Software Quality Appraisal Using Multi-Criteria Decision Approach

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Abstract:- Software quality measurement is the key factor in the development of any software system. Various software quality models are devised to measure the performance of a software system, which consists of numerous quality parameters on the basis of which software are quantified. Different types of software quality models are already present like an ISO/IEC9126 Quality model, Boehm's model, McCall's model, etc. In this paper, an attempt has been made to increase the quality of a software system by introducing some new quality parameters in ISO/IEC9126 model. Since the quality parameters are very unpredictable in nature, so as to evaluate the performance of quality parameters, the fuzzy multi criteria approach has been used.

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Encryption of Images by Random Grids: An Overview

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Abstract:- Visual secret sharing (VSS) is a technology that encrypts a secret image into several share images. When superimposes the shares, it can restore the secret by human vision. It's well-known that visual secret sharing aims at encrypting a secret image into numerous meaningless sharing images by either designing a well-designed codebook or generating random bit sequence and reconstructing the secret by superimposing them without any computation involved. However, the traditional visual secret sharing schemes only deal with one secret at a time. But later on different authors or researchers has proposed different algorithm to encrypt two or more images using random grid. The intent of this paper is to provide an analysis of some existing image encryption methods using random grids. We have compared all these schemes based on some parameters.

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A Survey: Word Sense Disambiguation

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Abstract:- Word Sense Disambiguation (WSD) is crucial and its significance is prominent in very application of computational linguistics. WSD is challenging problem of Natural Language Processing (NLP). Though there is lots of algorithm for WSD available, still little work is carried out for choosing optimal algorithm for that. Three approaches are available for WSD Namely Knowledge-based approach, supervised approach and unsupervised approach. Also one can use combination of given approaches. This paper will analyze these approaches and different techniques of related to each approach.

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Terrain Classification for Autonomous Vehicular Motion

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Abstract:- Terrain classification and identification is an important factor for various vehicular movements. Our project aims at developing an algorithm that allows for the same using only pictures as input. The different terrains are based on what the system has learnt from the training set of images.

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A survey of Sentiment analysis on Big Data

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Abstract:- Due to the humongous volume of sentiment rich data being generated on social networking platforms which is ubiquitous in the digital format, an enormous amount of the current research work is focusing on this specific area of Big Data. As people tend to express emotions and sentiments on social media, This paper concentrates and is laconic on the specific topic of Sentiment Analysis. Sentiment analysis is basically grading texts and extracting relevant information from a big chunk of data. Unstructured textual data is divided into categories which include positive, negative or neutral comments using NOSQL databases. Based on this polarity of the texts, inference can be drawn for marketing strategies and product feedback. This approach is tremendously helpful in decision making for corporate and has huge economic impact. In this review, we will concentrate on the recent technologies of data extraction and opinion mining.

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A Survey: Web Recommendation Using Different Approaches of Web Mining Techniques

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Abstract:- In today's world, web is expanding in large size. Each and every detail is available on web, but users have to search specific content then it will be difficult. So there is technique called web mining, in which user can mine the specific content as per requirement. There are main three techniques: 1) Web Usage Mining 2) Web Content Mining & 3) Web Structure Mining. Here in this paper analyzed different Web Usage Mining (WUM) technique to get usage patterns of users based on log history stored in Web Log File using recommendations. So this paper is about survey of different techniques for web recommendation in normal approach as well as in distributed approach.

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Review on Incremental encrypted backup for Cloud

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Abstract:- With the development of science and technology the capacity of hard disk and quantity of data are continuously increasing. Backup has become an important mechanism for prevention of data loss. When the amount of data is small, full backup is appropriate. However, if the amount of data is considerably large, taking full backup every time becomes time consuming. In this case, incremental backup is used for saving time. Incremental backup do not create multiple copies of data; so, incremental backup is faster than full backup. To solve the related security problem, encryption is necessary when the backup data are stored in the storage server. Though, most incremental backup cannot be encrypted. Thus, this paper presents a method to take encrypted incremental backup with the help of iscsi protocol. It will required for additional storage space when amount of hard disk full. The encrypted incremental backup collect information from every file and stores it into a single file called the checksum file. This information contains filename, last modified time, file size, delete stamp, checksum, and encryption key. When the backup begins, the client collects the filename, checksum, last modified time, and file size. Then, the client gets another checksum file from the storage server. By comparing these two checksum files, the system will know which files have been changed and should be transmitted in the backup this time. Before these files are sent to the storage server, the client will generate random keys to encrypt the files and store the encrypted keys in the checksum file. The system will use another key (key encryption key; KEK) to encrypt the checksum file; the administrator password is used for encrypting/decrypting this KEK.

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Gaze Based Learning and Access for Search Engine

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Abstract:- Human computer interaction is often frustrating for the user. Donald Norman described gulf of evaluation as the difference between user's expectations and the system's response. When the search returns hundreds of results to a query, the user is required to spend a lot of time in finding the pages of his interest. A solution to this problem is not easy. Researchers have attempted to capture the context of user's attention as he scans through the display. Techniques based on implicit feedback are being

employed for this purpose. Implicit methods involve observing user's action and environment, analyzing the collected data and inferring what might be relevant to him. In our proposed system we are trying to capture user's interest through implicit feedback technique. We are using an ordinary web camera and a customized web browser in the setup. This technique monitors user activities as he browses through the web. It keeps track of the time user spends on a webpage. Most importantly we are attempting to collect the information related to gaze and eye movements of the user. Our intention is to detect with accuracy the topic under the gaze. We will then correlate the collected information with the content of the web page and assign some weight to it. Periodically the system will analyze the collected information and build a list of highly probable items of interest. We will then try to generate inference rules for each user. Inference rule can be shown to the user to get his confirmation. Finally the system will attempt to determine the interesting pages from the searched results whenever the user searches the web. In this way we intend to enhance user experience and reduce the gulf of evaluation.

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P2P Attribute Based Communication in Mobile Adhoc Network over Wifi

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Abstract:- Recently the use of smart phones is increasing very rapidly. Mobile Phones are great sources of large amount of digital content. Due to technological development size of storing and speed of processing of digital content is increasing rapidly. Digital content are associated with different specific content based attributes or users defined attributes. Sharing of digital content is also an important aspect in recent period. The increased trend of information sharing and the success of peer-to-peer (P2P) in the Internet world, the ability for users to search and share content on their mobile devices is desirable. However, infrastructure-based networks may not always be available or affordable. This paper proposes a design for peer-to-peer attribute based communication in mobile ad-hoc network over Wi-Fi on Smart Phones (Android) based systems. In the proposed system, peers are only require to connect to ad-hoc network (with or without internet). Advantage of peer-to-peer is multiple content sharing sources.

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A Review on 'An Android Application for Summarizing Corporate Data to enable decision making'

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Abstract:- Today managers in the corporate world face many problems related to decision making based on the huge pool of data generated from various offices or branches located at different localities. The decision-making process is very important as decisions taken by management could make a company either overtake or stay within reach of its competitors. This problem arise as there is lack of mobility and no proper method to represent the data in an efficient manner. The solution to this is an Android application which will be easily available to the managers to enable them to take instant decisions as they are available on smart phones. The objective of this paper is to propose a system which retrieves summarized data from a central database then processes and displays that information on an android device so as to aid managers in their decision making process.

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Accessing Remote Desktop and LAN through Android Smart Phone

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Abstract:- Nowadays, android smart phones have grown significantly in terms of both processing and user interface which will satisfy the demands of user that can be available at everywhere at every time simultaneously. Hence, demanding the need for everywhere present simultaneous applications to be deployed in a android smart phone.

In this paper we explain how a remote desktop as well as remote LAN network can be access, monitor and control using android smart phone, when user or administrator is not present at work place. This application is installed on android smart phone that connected to desktop or server through GPRS, user can on/off the system by GSM kit and access necessary data from the system. Administrator can perform various operations on client machines such as controlling processes, installation, opening URL etc. from remote location. Security problem is tackled by providing authentication and authorization for user.

The current market scenario makes it necessary to handle the workload of the company from anywhere irrespective of the distance is possible only by using this application.

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Security Using Cued Click Points and Armstrong Numbers

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Abstract:- In real world, Sending data over network without any alteration is very important. The commonly used technique for providing confidentiality of transmitted data is cryptography. In this paper, We are going to use same concept of encrypt and Decrypt the data but new technique using a key as Armstrong numbers and Cued Click Point as the graphical password generation for Authentication. Three set of keys (i.e. Armstrong number, CCP, Server side key) are used to provide secure data transmission with the CCP acting as vital security element thereby providing authentication. We use security of Cued Click Points (CCP), a cued recall graphical password technique. Users click on one point per image for a sequence of images. The next image is based on the previous click-point. We also suggest that CCP provides greater security than Pass Points because the number of images increases the workload for attackers.

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Procuring ER model Using NLP

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Abstract:- Database modeling can be a daunting task to both students and designers. Much has attempted to make this task simpler. Here we propose a technique for converting natural language description to ER-diagram by semi-automated approach called ER converter. As it is a semi- automated approach minimal human intervention is required. The approach begins by using natural language analysis technique to translate sentences to meaningful representation language for logical form (LF).

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Android Based E-Voting

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Abstract:- Today's world is all about Technology, Time is money becomes the equation. In such cases voting becomes very hectic if the process itself takes days. To help improve efficiency of voting system, on-line Voting is really a great option. A voter may only need to register only once for a particular election and that does all, voter need to cast his /her vote without actually have to present at the voting cell. The registration process must be done at Booth application for once then voter is been given a facility to vote from his Android mobile phone irrespective of his/her location. In addition as a service provider Android application will be designed for voting purpose. Voter can see the list of applying candidates at the time of voting.

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IBS:Enforcing Secure and Privacy-Preserving Information Brokering in Distributed Information Sharing

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Abstract:- Organizations now days need to collaborate. They need to share information within themselves. So they need some Information Brokering Systems to connect large data.
In this work, we present flexible and scalable DIBS (Distributed Information Brokering System) using a broker-coordinator overlay network. It consists of diverse data servers and brokering components, which help client queries to locate the data servers. In this paper, we also propose an improved text-based shoulder surfing resistant graphical password scheme by using combination of colors and text. This is password authentication scheme. So that, the user can easily and efficiently login the system. This scheme is used to prevent shoulder surfing attack.

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A System to Filter Unwanted Messages from OSN User Walls

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Abstract:- Many On-Line Social Networks (OSN) are now day's most interactive communication medium to share information over network. It is also used for sharing image, video, and audio over network. Like facebook provide such facility but in this it can't provide any restriction to post which posted by friends of friend. One fundamental issue in today On-Line Social Networks is to give users the ability to control the message posted on their own private space to avoid that unwanted content which is displayed on user wall. Up to now OSN provide little support to this requirement. To overcome drawback of previous system we proposed system allowing OSN user to have direct control on the message posted on their walls. We use the flexible rule based system to allow user to customize filtering criteria to apply to their wall. We exploit Machine Learning text categorization techniques to automatically assign with each short text message a set of contents.

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Location Based Tracking Application-Next Generation What's App

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Abstract:- Location Tracking is becoming very popular in the modern era. It offers innovative applications in the market for Mobile user. Nowadays in our busy schedule it is hardly possible to remember things which we have planned to do today or in future. Mobile Alarms, notes cannot keep the end user updated regarding his schedules, task which is to be executed on a specific time interval and at a specific place. In this paper, "Location Based Tracking-Next Generation What's App", we define a system that will alert the user based on time and place. The system also helps to keep schedule reminder to remind our task and schedule when we are not in place and time.

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An Effective Cost mechanism in WDM Network

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Abstract:- In this paper, we evaluate the WDM network on which an efficient re-routing algorithm is applied by using dynamic routing in Bi-directional WDM optical network. This paper give overviews about a RWA (Routing and Wavelength Assignment) problem as occurred in wavelength routed network, by focusing on wavelength continuity constrained architecture. Also we have to review most of routing and wavelength assignment schemes and also apply proposed rerouting scheme on same network for comparisons of various metrics like Number of hops, Network Congestion (NC), Network Wavelength Requirement (NWR), Network Converter Requirement (NCR) etc. by using analytical and simulations results. Also we discuss about survivability of a network in case of node or links are failed. Finally the results of proposed rerouting scheme shows network cost reduced as all the above metrics are compared.

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An Energy Efficient and Reliable Location wise Data Aggregation in WSN

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Abstract:- A wireless sensor network is a group of particular transducers devices that uses radio to monitoring and sensing physical or environmental conditions at different location. Commonly monitored parameters are pressure, temperature, humidity, wind direction and speed, sound intensity, power-line voltage and vital body functions. However, Energy efficiency is an essential design issue is a challenging task. In this simulation we focused on energy parameter which is work on an energy efficient and reliable location wise data in wireless sensor network called as EERLA and compare with two DRINA and LBERP from this result more energy will save and also it improve network lifetime.

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A Study on Advanced Security Techniques to Provide Security for Social Networking as Data Mining

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Abstract:- In the world of Internet the use of Social Networking sites like facebook, twitter etc. grows tremendously in recent years and become a de facto portal for hundreds of millions of Internet users. These Social Networking Sites offer attractive means for digital social interactions and information sharing, but also raise a number of security and privacy issues. While Social Networking Sites allow users to restrict access to shared data, they currently do not provide any mechanism to enforce security concerns over data available with number of users. In this study paper we discusses various security techniques used to provide security for social networks by analysis of data as part of data mining.

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Data Reduction Algorithm in Wireless Sensor Networks for Heartbeat Monitoring System

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Abstract:- We present an algorithm that can monitor the heartbeats of a patient frequently, informing of sudden changes in the heartbeats and warn of over-threshold of heartbeats, while reducing data transfer to the sink node in order to reduce energy consumption. Using this algorithm the numbers of total sensed data which are sent to the sink node are decreased and the energy consumption of sensor nodes is saved effectively. The sensor node saves energy, thus the lifetime of whole network is prolonged. Sensor networks have great potential to impact many aspects of medical care. By outfitting patients with wireless, wearable vital sign sensors, collecting detailed real-time data on physiological status can be greatly simplified.

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Recommendation System and Search System using Solr

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Abstract:- An effective search function for an e-commerce site has a number of potential benefits. Firstly, search entitles the customers to shop easily with navigations and filters. Secondly, it also allows customer to recognize qualify and differentiate a product with other products based on specifications and other customers feedback. Finally, it qualify/allows the customer to enter his search query in a plain search text box and lets the search engine to find products for him. Customers are accustomed to obtain accurate and quick results from search engines, and will expect a same experience on e-commerce sites. Therefore, an supple search engine with prospective search functionalities is essential for the increase in the online sales. In this project we are going to present how Apache Solr can be used as the search engine in an e-commerce platform. However, building a smart business website requires lot of consideration. The potential for shoppers to locate products within an online store quickly and easily is of the furthermost importance. According to Forrester census, around 60 percent of online purchases result from a customer search and half of online shoppers use the site search box while shopping. Therefore, business needs to safeguard that the website's search tools are simple and intuitive.

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Review Report on Security Breaches using Keylogger and Clickjacking

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Abstract:- Since last few years, with innovation in technology the threat of breach to user's confidential data has increased by the same degree. Now days attackers are growing stronger. They discover new ways to pierce the security levels daily. Thus security has always been challenging area of research. In this paper we have discussed some of the widespread ways to hijack user's confidential data. Use of key loggers is the most popular way to get key stroke log of user. An option to defend this attack is virtual keyboard which replaces keyboard activities to enter data with click events of mouse. But this click option is also not left safe. The attack named 'Clickjacking' is used to trick user in such a way that he is made to click or perform an unintended action. In this paper we have discussed some solutions to this attack.

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Python Based Software Complexity Calculator using Halstead Metrics

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Abstract:- Software complexity measurement is very important and complex issue in software engineering. In this paper we have tried to address this issue using Halstead metrics. These metrics are a type of size metrics. We have developed software in Python which can calculate attributes of Halstead metrics for programs written in python. This is an attempt to introduce automation in software metrics calculation in order to decide its complexity and ultimately the quality of the software.

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Overview of Secure Mining in Horizontally Distributed Databases

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Abstract:- Main objective of privacy is to get the global result without affecting on security. Security and privacy (confidentiality) is of utmost importance in any kind of large scale data-mining, especially where the corporates are involved as parties. Here we overview & introduce a privacy-preserving algorithm for horizontally partitioned data distributed over two or more parties. Our base paper looks at implementing a secure protocol for mining of association rules in horizontally distributed database. We aim to extend this work by developing semi-honest model. This could be an ideal approach for a scenario where mining is difficult in a distributed database system due to the lack of trust demonstrated by databases in each other's association rules, leading honest nodes to lose privacy. Scientists working in this area have proposed their research work for various secure data-mining techniques. This paper reviews their work and gives an idea about the technique proposed above and how it can be helpful in maintaining the security & privacy.

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Automatic Diagnosis of Malaria Parasites Using Neural Network and Support Vector Machine

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Abstract:- Objective of the paper is to develop an image processing algorithm to automate the diagnosis of malaria on thin blood smears. The image classification system could positively identify malaria parasites present, and differentiate the species of malaria. Morphological and novel threshold selection techniques can be used to identify erythrocytes (red blood cells) and possible parasites present on microscopic slides. Image features based on color, texture and the geometry of the cells and parasites will be generated and studied. The extracted features could be properly classified to distinguish between true and false positiveness and then to diagnose the species of the infection. The sensitivity and positive predictive value is measured.

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Technological Development of Printed Microstrip Antenna

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Abstract:- This paper presents a technological development of microstrip antennas. A survey on microstrip antenna is conducted to evaluate the evolution of the research activity on the topic since the last 45 years. The early years of the microstrip technology and microstrip antennas are analysed. The applications and simulation software used for analysis of microstrip antenna are described in this paper.

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Ameliorated Methodology for the Design of Project Data Flow Diagram

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Abstract:- Project is a temporary endeavor to Create / Develop a product, service, or result. The project differs from ongoing business activities like implementing the automated information system tools or activities involved in the software maintenance. The activities of the project are to be performed in a sequence and sometimes repetitive and iterative clusters of project processes. The project management Institute, inc., (PMI) has prepared a de facto standard procedure for managing general projects in which, various processes are sequenced in the chronological order of project life cycle (PLC) phases and classified in various knowledge areas encompassing time, scope, resources, cost, communication, quality, integration, procurement and risks. Unlike other projects, the software development is invisible, complex and flexible. Therefore software development projects directly or implicitly need to overcome these lacunae. This is possible if, the software project develops each relevant software incorporating its development life cycle (SDLC) stages. The software development is performed either in SDLC phases or through swelled spires of these phases in the spiral order.

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Fog Computing: Mitigating Insider Data Theft Attack in the Cloud

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Abstract:- Cloud Computing assures to protect the data on cloud from the data theft attacks, especially insider attacks. A major amount of professional and personal data is stored on Cloud. Cloud storage is being used enormously in various industrial sectors. In spite of the abundant advantages of storing data on cloud, Security still remains a major hurdle which needs to be conquered. Computers are used to access the data on Cloud, with the new communication and computing paradigms arise new data security challenges. The subsisting methods of protecting data on cloud have failed in preventing data theft attacks. An altered approach is carried out for securing the data, in addition to the previous standard encryption mechanisms. The technologies are – 1) User Behaviour Profiling and 2) Decoy Technology. The users using the Cloud are monitored and their access patterns are recorded. Every User has a distinct profile which is monitored and

updated. When an abnormal activity such as unauthorized access or random and untargeted search for data is detected which is not likely to be of the real user, a disinformation attack is launched. The person who is trying to access the data is made to answer the security questions. A large amount of Decoy data is provided to the attacker which in turn protects the user's real data.

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Authentication Schemes Using Text and Colors

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Abstract:- There are various methods used for authentication purpose, textual password is most common one. But these passwords are vulnerable to the various attacks like glossary attack, shoulder surfing, eves dropping, etc. Later graphical password scheme introduced but the graphical passwords have their own disadvantages like they require more time to authenticate and the usability issues. Thus we introduced a session password scheme in which the passwords are used only once for each session and when session is terminated the password is no longer in use. The proposed session password scheme uses Text and colors for generating session password. Here we introduced two session password schemes color code-based authentication scheme and pair-based textual authentication scheme.

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A brief Comparison of SISO, MIMO and Modified MIMO System

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Abstract:- As there are many advances in wireless communication system it is necessary to understand the difference between each of them and the advantage of having such researches .This paper is about the comparison between SISO systems, MIMO system, Modified MIMO system using relay selection algorithm. This paper compares the bit

error rates by plotting SNR vs. E b /N o of these system which shows probable reduction in bit error rates. This advancement makes possible to have more number of users to use the system more efficiently with improved data rates and reduction of fading and resistance to interference.

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<p style="text-align:right">**NCRTIT-0056**</p>

Improving quality of web search engine using relevance feedback Mechanism

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Abstract:- Web scale image search engines such as Google and Bing search mostly rely on surrounding text features. Interpret users' search intention only by query keywords and this leads to ambiguous and noisy search results which are far from satisfactory. To use visual information in order to solve the ambiguity in text¬ based image retrieval. In this paper, i propose a novel Internet image search approach. This requires the user to click on one query image with the minimum effort and images from a pool retrieved by text based search are reranked based on both visual and textual content.

Our key contribution is to capture the users' search intention from this one click query image in four steps.

(1)The query image is categorized into one of the predefined adaptive weight categories, which reflects users' search intention at a coarse level. A weight schema is used to combine visual features adaptive to this kind of images to better rerank the text based search result.

(2)The visual content of the query image selected by the user and through image clustering, query keywords are expanded to capture user intention.

(3)Expanded keywords are used to enlarge the image pool to contain more relevant images.

(4) Expanded keywords are also used to expand the query image to multiple positive visual examples from which new query specific visual and textual similarity metrics are learned to further improve content based image reranking. This is important for any commercial web-based image search engine where the user interface has to be extremely simple. Besides this a set of visual features which are both effective and efficient in Internet image search are designed. Experimental evaluation shows that this approach significantly improves the precision of top ranked images and also the user experience.

<p style="text-align:center">*****</p>

FPGA based fluid flow rate IR sensor for microstructures

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Abstract:- Destructive flow sensors require time consuming, frequently calibration and are not easy to use in microstructures. Using FPGA, all analog and digital components can be map on a single chip. We have picked up this supreme property of FPGA to develop our new flow rate measurement system. In this project we have focused on the interfacing IR sensors and ADC to the FPGA to make the system compact and fast processing. Our system calculates the differential time taken by the fluid to flow from start point of pipe to the stop point and then average flow rate is measured. Unlike previous sensors our main focus is to design flow rate sensors fully mapped on FPGA logic.

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Prisoner Face Recognition System

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Abstract:- Criminal record generally contains personal information about particular person along with photograph. To recognize any criminal we need some identification about person, from images that may contain one or more persons. In most cases the quality and resolution of the recorded image is poor and hard to recognize a face. To overcome this kind of problem we are evolving software. Identification can be complete in many ways like finger print, eyes etc. one of the presentations is face identification. The face is our primary attention in social inter courses playing a major role in conveying recognize and reaction. Although the ability to infer intelligence or character from facial appearance is suspect, the human skill to recognize face is remarkable.

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Graphical user authentication using stenography and random code Generation

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Abstract:- There is a good security when using the text-based strong password schemes but often memorizing the password is so difficult and users writing them down on a piece of paper or saving inside the one of the most important topic in information security today is user authentication. There is an alternative solution to the GUA (Graphical User Authentication) or simply Graphical Password based on the fact that humans tend to remember images better. This type of interface provides an easy to create and remember passwords for the users. However, one big issue that is plaguing GUA is shoulder surfing attack that can capture the users mouse clicks and image gallery attack that can change the images of the gallery with physical attack to solving image gallery attacks and using the random character set generation for each image for resistance to shoulder surfing attack to provided better system security. All the information images in registration phase will be process by copy right protection login will check this information for security purposes. Here, we will evaluate and analyze six types of the more common graphical password attack methods.

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Home Automation System

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Abstract:- One of the main aims of the Pervasive Systems is to be able to provide the mobility to the users, variability in the needs of the users, adapt themselves in the execution time to the changes in the number of resources available, and failures of the system. The system is developed for Home automation through GSM/DTMS technology. Microcontroller sends current status of appliances in the form of text message in our mobile phone. In this system, a mobile phone having Android operating system will be used. As the Android OS provides different features and it is used widely, we will do the interfacing between the mobile phone and the control system. This system will be beneficial to control any home electrical appliances from anywhere.

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Automated Application Executer

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Abstract:- This Automated Application Executer (AAE) Robot software will help us to take control over other software and applications. Novice users can also use it to install all the desired application in the system at one go. Automation and testing are its core features. For examples: Send mails, Install Auto-Cad, Automated Application Executer (AAE) Robot wants to run some program by remote control. AAE Robot get into one of those cases were you're just doing the same thing over and over in a program. AAE Robot, you could run a program late at night and have to be there. The Robot lets you run other programs by remote control, no matter what kind of program they are. Using the Robot, you can control another program by sending keystrokes and mouse actions to it. You can even capture the screen when in the middle of some operation so you have a visual record of what happened.

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Supporting Access Control for Corporate Websites using DMZ Networks in Configuring Firewalls

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Abstract:- Corporate sectors and organizations need everyday network access with many other organizations and websites. They are very much concerned about the vulnerabilities posed by external entities or nodes connected to their network. Internet connectivity cannot be optional for organizations. The information and services available are essential to the organization. However, individual employees within the organization need Internet access, and if it is not provided via their local network, they will use dial-up network facility from their PC to an Internet service provider (ISP). Though, the Internet access provides many uses to the organization, it enables the outside networks to spread and cooperate with native network resources. This can create great threat to the organization. However, it is possible to equip each of the workstations and the servers on the locations grid with robust safety qualities, such as interference security and discovery, but in some cases this may not be sufficient and in some situations it is not cost effective. An extensively accepted option which can act at least as complement to host-based security

services is the firewall. The firewall is introduced in between the site network and the Internet to create a coordinated and organized link and to create an outside security wall or edge. This paper projects into the use of DNZ configuration for firewalls in detail while explaining the Firewall location and Configurations. The paper also briefs out the study of various Firewall locations and configurations. The aim of this study is to safeguard the sites network from Internet-based damages and to offer a single plug point where protection and inspecting can be made compulsory. The firewall may be a lone computer system or a set of two or more systems that collaborate to accomplish the firewall function. The firewall, then, provides an additional layer of defense, insulating the internal systems from external networks. This follows the conventional military doctrine of "defense in depth," which is just similar to the applicable to solution IT security.

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Automatic Animal Detection and Warning System

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Abstract:- Animal detection plays an important role in day to day life. In the area like an airport where the presence of any kind of animal presence is strictly restricted, animal detection plays a very vital role in such areas. In the agricultural areas placed near the forest many animals destroys the crops or even attack on people therefore there is a need of system which detects the animal presence and gives warning about that in the view of safety purpose. In this project the aim is to detect the animals who crossing their boundary and gives the alert to the control system to take certain action. In this system the Web cameras are placed in the detecting areas from where the animal can cross their boundary. These cameras gives real time videos to the processing unit and by using image mining algorithm identify the change in settled reference background. If there is change in the newly acquired image then apply the CBIR algorithm using MATLAB to identify the animal. If animal is a desired animal which is dangerous then activate the alert system.

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Spy Network Monitoring System with Hardware Detection

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Abstract:- Spy network monitoring system is an application where one computer acts as a server in a lab or a networking cubical from where the authorized person or administrator can have all the access of it. The person or admin who handles a server can do many tasks on network computers which are connected to this server like-finding error on clients, sending messages to the clients that do illegal work or shut down the client systems.

On the server side all the connected clients will be shown on the desktop. After showing icons on the server side, then the server get authorized and get all the details about particular clients and perform all the actions. Spy Network Monitoring allows you to check-in one, some or all users at once. This shows you whether they are doing what they are supposed to be doing. You can also watch keystrokes as they happen! These features allow admin to effectively watch all users' actions with detect hardware part in real time.

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Kinematic Study of Orthogonal Manipulator

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Abstract:- The kinematic chains of a robotic arm formed by the combination of joints are studied by the help of kinematics equations. These equations are formed according to the types of degrees of freedom of the manipulators. This paper outlines the design, kinematics and trajectory of an orthogonal manipulator. An orthogonal robotic arm with 6 degrees of freedom is considered and kinematics of the manipulator is derived by using Denavit-Hartenberg representation, in correspondence to the considered structure. With the derived kinematics, relation between joint space and task space is obtained using MATLAB with the help of Jacobian matrix. The work volume can be calculated using this relation and the trajectory is designed according to its limits. Furthermore the relation between the work volume and trajectory is extended in designing of redundant manipulators which are more flexible in their work volume. This involves obtaining multiple solutions for a point in task space and avoiding singularities.

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Literature Review One On "Integrating Feedback Sessions for Understanding Client Request Objective

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Abstract:- Recognizing or Understanding user's search goal from given appeal is a hard work as web engines permit users to detail inquiry basically as a list of keywords which may present to wide-ranging areas, to technical terms, or even to suitable nouns that can be used to guide the search practice to the relevant set of documents. Information wants of clients are representing by query offered to search engines and unlike clients have unlike search objectives for a wide subject. Sometimes queries may not exactly represent the user's information needs due to the use of short queries with ambiguous terms. Hence to get the best results it is necessary to capture different user search goals. These user goals are nothing but information on different aspects of a query that different users want to obtain. The judgment and analysis of user search goals can be improved by the relevant result obtained from search engine and user's feedback. Here, feedback sessions are used to discover different user search goals based on series of both clicked and unclicked URL's. The pseudo-documents are generated better represent feedback sessions which can reflect the information need of user. With this the original search results are restructured and to evaluate the performance of restructured search results, classified average precision (CAP) is used. This evaluation is used as feedback to select the optimal user search goals. This is literature Examination article which facilitates an ovel design.

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Content Optimization for Personalized News Recommendation: An Experimental CTR Based Approach

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Abstract:- Recent years saw rapid growth of internet which has become a significant medium to deliver digital content like news, images, videos and more to web users. Now a day's many people favor online news reading, which grants personalized panorama of news according to their pursuit. Here, proposed work confronts Framework for Personalized News Recommendation based on CTR approach which also optimizes content. Personalization is one of spectacular domain of the web, so presented work also

condensing personalized news recommendation. As well imparts the liberal presentation concerning the news personalization trends with versatile approaches for accomplishing of Recommendation System like Contend Based Filtering (CBF), Collaborative Filtering (CF) and Hybrid Filtering. Suggested approach assists to recommends news items based on the user's interest. Intended framework pick out and recommends news items in the recommendation section of the webpage from pool of contents. This framework employs an approach for tracking user based on his clicks and views for a particular news category.

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A Survey on Remotely Accessing Data Using Mobile Devices

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Abstract:- In today's era, electronic devices and PC's are the vital part of one's life. In a concern, computers are grouped together in a network. To manage and control the activities of the network while in office is an easy task. But, while you are away from your office, how do you go about with monitoring and controlling of network activities? Instead of depending on third party information, you can always use your mobile phone for this purpose. Using a mobile device interface, the user can verify what's currently happening on laboratory hardware or labs server computer. The main objective of this paper is to provide maximum details about the data and activities on the server and controlling them through android phones, to administrator and mobile clients, when they are away from computers. The application will provide the administrator and mobile clients a tool for taking advantage of their spare time. All the lab practices can be performed on android devices even when the lab facilities are closed. In the era of mobile phones, mobile applications are widely used and it has penetrated every part of our life, but remote monitoring of networks through android mobile applications that are Wi-Fi enabled is still a mirage. Number of protocols can be used to monitor and control the network using android phone; it can be android protocol and network management protocols or combination of them.

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Graphical Image as Authentication Approaches in Cloud Computing

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Abstract:- Graphical password is somewhat better than alphanumeric password. Images and photos are all to easy to remember than numbers or alphabets, nevertheless images takes far more space than alphabets or maybe numbers. So we need a optimization. In this paper we have been representing the authentication fond of cloud by applying graphical password using better space & time period complexity. We proposed an algorithm during which username & password is given. Code is graphical password. This can be just like another existing methods but it will reduce the actual complexity of a few of the existing algorithms.

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Computer Based Object Oriented Analysis and Design from Requirement Specification

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Abstract:- This paper presents a natural language processing based automated system for natural language text to object oriented modeling the user requirements and generating code in multi-languages. A new rule-based model is presented for analyzing the natural languages (NL) and extracting the relative and required information from the given software requirement notes by the user. User writes the requirements in simple English in a few paragraphs and the designed system incorporates NLP methods to analyze the given script. First the NL text is semantically analyzed to extract classes, objects and their respective, attributes, methods and associations. Then UML diagrams are generated on the bases of previously extracted information. The designed system also provides with the respective code automatically of the already generated diagrams. The designed system provides a quick and reliable way to generate UML diagrams to save the time and budget of both the user and system analyst.

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Dynamic Webpage Segmentation Implemented Using Hybrid Approach on Proxy Server

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Abstract:- Nowadays, there is much demand of handheld devices, for example mobiles, palmtops etc. Since the majority of web pages on internet are being developed for browsing from PCs and to access those web pages from hand held device which has less capabilities as compare to PC. The capabilities include small screen, more bandwidth, more memory and more response time. The handling of multimedia contents is also difficult on these devices. To handle all these issues, efficient methods are required which reconstruct the web page for mobile phones. The segmentation techniques are used to reconstruct the web pages. The earlier segmentation approaches are DOM tree, vision based, content distance based, reappearance based and layout based. In the proposed system, the hybrid approach is used i.e. reappearance based and layout based segmentation. The proxy server architecture needs to be use for efficient segmentation. In this system, the segmentation will be carried out on proxy server instead of mobile device.

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Secure Server Verification Using Visual Cryptography

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Abstract:- The large use of internet has increased the number of threats on the internet, one of the most important threat among these is security. The security is the main factor in case of the use of internet. One of the most important threat is Phishing, It is an attempt by an individual or group to acquire sensitive information like password, username, credit card passwords, bank account number, etc. To achieve this, a fake website with a URL identical to the original one is created and the user is directed to the fake server where his sensitive information is stolen which may cause huge economic and professional losses. In order to avoid the user from losing his sensitive information, we have proposed a system namely "Secure Server Verification Using Visual Cryptography". This system uses Image Processing for authentication purpose. The Visual Cryptography uses secret sharing scheme preserving the privacy of image captcha. Shares are created by decomposing original image. One of these shares is kept with user and other is kept with

server database, both these images will be further used for authentication purpose this way a secure server will be detected and the end user will be avoided from phishing site.

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Self determining trustworthiness of peer to peer networks for online networking activities

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Abstract:- Unpredictable nature of peer-to-peer (P2P) systems exposes them to malicious activity. Producing trust among peers can reduce attacks from malicious peers. This paper presents distributed algorithms used by a peer to get trustworthiness of others based on the available local information which is based on past interactions and recommendations received from other peer. A peer may be a good service provider and a bad recommender at the same time. Interactions among peers have varying importance. An interaction loses its importance with time.

We are going to use an E-Commerce application to understand advantages of the proposed algorithms in reducing attacks related with services and recommendation. in E-commerce application there may be number of shopping sites. In online shopping we can detect fraud links by using phishing.

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Secure Key Generation for Publisher/Subscriber Module in Brokerless System

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Abstract:- The authentication of publishers and subscribers as well as confidentiality of events is ensured, by adapting the pairing-based cryptography mechanisms, to the needs of a publish/subscribe system. Furthermore, an algorithm to cluster subscribers according to their subscriptions preserves a weak notion of subscription confidentiality. In addition to our previous work this paper contributes 1) use of searchable encryption to enable efficient routing of encrypted events, 2) multicredential routing a new event dissemination strategy to strengthen the weak subscription confidentiality, and 3) thorough analysis of different attacks on subscription confidentiality. The overall

approach provides fine-grained key management and the cost for encryption, decryption, and routing is in the order of subscribed attributes. Moreover, the evaluations show that providing security is affordable w.r.t. 1) throughput of the proposed cryptographic primitives, and 2) delays incurred during the construction of the publish/subscribe overlay and the event dissemination.

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Extraction of Business Event and Temporal Constrains From Contracts

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Abstract:- Traditional studies on contracts have focused on their representation, abstraction, execution. In general, our approach does not address the challenges these studies pursue but would support such studies by helping identify the relevant events and temporal constraints. Contracts are legally binding descriptions of business service engagements. In particular, we consider business events as elements of a service engagement. Business events such as purchase, delivery, bill payment, bank interest accrual not only correspond to essential processes but are also inherently temporally constrained. Identifying and understanding the events and their temporal relationships can help a business partner determine what to deliver and what to expect from others as it participates in the service engagement specified by a contract. However, contracts are expressed in unstructured text and their insights are buried therein. Our contributions are threefold. We develop a novel approach employing a hybrid of surface patterns, parsing, and classification to extract business events and their temporal constraints from contract text. We use topic modeling to automatically organize the event terms into clusters. An evaluation on a real-life contract dataset demonstrates the viability and promise of our hybrid approach, yielding an F-measure of 0.89 in event extraction and 0.90 in temporal constraints extraction. The topic model yields event term clusters with an average match of 85% between two independent human annotations and an expert-assigned set of class labels for the clusters. Milosevic present a contract monitoring facility. Their approach involves the Business Contract Language (BCL) as a way to represent and monitor contracts. Their focus is on the technical aspects of representing and monitoring contracts. However, since BCL is includes the notions of events and temporal constraints, one can conceivably use an approach such as ours to help create a BCL specification based on a contract describing a service engagement.

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Character recognition using android based device

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Abstract:- We propose an Android-based smart phone application for text reading to help blind persons read text labels and product packaging from hand-held objects in their daily lives. To isolate the object from cluttered backgrounds or other surrounding objects in the camera view, we first propose an efficient and effective motion-based method to define a region of interest (ROI) in the video by asking the user to shake the object. This method extracts moving object region by a mixture-of Gaussians-based background subtraction method. In the extracted ROI, text localization and recognition are conducted to acquire text information. To automatically localize the text regions from the object ROI, we propose a novel text localization algorithm by learning gradient features of stroke orientations and distributions of edge pixels in an Adaboost model. Text characters in the localized text regions are then binarized and recognized by off-the-shelf optical character recognition software. The recognized text codes are output to blind users in speech. We explore user interface issues and assess robustness of the algorithm in extracting and reading text from different objects with complex backgrounds.

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Modes of visual secret sharing

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Abstract:- Whenever we transmit the data (image) in the network, any unauthenticated person can read our data (image). In order to provide security to data (image) generally sender will encrypt the data (image) and send it the intended person and the receiver will decrypt the encrypted data (image) and uses it.

A visual cryptography scheme (VCS) is a kind of secret sharing scheme which allows the encoding of a secret image into shares distributed to participants. The beauty of such a scheme is that a set of qualified participants is able to recover the secret image without any cryptographic knowledge and computation devices. An extended visual cryptography scheme (EVCS) is a kind of VCS which consists of meaningful shares (compared to the random shares of traditional VCS.

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Multilayered Security in Public Cloud

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Abstract:- Cloud Computing has become an epiphany in today's world of evolving innovative technologies, considering an individual or an Internet based company. So, we intend to provide an efficient and effective cloud platform with multi-layered encryption approaches meanwhile, keeping sustainability and data confidentiality into consideration, and easy access to all the data on the cloud. The cloud will put up non-sensitive data in public domains for access to every other customer of the Cloud service, by the consent of data owner. And, if the data is considered to be a sensitive one, then the needy user will have to demand a permission from the data owner, for access to the file. Since, the Cloud will be known for a Public cloud use, it might prove beneficial for many authorities and companies to exchange important data amongst them. As all the files over the cloud will be maintained in respective domains, finding any specific files will not be an issue.

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Efficient User revocation in cloud using Proxy sever

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Abstract:- We propose Panda, a novel public auditing mechanism for the integrity of shared data with efficient user revocation in the cloud. In our mechanism, by utilizing the idea of proxy re-signatures, once a user in the group is revoked, the cloud is able to resign the blocks, which were signed by the revoked user, with a re-signing key. As a result, the efficiency of user revocation can be significantly improved, and computation and communication resources of existing users can be easily saved. Meanwhile, the cloud, which is not in the same trusted domain with each user, is only able to convert a signature of the revoked user into a signature of an existing user on the same block, but it cannot sign arbitrary blocks on behalf of either the revoked user or an existing user. By designing a new proxy re-signature scheme with nice properties, which traditional proxy re signatures do no have, our mechanism is always able to check the integrity of shared data without retrieving the entire data from the cloud. Here we have to focus on data transmitted with secure manner and revocation in cloud in open stack architecture with different techniques.

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Reserving Room before Encryption of Images & Videos for Reversible Data Hiding

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Abstract:- Recently, more and more attention is paid to reversible data hiding (RDH) in encrypted images and videos, since it maintains the excellent property that the original cover can be losslessly recovered after embedded data is extracted while protecting the image content's confidentiality. In this paper, by reserving room before encryption with a traditional RDH algorithm, and thus it is easy for the data hider to reversibly embed data in the encrypted image. The proposed method can achieve real reversibility, that is, data extraction and image recovery are free of any error. For instance, image and video data hiding share many common points; however video data hiding necessitates more complex designs as a result of the additional temporal dimension. Therefore, video data hiding continues to constitute an active research area.

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Enhanced Intrusion Detection EAAck System for Detection and Prevention for Manet

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Abstract:- The movement to remote system from wired system has been a worldwide pattern in the recent decades. The portability and adaptability brought by remote system made it possible in numerous applications. MANET does not oblige a fixed system base; each and every hub functions as both a transmitter and a collector. Hubs correspond specifically with one another when they are both inside the same correspondence range. Else, they depend on their neighbors to hand-off messages. Nonetheless, the open medium and wide appropriation of hubs make MANET defenseless against pernicious aggressors. Here, we propose and execute another interruption discovery framework named Enhanced Adaptive Acknowledgment (EAACK) exceptionally intended for Manets. Contrasted with contemporary methodologies, EAACK evil spirit strates higher malevolent conduct discovery rates in specific circumstances while does not extraordinarily influence the system exhibition.

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Text Mining on Drug Review

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Abstract:- Nowadays, online reviews, blogs and discussion forums for different kinds of products and services are pervasive. Extracting information from these substantial bodies of texts is useful and challenging. In particular, it is helpful to identify the aspects of a product that people are happy to with or finding the aspects that may anger customers. As human lifespan becomes longer and our living environment becomes increasingly polluted, medical domain data mining becomes one of the focused research areas. In this paper, we propose PAMM for mining aspects relating to specified labels or groupings of drug reviews. Comparing with other supervised topic modeling algorithms, PAMM has a unique feature that it focuses on deriving aspects for one class only. This feature reduces the opportunities of forming aspects from reviews of different classes and hence the derived aspects are easier for people to interpret. Unlike the intuitive approach in which reviews are first grouped according to their classes and followed by inferring aspects for individual groups, PAMM uses all the reviews and finds the aspects that are helpful in identifying the target class. The experimental results have shown that the aspects obtained with PAMM give higher classification accuracy.

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Fuzzy Inventory Model for Time-Varying Demand with Time Dependent Deterioration

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Abstract:- In this paper we have studied an inventory model for deteriorating products with is time varying demand rate. This model is developed to find the total cost of the inventory system. Here the deterioration is considered as time dependent deterioration rate. The salvage value is used for deteriorated items in the system. Inventory carrying cost is constant. Suitable numerical example and sensitivity analysis is also discussed.

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Literature Survey on Syntax Parser for English Language Using Grammar Rules

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Abstract:- Chomsky's generative system of grammars, context-free grammars (CFGs) and regular expressions (REs), to express the syntax of programming languages and protocols. Syntactic parsing mainly works with syntactic structure of a sentence has been used from many years. The 'syntax' is the grammatical and syntactical arrangement of words in a sentence and their relationship with other words in the sentence. The main focus of syntactic analysis is important to find syntactic structure of a sentence which usually is represented as a tree structure. To identify the syntactic structure is useful in determining the meaning of a sentence Natural language processing processes the data through lexical analysis, Syntax analysis, Semantic analysis, and Discourse processing, Pragmatic analysis. This paper gives various parsing methods. The algorithm in this paper splits the English sentences into parts using POS (Parts Of Speech) tagger, It identifies the type of sentence (Simple, Complex, Interrogate, Facts, active, passive etc.) and then parses these sentences using grammar rules of Natural language. As natural language processing becomes an increasingly relevant, there is a need for tree banks catered to the specific needs of more individualized systems.

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A Review on Face Recognition based Attendance System

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Abstract:- Taking attendance in any organization is a very important task. It tells about the number of persons attended the particular lecture or seminar conducted by the organization. If the number of persons is very large then it becomes tiresome and time consuming job to complete. Already there are various methods available for taking attendance, for example RFID scanner, but they have their limitations which restrict them from common use. This problem can be solved by taking the images of all the person attendening and then by detecting faces and matching those from database will mark the attendance of persons. This paper explains the complete architecture of the system which takes image as input and by detecting faces from them it compares the faces which are already stored in the database.

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Allegro Player-Adaptive Playlist Based on Emotion Recognition

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Abstract:- Music player was invented to have pure entertainment. In 1877 the first phonograph was invented by Thomas Edison. The phonograph was the first method of recording and playing back sound. Later digital audio player (DAP), a device capable of storing and playing digital media such as audio, images, and video files is being use. The Allegro player is a music player based on user's emotion. Many music devices and mobile music players are used to listen to music. A practical problem is selection of desired music. Nowadays many devices are integrated with cameras. Our paper shows how to take advantage of these one camera systems. It captures person's emotion and this data is coupled with musical emotion. Extracting and validating emotional cues through analysis of users facial expressions is of high importance for improving the level of interaction in man machine communication systems. The main aim of this paper is to design emotion based user interface for music retrieval. Another thing which will be provided is automatic equalizer setting. It will read the ID3 tags embedded in the song and set the genre automatically. It has prioritized download manager, which help the user to download song according to their wish.

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From Traditional to Improved methods in Visual cryptography Scheme

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Abstract:- The traditional visual cryptography scheme states that a secret image is divided into shares and those shares are distributed among the participants and those with the qualified shares can only reveal the secret image by stacking their shares . The internal logical operation is OR. The qualified participants and qualified shares can only reveal the secret image than the forbidden shares.
In traditional Visual cryptography, the secret image is an input and outputs the shares. The shares are the divisions of secret image called as (2,2) VCS. But we have to construct schemes that found new bounds on relevant parameters of k out of n schemes and many schemes have been developed till date. In this paper, we are going to discuss all the research done on Visual Cryptography and which provides a relevant result.

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Clustering of Mobile Ad Hoc Networks: An Novel Approach for Black Hole Prevention

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Abstract:- This system addresses security and performance issues of MANET. A novel cluster oriented concept is proposed to enhance security and efficiency of the network. Proposed strategy insures the optimum performance of MANET in presence of black hole attack. The simulation of the proposed methodology is carried out using NS2 network simulator and the simulation results reflect the performance of scheme for detection and prevention of the black hole. Black Hole Attack: In this attack a malicious node falsely advertises good paths (Eg: shortest path or most stable paths) to the destination node during the path finding process or in the route update messages. The intention of the malicious node could be to hinder the path-finding or to intercept all data packets being sent to the destination node concerned.

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Clustering of Mobile Ad Hoc Networks: An Novel Approach for Black Hole Prevention

Ms. Veena K Lalbeg, Mr. S. S. Sannakki
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Abstract:- This system addresses security and performance issues of MANET. A novel cluster oriented concept is proposed to enhance security and efficiency of the network. Proposed strategy insures the optimum performance of MANET in presence of black hole attack. The simulation of the proposed methodology is carried out using NS2 network simulator and the simulation results reflect the performance of scheme for detection and prevention of the black hole. Black Hole Attack: In this attack a malicious node falsely advertises good paths (Eg: shortest path or most stable paths) to the destination node during the path finding process or in the route update messages. The intention of the malicious node could be to hinder the path-finding or to intercept all data packets being sent to the destination node concerned.

*****

Information Security Threats

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Abstract:- Nearly 70% of information security threats originate from inside the organization. The instances of insider threats have been increasing at an alarming rate with the latest trends of mobility (portable devices like Laptop, smart phones and iPads etc), ubiquitous connectivity (wireless or through 3G connectivity) and this trend increases as more and more web-based applications are made available over the Internet. The Insider threats are generally caused by current or ex-employees, contractors or partners, who have authorized access to the organization's network and servers. Theft of confidential information is often for either material gain or for wilful damage. Easy availability of hacking tools on the Internet, USB devices and wireless connectivity provide for easy break-ins. The net result is losses worth millions of dollars in terms of IP theft, leakage of customer / individual information, etc. This paper presents an understanding of the Insider threats, attackers and their motives and suggests mitigation techniques at the organization level.

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An Approach for Detection and Classification of Leaf Spot Diseases Affecting Pomegranate Crop

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Abstract:- The paper describes an image processing based approach for detection and classification of pomegranate leaf diseases. The approach begins by processing acquired digital images of leaves of pomegranate plant. The enhanced image is segmented using k-means and thresholding based segmentation approaches to extract lesions of disease. Haar Wavelet Transform method extracts a set of visual features of diseased portions. Based on the extracted features set, a Fuzzy Logic classifier identifies the affected disease type and provides treatment measures to control the disease. The advisory may help farmers in effective decision making to protect their crop from diseases, thereby, increasing crop yield.

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Classification of Pomegranate Diseases Based on Back Propagation Neural Network

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Abstract:- This paper presents a study of Back Propagation Neural Network (BPNN) classifier for detection of plant diseases based on visual symptoms occurring on leaves. Two diseases of pomegranate plant namely Bacterial Blight (BB) and Wilt Complex (WC) are considered as study objects. Images of healthy and unhealthy leaf samples are captured by digital camera, enhanced and segmented to detect infected portions. Colour and texture features are extracted and passed through BPNN classifier which correctly classifies the disease being occurred, thereby helping farmers in effective decision making. Analysis results show that the proposed classifier yields an accuracy of 97.30%.

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A survey on Digital Image Watermarking

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Abstract:- Watermarking is a technique to protect the contents of digital media such as audio, video, text and images. The secret information is embedded in carrier signal and can be revealed only by the intended user. The watermark shows the authenticity or proof of ownership. Myriad of watermarking techniques have been proposed in the recent years. The use of wavelet transform in watermarking process increases the essence of the mechanism and is the central focus of the paper.

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Load Rebalancing for Distributed File Systems in Clouds

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Abstract:- Distributed file systems are key building blocks for cloud computing applications based on the MapReduce programming paradigm. In such file systems, nodes simultaneously serve computing and storage functions; a file is partitioned into a number of chunks allocated in distinct nodes so that MapReduce tasks can be performed in parallel over the nodes. However, in a cloud computing environment, failure is the norm, and nodes may be upgraded, replaced, and added in the system. Files can also be dynamically created, deleted, and appended. This results in load imbalance in a distributed file system; that is, the file chunks are not distributed as uniformly as possible among the nodes. In this paper, a fully distributed load rebalancing algorithm is presented to cope with the load imbalance problem. Our algorithm is compared against a centralized approach in a production system and a competing distributed solution presented in the literature. The simulation results indicate that our proposal is comparable with the existing centralized approach and considerably outperforms the prior distributed algorithm in terms of load imbalance factor, movement cost, and algorithmic overhead. The performance of our proposal implemented in the Hadoop distributed file system is further investigated in a cluster environment.

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Filtering Unwanted Messages from Online Social Network (OSN) User Walls

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Abstract:- One fundamental issue in today's On-line Social Networks (OSN's) is to give users the ability to control the messages posted on their own private space to avoid that unwanted content is displayed. Up to now OSN's provide little support to this requirement. To fill the gap in this paper, we proposed a system allowing OSN users to have a direct control on the messages posted on their walls. That is achieved through a flexible rule-base system, which permits users to customize the filtering criteria to be applied to user walls, and a Machine Learning-based soft classifier automatically labels messages in support of content-based filtering.

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Incremental Critiquing a Modern Approach in Recommender System

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Abstract:- The generating personalize recommendation using Incremental Critiquing recommender system can be implemented based on powerful form of feedback called Critiquing. Incremental Critiquing is a recommender system that uses critiquing as a feedback to efficiently recommend the products. Each cycle of the Incremental Critiquing system retrieves the products that best satisfy the user's soft product preferences from a minimum information input. In this paper, we present a incremental critiquing techniques that improve retrieval quality based on a combination of content based and collaborative filtering.

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Smart Home System using Android Application

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Abstract:- We present a low cost smart home system, which is based on the Android app which communicates   with the micro-web server providing the switching functionalities. The Arduino Ethernet is used which eliminate the use of a personal computer (PC) keeping the cost of the overall system to a minimum. This android application gives access to the appliances anytime and from anywhere. The extra feature of SMS alert is provided which will send a SMS if any of the appliances is on. The devices such as incandescent bulbs, various AC and DC appliances are incorporated.

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Permission based Malware detection Approach using Naive Bayes Classifier technique for android devices

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Abstract:- Mobile computing has grown over period of 5 years with a great popularity. Devices such as Smart phones, PDA's and Tablets have become popular by increasing number and complexity of their capabilities. Android has become the main target of Malware developers in past few years. The malware threat for mobile phones is expected to increase with the functionality enhancement of mobile phones. In fact malicious applications and hackers are taking advantage of both the limited capabilities and lack of standard security mechanism. One of Android`s main defense mechanism against malicious apps is a permission based access control mechanism. So, it becomes necessary to have some effective and probabilistic detection and preventive mechanisms.

*****

Smart Queue Management for Hospitals

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Abstract:- Many service systems are appointment-driven. In such systems, customers make an appointment and join an external queue (also referred to as the waiting list). At the appointed date, the customer arrives at the service facility, joins an internal queue and receives service during a service session. After service, the customer leaves the system. Important measures of interest include the size of the waiting list, the waiting time at the service facility and server (Doctor in our case) overtime. These performance measures may support strategic decision making concerning server capacity (e.g. how often, when and for how long should a server be online). We develop a new model to assess these performance measures. The model is a combination of a vacation queuing system and an appointment system.

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Cloud with Mobile Application & Android OS

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Abstract:- Cloud computing is an emerging concept combining many fields of computing. The foundation of cloud computing is the delivery of services, software and processing capacity over the Internet, reducing cost, increasing storage, automating systems, decoupling of service delivery from underlying technology, and providing flexibility and mobility of information. We give a definition of mobile cloud computing and provide an overview of the results from this review, in particular, models of mobile cloud applications. We also highlight research challenges in the area of mobile cloud computing. We conclude with recommendations for how this better understanding of mobile cloud computing can help building more powerful mobile applications. It seems that with the latest Android release, v. 2.2, Google is stepping into the enterprise mobile cloud computing realm with its mobile platform. Android 2.2 is supposed to support many of the required security policies enforced in enterprises, especially concerning enterprise email. These include automatic handset lock due to inactivity and administrator remote wiping in the case of lost or stolen handset. Another very interesting feature is the latest support for Android, and many other major platforms, through Google Apps, enabling users to administer security features on their handsets from a browser and by installing the Google Apps Device Policy, that will soon be available from the Android Market. Google is clearly taking a big step in providing a multi-platform support for its Google App suite on mobile phones for enterprises. This service is free of charge for customers that have the Google App Premier Edition subscription ($50 pr. user/year). The Google Apps Device Policy can be used to synchronize data (email, contacts, calendar, and Picasa photos) between the supported device and a Google Apps domain. Android offers a fresh take on the way mobile applications interact with users, along with the technical underpinnings to make it possible.

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Load Balancing In Multistage Packet Switches

Navgire Narsingh, Jadhav Mahadeo, Dhage Anand, Patil Rohini, Sirdeshpande S. A

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Abstract:- In Computer networks (CNs), link/node failures are common, which leads to frequent network partitions. When a network partition occurs, computer nodes in one partition are not able to access data hosted by nodes in other partitions, and hence significantly degrade the performance of data access. To deal with this problem, we apply data replication techniques. Existing data replication solutions in both wired and wireless networks aim at either reducing the query delay or improving the data availability, but

not both. As both metrics are important for computer nodes, we propose schemes to balance the trade-offs between data availability and query delay under different system settings and requirements. Extensive simulation results show that the proposed schemes can achieve a balance between these two metrics and provide satisfying system performance.

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Wi-Fi Calling Using Android phones

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Abstract:- The concept of voice transferring from one mobile to another mobile using Bluetooth/ Wi-Fi connectivity is discussed in this paper. Bluetooth is the connection which can be used as a link to share data among devices within a Personal Area Network. Now-a-days mobile phones come with Bluetooth facilities. Wi-Fi is a WLAN standard which is used to share data over the transmission range larger than Bluetooth. Wi-Fi can also be used to share the voice from one mobile to another by receiving the data from one mobile (user) and sending the data to the destination user. The basic concept behind this data transferring is SOCKET PROGRAMMING. Voice telephony over mobile is currently supported at a cost using service provider such as GSM, or using IP service provider at cheaper cost. The purpose of this research is to design and implement a telephony program that uses Wi-Fi in p2p (Peer-to-Peer) or WLAN (Wireless Local Area Network) as a means of communication between mobile phones at no cost. The system will allow users to search for other individuals within Wi-Fi range and to establish free p2p voice connections, or to establish virtual connection through Access Point.

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Literature Survey on Cloud Data Recovery Techniques

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Abstract:- The cloud computing is increasing day by day as its advantages overcome the disadvantage of various early computing techniques. Cloud provides online data storage where data is stored. If in case, file deletion or if the cloud gets destroyed due to any reason the data stored at cloud gets lost. Hence to overcome this problem various data recovery techniques have been developed in cloud computing. In this literature paper, we explore some existing techniques that are previously implemented to tackle this problem. The objective of this paper is to give the brief explanation of the existing techniques.

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Detection of Unknown Vulnerability

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Abstract:- The protection risk of a network against unknown zero day attacks has been thought-about collectively issue limitless since code flaws unit of measurement less inevitable than hardware faults and thus the tactic of finding such flaws and developing exploits seems to be chaotic. Throughout this paper, we've got a bent to propose a totally distinctive security metric, k-zero day safety, supported the number of unknown zero day vulnerabilities. However, analysis on security metrics has been hindered by difficulties in handling zero-day attacks exploiting unknown vulnerabilities. The protection risk of unknown vulnerabilities has been thought-about collectively issue limitless due to the less inevitable nature of code flaws. We've got a bent to formally define the metric supported AN abstract model of networks and attacks. We've got a bent to then devise algorithms for computing the metric. Finally, we've got a bent to indicate the metric can quantify many existing practices in hardening a network.

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Survey: Anti-phishing Framework using visual cryptography on cloud

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Abstract:- As the advent of internet, various online attacks have been increased and among them the most popular attack is phishing, phishing of site involves use of malicious activities or programs by a hacker to gain access to personal information such as (credit cards details, username and passwords etc.) of an individual, or people. Phishing attack has become common in various organization including private and government firms. Many different anti-phishing techniques have been used to resolve phishing problem, where anti-phishing techniques are applied at both client side and server side. Here we have studied various anti-phishing techniques in brief and reviewed various anti-phishing techniques available along with their advantages and disadvantages, also covered concept of visual cryptography and how visual cryptography can be used as an anti-phishing technique.

*****

Challenges in Building MIMO Testbeds

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Abstract:- This paper provides an overview of the wireless test beds and prototype that are suitable for the transmission using MIMO(multiple input multiple output) antennas. We discuss the use of MATLAB tool which is available for simulation of networks. Our report is for measurement of the HSDPA protocol which is used for packet transmission. The paper emphasizes on the theoretical study of the simulation of a proposed HSDPA protocol and its measure.

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Data Hiding in Image using Chaotic and Henon map

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Abstract:- Steganography is the science of dissimulation or data hiding. Its goal is to communicate in the secret i.e. the message is transferred via a media support without being visible. In current technology more chance of detecting the hidden data in an image. To overcome this problem logistic map is proposed, the logistic map is one of the simplest forms of a chaotic process. This method is based on the use of chaotic map to ensure security in the embedding phase. The chaos is characterized by many properties as ergodicity, sensitivity to initial conditions and parameters, random appearance. These properties make chaotic systems a favorable candidate for their use in secure applications as data hiding and cryptography.

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A System on Secure Erasure Code-based Cloud Storage with Secure Data Forwarding

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Abstract:- A collection of storage servers meant to be a cloud storage system which provides a long term storage services over the internet. Data confidentiality is a major issue when the data is stored on third party's cloud. General encryption scheme protect data confidentiality. As over encrypted data only few operations are supported when encrypted using general encryption scheme which in turn results to the limitation of functionality. System which is distributed in manner and has no central authority is difficult to implement. Integration of a threshold proxy re-encryption scheme and decentralized erasure code, a secure storage system is developed. The distributed storage system supports secure and robust data storage and retrieval. It also lets a user forward his data in storage servers to another user without retrieving the data back. The proposed system can be used for military and hospital applications and for other secret data transmission.

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Web Restructuring For Easy Browsing

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Abstract:- Website design is easy task but, to navigate user efficiently is big challenge, one of the reason is user behaviour is keep changing and web developer or designer not think according to user's behaviour. Designing well-structured websites to facilitate effective user navigation patterns has long been a challenge in web usage mining with various applications like navigation prediction and improvement of website management. This paper addresses how to improve a website without introducing substantial changes. Specifically, we propose a mathematical programming model to improve the user navigation on a website while minimizing alterations to its current structure. Results from extensive tests conducted on a publicly available real data set indicate that our model not only significantly improves the user navigation with very few changes, but also can be effectively solved. We have also tested the model on large synthetic data sets to demonstrate that it scales up very well. We proposed web transformation by using link mining.

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Character-Based Scene Extraction and Movie Summarization Using Character Interactions

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Abstract:- A arrayed movie summary is helpful for movie producer to promote the movie as well as audience to get the idea of the movie before watching the entire movie. Most exiting automatic movie summarization approaches greatly count-on on video content only, which may not deliver worthy result due to the semantic gap between high-level understanding of human and low-level features calculated by computer. A semantic mismatch exists between what users see and what are actually used to characterize the movies. In this paper, we integrate script into movie analysis and propose a novel character-based movie summarization approach, which is based on modern film theory that largely movie character catches audiences' attention. Here faces of characters are recognized from video of movie and its graph is formed. Similarly name graph is formed by extracting character names from the script of the movie and then automatically faces are labeled with the character names using graph matching techniques. The encouraging experimental results proved that character analysis is effective for movie summarization and movie content understanding.

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Employee Development and Its Affect on Employee Performance

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Abstract:- Employee is a key element of the organization. The success or failure of the organization depends on employee performance. Therefore, organizations are investing huge amount of money on employee development. This paper analyzes the theoretical framework & models related to employee development and its affect on employee performance. The key variables identifies related to employee development and Employee performance. The further discussion develops a proposed model which explains the relationship between employee development variables (employee learning, skill growth, self-directed, employee attitude) and employee performance variable. The employee performance will affect on organizational effectiveness. The paper is divided into three parts. The introductory part provides brief overview related to employee development and its affect on employee performance. The second part analyzes the views and studies of the past researchers related to employee development and employee performance. In the end, paper presents the proposed model along with the discussion and conclusion.

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Review of Mapping the Feedback Session to Infer User Goals using Web History

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Abstract:- Whenever a user submits his query to the search engine, he may have a particular search goal that he wants to accomplish. But the search engine may provide thousands of results for the same query. Due to this, the user has to spend a lot of time finding the information of his interest. In this paper we introduce a novel approach to find the goal behind the users query to improve the pertinence and user experience. The proposed approach is used to discover different user search goals for a query by clustering the user feedback sessions. Feedback sessions are constructed from click through logs of various search engines. The method first generates pseudo-documents to better represent feedback sessions for clustering. Finally, clustering pseudo-documents to discover different user search goals and depict them with some keywords. Then these user search goals are used to restructure the web search results.

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A review on Vision-based Real-time Driver Fatigue Detection System for Efficient Vehicle Control

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Abstract:- The driver fatigue plays big role in road accidents. So to avoid the number of road accidents we proposed the driver fatigue detection system. Accidents can be prevented by monitoring driver face. Face monitoring system continuously capture the images of driver face. Driver face gives the information about distraction from head, mouth, eyes using face monitoring system. Eye blinking, head movement, yawning are main characteristics of fatigueness. Using these characteristics of face, given system detect whether driver is in fatigue state or not. If driver is in fatigue state then alarm will be raised and driver will be alerted. In this paper, the basic structure of the face monitoring for driver fatigue detection to be discussed. After that formal review of fatigue detection system is presented.

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MUDRA : Manipulating the Undulations of Dexterity(Hand Gestures) for Recognition and Analysis

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Abstract:- The advancement of HCI (human computer interface) is at its zenith and becoming more and more user-friendly interface every day. There are some innovatory revolutions in recent times. Since many new methods had been invented the traditional keyboard-input has been replaced progressively. Furthermore, the body sense technology even eliminated the restriction of input devices; make the HCI closer to human's nature. Manipulation using hand would be the most essential part of it. Hence, we propose the system which manipulates hand gestures to operate the system or an application.

In this paper, we are proposing an image processing system using only a web camera of laptop. Unlike the other hand recognition method, we are not using any markers, sensors or gloves neither trying to transfer the gesture to some certain instructions. We can easily highlight the most important features of hand, such as, fingertips and palm center by computation geometry calculation which present real-time interaction between gesture and the system. With the help of the advantages brought by computation geometry methods, our system can more accurately locate the palm center even when the fore-arm is involved or with different background. Furthermore, it can be used for cursor movements and/or click events.

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Secure Authentication by Image Processing and Visual Cryptography for Banking Applications

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Abstract:- Core banking is a set of services provided by a group of networked bank branches. Bank customers may access their funds and perform other simple transactions from any of the member branch of customer. The major issue in core banking is the authenticity of the customer. Due to unavoidable hacking of the databases on the internet, it is always quite difficult to trust the information on the internet. To solve this problem of authentication, we are proposing an algorithm based on image processing and visual cryptography. This paper proposes a technique of processing the signature of customer and then dividing it into shares. Total number of shares to be created is depending on the scheme chosen by the bank. When two shares are created, one is stored in the Bank database and the other is kept by the customer. The customer has to present the share during all of his transactions. This share is stacked with the share to get the original signature. The Correlation method is used to take the decision on   acceptance or rejection of the output and authenticate the customer.

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Authentication System using Sound Signature and Graphical Password

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Abstract:- For security of computer systems alphanumeric passwords are often used. However users have difficulty in remembering passwords which is long and random-appearing. Graphical passwords have been designed to try to make passwords more memorable and easier for people to use. Using graphical passwords users click on images instead of use of alphanumeric characters. We have proposed a new and secure authentication system using sound signature and graphical password to increase the remembrance and security of the password. In this system a graphical password click-based method used which is called as Cued Click Points (CCP). In this scheme a password system consists of sequence of some images in which user can select one click-point per image. In addition user is asked to select a sound signature corresponding to click point. This sound signature will be used to help user to login. System Performance is very good in terms of speed, accuracy and easy to use. Users preferred CCP instead of

Pass-Points, thus selecting and remembering only one point per image was easier. Also addition of sound signature provides unlimited passwords possibility.

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Multi-bit Adaptive Embedding Algorithm for Anti- Forensic Steganography

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Abstract:- Multi-bit minimum error replacement (MER) is a method that can embed multi-bit logo/secret data into k least significant bits (LSBs) of cover data only introduces minimum embedding error (MEE).However, k-LSBs MER suffers from weak anti-forensics. Moreover, it is unfortunate because other previous Steganography works have seldom considered both large embedding capacity and high image quality. Therefore, this work proposes an anti-forensic Steganography system using multi-bit adaptive embedding algorithm with flexible bit locationto overcome the problem of forensics and to achieve high performance includes both large embedding capacity and high image quality. The embedded security as security increases as embedding location increases. As the proposed embedding algorithm can embed multi-bit logo/secret data into any adjoining bits of cover data and has large embedding capacity and high embedding quality, this method was applied to develop image Steganography systems. Steganography systems are demonstrated using the visual attack and the statistical attack of Chi-square analysis.

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System Framework for Salient Motion Detection in a Video Signals

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Abstract:- In a video signals the detection of salient motion involves determining which motion is attended or presented by the human visual system in presence of complex background motion that are constantly changing. When the video sequence is represented as a linear dynamical system, then the salient motion detection is achieved from the output pixel. Salient motion is detected by comparing predictability to the more complex unpredictable background motion. The pixel saliency map is supported by two region based saliency map. It consists of different spatiotemporal patches in a video with the salient region in a global as well as local scene.

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Android Trackster & WorkBag

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Abstract:- In an organization, most of the employees do many activities apart from their office work that is unknown to the manager. "Android Trackster & Workbag" provides a tool for manager to track all the employee's activities. All incoming and outgoing calls, messages and web browsing are monitored by the Manager. Employee's Location within & outside the office premises is tracked as per the marked geographical area using GPS. Manager can assign work to a particular group or individual. It keeps the records of attendance and salary of the employee. It intercepts all messages which employee send or receive and gives count of unnecessary messages. Through this application manager can block certain applications. The manager can also block calls and messages to specified number. Employee also gets some benefits of this application such as penalty alert and holiday alert. Employee can see new schemes provided by the organization. Manager can also see what his employee is doing on his android phone using the Stealth Camera feature.

*****

Key-Aggregate Cryptosystem for Scalable Data Sharing in Cloud Storage

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Abstract:- Data sharing is an important functionality in a cloud storage .It works securely, efficiently, and flexibly shares data with others in cloud storage. It describes new public- key cryptosystem which produce constant-size cipher texts such that efficient delegation of decryption rights for any set of cipher texts are possible. The process is that one can aggregate any set of secret keys and make them as compact as a single key, but encompassing the power of all the key being aggregated. In other words, the secret key holder can release a constant-size aggregate key for flexible choices of cipher text set in cloud storage, but the other encrypted files outside the set remain confidential. This compact aggregate key can be conveniently sent to others or be stored in a smart card with very limited secure storage. It provides formal security analysis of schemes in standard model.

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Multi-storey Building Monitoring Using Energy Efficient Wireless Sensor Network

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Abstract:- Now a day's monitoring of multi storey buildings using wireless sensor network(WSN) is necessary for Safety, security and for comfort life. Various buildings are subjected to natural hazards, such as earthquakes, flood and winds, and man-made hazards, such as fires and terrorism, chemical spill nuclear radiation during their long-term use. To mitigate these hazards, monitoring of building with an intelligent sensor network is necessary. These hazards or emergencies bring long lasting attacks to any building or a country. Due to these, there is loss of human lives and physical structure or valuable assets. So, there is necessity of monitoring of buildings with the aim of minimizing the impact caused by an emergencies. The sensor network could measure vibration, smoke, temperature, fire etc. According to that detection buzzer is ON or LCD is ON. Remote people can control and monitor the building through internet or mobile network.

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Spy Monitoring System for Security of Important Data over the Network

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Abstract:- A data admin has given sensitive data to a set of supposedly trusted employees (third parties). Some of the data is leaked and found in an unauthorized place. The admin must assess the likelihood that the leaked data came from one or more employees, as opposed to having been independently gathered by other means. We propose data allocation strategies (across the employees) that improve the probability of identifying leakages. These methods do not depend on alterations of the released data (e.g., watermarks). In some cases we can also inject "realistic but fake" data records to further improve our chances of detecting leakage and identifying the guilty party. Our goal is to detect when the admin sensitive data has been leaked by employees, and if possible to identify the employee that leaked the data.

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Automatic Transit Tracking and Arrival Time Prediction without Meta-data Input

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Abstract:- We propose to create a Smartphone-based system for the purpose of transit tracking and arrival time prediction in smaller transit agencies. We also incorporate some add-on facilities which act as life savers in case of emergency. To use this service, a transit agency must obtain smart phones, install an app, and place a phone in each transit vehicle. Our goal is to have no other input. No other input means that required necessary navigation metadata like various Routes to be served, Stops on the route being served ,Scheduled arrival at that stop are not fed into the system manually, instead they are extracted automatically by the system. Manually collecting this information can be a time consuming and complex task for many transit agencies. This level of automation is possible through a set of algorithms (and calculations) that use GPS traces collected from instrumented transit vehicles to determine routes served, locate stops, and infer schedules. In addition, online algorithms automatically determine the route served by a given vehicle at a given time and predict its arrival time at upcoming stops.

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MAC Based License Generation

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Abstract:- Whenever any customer purchase any software application from vendor then customer needs serial key or product to start application, this serial key is provided by the vendor of software application but sometimes some users cracks this serial key and uses the features of software application without any permission of vendor that is against the policy of software company. But some users are having different techniques, they purchase single license from the vendor and uses the application in multiple machines or network that is also against the policy of Software Company. Managing the software license in PCs is very important and difficult. Many companies pay much attention to making sure the software is used legally even using expensive tools to verify this. Many Product Base companies have no license management control. This project develops Time-Limiting license management software for any Product Base Company. The Admin module will provide user creation and login, client creation for all products with licensing details, number of users, expiration date, products used, etc. The workstation module will activate and de-activate the product based on expiration date. Alerts of an upcoming expiration date will be displayed to the end user when the user log in. The license

checking, activating, and de-activating will be performed by the new universal login program. The check would occur when the end user clicks on the product icon.

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Scalable Data Sharing in Cloud Storage using Key-Aggregate Cryptosystem

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Abstract:- Data sharing is an important functionality in cloud storage. In this paper, we show how to securely, efficiently, and flexibly share data with others in cloud storage. We describe new public-key cryptosystems that produce constant-size cipher texts such that efficient delegation of decryption rights for any set of ciphertexts is possible. The novelty is that one can aggregate any set of secret keys and make them as compact as a single key, but encompassing the power of all the keys being aggregated. In other words, the secret key holder can release a constant-size aggregate key for flexible choices of ciphertext set in cloud storage, but the other encrypted files outside the set remain confidential. This compact aggregate key can be conveniently sent to others or be stored in a smart card with very limited secure storage. We provide formal security analysis of our schemes in the standard model. We also describe other application of our schemes. In particular, our schemes give the first public-key patient-controlled encryption for flexible hierarchy, which was yet to be known.

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Android Based Health Monitoring System

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Abstract:- The recent popularity of android mobile influenced us to develop an android application to monitor the patient health through various wireless medical sensor devices. Main purpose of our System is to develop an application to monitor heart beat and temperature of a user of the system and guide him/her for a treatment, and to help the user by providing a list of hospitals of nearest locations and by giving health tips according to the threshold values. We also provide the facility of smart-key voice recording as well as alarms. Specialty of our system is it handles multiple patients at a time. We design a system which is able to send the vital data to administrator via SMS. Our proposed idea is used to provide a better understanding of wireless sensing devices and their interfaces to the android mobile.

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Dynamic Resource Allocation Using Virtual Machines for Cloud Computing Environment

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Abstract:- A cloud computing infrastructure is a complex system with a large number of shared resources. Cloud resource management requires complex policies and decisions for multi-objective optimization. Cloud computing is an effective computing model since it allows for the provision of resources on demand. In the resource management problems the Dynamic resource allocation problem is one of the most important problems. To present a better solution for solving the problem of dynamic resource allocation in a cloud computing environment, the proposed system represent the skewness algorithm to determine the unevenness in the multi-dimensional resource utilization of server. In this paper system uses virtualization technology to allocate data centre resources dynamically based on application demands and support green computing by optimizing the number of servers in use.

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Real Time Carpooling Using GPS Trajectories with Security Parameters

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Abstract:- To provide carpooling service in urban traffic, we propose an intelligent Android applications and Webhosting for shared riders or users. All car seeker and carpooler provided with access for carpooling Web hosting and application. The carpooling system provides multiple services with multiple pickup and dropping. To join carpooling, the riders given route that is efficient after merging the routes that are preferred by all GPS Trajectories. The Guest will be provided with schedule for available Carpooling. The ultimate goal is to minimize the riding distances and the transportation costs, and thus reduced urban traffic problem for social welfare and environment.

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Consistency as a Service: Auditing Cloud Consistency

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Abstract:- Cloud storage services have become commercially popular due to their overwhelming advantages. To provide ubiquitous always-on access, a cloud service provider (CSP) maintains multiple replicas for each piece of data on geographically distributed servers. A key problem of using the replication technique in clouds is that it is very expensive to achieve strong consistency on a worldwide scale. In this paper, we first present a novel consistency as a service (CaaS) model, which consists of a large data cloud and multiple small audit clouds. In the CaaS model, a data cloud is maintained by a CSP, and a group of users that constitute an audit cloud can verify whether the data cloud provides the promised level of consistency or not. We propose a two-level auditing architecture, which only requires a loosely synchronized clock in the audit cloud. Then, we design algorithms to quantify the severity of violations with two metrics: the commonality of violations, and the staleness of the value of a read. Finally, we devise a heuristic auditing strategy (HAS) to reveal as many violations as possible. Extensive experiments were performed using a combination of simulations and a real cloud deployment to validate HAS.

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Bio-Inspired Node Localization in Wireless Sensor Network for Disaster Management: An overview

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Abstract:- In application of disaster management Wireless sensor networks (WSNs) require location information of the randomly deployed nodes. Best possible deployment and accurate localization of sensor nodes have a strong influence on the performance of a wireless sensor network (WSN). A common solution to the localization problem is to deploy a few special beacon nodes having location awareness, which help the ordinary nodes to localize. Bio Inspired Algorithms exploring new areas of application and more opportunities in computing. In this paper, two bio-inspired algorithms are addressed. Here, the nodes that get localized in iteration act as references for remaining nodes to localize. The problem has been addressed using particle swarm optimization (PSO) and

bacterial foraging algorithm (BFA). A comparison of the performances of PSO and BFA in terms of the number of nodes localized, localization accuracy and computation time.

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Adaptive Spammer Detection at the Source Network

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Abstract:- Identifying and fixing the affected machines is the key step to resolve any security threats in a network. Because, it becomes a route to launch several attacks such as Denial of service attacks, spamming, stealing user identities and spreading malware etc. Spamming is one of the major threats where attackers perform single attack and make multiple machines in a network as compromised machines. Even though few existing methods like spam signatures and spam behavior analysis resolved the problems to certain extent, it is still not applicable in large networks. Moreover, these methods lack online spam detection mechanism. Existing systems and its drawbacks are also discussed in this report.

An effective design and implementation of a tool is important to monitor and detect spam attacks in a real time network. In this research, a tool is developed to differentiate spam affected and non-spam affected machines by the exchange of messages in a network in an online manner. The tool keeps track of IP addresses of each machine and records the spam percentage in a network. It maintains the privacy of the clients exchanging non-spam emails by encrypting its content from the view of the network administrator. A definite algorithm in this report is used to differentiate between spam and non-spam. The performance of this tool is based on the parameters like number of spam messages, percentage of spam detected and its efficiency to overcome the limitations of the existing systems.

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New Approach for Intrusion Detection System Using Fuzzy Genetic Algorithm

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Abstract:- Now a day a computing environment is constantly evolving and changing with new technology and the Internet. In addition vulnerabilities in this environment are also constantly evolving. So Intrusion Detection Systems have turn out to be a important part in provisions of computer and network security. This paper presents a fuzzy-genetic approach to detect network intrusion. To implement and measure the performance of the system the KDD99 benchmark dataset and own network dataset are used. The KDD99 dataset is a benchmark dataset that is used in various researches while network dataset is an online network data captured in actual network environment. Genetic algorithm uses an development and collection that uses a chromosome-like data structure and develop the chromosomes using selection, crossover and mutation operators. Fuzzy rule is a machine learning algorithm that can sort network attack data.

*****

Literature Survey on Ontology Based Knowledge Extraction Using Functionalities Of Jena For Semantic Web

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Abstract:- Semantic Web Mining is the combination of two rapidly growing technologies, Semantic Web (Web 2.0) and Web Mining. Semantic web is the extension to the current web, which represents the things as per their meanings. Web mining is the application of data mining. As the information available on web is of large volume, because of that reaching to required information becomes time consuming. The amount of data present on web is huge and unstructured. But due to human readability problem we cannot read all web pages that are returned as a result of query. This data is machine readable but not machine understandable. This data is also not machine- processable as it is impossible to manually enrich all these results. Searching of relevant information from the result given by various search engines becomes a difficult task for the user. As they use Page Ranking Algorithm for showing the results. Hence it becomes a time consuming and less efficient search for the user. Solution for this is   semantic web, which performs conceptual search.

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Eye Tracking Mouse for Human Computer Interaction

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Abstract:- In existing system we use physical mouse to perform the various operations like select, click..etc. The mouse is hardware device that has to be operated by the user for performing the task. While performing task the mouse location defines the cursor position on the screen. Sometimes the mouse is not prefer to be handled by people who are physically disable by hand. Also handling mouse operation using hand are time consuming than done mouse operation by eye tracking technology. The paper presents the real time system interface between computer and human. This technology is able to replace the physical mouse with the human face as a new way to interact with computer. The system we described is with high speed and less expensive technique for tracking facial features. By using Six-Segment Rectangular (SSR)filter, Integral Image and SVM for recognizing the facial features. This system can run approximately at 30 frames/sec.

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Embedded based Three Phase Appliance Protector & Phase Selector for Industrial Application

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Abstract:- In this competing world where efficient and effective production takes place, industries uses 3 phase supply that cannot afford a failure of even a single phase. Failures of any phases make appliances prone to erratic functioning and may even lead to failure of that appliance. Goal is to build a system that can support one of the phase supplies with the help of existing phase supply. The development of this system will be achieved by using microcontroller which can be programmed using embedded. This microcontroller is then coupled with inverter using driver circuitry. If we go to have a three-phase inverter, which is available in market the cost of it is more. So, here is an attempt made to have single phase to three phase inverter using Microcontroller, which saves money up to great extent.

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Personalized Search Using Clickthrough Data

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Abstract:- Here we are proposing a personalized search probes using Clickthrough Data. This search probes takes the input users' choices in the form of concepts by pulling out their clickthrough data. Taking into consideration importance of position statistics in mobile search, personalized search probes using classifies these concepts into content theories and position theories. In addition, users' positions (positioned by GPS) are used to supplement the position theories. The user favorites are systematized in an ontology-based and also multi-facet user mug shot, which are used to adapt a personalized ranking utility for rank adaptation of future search results. To portray the diversity of the concepts associated with a query and their application's to the users need, four entropies are introduced to balance the weights between the content and position surfaces. Based on the client server model, we also present a detailed structural design and design for implementation. In our design, the client collects and stores locally the clickthrough data to protect privacy, whereas heavy tasks such as concept extraction, training and rebranding are performed at the server site. Moreover, we address the privacy issue by restricting the statistics in the user mug shot exposed to the server site with two privacy parameters.

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Oruta: Privacy-Preserving Public Auditing for Shared Data in the Cloud

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Abstract:- Cloud computing provides an economical and efficient solution for sharing data among the cloud users with low maintenance. There is still a challenging issue, due to the frequent change of the membership for sharing data in a multi-owner manner while preserving data and identity privacy from an untrusted cloud. Here, a secure multi-owner data sharing scheme, named Mona, for dynamic groups in the cloud has been proposed. Any cloud user can anonymously share data with others by providing group signature and dynamic broadcast encryption techniques. Meanwhile, the storage overhead and encryption computation cost of the scheme are independent with the number of revoked users.

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Smart Target Device using Matlab

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Abstract:- The Deployment of STD(smart target device) is in the direction of developing the unique firing skill into the Firer. The proposed system is portable, simple, and cost effective and resource saving equipment which can be utilized by troops even during small breaks in the deployment to practice their weapon training and remove the need to carry out firing practice at SA ranges. This equipment can be issued down to platoon level and can be utilized by platoon commanders to train their command in basic as well as advanced firing drills and also improve the accuracy and consistency of SA firer without resorting the actual firing as well as during actual firing. The proposed system is Matlab based system with RF communication. It provides the miss distance of aim point from target point as well as of bullet from an aim point passes through the target plane. Millmeter-level accuracy can be increased by a low cost solution over practical limitation.

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Review: Hybrid Intelligent Solar Inverter

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Abstract:- Energy plays a pivotal role in our daily activities. Energy demand is increasing day by day due to increase in population, urbanization and industrialization. The rate of energy consumption increasing, supply is depleting resulting in inflation and energy shortage This is called energy crisis. Hence alternative or renewable sources of energy have to be developed to meet future energy requirement. This system demonstrates the implementation of IPS system to give continuous output current to load. Basically this system is designed for high power conversion efficiency and low harmonic distortion.

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Review & Comparison of Terrorist Scanner Radar along with Camera using Ultrasonic Frequency and Multiple Object Detection

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Abstract:- The aim of this proposed system is to provide more secured approach at nation border. This approach explores the dynamical properties of RADAR system and image processing. There are various security systems available such as Terrorist Scanner Radar with Military head quarter informing system, cordless transmitter and receiver, Long range firing equipment, Auto bomb blaster etc. which are used to provide security against terrorism. Compared with these widely used approaches in the literature, the proposed system will give some advancement in the existing systems which provide security at nation border. Goal is to build a system which can provide greater security compared to existing system at nation border, at sea boundary and which would be easy to operate, easy to maintain and cost effective. We will specifically address the task of detecting exact kind of obstacles and its count by means of camera and image processing. The purpose of this paper is to review the fundamental principles of radar and image processing which can be used in combination to make a system to prevent terrorism.

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Face Recognition & Gender Determination Using Lips

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Abstract:- This paper presents a novel face detection and gender determination strategy in color images under non uniform background. This is done by detecting the human skin regions in image given and detecting facial features based on the measurements in pixels. The proposed converts the RGB image into the YCbCr color space to detect the skin regions in the facial image. But in order to detect facial features the color image is converted in to gray scale image. This method locates the lip region and the mouth region. Here feature extraction is carried out by using Principal component analysis (PCA) and Gabor wavelet. The gender classification method classifies almost all the images with different image sizes. The best classification rate is achieved by using the method given in this work i.e. Minimum distance classifier method. The whole idea is offering a simple, reliable and robust method for extracting features of lips for face recognition and gender identification. For recognition experiments we used face images of persons from different sets of the FERET and AR databases. The results using a training database of 15 male and 15 female images show an average performance of 88.6% correct gender determination on images from test set.

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A Survey on Attribute Based Data Hiding and Access Policies in Cloud

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Abstract:- Cloud computing is the distributed computing technology on the internet which delivers the computing service over the internet. A user can have varying amount of services as per requirements; and the service is fully managed by the provider. Cloud computing attracts the business because service providing companies give wide range of service at very cheaper cost. Small-mid scale business groups migrating towards cloud computing. Through the service provider's point of view securing the clients sensitive data is very much important. So we present the basics about the cloud architecture and discussing the different ways to ensure the data security.

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Human Iris Segmentation for Iris Recognition in Unconstrained Environment

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Abstract:- Biometric methods for personal identification and data security have gained importance. The proposed system uses Iris pattern to encrypt and decrypt data. Due to uniqueness of Iris pattern in humans it is quite reliable and unbreakable. The proposed system comprises of Front End and Back End. In Front End we are using image pre-processing modules such as Acquisition of Iris Image, Iris segmentation and Iris Normalization. Back End deals with the encryption and decryption. Algorithms like Sobel Operator, Circular Hough Algorithm, and Doughman's rubber sheet model are used for enhancement of Iris image as well as to remove unnecessary artifacts. Front End is in general a pre-processing of an iris image. Accurate templates are the main aim of any biometric system. So pre-processing adds accuracy to the captured image by removing unnecessary things. We are implementing Rivest-Shamir-Adleman cryptosystem algorithm to encrypt and decrypt the data using the key generated by Iris pattern as an application of the iris based biometric system.

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Socio Intellectual Mobile TV using Cloud

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Abstract:- Personal mobile devices provide much richer contents and social interactions to users. Problem with mobile devices are limited battery lifetime and unstable wireless connectivity, which degrades the quality of service experienced by mobile users. In this paper, Socio Intellectual Mobile- TV using Cloud (SIMTVCloud) is proposed. The system effectively utilizes both PaaS (Platform-as-a-Service) and IaaS (Infrastructure-as-a-Service) cloud services to offer the living-room experience of video watching to a group of disparate mobile users who can interact socially while sharing the video. As battery life is key performance bottleneck, we propose the use of burst transmission and carefully decide the burst size which reduces energy consumption and improves streaming quality.

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Literature Survey On Web Database Annotation for Fast and Accurate Retrieval

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Abstract:- Annotation plays a important role in our life and study. Mostly documents exist in digital format on the web, people spends a large amount of time on searching the web browsers for looking useful information. This is the unidirectional interaction with user. Annotations grow geometrically because of the reflections on documents shown by different writers and with their writing time. Annotation can be done for the Web, java, pdf, text, XPS (XML Paper Specification), mobile, image, multimedia etc. Focus is on the survey to see the use of annotation in different areas along with the usage in different scenarios. In Information research for decision making and integrating an annotation database can be founded on the parameters such as document, user and time. Website which supports annotation systems, provide user friendly interfaces, easy-to-use structural and layout annotation functions. Web database helps to generate query result pages or search result records based on a user's query. Automatic extraction of the data from such query result pages is very important for different applications, such as data integration, meta querying cooperates with multiple web databases .Researchers have shown the many approaches to develop and implement web annotation systems. Our attention is to analyze the annotation and need in web databases to improve a search result research.

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Open Source Software Defined Radio Using GNU Radio AND USRP

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Abstract:- Cognitive radio is a approach, which automatically find outs the available channels in wireless spectrum, on top of that it will changes its transmission or reception parameters to basically allows concurrent wireless communication in a given spectrum band at one location, which helps us to provide dynamic spectrum utilization with the next generation network and it will leads to proper management of fixed assigned spectrum. In today's world of wireless communication for small changes we need to replace costly hardware for such aspect cognitive radio concept comes into picture. According to this concept of SDR (Software Defined Radio) Replacing rigid Hardware with flexible software based solutions. So that configuring hardware by making little changes in software is much efficient. Along with this performance of the upper layer protocols likely routing and transport are introduced.

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Web Based Application of Wireless Sensor Network for Agriculture Environment Sensing

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Abstract:- Agriculture is a backbone of Indian economy. Almost 72% of population depends upon Agriculture. Agriculture is one of the biggest industry of the country. So it is necessary to increase overall productivity and quality of the crop, so it can stand in worldwide competition. Until few years, Indian farmer were doing traditional farming. There was no commercial aspect in it nor the farmers were using scientific approach to do the farming. Productivity of agriculture if affected by many factors such as water, weather, soil. In India there is a lot of verities in weather and soil. In some part of the country we find scarcity of water whereas in some part there is abundant water supply.

The proposed system helps farmers to gain information about soil, weather, water rain fall in that area. Based on the information farmer can do changes in his agriculture field and can increase overall productivity? Web based model will help farmer to collect different parameter values. Farmers need to collect the information for different standards for different crops such as requirement of water for entire year, requirement of fertilizers for specific crops, temperature, humidity as well as moisture levels from the agriculture university and make use this in real time in the field.

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Feature selection metric for Imbalace data classification

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Abstract:- Imbalanced data set problem occurs in classification, where the number of instances of one class is much lower than the instances of the other classes. This classification problem with imbalanced data, the minority class instances are more likely to be misclassified than the majority class instances, because of less accuracy of classification which results in misclassification minority instances. In this paper, we propose text classification using SVM classifier and   new feature selection method, Feature Assessment by Sliding Thresholds (FAST), which is based on the area under a ROC curve generated by moving the decision boundary of a single feature classifier with thresholds placed using an even-bin distribution. FAST is compared to two commonly used feature selection methods, correlation coefficient and Relevance In Estimating Features (RELIEF), for imbalanced data classification.

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Cloud Computing Security Issues: Identity Management

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Abstract:- Cloud computing treats the resources on the internet as unified entity, cloud. A cloud storage system is considered as large scale distributed storage system that consists of many independent storage servers. Cloud enables data outsourcing which reduces the burden of losing the data from local system. While outsourcing the data, several security threats may occur In order to ensure its integrity among cloud servers the proposed scheme enables identity management and access control to cloud server and outsourced data. In this paper, we survey the factors affecting Cloud computing adoption, vulnerabilities and attacks, and identify relevant solution directives to strengthen security and privacy in the Cloud environment.

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Run time Analysis and Manipulation of iOS Applications for protecting privacy using Snoop-it

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Abstract:- Smartphones play a very important role in ubiquitous computing environment. They have become an integral part of our personal and professional life. They offer internet connectivity every time and almost at every place. They can store and manage large amount of personal data. Personalization by installing third party applications is the biggest strength of smartphone. They are widely available and distributed on online stores such as iStore, play store. These applications span in wide range of categories such as business, social media, gaming, networking etc. However recent studies and researches have indicated that mobile platforms such as iOS and Android are increasingly facing the threat of malware by presence of these third party applications. The malwares/spywares implanted inside the third party applications can steal sensitive information such as GPS location, contacts from address book; recent searches etc. and send it to a remote location where it can be exploited for monetary benefit. There have been many data harvesting incidents that have been reported because of presence of malicious application.

The paper provides detailed information on how a user can perform run time analysis and manipulations on iOS applications using Snoop-it. This helps the smartphone user to trace the API calls made by the application (installed or pre-installed) and identify whether the application is a genuine application or not.

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Touchless Writer: Recognizing various Hand Gestures using Artificial Neural Network (ANN) through Webcam And Objects

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Abstract:- Hand gesture recognition has garnered much attention from educational institutions and industry in past few years due to its apparent superiority over traditional and known techniques in human-computer interaction in terms of convenience. The present paper deals with the problem of handwritten character recognition of English character. This domain has been investigated from different perspectives among which vision based approaches provide the most natural and intuitive interfaces. This paper presents a comprehensive review on vision based hand gesture recognition, with an emphasis on dynamic hand gestures. Artificial Neural Networks (ANN) provides the system with great learning ability. We can also apply the same algorithm for the implementation of paint application and zooming of images.

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Projection Virtual Keyboard and Virtual Screen for Mobile Phone

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Abstract:- Projection Virtual keyboard is the new upcoming technology in the world of computers and mobile phones. All the people now want a technology which reduces their efforts while working on it. In this paper it is explained that how to create this type of device which will create a projection virtual keyboard. This device can able to create the keyboard of at least 1 meter size on any surface and we can adapt touch to that projection of virtual keyboard. The device will be short in length and light in weight and cost effective. Thus, a middle class person can be able to afford it and will be able to carry it easily everywhere. This device should be attached to mobile device for its functioning.

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BeSafe

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Abstract:- Today mobile phones are not used for just calling and sending messages anymore, they have become "smart". These smart phones have simplified our lives to an extent that is unbelievable. They can do almost anything and everything for us. There are innumerous applications of different categories such as games, social network, health care, safety etc. being developed to meet the user's requirements. Location Based Service is one such category that has been of central importance for many developed applications. Number of applications, both on Android and iOS, are available for location and safety purposes. Our application "BeSafe" encapsulates many features revolving around location and safety purposes. This application will save the user from downloading different applications for different features. From informing about your safety status to your family and friends to location based reminders, detecting hidden cameras and many other features, this application will be a complete package.

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Survey on Secure Data Transmission Using Stenography

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Abstract:- It is essential to transmit important data like banking and military information in secure manner. Currently, internet and digital media are getting more and more popularity. So, requirement of secure transmission of
Data also increased. For this reason various good techniques are proposed and already taken into practice. So we use the Steganography process for the secure data transmission from the sender to receiver through the internet.
Steganography is the process of secretly embedding information inside a data source without changing its perceptual quality. Steganography comes from the Greek word steganos which literally means "covered" and graphic which means "writing", i.e. covered writing. The most common use of Steganography is to hide a file inside another file. Video Steganography is the process of hiding some secret information inside a video. The addition of this information to the video is not recognizable by the human eye as the change of pixel color is negligible.

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Workforce Integration and Networking(WIN)

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Abstract:- Workforce integration has always been a cause of concern for the necessitous people. Successful workforce integration creates new relationships, networks and different ways of working. The present paper deals with the problem of unorganized labor. The purpose of this paper is to give a detailed description of the requirement for the android application developed for workforce integration and networking. This paper can be used to design an application that will be helpful to those people who want to hire workers contrary to the traditionally used agencies. This paper also introduces how PhoneGap, AJAX and MVC can be integrated for developing Smartphone applications.

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Literature Survey Paper on Copyright Protection for Images on Mobile Devices

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Abstract:- The upcoming era of mobile technology has also raised by sharing of images and other graphical data. Using watermarking we can guarantee to provide the ownership for these images. There are different methods to provide digital watermarking introduced by different inventors. The results of these methods are quite well but the unification of these techniques can be a better solution.

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Multimodal Image Retrieval on Mobile Devices

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Abstract:- This paper describes novel multimodal image retrieval on mobile (smart phone) devices. It is designed for users who have pictures in their minds but have no ideas how to precise or address them. By describing it using speech and then refining the recognized query by interactively composing image query using exemplary images, the user can easily find few natural multimodal interactions with his/her mobile devices. The proposed system enhances the mobile search experience and increases relevance of search results. It involves a natural interactive process through which user has to express their search intent very well.

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Multifunctional Smart Display Using Raspberrypi

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Abstract:- Notice Board is primary thing in any institution or public utility places like bus stations, railway stations, colleges, malls, etc. But sticking various notices day to day is a difficult process. A separate person is required to take care of this notices display. This project is about advanced wireless notice board. The project is built around ARM controller raspberry-pi which is heart of the system. Display is obtained on projector. A wi-fi is using for Data transmission. At any time we can add or remove or alter the text according to our requirement. At transmitter authorized PC is used for sending notices. At receiving end wi-fi is connected to raspberry pi. When an authorized user sends a notice from his system, it is received by receiver. Wireless is a popular technology that allows an electronic device to exchange data wirelessly over a computer network, including high speed wireless connections. The data is received from authenticated user. Then it sends to arm 11 that is raspberry pi. Temperature and Humidity sensor is added to arm 11 to display temperature and humidity. Camera is using for displaying the surrounding or the events happening in surrounding.

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Survey Paper on Online Virtual Police Station

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Abstract:- Generally many crimes seen by the public are not reaching to the police due to many reasons like fear, lack of time, ignorance. Though some cases are registered they are not investigated properly due to lack of evidences and cooperation of the public. This application helps the public to report about the crimes to the police without any fear in correct time. This is helpful to police in solving the cases. The fast growing popularity of smart phones and tablets enables us to use various intelligent mobile applications. As many of those applications require position information, smart mobile devices provide positioning methods such as Global Positioning System (GPS), Wi-Fi-based positioning system (WPS).

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Content Distribution via Network Coding

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Abstract:- Content distribution via network coding has received a lot of attention lately. However, direct application of network coding may be insecure. In particular, attackers can inject "bogus" data to corrupt the content distribution process so as to hinder the information dispersal or even deplete the network resource. Therefore, content verification is an important and practical issue when network coding is employed. When random linear network coding is used, it is infeasible for the source of the content to sign all the data, and hence, the traditional "hash-and-sign" methods are no longer applicable. Recently, a new on-the-fly verification technique has been proposed by Krohn et al. (IEEE S&P '04), which employs a classical homomorphic hash function. However, this technique is difficult to be applied to network coding because of high computational and communication overhead. We explore this issue further by carefully analyzing different types of overhead, and propose methods to help reducing both the computational and communication cost, and provides provable security at the same time. One of the most important challenges in distributed computing is ensuring that services are correct and available despite faults. Recently it has been argued that fault detection can be factored out from computation, and that a generic fault detection service can be a useful abstraction for building distributed systems. However, while fault detection has been extensively studied for crash faults, little is known about detecting more general kinds of faults.

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Filtering Methodologies for walls on Online Social Networks

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Abstract:- A fundamental issue in Online social networks today is that they offer very little ability to users to control the messages displayed on their own private space .There isn't much support to address this shortcoming .To overcome this shortfall the paper proposes a system allowing users to have direct control over the content that is being posted on their walls .The paper proposes to achieve it through a flexible rule based system which allows users to customize the filtering criteria to be applied to their walls, and a Machine Learning based soft classifier automatically labelling messages in support of content-based filtering.

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Survey on Cloud Computing for Mobile Users Using Machine Servers

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Abstract:- Mobile devices are replacing laptops and traditional computers. These devices are used not just for communication but also for multimedia applications such as watching videos, listening to music and playing games. This limits the storage space available on these devices which decides how much multimedia files can be used on the device. User can make the space for adding new files by constantly removing existing files. Addition of extra storage space either by increasing internal storage by manufacturers or addition of Secure Digital (SD) cards only serves to temporarily alleviate the problem until we run out of space again. For this reason various good techniques are proposed and already taken into practice. Integration to cloud based storage elegantly solves this problem. So we use the concept of Cloud Based File System Application which consists of Cloud Server application and Mobile Device Client application. Cloud computing is a concept of virtual device for storing multimedia files. Storage of these files securely and using whenever needed is main idea of Cloud computing. This cloud computing technique is taken into practice for mobile devices. Mobile cloud computing (MCC) is a combination of mobile computing and cloud computing which refers to an infrastructure where both the data storage and processing of data is done outside of the mobile device. In Mobile cloud computing, using cloud computing technology mobile applications are powered, build and hosted. Mobile cloud applications move the data stored on mobile devises onto the powerful and centralized computing platforms located in clouds, which are then accessed using the internet connection. Mobile cloud computing is similar to the cloud computing, only in the client side there is a mobile phones, still the main concept behind MCC is cloud computing.

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Energy Efficient Security Architecture for Wireless Sensor Networks – A Review

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Abstract:- In designing a smart home environment, the primary goal is to minimize energy consumption by efficient management of home appliances. The aim of smart home systems is to create an environment that is aware of the activities taking place within it keeping the efficient energy consumption in mind. Due to this, there is a growing concern about protection of data acquired by easily accessible wireless sensors. On the other hand, smart home networking trend stresses the importance of further

protecting the communication of acquired data. Public-key cryptography methods have been long considered for security purposes as energy inefficient to be applied in constraint environments such as sensor networks. We revisit public-key data protection in WSN and design a fault tolerant security architecture based on the use of elliptic curve cryptography (ECC), whose primary goal is to maximize lifetime of sensor nodes. We propose the use of Java enabled, heterogeneous and clustered WSN platform and discuss its advantages over existing solutions, which commonly imply heavy optimization of security code and procedures.

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NCRTIT-0197

Detaining and avoiding mobile virus propagation by corresponding human behavior

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Abstract:- In today's world, the uses of mobile phones are still added widely. The very different mobile phone are that having many different kinds of functions and its functionalitys. And that to belongs to the overall conditions, and that there are two main transmission functions that all smart phones are having SMS as well as Bluetooth. So the no of viruses are infected and indemnity in cells phones via the Bluetooth and SMS now we regard as just focused on the methodologies that are used to name the malwares. For that the principle, we will utilizes thats the two algorithms that are base on that the danger theory. First thing that consider is Autonomy Oriented Computing and second is MPVDM means that Mobile Phone Virus Detection Model. The completion of the our project is based on these two different methodologies . Bluetooth & SMS based process.A well organized autonomy oriented computing (AOC) based patch broadcasting plan to control the mobile virus. In this policies, few entities are deployed in a mobile network to the search for mobile devices according to some detailed rules and with the facilitate of a center. Mobile networks, twist by the also related of mobile devices subsequent some associations among mobile users, offersa very good quality platform for mobile virus build Quick and efficient security patch diffusion strategy is necessary for the update of antivirus software so that it can spot mobile viruse specially the newest malwares under the wireless mobile technology network environment with the limited bandwidth which is also prime that the scale, decentralized that the very powerfully surfacing and the unclear network topology. Our reproduction results grant itis can be added insight into the seminal factors of virus propagation in mobile networks.

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Localization of Multiple Spoofing Attacks in Wireless Network

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Abstract:- Wireless network are openness in nature and it is easy for spoofing attacker to launch wireless spoofing attackers which causes threat for data security and impact performance of a network. In conventional security cryptographic authentication is used to verify the nodes which are not desirable because of network overhead requirement. In this paper it uses special information, that is a physical property associate with each node, which is very hard to falsify, and it does not depend on cryptography. This physical property can used for detecting spoofing attacker present in the network, determining the number of attacker when multiple adversaries masquerade as the same node identity as that of other node and localizing multiple adversaries. Then the problem of determining the number of attackers as multiclass detection problem is formulated. Cluster-based mechanisms are developed to determine the number of attackers. When the training data is available, Support Vector Machines (SVM) method is used to further improve the accuracy of determining the number of attackers. In addition, integrated detection and localization system is used to localize the positions of multiple attackers.

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Survey on Image Processing Based Feature Extraction and Verification of Indian Currency Notes

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Abstract:- Over the past few years, as a result of the great technological advances in color printing, duplicating and scanning, counterfeiting problems have become more and more serious. Therefore the issue of efficiency distinguishing counterfeit banknotes from genuine ones via automatic fake currency detection system has become more and more important. Image processing based currency recognition technique consists of few basic steps like image acquisition, its pre-processing and finally recognition of the currency. Normally camera or scanner is used for image acquisition. Then these images are processed by using various techniques of image processing and various features are extracted from the images which are the key concept behind currency classification. Application area of currency recognition includes foreign exchange, automatic selling of things and in banks. Recognition ability depends on the currency note characteristics of

particular country and extraction of feature. This surveys paper reports various articles dealing with counterfeit paper currency recognition and detection systems. This paper attempts to represent the survey on fake currency detection because almost every country in the world is facing the problem. In order to deal with such type of problems, an automated recognition of currency notes in introduced by with the help of feature extraction, classification based in SVM, neural Nets, and heuristic approach. Therefore, the issue of efficiently distinguishing counterfeit banknotes from genuine ones via automatic machines has become more and more important. The result will be whether currency is genuine or counterfeit.

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Secure Digital Image sharing using Visual Cryptography and Watermarking Technique

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Abstract:- Secure Digital Image is the new concept of providing security to the digital images. Now a day security is the most important issue. The Image can be natural Image, drawing, sketches, or a printed Image. In this paper we are going to use two main techniques that are visual cryptography and second is Watermarking Technique. We are going to use watermarking technique for providing more security while sharing Images from sender to receiver. In this paper a particular Image is hided into shares. The shares are meaningful. The shares are nothing but the meaningful image. Also we are going to use watermarking technique which will provide more security while sharing an image. It will also show the ownership of the sender by adding watermarks in the image or the meaningful shares.

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Steganography for Secure Message Passing Using Armstrong Number and Color Code

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Abstract:- In Today's world, it is difficult to transmit data from one place to another place with security. Thus, To ensure secured data transmission, a Technique called cryptography is used, which provides confidentiality and security to the transmitted data.

In This Paper, a technique is used to encrypt the data using Armstrong Number and Color code. Central server system is used to provide secure Authentication between users.

The actual data to be transmitted is encrypted using a technique called Armstrong Number. An Armstrong Number of three digit is a number , which is the sum of cubes of the digits itself. The actual data is encrypted using Armstrong number.

Then a unique color is assigned for each receiver, each color is represented as a set of three values. The sender is aware of the receiver to whom the encrypted data is to be sent. The receivers Unique color is used as password to decrypt the data. The set of three key values are added to the original color values and encrypted at the sender's side. This encrypted color actually acts as a password for decryption. The actual data is encrypted using Armstrong numbers. At the receivers side, the receiver is aware of his own color and other key values. The sender's encrypted color is decrypted by subtracting the key values from the received set of color values. It is then checked for a match with the color stored at the sender's database. When the senders and receivers colors are matched, only then the actual data can be decrypted using Armstrong numbers

The current market scenario makes it necessary to handle the workload of the company from anywhere irrespective of the distance is possible only by using this application.

Steganography is a technique to hide the existence of a message from a third party. In this technology, the user identifies an image which is going to act as the carrier of data. The encrypted message to be send is hidden in the image. This protect the data from being invisible and the message is secure during transmission. The image containing the encrypted data if hacked by the third party user will open up in any image previewer but not displaying the encrypted data that the image contains. At the receivers end the user uses a piece of code to retrieve the data from the image.

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Public Auditing for the Shared data in the Cloud

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Abstract:- With data storage and sharing services in the cloud, users can easily modify and share data. The main aim of this study is to check the integrity of the user in order to prevent data being attacked by unauthorized user. In this paper we propose method to eliminate the Third Party Auditor from cloud computing which mainly checks the integrity of user by ensuring whether the user is authorized or not. In this paper we include the new concept of dynamic encryption. In dynamic encryption the encryption algorithm type is decided dynamically depending upon the type of data as well as the size of data.

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Android Checkpoint/Restart Using Lightweight Mobile Virtulization

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The urge to utilize new technologies have resulted the migration from traditional desktop computers to smart phones. Smart phones have made everyday computing needs easy and thus they are becoming an important work tool for professionals. Smartphone are used for performing almost all the tasks that can be performed by Desktop computers. Tasks have become easy with the use of Smart phones. More and more applications are being developed for Smartphone, thus making computing easy. Still there are no features like hibernation, user session backup in android. In this project we are providing user session backup for running applications. User Session Backup is provided using Checkpoint Restart In User Space (CRIU). It is the mechanism used for dumping the running processes and restoring the dumped processes. The processes dumped are running in Linux Containers (LXC), which provides lightweight software virtualization. Hardware virtualization techniques on smart phone as compared to LXC have crucial drawbacks. LXC is the user space control package for Linux Containers providing resource management and isolation mechanisms to Linux's existing process management infrastructure. The user session backup for applications running within a container can be used for recovery in case of system failure. Even user session can be migrated as check pointing done will be persistent in the form of system images and can be restored later whenever needed.

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Mobile Medical Application for Medical Emergencies

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Abstract:- As mobile platforms become more user friendly, computationally powerful, and readily available, innovators have begun to develop mobile apps of increasing complexity to leverage the portability mobile platforms can offer. Our proposed mobile application helps relay emergency signals to nearby medical establishments through the use of an Android device in case of a medical emergency. The signal is delivered to the Medical establishments contact server directly.

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Securing Online Reputation System through TATA

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Abstract:- With the rapid development of reputation systems in online social networks, manipulations against such systems are evolving quickly. In this paper, we propose scheme TATA, the abbreviation of joint Temporal And Trust Analysis, which protects reputation systems from a new angle: the combination of time domain anomaly detection and Dempster–Shafer theory-based trust computation. Real user attack data collected from a cyber competition is used to construct the testing data set. Compared with two representative reputation schemes and our previous scheme, TATA achieves a significantly better performance in terms of identifying items under attack, detecting malicious users who insert dishonest ratings, and recovering reputation scores.

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Labyrinth Alley Solution for Vehicle Parking System

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Abstract:- The use of Embedded Technology has proved to be very beneficial in present Parking Management Systems. It has helped in minimizing time for finding free parking space and managing crowd jam in parking lots. In this project, a vehicle Parking System is proposed, which acts as a way-finder to identify the available spaces for parking using sensors, and directs the drivers to identify empty space. The development of this project will identify the available spaces for parking the vehicle using sensors, and provide indicators to the drivers to reach the nearest free slot in the parking area. This project will focus on developing a system that will effectively manage the parking facilities at huge corporate buildings, institutions & shopping complexes.

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Policy Enforcement Technique for Intrusion Detection System using MANET's

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Abstract:- The migration to the wireless network from wired network has been a global trend in the past few decades. The wireless network has brought mobility and scalability making it possible in many applications. Among all the contemporary wireless networks, Mobile Ad hoc Network (MANET) is one of the most important and unique applications. Unlike the traditional network architecture, MANET does not require a fixed network infrastructure; every single node works as a transmitter as well as a receiver. When the nodes are within the same communication range, they communicate directly with each other. Else they rely on their neighbors to relay messages. The self-configuring ability of nodes in MANET makes it popular among critical mission applications like military use and emergency recovery. But the open medium and wide distribution of nodes has made MANET vulnerable to the malicious attackers. In such cases, it is important to develop efficient intrusion-detection mechanisms for the protection of MANET from attacks. We are witnessing a current trend of expanding MANETs into industrial applications due the advancements in the technologies and reduction in the hardware costs. For adjusting to such trend, we believe that it is crucial to address its potential security issues. In this paper, we propose and implement a new intrusion-detection system (IDS) named Enhanced Adaptive Acknowledgment (EAACK) specially designed for MANETs. In comparison to the contemporary approaches EAACK demonstrates higher malicious-behavior detection rates in particular circumstances while not affecting the network performances.

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Survey on Automatic Plant Leaf Classification on Mobile Field Guide

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Abstract:- In this paper we present survey on various techniques which can be used for plant leaf classification on mobile field guide. Leaf is classify based on its extracted feature is called as plant leaf classification. The techniques used for classification of leaf i.e. Probabilistic Neural Network (PNN), k-Nearest Neighbor (k-NN) and support vector machine(SVM).The goal of this survey is to provide the fastest application which gives accuracy.

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Wrist and Finger Continuous Passive Motion Device

Kajal Agarwal, Madhuri Andhale, Vaibhav aware

Abstract:- As we know the patients needing physical rehabilitation is increasing day by day and the shortage of existing therapists and doctors that assists these patients at home are decreasing, thus becoming a serious new problem in the coming future, and also always physician experience are not sufficient to achieve high quality medical procedures results. Due to these reasons there should exit a machine which will help the patients to take accurate treatment. The proposed solution was a CPM machine. But such machine are hardly present and if present are too costly to be afforded by common wealth. Thus through this project we will be making such CPM machine will be not only cost effective but also more user interactive.

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Survey paper on "Resolving Trouble-Ticket System"

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Abstract:- A trouble ticket is similar to a medical report created for a hospital patient. When a patient first visits the hospital, a medical report is created to hold all necessary personal and medical information for him. . Over multiple visits, as he is attended to by the same or additional doctors, the attending doctor updates the report by adding new information on the patient's health and the ongoing treatment. This allows any other doctors or the nursing staff to get a complete picture on the case at hand. When the patient recovers and leaves the hospital, all information from the medical report is archived and the report is closed.

Trouble ticket systems such as OTRS handle trouble tickets like normal email. The messages are saved in the system in queue wise. When a customer sends a request, a new ticket is generated by the system which is comparable to a new medical report being created. The response to this new ticket is comparable to a doctor's entry in the medical report. A ticket is closed if an answer is sent back to the customer, or if the ticket is separately closed by the system. If a customer responds again on an already closed ticket, the ticket is reopened with the new information added. Every ticket is stored and archived with complete information. Since tickets are handled like normal emails, attachments and contextual annotations will be stored too with every email. Also, information on relevant dates, employees involved, working time needed for ticket resolution etc. are also saved. At any later stage, tickets can be sorted, and it is possible to search through and analyze all information using different filtering mechanisms.

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