaiah Subhajit Roy , Lone Faisal, Pradeep Sharma.	154
244	IACIT-2021-PID-782	Remediating bigdata processing problems using Hadoop and Spark, Navya Francis ,Sasidhar Babu Suvanam	155
245	IACIT-2021-PID-801	Online Bus Pass System Using Cloud Computing, Mounika V,P V Bhaskar Reddy,ManvithaB Patil,M S Naga SathyaShree,Lavanya	155

246	IACIT-2021-PID-811	A NOVEL APPROACH AND IMPLEMENTATION CONCEPT FOR A NANOSATELLITE BACKUP ON-BOARD COMPUTER H VENKATESHKUMAR, ROHITH S, CHIKKARANGAIAH T R, SUPREETH S	155
247	IACIT-2021-PID-645	Detection of Pneumonia through chest x-ray images Uday Rani V,GADDE VENKATA SURESH YADAV,G YESWANTH,G NIRANJAN REDDY,GOOTHY SANDEEP	156
Machine Learning & Deep Learning			
248	IACIT-2021-PID-673	Music Generation Using LSTM Neural Network, Asad Ahmad, Amal Mirwaiz , Avanish CS. Pavan Kalyan,Jeno Lovesum.	157
249	IACIT-2021-PID-677	Classification of Driving Test Result Prediction Using Optimization Techniques, Poojasree S,Soumyalatha Naveen,Ashwin Kumar U.M.	157
250	IACIT-2021-PID-679	PREDICTION AND CLASSIFICATION OF CARDIAC ARHYTHYMIA, Lingampally Shalini, Sunil Kumar S. Manvi.	157
251	IACIT-2021-PID-683	Recognizing phishing site using Machine Learning, Sreeth S, Abhishek Nigam, Aniket Singh, Akansh Srivastava, Ashish Kumar Behera.	158
252	IACIT-2021-PID-685	IoT based Water Management System with Machine Learning, Vivek Kumar, Vikas Kattimani,Prashanth Rathod ,Gorava Praveen Kumar.	158
253	IACIT-2021-PID-686	Review on Gender and Age Detection using OpenCV, Vivek Kumar,Prashanth Rathod,Vikas Kattimani,Vikas Kattimani, Ambika B J.	158
254	IACIT-2021-PID-689	Plant Disease Detection Using Convolutional Neural Network, Basavaraj S H, Sachin Y T, Rahul Maddriki, Sandeep P, Shreesh Badiger	159
255	IACIT-2021-PID-693	HUMAN ACTIVITY RECOGNITION USING CNN AND LSTM DEEP LEARNING ALGORITHMS, Vinaya R M , Geetha C Mara	159
Data Mining & Artificial Intelligence-XIII			
256	IACIT-2021-PID-509	Monitoring Social Distancing Using OpenCV Ankit Kumar, Manas Rai, Nishchay M, Sudhakar K S, Laxami B Ranavare	160
257	IACIT-2021-PID-639	FAKE NEWS DETECTION AND CORRECTION USING NOVEL STANCE DETECTION MODEL Jackson Sunny, Harsha Wardhan, Juveria Fatima, Himanshu Ranjan, Archana B, Shilpa V	160
258	IACIT-2021-PID-641	USING NEURAL NETWORK TO RECOGNIZE HANDWRITING CHARACTERS Yerrabolu Sailendra Chakravarthy Reddy, Rohit Singh, Manju More E	161
259	IACIT-2021-PID-737	Face Mask Detection Using Tensorflow and CNN Ashwin Kumar UM, Sachin Biradar	161
260	IACIT-2021-PID-753	Automatic Speech Emotion Recognition Using Machine Learning Meshach A Martin, G Sai Charith, Dasari Bhulakshmi, Salony Shah, Nehal Singh	161
261	IACIT-2021-PID-783	TABFYE - Take-A-Break-For-Yourself Karthikeshwar, Siddharth Bavale, Vikas G N, Guruprasad V, Nikhil S Tengli	161
262	IACIT-2021-PID-799	PERSONALITY PREDICTION USING MACHINE LEARNING AND DJANGO Srinivasarao D, G Partha Sarathy	162
Emerging Trends			
263	IACIT-2021-PID-564	COVID-19 Face Mask Detector Using OpenCV Dr. Sasidhar Babu Suvanam, Vishnu Bharti, Govind Singh, Ujjwal Kumar, Yashveer Singh	163
264	IACIT-2021-PID-735	TRAFFIC SIGN IDENTIFICATION Divya K, Reema S, R, Sowmya H D S, Vinay Kumar G	163
265	IACIT-2021-PID-791	Detection of tumours from MRI scans using Segmentation techniques Renuka Devi M N, Cauvery Raju, Dr. Rajesh . T.M	163
266	IACIT-2021-PID-803	DIAGNOSIS OF ANXIETY & DEPRESSION IN KIDS USING MACHINE LEARNING THARUN KUMAR REDDY, SHREYAASRI P	164
267	IACIT-2021-PID-820	SKIN DISEASE ANALYZER BM Akanksha, Bhoomika N, Chandana BN, Deeksha Chilukuri, Sunil Manoli	164
268	IACIT-2021-PID-821	Plant Disease Identification Using Machine Learning Techniques Lavanya G, Leela K, Nikitha N, Varshitha B S, Aruna Kumara B	164
269	IACIT-2021-PID-614	PC VISION BASED UNPRETENTIOUS CLASSROOM ATTENDANCE TRACING FRAMEWORK/TECHNIQUE	165

		AKSHAYA B, SANJAY SHYAM ,SHIVSHANT M ,SHILPA NR, ANNAPURNA, AKSHAYA B	
Advanced and Emerging Applications			
270	IACIT-2021-PID-569	Smart Calculation using Edge Computing, GJawahar,M Chandana,K Gopala Krishna Prabhu, G Praveen Kumar Reddy, Yerriswamy T.	166
271	IACIT-2021-PID-590	PEOPLE COUNTING SYSTEM FOR RETAIL ANALYTICS USING EDGE AI, Kanjula Karthik Reddy, Vishnu Vardhan Reddy, Jnanesh K P, Jeffy S Abraham, Tanuja K.	166
272	IACIT-2021-PID-601	Crowd Monitoring System, D.Swetha, Chaithra S, B.Gowthami, Darshini N, Meenakshi Sundaram.A.	166
273	IACIT-2021-PID-720	DONOR DRIVE, Sushan M, Sathish G C, Subhash S, Shashwath M, Shashwath S P	167
274	IACIT-2021-PID-722	HaemoEdge – Saving Lives Syed Ahrar Hussaini, Lithin K, ASyed Umar, Sumedh V, Syed Haroon A	167
275	IACIT-2021-PID-750	Review Paper on Design and Development of DMFC using PVA-PANI Composite on Nafion Membrane, Poorvi H J, Varshitha S, Pradeep Kumar K, Kiran kumar A.	167
276	IACIT-2021-PID-759	Condition Monitoring of Power Transformer: A Practical Approach, Amol Nikam, Arun Thorat.	168
277	IACIT-2021-PID-780	FOLKASTITVA.COM Venkatesh a pensalwar, Vikas Sagar A, V.Ashish prasad, Yashavanthgowda S G, Ravishankar	168
Data Mining & Artificial Intelligence-XIV			
278	IACIT-2021-PID-595	An Intellectual Control Algorithm to Tracking the EV and HEV by using IoT Integrated HUB and Spoke Cloud Computing Technique, V Siva Brahmaiah , Subhajit Roy , Lone Faisal , Pradeep Sharma.	169
279	IACIT-2021-PID-704	House price prediction using Voting Ensemble and Microsoft Azure, Husna Firdous,Fathima Rameesha Asokan,G.P.Prerana,Surendra Babu K N.	169
280	IACIT-2021-PID-732	Nature-Inspired Metaheuristic Scheduling Algorithms in Cloud: A Systematic Review, Sandeep Kumar Bothra,Sunita Singh	170
281	IACIT-2021-PID-749	A Study on various categories of Load Balancing Technique in Cloud Infrastructure, A.Ajil, E.Saravana Kumar.	170
282	IACIT-2021-PID-764	Privacy preserving Biometric System Based Secure Data Access and Public auditing method in Cloud Computing RAVIKUMARA, N. THILLAIARASU	170

ABSTRACTS

Data Mining & Artificial Intelligence-I

IACIT-2021-PID-501
IACIT-2021-PID-503
IACIT-2021-PID-505
IACIT-2021-PID-506
IACIT-2021-PID-507
IACIT-2021-PID-510
IACIT-2021-PID-512
IACIT-2021-PID-514

Efficient Channel State Information (CSI) Estimation Using Deep Learning Techniques for Future Generation High Speed Networks

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[IACIT-2021-PID-501]

Abstract— Medium capacity and energy efficiency of a network can enhanced using a suitable Multiple Input Multiple Input (MIMO) architecture which highly depends upon effective estimation of Channel State Information (CSI). Therefore, a deep learning framework is introduced in this article for the effective estimation and reduction of critical Channel State Information (CSI) overhead using massive Multiple Input Multiple Input (MIMO) architecture along with cloud technology. The proposed DP-MIMO model can enhance efficiency of CSI feedback medium as well as enhances accuracy of signal transmission and quality of signals significantly. Utilization of Cloud Computing and Big Data technologies can be very effective in expanding network access capability in 5G technology. Moreover, the dataset utilized for obtaining simulation results is developed using proposed DP-MIMO architecture after training of COST2100 channel model. The performance results obtained using proposed DP-MIMO architecture are highly superior to other state-of-art original and the normalized techniques in terms of NMSE and pi.

Cotton Leaf Disease Detection Using Machine Learning Yograja G S R, Bhavani V K, Harshith D A, Himabindu N

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[IACIT-2021-PID-503]

Abstract— Diseases related to Plants are one of the most common problems around the World. So, in order to eradicate these issues, there are Certain Solutions that came up in this fast moving world. Certain methods must be Implement in order to identify the disease that should be present in any part of the whole plant. Nowadays the many Advanced Technologies that has been introduced to helps the farmer to get rid of these certain types of plant diseases. In order to increase the crop productivity, the observation and analysis of the plant are the steps that we have to be scope on more. Healthy plants that yields good crops. In our proposed system, we have to first capture the defected cotton leaf and those images are then converted into standard resolution, and then pre-processed and those are stored in the database. ANN is trained to achieve the output efficiently with the relatively minimum errors. Where, it can identify the disease present in the cotton leaf. The Edge-detection algorithm is using to the pre-processed images of the cotton leaf. For the extraction process like colour, shape and for other specific features we applied the k-means

clustering techniques. Also, support vectormachine classifier is also used to compare the fact with the training datasets. Overall techniques we used, gives the efficient detection of diseases that is present in the certain leaf.

Prediction of Personality Characteristics Using Natural Language Procession And Machine Learning

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Abstract—Personality predicting is a supreme component for a person's universal evolution. One of the familiar personality prediction test observed in people is Myer Briggs Test Indicator. This type of tests are usually supervised by psychiatrist, it is a unchallenging method to encourage people to get their examination about personality type of their own option, as these query are very elementary. In this paper we perform classification of person's personality into 4 out of 16 traits in accordance with the Myers-Briggs Personality test. The last 50 posts of a person on social media are used as the training data. Natural Language Processing is used for extraction of features from dataset and different Classification algorithms have been implemented. Our model is trained with different type of dataset and performance of the model is explicitly tested by applying Naïve Bayes and Support Vector Machine algorithm. The prediction of a person's personality is based on their responses.

Novel Deep Learning Approaches for Automated Taxonomic Identification of Plant Species of the Western Ghats Region

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Abstract—This paper explores two novel deep learning models inspired by the convolution neural Networks implemented to identify different plants based on their leaves' distinct features. The paper also speaks about creating a novel dataset for the plants of the Western Ghats region. They are inspired by pre-trained models such as the VGG16 and ALEXNET. A study regarding the comparative analysis of the methods is given in this paper.

Classification And Precision Diagnosis Of Endometrial Cancer - Survey

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Abstract—Diagnosis of Cancer type is as important as the right classification of benign and malignant tumor cells. It is also very critical to achieve precision diagnosis to help doctor's find better clinical outcomes. Endometrial cancer begins in the uterus and is mostly detected at an early stage because it frequently produces abnormal vaginal bleeding and hence it becomes critical to not only classify the tumor but also to detect the type and grade of the cancer. In the United States, endometrial cancer is one of the top five leading cancer types with 52,600 unique cases reported in the year 2014. This number raised to 60,050 in the year of 2016, and these numbers are further estimated to increase to around 61,880 in 2019. The dataset used is composed of radiology and pathology images from Corpus Endometrial Carcinoma (CPTAC) Patients. This paper uses the Machine learning approaches that will classify the cell as malignant or benign. Deep learning approaches are used to provide Precision diagnosis that provides better outcomes to the clinicians. Convolution Neural Network algorithms have been successfully used in diagnosis of Brain tumor, Skin Cancer and similar approaches can be used to tackle this problem.

Facial Expression Recognition Using Convolutional Neural Networks

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e-mail: mallikarjun.mk@reva.edu.in [IACIT-2021-PID-510]

Abstract— Facial expression recognition is one of the pillars providing great support and convenience in the fields of Artificial intelligence, gaming, marketing and healthcare. Emotions are an effective communication tool and the way humans communicate their feelings is via their facial expressions. Identification of facial expressions is a critical and challenging process in social interactions. Detection of facial emotions may be used in conjunction with other systems to provide a level of protection. ATM may be set up in a way that they will not dispense money in case the

consumer is afraid. It can also help the blind person to know the expressions and emotions of a person standing in front of him. It can also help to identify depressed people via social media. This can be used in games to assess strong and weak points of the player and can be distinguished by analysing their expressions at various points of the game. The technique of feature extraction is used to mask the most appropriate areas of the face.

House Price Prediction Using Statistics with Machine Learning

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Abstract—Early, the price of house was estimated by sellers. However, the real estate valuation process depends on many factors such as location, house type, size, parking, and facilities that affect the prices. Ask buyers to explain their dream house, and probability will not begin with the basement ceiling or the proximity to facilities of personal benefit. This project focuses on house pricing using the machine learning algorithms to predict house prices. In this paper, we are predicting the sales price of houses using statistics tests and machine learning algorithms. House prices are determined by many features such as area, Utilities, house style, location, age, grade living area, number of bedrooms, garage and so on. LASSO has helped in feature selection for XGBoost. From the results gained, XGBoost has high accuracy. RMSE and R2 are used to evaluate models.

Predicting Revolving Credit Balance – A Machine Learning Approach

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Abstract—The aim of this paper is to predict the best possible revolving credit balance by detecting spending and balance paid on time using various Regression methods, a machine learning technique. The credit data available is raw data that would go through multiple steps such as exploratory data processing and data visualization to become a proper data. This data collection was downloaded from the GitHub website. The data set has 887379 rows and 36 columns. This data collection comprises numerical, categorical, and missing values. A guided learning methodology would be used in this machine learning approach. The use of the Regression model is expected. Rstudio was used to develop this idea, and Rshiny was used to build the dashboard. In this paper, we use linear regression, specifically Lasso and Ridge, which are two types of linear regression approaches. In this paper, the Lasso Regression model yields the lowest RMSE value possible. Then we use the model to measure the revolving credit balance.

Data Mining & Artificial Intelligence-II

IACIT-2021-PID-513
IACIT-2021-PID-535
IACIT-2021-PID-544
IACIT-2021-PID-545
IACIT-2021-PID-611
IACIT-2021-PID-618
IACIT-2021-PID-622
IACIT-2021-PID-629

Advance Vehicle And Driver Profile Management Using Cloud Frameworks

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Abstract—Advancements in semiconductor technology, embedded automotive computing artificial intelligence, machine learning and cloud computing has recently helped automotive industry to reach next generation vehicular experience such as self-driving cars, enhanced safety features, cloud-based fleet management, highly efficient automotive manufacturing, connected cars, telematics and many more. Automotive or vehicular industry has reached to a stage where it provides better driving experience, in vehicle connectivity and entertainment and remote vehicle diagnostics and assistant, etc. Automotive cloud computing is one such domain which helped automotive industry to scale itself to connect the vehicles to cloud and remotely manage and control the vehicles, provide emergency assistance, provide data science and analytics support for dealers, insurance companies, car manufacturers, fleet management, etc. In this paper we present the research of recent advancements of automotive industry especially using cloud computing and how the cloud computing frameworks are making huge impact on auto industry such as advance driver's profiles management using cloud framework. This paper also discussed the advancements in the vehicle and driver's preference management electronically using for their next generation electric and hybrid vehicles. And the paper proposes the smartphone's NFC or BLE based driver's profiles management approach.

Lifecycle of KPIs in Cloud Networks

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Abstract— Key Performance Indicators are the benchmarks for measuring the health of a given network like Performance, Availability and Resiliency, etc. The Virtualization and Cloud computing transformed how the network operates and delivers services. This led to a new paradigm shift in how we measure the KPIs of Cloud Networks. The KPI management is a big challenge for cloud service providers. This paper describes KPI management for Cloud Networks through the Lifecycle of KPI. The KPI Lifecycle contains the systematic procedure for KPI Identification, Monitoring, Storage, Visualization and Analysis.

Fortification For Cloud Data Pilfering Using Attribute - Based Encryption

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Abstract— Cloud Storage provides the information owner to host endemic information into the cloud that can

be accessed by the cloud users. There are many benefits to use cloud storage namely for substantial readiness, substantial authenticity, fleeting implementation, and durability. Since the cloud depository is steered by the Cloud Service Providers(CSP), the traditional methods like Client/Server mock-ups are not satisfactory for the cloud depository. So many IT industries use the CP-ABE, Cypher-Policy Text Attribute based Encryption technique to bring forth the certainty to the information stored in the cloud depository. But in this technique, the authority is centralized i.e., Single-Authority Access Control. Single-authority access control is used to generate unique and undisclosed keys for permissibility verified users that makes the users to wait for an epoch, to get their undisclosed keys to access the data from the cloud. To overcome this problem, so as to achieve surge the coherence of the system we are proposing decentralized technique i.e., Multi-Authority Access control system using ABE, Attribute Based Encryption.

IOT Security Redefined: A Novel Towfish Algorithm Implemented In Cloud Service For A Smart Energy Meter

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Abstract—The amount of data collected through the internet and other sensing devices are growing in exponential range. In order to satisfy the need to handle the data over the internet for consistent performance of device a security algorithm plays a major role. Communication level IoT security will be addressed through symmetric key cryptography technique. This paper is divided into 2 parts where part one comprises of novel Towfish Algorithm where time constraint will be handled in the most efficient way (reducing delay) to encrypt 16 bytes of data over the internet and part two comprises of analysing the energy consumption using energy meter configured over RPi (Raspberry Pi) board integrating Novel Twofish algorithm to extract the amount of power consumed by certain set of devices there by pushing into cloud for data analysis (cloud service using Thingspeak and firebase API's).

Fundamentals Of Cloud Computing Using Microsoft Azure Portal

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Abstract—Cloud computing having the aim of offering an active platform and an infrastructure, which is cost efficient and scalable in terms of cost for their customers, and it provides everything as a service. Cloud services are quite abstract with several solutions available according to user requirements, on the market of Cloud computing and a set of well-defined characteristics. In this project we have worked on the cloud platform to understand it's features and the services it has provided. We have used many services like blob storage, disks, virtual machines etc.

Analysis Of Distribution Transformer Physiological And Electrical Fault Detection - A Smart Grid Application

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Abstract—Power, from the point of generation to the consumer end is reached by means of power grids. Conversion of power from HV to LV and vice versa happens in the grids or more commonly called as substations. These substations/power grids may be accessible or located in a remote location. Transformers are the essential part of the transmission and distribution network in the power grid. Monitoring and maintaining of the grid is basically very monotonous process. Under such circumstances monitoring the health of the transformers to ensure an uninterrupted power supply to the consumers is challenging. Monitoring involves various parameters such as over voltage, load currents,oil temperature and transformer oil level etc. In this article, the distribution transformer state is evaluated using real time data from the transformer and specific sensors via Raspberry pi & Artificial neural networks, A model has been proposed for continuous monitoring consistent vigilance & swift actions against any faulty situations.

CloudNative Microservice Architectural Pattern

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Abstract— Cloud Computing and Virtualization transform the way software applications designed, developed, and deployed. The underlying basic computing resources Compute, Memory, Storage & Networking are abstracted and virtualized. This led to faster deployment, commissioning in a controlled environment, reduces operational cost, and introduced billing type pay-for-use. Microservices is one of the well-known software architecture patterns based on Service-Oriented-Architecture. In Microservice software architecture, the application business logic is comprised of several Microservices. Each Microservice has distinct responsibility which can be developed and deployed independent of other Microservices. Microservices easy to scale, provides control to scale required Microservices only. Applications based on Microservices software architecture deployed in high computing servers in pre-cloud computing usage. Due to the inherent nature of virtualization in cloud computing, it has become very prominent and common to develop microservice-based applications. Microservice applications deployed in various cloud platforms like AWS, GKE, Azure. Kubernetes is an open-source container-orchestration system for automating software application deployment, scaling, and management. This paper discusses the architectural view of cloud-native microservices deployments.

Cloud Based Student Repository System

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Abstract—Learning through research brings better outcome. In this project, our main motive is to provide a flexible web developed OPAC (Online Public Access Catalogue) for users to gain allusion of projects which is already being exist in the Catalogue. For a developer learning with references helps to design desired outcome for that we are providing a complete erudition of the enduring project by the organization through OPAC. The users are able to upload the video and documents related to the project and also can scrutinize the existed projects. For that different framework are used such as python flask, Azure cloud, Collaborative Filtering etc. These frameworks are able to store and provide better methodology of learning. Therefore, this paper aim-at providing simple interface for gathering information regarding designing of projects.

Mobile Computing and Cloud Computing

IACIT-2021-PID-523
IACIT-2021-PID-526
IACIT-2021-PID-528
IACIT-2021-PID-534
IACIT-2021-PID-536
IACIT-2021-PID-538
IACIT-2021-PID-539
IACIT-2021-PID-542

A CNN-Based Security System Forcontainmentof Covid-19 And Other Viral Outbreaks Arsalimtiaz, Nachikets, Nishantha KV

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Abstract—The novel Coronavirus has been taxing so far and has affected a lot of people; students with their education, labour with their daily wages, lower-middle and lower-class people with their income, etc. The virus has damaged the economies of various countries, with third world countries suffering the most; to have reached a point where lockdown is not feasible anymore. Based on the precedents set by WHO, this paper aims to devise a deployable method to ensure safety norms in various premises such as professional campuses and universities, which would ease physical work and presence in the said premises by keeping a check on corona outbreak. This paper provides a simple standalone security solution that can be deployed irrespective of region, making it advantageous over other existing solutions. The solution proposes to take users through a seamless three-staged process to ensure security from COVID-19 in the associated premises.

Detecting Parkinson's Disease Using CNN- A Deep Learning Approach Nayana R, Venkatesh Prasad

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Abstract -These days, a fundamental assessment sort in clinical affiliations biometrics is finding careful biomarkers that award settling on clinical choice assistance instruments. Parkinson's contamination (PD) is a tireless and reformist illness that impacts a colossal number of people all throughout the planet. Regardless of the way that it is exceptionally easy to remember someone affected by PD when the illness shows itself (for instance shudders, progressiveness of improvement and freezing-of-step), most works have focused in analyzing the working arrangement of the ailment in its starting stages. In such cases, prescriptions can be coordinated to grow the individual fulfillment of the patients. Since the beginning, it is outstanding that PD patients feature the micrography, which is related to muscle resoluteness and tremors. In that limit, most tests to distinguish Parkinson's Disease use physically composed assessment, where the individual is drawn nearer to play out some predefined tasks, for instance, drawing twisting and meanders on a format paper. Subsequently, an expert examination the drawings to describe the reformist of the disease. In this work, we are interested in assisting specialists with such tasks by developing AI systems that can take real data from tests and suggest a possibility of a given person being impaired by PD based on their physically composed capacities.

A Machine Learning Approach For Tomato Crop Yield And Price Prediction Varsha Manohar Pujari, Vishwanath Y

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Abstract—Agricultural product costs play a significant part in the horticultural market. In India, vegetables, for example, tomatoes have the biggest supply and price variances among farming items. As tomatoes are grown around the year, outdoor and indoor, their yields change because of various factors, it is hard to settle tomatoes' inventory and costs. Although the Government puts numerous efforts to balance out the supply and costs of vegetables, continuous meteorological changes have prompted unstable supply and price fluctuations of vegetables. Accordingly, the right anticipating of vegetable costs is a significant issue. To oblige these, in this paper, an attempt has been made to dissect the costs and yield of tomatoes in India by utilizing a Machine Learning approach. This will unquestionably help the farmers and the Government if the anticipated costs are getting higher in the forthcoming months, then appropriate strategies can be made to diminish the costs of tomatoes.

OCARD: Object Classification of Automotive Radar Data Using Convolutional Neural Networks

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Abstract— Sensors in the automotive domain are mainly divided into camera, radar and more recently, lidar. These sensors have shown great potential in driver assistance applications. Although camera feed is more understandable to human perception, it fails to be useful when the light and weather conditions are bad such as night-time, rain, fog, snow etc. It becomes difficult to identify and classify objects with the said data. This paper proposes a novel technique to classify road objects using radar data using a deep learning method called Convolutional Neural Networks. Past researches have shown classification of traffic elements using the radar spectrum or low level radar data. Here we use a processed form of radar data. Since CNN's need to have images as an input, we propose to pre-process the radar detections and convert it into an image form to be then classified into categories like car, truck, pedestrian or cyclist. The results demonstrate that the novel method shows close to state-of-the-art accuracy for classification. The paper shows that deep learning methods greatly impact the classification accuracies using radar sensors.

Comparisons On Logistics Regressions, Random Forest, and CNN for Handwritten Digit Recognition

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Abstract—The technology of handwritten digit and character recognition is the process of identifying handwritten numbers using computers or other devices, machine train itself to recognize the handwritten digits or characters from various sources like bank cheque, mails, images, etc. and some real-world scenarios like recognizing number plate of vehicles. This paper is about CNN, Logistic Regression, and Random Forest algorithm with their application in handwritten digit or character recognition system, the system works on MNIST dataset for training and testing the models, to get the best accuracy this work rewrites CNN, Logistic Regression, and Random Forest with python libraries. Finally, these algorithms are analyzed by comparing the accuracy and recognition duration.

Facial Emotions And Behavior Monitoringsystem Using DNN

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Abstract—In this paper, Machine Learning Algorithms are used to implement the proposed approach to identify social distance, face masks, drowsiness detection, age-gender detection, and emotion detection. While dealing with social distancing initially, we need to detect humans faces which are available by using COCO (Common Objects in Context) datasets and later on polygon-shaped ROI (Rectangular-region of Interest) is warped with a rectangle which helps to find the distance from each centroid (person). Similarly, we predict the face-mask, age-gender, emotion, and drowsiness altogether using frontal-face detection and eye-detection via haarcascade dataset loaded into Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) to train and test the models on color mapped images. In the proposed model, we are using Linear discriminant Analysis (LDA), Independent Component Analysis (ICA), K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN), and Support Vector Machine (SVM) machine learning techniques. The accuracy of proposed system depends on frame (i.e., 88.2%, 89.7%, 95.1% and 98.3% in 0~0.2s, 0.2~0.6s, 0.6~1s, >1s time windows respectively). The accuracy even depends

upon the distance away from the camera (i.e., 60.4%, 73.9%, 89.3%, 95.2%, and 62.2% in >15, 15~10, 10~6, 6~0.5, <0.5 meters respectively). The resultant average accuracy of all the models is 96.3% which is capable to predict various tasks as said above. This complete model is made accessible to users via a standalone software/Desktop GUI. The proposed approach is promising for performing all the tasks and activities more accurately and efficiently.

A Novel Method for Fruit Detection and Calorie Estimation using CNN

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Abstract— Dietary food consumption has become significant these days as the patients need to deal with food admission without fail. Picture-based organic product calorie assessment is critical to different versatile applications for recording ordinary feast. In any case, some of them would need manual support for calories assessment, and regardless of whether it is computerized, organic product classifications are frequently restricted or pictures from numerous perspectives are required. It isn't yet accomplished to gauge organic product calorie with functional precision and assessing natural product calories from an organic product photograph is a perplexing issue. Along these lines, in this paper, we propose assessing natural product calorie from an organic product photograph by synchronous learning of organic product pictures and calories utilizing profound learning. We present a framework which can perceive the organic product picture, and afterward foresee its dietary substance, like calories. We present CNN-based ways to deal with these issues, with promising primer outcomes.

Voice Based E-mail System For Blind People Using Machine Learning

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Abstract— nowadays, the Internet is well-known for providing people with a wide range of services in a variety of fields. It is a very versatile tool that can assist you in completing many tasks quickly and easily with a few clicks. Email, for the most part, is a convenient way to interact with individuals or small groups of friends or coworkers. It allows users to send and receive documents, photos, links, and other files quickly and easily. Furthermore, it gives users the freedom to communicate with others on their own timetable. When it comes to using the Internet, people with different abilities face a variety of difficulties. People with visual impairments may face difficulties because Web content is incompatible with the screen reader they use, which is a software application that provides computer-synthesized speech output of items on the screen as well as equivalent text provided in the back-end code. But when designers fail to use acceptable text tags on connections, graphics, tables, or shapes, screen readers have problems. In this sense, we have suggested a voice-based e-mail system using machine learning that will undoubtedly assist them in comfortably communicating over e-mails on their own.

Digital Image Processing & Sentiment Analysis-I

IACIT-2021-PID-529
IACIT-2021-PID-530
IACIT-2021-PID-559
IACIT-2021-PID-566
IACIT-2021-PID-741
IACIT-2021-PID-743
IACIT-2021-PID-774

Tomato Grading: A New Approach For Classifying And Predicting Tomato Quality Based On Visual Features

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Abstract—Increased awareness about nourishing and healthy lifestyles to propel the consumption of vegetables in order to meet diverse dietary and nutritional needs. The global tomato market was valued to register a Compound Annual Growth Rate of more than 3.8% over the projection horizon of 2021-2026. The planned approach that calculates the grade of the tomato in regard to its external features. Grading is sorting or categorization of tomatoes into different grades according to the size, shape, colour etc and is one of the foremost necessary processes in post harvesting, however this procedure is sometimes administered manually, that is not economical as a result it needs huge estimate of enrollment, and have an inclination to human error. The grading method is performed by capturing the tomato image using web camera which calculates the percentage of ripeness based on unique set of features that are utilized to train the neural network. Color emerges as an extremely prominent feature for recognizing defect and matureness of the tomato. The major objective is to check the tomato quality with high speed for evaluating maximal count of tomatoes in least amount of time. For spoiled tomatoes, the proposed system helps in identification of tomato plant disease and allocate countermeasures that can be used as a fortification mechanism against the disease. The tomato plant disease detection can be done by observing the spots on the leaves of the diseased plant. In order to detect plant diseases, the approach we are endorsing is image processing using Convolution neural network(CNN).

Image Processing Technique For Authentication of Indian Paper Currency

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Abstract—As we all know day by day the technology is getting better and better, the production of counterfeit currency has been rapidly increasing. The counterfeit currency problem is faced by almost all countries. Since the real economy is affected, it has affected the economy of the country. Even when the drastic step of demonetization was taken in 2016 to overcome counterfeit currency, this problem did not end. The only one solution for this problem for a common man is to detect the fake currency, by using the fake currency detector machine. These machines are used in banks and large scale business, but for a small business or for a common man these machines are not affordable. There is lot of researches taking place on this matter by using deep learning, image processing, and machine learning techniques. This paper gives the complete methodology of fake note detector machine, which is affordable even for a common man. By implementing the applications of image processing techniques we can find out whether the currency notes are fake or not. Image processing technique consists of a number of operations that can be performed on an image, some of which include image segmentation, edge detection, gray scale conversion, pre-processing etc. The proposed system will detect the counterfeited currency of new denominations by distinguishing each denomination based on its size and depending on the features of each currency the comparison takes place. Based on the features matched, it detects whether the currency is counterfeit or not. The systems have advantages like simplicity, reliability and cost less. Which is affordable by a common man since the common man is the one who will be effected most, when the counterfeit currency are circulated in the market the common man has to pay the real value of that currency.

Horticulture Crop Inventory Classification Using Satellite Image Processing

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Abstract—Identification of horticulture crop type is as important and classification of crops, it shall be used for crop yield measurement and planning of plantation. It is also important to obtain an accurate classification of crops to help ARO's report outcomes to the authorized representatives in the respective department. It mainly focuses on crop identification in certain areas and hence it is important not only to classify the crop but also to detect the type and grade based on the satellite imagery and ground data. The dataset used is composed of the local region and appropriate channel images from the satellite. The analysis identifies the techniques of Machine Learning methods that will classify the type of horticulture crop. Deep Learning methods are used to diagnose grades for the crop in a particular region/area that helps the farmers and agriculturists. Neural Network algorithms have been successfully used to identify the crop and grade the crop with very little variation. In this paper, it is proposed to provide a detailed survey on technologies for horticulture crop inventory to improve the accuracy of crop classification.

3D Image Construction Using Stereo Corresponding Point-Based Technique

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Abstract—3D reconstruction is a method of creating a three-dimensional model from a collection of basic images or 2D images. It can in simple words be stated as the reverse process of obtaining 2dimensional images from 3D scenes. Thus, capturing the essence of an image intact without losing or foreseeing any given minute detail of an image. The 3D concept is extremely important, in today's studies an accurate structural measurement and depiction of an image is required in various fields. In this paper after research and analysis of various methods to convert an image from 2D TO 3D, based on various metrics we have used stereo corresponding point-based technique. These methods are implemented on the stereo corresponding points identified manually in multiple images. Thus, the name SCP (stereo corresponding point) method.

Data Pre-processing Issues in Medical Data Classification

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[IACIT-2021-PID-741]

Abstract –With digitalization of data and the rise of World Wide Web, access to information has been very easy and affordable. Especially the Web and the Internet have boosted research activities by facilitating access to large, publicly available medical datasets under open access scheme. These developments have resulted in explosive amounts of data being generated varying in volume, variety and velocity thus referred to as big data. Availability of such medical big data has catalyzed the research in medical predictive analytics. However, the true value of such data can be derived only after subjecting it to careful processing and analysis before drawing inferences from it. Publicly available medical datasets have noise in the form of missing values, outliers and data inconsistencies, that may affect the results or outcomes negatively. Pre-processing of such data is essential to eliminate noisy elements and refine the data to be suitable for further analysis and processing. This paper signifies the need for data pre-processing and explains the data pre-processing pipeline with various underlying stages constituting it. It also presents a comparative analysis of various data pre-processing techniques for handling missing values and outliers in a dataset.

Employee Surveillance System Using Face Recognition

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[IACIT-2021-PID-743]

Abstract—Advancement in technology has made face recognition system more prevalent and convenient to identify a person without a manual system which contributes to time consumption. In this system, the monitoring of employees is carried out using the facial recognition system. Our project addresses the problems therein with manual surveillance by automating it in an extremely efficient manner. Machine learning and deep learning have benefited people from all walks of life, and we plan to use machine learning in our surveillance system to build this specific project with the aid of Python and its comprehensive modules. The project involves a real-time detection of faces which are then matched with the corresponding face in the database and the corresponding time at which the login has taken place is stored in an excel sheet. To achieve the goals, we used a combination of machine learning techniques and various logic-based algorithms.

Review on Existing Methods of Fire detection and Extinguisher System using Image Processing

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[IACIT-2021-PID-774]

Abstract- In today's world, in any building, it is compulsory to have an extinguisher. Yet there is uncertainty and turmoil over either vacating the area or turning on the extinguisher and extinguishing the fire when there is a fire breakout. Early detection of fire is necessary to prevent the further loss of life and property. The existing systems for detecting and extinguishing a fire are the smoke sensor and sprinkler type systems that detect fire from smoke and are programmed to activate after reaching the threshold set temperature. All things considered, with this sort of framework, there are numerous disservices like a bogus caution, space inclusion, signal transmission, and the postponement in an alarm. In this paper, an extensive comparative analysis is made on the existing literature. Also, a model for fire detection and extinguishing using image processing and machine learning is proposed. This technology can be used to monitor high-risk zones where there is always the possibility of a fire. The significance of this paper is to feature a dependable, safe, and shrewd framework to lessen restrictions and deficiencies like false alarms, which cause panic among individuals and the deficiency of money with the utilization of different advances and make the spot protected from the perilous fire.

Digital Image Processing & Medical Diagnosis-II

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IACIT-2021-PID-655
IACIT-2021-PID-674
IACIT-2021-PID-675
IACIT-2021-PID-726
IACIT-2021-PID-739

Fatigue Detection for Drivers Using Face Object Features Based On Aspect Ratio of Eyes and Mouth

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Abstract— Nowadays, an ever increasing number of callings require long haul fixation. Drivers must keep a top to bottom eye out and about, all together that they can respond to abrupt occasions right away. Driver weariness regularly turns into a prompt clarification for some auto collisions. There is a necessity to build up the framework which will recognize and advise a driver of his terrible psychophysical condition, which could altogether diminish the measure of exhaustion related auto collisions. Notwithstanding, the occasion of such frameworks experiences numerous troubles related with quick and legitimate acknowledgment of a driver's exhaustion manifestations. One among the specialized prospects to execute driver sleepiness identification frameworks is to utilize vision methodology based. The content present right now utilized driver sluggishness recognition frameworks. Here we are identifying the main impetus sluggishness by assessing vision arrangement of him. The venture manages programmed identification of driver sleepiness. Recognizing the driver's tiredness in the driver's seat at that point cautioning him may lessen street mishaps. Languor during this case is caught utilizing an auto camera, whereby, upheld the caught picture, perceives eye proportion whether the main thrust is alert or tired.

Detection of drowsiness to ensure safety while driving

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Abstract—This In current eons driver lassitude is foremost root of automobile accidents across the world. A straight approach of evaluating driver lassitude is calculating the physical condition of driver i.e. tiredness. That's why it's essential to spot the tiredness of all the driver to save their life and belongings. So, the scheme of this project is directly targeted on the way to emergent a pattern of tiredness recognition device. This device is a tangible time device which takes photo endlessly and processes the position of an eye permitting to the identified procedure and provides caution if mandatory. According to the research there are countless approaches for driver drowsiness detection but this methodology is fully non-intrusive for transportation security which does not touch the driver in at all, hence philanthropic the rigorous state of the driver. In lieu of recognition of sleepiness the each closing rate of eye is deliberated. So once the closing of eye surpasses a definite quantity then the car user is acknowledged to be drowsy.

Driver drowsiness detection is a carriage security machinery which avoids chances of accidents when the car user is attainment lethargic. Countless researches have advised that all over the place 20% of all lane fortunes are interrelated to lassitude, up to 50% going on firm infrastructures. Driver lassitude is a significant aspect in an enormous numeral of lorry misfortunes. Current figures guesstimate that yearly 1,200 deaths and also 76,000 injuries can be ascribed to lassitude allied clatters.

Food Taste Analysis Based on Facial Expression Detection

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Abstract—Taste tasting is a critical metrics for a variety of purposes, including predicting long-term market acceptance of a variety of food and beverage products. The main purpose is to use speech, power such as speed and speed of speech to express the secret patterns of tasteful responses. To that end, we've compiled a huge database of tasting food. The database contains a collection of video samples of flavoured discourses collected from various topics. This extensive test on websites including OpenCV image processing, deep learning algorithm-CNN editing and GUI skinter, this helps to separate between different levels of taste preferences. This project aims to independently estimate your preferred taste using idiomatic illustrations, based on visual, informal, and varied sources.

Coastline and River Banks Erosion prediction using Image processing

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Abstract— In recent years the people are aware of the threat posed by river banks and coastal erosion. In several parts of the world, national and local governments are planning strategic management strategies in response. A thorough knowledge of coastal processes is an essential component of the planning process. Coastline erosion prediction is a process of estimating the future coastline and river banks. In order to handle the danger of 33 coastal settlements in India, it is critical to consider and forecast large-scale, longer-term coastal changes. By 2100, the ecstatic sea level increase due to global warming is expected to be between 18 and 59 cm, necessitating the identification and defending of vulnerable coastal areas. Research has been conducted for identification of coastal erosions and predicting changes in the coast line but none involves computerized technique for erosion prediction. Hence, we propose an innovative and practical method of predicting the changes in the coastline by using computer tools. The main aim of this project is to predict the coastline erosion efficiently by analyzing the images recorded through google earth. The absorbed images from google earth are feather processed and the transformed images are used for predicting the changes using SSIM tool.

B.E.S.T : Basic Emotion & Sentiment Tracking

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Abstract- The emergence of depression, personality disorders, serious emotional disturbance & social anxiety disorder among children in our modern society is now alarming. Lack of interaction & communication is a major aspect of it. Nowadays, in nuclear family children aren't able to get much of interaction with elders which leaves them most of the time by themselves, this affects their emotional development & expressiveness. So, our primary focus is on development of a system which can be fitted into any preferable or favourite toy which will ease the process of developing a child-toy emotional bond. Later the same will help for tracking of emotion & sentiments as the relation which child develops with the companion toy helps the child to be expressive about his/her thoughts, feelings & day to day events. A subsidiary goal is to improve communication & interaction between child and parents.

Semi Autonomous Vehicle For Pot Hole, Humps And Possible Collision Detection And Avoidance Using Image Processing

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Abstract- The maintenance of the street is one of the significant issues in the developing countries. Identification of potholes and humps not only help drivers to keep away from mishaps but it also alerts the concerned authorities about the presence of potholes on which required measures should be taken to eliminate it. Accidents due to pothole and hump are a cause of majority of road accidents in India and in many other developing countries. The problems due to potholes increase to a greater extent especially in bad weathers and at night and when driver is new to the road due to lot uncertainties. It is a necessity for people to have well maintained roads to be able to avail a safe travel. Our project reduces accidents that are caused every year due to potholes and sudden interference of animals on the roads. Our aim is to build a vehicle which is capable of identifying potholes humps and movement of humans or animals on the road at a distance and alerting about those to the driver. An HD camera along with an ultrasonic sensor and IR sensor is used for more accuracy in order to provide necessary data from the real world to the car. The semiautonomous vehicle is capable of reaching the given destination safely and intelligently thus avoiding the risk of accident. Many existing algorithms like potholes, humps, lane detection, animals, human detection, traffic signal and sign monitoring are combined together to provide the necessary control to the car.

Real-time Eye Tracking for Password Testimony

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[IACIT-2021-PID-726]

Abstract— Individual recognizable proof numbers (PINs) are broadly utilized for client confirmation and security. Secret key confirmation utilizing PINs expects clients to genuinely enter the PIN, which could be powerless against secret phrase breaking by means of shoulder surfing or warm following. PIN confirmations with hands-off look based PIN passage strategies, then again, abandon no actual impressions and subsequently offer a safer secret key section choice. Look based verification alludes to discovering the eye area across successive picture edges, and following eye community over the long run. This paper presents a constant application for look based PIN passage, and eye discovery and following for PIN recognizable proof utilizing a shrewd camera.

Recognition of car number plate using Computer Vision technique

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[IACIT-2021-PID-739]

Abstract— Traffic control and vehicle owner identification has become major problem in every country. Sometimes it becomes difficult to identify vehicle owner who violates traffic rules and drives too fast. Therefore, it is not possible to catch and punish those kinds of people because the traffic personal might not be able to retrieve vehicle number from the moving vehicle because of the speed of the vehicle. Therefore, there is a need to develop Vehicle Number Plate Recognition system as a one of the solutions to this problem. This system plays a significant role throughout this busy world, owing to rise in use of vehicles day-by-day. Some of the applications of this software are automatic toll tax collection, unmanned parking slots, safety, and security. The current scenario happening in India is, people, break the rules of the toll and move away which can cause many serious issues like accidents. This system uses efficient algorithms to detect the vehicle number from real-time images.

Natural Language Processing

IACIT-2021-PID-518
IACIT-2021-PID-570
IACIT-2021-PID-594
IACIT-2021-PID-619
IACIT-2021-PID-658
IACIT-2021-PID-688
IACIT-2021-PID-731
IACIT-2021-PID-781
IACIT-2021-PID-805

Design and Implementation of the Simulator for Ricobit

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Abstract—Current trends and experimentation outputs have allowed integration over many transistors. To allow this system development ever increasing complications, shared similar structures were taken over by Network onChip(NOC) based topologies. ANOC is a technology that allows data packets of different modules to inter communicate on a system on chip. For this reason, in the earlier stages, a much simpler inefficient, bus architecture was in use which had inept latency and throughput. Similarly, many other topologies such as mesh, torus, etc. were inefficacious in terms of latency and architecture. The configuration of such high-performing models demands an in depth understanding of the way the various modules are internally connected with one another, their internal characteristics, and their working of these systems. This framework is cumbersome and difficult to tabulate via hardware platforms. Hence, to understand this process framework, simulations need to be studied. This paper provides an analysis of the architecture of the novel RiCoBiT topology and assesses it in terms of parameters such packet latency, hop counts, node addressing, interfaces, throughput and latency. These results are tabulated in this paper, which are then used to provide a basis for analysis and comparison with previous architectures.

Criticality Of SMS Encryption And Its Importance For Genuine Two-Factor User Authentication

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Abstract—SMS is one of the most used modes of communication ever since mankind started utilizing Mobile Phones. It is often a neglected, and a much unknown fact to the mass public, that this essential service is Un-Encrypted. Even during the times when we had almost no advanced technology that is available today, encryption was used. It has been more than 30 years since SMS-based services were first introduced via Pagers, yet the concept of encryption for the same was never implemented – and there seem no initiatives for the same. This paper highlights the importance of why SMS must be encrypted, what different fields of our lives are affected and put at risk because of the same. We also look into the types of encryption available in brief and demonstrate their ease and implementation. This paper hopes to highlight the potential data leaks that might be facilitated due to leaked 2FA and the final aim of this paper is to bring in a change into the current system of SS7 and Unencrypted Messaging. Technology is growing at a faster rate than ever before, and it is crucial to replace outdated technologies with newer technologies that provide more comfort and security.

**Password Encryption-Decryption Based Online Voting System Using OTP
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Abstract— In this proposed system we have achieved the benefit of online voting as we all know that internet and gadgets are very good. In this pandemic situation we can prefer Online Voting System instead of offline voting system. By using the Online Voting System, we can avoid the crowd, gathering and to overcome the Covid cases. For Example, nowadays people are not maintaining social distance that can causes more Covid cases. In Order to save the time and life's of the citizens of nation we can prefer Online Voting System project. This paper presents an effort to leverage benefits to achieve an effective scheme for online voting. The election can be conducted in two ways: By Paper Polling form and Mechanized Voting Form. Web-based voting refers to the decisions made by robotized polling forms. The internet casting a ballot framework is profoundly evolved and the web-based surveying framework can be supplanted by precisely and legitimately casting a ballot on the web and prompt outcomes to provide the security implementation. This proposed system is developed for the user-based voting system. The implementation has two main parts: One is the voter section and second is the administrator section. In these protocol voter section can be found at home or working place or through a device through which they can perform to access the data and grant data authentication for the voter. The administrator section executes or permits the functions of voter based on the candidate registration, validation of voter ID, authentication and database the result. A One Time Password module is the mainly used for the security implementation. In this research work a password is generated when each user's login to the system. An OTP is sent to his or her registered mobile number which basically consists of random digital numbers and that will be changing over some period of time whenever user login on to perform the operation.

Evaluating the Performance Metrics: Packet Delivery, End to End Delay and Throughput of FSR, AODV and ZRP Using NS2 Simulator

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Abstract— A working principle of Mobile Adhoc Network (“MANET”) is not predefined infrastructure network and without any physical connections. Nodes defined in MANET were free to move, independent to each other. Here with the MANET the information were transmitted using different routes to reach the destinations, it provides the reliable and function properly. It proposes the execution evaluation of mobile adhoc network of the proactive protocol namely fisheye state routing, reactive protocol namely adhoc on-demand distance vector and the hybrid protocol namely, zone routing protocol using the network simulator based examination to perceive the behaviour of the network when the number of the node expands. The perceive of these protocols were determined in terms of packet delivery, average throughput and average end-to-end delay. The functioning of the protocols were examined and analyzed based on the performance in different conditions met were executed using Network simulator NS2.

Machine Learning based Detection of Phishing Websites in Chrome

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Abstract- Over the past few years, the Internet has seen tremendous growth within the number and variety of web services. Due to the proximity of the net, users change their preferences from traditional shopping to e-commerce. Instead of robbing banks / shops, these days, criminals try to find their victims online through some means. By using anonymous web formats, attackers unleash new tactics, such as phishing scams, tricking victims into using false websites to collect their sensitive information such as account accounts, usernames, passwords, etc. The method proposed in this paper separates URLs automatically using a Machine-Learning algorithm called logistic regression commonly used for binary classification.

Study of cyberbullying & identifying the challenges in the native language

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[IACIT-2021-PID-688]

Abstract- As India adopts the digital India concept, social media provides content based on native languages. People use native languages to express their opinions and views; however, a single word's meaning could differ from language to language. People use their native languages to express their opinions and views which differ in each case. The Study of cyberbullying in the native language is still a premature field where attention is required. This paper presents detailed information about cyberbullying and its various forms, statistics related to the Indian constituency, how it affects human psychology, and what kind of laws are present for punishment. Different papers, including languages other than English, were reviewed with positive and negative sides. A shared understanding of the need for developing a model concerning machine learning, an essential structure for developing a model for detecting cyberbullying in the native language is felt, and the challenges that occur with the data set have been reviewed.

Design of an Application Suite Using Distributed Computing & Distributed Storage

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Abstract—Distributed Computing has been catching the eyes of researchers and enthusiasts lately, because of its ability to handle the increasing workload on systems/machines. Instead of updating a single system again and again to improve workload handling, another system can be added to handle the escalating workload. The agenda behind distributed computing is for a community of computers/systems to work together at the back-end while it appears as one for the end-user. Solitary systems operating together in such groups run at the same time and allow the entire system to continue processing even though one or more of them fails. Distributed computing can be used by researchers and students in the form of an application suite to train their AI and ML models and render graphics. Not all systems/computers out there are qualified to perform high processing tasks such as AI / ML model training or graphics rendering. So instead of spending hundreds and thousands on buying a system with the ability to process heavy tasks, this paper aim to provide a suite that allows neighboring systems to act as nodes and share workloads between available nodes that can distribute tasks among themselves and processes simultaneously without pressing any pockets.

NIDS: An Efficient Network Intrusion Detection Model for Security of Big Data Using Different Machine Learning Classifiers

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[IACIT-2021-PID-781]

Abstract - The security of the big data is one of the important challenges which needs to be addressed by designing an efficient model capable of detecting the intrusions in the network. The model should be able to detect the network packets as either normal or abnormal. The detection of the intrusions in network was already represented by multiple researchers using different algorithms which still needs to be addressed. This paper proposes a binary classification model by using different machine learning classifiers for intrusion detection. The KDD intrusion dataset is used in training the machine for identifying the different intrusions of the network traffic. The machine must be trained efficiently using the different classification algorithms and the security for the data needs to be attained by identifying the invalid network packets. The experimental results demonstrate that the random forest ensemble machine learning classifier is having highest accuracy of 0.2 % when compared with the existing research results in the identification of different intrusions towards the network packets.

The File Encryption Application using AES-CBC MODE

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Abstract— Data transmission over the network is often at risk due to various data security issues. Whenever server holds the data to be accessed by other users, it poses a risk of unauthorized access may occur. There's also the possibility of mishandling the files by the unintended recipient in case of unsecure transmission. In order to resolve the issues in security during file transfer from one person to another person, this paper proposes an application in which user can encrypt large files and protect the contents of file information. Also it prevents files from being intercepted and recipient can decrypt files using password which is generated during encryption process. This application uses Block cipher mode of operation in the Advanced Encryption Standard to encrypt file.

IoT & Wireless Sensor Networks

IACIT-2021-PID-525
IACIT-2021-PID-540
IACIT-2021-PID-560
IACIT-2021-PID-562
IACIT-2021-PID-565
IACIT-2021-PID-572
IACIT-2021-PID-631
IACIT-2021-PID-643
IACIT-2021-PID-657

Android Operated Quad-Bot (IOT)

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Abstract—A quad-bot means a robot having four legs and, in our project, we are trying to implement a robot with four legs which can be controlled using an Android application. It is basically based on IOT. The Arduino Uno board will be the controller of the legs and whenever there is any signal from the android application to the Wi-Fi module or the Bluetooth module, that signal will be passed on to the Arduino and that will control the movement of the quad-bot in a 2D plane. There would be 3 servo motors in each leg that would make it easier for the quad-bot to operate the movements of the legs. If all these would be implemented properly then we would try to install a Bluetooth camera in it to control it from some remote location too. It's just a prototype or a miniature version of quad-bot that's we would love to work in future.

Arduino Based Smart Energy Meter Using IOT

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Abstract—There are numerous issues with existing domestic energy metre reading systems, including difficulty in construction, too narrow bandwidth, too low rate, poor real-time, and slow two-way communication, among other[1]s. This paper uses wireless technology for an Automatic Meter Reading device to solve the problems described above. The proposed approach uses IoT to communicate between the Electricity Board portion and the user section, allowing the customer's electricity usage and bill information to be transmitted [2]. The customer receives information about the bill amount and payment through the Internet of Things.

Smart Arm Drive Along With A Cart-Cum-Tray

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[IACIT-2021-PID-560]

Abstract—Robotics exploits a combination of various electrical, mechanical as well as different methods such as computation, intelligence and development in existing and upcoming new technologies. With the increasing growth of robotics and automation the industries are able to develop various technologies globally. Various robots have been designed to assist human beings for both industrial as well as non-industrial tasks. The goal of the project primarily

focuses on mounting a robotic arm along with a camera and a cart-cum-tray on a four-wheel chassis making it compatible to move in all directions. The arm is controlled via Bluetooth using an android smart phone in order to pick and place objects. The camera is used to capture the videos and images functionally. The cart-cum-tray acts as a storage area on the chassis for storing objects in bulk. The aim of this project is to design a prototype that will help and assist humans in their day to day lives.

**An Ergonomic Smart Eye Designed For Reading And Object Detection For
Blind People Using IOT**
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Abstract— The ability to see is a wonderful blessing. Vision helps people to see and understand their surroundings. Blind people have trouble reading books and detecting objects in front of them. A system with additional functionality is designed to support blind people. It is a visual design composed of a few key components such as a camera, Raspberry Pi, and earphones installed together, as well as additional web-based operating technology intertwined. The image collected and processed with the aid of the camera interfaced to the Raspberry pi/IOT technology is the project's input. As a result, the text and objects are detected, and audio information is sent to the blind man through earphones.

IOT Based Home Automation Using Raspberry Pi
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Abstract: In this project we are going to deal with the surveillance and security system using raspberry pi. We are using VGG face algorithm to process and extract the features in the image that help for facial recognition. We also make use of different type of sensors for creating a security system that will send alerts to the email.

An Implementation of Polyglot Voice Supervise Home Device Using Raspberry Pi
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Abstract—Most of us tend to enjoy the ease of living by doing the bare minimum. The same applies while operating the devices at home by just a few touches or by using our voice in the preferred language. A smart home is an IoT platform that uses the internet to control the devices at our home, and this technology has grown enormously over the past few years encouraging new ideas. And with that thought, this system will be implementing Home Automation with Raspberry Pi and Google Assistant by controlling the appliances like lights, fans, air conditioners, temperature sensors, and more, in any preferred language. Platforms like IFTTT, Adafruit, MQTT, and Raspberry Pi IO are used to connect the hardware with the software that is a common path for devices that are connected to the Relay module and the Google Assistant. The IFTTT platforms are easily available on our smartphones or a website that makes it easy for us to access different devices at different parts of the house or anywhere. Home automation minimizes the manual switching ON/OFF of the appliances whilst being controlled by the commands that are given by the users. This project builds an automation system that uses the range of Wifi or Bluetooth, which is easily accessible by the users to connect their devices and control them by voice through Google Assistant. This makes it easy for the users to access their devices wherever they are. Home automation comes as an advantage for older people and especially the physically disabled. The main objective of this proposed project is to provide a comfortable and a digitalized environment to use the day-to-day appliances with added security.

Farming Copter
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Abstract—Indian agriculture required introduction and insurance substances to accomplish high Productivity. Horticulture compost and substance each every now and then predicted to murder bugs and improvement of harvests.

The WHO (World Health Organisation) gauges there are extra than 1 million pesticide instances in always. In that more than one lakh passing's in each year, in particular in growing countries because of the pesticides splashed through character. The pesticide affects the sensory machine of humans and moreover activates difficulty in body. A far flung-controlled hexacopter is applied to splash the pesticide just as manure to hold a strategic distance from the people from pesticide poison. The hexacopter UAV is worked by way of manual flight plans and the sprayer is physically activated. The vertical take-off and touchdown hexacopter is utilised to splash the low quantity pesticide in a bit area. Our task portrays the advancement of hexacopter UAV and the sprayer module.

Iot & MI Based Smart Irrigation System For Water Pump Controll And Notification Alert Using Raspberry Pi

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[IACIT-2020-PID-643]

Abstract—Agriculture plays an important role in the development of country. For managing the water wastage in the farmland a superior Irrigation system has been proposed to automate the irrigation system and minimize the wastage of water in farmland. The system mainly monitors and control the water pump primarily based on the behavior of soil moisture, air humidity and air temperature and see how it contributes to consider and evaluate the wishes of water to the farmland. The system uses machine learning to compare real values obtained from sensors that has been fed to the machine learning for analysis. The result decides whether Water Pump should on/off based on the soil condition .The farmer receives a message to his mobile through which farmer can check status of the Water Pump(on/off).In irrigation system monitoring soil of land, temperature and humidity of environment, light intensity, rain, level of water tank and everything it will be display on LCD. Depends on soil data using AI/ML algorithm we will predict whether soil is dry or wet and hence we are controlling DC motor. The highlighting features of this project monitoring all data from the cloud using AI/ML algorithms for accurate output.

Autonomus fire exhausting Robot

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Abstract: A fire may start in a factory or in a remote location for a variety of reasons. Electric leaks, for example, can cause significant damage in cotton mills, fabrics, and fuel storage facilities. It's also a worst-case scenario, with significant financial losses as well as devastation in the surrounding environment. Robotics is a new way to protect people's lives, property, and environment. The aim of this project is to create an embedded system-based FIRE DETECTOR AND EXTINGUISHER ROBOT. It will be developed and constructed a robot that can combat a virtual house fire. It must be able to traverse a simulated floor plan autonomously while constantly searching for a flame. In normal circumstances, the robot may also serve as a route guider and a fire extinguisher.

Robots programmed to locate a fire before it spreads out of control may one day collaborate with firefighters to significantly reduce the risk of injury to victims. The project would foster interest and creativity in robotics while working toward a realistic and attainable solution to save lives and reduce the risk of property harm. It also sent alert to thing speak.

Big Data Analytics

IACIT-2021-PID-531
IACIT-2021-PID-596
IACIT-2021-PID-610
IACIT-2021-PID-650

Big Market Sales Forecasting Using Categorical Boosting Algorithm

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Abstract— Generating forecast is without doubt one of the most important zones in any industry. Consumer-oriented merchandise face undetermined demands, insufficiency of historical data and brief life cycles, these elements challenge the forecasting methods to produce precise result. In this paper, the instance of Big Mart has been discussed to predict the sales of different items and for understanding the effects of different factors which effect the item's sales. We performed the statistical analysis on the dataset using statistical tool "SPSS". Predictive model is built using CatBoost which is applied for sales prediction. The proposed model achieved high level of accuracy as compared to other machine learning algorithms.

Truth Discovery In Social Media Big Data

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Abstract— Within the span of enormous information and the coming of numerous advancements in the communication technologies, at every tick of the clock, enormous sums of information is produced from different sources. One such source of data generation is social media. However, such data carries much of the noisy, uncertain, and untrustworthy data. In this way, finding dependable information from loud information is one of the characteristic challenges of huge information focusing on the esteem characteristic of enormous information. Therefore, in this article, an attempt is made to target a few challenges arriving from "misinformation spread", "data sparsity" or the "long-tail wonder" in the domain of social media data analytics. The study uses an instance from the Online Social Network (OSN) datasets to develop scalable to wide-range social sensing by consolidating Scalable Robust Trust Discovery (SRTD) plot to address the mentioned challenges utilizing the distributed parallel computing framework. The dataset picked for investigation includes 128,483 tweets which incorporates 20% deception, 80% retweet bringing about 0.05 milliseconds utilizing Spark parallel processing.

Big Data Enabled E- Learning Recommender(BEER)

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Abstract—The current educational systems are well equipped with many of the advanced e-learning technologies to benefit learners and to keep them competent enough as well. The advent of advanced technologies with global access to the Internet has further empowered the educational systems to adapt e-learning paradigms, and thereby keep up with all the benefits of advanced education intact. However, the abundance of available alternatives to the learners makes it a chaos to a learner while choosing the right course/subject based on his learning curves defined with his/her learning attributes. Therefore, in this research paper, to help a learner in choosing the right course based on his/her learning curve, an e-learning recommendation system using big data approach is developed. The method develops a framework deploying machine learning pipelines employed with a collaborative-based filtering algorithm (Alternating Least Square (ALS)) to recommend a course to the user based on the course enrollment data of the user. The performance of algorithms developed are evaluated based on significant evaluation metrics delivering 98% of overall accuracy approximately.

SMART WAREHOUSE AND INVENTORY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

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[IACIT-2020-PID-650]

Abstract— In general, warehouses are places where goods and products are stored. But the process of managing and locating goods in warehouses is difficult and moreover time consuming, this is because the user has to search the rooms manually and the allocate new places in the room when the goods arrive this requires a lot of effort. This process can be made more efficient using IOT. The warehouse management system uses sensors and QR codes to make this process more efficient. The goods are identified using QR codes and scanners and then can be allocated to various locations in the warehouse. This warehouse management project is based on the architecture of the internet of things which can be developed to track the products along with the product information. In this system a raspberry pi is used as a central server that monitors all information of the goods and using SQL the database is managed so that the user can track the arrival and discharge of the products and goods. This system is developed in a manner where it can be used with any existing warehouse inventory.

High Performance Computing and Networks

IACIT-2021-PID-541
IACIT-2021-PID-567
IACIT-2021-PID-575
IACIT-2021-PID-580
IACIT-2021-PID-607
IACIT-2021-PID-638
IACIT-2021-PID-761
IACIT-2021-PID-767
IACIT-2021-PID-794

NILES: The Next-Gen Employee Chatbot

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Abstract—A Chatbot resembles a computerized device, can be pre-trained, or have self-learning capability. Employee experience is the key. Companies that have considered employee satisfaction and invested in bots have earned more profits when compared to others. The proposed bot could identify the satisfaction of the employees. By applying machine learning algorithms a detailed report of employee experience is created. This helps the company know about their workforce and alter the recruitment rate if required. The popularity of chatbots lets our system be used for a variety of applications. These chatbots are used to automate the meeting schedules, onboarding, and training freshers. Moreover, involving chatbots in organizations strengthens the communication within the organization with more accurate analytics. The proposed system "Niles - the next-generation employee chatbot" can achieve interactive feedback sessions with the employees.

Augmented Reality Based 3D Furniture Shopping

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Abstract— The main aim of the paper is to present an Augmented Reality application for 3D Furniture, with a particular emphasis on the implementation of an Android application that provides a realistic view of an AR 3D furniture target object in the real world using AR technology. This augmented reality app for Android would overlay a virtual environment on top of the user's real world. AR makes real-world data and presents it in an immersive manner, making the virtual section feel like it belongs in the real world. AR is commonly used in online shopping, and the 3D visualisation allows any furniture piece to be configured. As a result, users can customise and combine their favourite furniture products, enhancing their shopping experience. This elevates the shopping experience to a new level. This application allows users to see and experience the furniture object in their current environment before buying it from a shop, and customers can visualise how the furniture model will appear in a real-world setting, reflecting the furniture in one's real world.

Campus Interactive Chatbot for Students

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[IACIT-2021-PID-575]

Abstract— Chatbots are the Bots where user gets the information which he needed from the Bot in natural language without getting help from the third party or a person. Campus interactive chatbot for students project uses artificial Intelligence that analyses the user query and understand the user message later provide a response based on the user query. Students should individually need to go to college if he need any information like courses offered by the college, college timings, admission process, etc. from help desk. This process is timing consuming and requires manpower to provide information to the students. Hence, Interactive chatbots can developed to provide information to the user.

VR game with hand detection for interaction with AR objects

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Abstract— A virtual reality system aims to be more immersive and try to support realistic interactions using physical hand directly, but it is difficult to always match the virtual environment to the physical environment perfectly. In this, we detect hand movements without using any sensor devices and use the data to successfully achieve interaction of the hand with the augmented objects in Virtual Reality. We are going to implement this feature and develop a game in Virtual Reality where the user is enabled to interact with augmented objects. With Augmented reality, games can extend the concept of virtual gaming into the real world to a larger audience and have them experience it while improving their senses.

Augmented Reality Based Restaurant Menu

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Abstract— In this paper, we propose an Augmented Reality-based Android framework that will assist restaurants in providing better service to their customers. It will also provide you with additional features such as restaurant deals, food item ratings, ingredient details, and calorie information, among others. When the application is launched, an augmented category will pop up, you have to select the category you want and the items in that category will be displayed for you to view. You can now use your android smartphone to find more 3D dishes on your table by swiping. Then you can choose any choice, such as the dish's price, ingredients, and recipe. By assigning a rating to that dish, the consumer may also rate the food and their experience. So whenever a new user visits that restaurant, all details regarding the dish can be viewed. In this application, an user also can find hot dishes and dishes with unusual names that the user doesn't recognise that can be used in a real-life format to solve the majority of the user's problems

Virtual Assistant: B.A.Y.M.A.X.

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Abstract— In this modern age of the twenty-first century, having a virtual assistant is a godsend for all. A software agent known as an intelligent virtual assistant (I.V.A.) or intelligent personal Assistant (I.P.A.) may perform tasks or provide services for a person based on commands or questions. It has paved the way for a new technology in which we can ask machines questions and communicate with intelligent virtual Assistants in the same way that we interact with humans. Digital assistants such as Cortana for Windows and Siri for iOS serve as inspiration for Baymax. It was created to provide a user-friendly interface for completing various tasks using a set of well-defined commands. Users can communicate with the Assistant using either voice commands or a keyboard.

As a personal assistant, Baymax assists the user with everyday tasks such as general human interaction, browsing queries in Google or Yahoo, searching for images, extracting photographs, word meanings, searching for drug details, health advice based on symptoms, and reminding the user about upcoming events and activities. Baymax is also a virtual assistant that can automate your house.

ARFA-QR code based Furniture Assembly using Augmented Reality

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[IACIT-2021-PID-761]

Abstract—The current system of providing 2D instruction set and the products was a less efficient way to guide the user to assemble the product. Hence, the proposed application helps the user with an interactive augmented reality based assembly instruction application. This application is mainly based on furniture models. During the course of the project, first, the requirement was noted correctly and understood. Then, the necessary functional, non-functional requirements and use cases were measured. Then the architecture diagrams were drawn. Once, the flow was ready, the implementation was started to build the application.

Assistive Device for Blind, Deaf, and Dumb

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[IACIT-2021-PID-767]

Abstract—Technology and Education have helped a lot of people in their activities to ease their work. Technology has helped people with disabilities replacing their disability with some of the tools which are simple, fast, and cost-effective. The proposed software is highly effective for people with disabilities. A single software that assists people who are blind, deaf and dumb is proposed. The proposed software has a GUI (Graphical User Interface) developed using Microsoft Visual Studio 2019. A blind person can get to know the picture displayed or shown to him. The image processing technique used in the software scans the image and gets the characters from it and displays the same. Further, the displayed characters are converted to speech and are played through speakers. A deaf person who cannot hear the speech can record it and later can be converted to characters by speech processing so that he can understand the speech. A dumb person can type onto the keypad about the things he wants to say. Those typed characters are further converted to speech so that people can listen.

Helping people with disabilities using technology in a single software means a lot of pleasure to disabled persons. Any system with a camera, microphone, keypad, speakers, and display can load this software onto it and help disabled persons in their activities.

Health Care Chatbot Assistant System

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[IACIT-2021-PID-794]

Abstract— This paper tells about the importance of the algorithms that are used in developing the health care Chatbot system as it very essential. Rasa stack consists of many open source AI apparatuses solely utilized in plan to make a logical chatbot. It consists of incredible APIs embedded along the Rasa stack that incorporates Natural language understanding. It incorporates the sack of words calculation helping in streamlining portrayal utilized in measurable displaying and AI stages and furthermore trend setting innovation. The proposed framework is to make an option in contrast to this ordinary strategy for visiting a clinic and making a meeting with a specialist to get analysis. From the user queries chatbot will, predicts the infection and prescribes treatment along with necessary medicine. It likewise support the utilization of this RASA stage for the client specific format according to their prerequisites and furthermore elevates in building up the system for better efficiency.

Augmented & Virtual Reality

IACIT-2021-PID-602
IACIT-2021-PID-627
IACIT-2021-PID-672
IACIT-2021-PID-797

Voice Based Email For Visually Impaired

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Abstract—Email, one of the mostly used form of communication in the world. 253 million visually challenged people exists worldwide. With the upsurge of technology advancements, lot of messaging applications has had developed. Yet, visually challenged people face a problem of communication. This paper primarily targets to develop a effective medium to the challenges faced by visually impaired which could take speech as text input using Speech to Text(STT) and read the textual content as speech using Text to Speech Synthesizer (TTS). This would be accessible to visually impaired and no longer letting the user to use keyboard and also reduces cognitive load. Also it would be handy for non-blind people. This system is absolutely based on Interactive Voice Response (IVR) making it user friendly.

Real Time Sign Language To Speech Converter

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Abstract—Communications via gestures are languages that use the visual-manual methodology to pass on meaning. Sign languages are communicated through manual explanations in blend with non-manual components. Gesture based communications are undeniable common dialects with their own language and dictionary and Sign languages helps people who are unable to communicate with others verbally. The inspiration driving this endeavor is to contribute seeing gesture based communications nearby modified signal based correspondence affirmation with most limit viability. This paper generally bases on the affirmation of Sign Language, the continuous static movements are assembled from Laptop Webcam. The most troublesome part in the arrangement of a customized correspondence through marking mediator is the arrangement of a respectable classifier that can orchestrate the data static movements with high accuracy. Convolutional Neural Network is used to plan of classifier for gesture based correspondences affirmation, in the proposed system. This framework is built using Convolutional Neural Network for the order of 26 alphabets and one null character sets utilizing 600 pictures for each alphabets. The proposed work is able to accomplish an accuracy of 99.85% for our classifier. The result shows that the model exactness improves as progressively more data is accumulated from various subjects for getting ready.

Text Generation Tool for Writing Assistance using Transformer

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Abstract- Creative writing is a challenge, and everyone faces at some point of time. The struggle of writing with the help of web is really high because of the fact that even though we try, we cannot really bypass the plagiarism. Hence, we created this tool named, Hailey – Text Generation Tool for Writing Assistance using Transformer. It leverages the power of GPT-2 Transformer and generate completion texts conditionally.

Deep Study of Estimation Analysis on Twitter Data

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Abstract- as technology has increased these social media has became vast plat for people to share their views, thought , and twitter has become one the best social media plat form where people are sharing their thoughts ,views and their emotions publically , that's why twitter has become one of the best platform where group of people will share their thought about leader , or a trending news or about politics and religion, education etc the fast in the number of web user, In today's world has an hugemeasureofdata produce by the inhabitants.This information plays vital role when it comes for selling a product, country's election, differentiating fake news and real news through twitter. Bias detection where we identify the statement To analysis these kind of data, deep estimation analysis is used. The aim is to find the opinion of the people by taking the data and classify it according to its divergence, i.e. the tweets will get divided into positive negative and neutral, it will help to know the opinion of the people ,and mentality of the people.

IoT and Healthcare

IACIT-2021-PID-522
IACIT-2021-PID-583
IACIT-2021-PID-664
IACIT-2021-PID-667
IACIT-2021-PID-752

RFID Based Health Monitoring Secure System On IOT

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Abstract—Multi-limit patient screen gets the physiological basic signs ceaselessly screens the patient by utilizing RFID tag of the individual. This frameworks and Internet of Things (IOT) in clinical thought. In this paper, we have arranged an IOT based framework where four cutoffs to be unequivocal heartbeat, temperature, wetness, and ECG are seen utilizing relating sensors. The undertaking seeing flourishing by utilizing RFID names for the specific individual information can be store on IOT. Standard clinical security information is at true danger of divulgence, and many related cases have happened all through the critical length. individual clinical security information can be reasonably leaked to insurance working conditions, which bargains the privacy of people, yet similarly thwarts the sound improvement of the medical industry. In This paper to address clinical affirmation we utilized the RFID progress, proprietor necessities to login to the arrangement and proprietor will bring with or without set data from things talk where suitably all data moved by the stuff and make one record and store it into cloud. since information proprietor can share to another client. client needs to pick and login to the arrangement then they can download data which straightforwardly sent by proprietor.

Credit Risk Analysis

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Abstract— The several techniques for credit scoring were used to create credit score cards Due to its desirable features (robustness and transparency) logistic regression model is among them the most widely used in the banking industry. Although some modern techniques (support vector machine) were applied to credit scoring and showed superior predictive accuracy, Therefore, Those specialized methods were not commonly used in practice they have problems with how to build a credit score using machine learning algorithm and that indicate the like hood of loan repayment. The purpose of created Credit Scoring Model was to predict good costumer or bad costumer and also reduce credit risk of Microfinance Institution by applying logistic regression algorithm in order to find patterns for recognition of default clients and, thus, support decision making process of credit approval. The proposed method of developing the credit scorecard is expected to lead to successful credit risk management in practice.

Eyes and Voice controlled Wheelchair

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[IACIT-2020-PID-664]

Abstract—Wheel-chairs are essential for elder people and people who are physically disabled. In some cases, person with complete paralysis it may be hard or impossible to use such system. For such people eyes and voice controlled wheelchair can be used. This can be implemented by using voice assistant enabled device which can be used as an input to move wheelchair. Eyes controlled method works based on the movement of eye .Voice controlled works based on the voice commands (forward, backward, left, right, stop)given by user.

Heart Attack Detection And Heart Rate Monitoring Using IOT

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Abstract- This project represents the use of IoT in the health care system. This project introduces wireless heart disease detection and monitoring heart rate. This program contains a specific component. Monitoring the heart rate is a significant factor in maintaining heart health. People from different age groups have different levels of maximum and lower heart rates. We all know that heart disease can kill one life in 3 attempts. Now the days are especially dangerous in the early stages. Taking control of our body means we can protect our health from all other diseases. Our lives are very important and very precious. Nowadays many people lose their precious lives due to a sudden heart attack. A heart attack is caused by diet, age, lack of exercise etc. The heart is not easily accessible. Winning and assisting our community with a heart attack to develop such a system that can help reduce mortality in the early stages. In this case we use or improve the heart rate monitoring and cardiovascular monitoring system using iot (Internet of Things). To achieve the best possible monitoring, connected nerves can be of a type of cord that you know or are attached to where we live. This program monitors patients pulsate, vital saliva saliva. if there is a high parameter that goes beyond the remote price this sensible device notifies doctors or caregivers and triggers corrective measures to save many patients' lives. People face rejection problems and die from various illnesses that are due to a lack of timely medical treatment for patients. The primary goal of developing a systematic patient monitoring system is using IoT. Patient's heart rate or data is monitored and monitored and sent to mobile doctors containing applications. The IoT-based patient monitoring system has successfully implemented patient life and condition and saved lives on time.

IOT based Fall Detection for elderly people

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[IACIT-2021-PID-752]

Abstract— Falls are the most dangerous form of an injury sometimes even leading to the death of an individual. Due to some negligence it is found that deaths caused is increasing rapidly, a survey was also made by WHO. It is globally considered as a major health public problem. The injury caused by disease for all people depends on the individual age and health factor. As the recent studies report usually highest death rate is caused over the age of 60. Therefore, this paper proposes an IOT based fall discovery system that will help prevent the risk leading to injury or death of an individual. The system monitors the person's movements with the help of an accelerometer sensor and detects a fall. An alarm is activated and a message is sent to the caretaker and a nearest hospital along with the location. The project also consists of an android application which includes a voice output and the location.

Educational Systems Design & Web-based Learning

IACIT-2021-PID-524
IACIT-2021-PID-549
IACIT-2021-PID-558
IACIT-2021-PID-582
IACIT-2021-PID-584
IACIT-2021-PID-599
IACIT-2021-PID-600
IACIT-2021-PID-633
IACIT-2021-PID-637

Chemistry with Java

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Abstract—The Chemistry with java is an application which combines the Organic and the Inorganic world of Chemistry into a single application which can be accessed by users across all changes to promote the learning and the understanding of the subject by introducing visual aid to the subject. The application is developed basically with three levels The User Interface being built using the Swing framework is an API for providing Graphical User Interface across all platforms. The Intermediate level we implement Java Database Connectivity for SQLite3 implying that the underlying base layer we use SQLite3 as the database. For the Organic world of Chemistry we use an API named OPSIN (Open Parser for Systematic IUPAC Nomenclature) which converts the general name of the Organic Compound into the IUPAC name of the same compound along with its standard structure.

Web Based Data Visualization and Data Preprocessing Tool

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Abstract--The escalating adoption of Machine Learning techniques has given a bigger picture to newbies trying to explore the usage of it. Our tool deals with the idea of helping them, in order to make their lives easier. Various visualizations and algorithms have been developed to help Machine Learning enthusiasts decide upon the best model. Deciding the perfect model needs enough time which now can be reduced by the solution provided in this tool. This interactive technique helps users with some expertise to explore and validate predictive as well as classification models. Once the user provides the dataset, the visualization techniques discussed in this tool lets the user decide to select the features that are most suitable for training the model. It allows to decide upon the importance of a particular feature and know the dataset predictions across various algorithms used for regression and classification. The accuracy percentage or the precision, recall score for regression and classification models respectively can be seen in order to know the best model.

Web Based Expense Approval System

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Abstract— 'Web-Based Expense Approval System' is a responsive web application whose main aim is to provide a utility to review, approve, and maintain an organization's financial transactions. When there is a need to approve invoices and transactions by various stakeholders located in different parts of the country, the invoices must go through a designated authority at every level, where they are reviewed and approved/rejected. On similar lines, the invoices should proceed through the stakeholders residing in the subsequent levels until it reaches the highest authority, which generally would be an administrative office of the organization. The invoices undergo a series of checks for regulatory and compliance norms. Once these necessary checks are completed, the invoices get the final approval, and the amount gets disbursed.

Automated Question Unique Arrangement(AQUA)

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Abstract—With the world digitizing and moving at a fast pace, framing questions for examinations or learning is a time-consuming process and requires a lot of critical thinking. Questions we solve in the exams, for instance, school and college level examinations, are similar to the last year papers and contain repeated questions with little or no paraphrasing or modifications. Educators spend a significant amount of time in preparing question papers to come up with creative brainstorming questions. Automation has become a vital aspect of life. New technologies are coming up every day to minimize manual work and make everything automated with just a click. Considering the present pandemic scenario, education is now internet based and exams are being conducted online. Most of the examinations are based on multiple choice questions and these questions are, in most cases, taken from popular quizzing websites. This practice makes it easier for students to find the correct answer without even studying the subject and increases malpractices. We propose an automatic solution to the issue of making questions that will save time and energy and also promote proper learning with our model "A.Q.U.A – Automated Questions Unique Arrangement. It is a machine learning model that uses transformers for natural language processing and generating meaningful and understandable questions from the given context.

Fake Indian Currency Detection App

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Abstract—The aim of this paper is to identify counterfeit currency and report on the findings. Using a mobile camera, the model accepts the photograph. The extracted features from the scanning image are compared to a series of models. When a match is found, the outcome is outputted, indicating whether the match was true or not. Image resizing, image filtering, sobel edge detection, and template matching are the four algorithms used in this article. Despite the fact that printing false currencies is unlawful, counterfeit currencies continue to circulate in areas where there are no forms of verifying the currency's validity. The aim of this project is to avoid illicit notes from being distributed further. The project's aim is to identify false or counterfeit currency. It is accomplished by taking a sequence of steps in the same order each time. To begin, a cell phone is used to capture a picture of the currency note (camera). Second, the captured image is resized to or scaled down to 500 x 300 pixels. After that, a bilateral filter is used to eliminate noise from the signal. The features that determine a currency note's validity are then detected using the sobel operator. Correlation regression is used to match the characteristics of the note to those of an authentic note. Finally, if the note is genuine, the features are listed and shown.

Research Bolster – A Web Based Digital Library Application for Research Assistance

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Abstract—Publishing a research paper may seem puzzling and a lot of time is spent in search of a base paper. Contacting the authors for assistance, getting queries answered, finding partners for collaboration or tracking their own research progress are all challenging tasks. In this app, the user gets to find and download the various research papers published by members of the university. This would empower the user with the ability to get in contact with the authors and co-authors for assistance or any queries. The goal of this research is to provide a platform for users to find people in close proximity for guidance and help. We have implemented this web based digital library using the technologies: HTML with CSS, Node Js/PHP, MySQL database and a web server.

Web Application of College Event Management

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Abstract—The project is to make a website to choose the event anywhere at your fingertips. We make user experiences to manage all your events, check-ins. To check the bond between explicit parts of plan and students' counters. Following an occasion was rarely this simple. All events heads application is worked for the organizers who needs to grow their event reach and maintain it without any disturbance. All occasions coordinator application is worked for the coordinators who needs to develop their occasion reach and oversee it without any problem. Our esteemed occasion coordinators are currently utilizing it to track each participant and oversee for each exactly at the touch screen. In this period of computerized unrest, there has been an ascent popular of web designers who can create easy to understand web stages, for example, versatile applications, web applications. The client base for online web applications is on an ascent to. To test the connection between explicit parts of marry plan and client's encounters. The exploratory plan and convention of the investigation will be introduced and talked about.

Parikshik – Online Examination System

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Abstract— This project is a web portal which is implemented using the MERN Stack. In the current generation, lots of the College examinations like internal assessments, final exams, and many other multiple choice based examinations are conducted through an online platform. Online examination system helps students to take up multiple choice based examinations more effectively. Teachers can add/delete questions along with the options and set the correct answers for each of them. The Admin can maintain the student and faculty database and specify the exam period and allot the students for the particular exam, displaying the final results for students.

Voice Based Email For Visually Impaired

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Abstract—The Internet is one of the fundamental facilities for daily life. However, even with some service provided by the internet, it is difficult for blind people to access certain text materials, such as E-mail. Advances in computer-based technologies, such as screen readers, have greatly aided the visually impaired in navigating Internet applications. Interactive environments, which are based on audio data, have also greatly aided the visually impaired. However, such systems would not help visually impaired people in many countries, especially in the Indian subcontinent. This is primarily because of the technological gap between India and other advanced countries around the world. The aim of this paper is to establish a request for the files to be sent via voicemail using speech recognition. When all activities are overactive, the cognitive burden of blind people recalling characters and typing on a keyboard is reduced. The aim of this paper is to design an email architecture that will enable people with visual impairments who have never used email before to access communications services with ease and effectiveness. This Voicemail system is designed so that visually impaired people can quickly and easily access and respond to emails. The system reduces the psychological functionality that visually impaired people need to recollect characters using regular Braille keyboards that are usable, in addition to making mail facilities easy and effective. The graphical user interface of this approach was compared to

the traditionally usable e-mail system interface. The most significant aspect of improving this technology is that users do not need any prior knowledge of keyboard shortcuts or other keys. This is an android application, specially developed for people with visual impairment. This is Android application designed specifically for people visually impaired. This app provides a primarily voice-based mailing service that allows you to browse and send mail without any assistance. To perform such actions, users must use keywords such as email, read, mail, to, and so on. A visually impaired person can use this program to access emails in a comfortable and efficient manner. As a result, people's reliance on others for their own mail-related tasks is reduced.

Data Mining & Artificial Intelligence-III

IACIT-2021-PID-543
IACIT-2021-PID-551
IACIT-2021-PID-552
IACIT-2021-PID-556
IACIT-2021-PID-557
IACIT-2021-PID-573
IACIT-2021-PID-578
IACIT-2021-PID-586

Survey on DNS over HTTP's using various Machine Learning Techniques

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Abstract—The confidentiality of information became need for client through network communication channels. Heavy traffic over internet increases security attacks, data breaches and network traffic attacks. This situation is becoming difficult for humans to handle alone. So developing a software system for defending against cyber-attacks and monitoring heavy network traffic is required for secure network correction and for fast traffic tracking. With the help of intelligent agents in DoH, the monitoring and unauthorised data usage within and outside of information security community is observed and handled properly. DoH with machine learning agents provides encrypted transactions and providing confidentiality of DNS queries and response in transit on networks. The data protection in-between the sender and receiver is handled with fast accessing. DoH and DoT are two protocols available for secure DNS queries and responses with underlying transport channel. In this paper the survey is focusing on DNS over Https privacy, performance and finding suspicious traffic over the network channel with various techniques. Identifying network traffic is highly required because without perceivability of traffic in DNS, finding the machines which are infected, and detecting network attacks becomes difficult.

Sign Language Recognition Using Convolutional Neural Networks In Machine Learning

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Abstract—Sign language is a way or means of communication used by individuals with speaking and hearing impairments. It is one of the essential means of communication for such individuals to stay connected with the rest of the world and to express their ideas, needs or beliefs. There is a great need for an efficient and cost-effective real-time translation software or tool in the modern-day world to understand what the disabled individual is trying to express with accuracy. The proposed system is a real-time translation software or tool used for the conversion of hand gestures into natural languages such as English used by people for communication. The translated data will interpret the alphabet or number associated with the sign shown to the live camera feed. The software proposed in this project is created using Python, NumPy, OpenCV, LabelImg and TensorFlow. The image or video obtained from the camera device will be processed using convolutional neural networks (CNN). The CNN model is pre-trained with a large dataset from open

sources or using a custom dataset on sign language gestures. Based on the recognition rate and prediction analysis from the CNN model, the provided image or video will be classified as the respective Alphabet or number from the American Sign Language Set. This helps the individuals to understand the sign language used by disabled individuals with ease.

**Radical Sound Valuation Of Fetal Weight With The Use Of Deep Learning
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Abstract—It is a very complicated task to identify and decipher the standard output plane of the fetus in the evaluation of the second trimester of 2D ultrasound, which requires a long preparation time. In addition to directing the test to the correct area, it is difficult for a technician to distinguish the applicable structure in the picture. The programmatic picture preparation function allows the device to provide assistance to experienced administrators to help them solve these problems. In this article, we propose a novel strategy that relies on convolutional neural networks. Therefore, this strategy can identify 13 standard fetal views in freehand two-dimensional ultrasound information, just like locating fetal structures through a bounce box. An important promise is that organizations need to figure out how to use picture-level markup to limit the objective life structure, and the accuracy of the map depends on the relevance of the organization. Tissue engineering aims to work continuously while providing ideal benefits for localization tasks. We provide the results of continuous reviews, recover outline outlines from saved pictures, and localize them in an extremely large test data set, which includes pictures and video accounts of complete clinical peculiar examinations. We tracked and found that the proposed technology completed the practical group test that showed continuous discovery, and obtained the accuracy of the review outline recovery. Similarly, the accuracy achieved on positioning tasks.

Facial Mask Recognition

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Abstract—In this Corona virus global health happened due to a virus of family known as Coronaviridae is radial around the globe. The damage done by this virus is intense, is has affected the humans financially, physically, and mentally. People are scared to go out like they use to before the spread of the virus. Many actions have been taken by the central and state government in India and Government of other countries to decrease the spreading rate of this virus, wearing a facial mask main of them. This trained model has achieved and exceptionally great result with accuracy over 98.5% on recognizing people who are wearing mask or not. We hope our model will help in reducing the spread of the COVID-19 virus.

Forecasting Air Quality Using Random Forest Regression with Hyperparameter Optimization and LSTM network(RNN)

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[IACIT-2020-PID-557]

Abstract—In recent times, due to the increase in air pollution and its impact on the everyone's health and environment; it has become a very tedious task to monitor and check the quality of air. Predicting the quality of air is a highly tangled task due to the volatility, particle nature and variables constituting the pollutants. It has become pertinent to check the quality of air in rural / urban areas due to the impact it has on people's health and the environment. In this paper, we first do comparative analysis of popular machine learning method, linear regression, decision tree, random forest, k-nearest neighbors (KNN), random forest, XGBoost and L1 and L2 regularization to forecast pollutant and particulate levels and to predict the air quality index (AQI). Then we apply cross validation and grid search to optimize our random forest model. Finally we predict the model with Long short-term memory (LSTM).

Smart Kisan – A Machine Learning Based Agricultural Portal

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Abstract— The aim of this paper is to carry out work that result in a good friend to farmers in every way. The work primarily recommends a high-yielding crop to the farmer based on regional soil data and the farmer's requirements. The job entails analysing a database of different types of soil from a specific area. To improve the analysis' efficiency, a machine learning method called linear regression is used. The study also implements disease detection in crop leaves using image processing techniques and provides remedy/solutions to farmers with diseased leaves, which promises to be a preventative measure in the future. The carried out study has an effect on various cultivation methods for various crops, assisting farmers as a "SAHA PATI" for this work. This service assists farmers in determining the best method of cultivation based on climatic and geographical factors. The final section of the Paper introduces a programme that provides current market prices for various crops by connecting to a government website that is updated on a regular basis. This service assists farmers in avoiding being duped by business intermediaries. The overall work done with the agriculture-based component turns out to be the best application for the current situation.

REAL TIME OBJECT DETECTION WITH SURVEILANCE VIDEO USING CNN ALGORITM

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R17CS183@cit.reva.edu.in IACIT-2021-PID-578]

Abstract—Recent advancements within field of computing (AI) have provided a chance to form autonomous devices, robots, and machines characterized notably with the flexibility to create selections and perform tasks while not human mediation. One amongst these devices, Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) or drones square measure wide want to perform tasks like police investigation, search and rescue, object detection and target following, parcel delivery (recently started by Amazon), and plenty of other things. The sensitivity in playing tasks that demand drones and police investigation cameras should be economical and reliable. For this project, the Associate in Nursing approach to observe the target object or event, moving or still, for a camera is bestowed. Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) is employed for object detection of events. For the time period following, the following algorithmic rule responds quicker than conventionally used approaches, with efficiency following the detected object while not losing it from sight.

Deep Learning Method on Chest X-ray Radiography for Detection and Classification of Thoracic Disease: A Survey

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Abstract— Recently AI researchers using Computer Aided Diagnosis (CAD) systems have demonstrated breakthrough performance in a variety of medical image analysis tasks. Diagnosis of thoracic diseases in Chest X-Ray is one among them. They are expected to assist radiologists with diagnostic excellence while diagnosing thoracic diseases. Deep learning models to identify one or two thoracic diseases in Chest X-Ray motivated an approach to develop a model that can detect and classify multiple thoracic disease in real time. In this article, we will review breakthrough applications built with deep learning models such as CNNs to detect and classify multiple pathologies in one exam on Chest radiography. Also we will discuss important design factors and future trends in computer aided diagnosis of Multi-disease classification problems in Chest Radiology.

Data Mining & Artificial Intelligence-IV

IACIT-2021-PID-553
IACIT-2021-PID-793
IACIT-2021-PID-795
IACIT-2021-PID-815

Transparent Medical Health Insurance System Using Block Chain Technology

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Abstract—Health insurance plan is a kind of insurance plan insurance that covers the price of an insured individual's medicative and surgical expenses. It is very necessary for each person to have insurance policies in this unpredicted era. However, the current insurance plans are dealing with many primary issues like accelerated fraud instances that mostly affecting the economy of the healthcare enterprise and there is no simple approach to gain insurance plan without involvement of third party executives. By involving third party executives, the people are facing added challenges like delaying in the insurance claim process and authenticating the insurance policy holders. Consolidation of block-chain technology into the health insurance plan can do away with the fraud activities, as it all the associated transactions are made transparent. Hence, the proposed method introduces a Permissioned Block-chain primarily based Transparent Medical Health Insurance System creating a permissioned block-chain community amongst hospitals, insurance organisation and insurance holders(patients) to grant transparency with all transactions, integrity and safety to the saved records of holders/patients. It additionally helps in get rid of the price with third-party executives and delay in the process. This work illustrates how this can be accomplish the usage of open-source blockchain framework Hyperledger Fabric and proves the transparency and integrity with the proposed system.

Secure Document Vault Using Blockchain and IPFS

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[IACIT-2021-PID-793]

Abstract—Nowadays the data becoming important to day-to-day life. The interference in the data change is irrelevant which causes the data to lose and data stolen which led to bigger problems to overcome it we use encryption methods to secure the data. Our terminology is to prevent the datastore on the website cannot be accessed by any other party apart from the user itself. The technologies which are used are the blockchain which is acts as the database and IPFS for the store the documents. The IPFS returns the hash (SHA-256) of the file which is present on the network for storing and sharing data in a distributed manner. Which is called the distributed file system. By using the hash code anyone can access the secure file. After getting the hash code from the IPFS we will be going to encrypt the hash and store it into the blockchain which acts as the secure database.

Food Supply Chain Using Blockchain Technology [10]

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Abstract—Agriculture is the primary source of livelihood for about 58 percent of India population. Food supply chain its very complicated by fragmented inbound and outbound networks [9]. It consists of multiple agents or intermediaries in the marketing channel to realize a profit and successfully pass on the losses to the producer [3]. Food producers are facing multiple obstacles, from seasonal changes to the broken supply chain also their occupation is very laborious and demanding [3]. Most of the losses produced here are due to missing formation, miscommunication and lack of trust between the different intermediaries [3]. Especially the Indian food supply chain is highly dividable. Main it helps formers to sell their products with a valuable profit so people will never loose their trust on agriculture. So that it helps whole world to get their foods and whatever they need they can buy. Former is happy then he feeds whole world. This all is possible only because of using block chain technology. The proposed system uses blockchain technology which facilitates the transfer of data or useful information and transparent manner pertaining to food supply management. This system ensures trust and brings transparency across various stakeholders.

A Blockchain based Framework for Transparent Medical supply in Covid-19 Pandemic

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Abstract— The sudden occurrence of COVID-19 has made the world into big trouble. It is known that COVID-19 is a highly contagious and deadly virus. People initially infected have no symptoms, while some people are showing no symptoms. In this pandemic the government has shown great interest in smartphone contact tracking app that help automate the difficult task of tracing all recent contacts of newly identified infected persons. In this article, we are proposing our app covid suraksha yantra. We have used React for the frontend framework and node js for backend framework. We have given certain 5 quizzes about covid-19 compared to other recently developed apps. Comparative analysis of various application developed for Covid-19 has been studied and a clear overview of these application has been presented in this article and finally we have introduced a blockchain framework known as Covid-19 Suraksha Yantra for medical supply. In this website we also provide the details of slots available for Covid vaccine with proper address, availability, duration, fee Type. We will also provide tracking of medicine across India with the help of blockchain technology.

Blockchain Technology

IACIT-2021-PID-617
IACIT-2021-PID-625
IACIT-2021-PID-632
IACIT-2021-PID-642
IACIT-2021-PID-644
IACIT-2021-PID-653
IACIT-2021-PID-662
IACIT-2021-PID-671

Face Mask Detection Using CNN and OpenCV

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Abstract—With Covid-19 tormenting the entire world, masks have become an essential item when stepping out of the house as it greatly prevents the spread of disease-causing germs and viruses. However, people often seem to take it lightly and not wear their masks when they step out. Therefore, we propose to design a mask detection system that alerts the concerned people with an alarm when the person in question is not wearing a mask. For this, we shall be using the medical imaging dataset obtained on Kaggle. In addition to this, we incorporate CNN and ResNet, in particular, to train the model and also OpenCV to test it with real time data. We aim to obtain a high accuracy to ensure perfect face mask detection,

An Approach For Loan Approval Prediction using Machine Learning

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Abstract—Banking sector is one such field where the company needs more accurate results after analysis. There are many people applying for bank loans from banks or other finance companies each day. But the banks cannot provide loan to every individual who is applying for loan. There is a very complex task that the bank employees do to study and analyze if the applicant is genuine or not. To find this out, there are a lot of factors to be considered. Going through this huge amount of data can be a really difficult task and yet one cannot be sure if the applicant will be able to pay back the loan within the given time or not. The main objective of this paper is to make a thorough analysis of the test data and make predictions if the applicant is genuine or not. For this process, we are using Machine Learning where the trained data is used to make predictions.

Efficient Face Mask Recognition Method during the Covid-19

pandemic using CNN

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Abstract—COVID-19 is an exceptional crisis causing an enormous number of victims and security concerns. We have to make sure we minimize the transmission of coronavirus; individuals also wear masks to cover themselves. Since a certain part of the face is covered it makes the mask identification a little tedious. The researchers' goal during an ongoing pandemic of coronavirus is to make recommendations to tackle this issue quickly and effectively. Face Detection is a common approach in computer vision and image processing. There are a number of latest algorithms designed to render the algorithm as precise as possible using convolutional architectures. We can extract the minute pixel details using the convolutional architecture. Our aim is to construct a binary face classifier that may detect any face present in the frame regardless of its orientation, starting with the RGB image of any size used by the tool “Predefined

Training Weights of Architecture” with training being conducted by a Fully Convolutional Network. In a single frame, several face masks may be detected here as well.

Real Time Face Mask and helmet detection Using YoloV3 Algorithm.

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Abstract— In this paper we have a real-time yolov3 object detector to train the model to detect facial masks and helmets in video footages, live feeds or images to look for public hygiene and safety. It uses a neural network to predict bounding boxes and their possibilities throughout the entire image. The dataset has been obtained online. The model has been trained using online images for different classes like wearing mask, no helmet; not wearing helmet and mask; wearing helmet, no mask; wearing both helmet, mask. If no helmet or mask is found, the SMTP library module provided by python describes a SMTP client session object to send a mail to any internet device using SMTP or ESMTP. The proposed framework was tested on a dataset which is a collection of videos capturing of people complying with COVID-19 safety protocols and video of people wearing helmets abiding by the road safety rules. The result obtained has a high accuracy and precision.

Classification of Diabetic Retinopathy using Convolutional Neural Network

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Abstract— Diabetic Retinopathy is a scenario in medical field which leads to the rise of damage of blood vessels in the retina which is due to diabetes mellitus. The proper detection of these problems and the treatment should be done immediately to prevent loss of vision in a person. Presently, diagnosing Diabetic Retinopathy manually is a time-consuming process where they require experienced clinicians to examine the digital-colored fundus images. Here, we have proposed a machine learning technology using Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) approach which as emerged as an operative productive tool in medical image examination for the classification and detection of Diabetic Retinopathy(DR) in real-world. The different layers which are used to detect the brain tumor are conv2D, Activation, MaxPooling2D, Dense and Flatten. The set used here considers 750 retinal images, with 600 training images and the test set considers 150 images with the accuracy of 82.75% which ran for 80 epochs.

Unusual Event Detection in ATM Using Machine Learning

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[IACIT-2020-PID-653]

Abstract: This paper describes the detection of unusual event that occurs in ATM machine. ATM is a simple source for people to get their money in a faster way. Also, there are many thefts and crime happening in ATM. The COVID-19 outbreak is the toughest challenge we have faced. The main precautions to avoid the transmission of virus is to wear a mask and maintaining the social distance between us. Here we introduce a system to solve such problems by using a computer vision to keep track of activity and detect violations (Not Wearing Mask) and alerts a mail with violation photo attached to concerned authority. In addition to this object detection and weapon detection is also appended.

IoT Based Smart Surveillance Security System using Raspberry Pi

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Abstract - Communication is nothing but transfer or exchange of data. Exchanging the data can be done using Internet of things (IOT). The internet authorized devices are used by nearly about billions. Main motive of this paper is to describe an alerting device handled by internet of things (IOT). This makes it easier in observing and also alert as soon as motion is detected. Internet of things can also be used to detect motion, gestures, and actions to indicate warnings

when any kind of motion is detected. Images are captured when motion is detected and it is sent to cloud server and there will be a notification sent to the specified email as the motion is detected. Raspberry Pi is used with open source computer vision software for image processing. Control algorithms are also used for watchfulness so that as soon as motion is detected the monitoring and images are captured properly.

Non contact advanced method of COVID-19 cases using deep neural networks with chest x-ray images

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[IACIT-2020-PID-671]

Abstract— The first appearance of the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) was on December 31st 2019, in the Wuhan City of China. This novel coronavirus (COVID-19) spread rapidly around the world, thus causing a pandemic. The most devastating effect was caused on the daily lives, global economy and public health system. In order to treat the affected patients quickly the most critical step is to detect the positive cases in much advance period of time in order to help prevent further spread of this disease. With the help of the recent findings, it has been found that the radiology imagining techniques contain the salient information about this virus. The advanced Artificial Intelligence (AI) technique coupled with this radiological imaging has found to be helpful for the accurate detection of this novel coronavirus (COVID-19) disease. This is an advanced application which is helpful for the study of this paper. In this study, the new model used for the detection of this coronavirus (COVID-19) by using the raw chest X-ray images automatically. This proposed model provides accurate diagnostics for binary classification (COVID-19 vs normal) and also the multi-class classification (COVID-19 vs Normal vs Pneumonia). The classification accuracy from this proposed model is about 98.09% for binary classes classification and 87.03% for multi-class classification.

Mobile Applications

IACIT-2021-PID-532
IACIT-2021-PID-606
IACIT-2021-PID-678
IACIT-2021-PID-681
IACIT-2021-PID-733
IACIT-2021-PID-800

“Namma Shimoga” – An Android Application To Register Complaints

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Abstract— For Android Operating system Android studio is the official development environment or tool. It provides a combined environment for building the android applications for Android phones, Android TV, Android Wear and Android Tablets. And it will also provide functionality to build a code, test a code and debug a code as well. The main aim of this application is to address the key problems that are faced by people in their locality and give people a platform to notify the problems to the elected people and get solution for the same. In this Application various services are available so any person can intimate about the problem in his locality to the concerned authorities. This paper describe about the Complaint Registering application that is developed using Android Studio.

Shop Chain: An Android Application Simplifying The Shopping Experience In Day To Day Life

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Abstract— With the surge in the number of people using smartphone devices all over the world, the mobile computing industry has been thriving. There are around 3.6 billion smartphone users worldwide as recorded till 2020 and we expect it to be 4.3 billion by 2023 [1]. In India itself, we have 696 million smartphone users and it is expected to be 875 million by 2023 [2]. With the increase in the population going online, online shopping has become very convenient. But we still face issues with shopping online at local stores or booking appointments at local hair salons like hunting for a particular item from the store to store only to find it's unavailable or the shop is closed. Through our application “ShopChain”, we improve the local store shopping by providing them the opportunity/platform to get their stores online so they can update the customers with live updates about their store.

KRISHI SEVA BANDHU: MOBILE APP FOR GRADING FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

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Abstract- The backbone of India and even most parts of the world is agriculture. Maintaining perishable farm produce is important to not to waste it, which will impact the economy and food starvation. This paper presents a mobile application for farmers or farm produce owners to check the ripeness of fruits and vegetables, which will be useful to make decisions on selling and fixing the price based on grading. The application provides information on different ripening stages of the fruits and vegetables. It also presents the information on crop's requirements for growth in terms of soil, nutrients, weather conditions, season, etc., as a reference manual. In this work, firstly, identification of different stages of ripening of perishable farm produce in field/cold storage using image processing is performed. Secondly, a mobile application is developed to give real-time status and notification of farm produce. The application will be updated with the images taken by CCTV or mobile cameras at definite intervals and notify the product owner well in time before rotting of the produce. The assessment of fruit quality is important for the cultivator and the consumer. Maturity detection is very important for fruit/ vegetable warehouses. This fruit maturity mobile application is named

"KrishiSevaBandhu". The results show that the detection accuracy is 90% and the mean opinion score of farmers is 85%.

PETERIA: PET SHOPPING MOBLIE APPLICATION

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Abstract- Pets are Part of Everybody's Life and part of our family. They furnish us with friendship as well as with passionate help, lessen our feelings of anxiety, feeling of depression and assist us with expanding our social exercises and add to a child's confidence and good enthusiastic turn of events. There is a developing worldwide pattern to think about pets as a feature of the family. Of the around 7.6 million partner creatures entering creature shields cross country consistently, roughly 2.7 million are euthanized. The quantity of euthanized creatures could be diminished significantly if more individuals received pets as opposed to getting them. In view of these issues, we set off to make an answer utilizing a portable application which utilizes a proposal framework for sifting of inclinations. Web based business Machine Learning applications are what's to come. Stores like Amazon use ML to recommend items for their customers. Additionally, it gains from us, however from the joined insight of the multitude of individuals who live around there, and numerous other social components we probably won't have thought of.

E-Commerce website for B2B Services

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[IACIT-2020-PID-733]

Abstract— E-commerce is becoming a more powerful component of huge asset for B2b businesses. It allows them to not only lower purchase costs and provide a wider variety of additional resources, but also to improve communication performance between their clients and suppliers. As a result, the aim of this article is to analyze how businesses use Business - to - business E-Commerce, how it funds their businesses, and what the key advantages are. In light of the growing relevance of services in B2B markets and the rapid advancement in information technology, the paper assumes significant realistic and theoretical significance for the business world. It may be used as a foundation for more study on various strategies in B2B markets and examination of the position of E-Commerce since it represents an overview and summarizes a broad theoretical context on the subject. The paper will also help businesses make decisions on their E-Commerce investment policy.

University Web Application

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[IACIT-2021-PID-800]

Abstract - The creation of a web application for the University that allows teachers to take online classes, assign quizzes, and manage students. The aim of this project is to use computerized equipment and turn it into a full-fledged computer application to automate the current manual system, meeting the needs of university so that their valuable data/information can be processed for storing for a longer period of time with ease of accessing and manipulating the data. The required software and hardware are readily available and simple to use. Students, on the other hand, may consult their previous year's question paper on the topic of their choice and take their assignments.

Advanced and Emerging Applications

IACIT-2021-PID-576
IACIT-2021-PID-577
IACIT-2021-PID-592
IACIT-2021-PID-593
IACIT-2021-PID-588
IACIT-2021-PID-614
IACIT-2021-PID-636
IACIT-2021-PID-652

Enhancing Security Authentication of Information Systems using Morse code and Facial Recognition

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Abstract— Information Technology Management is combination of Data Exchange, Algorithm Development and implementation of various technologies in order to solve the problems related to Information System security. The applications of data science are used by almost all Information Systems in various domains like educational institutions, finance, healthcare, business to handle large volumes of data. The practical applications range from predicting stock movement to predicting cancer. It is used in image processing to identity recognition, audio processing for speech to text prediction. Since authentication and security of the Information System are still not completely secure and is a matter of concern, we are able to implement a real time eye-tracing along with the facial feature recognition using Morse Code based secured authentication system to enhance the Security aspects of the Information Systems. Most of the traditional Information Systems has a single layer of security authentication and cannot be relied upon. In our findings, we do not find the existing systems to be completely secure and hence we focus on implementing multiple layers of unique security authentications using eyeball movements to form a distinct Morse Code and the facial feature recognition.

Protected JPEG Flows Reversible Data Hiding

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[IACIT-2020-PID-577]

Abstract - The entire report contains how a JPEG image is encrypted and sent to a user securely. In small message we first make the JPEG-image decrypter interacted with the concerned organisation. Then it is sent to the cloud server by the owner of the image, another security is added to the text that we send along with image. The steps during the encryption of the image and decryption of the image includes Huffman code and the movement of the histogram. Similar to the client who request this operation have the access to decrypt the image. Before this the staff extracts an additional message from the encrypted JPEG-image and restores the first encrypted image which is not compressed. After the client downloads, it will download the first JPEG-image bitstream. It is recommended in order to exceed Reversible Data Hiding -EI in the result key. Since the employee has completely improved the bitstream data encryption and decryption tasks, the owner of the image and the receiver do not need to perform any encryption or JPEG operations. Second, the payload of the inserted class is greater than the optimal load.

Crypto Tech-Coinage Predictor
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Abstract—A cryptocurrency is a digital currency where it uses blockchain technology and cryptographic functions. The world has more than 5000 crypto currencies. Although machine learning has been successful in predicting crypto currency stock market prices but it's been quite restrictive in predicting real time price of crypto currency.

Next Gen Learning Universe
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Abstract—The world today is seeing numerous technological innovations on a regular basis in various fields. The field of education too has a lot of scope to incorporates some of these innovations and gain immensely from them. One such technology is Augmented Reality. Augmented reality can in fuse class rooms with energy, bringing additional ingenuity and bilateral engagement in every session. Such innovative methods of teaching quicken the time spent in understanding convoluted topics. Our project aims to develop a Mobile Learning App that uses AR to enhance teaching methods.

Asynchronous Execution Platform for Edge Node Devices
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Abstract—Asynchronous distributed execution platform which enables efficient and seamless user job submissions on a remote node from a cluster of edge nodes using reactive framework and provide real-time metrics of execution persisted on elastic data base. Queue are used for job submission along with different compute units delivering the infrastructure for execution of submitted jobs.

PC Vision Based Unpretentious Classroom Attendance Tracing Framework/Technique
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Abstract—Fossil classroom environment follows a manual attendance marking system either by calling the student's names it interrupts the teaching procedure and also takes a lot of time. It can also lead to factors like a proxy. To overcome this issue we have introduced a high-definition camera that will be installed in every classroom which captures the student images from all angles.

PLANT DYNAMICS: Triticum Infection Disclosure
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Abstract—Agriculture being the pillar of the economy for a developing country like India has a vital role in the survival of living beings on earth. Wheat is the most widely consumed grain on the planet. Deep learning is an evolving technology that is having a significant effect in the field of agriculture, assisting farmers in modernising their operations. One such application is the identification of plant diseases using image classification. Plant disease identification is important for long-term agriculture sustainability. Wheat plants are susceptible to a variety of fungal diseases. These diseases have an effect on the global economy. Using deep learning algorithms such as CNN, this proposed system aims to predict wheat diseases. To train, validate, and evaluate our model, diseased and healthy plants have been used. Based on the input our system determines if the leaf is diseased or not so that precautionary measures can be taken to prevent losses in wheat cultivation, which could lead to food shortages. Consequently early identification of diseases of crops like wheat and rice that are staple food of people in many countries is critical.

GAME DEVELOPMENT USING UNREAL ENGINE 4

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Abstract- Our project is primarily focused on educating the people who are willing to learn and have interest in coding C++ is great start and showing its application on unreal engine is a great interactive way of doing so. The project will help those in such needs and the perfect platform for learning is by making it game which is fun. Flexibility is another aspect that can be applied here so learning at your preferred curve of learning to match your learning pace so anyone can learn this at any pace and enjoy the learning process. This project can be used as a demonstration for big corporates in the gaming industry where u will be able to explain the game how it works in depth with the coding magic behind it .It also uses decision making algorithms where NPC bots interact with the player.

IoT & Smart City

IACIT-2021-PID-626
IACIT-2021-PID-676
IACIT-2021-PID-691
IACIT-2021-PID-725
IACIT-2021-PID-727
IACIT-2021-PID-728
IACIT-2021-PID-813

Smart Battery Management System for Electric Vehicle

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Abstract—Electric vehicles are showing some promises in the automotive industry and can be the answer for mitigating carbon footprint. In the process of upgrading electric vehicles to the customer demands, battery performance plays a vital role in deciding the performance of electric vehicles.

So, Battery Management System becomes the brains behind monitoring and controlling the battery. Real-time sensing of the battery parameters, decision-making capability to choose the type of charging, and which cell to be charged are all the functionalities of BMS. All these criteria can be assessed precisely and efficiently via processors like Raspberry pi, along with IoT and cloud computing technologies. These approaches can be used for remote accessing of the battery's performance, which will help the customer and the company to analyse the vehicle's condition. They also help prevent battery degradation. Since IoT and cloud computing technologies are being used, if an adverse state occurs in the battery, the customer can be notified directly via their mobile. In this article, a combined technology of locally hosted processor and cloud-based decision making has been discussed to improve the battery intern Electric Vehicle's performance.

FIRE DETECTION AND NOTIFICATION USING NODEMCU AND RELAY BY IoT IN PRIVATE BUS

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Abstract- Fires arise increasingly in public transportation systems, resulting in the destruction of the most precious innocent suffering and public property. There are some strategies for preventing fires and reducing the scale of losses in the event of a fire in the public transportation system. However, the harm becomes severe because a fire team will be unable to arrive at the opportune moment due to failure of coordination. As a result, we should continue to control and mitigate the losses incurred by bus fires. The key goal of this project is to identify fire incidents and notify the appropriate authority as soon as possible. If a collision or injury occurs, flame detectors are being used to identify the fire. The sensors are linked to a central controller, which controls the water sprinklers when a fire is detected. In the proposed scheme, the central controller is a Node MCU. Finally, the data is sent to the cloud, where it can be accessible to all government agencies.

Smart IoT Mirror using Raspberry Pi

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Abstract- This paper depicts the planning, design, and working of our Smart Mirror. Each of our day starts by grooming ourselves in a mirror. A recent study shows that an average person spends at least an hour in front of a mirror daily. This time is solely spent observing ourselves. Our idea is to utilize this time for multitasking and get some real work done to save one of the most precious commodities of our lives, i.e., Time. We spend quite a significant amount of our

time daily on checking news, our calendar events, current weather, or weather forecasts. Our idea is to do all of this while looking into our mirror, which we will anyway. Our smart mirror is built on this idea and uses a monitor connected to a Raspberry Pi and a two-way glass mirror to provide us with both a mirror and an information system. The best part about this smart mirror is that it uses all the open-source modules. The operating system of a Raspberry is open-source, namely, 'Raspbian O.S.' and the 'MagicMirror2' library that is used to install the modules for a smart mirror is also open-source. This actively demonstrates that we can use all the available third-party modules on the internet and build our own modules to integrate with the default 'MagicMirror2' module.

POR TABLE DEVICE FOR HEALTH MONITORING OVER IoT
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kandukurikdr16@gmail.com, durgaprasad0109@gmail.com. [IACIT-2021-PID-725]

Abstract—Spirometer and commonly known as Respiratory Analyzer is connected to Arduino UNO in the project. We are using push switches to select the age of a person. It starts from children to elders of ages. Firstly, we need to press the start button and then select the age by using switches. Then we need to inhale the air through a pipe attached to the spirometer then the inhaled air will be measured by IR proximity sensors which will be in contact with the spirometer. The inhaled air volume is different for different age groups, humans starting from children to senior citizens. The LCD is used to display the health condition of the person as well as will display the reference value of that person based on the person's age and displays the heartbeat and temperature values. If the person's intaken air volume is not as same as the reference value, then it will display in an LCD and a message will be sent to the respective persons through GSM. And the values of heartbeat, temperatures, and age, and air volumes will be saved in a cloud through a Wi-Fi module.

HOME AUTOMATION USING SMART AI ASSISTANT
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[IACIT-2021-PID-727]

Abstract—Artificial intelligence is taking over all the platforms and applications and making them more and more user friendly and intelligent and gives the application a human like behaviour and thinking. AI is being used everywhere now-a-days because applications that use AI are able to learn and improve and require less maintenance. This project “Home automation using smart AI assistant” is a voice command-based AI assistant coded using python and Natural Language Processing NLP that can respond to user queries and responds to voice-based commands of the user. Using this AI Assistant users can send emails to anyone just by speaking the receiver's name, subject of email and the email body. The users can send WhatsApp messages to any of their contacts just speak the message and to whom you want to send it, users can do google searches and open google tabs by voice search, users can do Wikipedia searches and can also open any YouTube video they want to watch. With this AI Assistant we can also get weather updates and news updates, just speak what news updates you want and the Assistant will read it for you. We can also check the computer performance, add remainders and to-dos. We can open our documents, play our favourite music or watch our favourite movie and do many more things just by a simple voice command. This assistant is also used for voice-controlled home automation. Using this Assistant, we can control our home electrical appliances with simple voice commands like turn on the room lights, fans, AC etc.

Smart Cars - Predicting Future Customers
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Abstract—Smartcars which are also known as autonomous cars or self driving cars which moves with little or no human input. They are efficient and avoid accidents so many car manufacturing companies have started working on these autonomous cars and for this process they are investing huge money in R&D for best and efficient cars. But the main issue is as they are investing more money they are expecting to get huge profits so we came up with a solution. In this

paper we will set up a machine learning model which will predict the future sales or customers buying these car sand this will increase the income for the companies. So as to achieve this predictive model,we will make use of frame works and libraries of python.

AN IOT BASED APPLICATION FOR THE SAFETY OF WOMEN

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[IACIT-2021-PID-813]

Abstract-In India even though women have more powers and empowerment, still she was suffering from crimes like rapes, kidnapping, molestation, to bring the end of these activities or crimes, the women safety product came into existence. This product helps the women at the time of danger situation, or any attacker attacks the victim. This paper contains the details of the model and implantation, flowchart of the women safety in “Smart Watch”. The components that are required for building up the safety app are: - A microcontroller (ATmega2560), GSM module, GPS module, IOT module, buzzer, electric shocker. In this project, when the women shout her personal code which we gave to her while installing this application and when the smart watch sense the voice. Once the device is in ON, automatically GPS (Global Positioning System) will the live location of the victim and sends the live location URL through message and what's up message to the saved contacts in the Smart Watch. When attacker tries to attack the electric shocker automatically generates the shock to the attacker. The IOT module will track the location of the victim continuously and updated URL is again sending to the saved contacts. Buzzer will automatically ONs when the watch recognizes the code of the victim. The live tracking location and buzzer sound are in continuous until “STOP” button is clicked. The main advantage of this product is that Smart Watch is very less weight, less in cost, easy to takeout and travel, and continuous tracking the location of the victim or users.

Emerging Trends

IACIT-2021-PID-628
IACIT-2021-PID-680
IACIT-2021-PID-684
IACIT-2021-PID-808
IACIT-2021-PID-810
IACIT-2021-PID-816
IACIT-2021-PID-817

Comparative Analysis of Algorithms used for Twitter Spam Drift Detection

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[IACIT-2020-PID-628]

Abstract— Twitter is one of the most popular social networking sites these days, among many others, with a lot of user engagement. This microblogging site encourages social interactions, allowing users to stay up to date on the latest news and events and share them with others in real time. Tweets are limited to 140 characters and can include links to related websites and tools. With a platform having such wide reach, it is prone to be targeted negatively and spams are one way to do it. Spammers use this platform to display malicious content that is inappropriate and harmful to users worldwide. Many techniques in Machine Learning have been implemented to detect spam and overcome it. However, with the advent of recent technologies it has been observed that the properties of tweets vary overtime making it difficult to detect spam leading to the “Twitter Spam Drift” problem. This paper reviews the papers published since 2018 that have focused on the spam drift problem and gives a comparative analysis of the different algorithms that are used on the various datasets to tackle such a problem.

Detection of Coronavirus illness using Techniques of Deep Learning and CNN

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Abstract- A year has been passed with the global pandemic creating havocs in everyone's. The novel Coronavirus is still raging around the globe causing catastrophic consequences on the entire health and wealth of humankind. Tests are being conducted in an insane amount on the suspected individuals. Infections that are gained through respiratory course, for example, the lethal SARS-CoV-2, are determined to have the assistance of direct identification of viral parts in respiratory examples. The two most generally utilized techniques to do this are nucleic corrosive enhancement tests through polymerase chain response/reaction (PCR) or antigen-based tests. This can take a while to generate results as there is steady increase in number of cases and causing delay in laboratories. Early detection of the virus is life saviour, if the virus is left unnoticed it can be fatal for ones' life. The current industrial era is ruled by fields of artificial intelligence and machine learning; hence this paper is an attempt to use one of these practices for novel corona virus prediction using chest radiogram images. Here dataset of Chest Roentgenogram images of patients infected with the corona virus and normal Chest Roentgenogram images are used to detect coronavirus infection. The study employs an efficient approach of application Convolutional Neural Network in predicting if the patient is affected and unaffected with the virus. The prepared model created a precision pace of 90% at the time of the performance preparation.

Parkinson 's disease Detection from Spiral and Wave Drawings using Convolutional Neural Networks

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Abstract-Parkinson's illness (PD) may be a chronic sickness that affects several thousands of people. From the start, palladium patients feature with muscle rigidity and tremors. Most exams discover Parkinson's illness by written tools,

, like drawing spirals and meanders on a model paper. Later, associate skilled analyses the drawings thus on classify the illness. During this we tend to area unit exploitation machine learning technique ,in this method machine can learn the data by examining digitalized version and written skills. Notably, we've associate interest in Convolutional Neural Networks has ability in learning options while not human interaction.

DIABETES DISEASE PREDICTION USING MACHINE LEARNING ENSEMBLE METHOD

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kedarnathreddy07@gmail.com [IACIT-2021-PID-808]

Abstract— Machine learning involves AI , and it's utilized in solving many problems in data science. The machine learns patterns from the prevailing dataset, then applies them to an unknown dataset so as to predict the result. Classification may be a powerful machine learning technique that's commonly used for prediction. Some classification algorithms provide satisfactory accuracy, whereas others provide a restricted accuracy. This paper explores a method called ensemble classification, which is usually used for improving the accuracy of weak algorithms by merging many classifiers. Experiments with this tool were performed employing a diabetes disease dataset. A comparative analytical approach was done to work out how the ensemble technique are often applied for improving prediction accuracy in diabetes disease. The end goal of this paper is not only to increase the accuracy of the weak classification algorithms, but also on carrying through the algorithm with a medical dataset, to show its ability to foresee the disease at an early stage. The results of the study specifies that ensemble techniques, such as random forest, are successful in increasing the prediction accuracy of weak classifiers, and exhibit satisfactory performance in identifying risk of diabetes disease. A maximum increase of seven accuracy for weak classifiers was achieved with the assistance of ensemble classification.

Heart beat level prediction using Machine learning Algorithms

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Abstract— Heart disease is one of the leading causes of death in the world today. Cardiovascular disease prediction is a critical challenge in clinical data analysis. Machine learning (ML) has been shown to be effective in assisting with decision-making and prediction from the vast amounts of data generated by the healthcare industry. Many lives can be saved if heart disease is detected early. Machine learning classification techniques have the potential to significantly benefit the medical field by providing accurate, unambiguous, and rapid disease diagnosis. a result, both doctors and patients should set aside time for prediction. This paper proposes a model to compare the accuracies of applying rules to the individual results of support vector machine, decision trees, logistic regression, and Random forest on the Cleveland Heart Disease Database in order to present an accurate model of predicting heart disease

Data Placement Algorithm in Heterogeneous Environment Utilizing Data Locality

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Abstract— During pandemic circumstance world, the size of data is exploded like rocket speed. At the same time, there is a need to process it and investigate the enormous volumes of information. In company and research applications, there is a need to process peta bytes of data in proficient way day by day. One such tool is Hadoop and is most broadly utilized in information serious applications. The Hadoop default processing lies in homogeneous in nature. The limit of enormous measure of data in Hadoop is finished utilizing Hadoop Distributed File System (HDFS). The performance is degraded when it applied to heterogeneous environment. Hadoop mainly uses 2 components viz HDFS used for storage purpose and MapReduce used for programming. In this paper we introduce Optimal Data Placement Algorithm (ODPA)

Estimating the impact of Engineering education among students in India using Machine Learning and Deep Learning Techniques

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Abstract-After a deep questioner among students, faculty members and higher education experts. The demand for qualified engineers in the specific field as understandably gone down. The situation is grimmer for tier-2 and tier-3 colleges in India. The purpose of opting engineering course is not to get expertise in the particular course, instead to get a job in government sector with valid degree. The problem identified in the field of engineering education towards improving the quality in education is addressed with the help of exploratory data analysis. The dataset used in our experiment is collect from UCI machine Learning Repository having 33 variables and 1044 observations. The contribution made in the paper is to identify the vital attributes using single and multi-varient regression techniques. To perform prediction using Decision Tree, Random Forest, Support vector Machine and compare their performance in terms of classification accuracy and F-Score. In addition to that a convolution Neural Network (CNN) model is established in which, the vital attributes identified using regression techniques are provided as inputs and weights at each stage is estimated using Gradient Decent algorithm with step size 0.5. The classification accuracy from 63% is improved to 97% with the help of CNN model in 26664 iterations. The finding of the present research states that student having backlogs are less frequently opting for higher studies.

Data Mining & Artificial Intelligence-V

IACIT-2021-PID-660
IACIT-2021-PID-666
IACIT-2021-PID-687
IACIT-2021-PID-695
IACIT-2021-PID-702
IACIT-2021-PID-709
IACIT-2021-PID-710
IACIT-2021-PID-714
IACIT-2021-PID-790

Soil Health and Cattle Graze Checker

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Abstract: This project is to solve or ease the major problem of farmers all around the globe. This is based on the utilization of a few of the basic sensors to solve the major problems. The problem of cattle herd graze and humidity control will be monitored strictly under this project. A basic but utility project that will be available to all the farmers at a low cost.

Educational And Immersive Game Development

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Abstract- Educational Systems have remained the same for decades while the technology and its effect on our daily lives has undergone tremendous progress. Technology has been incorporated in various other fields with great success while education has been conservative and slow to adapt, this has been problematic in a number of ways, since entertainment, news, social media have evolved to better suit the human psyche. This creates a gap between these aforementioned systems and education where education is way behind in terms of engagement and immersion compared to entertainment and such. We propose one way to tackle this divide is to use “Educational Games” which use technology to make education engaging and entertaining

Using Hyperlocal Delivery System to accelerate Localised Business

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Abstract- Hyperlocal organizations give conveyance of products and utility administrations to purchasers, merchandise delivery including staple goods, food, prescriptions, individual requirements and others, and utility administrations incorporate plumbing, home cleaning, yard care, electrical and drainage. Every one of these labor and products is given through organization of conveyance individual from business or people in neighborhoods. Hyperlocal administration stages help eateries, lodging, cheap food outlets, organic products or vegetable, fish, meat, and different retailers to adequately draw in and deal with their business without agonizing over shipment. Simple associability to the web, cell phones expansion has been fundamentally boosting the interest for hyperlocal administrations. Occupied way of life further lifts the development of the online food and staple requesting market, which thus fuels the development of the hyperlocal services in upcoming online market.

Intrusion detection recording system with biometric lock

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Abstract: As the present security system has several loopholes that can be exploited to obtain access to the desired locations, posing a significant threat to society, we engineered an intrusion detection recording system with a biometric lock to address this problem. This project is a noise sensor-based device with an automatic recording system that can also lock the locker or door using a fingerprint-based biometric interface.

BYOS-Be Your Own Saviour

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Abstract— Murders, thefts, rapes, kidnapping, trafficking are some of the major crimes in our country. Some get reported, out of which only some get considered and even lesser solved. Regardless of this procedure, the victims seldom recover. In worse conditions cannot be brought back. Obviously, the authorities can't stop these events from happening, the maximum they can do is try to get hold of the culprit/s and spread awareness after an event has occurred. Thereby, Personal safety is foremost a personal responsibility. An essential fact to know is that you have to be your own Saviour. Here is when BYOS (Be Your Own Saviour) comes into the picture. It's built and packed in with all the fundamental features that one should have in various situations. the best thing about BYOS, well it's a glove, a simple yet cool wearable gadget.

Smart System For Document Verification

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Abstract—Traffic controldevice is one of the vital sectors in any united states for its smooth travel. In India, Communication innovation in social coveragelocation has now no longer been altogether actualized to enhance its nature of administration. Growing use of verbal exchangeeramany nations have applied e-card device. At gifthere may be no presentdigitalsite visitorscontroldevice in India aside from Digi-locker. The factor of this proposed e-clever card framework is to enhance effectiveness, get right of entry to of drivers record verification offerings and administrations. Using the e-clever card all drivers' records, car details, carbeyondrecords and carbeyond violations may be accessed viaan internetweb pagewith the aid of using the legal parties. Our proposed concept conveys the advantages of stable transportation offerings in India usingrecords and correspondence advancements. Digital datapermanent for highermonitoring and extra standardized documentation of drivers and vehicles, which has the ability to lessen error.

Identification of Abnormality in Leaves

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Abstract—Agriculture is one of the primary activities and is closely related to the natural environment. Our economy mostly depends on Agricultural production. Farmers come across many limitations in detecting and controlling plant diseases. Detection of disease through automated techniques is useful as it reduces the oversized work of inspecting crops of huge farms. The preceding models took so much both in training and for processing also. The other models used KNN and there was no deep learning in the process and resulted in less accuracy. So, we are using the CNN model and ANN algorithm for the deep hidden layers for the identification of leaf disease. Building ML model with huge datasets helps in detecting leaf disease detection accurately and quickly. This project presents a machine learning technique to automate in detecting and classifying plant leaf diseases.

E-FARMING SYSTEM

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Abstract—E-cultivating will fill in as a route for the ranchers to sell their items across the state just with some essential information about how to utilize the site. The site will direct the ranchers in every one of the angles, the current market pace of various items, the complete deal and the acquired benefit for the sold items, admittance to the new cultivating procedures through procuring and unified way to deal with see various governments agribusiness plans including the pay plans for cultivating.

E-Fitness Promoting For Yoga and Exercise For Healthy Living

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[IACIT-2021-PID-790]

Abstract—Web technology in particular, has radically altered the way of health care is historically delivered. Observations demonstrated that the Web is capable of delivering accurate, reliable, and timely information to users with interactive and personalized content. Web is the best way of delivering the information to the users and client. Web development entails specific tasks related to the creation of websites for intranet or Internet hosting. Web development, also referred to as Web programming, is the process of creating interactive Web pages. Web design, web content creation, client-side/server-side scripting, and network security configuration are all part of the web development process. Yoga is a technique that aids in the regulation of one's mind, body, and soul. It combines physical and mental disciplines to achieve a peaceful body and mind; it aids in stress management and relaxation. It also aids in the development of flexibility, muscle strength, and overall body tone. It boosts your capacity, stamina, and respiration. A person's health is extremely important because a healthy person acts as an example to others and is always the better option for all types of strenuous mental and physical activities. Physical activity improves the performance and strength of the cardiovascular systems, allowing a person to get more nutrients and oxygen to their muscles.

Data Mining & Artificial Intelligence-VI

IACIT-2021-PID-574
IACIT-2021-PID-591
IACIT-2021-PID-597
IACIT-2021-PID-604
IACIT-2021-PID-605
IACIT-2021-PID-612
IACIT-2021-PID-615

Twitter Spam Detection

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Abstract— Twitter is an American social networking and micro blogging site where users can send and receive messages known as "Tweets. The number of characters is restricted to 280 for all languages except Korean, Chinese and Japanese. Users on social media platforms tend to easily believe the contents of posts related to any random events and some of these events happen to be fake. Twitter spammers may fulfil their malicious objectives, such as spam sending, distributing malware, hosting botnet command and control (C&C) networks, and launching other illicit activities in the underground. Hence we have proposed a system that will not only identify the type of spammers but also remove duplicate tweets. We have applied multi-classifier algorithms such as naive Bayesian, K-Nearest neighbor, Decision tree and Random forest on a twitter data set and their performance is compared, also the most accurate algorithm is found out. The results of the experiment have been very positive.

Face Mask Detection– A Machine Learning Approach

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Abstract— The COVID-19 is an unmatched emergency inciting immense number of incidents and security issues. To reduce the spread of Covid, individuals regularly wear shroud to promise themselves. This makes the face attestation an especially infuriating undertaking since unequivocal pieces of the face are hidden. A basic mark of intermingling of specialists during the progressing Covid pandemic is viewed as plans to deal with this issue through fast and suitable strategies. Face Detection has made as a remarkable issue in Image preparing and Computer Vision. Different new figurings are being envisioned utilizing convolutional developments to make the most of the as exact as could be viewed as ordinary. These convolutional models have made it conceivable to eliminate even the pixel subtleties. We desire to plan an equivalent face classifier which can perceive any face present in the bundling paying little psyche to its course of action. Beginning from the RGB picture of any size, the method utilizes Predefined Training Weights of Architecture with arranging is performed through Fully Convolutional Networks. Here this it is correspondingly set up to see unmistakable facial cover in a solitary edge.

Cardiovascular Disease Prediction Using Machine Learning Ensemble methods

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Abstract—Recently the main cause of death is occurring due to Cardiac arrest, due to these millions of deaths have happened in the past these costs millions of deaths happening each year. Data mining techniques have been significantly used as it helps in zero or less intervention of humans and it is seen that it is the best technique as it gives precise result with maximum accuracy. The study is made on ensemble methods and built a model using boosting and bagging classifiers. The proposed mobile application is built for a user interface that takes information based on several attributes. This mainly helps in the medical field such as laboratories that incorporate the developed model. The outcome of the proposed model predicts the probability of a person suffering from heart disease. The accuracy of the models is evaluated.

Smart Approach To Decrease Traffic Congestion Using Deep Learning
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Abstract—Developing countries such as India face many problems when it comes to the system and management. One of the serious issues that should be tackled is traffic. Traffic management plays a vital role to have a better control over the system that showcases the standard of any country and affect the lives of citizens in many aspects. In transportation system, problems such as planning and scheduling, occur a lot and leads to traffic congestion which in turn becomes an obstacle for emergency vehicles, can cause road accidents, furthermore, it leads to increased pollution levels. Taking this problem into consideration we are proposing a traffic management model where OpenCV plays a crucial part. OpenCV (Open-Source Computer Vision) is a library with functions which mainly aims at real-time computer vision. Hence, to enhance the performance of our system, few algorithms have been executed and the results are compared. The more favorable algorithm would be suggested for real-time scenarios.

Distracted Driver Detection Using Convolutional Neural Network

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Abstract—The deaths caused by road accidents are one of India's most pressing issues. The inattentiveness of the driver is responsible for almost 80% of all collisions. Mobile phone use, conversing with passengers, reaching behind the wheel to grab something, and drinking while driving are just a few of the factors that can cause a driver to become distracted. This project aims to create a reliable and effective system for detecting and classifying distracted drivers. The performance of Convolutional Neural Networks in the computer vision field inspired this paper, which presents a CNN-based paradigm which not only detects the distracted driver but also identifies the reason for distraction. For this purpose it is using a publicly available dataset from the Kaggle website as an input for this model. There are several different forms of distractions, but this study focuses on the manual distraction, which is focused on the driver's stance. This work aims to monitor the actions of the driver and look for signs of diversion. Distractions are divided into two groups in the model: safe driving and unsafe or distracted driving. For this purpose, various architectures of CNN can be used. This work, however, employs sequential architecture and achieved the highest observed accuracy of 99% with a total of 9.5M trainable parameters. The primary goal of this research is to classify a test image into two states of the driver that have been considered.

Image Recognition Using Deep Learning

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Abstract—In the last few years, revolutionary neural networks have developed into state-of-the-art image recognition methods. In many of the image recognition datasets, they do better than human subjects. Most of the data sets depend on the concept of specific classes (i.e., images are classified by the type of object in the image). The deep learning models of image recognition are much superior in general object recognition competitions to the methods used before the appearance of deep learning. This paper deals with the identification of images through the deep neural network or the TensorFlow frame, also known as Deep Learning. Deep neural networks (DNN), since they provide a high

percentage of accuracy, are the best choice for the training phase. The model is simulated by the open fig-10 data set. The experimental findings demonstrate the high precision of the proposed algorithm.

Inference of Gene Regulatory Networks using Information Theoretic Measures and K-Means Clustering.

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[IACIT-2020-PID-615]

Abstract— Appearance of genes in the cells of an entity regulates its function and structure. Often, the activity of one nucleic acid influences the venture of a group of other nucleic acid ,Such linked nucleic acid form a gene regulatory network. Identifying the groups of genes that are co-regulated is an important task in bioinformatics. In the current study, we propose a approach using Correlation, Mutual Information and K-Means clustering for inference of gene regulatory network's from gene expression data. The results are differentiate with existing methods and show a quality execution.

Data Mining & Artificial Intelligence-VII

IACIT-2021-PID-649
IACIT-2021-PID-665
IACIT-2021-PID-669
IACIT-2021-PID-692
IACIT-2021-PID-804
IACIT-2021-PID-814

Automation Of Database Replication And Sentiment Analysis Of The Replicated Data

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Abstract—The process of automation is continuously evolving across all the industries and more so in the IT industry, it increases the value of time and indirectly saves a lot on costs, and also on tasks that increase the value of your IT ecosystem exponentially. It also makes your day-to-day workload more interesting: learn, code, test, automate and learn something new. The databases need to have data from other databases for various purpose either partly or wholly, may be table, schema or database level. The replicated data may be useful for review and hence we may use sentiment analysis on the dataset using python and related tools of ML. The data will be going through tokenizing, removing stop words, normalizing, vectorizing.

Smart Attendance Monitoring System Using Face Registering

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Abstract- Face recognition is one of the main branch of biometric verification as the face is the identity of an individual and it is utilized by many organizations to mark attendance of employees. This project demonstrates a technique for attendance monitoring with facial recognition method by using two different algorithms one will be the existing algorithm such as Principal Component Analysis (PCA) algorithm and the other one is proposed by us which is UNCONSTRAINT FACE REGISTERING ALGORITHM . This method will automatically record the attendance of the scholars who are present in the classroom and it will also maintain a login and logout time of students and faculties and administration can easily access all the data of the students. However, it is difficult to estimate the outcome of facial recognition as most of the systems currently present have low detection rate and takes 20-100 images of a person for better identification. In this project attendance is marked by continuous observation which helps the system to improve and it also eliminates few features which affects the performance of the system that are different poses, light effects, partial occlusion etc. which helps the system to achieve better accuracy. This method will save approx 5-10 min of our valuable class time and can be used to interact or clear doubts with teachers.

The Importance of Data Visualization in Exploratory Data Analysis

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Abstract- Data analysis or data science is the most talked about and buzz word in recent time it is also the most research area. Exploratory data analysis also popularly known as EDA is a statistical method or process which helps you to get a better understanding of the data or dataset which you are working on. Exploratory data analysis is considered an essential process in any data science project life cycle. The better you understand your data the better report you will provide or you will able to build more robust and better models. The EDA is consists of several steps or is a process of several steps that you need to perform on your dataset. The data visualization technics help you a better representation of your data. There n-numbers of way to visualize your data. In this work, we are going to see the importance of data visualization in exploratory data analysis and the graphs you look for in any EDA. There are many paperwork and books available on exploratory data analysis and the steps involved in it. But here we will only try to focus on the different types of visualization techniques involved in the EDA. All the examples we going to see here are built by using python. There many tools available in the market to perform exploratory data analysis but in python where you write your own code to perform anything and python is widely used in the data science field.

Pneumonia detection using Chest X-ray Images

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Abstract- Pneumonia is one amongst the most happening diseases all around and requires proper diagnosis at an early stage. A huge number of children die every year due to pneumonia all over the world. According to the latest estimation Pneumonia kills more children than any other infectious disease, claiming the lives of over 8,00,000 children under the age of five. The image processing would help better for prior diagnosis of diseases such as cancer, pneumonia etc. Convolutional neural networks (CNN) are widely used in image processing. The diagnosis of pneumonia can be achieved by using the X-ray images of the chest. This diagnosis is done by considering the factor of having cloud kind of formation on X-ray image. Hence, artificial intelligence-based systems are required.

Sentiment Analysis to Improve Teaching and Learning

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[IACIT-2021-PID-804]

ABSTRACT- Conceptual Sentimental analysis plays an important role in many fields including education, where student feedback is essential to assess the effectiveness of learning technologies. There are a few stages taken to lead this supposition investigation, which is to gather information utilizing libraries in python, text preparing, information, and text grouping utilizing the Naïve Bayes technique. The Naïve Bayes strategy is utilized for characterizing classes. This multi-disciplinary examination looks at the etymological attributes which impact correspondence and social connection on PC. Interceded correspondence. This paper uses the feedback of MOOC courses collected as the dataset to present the results. This paper starts by directing a subjective information investigation on gathering of graduate understudies taking on the web courses. Project considers singular understandable notes and examines their phonetic qualities. It takes a gander at the enthusiastic prompts, the utilization of verifiable, target language and other phonetic highlights. It proposes a technique for reasoning note of objectivity and has registered dependability testing of this strategy. It shows that there is a high connection between the utilization of target language in a note and the worth that understudies put on that note.

Kannada Text Detection in Scene Images using Image Processing

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Abstract— For content-based indexing and retrieval applications, text characters embedded in images are a rich source of information. Due to their different sizes, grayscale values, and complex backgrounds, these text characters are difficult to detect and recognize. The paper proposes a novel technique for detecting text of any grayscale value

embedded in images. The proposed scheme uses a combination of contrast-limited adaptive histogram equalization (CLAHE) algorithm, which enhances the local contrast and limits any noise in the image, and the wide baseline image matching technique which helps locate an object in the image. Applying a series of morphological operations and filtering at each stage, the resultant component is the detected text which is either a character, word or a line segment. MATLAB based simulation and evaluation on a self-curated Kannada, a popular south Indian language and other standard datasets proves that the proposed technique outperforms other methods consistently on precision, recall and F1-score. Importantly, on the Kannada dataset, it returns the highest recall of 98% since the system is specifically tuned for its linguistic features proving its robustness. Further, the proposed technique can be extended to image pre-processing tasks for deep learning models to improve their accuracy and for text recognition tasks.

Machine Learning

IACIT-2021-PID-694
IACIT-2021-PID-707
IACIT-2021-PID-708
IACIT-2021-PID-718
IACIT-2021-PID-719
IACIT-2021-PID-723
IACIT-2021-PID-729
IACIT-2021-PID-734

Sign Language Recognition Using Convolutional Neural Network

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Abstract: Communication is the way to express thoughts and emotions in life, key to share knowledge, real life experiences. Communication exists in different forms, sign language is one of them. It is a combination of hand movements and gestures which is a primary way of communication for speech and hearing impaired people. Normal people can easily communicate with each other, but people with speech and hearing impairment find it difficult to communicate with other people without a translator. When it comes to communication, understanding is must. But being an exquisite language it is not understood by all the people, that is why we need an approach which will help and improve the communication between people. Our proposed method aims to create a system that takes continuous gestures from video capturing device and translate the hand gesture to recognize the movements. Our proposed method consists of 4 stages – gathering images for dataset, training the model, testing of the model and finally recognizing the gestures using live camera feed. We could successfully detect 26 alphabets with an accuracy of 98.52% by training 1750 images per alphabet.

Supervised Machine Learning Models Based Prediction of Covid-19

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Abstract— The spread of COVID-19 in the entire world has put humankind in danger. The assets of probably the biggest economies are worried because of the enormous infectivity and contagiousness of this illness. The ability of machine learning algorithms to predict the number of possible COVID-19 patients is generally seen as a potential challenge to mankind. The undermining components of COVID-19 were determined using four normal estimating models: Support Vector Machine (SVM), least total shrinkage, and determination administrator (LASSO), linear regression (LR). Any one of the models makes three types of predictions, such as the number of newly infected occurrences, the number of passings, and the rate of recoveries, but they cannot predict the exact result for the patients. To defeat the issue, the Proposed strategy utilizing exponential smoothing (ES) The number of cases of COVID-19 and the impact of COVID-19 preventive steps including certain social insulation and latch on infectious diseases was expected in the next 30 days to come.

IT EMPLOYEE STRESS PREDICTION BY USING MACHINE LEARNING AND COMPUTER VISION TECHNIQUE

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Abstract— Stress assessment must be performed in early stages because stress related issues tend to rise in depression, heart attacks and strokes. Stress leads to have a greater impact on the thoughts sometimes provokes suicidal attempts

within employees. The machine learning techniques has proved to be extensive for medical analysis and prediction. This approach can further be used with neurological tools. The 2017 OSMI mental health survey dataset represents working professionals within the IT company and this dataset is used for classifying the stressed or unstressed employees. After data cleaning and pre-processing further training of model is performed by using machine learning techniques. The accuracy is predicted for both the models. Among those models boosting has given highest accuracy.

CONVERSATIONAL AI AGENT FOR EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE USING NLU AND LSTM ALGORITHM

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poojithapooji167@gmail.com, pemmakakiranreddy@gmail.com[IACIT-2021-PID-718]

Abstract—Chatbots are artificial intelligence-based software systems that imitate human communication (AI). It's designed to be the ultimate virtual assistant for entertainment, assisting with tasks like answering questions, getting driving instructions, turning up the thermostat in a smart house, and playing favorite music, among others. Chatbots are becoming increasingly common among companies due to their ability to minimize customer service costs and manage multiple users at once. However, to perform this many tasks we need our chatbot to be as efficient as possible here we are planning our chatbot to provide efficient and accurate answer for query based frequently asked questions by implementing Artificial Intelligence Markup Language (AIML) and Latent Semantic Analysis (LSA). AIML can be used to respond to template-based and general questions, such as welcome and greetings. Although LSA can be used to answer at any time for service-related questions, ensuring user satisfaction. Any university may use this chatbot to answer questions. Engaging curious students, this thesis contributes to the future research agenda of chatbots by assisting researchers in finding research gaps. Because of the advent of deep learning technology, the study identified a possible research opportunity in chatbots.

Predictive Analysis and Comparison of various Models on eSports Competitions

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Abstract — eSports has emerged as a popular genre for players and viewers, promoting a global industry in entertainment. The study of eSports has grown to resolve the need for data driven feedback, which focuses on assessment, strategy, and prediction of cyber-athletes. The focus of this project is to create and compare various models to predict the likely winner for professional games based on the data recorded from various eSports tournament matches. Pro-games have the top industry and audience attention but are restricted in number. The project is dominant on Deep Learning and Machine Learning, where the predictions are made using the model that we will build. This project can play a big part in gauging which model is most suitable for predicting the results of a match.

MACHINE LEARNING BASED BREAST CANCER DETECTION USING LOGISTIC REGRESSION

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[IACIT-2021-PID-723]

Abstract— Breast cancer is a disease that affects people all over the world and can be fatal. On the other hand, if identified early enough, this deadly disease will save many lives .Radiologists use mammography images to determine the presence or absence of breast cancer. Machine learning techniques are used in bioinformatics, specifically for breast cancer diagnosis. This research tests the most widely used Supervised Machine Learning Algorithms with logistic regression and binary classification. In this analysis, the University of Wisconsin's Breast Cancer Data Set (BCD) is used to predict Breast Cancer. This dataset takes a number of factors into account when diagnosing the presence or absence of breast cancer, as well as the stage of the disease. Fine needle aspiration (FNA) is a surgical technique that is

used to locate the affected cells .Using the supervised machine learning algorithm, the proposed work achieved a best accuracy of 96.15 percent. As a result, our primary goal is to assist people in curing diseases at an early stage and allowing them to live peacefully.

Inferring gene regulatory network based on bayesian mean average method

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[IACIT-2021-PID-729]

Abstract— The reverse engineering of gene regulatory networks from gene expression data has sparked a lot of interest in the scientific community. Several models and methods have been developed to address various issues. However, these techniques are narrowly focused on specific biological and experimental platforms, and they necessitate experimental data that is frequently unavailable and difficult to obtain. The availability of higher-throughput sequencing data, in conjunction with more genetic perturbation, provides an opportunity to develop more comprehensive approaches for inferring gene regulatory networks. In this paper, we have proposed an algorithm using Euclidean distance and Bayesian mean average method with perturbed gene expression data for inference of gene regulatory networks. The proposed method has been compared with existing methods and the results show better performance of the proposed method.

Disease Prediction and Medicine Recommendation System

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[IACIT-2021-PID-734]

Abstract— Health and medicine has gained a lot of importance in today's digital world, where evolving technology is being used to fight against almost all the known diseases thoroughly. But, according to reports, more than two lakh people in China and one lakh in USA, die each year due to errors made while prescribing errors. Technologies such as data mining and recommending technologies make possibilities available to explore potential knowledge from diagnosis history records and help doctors to diagnose the ailment and prescribe medicines uprightly to decrease medication error effectively. This paper aims to propose a system which takes as input the symptoms from the patient to predict the disease, which is followed by recommending the correct medicine. This system consists of database system module, data preparation module, disease prediction module, medicine recommendation module, model evaluation and data visualization module. A Decision tree map and other classification algorithms are used to achieve this objective. This paper deals with the design and implementation of a system which performs the function of prediction of diseases and the recommendation of medicines, which adds to the capabilities of the present systems in health infrastructure.

Digital Image Processing & Sentiment Analysis-III

IACIT-2021-PID-748
IACIT-2021-PID-755
IACIT-2021-PID-756
IACIT-2021-PID-757
IACIT-2021-PID-763
IACIT-2021-PID-766
IACIT-2021-PID-769
IACIT-2021-PID-771

Facial Emotion Recognition and Chatbot Model to Enhance the Emotion Detection Using Machine Learning

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Abstract—One of the active areas of research trends is recognizing emotions in images. This project aims to identify facial emotions. The research concept in Emotion Recognition is included in the flow of our emotion recognition. These involve image acquisition, image pre-processing, face detection, feature extraction, and classification, with the machine being applied after the emotion have been classified. Our framework relies on already-existing still images. This project aims to improve automated facial emotion recognition and build interaction between the system and the user (bot).

AI CHESS GAME WITH VOICE COMMANDS

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[IACIT-2021-PID-755]

Abstract-The voice chess game is a simple game that plays based on the commands given by the player. Concurrently it is complicated to make decisions while moving the pieces. Voice-Controlled chess is designed for a person who cannot use their arms, due to their disability or if they are preoccupied with something else, perhaps they can deliver voice commands to play the game , Our goal is to provide better options for disabled. This paper tells us how python libraries are used in chess games. Here the player has few options to choose the gaming menu, i.e. the player can choose to play the game using mouse clicks or using voice commands. Also the player can choose their opponents. The player can play against the AI nor the player can choose a play with another friend-player. If the player chooses to play against AI then the player can either play with the help of mouse clicks or voice commands. The player can either flip the board each time(the player plates)if the player opts to play against the friend player, or doesn't flip each time the player gets the turn.

Design and development of a safety system for Motorbike incorporated with artificial intelligence.

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Abstract: One of the main reasons for death is caused by road accidents. Bike accidents have been profoundly expanding across numerous nations of the world. Hence, it is very essential to develop a system that detects and reduces some of the faults/mistakes usually a motorcyclist does. The advent of technology in the field of transport helps in reducing accidents by detecting the necessary things required for a safe journey like diver license, detecting the helmet, and drowsiness. There are machine learning algorithms that help to identify essential requirements for safety-drive.

Review On Algorithms, Theory Of Generative Adversarial Networks Applied To Constrained Image Synthesis

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[IACIT-2021-PID-757]

Abstract—In recent years, Image based (data driven) methodologies like Deep Learning and Computer Vision are more popular and precise in finding the features inside the image and generate realistic images. These give rise to Generative models like Variational Autoencoder and Generative Adversarial Networks (GAN). GANs play a major role in research as they translate images from one domain to another keeping structure aligned with input and generates realistic images as output. They are comprised of generator and discriminator networks trained in competition with each other to learn and generate distributions. There are many GAN algorithms proposed since 2014. GANs with different machine learning algorithms are used in many real-world applications. Very few comprehensive studies on GANs are available on different applications in literature. In this paper we try to give an insight on GANs in terms of theory and algorithms and also emphasize on review of applications of GAN in constrained image synthesis majorly image-to-image, text-to-image and sketch-to-image translation.

DDIHQ: Drug-Drug Interactions using Hybrid Quantum-Classical Optimization Neural Networks

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[IACIT-2021-PID-763]

Abstract—Of the many industries in which quantum computing is expected to have a reaching impact, drug manufacturing and production is one of the key industries. Quantum computing comes with the capabilities of enhancing production of drug manufacturing. Quantum computing influences the early stage of drug discovery and development. It will also have huge impact on the latest stages of Research and Developments. A great success rate in clinical trials can be seen using quantum computing. The drug manufacturing process is very expensive and certain drugs can take up to 10 -15 years to go to production stage. The success rate is less than 10% from clinical research to production. TensorFlow is very popular language used in deep learning frameworks, it has lot of inbuilt features to perform end to end deep learning techniques. A TensorFlow quantum framework which has the capabilities of Quantum Machine learning algorithms was used to create novel deep neural network algorithm the drug-drug interactions side effects interactions. A TensorFlow quantum framework which is built on top of C++ and was used to see the full potential of quantum classification algorithms.

Phishing Websites Detection and Evaluation using Machine Learning

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[IACIT-2021-PID-766]

Abstract— Data security has become a major issue as digitalization across the world is rapidly increasing. Personal information of the user is extracted and exploited using one of the cyber-attack known as phishing. To detect phishing, and to avoid the user from visiting a non-legitimate website, a method is proposed in this paper. This method uses unique features of Uniform Resource Locator which can differentiate between legitimate and non-legitimate websites. To classify websites, machine learning algorithms random forest and Support Vector Machines are used.

Convolution Neural Network Based Prediction for Eye Gaze Estimation

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[IACIT-2021-PID-769]

Abstract- Levels of progress in progress have truly made it possible to get various kinds of biometric information from individuals, enabling bases on assessment of human conditions in cure, auto prospering, advancing, and various zones. These evaluations have particularly featured eye improvement as a convincing marker with respect to human conditions, and assessment on its applications is adequately being pursued. The contraptions as of now for the most part used for assessing eye overhauls rely on the video-oculography (VOG) procedure, wherein the course of look is outlined by managing eye pictures crushed a camera. Applying convolutional neural network (ConvNet) to the getting ready of eye pictures has been seemed to enable exact and unprecedented look assessment. Ordinary picture overseeing, in any case, is begun on execution using a PC, making it difficult to finish consistent look. We hence propose another eye picture overseeing framework that cycles look assessment and event disclosure starting with one fulfillment then onto the accompanying using a self-governing engineered lightweight ConvNet. This paper evaluates the course of action of the proposed lightweight ConvNet, the frameworks for learning and appraisal used, and the proposed methodology's ability to meanwhile see look heading and event occasion using a truly unassuming memory and at lower computational complex nature than standard ways of thinking.

Deep Learning Based Image Classification Using Small VGGNet Architecture

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[IACIT-2021-PID-771]

Abstract- One of the most interesting and important areas of computer vision is classification. Deep learning is important in image classification because it allows for the grouping of similar images. Certain adjustments to the images must be made before feeding them to the training model, such as normalization, image resizing, grey-scaling, and so on. Following image pre-processing, the next task is to extract features from the images, draw boxes around the objects in the image, and finally classify the images based on the detection of objects in the images. In a nutshell, classification is a simple task for humans but a difficult task for machines. In this case, we'll use the Small VGGNet (VGG – Visual Geometry Group) Architecture, which is a type of convolutional neural network, to classify images using deep learning. The qualified model is validated using three random images from Google. We experimented with scaling the image to different sizes. The deep learning model, which uses Small VGGNet architecture to focus on image classification, performed exceptionally well, correctly categorizing the images. Google Photos has already implemented image classification in their app, but uploading 1000s of images to the cloud requires a strong internet connection because computation is done on Google's server. The issue here is that if we are in a remote location, accessing the internet becomes difficult. Here, we will deploy a trained model with the application to make it easier to classify animals into different categories (the application with an inbuilt trained model does not require an internet connection). CNN's are a type of neural network that is extremely effective at image classification, object detection, and other computer vision tasks. To evaluate the accuracy of the model that we have trained, we will use an NVIDIA.

Data Mining & Artificial Intelligence-VIII

IACIT-2021-PID-772
IACIT-2021-PID-773
IACIT-2021-PID-776
IACIT-2021-PID-789
IACIT-2021-PID-792
IACIT-2021-PID-798
IACIT-2021-PID-802
IACIT-2021-PID-819

Human Activity Recognition Based on Deep Convolutional Neural Network

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[IACIT-2021-PID-772]

Abstract- Human activity assertion in video is perhaps the most overall applied subjects in the field of picture and video arranging, with different applications in perception (security, sports, and so on), movement ID, video-content-based seeing, man-machine correspondence, and flourishing/handicap care. Development assertion is an amazing measure that a few difficulties. In this assessment, we propose a novel human development insistence methodology utilizing convolutional neural networks (CNN) and perceive the activity performed on that outline annals. Properly, this examination paper will give the required inspiration to seeing human activity possibly reliably (future work). This paper rotates around certification of direct Human improvement utilizing picture dealing with frameworks.

Identification Of Cyberbullying On Twitter Using Sentiment Analysis & Machine Learning

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[IACIT-2021-PID-773]

Abstract—Almost all social media platforms are rolling out the option of accessing their services in local languages. Being the first language of over 52 crore people, Hindi serves as an excellent medium for many to express their opinions on these forums. However, it also predisposes users to increased amounts of harsh comments, bullying, and threats. It can have indelible effects on a person's social image and mental health. Although much research has been done in other major languages, detecting cyberbullying in Hindi text is a challenge due to its changing dialects from place to place. Moreover, new slang terms are often made up on social media that did not exist before. Hence, as this is an immature field, we try to contribute by proposing a sentiment analysis approach that can help identify whether a text or a comment is bullying or not—the dataset generated from Twitter API by filtering the language in Hindi. A lot of effort was put into understanding and preprocessing the data and manual labeling done. We used the TF-IDF approach for choosing the bag of words from the dataset on which sentiment analysis was run. Four different algorithms, namely, Logistic Regression, Support Vector Machine, Random Forest Classifier, and LSTM, have been used, and the results were compared. Random Forest Classifier and LSTM gave the highest accuracy rate of 0.91 and 0.93

Handwritten Character Recognition with Convolutional Neural Networks

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[IACIT-2021-PID-776]

Abstract—In this day and age headway in complex logical strategies is stretching further the boundaries of human effort in different fields of innovation. One such field is character recognition. The paper will depict the best way to get over 90% precision in the field of Handwritten Character Recognition (HCR). There have been a lot of examination done in the field of HCR, yet it is an open issue as we are yet ailing in getting the best exactness. Various methods are accessible that include extraction and preparing of HCR frameworks, each with its own superiorities and shortcomings. By utilizing convolutional neural networks (CNN) we plan to accomplish a more significant level of precision with less pre-processing of information.

DETECTION OF PLANT DISEASE USING MACHINE LEARNING

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[IACIT-2020-PID-789]

Abstract- Detection of diseases in crops is an important aspect to deal with as it affects the productivity of the agricultural yield. The farmer may not realize that the crop is suffering from a disease by looking at the leaves. In this paper, we will be performing Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) where data needs to be pre-processed: resize, rescale, convert labels into one-hot encoding vectors and split up the data into training and test sets. We will use the tomato leaves dataset to predict whether a tomato plant is healthy or diseased. Finally, we will be giving a user input image and using this model we will be detecting whether the plant is healthy or diseased and which disease it is suffering from which will help in enhancing the life of a farmer by increasing his productivity. Based on this detected information the farmer will be cautious if the plant is diseased and take appropriate actions.

Automatic Kidney Lesion Detection for CT Images Using Morphological CNN

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[IACIT-2020-PID-792]

Abstract—The CT scan is the best tool for diagnosing and finding injuries in the kidney. It can provide precise information about the location and size of lesions in many medical applications. Manual and traditional medical tests work and time consuming. The automatic detection of injuries in CT is now an integral task for clinical diagnosis. To develop and improve the efficiency of medical testing computer-aided diagnosis (CAD) is needed. However, the existing low accuracy and incomplete detection algorithm remains a tremendous challenge. The proposed lesion sensor is based on morphological cascade convolutional neural networks by using a multi-intersection threshold (IOU) (CNNs). To increase network stability and morphology co-detection layers and amended pyramid networks in the faster RCNN and combine four IOU threshing thresholds with cascade RCNNs. For better detection of small lesions (1-5 mm). In addition, The experiments have been conducted on CT deep-lesion kidney pictures published by photos and communication systems of hospitals (PACSs).

A Survey on Road Traffic Congestion Prediction and Recommender System

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Abstract—Road traffic congestion can slow down the vehicles travelling on the road which increases travel time for the drivers and passengers, increases the fuel consumptions. Traffic depends on various factors such as Calendar of the week such as Week days or weekends, Periods of the day (morning, afternoon, evening, night), public holidays, Depending on seasons(summer, winter, rainy autumn), special occasions, periodical sports and social events, Road works and constructions, Traffic incidents, Traffic places such as Malls and parking nearby areas. In this paper, we have written an Android Application which is locating the vehicle in real-time using A-GPS and GPRS in the Android Phone. It generates a NMEA-0183 standard data which includes latitude, longitude, time, speed which can be extracted; and using reverse geo-coding address has been retrieved. There are other forms of data which also can be collected from Traffic flow sensors, Video Image processor, Environmental Data, Smart Card Data, and Social Network Data. Various parameters which we can apply prediction algorithms and analyse traffic flow, traffic density, average speed and travel time. Here we are applying various machine learning algorithms such as ANN (Artificial Neural Network) or autoregressive integrated moving average (ARIMA) to predict the traffic flow on long term prediction.

Voice-Based Email For Visually Challenged

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Abstract— Internet has made life of people so easy where people can access to any kind of information by just sitting at their homes. The foremost field that internet has covered is communication. When it is said communication based on internet, the first thing comes to everyone's mind is E-mail. These are known to be most dependable way of communication. Voice feedback established virtual environment such as, screen readers help visually challenged individual gain access to internet applications tremendously. The benefaction made in project has licensed blind to forward and accept Email messages. This system can be handed-down productively by visually impaired and unlettered persons since it is based on TTS-Text To Speech, STT-Speech To Text conversions and IVR-Interactive Voice Response technologies.

A Supervised Text classification approach based on variants of Naive Bayes and Gradient Ascent

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Abstract— Text data is growing exponentially, estimated to be about 2.5 million TB, a day. Approximately 80% of all of this data is estimated to be unstructured and free text. The text data presents very unique set of challenges during applying supervised learning approach. The challenges includes, preprocessing the text, extracting the impacting features from text based on context, training the model with the support of evidence, testing the model using the new instances of text document. In the present work, the traditional Naive Bayes and its variants (Multinomial, Bernoulli model) are used in estimating the initial weights of the features in classifying the sentiments. Later, Gradient ascent technique is used to estimate the exact weights of the attributes towards improving the likelihood of the classifier. The design of novel supervised text classifier mainly deals with extracting impactful features from text based on context. The outcome of the model improves the performance of the classifier in terms of classification accuracy. The findings of the present research work are in line with the literature review made from the period 2015 to 2019 in the area of sentiment analysis. The present work provides insightful information to the researcher in the field of Text Analytics.

Data Mining & Artificial Intelligence-IX

IACIT-2021-PID-502
IACIT-2021-PID-554
IACIT-2021-PID-589
IACIT-2021-PID-603
IACIT-2021-PID-630
IACIT-2021-PID-670
IACIT-2021-PID-754
IACIT-2021-PID-777

Covid-19 Prediction Using Human X-Rays Based On Convolutional Neural Network

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Abstract— COVID-19 is immensely serious illness brought about by Covid 2 (SARS-CoV-2), an extreme intense respiratory condition. It was found in December 2019 in Wuhan City, China, before spreading around the globe and turned into a pandemic. It has intensely affected everyday life, general well be in g and the world wide economy. Distinguishing the effective positive cases at the right time is significant in the treatment early. Detecting this virus requires large number of testing which is time consuming and any other automated toolkits are not currently available. X-ray images of the chest gathered from radiology imaging methods contain significant insights concerning the COVID-19 infection. Utilizing advanced technologies like artificial intelligence, deep learning methods on the radiological images provide exact analysis of the illness and can be useful in treating the patients in remote places where medical facilities are not immediately available. In the model that is being proposed, convolution neural network, is a deep learning method which is implemented to classify the person as Covid positive or negative by analyzing images of chest X-ray.

Fruit Ripeness Assertion Using Deep Learning

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Abstract—Agricultural sector is one of the most crucial sectors in the country by contributing in numerous domains. However, in comparison to other developing countries, some countries' farmers and agriculture fields have limited technology. As profitable businesses, whether public or private, large or small, seek to increase profitability while reducing costs, finding effective ways to accomplish these objectives is essential. This agricultural field is obviously a challenging field to the digital technology and this "smart fruit ripening assertion" model undoubtedly gives the high-quality and accurate results by utilizing the deep learning techniques such as YoloV3 which is a deep Convolutional Neural Network (CNN). This model's main focus is on the design and implementation of practical tasks, such as predicting the ripening stages of various types of fruits based on form, colour, and texture by combining and comparing various Machine Learning methods, OpenCV, and Internet of Things (IOT). The main intention of this model is to provide accurate prediction of ripening stages of the fruits by computer application which results in a lot of time saving and reduction of large-scale manpower.

Real-Time Anti Spoofing Face Detection With Mask Using CNN

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Abstract—As COVID-19 spread the whole way across the world, a significant number of us got mindful of how significant face covers are. Medical services authorities and nearby foundations from one side of the planet to the other are encouraging individuals to wear masks, as it is the best way to forestall the transmission of the infection. Masks have without a doubt frustrated the facial-acknowledgment industry; the innovation has likewise adjusted. It might sound odd yet wearing a cover does not really prevent a PC from recognizing somebody. We are intending to prepare our model to recognize whether the pictures are genuine or fake one even though individuals are wearing face cover. In this paper, we intend to make a liveness detector equipped for spotting counterfeit faces. To make a liveness detector, we will prepare a deep learning neural network fit for recognizing genuine versus counterfeit appearances. It deals with two correlative spaces: RGB space and multi-scale Retinex (MSR) space. The RGB space contains the point-by-point facial surfaces, yet it is sensitive to illumination whereas the MSR pictures can adequately catch the high recurrence data, which is discriminative for face recognition.

Analysis of Knee Osteoarthritis

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Abstract--Osteoarthritis (OA) of the Knee is a degenerative joint disease mainly caused due to loss of articular cartilages. The paper introduces an approach to quantify knee osteoarthritis (OA) severity using KL grades. This approach combines EDA (Exploratory Data Analysis), Pre-processing and Feature Engineering techniques. The amount of damage to the knee can be graded using KL scale (0-4). The automated detection of Knee Osteoarthritis (KOA) based on KL grades which corresponds to severity stages has been given in the paper. In the study public dataset from Osteoarthritis Initiative (OAI) has been used to evaluate the proposed approach with very promising results. Different accuracy metrics like F1 score, Receiver operating characteristic curve (ROC), Area Under Curve (AUC) and Precision were used to find the best algorithm amongst the classification models in Machine learning. Random forest and Decision trees algorithms were considered efficient giving an accuracy of 96.9% and 91.6% respectively. Our study is an economically better approach when compared to x-rays for OA detection.

Prediction of Prenatal Infants birth weight in Pregnancies

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[IACIT-2020-PID-630]

Abstract— Both fetus and their mothers benefit from accurate fetal weight measurement. Low birth weight (LBW) and high birth weight (HBW) fetuses and mothers are linked to both short and long-term health consequences, such as a high perinatal mortality risk, various complications, and chronic disease later in life. Low fetal weight at birth is one of the most severe problems in maternity care, threatening the newborn's life and, in the worst-case scenario, resulting in death. This condition is to blame for the high rates of infant mortality seen in the globe. Artificial intelligence techniques, especially those based on machine learning (ML), could be able to predict fetal health issues early on. The state of one's health during pregnancy and at birth As a part of this paper calls for a study of various machine learning (ML) approaches for determining when a fetus will be born prematurely for its gestational age. The importance of detecting fetal growth defects early is dependent on the possibility of expanding the gestation period by timely intervention. There will be an increase in infant weight at birth, as well as a decrease in neonatal morbidity and mortality.

ANALYTICS OF PHISHING ATTACKS USING MACHINE LEARNING

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Abstract- Cyber-attacks which is known as Computer Network Attack (CNA). It is a threat created by cybercriminals by more than one computer against networks. There are various types of cyberattacks among them Phishing Attack is one of them. Phishing is a technique of gathering sensitive information of a target such as username, password, bank

details etc. In this phishing attacks there are various types of phishing attacks among them URL PHISHING attack is one way to get users information. Mainly cyber-attackers create a fake website (URL) regarding (bank details, shopping websites, etc) using social engineering. Which looks like legitimate website (URL). This fake URL will be sent to user via email or some other resources. In this paper, we will be performing data analysis, data pre-processing, data exploring, training and predicting through machine learning techniques and optimization techniques on dataset which contains two attributes (URL, Label). We will be using performance metrics to know the performance of the model. Finally, we will be giving a user input URL and using this model we will be detecting this URL by giving information to the user whether this URL is legitimate or phishing URL. Based on this detected information the user will be cautious regarding this URL whether to proceed with that URL or to not get into that URL.

Covid-19 Detection Using Deep Learning
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[IACIT-2021-PID-754]

Abstract—The COVID-19 pandemic continues to devastate the world since it came to the spotlight in December 2019. It is an illness that has very serious implications on the health and well being of the global population. It has posed a serious threat to the daily lives and the work of countless people around the world and detecting its presence is key to its treatment and reducing the number of people affected by it. The world has gone through many lockdowns throughout the spread of COVID-19 and the only way to stop the new variants and another wave of COVID is its detection and treatment. There have been many attempts by researchers to tackle these issues head-on, and a few prominent ways are swab test and radiography, specifically chest radiography, namely, CT scans and X-rays to analyze the image of lungs for the presence of COVID. While swab tests (RT-PCR) have been more commonly undergone, it is a very time consuming, laborious and complicated manual process, even the new Rapid RT-PCR takes at least 2-5 hours to get results. Studies have shown, patients suffering from COVID-19 have abnormalities in their chest cavity that can be detected by radiography. Normally, this would call for several radiology specialists and the whole process of manually inspecting each report is time consuming and challenging. This project will be using a convolutional neural network design tailored for the detection of COVID-19 by analyzing the X-Ray of patients which looks out for visual indicators found in the chest cavity of COVID-19 patients.

Facial Emotion Recognition usign CNN
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[IACIT-2021-PID-777]

Abstract - Nowadays where most of the works are being carried online the demand for face recognition technique is elevated. Computerized software is assisting in identifying human feelings such as happiness, sadness, anger, fear, disgust, etc. Over the decades, various research has been carried on the facial expression and emotion recognition. Emotion detection has extended applications. It is not merely related to any specific field but instead the approach ranges from communication, advertising to hospital requisition and many more. To exist collective mechanisms through which we can accomplish the process of facial emotion recognition. In this paper we are using Convolutional Neural Network for the implementation. Upon exploring numerous datasets for the procedure of experiment we have chosen to go with Kaggle dataset.

IoT & Wireless Sensor Networks

IACIT-2021-PID-521
IACIT-2021-PID-537
IACIT-2021-PID-598
IACIT-2021-PID-608
IACIT-2021-PID-623
IACIT-2021-PID-656
IACIT-2021-PID-742
IACIT-2021-PID-744

Wearable Sign Language Detection System By Using Convolutional Neural Network

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Abstract— Being hearing or speech differently-abled may hinder the communication of an individual, thus the goal of the proposed approach is to reduce the communication gap between a differently-abled and a normal person. We aim to develop a hand Glove that can convert sign language to speech, as well as display text on an App. In addition, the App will also be able to do the reverse and convert speech into sign language. To create a complete sign language translator App that can translate sign language into speech and vice versa. The proposed approach is aimed to solve the problems faced by hearing and speech impaired people and enable better communication for them. It is implemented by using Arduino, Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) and Natural Language Processing(NLP). Arduino will be combined with various sensors like flex sensors to get motion data. The image recognizer will be made by the use of CNN in python using Keras. All these will be integrated into a Streamlit App created using the dart programming language.

Heart Disease Prediction Using Machine Learning Ensemble

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Abstract— Heart disease has risen to become one of the world's leading causes of death. Heart disease is also known as cardiovascular disease. One in four deaths in India are due to cardiovascular disease and stroke. Machine Learning has shown to be very effective in making decisions and predictions based on a large amount of data produced by the healthcare industry. According to the statistics provided from WHO, around 24% of deaths due to non-communicable disease in India are mainly caused by cardiovascular disease (CVD). Also, half of the deaths in the United States and other developed nation are mainly caused by heart disease. Every year, about 17 million people die from heart disease around the world, and this disease is particularly prevalent in Asia. Cleveland heart disease dataset was for evaluation of the system. Various combinations of features and many well-known classification methods are used to implement the prediction model.

Identifying Real and Fake Job Posting Using Machine Learning

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Abstract— According to researches, there are around 188 million unemployed people around the globe. We may find many job vacancies on job portals and across the internet to help the job seekers. India alone has more than a hundred job portals. One major issue people face here is not knowing if the employer is real or fake. Most of these portals do not have a system that could check if the employer, posting a job is real or fake. Scammers are making use of this opportunity to post fake job offers which might look genuine to the job seekers applying for it. This way the poor job seekers might lose a large amount of money and time. A best possible solution for this problem would be that the job portal itself being able to identify if the job being posted is real or fake. This paper suggests using a machine learning model to achieve this goal. The idea here is to use natural language processing to understand and analyze the job posting and then making use of a machine learning model to predict if the job posting is real or fake. The first step is to import a dataset which has real life real and fake job posting. In this project, Employment Scam Aegean Dataset provided by University of Aegean Laboratory of Information and Communication system Security is being used. This dataset contains 18000 samples containing real life job postings. Various text cleaning techniques like lemmatization, stop words removal and special characters and punctuation removal is done on the data. Once the text data is processed, various algorithms like Random Forest, Linear SVC, Gradient Boosting Classifier, Gaussian naïve Bayes classifier and XGB classifier is used to test the performance of the model. The best two algorithms with respect to the percentage of accuracy with which the models could classify real and fake job posting was taken into consideration. Random Forest and Linear SVC could give accuracy close to 98%. Both of these algorithms were tuned using GridSearchCV , a library function which is a part of sklearn's model selection package. After tuning, the performance of both these algorithms increased and Linear SVC gave a better accuracy score of 99%. Hence Linear SVC is being used in this project for predicting real and fake job posting on a job portal.

AI Therapist

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Abstract— Mental illnesses are usually in the domain of neurological disorders but unlike most, some can be treated, though not permanently, without the use of medication - this is where trained psychotherapists come in. Trained professionals have been studying and dissecting the understanding patterns and manipulative powers of humans for many years. This project harnesses the power of Natural Language Processing using pretrained models to understand and generate conversational text. Artificial Intelligence (AI) is expected to play an influential role in the mental health care of the future. AI has become a vast, interdisciplinary field that often intersects with counseling. In order to enable responsible clinical implementation, ethical and social implications of the increasing use of embodied AI in mental health need to be identified and addressed. Research in embodied artificial intelligence (AI) has increasing clinical relevance for therapeutic applications in mental health services.

Credit Card Scam Detection using Machine Learning

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[IACIT-2020-PID-623]

Abstract— Fraud by credit cards occurs sometimes, leading to massive financial losses. E-commerce and many other online payment methods have been expanded and a huge share of these transactions is a higher risk to online fraud and credit card transactions. With the importance of data science, along with machine learning, these problems can be solved. This paper aims to demonstrate the modeling of a data set using Credit Card Scam Detection machine learning. The problem of credit card scam detection includes modeling previous transactions of the card with the data from those which proved to be fraudulent and zero which proved not fraudulent.

Pothole detection using CNN, OpenCv and Keras backed by Tensorflow Basavaraj S. Hadimani, Aafreen, Abhishek Sharma, Aryan Singh, Supriya K

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Abstract—Potholes have proven to be a major roadblock in recent times. Potholes are one of the leading causes of car accidents and other untoward incidents on the road, and they also cause vehicle wear and tear. The collected data is currently being processed in order to determine road faults and work on them. Data collection is almost fully automated thanks to a variety of imaging systems, but the evaluation of defects based on the collected data is still performed manually and is not automated even today. This method of classifying and evaluating potholes is expensive, time-consuming, labor-intensive, and repetitive, and it inevitably slows down the overall road maintenance process. We have described a new method for detection of the potholes in this paper. Convolutional neural networks (CNN) have been used. Using this approach in the proposed system, input images were classified into two categories. Implementation was done using OpenCV library in Python. It was trained on 722 raw images and tested on 198 images, with precision, correctness, and recall metrics among the metrics used to assess the results.

Certain Investigations of prediction on Stock trend using various Optimization Techniques

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Abstract—A stock price represents a company's value at any given point, trends of the same will be very volatile because of different trading activities, supply and demand of stocks, and companies' financial outcomes. Predicting the correlation between price, time, and various other variables in any stock trend is an essential need for portfolio optimization. The model of LSTM(Long Short Term Memory) recurrent neural networks (RNN) is the optimal prediction method, with LSTM used for understanding temporal dependencies, which is well known for processing and understanding continuous data points. The above model gives structural integrity to most of the time-series data analysis. The stock market produces a vast amount of data, there will be fluctuation of prices every second, so training Neural Networks for an enormous amount of data takes extensive time. We are performing certain investigations on boosting the accuracy and reducing the time taken to train by further enhancing the above-given model, with modified versions of Adam, RMSProp, and AdaGrad optimization methods.

Recognition of Sign Language using Deep Neural Network

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Abstract—Speech impairment affects an individual's ability to communicate. People affected by this problem, suffer by the communication barrier with the normal people. Hence, to express their emotions and thoughts people will use sign language for their communication and. Although sign language is common in world, there may be a difficulty for people who do not have knowledge about sign language to communicate with speech impaired people who knows the sign language. Now there is a prominent growth in the field of computer vision and deep learning, which has been tremendous development in the fields of sign and motion recognition. The proposed model focusses on overcoming the challenges in verbal communication between non-sign language speakers and sign language speakers by building a deep learning model to recognize alphabets of American Sign Language. The model was trained on the dataset collected from Kaggle website which consisted of 26 American Sign Language alphabets. The model achieved 99.3% mean average precision in recognition of sign and average probability value for test image achieved was 0.99. The deep learning method used to build the model achieved more accuracy than the previous solutions.

Data Mining & Artificial Intelligence-X

IACIT-2021-PID-533
IACIT-2021-PID-547
IACIT-2021-PID-579
IACIT-2021-PID-585
IACIT-2021-PID-668
IACIT-2021-PID-812

Smart Waste Management System

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[IACIT-2021-PID-533]

Abstract— This Waste management is one of the serious challenges in the cities, the system now in counties, we continue to use an old and outmoded paradigm that no longer serves the entail of municipalities, Still find overspilled waste containers giving off irritating smells causing serious health issues and atmosphere impairment. The Smart Waste Management System will simplify, with the IoT (Internet of Things), Web applications and mobile phone, the solid and hydric waste inspecting process, and the management system of this presentation's total collection process. The proposed system is GPS and RFID/SENSORS based. The suggested device and implementation will track waste storage and monitor the vehicle's waste driver. This method helps to make the customer aware of accountability behind the job such as the system for solid waste inspection and management, integrating communications technology for truck control systems such as RFID/SENSORS GPS and GIS.

Smart Automated Parking System using RFID

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Abstract—The developing urbanization joined by progressively clogged metropolitan spaces and tremendous development in the quantity of metropolitan vehicles, has brought about therequirement for secure parking spots in schools,malls organizations etc. With advanced technolgies and low cost smart devices to inline with the smart cities mission to improve the economic growth as well as to improve the quality of people life in this paper, we made an attempt to utilize the technology in an innovative way for secure smart parking without human intervention. The proposed framework includes gadgets such as RFID readers and labels, servo motor as an entryway, PCs, Software and LED lights. This framework is utilized for controlling working boundaries and sparkling LEDs in various purposes. This proposed design is compatible with any kind of environment. The proposed system enables only the authorized member to access the parking spaces. The proposed system also includes NodeMCU which is an open source IOT platform which plays important role in transferring data. When the vehicle is read by the RFID scanner, the NodeMCU sends the information about slot vacancy and a slot will be allotted to the user by the Arduino micro-controller and that will be displayed on the LCD Sccreen. This framework can forestall burglary of the vehicle in the school. Individuals from the Members of the system including students can have a sense of safety for their vehicles. Automated entry, exit management system for registered vehicle users will also enables safety of indicvidual users vehicle.

Solar Driven Agribot for farm irrigation

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Abstract-Agriculture accounts for a significant portion of India's GDP. Water shortages and high labour costs are two big challenges in modern agriculture. These problems can be solved by agriculture task automation, which promotes precision farming. In light of India's abundant sunlight, this paper discusses the design and creation of a solar-powered IoT-based Agribot that automates irrigation tasks and allows for remote farm monitoring. An Arduino microcontroller is used to create the Agribot. When it's not irrigating, it collects solar energy. It travels along a pre-determined path of a farm when performing irrigation, sensing soil moisture content and temperature at regular intervals. Data from multiple sensors is processed locally at each sensing point to determine the need for irrigation, and the farm is watered accordingly. Agribot also functions as an IoT system, transmitting data from multiple sensors to a remote server through a Wi-Fi connection. Raw data is processed at the remote server using signal processing operations like filtering, compression, and prediction. As a result, according to the user's request, the analysed data statistics are presented using an interactive interface.

Fire Detector And Extinguisher Robot With Alerting Mechanism

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Abstract— Putting off fire when it spreads rapidly might be very dangerous and risky. Here, we propose the automatic fire sensing and extinguishing using Robotics. It provides a safer way to extinguish fire since there is no human involvement required other than deploying the robot when there is a fire. The system is implemented using the Arduino Board which has the Atmega Microcontroller for processing. It also uses fire sensors to detect the fire. The information that there is a fire is passed on to the microcontroller, which processes what is to be done and sends that information to the control circuitry that helps in the movement of the Robot. The robot then moves in either the forward, backward, left or right direction, towards the fire and extinguishes the fire by using a water pump or a fire extinguisher. It also gives an alarming sound when it senses fire that alerts people and helps them evacuate the place immediately. This system is especially helpful when the fire spreads at an alarming rate in a closed space and the involvement of humans to extinguish the fire could be a great risk to them, whereas, using a Robot made with fireproof technology can make this job much less risky.

IOT BASED SOLAR POWERED IRRIGATION SYSTEM AND FARM MONITORING

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[IACIT-2020-PID-668]

Abstract— The Internet Of Things(IOT) is a network of physical objects or 'objects' embedded with computers, software, sensors, and network communication that allows the capturing and sharing of data by these objects. Agriculture/Horticulture assumes a significant part in Indian economy. But the problem faced in farming are water deficiency and high costs. These issues can be resolved using new system called smart automated irrigation system. Because this system has 3 different sensors like temperature, soil moisture and luminosity. These sensor senses the soil level when moisture of the soil is less than the expected level, the water is pumped to the crop to make it moisture.

IOT BASED ROBOT SYSTEM FOR HUMAN DETECTION DURING DISASTER

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Abstract--Natural mishaps such as earthquakes, debris, floods, tsunami, avalanche and man-made mishaps such as explosive blasts, building breakdowns happen over and over again. These calamities abruptly occur and have very little

means to prevent and have no pattern of occurrence to predict. Though we cannot prevent it, the idea of intelligent rescue processes in these tough times would help saving life and material. Many a time, human bodies are buried in the middle of the debris and it turns out to be difficult to identify them. Manual rescue detection with the police force, firefighters and associated medical amenities is laborious and takes lots of time. Putting their life at stake, these human rescuers should make judgments in haste under stress and put efforts to identify and rescue the victims. They need to figure out the place, position of preys and the firmness of the constructions at the earliest, subsequently that medics and firefighters reach the calamity location and protect the victims. Our paper proposes an intelligent mobile robot that can travel in an area susceptible to calamity to detect alive people and perform rescue operations using a Passive Infra-Red (PIR) sensor. Radio Frequency Identification Tag Reader is used to read the RFID number, LM35 temperature sensor to sense the surrounding temperature and GSM technology is used to connect the android.

High Performance Computing and Networks

IACIT-2021-PID-563
IACIT-2021-PID-635
IACIT-2021-PID-784
IACIT-2021-PID-787
IACIT-2021-PID-807
IACIT-2021-PID-818

**A Modified User Based Collaborative Filtering Approach For Personalized Clothing Application
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Abstract—With the advent of technology, various clothing recommendation applications are common these days. However, these applications differ in many ways in terms of datasets and algorithms, etc. In this research work, we proposed the modified collaborative filtering algorithm based on clothing recommendations. By improving the nearest neighbor formula by adding user's characteristics when calculating the similarity. Traditional User collaborative filtering predicts the recommend cloth designs by taking the average ratings between pairs of users and cloth designs. In the practice of large datasets of user ratings, the accuracy and stability of user collaborative filtering tend to be decreasing. Conducting the experimental results illustrated that the modified user-based collaborative filtering approach can effectively increase the accuracy and stability to achieve better recommendation results.

**Secure And Verifiable Access Control Scheme For Data Security
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Abstract— Cloud computing which provide compact and benefit approach to give information for allocate that gives varied edges to every culture and folks. Naturally it exist the resistance directly to supply the allotted information for cloud server and usually it can vary the valuable data. Storage is important for the position that will be cryptographically emphasizing the obtained management to the allotted information. Identity based secret writing also send a crypto logical that has the earliest form wise information to allocating system. Getting to administration isn't steady i.e., once authorization is terminated then we ought to be compelled to be component may subtract his/her from the framework. Here, the disavowed client cannot allow each distributed data to past and ensuing way. We have got a bent notion to propose a reference to revocable storage identity- based secret writing (RS-IBE), it can share the security onwards and reverse cipher text to decrypting the functionalities for user relocate the cipher text that can be update to a similar time. What is more, we have got a bent concrete for giving data to cloud server. The actual comparisons that involve the projection on RS-IBE have positive terms to utility and capable. It is feasible for wise and economical knowledge that allocate into the system. Finally; it provides a result which is implemented to project the theme that is demonstrated to usefulness. Identity-Based secret writing (IBE). It rearranges the ultimate open key and it is overseen with the certificate

called Public Key Framework (PKI) might be compelling the distinctive open key to mystery composing. Thus, we have to be give full comes about that are exploratory to illustrate the anticipated productivity to built data to the cloud.

Automobile Parts Management System - A Novel Strategy for Your Automobile

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[IACIT-2021-PID-784]

Abstract—The Our Project Mainly Focuses on Providing an Opportunity to the local vendors to sell their products online through our e-commerce site. We are going to Collect Data on the Spare Parts available in his shop along with the price and Manufacturing Date with the Cost and enter that into our database for the Customers to view in our platform. There will be a unique concept in our app where the Customer Can See the Price Comparison, Seller information, and availability of the Spare part nearby his Localities. So, that he can directly go there and get the product which saves his Shipping Cost and waiting time for the product to reach him. The Customer can pay through various gateways like UPI, BHIM, Credit / Debit Card, Cash on delivery, Coupons... Which leads to a hassle-free transaction for both customer and Seller. We also provide a return policy based on the Spare parts we Sell, As Few Spare Parts are Non-reusable. The concept of this app is to decrease the struggle of people while the need to service their car. In these modern days, everything is digitalized to make life simple. In this app, we will link the customer and the dealer. This research project provides the specifications and requirements for modern automobiles app using the android platform.

A New Hybrid Diffie-Hellman and Caesar Cipher Algorithm for Cryptography

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[IACIT-2021-PID-787]

Abstract— Caesar's cipher algorithm is one of the ancient algorithms in the world. However, due to advances in technology the algorithm is now much simple to breach. This is because; each letter in the message is replaced by the same letter as specified. To raise the safety, some changes can be made. So, an arithmetic algorithm is proposed here namely Diffie - Hellman's key exchange. The Diffie - Hellman's mode of changing the key is used to find the secret key first and then use simple calculations to verify data encryption. After obtaining a private shared key using the Diffie-Hellman method, depending on the operating mode with 26 keys to get the value of 26 or less, then the present character is taken with the key along with the additional value of the new character. In any letter in the position of an 'x', the key first increases with an 'x' and is adjusted to get the encrypted letter. Therefore, 2 messages are repeated 2 times and the third letter has 3. This increases safety. This technology can be used to securely transfer sensitive information from one person to another.

Review on ACO-HSA with MPLS-MANET

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[IACIT-2021-PID-807]

Abstract - Mobile ad hoc networks (MANETs) easy to use because MANET has the set of nodes that are moved randomly within the network which is infrastructure less. Multi-Protocol Label Switching (MPLS) is developed in the MANET to manage the dynamic topology of the network. The network performances are affected due to the higher energy consumption of the nodes. In this work Ant Colony Optimization (ACO) and Harmony Search Algorithm (HSA) is used to discover optimal path. Three different parameters are considered in the fitness function such as residual energy, distance and number of hops. So, this ACO-HSA methodology is used to select the optimal path to reduce the energy consumption in the network data transfer. The performance of the ACO-HSA methodology is compared with

existing routing protocol. In this proposed work we have focused only on residual energy is increased compared to existing work.

Outbreak of Glacier in Antarctica: Movement Analysis using Remote Sensing Data

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Abstract-Outbreak of Glacier displacement is cause of crisis environmental change. This paper proposed Glacier raze due to high impact of tsunami wave in Tohoku have triggered to continue giant hit on Sulzberger ice shelf of Antarctica. Synthetic aperture radar (SAR) satellites used for regular tracking system to monitor the disaster effects. SAR is atmospheric convenience system could work in all weather conditions. The bounce of electromagnetic signals collects multiplicative noise named as speckle and is in need to reduce. The image processing tool helps to analyze remote sensing images. Two temporal images are implemented to find iceberg movement difference using un-decimated discrete wavelet transform. Difference images are segmented by two-level clustering method to differentiate class distribution. This experiment provides prominent accuracy of 97.77% and showed precise glacier movement with perfect boundaries of broken pieces.

Data Mining & Artificial Intelligence-XI

IACIT-2021-PID-571
IACIT-2021-PID-697
IACIT-2021-PID-706
IACIT-2021-PID-746
IACIT-2021-PID-762
IACIT-2021-PID-806
IACIT-2021-PID-786

LSTM-Based Air Quality Prediction

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Abstract— In this project we are using Neural networks and Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) to address the air pollution detection. As each living organism needs fresh and good quality air for every moment, very few of the living things can survive without such air. Increasing industry and populace have ended up fundamental contributor for the air pollutants. Over the time, many countries are finding numerous approach of fighting towards air pollution. The air we breathe every moment causes several health hazards. Sow'e'd like an honest system that predicts such pollutions and is useful in better environment. It leads us to address the advance techniques for predicting the pollution using Air Quality Index. So, here we are predicting air pollution using LSTM and Neural Network techniques for the coming hour mainly on pollutants like ammonia(NH₃), lead(Pb), ozone(O₃), carbon monoxide(CO), nitrogen dioxide(NO₂), sulphur dioxide(SO₂) and ecosystem aspects inclusive of temperature, strain, rainfall, wind pace according to minute and wind direction.

Continuous Emotion Recognition from Facial Expressions Using CNN Architecture

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[IACIT-2020-PID-697]

Abstract— Feeling might be a hot subject in a very kind of regions, just as medication designing, brain research, neurobiology, and wellness. feeling recognition may help inside the diagnosing of mental and social issues. Profound learning has made significant advances inside the space of picture acknowledgment lately. during this paper, we have an inclination to propose a LeNet configuration upheld Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) for biometric verification. first of all, we have an inclination to coordinated three datasets (JAFFE, KDEF and our custom dataset) (JAFFE, KDEF and our custom dataset). At that point we have a propensity to prepared our LeNet plan for feeling states grouping. during this examination, we have an inclination to accomplished a characterization exactness of ninety six.43 p.c and an approval precision of ninety one.81 p.c exploitation looks to order seven totally various feelings.

Comparative study and analysis on Multi-class classification using Naïve Bayesian approach & Support Vector Machine

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rahul13071999@gmail.com, asha.k@rev.edu.in [IACIT-2021-PID-706]

Abstract— In Machine Learning, there are three main types of learning, namely Supervised Learning, Unsupervised Learning and Reinforcement Learning. In this paper, we have proposed the comparative study of two efficient supervised learning classifiers namely Support Vector Machine (SVM) and Naive Bayesian Approach. The main objective is to analyze the data and generate models using statistics and machine learning and compare the performances of these approaches and find the model with the higher result. Multi-class classifiers are built for categorizing datasets having more than 2 classes. Within this paper, we'll consider supervised learning techniques namely SVM and Naïve Bayes Approach and predict the target and showcase the one that produces better result. The datasets used are iris, wine and glass datasets from UCI repository for Classification. All the datasets chosen are Multi class or Multi label datasets. To increase the quality of the classification and the model accuracy we have used wrapper method i.e K-Fold Cross Validation and other feature selection methods. The multi-class SVM out performed Naive Bayes approach.

Licence Plate Detection Using Machine Learning

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Abstract— License Plate Recognition (LPR) has always been a tough task in the field of computer vision. Although it has been around for quite a while, there still lies the challenges when we have to deal with; the harsh environmental conditions like snowy, rainfall, windy, low light conditions etc. as well as the condition of the plates which includes the bent, rotated, broken plates. The performance of the recognition and detection frameworks take a significant hit when it is concerned with these conditional effects on the license plate. In this paper, we propose a model to improve our accuracy in these conditions based on the Chinese Car Parking Dataset (CCPD) using 2 separate convolutional neural networks. The first CNN will be able to detect the bounding boxes for the license plate detection using Non-Maximus Suppression (NMS) to find the most probable bounding area whereas the second one will take these bounding boxes and use the spatial attenuation network and character recognition model to successfully recognize the license plate. First, we train the CNN to detect the license plates, then use the second CNN to recognize the characters. The overall recognition accuracy was found to be 89% in the CCPD dataset.

Xception: Facial Expression Detection using Deep Learning Techniques

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[IACIT-2021-PID-762]

Abstract— This paper demonstrates an Emotion detection of a person using Xception model. The algorithm proposed here uses three different stages: Entry stage, Middle stage, and exit stage. Data enters in the first stage, and processing is done in the second stage. Later the output has been presented by integrating the model with the flask environment. Different graphs are presented on the website to show the percentage of emotion detected on the face. Here the state of the artXception model architecture explores the best possible ways to see expressions of humans. The proposed model is developed using deep learning techniques, which uses separable and point-wise CNN. The model achieves an accuracy of 87%.

Automated Monitoring And Attendance Based On ML Using Face Recognition

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[IACIT-2021-PID-806]

Abstract— In this paper we propose a computerized participation the executives framework. This system, which uses simple and advanced machine learning algorithms that works on face detection (Haarcascade classifier) and recognizes

faces using LBPH algorithm, this naturally identifies when the understudy goes into the homeroom and imprints the participation by remembering him. Various ceaseless circumstances are considered to assess the presentation of different face assertion structures. This endeavor furthermore proposes the methodologies to be used to manage the threats like mocking. When wandered from standard interest showing this framework saves the time and additionally assists with seeing the understudies.

Canine Breed Identification Using Machine Learning On AndroidmyPUP: A Dog experience App

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[IACIT-2021-PID-786]

Abstract—Dogs are one of the liveliest and most adored creatures globally but planning to adopt a dog comes with some challenges, such as choosing the right breed for the user, choosing a diet plan, suitable vaccinations, training, and medical needs. To overcome these problems, we have come up with an idea of "myPUP: a dog-oriented application" which uses the likes of Machine learning and Android app development, and with Convolutional Neural Networks, we will form a dog breed identification system to predict the right breed for you, provide breed-specific details like diet, vaccinations, training, and healthcare tips. It also comes with a feature named dog helpline, which predicts the dog's health according to their behaviour, and a dog scanner that examines the purity of the dog.

IoT & HealthCare

IACIT-2021-PID-520
IACIT-2021-PID-555
IACIT-2021-PID-624
IACIT-2021-PID-700
IACIT-2021-PID-703
IACIT-2021-PID-796

A comparative analysis to measure the success of students using data mining methods

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Abstract—Significant presentation connected with educational data processing tools offers educational decision-makers in educational institutions the chance to enhance the accuracy of forecasting student academic success. Educational data processing methods are wont to investigate knowledge associated with the tutorial field. Predicting student success so as to form improvements in educational outcomes is one among the foremost pressing goals of educational study. The aim of this field's research is to get techniques for improving prediction which will be wont to make a prediction. The target related to such overview is to examine how data processing has been drawn nearer by scientists previously and therefore the latest patterns in information mining in instructive examination, even as to survey the probability of instructive information mining approaches within the field of coaching . This paper additionally plans to embrace a conscious composing study to line up strategies and procedures for foreseeing student's triumph utilizing data processing methods.

Identifying Risk Using Health Sensors With The Help Of IOT And Machine Learning

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Abstract—In the recent years iot has been gaining lot of attention because of its capability to reduce the difficulties in the healthcare system. The health care system has been in lot of stress due to the increasing number of chronic diseases and the increasing population. there are lot of issues in this area which in to be studied with high priority, but all theses study has been limited by the not maintaining standards in the health care. In order to solve this problem in this paper we propose a standard model which can be applied in the helath care system using IOT. In this paper we listed out researches which have we done in health care area using the state of the art. We have also listed their capabilities, weakness and overall conditions for a wearable IOT healthcare system.

Stock market analysis and prediction using ML

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Abstract— Seventy-Five percentage of Business pioneers state 'development' as the key wellspring of significant worth from investigation yet Just sixty percentage of these pioneers have prescient exam abilities.. The solution to this is applying the correct arrangements of applications, which can work on huge bits of information. Machine Learning Calculations are major application which makes it possible.

The place of this task is to break down through different expecting techniques to anticipate future stock benefits dependent on past data returns to build up a game plan of various stocks to know the varieties in the outcomes. We are doing this by applying machine learning strategy to determine stock value and provide the users with a better prediction and assist them with proper stock investments on web.

YOLO (YOU ONLY LOOKONCE) OBJECTDETECTION

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Abstract- In this paper, we will see the detection of multiple objects. The model will detect objects in real-time using the machine's web camera. The model can also run on a machine of low configurations. There are many algorithms for detection such as (1) Faster R-CNN (2) Fast R-CNN (3) R-CNN (4) R-FCN (5) Single-shot detection [SSD] (6) Histogram of Oriented Gradients [HOG] (7) Spatial Pyramid Pooling (SPP NET) and many more. We will be using YOU ONLY LOOK ONCE abbreviated as YOLO. The model will detect multiple objects and will show a bounding box around each detected object along with voice output that will pronounce the name of all the objects detected by the algorithm. It will also recognize the location of the objects captured by the camera such as mid-right, mid-left, top-left, top-right, mid-center, bottom-right, bottom-left, etc.

Customer Segmentation using Minibatch K-means

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[IACIT-2021-PID-703]

Abstract— In business field, customers are very important part of it. Regardless of the sales one cannot improve his business and this sale is dependent on customers. Customer Segmentation is essential method to fulfil this agenda to improve business. In this paper Minibatch K-means is used to segment the customers through clusterization. Later the analysis is done and marketing strategies are applied accordingly.

Weapon Detection

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[IACIT-2021-PID-796]

Abstract— Considering today's world, there is major need of automated public monitoring for weapon detection. The main goal of this project is to identify the prohibited devices such as weapons through the built-in security cameras. Using YOLOv3 algorithm and the trained datasets the program is executed. We have used camera to detect the weapons and the detectors performance was well to detect the weapons. It provides faster speed. It is an application that can be installed in different places where security maintenance need is high such as Banks, Shopping malls, Airports, Railway stations, Museums, etc.

Educational Systems Design & Web-based Learning

IACIT-2021-PID-561
IACIT-2021-PID-616
IACIT-2021-PID-620
IACIT-2021-PID-713
IACIT-2021-PID-730
IACIT-2021-PID-738
IACIT-2021-PID-760

Real Time Driver Fatigue Detection Using Convolutional Neural Networks Approach

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Abstract— This project deals with driver drowsiness detection in real time. Detecting the driver's drowsiness behind the wheel then alerting him may reduce road accidents. Drowsiness in this case is captured using an auto camera of laptop, whereby, based on the captured image in real time, the neural network recognizes whether the driver is awake or tired and also images are trained and test the dataset of the detection of driver drowsiness. The convolutional neural network (CNN) technology has been used as a component of a neural network, first, we analyse methods of image segmentation, and develop a model based on convolutional neural networks. main features considered are eye aspect ratio, mouth aspect ratio, pupil circularity and mouth over eye aspect ratio and system detects where the driver is drowsy or not and if drowsy alert sound is given.

Age And Gender Classification Using Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) In Deep Learning

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Abstract— In this automatic age and gender classification is an real world application . humans are capable of decide an separate gender and age relatively using face attributes. Using CNN to design a real-time facial images. Earlier the some of technologies are developed but this technology is new now a days .this result contain output of both global and local network.in this method using OIU-audience bench mark trained data set .using the data set have to create and build a model of CNN network architecture.

Super Resolution CNN Algorithm To Improve The Quality Of Degraded Images

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Abstract— Huge information carries advantages to numerous territories of logical exploration, anyway handling these a lot of information regularly requires broad registering time and a huge extra room. Super Resolution project, thinks about critical areas, and accordingly proposes another super goal approach that utilizes huge and wide-ranging data under the structure of a CNN. The preparation interaction is accomplished for the huge pieces of informational

collection, reproduction cycle which are been considered critical parts independently. The focal point of Super Resolution is to create a higher goal picture from lower goal pictures.

Survey On Predicting the COVID-19 Cases

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[IACIT-2021-PID-713]

Abstract— COVID-19 is a disease which is caused by a newly discovered coronavirus. Most people infected with the COVID-19 virus will experience mild to moderate respiratory illness and recover without requiring special treatment. Covid-19 has a strong impact among various people in real life and social media. People have different sentiments regarding the Covid-19 disease. Various techniques are used to identify the status (positive or negative) of people. Techniques such as Convolutional Neural Network, Forward Chaining, etc are used to identify the status of Covid-19 among people. Datasets such as Emolux, COVIDSENTI, CT Scan Images dataset, etc consists of 8, 90,000, 1824 dataset respectively were used in existing systems. After the Survey is done, a system is implemented for the Sentimental Analysis of COVID-19 tweets using the TwitterAPI. The results shows the classification of the tweets into the Score column which includes three categories, Positive, Neutral and Negative tweets. This result is displayed using graphical representation of the Score which can be obtained by calculating Subjectivity and Polarity of a sentence. At the end a word cloud will display the frequency of the words that are used inside the tweets. Data from the various websites can be used in the future for more wide sentimental analysis.

Object Detection Using OpenCV

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[IACIT-2021-PID-730]

Abstract— Object detection has become more attractive for its wide range of applications. It is a computer vision technique that helps us to identify an image or a video. In this project we detect the object by using SSD algorithm, there are several algorithms like CNN, R-CNN and etc. This algorithm performs efficiently and also it is less complex than compared to other algorithm. Object detection can also use count the object in an image.

A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ALGORITHM FOR DETECTING CONCEPT-DRIFT

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[IACIT-2020-PID-738]

Abstract--In these day's social media has become more popular. Many people are using social networking sites like Twitter, LinkedIn , Google+, Facebook etc., to be connect throughout the world for communicate with the families, business use or both. Among this Social Medias Twitter is one of the most popular social media people are using these days. They all collect huge amount of data day by day and serve as the source of Big Data analysis. In the Social media like Twitter there is always a drastic change in the trending topics depending on many parameters this is called concept drift. There is a mechanism or model to identify this concept drift so that we can find out what is the span of the trending tweets. In order to come out with the solution for this, we have organized one work as objectives: Collection of tweets, identifying the trending tweets, Algorithms to identify concept drift are ADWIN and Page-Hinkley test is used in this work and Comparative analysis of algorithms is done. We got the accuracy of 83.24% and 80.06% on ADWIN algorithm and Page-Hinkley test algorithm respectively.

Sentiment Analysis of Covid-19 Tweets using Machine Learning and Natural Language Processing

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Abstract—Throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, social media has been flooded with dozens of important details that could illuminate the world. Twitter is a good community based on Natural Language Processing (NLP) strategies. In this work, main aim is to reflect the situation in the United States during the COVID-19 epidemic. Epidemics have become more prevalent in the region. Some states had large opposition in the past or were delayed in the event of standards, for example. Countries differed in the timeline for the establishment and enforcement of home occupation policies. Sentiment analysis is done via TextBlob, determining the magnitude of the tweets in the spectrum of good and bad. TextBlob is quite popular Python library used for the task of data processing. It has the feature of a simple API to share common language processing functions such as marking in speech, coding, sentiment analysis, separation, translation etc. Marked details from these tweets form a visible timeline of global sentiment COVID-19. opens the way for us to look at the public reaction to events caused by the epidemic.

Emerging Trends

IACIT-2021-PID-581
IACIT-2021-PID-587
IACIT-2021-PID-609
IACIT-2021-PID-647
IACIT-2021-PID-663
IACIT-2021-PID-745
IACIT-2021-PID-747
IACIT-2021-PID-775
IACIT-2021-PID-785
IACIT-2021-PID-809

Kick Sick: An Online Doctor Consultation Portal

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Abstract—This paper deals with the online doctor consultation portal. The significant part of each and everyone's life is health. Here in our portal, everyone will get the details about the possible diseases, allergies, sickness, etc. Even the reasons for certain diseases will be provided so that they can be cautious. Precautions to be taken will be provided. First aid details will be given so that everyone will get to know what can be done for that respective allergy or disease before consulting a doctor. Here users can consult doctors in an online portal where the doctor's details will be provided and doctors will examine the patients. Admin is the connection between the doctor and patient. Admin filters the unwanted requests by the patients and forwards the necessary requests to the doctor. Here even users have the advantage of selecting the doctors. Even doctors are filtered with respect to their specialization so that users have an advantage over this. Also, users can communicate with doctors in a chatbox, which will be provided where they can even send the medical documents, which can be examined by doctors. In case of emergency, they can take up an appointment through our portal and can consult a doctor in physical.

Online Examination Portal

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Abstract—The Online Examination System is a web-based test simulator that can help you hold exams more effectively and save time. This web-based framework is used to assess students/individuals' technological abilities in the context of their respective organisations. It satisfies the need for educational institutes/universities, as well as corporations, to conduct exams without having to be physically present at a place. The system not only eliminates paperwork, but it also reduces the workload and improves the administrator's productivity. The proposed method would conduct a detailed evaluation of the individuals using a fully automated system that not only saves time but also provides quick and reliable results. Individual performance in each exam will be analysed by the method, which will provide important information to the proctor about the individual's growth. The main goal is to include all of the functionality that an Examination System should have in a user-friendly GUI. Essentially, the project outlines how to manage for improved efficiency and client services.

REVA Pariksha Online Examination System

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Abstract—With the current situation of the coronavirus pandemic constantly rising, Universities and schools must allow flexibility when it comes to conducting exams. This is where our online examination portal comes into picture. It is a

web-based application used for conducting exams online which replaces traditional paperwork exams. It is implemented using PHP and SQL. Online MCQs based exams can be conducted with proctoring which results in less workload for faculties and also students can give exams without the need of going to college. Teachers can add or delete questions and can also mark the correct answers for each of them. The Admin maintains the faculty and student's database and helps in allocating students and teachers of respective branches together. The teacher/students can check the student's results as soon as they complete their exam. Thus, the main purpose of this system is to save time, work of the faculty and to go environmentally friendly without using paper.

REVA Meet

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Abstract— Almost every college now hosts technical / non-technical events in which we can gain knowledge by participating. This project could serve as an organizer for the various events offered by the college. This allows college administration to schedule events online and assign student volunteers to events. Event Managers can upload event-related information in the form of text and video files. Students and participants can view and download these files online. With the increase in the number of educational and recreational events and activities being conducted online and on campus, it is paramount to have a common platform for the efficient allocation of organizational resources to facilitate a systematic and dexterous methodology that avoids overlapping of schedules.

Via our Smartphone Application – REVA Meet, we intend to develop a common agenda for organizers and participants to coordinate and register for activities. Our software will use an intelligent algorithm to suggest happenings to students depending on their preferred interests and based on trending events. Push notifications and emails will be sent out in iterations as reminders before the commencement of registered happenings. Additionally, this application will use a real-time database for storage purposes, making it faster to update and add events.

REVA Meets will include both large-scale and small-scale events, updating all agendas to a common calendar. Subsequently, this application will serve as a seamless platform for ease of organization and collaboration of activities within REVA University.

Credit Card Fraud Detection

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[IACIT-2020-PID-663]

Abstract- In the current economic scenario, credit card use has become extremely important. They enable the user to perform transactions of large sums of money without the requirement to carry cash for payments. They have revolutionized the path of making cashless transactions and have made it easy in making payments convenient for the buyer. This digitized form of payment is extremely beneficial but comes with its own set of shortcomings. With constant increase in number of users, credit card frauds are also increasing at a commensurate pace. Billions of dollars of loss have resulted every year by illegitimate credit card payments. The development of effective and efficient fraud detection models is key to reducing these losses, and more algorithms depend on advanced machine learning methods to help fraud investigators. As the obtainable credit card fraud data is highly imbalanced. In this paper we are overcoming this deficiency by balancing out the data and bringing out the best algorithm that segregates the transaction efficiently.

Internet Chat Application

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[IACIT-2020-PID-745]

Abstract—With the quick advancement of the Internet, an ever increasing number of individuals pick network talking instruments for correspondence. Customary constant talking programming is generally work area application programs

dependent on C/S mode, and explicit customer programs are required during application. The program based constant talking instrument needn't bother with any extra customer program, and the visual correspondence could be helpfully acknowledged through the program. The content correspondence is acknowledged through worker sending information, and the information transmission of voice and video talk is acknowledged through highlight point association between browsers. It is very simple and not only used by common people but also used widely by the corporate world. Sockets are the basic components used in java network programming. We want our application to support various clients at the same time therefore we are going to use the concept of Threads from Multithreading, a thread can be assigned for each individual request.

Passive Aggressive Classifier for Fake News Identification using web scrapped data

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Abstract—Majority get affected with misleading stories spread through different posts on social media and forward them assuming it is a fact. Social media is devastatingly used to create havoc in the society by spreading fake news. Such an havoc can be controlled by using machine learning algorithms. Various methods of machine learning and deep learning techniques are used to identify false stories. There is an important need for identification and controlling of such fake news as such news posts have increased in alarming rate. Here, we used Passive-Aggressive Classifier for invalid news identification. Two datasets, Kaggle fake news dataset and a dynamically incrementing dataset is created by web scrapping of data from politifact.com website are used for training the model. After conducting the test, Passive-Aggressive Classifier ended up providing around 81.96% accuracy.

Machine Learning-based Eternity Learning Platform

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[IACIT-2021-PID-775]

Abstract— When individuals select to follow a study program infrequent cases they have to travel to another city, away from their hometown, friends, and family. Meanwhile, there are countries where gender subjects prevent young women from getting an education. In such hardships, online education supports removing limits and barriers, both socially and physically. Online courses are the best answer to the challenges that these students face as they are provided with first-class education and in their place and time. online courses permit students to study whatever they want or anything that triggers their interest. A learning portal is a doorway to all the courses, resources and tools that allow teaching and learning. Learning portals as well include applications that simplify communication: Discussion forums, messaging services, emails, calendars, and so on. In its modest form, a eternity learning portal can be a storefront where learners can determine or be allotted content. In its complex form, this portal could be an ecosystem for managing all training and learning process. The presentation offers a compatible online portal for the students to study online by providing an online syllabus and conducting the test on the chapters of the specific course. This eternity learning portal will make sure to facilitate partnership and schedule discussions among people, cultures, and subject areas. It is like a melting pot for lecturers. Young professionals who now originated into the field of online education must practice these opportunities to learn from, and build on, all the experience and disagreements that come from this melting pot. One of the most understandable misinterpretations about online courses is that they should take place in front of a PC or a Smartphone. Most students dedicate much more time studying textbooks and making assignments than surfing the Internet. Eventhough both text and video can be retrieved online, paper is often a better standard for text and television is well for offering video. Still, there is a tendency among online tutors to substitute excellent textbooks with mediocre Web material.

SHOP CHEAP- An Inexpensive and Easier Way of Shopping

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Abstract— Currently, the world is dealing with a cosmic scale of online shopping and mobile shopping that has provided huge opportunities for retailers and buyers to use various platforms for their trade. With the extensive availability of shopping platforms, the problem statement of browsing through several platforms, browsing for a particular product, finding the best deals, searching for coupons, etc. arises. The Model ‘Shop Cheap’ is an application that will reduce the efforts and time spent by a user on various platforms by providing them with the best deals, offers, coupons related to any product from all the platforms collectively. The recommendation system will have products suggested to them on accounts of their shopping habits, budget marks, and discount rates from which they regularly buy, and the users will also be suggested new deals and offer and will be notified of the latest discount rates on their favorite items based on their shopping history.

E-Commerce website for Fashion Wear

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[IACIT-2020-PID-809]

Abstract—In today's fast-changing market world, we must be more effective and quicker in responding to consumer demands in order to provide them with instant access to goods. This can be accomplished by creating an E-commerce web application for online shopping that sells a wide range of fashions and products to customers through instant payment or payment on delivery. Websites are used by many businesses to conduct commercial transactions. This would render online shopping more familiar and E-commerce a widely accepted paradigm. To introduce online shopping, consumers will need access to a virtual store on the Internet that allows them to search for items and choose from a list. To order a specific product, customers must fill out some fields. The aim of this project is to create and launch an online shopping website. Understanding server and client techniques, relational databases, and a variety of programming languages such as HTML, CSS, and REACT.JS is needed to design and build this E-commerce shopping website.

Data Mining & Artificial Intelligence-XII

IACIT-2021-PID-640
IACIT-2021-PID-651
IACIT-2021-PID-724
IACIT-2021-PID-782
IACIT-2021-PID-801
IACIT-2021-PID-811
IACIT-2021-PID-645

An Efficient techniques for enhancing security over Multitenant Cloud Environment

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Abstract— Cloud computing provides a multitenant feature that enables an IT asset to host multiple tenants, improving its utilization rate. The feature provides economic benefits to both users and service providers since it reduces the management cost and thus lowers the subscription price. Many users are, however, reluctant to subscribe to cloud computing services due to security concerns. To advance deployment of cloud computing, techniques enabling secure Multitenancy, especially resource isolation techniques, need to be advanced further. Difficulty lies in the fact that the techniques range and cross various technical domains, and it is difficult to get the big picture. To cope with that, this paper introduces different approaches for technical layers and categories, with which it identifies and structures technical issues on enabling Multitenancy by conducting a survey. Based on the survey result, this paper discusses technical maturity of multitenant cloud computing from the standpoint of security and the needs for developing both technical and operational security toward the development and wide deployment of multitenant cloud computing.

Cloud-Based Essential Home Services Aggregator

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Abstract—Cloud-based Home services aggregator aims to provide the much needed and essential everyday services to the consumers in an easy and affordable manner. Tough times such as an epidemic call on for these services as essential and important much more than ever. Through this project we bring a common platform to those who provide the services and those who need it. The scope of the provided services ranges from basic home cleaning, car wash, laundry to much more. The project also aims to bring to platform the large - feature phone using - Indian workforce. The limited capabilities of the existing infrastructure hinder this section of workforce from connecting to better work opportunities. A potentially large number of footsteps on the side may cause it to render slowly. And so, project is built up in cloud technology.

An Intellectual Control Algorithm to Tracking the EV and HEV by using IoT Integrated HUB and Spoke Cloud Computing Technique

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[IACIT-2020-PID-724]

Abstract: Several evolving techniques are used in modern Electrical vehicles that make them more enticing to thieves. Several anti-theft systems can protect EV and HEV from thieves. By using signal relaying, signal jamming, close-range testing, App hacking and block the signals are some of the techniques, professional and rich thieves are implementing commonly to unlock the system. In this paper A9, G GSM + GPRS + GPS module-based control algorithm is put forward to resolve the extremely constrained EV and HEV security problem involving conflicting objectives. The proposed control algorithm can be used in any device and is flexible to fit, working on convectional 3.7 V Li-ion Battery. Moreover an Arduino based vehicle tracking system can be developed by this proposed control algorithm using GPS, GSM Module. The algorithm programming on the board via Arduino IDE, the board will take some time for retrieving the location by fixing the GPS coordinates. Results also revealed that proposed data can store in the cloud by using Hub and smoke model.

Remediating Bigdata Processing Problems Using Hadoop And Spark

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[IACIT-2021-PID-782]

Abstract-Recently everyone has moved to the contactless world where all the activities are done using digital devices. Due to this 2.5 quintillion bytes of data being created every day through logs, online shopping platforms, payment portals, IOT sensor networks, etc. Storing, managing, processing of these data has become a major challenge in the field of big data. There are several methods in processing big data contents like Hadoop MapReduce, Spark etc. In this paper we will be discussing challenges in big data processing and solutions to overcome these challenges and some future predictions.

Online Bus Pass System Using Cloud Computing

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[IACIT-2021-PID-801]

Abstract- The work “Online Bus System using cloud computing” is a live work that will benefit riders who are frustrated with the existing manual bus pass system. It allows passengers to fly more easily by scanning the ticket QRCode with their mobile device. So that even though the passenger misplaces his ticket during check-in, he can still display the QRCode. TTE will review the QRcode with the admin to see whether it fits or not. The one-of-a-kind number assigned to one person cannot be assigned to other. It often extends the validity period and regularly send SMS or emails to passengers prior to the expiration of their validity period. A credit card or debit card maybe used to pay for his/her renewal or registration. Passengers must first register with the application by uploading information such as photograph, proof of residence, and some other details online. They will check your information and if it is right, they will accept your buss pass; otherwise they will deny it. You may also renew it using a bank card or any other mode of payment.

A Novel Approach and Implementation Concept for a Nanosatellite Backup On-Board Computer

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[IACIT-2021-PID-811]

Abstract -STUDSAT-2 (STUDENT SATellite-2) is a one-of-a-kind satellite technology project undertaken by Indian undergraduate students. The aim of this project is to demonstrate the On-Board Computer's redundancy

(OBC). The OBC subsystem is one of the many subsystems that make up the STUDSAT-2 satellite system. It is critical to the satellite's operation. Even a minor malfunction in this system could lead to the mission's complete failure. As a result, OBC redundancy management is required to overcome this. As a result, the proposed model of Backup On-Board Computer for STUDSAT-2 was planned and built by incorporating redundancy in both software and hardware, thus increasing the OBC's reliability.

Detection of Pneumonia through chest x-ray images

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Abstract—This project “Detection of pneumonia through chest x-ray images” is focused to ease the situation in which the need of doctor 24/7 is not required. Anyone with their chest x-ray images can run through this classifier and get to know about their lung condition. To implement this deep learning model, the dataset containing appx 5800 images is used. This data was made available openly by Daniel Kermany, Kang Zhang, Michael Goldbaum in January 2018. Our objective behind this idea is to detect whether the x-ray of the patient concludes pneumonia or not.

Machine Learning & Deep Learning

IACIT-2021-PID-673
IACIT-2021-PID-677
IACIT-2021-PID-679
IACIT-2021-PID-683
IACIT-2021-PID-685
IACIT-2021-PID-686
IACIT-2021-PID-689
IACIT-2021-PID-693

Music Generation Using LSTM Neural Network

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Abstract- In older times music was treated as a simple sign and was produced physically. With the advancement of machine learning, Neural Networks are utilized in various fields like music, writing and pictures. Music generation is a troublesome undertaking and has been effectively investigated since decades. In this paper we are proposing a system through which we can generate music automatically using Recurrent Neural Networks. The existing system like the markov model or graph based minimization methods lack thematic structures and they are usually repetitive sequences of the same nodes. In this system we propose a bidirectional LSTM model to generate music and node sequence.

Classification of Driving Test Result Prediction Using Optimization Techniques

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Abstract- The capacity to foresee whether a person is capable of driving a vehicle in public based on the driving test he or she has taken, which is important as a safety measure. The aim of this paper is to look at how driving incidents are resolved. It goes through the tests that are used to gather, train, and test data in order to construct a model and forecast driving events. This paper allows the consumer to determine whether they will fail or pass the driving test, and the Driving License will be issued depending on their results. It depends not only on how seriously the individual took the test, as well as the user's actions. A new prediction method is introduced in this article that combines data from both the vehicle and the consumer. Logistic regression and various optimization strategies such as Gradient Descent [GD], Stochastic Gradient Descent [SGD], and Mini Batch Gradient Descent [MBGD] were used to forecast the driving activities. The results for the driving incidents collected indicate a precision of 89% for the forecast using Gradient Descent.

ANALYTICS OF PHISHING ATTACKS USING MACHINE LEARNING

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Abstract - Cyber-attacks which is known as Computer Network Attack (CNA). It is a threat created by cybercriminals by more than one computer against networks. There are various types of cyberattacks among them Phishing Attack is one of them. Phishing is a technique of gathering sensitive information of a target such as username, password, bank details etc. There are various ways to perform phishing attacks, among them URL PHISHING attack is one way to

gather user's information. Mainly hackers create a fake website regarding bank details, shopping websites, etc. using social engineering tool which looks like legitimate website. This fake URL will be sent to user via email or through some other resources. In this paper, we will be performing data analysis, data pre-processing, data exploring, training and predicting through machine learning and optimization techniques on dataset which contains two attributes (URL, Label). We will be introducing performance metrics like confusion matrix accuracy, precision, recall and F1 score to know the performance of the model. An optimization technique which is Stochastic gradient descent performed better than logistic regression.

Recognizing phishing site using Machine Learning- A Comparative Approach

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Abstract— Endeavoring to aggregate individual information through deceiving ways is ending up being more ordinary nowadays. To assist the customer with thinking about the permission to such locales, the assisted framework prompts the client through email and additionally springs up when attempting to get to a phishing site. This paper proposes a methodology of a phishing affirmation framework to perceive boycotted URLs, regardless, called phishing connections of a site, so people can be frightened while examining or getting to a particular site. Thus, it might be utilized for unmistakable proof and confirmation and become a legitimate instrument to hold an individual back from getting tricked. This examination gives an unrivaled perception of phishing locales. We used distinctive data preprocessing and text preprocessing techniques to improve precision and accuracy. An app is developed as the end product of this research work.

IoT based Water Management System with Machine Learning

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Abstract- This paper discusses a keen way to manage and distribute water from a water tank or reservoir to consumers with minimal wastage. The aim of this paper is to discuss about the implementation of an IoT (Internet of Things) based water distribution system that will diminish the water wastage by consumers. The setup can be extended from a small society to the entire urban infrastructure. The proposed system consists of a waterflow sensor, actuator, microcontroller (ESP8266), and a web- application which can remotely control, cut, monitor, and analyze the water usage. Administrators will have access to restrict the water flow and upon consumers' requests ancillary water can be supplied. Also, this system is equipped with machine learning algorithms to predict the usage and learn the flow patterns of water among different user spaces, which will be useful to estimate the water requirements. Also, classify consumers based on their usage. The application is equipped with a reward system where consumers are rewarded with ancillary water when their consumption is minimal.

Review on Gender and Age Detection using OpenCV

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Abstract- Gender and age detection is a process in which we feed the computer with data, the data might consist of images of different genders and different age groups. The computer detects various factors depending on the requirement and inputs. Age and gender detection is a very hot topic considered by researchers because of its importance in various fields like security, image processing etc. Detection helps in enhancing the computer vision to a greater extent. In this work, python language is used and OpenCV is a library which stands for Open-Source Computer Vision which boasts the analytical capabilities and processes real time images and videos. Deep learning frameworks such as PyTorch, caffe, Tensor Flow are supported by OpenCV. Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) architecture is used for image processing. CNN is basically a regularised multilayer perceptron which consists of input and output layers. The main objective of this work is to build a gender and age detector which gives approximate results of age and gender either fed manually or detected by camera using Deep learning techniques.

Plant Disease Detection Using Convolutional Neural Network

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Abstract- Gardening is a craftsmanship that studies land use, plant development and livestock. Since plant pollution is normal, and if ignored in this area, it will have a real impact on the profitability of plants and individual elements. The use of a programmed strategy is beneficial because it reduces the great efficacy of high-yielding plants and recognizes the side effects of the disease as early as possible. Corrective measures that can be used to fight disease. The information index obtained from the Internet is reasonably restricted, and certain plant species can be sensed and renamed to describe the actual information index, and then the test information index containing certain plant diseases can be obtained to test the accuracy and safety level. Hard work. At this point, we will use intermediate data to adjust the classifier and then expect performance with the desired accuracy. The Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) we are using contains different layers for guessing. We received photos of the plants, which is the promise of the project. On this basis, the project shows us whether the plants are in good condition. Through our code and model preparation, we achieved 98% accuracy. Our terms provide us with the name of the plant species and its safety level and corrections that can be accepted as corrections.

HUMAN ACTIVITY RECOGNITION USING CNN AND LSTM DEEP LEARNING ALGORITHMS

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Abstract- Human Activity Recognition [HAR] recognizes and classifies the activities performed by the users or people based on the data collected from the sensors of special devices such as smart-watches, smartphones etc. It has become easy to collect a huge amount of data from inertial sensors that are embedded in wearable devices. An accelerometer and gyroscope sensors are most commonly used inertial sensors. There are various already available datasets, in our paper, we are using the WISDM dataset which contains 1,098,207 data of 6 physical activities performed. In this paper, the activities we aim to classify are walking, jogging, going up and down, sitting, and standing. There are various machine learning [ML] and deep learning [DL] algorithms applied on the various datasets. In our paper, we use Convolutional Neural Network [CNN] and Long Short Term Memory [LSTM] deep learning algorithm on the data set, we split the data into training data [80%] and testing data [20%]. By using a confusion matrix we recognize and classify the activities performed using maximum accuracy.

Data Mining & Artificial Intelligence-XIII

IACIT-2021-PID-509
IACIT-2021-PID-639
IACIT-2021-PID-641
IACIT-2021-PID-737
IACIT-2021-PID-753
IACIT-2021-PID-783
IACIT-2021-PID-799

Monitoring Social Distancing Using OpenCV

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Abstract—The paper presents a procedure for social separating recognition utilizing profound figuring out how to assess the distance between individuals to relieve the effect of this COVID-19 pandemic. The location instrument was created to make individuals aware of keep a protected distance with one another by assessing with the help of videos as input. Input video outline out of camera is been utilized as information, together with free and open source object location before been prepared framework dependent on YOLOv3. Calculation that's been utilized in order to obtain walker identification. Afterward, the input frame outline be exchanged into elevated perspective for estimating distance with respect to 2-Dimensional plane. Range between individuals been assessed and apart of rebel liou spairing between individuals during showcase is shown by RED edge and line. The presented strategy is approved over a pre-recorded input frame of people on foots trolling in city. This outcome displays the presented technique such that it can decide about social removing calculations with respect to numerous individual sin input frame. This created procedure additionally evolved as discovery apparatus progressively implemented.

Fake News Detection And Correction Using Novel Stance Detection Model

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Abstract—The presence of misleading information in everyday access media outlets like social media feeds, blogs, etc have made it a challenging issue with respect to identifying trustworthy sources thus resulting in the increase in the need of the computational tools which are able to provide insights into the reliability of the online content available at the snap of our fingers. In the present scenario, the increase in usage of social media is resulting in more information being created or shared some of which is misleading with having little to no relevance to reality. Automating the detection of fake news is quite a challenging task as we need to explore various aspects before giving a verdict on the truthfulness of a news article. In this work, we propose a model which uses Web Scraping and Crawling, Machine learning and deep learning techniques to help identify the truthfulness of an article. This yields a comprehensive audit of detecting fake news by including fake news categorization and a few existing algorithms in machine learning.

Using Neural Network To Recognize Handwriting Characters
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[IACIT-2020-PID-641]

Abstract--The aim of the project is "To make Neural Networks aware of handwritten characters", that is, to create a platform that converts handwriting into digital text using Neural Network & Optical Character Recognition. This paper provides an in-depth study of text acquisition, tracking and image recognition with three major contributions. First, it is proposed that a standard framework for the release of image text that equally describes the discovery, tracking, recognition and their relationships and interactions. Second, within this framework, the various methods, systems, and procedures for visualizing the text of an image are summarized, compared, analyzed and the extracted text is converted and extracted by voice. Thirdly, related applications, outstanding challenges, and future directions for image editing are also well discussed.

Face Mask Detection Using Tensorflow and CNN
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Abstract—The COVID-19 pandemic has led to many organizations around the world enforcing face masks rules for personal protection. Manual checking whether individuals entering an organization's premises are wearing mask is complex and possibly conflict. There has been relatively little work on automatic face mask rule violations thus far. I propose a system for automatic monitoring for face mask rule violations for enterprises. So I decided to build a very simple and basic Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) model using Tensor flow with Keras library and OpenCV to detect if you are wearing a face mask to protect yourself.

Automatic Speech Emotion Recognition Using Machine Learning
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[IACIT-2020-PID-753]

Abstract- For several years, emotion detection from speech signals has been a research topic in human-machine interface applications. To discern emotions from speech signals, a variety of devices have been developed. Theoretical definitions, categorizations, and modalities of emotion expression are all discussed. To conduct this research, a SER framework based on various classifiers and feature extraction methods was developed. The mel-frequency cepstrum coefficients (MFCC) and modulation spectral (MS) characteristics of speech signals are analysed and fed into various classifiers for training. Using feature selection, this method is used to find the most important function subset (FS). The features extracted from emotional speech samples that make up the database for the speech emotion recognition system include power, pitch, linear prediction cepstrum coefficient (LPCC), and Mel frequency cepstrum coefficient (MFCC). The effectiveness of classification is determined by the extracted features.

TABFYE - Take-A-Break-For-Yourself
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[IACIT-2021-PID-783]

Abstract—TABFY (Take-A-Break-For-Yourself) is a software for Windows/Linux/macOS which aims to tackle Computer Vision Syndrome (CVS) and Repetitive Strain Injury (RSI). Sitting in front of computer for a long period of time can harm eyes, neck, and hands. The software helps the user to take regular breaks and suggests some exercises which can help the user maintain a healthier life. The software can be customized to give reminders in various levels of strictness. It keeps track of the amount of blinking done by the user and also the amount of time the user is using the

computer without a break. It proactively gives a notification that the user hasn't blinked or taken a break for too long. The time, day and frequency of reminders can also be customized. TABFY aims to be the one single app to manage all of computer-related problems.

BEHAVIOUR PREDICTION USING MACHINE LEARNING AND DJANGO

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[IACIT-2020-PID-799]

Abstract- Behavior can be defined as a set of features which makes a person unique. The education of behavior is of central importance in consciousness. There are various conventional ways of assessing one's behaviour which either costs too much of manual struggles or cannot be done in real time. To resolve these problems, this research aims to measure the Big-Five from a set of questions. The user is asked to answer a set of few queries and according to the questions answered by the user the behaviour of the user is predicted using logistic regression model.

Emerging Trends

IACIT-2021-PID-564
IACIT-2021-PID-735
IACIT-2021-PID-791
IACIT-2021-PID-803
IACIT-2021-PID-820
IACIT-2021-PID-821
IACIT-2021-PID-614

COVID-19 Face Mask Detector Using OpenCV

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[IACIT-2020-PID-564]

Abstract: Coronavirus pandemic delivered about by way of novel Covid is regularly spreading up to this factor anyplace the world. The impact of COVID-19 has been fallen on most areas of advancement. The consideration framework goes thru an emergency. a few prudent steps are taken to scale lower back the unfurl of this sickness the place conveying a cowl is one amongst them. throughout this venture, we have a tendency to endorse a framework that restrict the improvement of COVID-19 by means of looking out for folks that do not show up to deliver any facial cowl in an extremely good city community any vicinity each one of the usual populace locations are checked with cameras. although an character whilst now not a cowl is identified, the pertaining to authority is hip to thru the city organization. A profound studying configuration is organized on a dataset that contains of photographs of human beings with and preserving in thought that now not covers gathered from fluctuated sources. The organized diagram executed 98.7 accuracy on trademark human beings with and maintaining in thought that no longer a facial cowl for previously concealed test information. it is depended on that our examination would be a useful thingamajig to scale back.

Review on Algorithms, Theory of Generative Adversarial Networks applied to Constrained Image synthesis

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Abstract—In recent years, Image based (data driven) methodologies like Deep Learning and Computer Vision are more popular and precise in finding the features inside the image and generate realistic images. These give rise to Generative models like Variational Autoencoder and Generative Adversarial Networks (GAN). GANs play a major role in research as they translate images from one domain to another keeping structure aligned with input and generates realistic images as output. They are comprised of generator and discriminator networks trained in competition with each other to learn and generate distributions. There are many GAN algorithms proposed since 2014. GANs with different machine learning algorithms are used in many real-world applications. Very few comprehensive studies on GANs are available on different applications in literature. In this paper we try to give an insight on GANs in terms of theory and algorithms and also emphasize on review of applications of GAN in constrained image synthesis majorly image-to-image, text-to-image and sketch-to-image translation.

Detection of Tumours From MRI Scans Using Segmentation Techniques

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[IACIT-2021-PID-791]

Abstract—MRI scan is commonly used in treating brain, prostate, uterus cancer, ankle and foot cancers. In our work we are using real medical images of uterus cancer, brain tumour and throat cancer images from Sagar hospital. Image processing is a technique used to derive information from the images. MRI images are usually likely to suffer from noises such as Gaussian noise, salt pepper noise and speckle noise. Noise removal is very important task to make the image clearer with high accuracy and for further diagnosis process. In our paper tumour image processing involves three stages 1) converting RGB images to grayscale, 2) pre-processing the images using Gaussian, median and anisotropic filters for noise removal and image enhancement 3) Segmentation of the tumour using watershed and Active contour method. We compare the results of watershed and active contour method. Water shed algorithm gives better results compared to active contour background subtraction method. This method is useful in analyzing the tumour region accurately in less span of time and extracting inferior parameter of the tumour.

DIAGNOSIS OF ANXIETY & DEPRESSION IN KIDS USING MACHINE LEARNING

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[IACIT-2020-PID-803]

Abstract — Childhood perturbation and dejection repeatedly go unexplored, if these conditions are not handled in a timely manner by doctors, then these conditions, might lead to in conjunction known as behavioral disorders, leading to enduring pessimistic outcomes including narcotic misuse and high likelihood for suicidal tendencies. This work provides a latest method for identifying young children with behavioral disorders using articulated data. This paper is aimed at presenting an approach for recognizing the behavioral disorders using self-learning techniques. The audio attributes of differential of behavioral disorders are examined in detail, presenting that affected kids unveil mostly shallow tones, with replicating utterance modulations and subject, and high-pitched reaction to surprising stimuli relative to controls.

SKIN DISEASE ANALYZER

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Abstract-Skin types of diseases are one of the most common and widespread diseases in the world, as people get skin disease due to inheritance, ageing, hormones, allergic reaction, exposure to sun or toxic chemicals and also environmental factors. Despite its prevalence, diagnosis is exceedingly difficult due to the nuances of skin tone, hue, and hair presence. Many people overlook the effects of skin disease as it is still in its early stages. In the current method, skin diseases are diagnosed by a biopsy procedure, which is then examined and medications administered manually by physicians. To overcome this manual inspection and to provide the proper results in a short time, this paper proposes a skin disease detection method using image processing, python and yolov3 tool. As an input to the system, the patient can provide an image of the infected skin area. Image processing techniques are performed on this image and feature values are extracted and detected and the disease is analyzed. The proposed system is highly beneficial in areas where there is limited access to dermatologists. Paper provides an approach for the identification of four types of skin disease like acne, melanoma, blisters and cold sore. The main goal of this method is to achieve the highest level of skin disease prediction accuracy possible.

Plant Disease Identification Using Machine Learning Techniques

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Abstract—Plants have become a principle wellspring of energy and are a basic piece in the riddle to work out the issue of a worldwide temperature alteration. There are various kinds of infections which are available in plants. To identify these sicknesses design are needed to remember them. A typical methodology for this situation is the utilization of distant detecting strategies that investigate multi and hyper unearthly picture catches. The strategies that receive this

methodology frequently utilize advanced picture preparing devices to accomplish their objective. In this paper, various machine learning techniques are used for automatic detection and classification of plant leaf diseases. It also covers survey on various diseases classification techniques that can be used for plant leaf disease detection. In the remain work back proliferation and head segment investigation are utilized to distinguish plant sicknesses. These calculations are gained from preparing management in neural organization. There is an issue of exactness in these calculations.

**PC VISION BASED UNPRETENTIOUS CLASSROOM ATTENDANCE TRACING
FRAMEWORK/TECHNIQUE**

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aanapurna668@gmail.com [IACIT-2021-PID-614]

Abstract— Fossil classroom environment follows a manual attendance marking system either by calling the student's names it interrupts the teaching procedure and also takes a lot of time. It can also lead to factors like a proxy. To overcome this issue, we have introduced a high-definition camera that will be installed in every classroom which captures the student images from all angles.

Advanced and Emerging Applications

IACIT-2021-PID-569
IACIT-2021-PID-590
IACIT-2021-PID-601
IACIT-2021-PID-720
IACIT-2021-PID-722
IACIT-2021-PID-750
IACIT-2021-PID-759
IACIT-2021-PID-780

Smart Calculation Using Edge Computing

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Abstract—Number of things are getting connected to Internet so Necessity of data on Edge in Real-time and without latency, With Edge computing system we can perform Efficient Data processing has large amount of data and it reduces internet bandwidth. Edge computing is a new computing pattern in which fundamental compute and storage Resources are placed at Internet, Nearer to Mobile devices, Sensors and Internet of things (IOT) this will increase Latency.

People Counting System For Retail Analytics Using EDGE AI

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Abstract—Developments in IoT applications are playing an important role in our day-to-day life, starting from business predictions to self-driving cars. One of the areas most influenced by the field of AI and IoT is retail analytics. In Retail Analytics, Conversion Rates - a metric which is most often used by retail stores to measure how many people have visited the store and how many purchases have happened. This retail conversion rate can be put to use by making smart decisions on marketing operations, increasing stock, store outlets and running promotions etc. Our project aims to build a cost-effective people counting system with AI at Edge, where it calculates Conversion rates based on the total number of people counted by the system and number of transactions for the day, which aids in providing analytical insights for fashion store optimization while requiring very minimum hardware.

Crowd Monitoring System

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Abstract— In this time when COVID-19 is increasing hastily, it is important to maintain a distance from each other and stay away from the crowd in this way we can decrease the virus spread. Many people, intentionally or unintentionally, assemble and wander on the streets. Monitor all these activities is tough. Our Smart COVID-19 Crowd Detection Camera will keep an eye on all activities and detect any crowd on the place. The device also can alert the concerned authority about unneeded gatherings. An active surveillance system can detect the distance between individuals and warn them in this way we can decrease the spread of deadly diseases.

DONOR DRIVE

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Abstract —Our project deals with the online Donor-Drive portal. The significant part of each and everyone's life is health here in our portal, everyone will get the details about the Latest Donor-Drives details, Donor/Receiver and hospitals/Organ-Bank and NGO Interaction Details also available in this application. Here users can direct interact with the Organ-Bank in an online portal where the Donor-Drive details will be provided and Donor will check all the details and based on the interest they can apply for it to participate in the Donor-Drives after applying the user can verify the request status based on the acceptance the Donor (user) can participate in it. Here even users have the advantage of selecting the Organ-Banks for requesting the organ. Even Organ-Banks and Hospitals Details are filtered with respect to their location so that users have an advantage over this. Also, users can communicate with Hospital User and Organ-Bank user directly after accepting the request, which will be provided where they can even send the medical documents to the NGO (Trust) through their email which can be examined by NGO(Trust). In case of emergency, they can directly interact with NGO or Organ-Bank or Hospital users through our portal phone numbers of respective user will also be provided given emergency.

HaemoEdge – Saving Lives

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Abstract — This paper centers around the Blood Donation System, an Android application intended to go about as a contact medium between blood contributors and beneficiaries. Contributors should fabricate profiles in the framework by giving essential subtleties like their name, blood classification, email address, secret key, and definite area. The Google API has been fused with this program to decide the specific situation of a giver. The area of a benefactor is constantly refreshed in the portable application. Thus, the machine will find an enrolled giver regardless of where the individual in question goes. Guests can look through blood givers from the landing page by blood bunch and where blood is required. The framework will show the accessible givers alongside their telephone number, email address and postage information through orchestrating them by closest spot and blood gift lapse date. Guests can send message to all givers through email however a part can send message utilizing email and cell phone. An arrangement will be made just at whatever point a benefactor affirms that he/she will give blood. The objective of this paper is to lessen the intricacy of the framework to discover blood givers in a crisis circumstance.

Review Paper on Design and Development of DMFC using PVA-PANI Composite on Nafion Membrane

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[IACIT-2021-PID-750]

Abstract —The immediate methanol energy unit (DMFC) is the substitution of lithium-particle batteries in practically every one of the convenient electronic devices, in which current DMFCs work at double the force thickness of current lithium-particle batteries with moment refuel capability. It's realized that, the DMFC will give higher force densities, just if the center of this power module – the polymer electrolyte layer (PEM) – were more impervious to the fuel (methanol). In this way, the plan and improvement of Nafion® (the most ordinarily utilized PEM in energy components) substitutesthat show high proton conductivity and low methanol porousness (high selectivity) is a functioning space of examination. Polymer mixes are a humble and worthwhile strategy to advance layers that conjoin the ideal vehicle properties. Until now, there is fractional exploration in the space of PEM mixes, and besides, various uncertain inquiries. In this investigation, the properties of mix organization, science, and handling on polymer morphology and thereafter

the vehicle properties and selectivity were analyzed. A significant impact in this investigation is correlation arrangement of cast films to warm squeezed layers. The last target is to coordinate with both the layers to furnish immiscible mixes with low selectivity, while likewise with the writingreview tempered arrangement cast layers improved miscibility and thusly selectivity. The result with this examination is to discover the DMFC execution of a strengthened arrangement cast mix layer of Nafion®/poly (vinyl liquor) (PVA) (with just 5 wt% PVA) was 33% higher than Nafion® (the business standard) at a high methanol fuel fixation.

Condition Monitoring of Power Transformer: A Practical Approach

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[IACIT-2021-PID-759]

Abstract- Power transformer is important and expensive component in the electric power system. At electricity utilities still maintenance approach is time and age based only. This paper describes how various observed, measured, testing conditions used for calculation of 'health indices' to support reference for asset management programmes to management and asset cares. Power transformers are important assets in electrical network, considering cost and reliability. The conditions of these assets have to be known, in order to avoid any possible outages and to choose the appropriate maintenance operation that could be done. The health index of a power transformer is one single overall indicator that represents its condition and is derived by a weighting process of all available indicators.

This paper presents a case study on several power transformers having different capacity and discussing the benefits of using health index and failure probability as overall diagnostic tools. Moreover, a remaining lifetime calculation based on the transformer failure probability is defined.

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[IACIT-2021-PID-780]

Abstract-In this World of internet, e-commerce is developing by a really fast phase and limits with hold on the development of brick-and-mortar method of businesses in the residue. Much of the time, brick-and-mortar businesses are resorting in having a partnerthat is online shopping. People in the developedand in developing nations presently use e-commerce websites consistently to Shop their daily needed through online shopping. But this e-commerce Websites still need a lot of care in under-developed nations, as it isn't unreasonably great and there is a ton to desire for updating this websites.

Data Mining & Artificial Intelligence-XIV

IACIT-2021-PID-595
IACIT-2021-PID-704
IACIT-2021-PID-732
IACIT-2021-PID-749
IACIT-2021-PID-764

An Intellectual Control Algorithm to Tracking the EV and HEV by using IoT Integrated HUB and Spoke Cloud Computing Technique

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[IACIT-2020-PID-595]

Abstract—Several evolving techniques are used in modern Electrical vehicles that make them more enticing to thieves. Several anti-theft systems can protect EV and HEV from thieves. By using signal relaying, signal jamming, close-range testing, App hacking and block the signals are some of the techniques, professional and rich thieves are implementing commonly to unlock the system. In this paper A9, G GSM + GPRS + GPS module-based control algorithm is put forward to resolve the extremely constrained EV and HEV security problem involving conflicting objectives. The proposed control algorithm can be used in any device and is flexible to fit, working on convectional 3.7 V Li-ion Battery. Moreover an Arduino based vehicle tracking system can be developed by this proposed control algorithm using GPS, GSM Module. The algorithm programming on the board via Arduino IDE, the board will take some time for retrieving the location by fixing the GPS coordinates. Results also revealed that proposed data can store in the cloud by using Hub and smoke model.

House price prediction using Voting Ensemble and Microsoft Azure

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Abstract—The relationship between house costs and also the economy may be a major inducement for prognostication house costs. A property's worth is significant in land transactions. Housing value trends don't seem to be solely a supply of concern for consumers and sellers; however, they conjointly give insight into this economic state of affairs. As a result, it's essential to predict housing costs disinterestedly so as to help each consumers and sellers in creating selections. we have a tendency to square measure developing a housing value prediction model victimization ballo ensemble, a machine learning model that trains on associate ensemble of assorted models associated predicts an output (class) supported the very best chance of the chosen category because the output.

Nature-Inspired Metaheuristic Scheduling Algorithms in Cloud: A Systematic Review

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Abstract—Complex huge scale scientific applications are simplified by workflow to execute in the cloud environment. The cloud is an emerging concept that effectively executes workflows, but it has a range of issues that must be addressed in order for it to progress. Workflow scheduling using a nature-inspired metaheuristic algorithm is a recent central theme in the cloud computing paradigm. It is an NP-Complete problem that fascinates researchers to explore the optimum solution using swarm intelligence. This is wide area where researchers are working from long time to find optimum solution but due to lack of actual research direction, aim of young researcher becomes faint. To provide the exact requirement of current era is the main objective of literature review which provides the concrete path to the researcher. Our systematic and extensive analysis of scheduling approaches involves recently high-cited metaheuristic algorithms like Genetic Algorithms (GA), Whale Search Algorithm (WSA), Ant Colony Optimization (ACO), Bat Algorithm, Artificial Bee Colony (ABC), Cuckoo Algorithm, Firefly Algorithm and Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO). Based on various parameters, not only we classify them but also furnish comprehensive striking comparison among them with the hope that our efforts will assist recent researchers to select the appropriate technique for further undiscovered issues. We also draw the attention of recent researchers towards some open issues to dig out unexplored areas like energy consumption, reliability and security for considering as future research work.

A Study on various categories of Load Balancing Technique in Cloud Infrastructure

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Abstract— In this pandemic situation the physical world is adapted the virtual world. Cloud computing plays a major role for storing and computing the data using remote computing infrastructure for solving the day to day activities. One of the most important challenges of cloud computing is load balancing. Load balancing mechanism distributing the system's load among its various nodes in order to maximise resource efficiency and job response time. The major issues in load balancing are Geographical Distributed Nodes, Single point of failure, Virtual Machine Migration, Heterogeneous Nodes, Storage Management, Load Balancer Scalability and Algorithm Complexity. Load balancing ensures that each node in the network enhance response time, reduce cost, and provide improved performance. This paper address the various cloud computing balancing algorithm survey.

Privacy preserving Biometric System Based Secure Data Access and Public auditing method in Cloud Computing

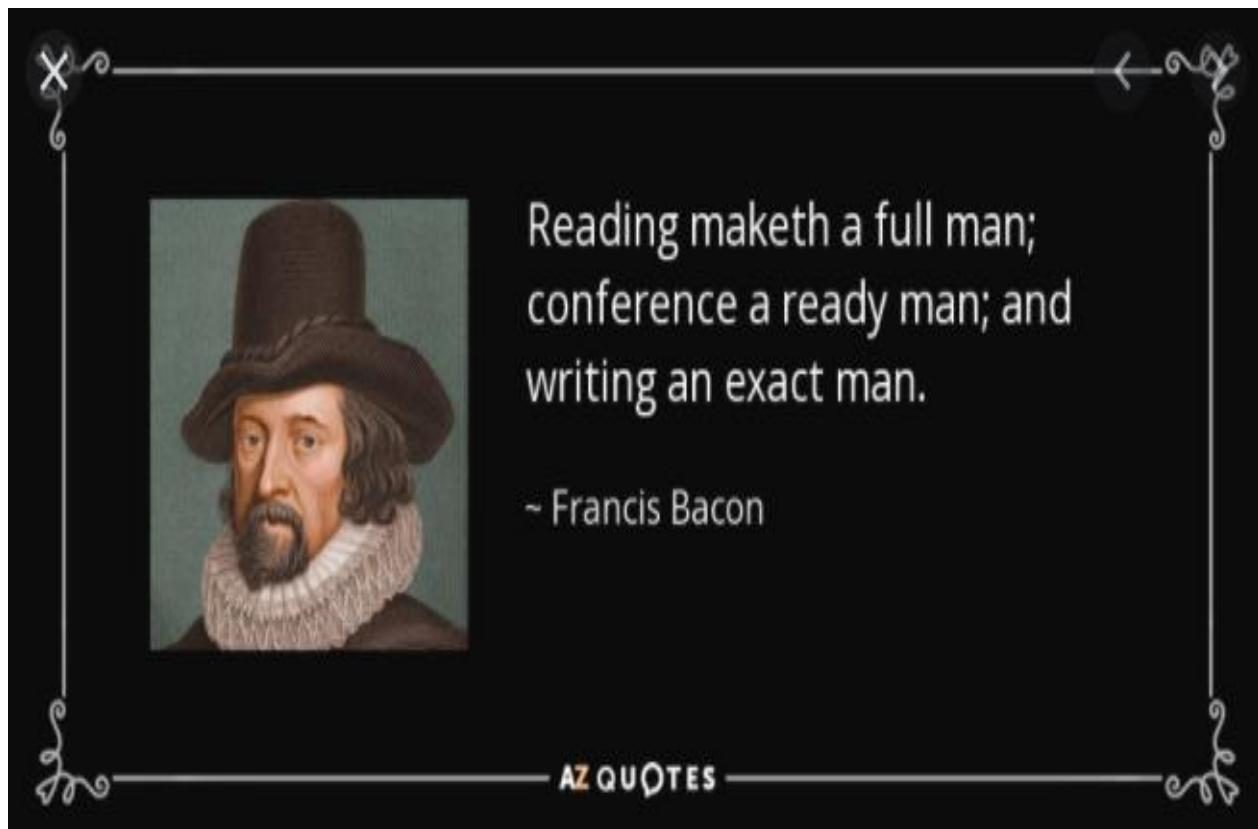
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[IACIT-2021-PID-764]

Abstract: - Biometric structure had getting dynamically eminent recently. With making in the disseminated registering, storing owners of data base are pulled into the outsourcing the size of biometric data and getting to tasks to the expensive accumulating, computation charges, However bringing perils to cloud customers security. In this paper, we propose a got and security by biometric accessing plan. Decides, that biometric data's mixed also, transport off the cloud specialist. In which a biometric getting to, the data base providers encodes request data by then submits to cloud. Cloud plays out a couple strategy on the scrambles data base boat off it and returns the respect the owner of the informational index. A security assessment tells that arrangement is gotten in fact, even at the time aggressors needs to attack on the informational index and need to get to the customers data present in the cloud. Differentiated and various shows that the results uncovers to us the arrangement improved execution bring about preparation technique just as in the affirmation frameworks too.



Best Wishes
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