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Editorial

Cybercrime Fraud: In the digital age, cybercrime fraud is an illegal criminal activity organized by cybercriminals using digital technology. It is a widespread threat that includes phishing, identity theft, and ransomware attacks. These crimes exploit technological vulnerabilities and human behaviour, making anyone a potential victim. Some examples of cybercrimes like hacking someone's data, hacking computer systems and smart phones, malicious software, software piracy, cyber terrorism, online financial frauds, social media crimes, child pornography, etc. are few to mention. Most of the cybercrimes are related to financial frauds to make huge money in a shorter time. It is necessary for internet users to take the necessary security measures; otherwise, they may fall into the trap of cybercriminals.

Machine learning algorithms are both a tool and a threat to combating cybercrime fraud. They power advanced fraud detection systems, but they are also used by criminals to create more convincing scams and evade detection.

Network security is crucial in defending against cybercrime, with firewalls, intrusion detection systems, and encryption essential for protecting sensitive data. As cyber threats evolve, security measures must continuously adapt to stay effective.

The increasing number of big data and IoT devices has created new opportunities for cybercriminals. While big data analytics help detect fraud, protecting IoT-generated data is critical. Deep learning improves cybersecurity by detecting and mitigating attacks in real time, using high-quality data and continuous refinement.

Cybercrime fraud is a rising issue that necessitates a complex response incorporating machine learning, network security, big data analytics, and IoT security. By harnessing innovative technologies and encouraging collaboration among governments, organizations, and individuals, we can reduce cybercrime risks and establish a safer online environment. Law enforcement personnel, prosecutors, and judges face difficult duties in the prevention, identification, investigation, and prosecution of cyber fraud.

New Delhi **Editor**

31st May 2024

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IntellBin: IoT Based System of Intelligent Waste Management

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ABSTRACT

An inventive move towards effective waste management in keeping with the Swachh Bharat Mission's need for cleanliness and environmental awareness is the Smart Dustbin, which is powered by an ESP32 microcontroller. The waste disposal system utilizes a servo motor in conjunction with ultrasonic and gas sensors to automate the process. For user convenience, the dustbin stays open by default; nevertheless, sensor-driven decision-making allows it to work intelligently. While the gas sensor identifies biowaste and addresses hygienic problems, the ultrasonic sensor keeps track of fill levels and immediately closes the lid to avoid overflow. Through the use of elements like biowaste identification, which facilitate the efficient sorting of various waste kinds, the project highlights environmental responsibility. The extensive study, which demonstrates a dedication to promoting a cleaner, greener, and more sustainable future, covers the project's development, component selection, hardware schematics, and other features.

KEYWORDS : *ESP32 microcontroller, MQ-135 gas sensor, Air quality, Smart dustbin, IntellBin, IoT Blynk.*

INTRODUCTION

The issues of waste management have escalated as a result of urbanization and technological improvements, owing to higher rates of consumption and population density [1], [2],[3] . To successfully handle these issues, Smart IntellBin incorporates cutting-edge technology such as the servo motor, ESP32 microprocessor, and several sensors. The main characteristics of the system are user-friendly interfaces for remote monitoring and warnings, intelligent decision-making processes that make use of real-time data collecting, and an emphasis on sustainable waste management techniques. Analyzing the system's architecture entails a thorough examination of its conception and execution, emphasizing the smooth integration of the Blynk cloud platform for effective data management [3],[4]. The Smart IntellBin system can be made even better by adding more safety measures to ensure user well-being while operating, optimizing energy consumption to increase overall efficiency, and automating waste disposal by implementing lid control mechanisms based on fill levels. The Smart IntellBin is a noteworthy development in the waste management space, providing creative answers to modern problems. To further improve its performance and meet new needs in this crucial area, however, continuous research and development activities are necessary [2],[5], [6][7].

LITERATURE REVIEW

In light of COVID-19 and population increase, the paper addresses the importance of IoT in waste management and offers a framework for effective, separated garbage collection. In order to improve efficiency and hygiene, the study suggests an IoT-based smart waste management solution for India's COVID-19 afflicted areas [7]. The suggested smart dustbin combines sensors and the Internet of Things to automatically identify waste, alert authorities when it is full, and improve collection routes, to incentivize users to dispose of waste properly, the Smart Garbage System uses sensors, such as gas and ultrasonic sensors, in conjunction with RFID readers [8]. This study describes a low-cost smart dustbin system for real-time rubbish monitoring using an Arduino Uno and Internet of Things technologies [9]. The introduction highlights the use of IoT for smart waste management. For the protection of the environment and the well-being of collectors, ultrasonic sensors that measure waste levels alert PIC microcontrollers [10],[11]. The project's goal is to create a smart dustbin that improves hygiene and cleanliness by utilizing an Arduino, an ultrasonic sensor, and a servo motor to open the lid automatically. To improve waste management at educational institutions, the study suggests implementing Internet of Things technology to create a smart trash can and garbage monitoring system [12]. In order to promote appropriate trash disposal practices, the article presents an interactive smart dustbin that integrates robotics, sensors, and solar power. The study suggests a smart waste collection system based on the Internet of Things that uses ESP32, infrared, and ultrasonic sensors for management and monitoring [13] There are difficulties with waste management in Indonesia. Automated smart dustbins encourage hygiene and cut down on idle time. Positive effects are seen in implementation [1], [14], [15]. The suggested smart bin system combines an Ethernet module, a rain detector, and infrared and ultrasonic sensors for effective trash management [16]. This paper created an Internet of Things (IoT) garbage monitoring system with a servo motor, infrared and ultrasonic sensors, and the Blynk app for effective waste management. For effective garbage collection and monitoring in smart cities, an Internet of Things (IoT)-based smart waste management system with sensors, microcontrollers, and cloud platforms has been developed [17]. In examining LoRa's function in smart city development, the study focuses on how IoT affects decision-making and the circular economy [18], [6]. IoT-based systems offer promising solutions for intelligent waste management, leveraging sensor technologies, data analytics, and optimization algorithms to improve efficiency, reduce costs, and promote environmental sustainability. However, addressing challenges related to standardization, data privacy, and scalability is essential for realizing the full potential of IoT in waste management [2], [6].

MOTIVATION

A big part of the nation's prosperity and health is how well-kept our surroundings and ourselves are kept. Because of the growing population and the rise in single-use consumables, cleaning up the rubbish in the current situation is a difficult chore. Garbage disposal issues affect even the densely populated nation; in many home areas, trash cans are not cleaned and are even overflowing with debris. This makes India's transition to Swachh Bharat incredibly difficult. We attempted to carry out this project by accepting extra duty, which included both initiatives. When the garbage can is almost full, our project assists in cleaning it as quickly as feasible. This keeps the city cleaner and stops illnesses from arising from the disposal of rubbish.

OBJECTIVES

Our work proposed uses of Internet of Things (IoT) components such as servo motor, ESP32 WROOM, ultrasonic, and MQ-135 to achieve efficient waste management in the context of smart cities. The principal aim is to enhance the cleanliness of the urban surroundings by introducing an automated waste disposal system. This entails using MQ-135 gas sensors to detect biowaste and ultrasonic sensors to track fill levels. The detection of biowaste activates a servo motor, facilitating efficient waste disposal. By reducing the amount of human labour involved in garbage processing, the initiative hopes to lower the risk of illnesses linked to undesired waste products. The system offers real-time monitoring through IoT connectivity with ESP32 WROOM, guaranteeing user comfort and having an open default state for simple waste disposal. Ultimately, by addressing an important component of urban living and encouraging appropriate waste management practices, our program is in line with the larger concept of smart cities. The main aim of the project is to enhance urban sanitation through the deployment of an automated waste management system.

COMPONENTS REQUIRED

An IoT-based system for intelligent waste management typically involves several components working together to optimize waste collection, sorting, and disposal processes. Here's a list of key components required for such a system as shown in Table 1:

Smart Bins: These are waste containers equipped with sensors to detect the level of waste inside. The sensors can be ultrasonic, infrared, or weight-based. They communicate this data to the central system.

Sensor Nodes: These are devices integrated into the smart bins to capture data such as fill level, temperature, humidity, and presence of hazardous materials. They

transmit this data to the central system using wireless communication protocols like Zigbee, LoRa, or Wi-Fi.

Communication Network: A network infrastructure is required to enable communication between the smart bins/sensor nodes and the central management system. This could be a local wireless network or a wide-area network (e.g., cellular network).

Table 1. Hardware components and their specifications

Sr. No.	Components	Specifications
1.	ESP32 WROOM Microcontroller	Frequency Range: 2.4 GHz - 2.5 GHz Power Supply: From 3.0 VDC to 3.6VDC
2.	Ultrasonic Sensor (HC-SR04)	Working Voltage -DC 5V Working Current - 15mA Working Frequency-40Hz Max Range - 4m Min Range -2cm Measuring Angle – 15^0.
3.	Servo motor (MG90s)	Stall torque: 1.8 kgf·cm Operating speed:0.1s/600, Operating voltage: 4.8 V (~5V), Temperature range: 0 ^{o}C– 5^o
4.	Gas Sensor (MQ-135	Circuit voltage (Vc) = 5V±0.1, Sensing Resistance is 30KΩ-200KΩ (100ppmNH3), Detection range: 10~1000ppm (ammonia gas, toluene, hydrogen, smoke)

WORKING AND DESIGN

Figure 1 shows the block diagram of IntellBis, the smart dustbin, powered by an ESP32 microcontroller and integrated with Blynk cloud platform, employs an MQ135 gas sensor to monitor gas concentrations in parts per million (ppm). As the system periodically reads data from the gas sensor, it assesses the ppm levels to detect potentially harmful gases emitted by the waste. Simultaneously, an ultrasonic sensor gauges the waste level inside the bin. If gas concentrations surpass a predefined safety threshold or the bin nears full capacity, the ESP32 triggers a servo motor to open the lid. Blynk cloud facilitates real-time monitoring and alerts, allowing users to stay informed about the dustbin's status through a mobile app or other connected devices. The lid automatically closes after waste disposal, creating an efficient and automated waste management solution with a focus on user safety and convenience.

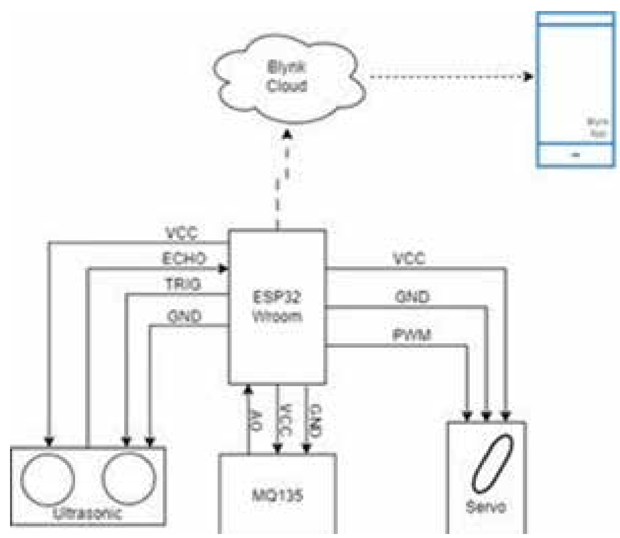

Fig. 1. Block diagram of smart IntellBin

Upon system starting, the ESP32 microcontroller sets up the servo motor, gas sensor and ultrasonic sensor. The ESP32 receives data from the ultrasonic sensor, which continuously measures the distance from the waste inside the bin. The code defines a threshold distance, which is the maximum fill level. Upon reaching this threshold, which signifies that the bin is almost full, the ESP32 initiates the servo motor to firmly shut the lid. When waste is added or withdrawn, the waste bin's fill level is continuously monitored in real time by the ESP32, which uses the ultrasonic sensor's continual distance measurements to modify the lid position. Parts per million (ppm) of gas concentration data are periodically sent by the MQ135 gas sensor to the ESP32, which manages the system and detects potentially dangerous gases emitted by the trash.The lid is closed when the set ppm level is reached. The ultrasonic sensor simultaneously measures the bin's fill level. Convenient garbage disposal is made possible by the ESP32, which triggers the servo motor to open the lid when gas concentrations surpass predefined safety thresholds or when the bin is almost full. In summary, the ESP32 microcontroller, gas sensor, ultrasonic sensor, and servo motor are all integrated into this smart trash can project to automate lid closure based on detected gas concentrations or trash levels. By preventing trash overflow, this automation helps to make the waste management system cleaner and more effective. Utilizing the MQ135 gas sensor, servo motor, ultrasonic sensor, and ESP32 microcontroller, the smart dustbin functions as a sophisticated waste management system that is easily connected with the Blynk platform.

HARDWARE IMPLEMENTATION AND RESULTS

The system constantly monitors the distance from the top of the trash (ultrasonic sensor) and air quality (gas sensor). It provides real-time distance and air quality information via serial communication for monitoring purposes. Table 2 shows the procedure, outcomes and remarks on implementation of the smart dustbin system.

Table 2. Detailed Implementation of Smart Dustbin

Procedure	Outcome	Remarks
Power supply was put on	The power supply turns on and the sensor initializes	The power indicator turns on and sends sensor data.
Measurement of level (cm)	When the garbage is 15cm away from the lid then the Ultrasonic Sensor senses the level and turns off the lid	The lid closes due to attainment of the garbage level above the threshold level
Measurement of gases (ppm)	When gas sensor MQ135 detects the CO2, methane the lid turns off	The lid closes due to harmful gases detected above threshold level
Display of the data on Software	All the data sensed of the level detected and gases measured will be transmitted on Blynk server for further computation	The data sensed will transmitted to Blynk server using inbuilt WiFi module on ESP32 Wroom and the same data will be displayed on Blynk App

Fig. 2. Implementation of hardware and Blynk automation

RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

Experimental data from testing

The table 3 indicates the status of servo rotation, PPM output of the gas sensor, level status of system, and actions performed by the system at the given times. Figure 2 shows the actual implementation of the system and the response received on cloud platform using blynk platform.

Table 3. Experimental results (Sample reading)

Sr No.	Output of ultrasonic sensor	Time	Output of MQ-135 gas sensor	Servo rotation	Action
1.	31 cm	5:00 PM	1700 ppm	Anti-clock-wise	Bin is empty & lid is open

2.	25 cm	5:10 PM	1785 ppm	None	Waste is detected & lid is open
3.	9 cm	5:30 PM	1844 ppm	Clock-wise	Bin is full & Lid is closed
4.	30 cm	5:40 PM	1694 ppm	Anti-clock-wise	Bin is empty & lid is open

Analysis From Testing

The table 4 demonstrates the system's accuracy by depicting the working status, ultrasonic error based on the set threshold, and MQ135 error based on the set threshold.

Table 4. System's accuracy working Sample readings

Test Run	Working Status	Ultrasonic Error	MQ135 Error
1	Successful	0 cm	0 ppm
2	Successful	1 cm	0 ppm
3	Successful	0 cm	0 ppm
4	Successful	0 cm	0 ppm
5	Successful	2 cm	0 ppm
6	Successful	0 cm	0 ppm
7	Partially Successful	3 cm	45 ppm
8	Successful	0 cm	1 ppm
9	Successful	2 cm	2ppm
10	Successful	1 cm	0ppm

Accuracy of the system

$$Accuracy = \frac{\text{No. of Successful Test Cases}}{\text{Total No. of test Cases}}$$

$$Accuracy = \frac{30}{35}$$

$$Accuracy = 0.85$$

The accuracy of the waste management system comes out to be 85%. With an accuracy level of 85%, the smart dustbin uses MQ135 sensors to monitor hazardous gases and ultrasonic sensors to measure distance accurately. Fill levels are effectively detected by ultrasonic sensors, and air quality monitoring is improved by MQ135 sensors. The system can be improved even with its strengths in cost-effectiveness, gas sensitivity, and reliability.

COMPARISON WITH EXISTING SYSTEMS

The Smart Dustbin incorporates sensors for automatic waste level sensing, reducing the need for manual monitoring. Existing systems often monitor trash levels manually as they are designed to detect the objects/ humans on outside to control the opening and closing of the lid, which can contribute to delays and inefficiencies in waste management. It continuously monitors garbage levels and delivers notifications to prevent trash cans from overflowing, resulting in timely waste collection and disposal. The smart dustbin can be operated and monitored remotely via smartphone or web interface in opposite to existing systems that require physical presence for monitoring and management, which adds convenience and flexibility. Depending on the technologies and sensors used in its construction, Intellbin can provide a flexible pricing structure, which might make it a reasonably priced trash management solution. Because of its versatility, it can be integrated as an addition to currently installed dustbins, saving on upfront infrastructure costs. In contrast, because of their integrated automation features and technology, smart dustbins usually have greater upfront prices. Smart dustbins offer a complete waste management solution, even with the initial expenditure; they are especially appropriate for certain situations or environments where sophisticated features are required. As a result, the decision between Intellbin and smart dustbins is influenced by a number of variables, including available funds, the state of the infrastructure, and the degree of sophistication needed for effective waste management.

APPLICATIONS AND ADVANTAGES

The Smart IntellBin project provides an inventive response to India's waste management issues and is in line with government programs like Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan and the Smart Cities objective. Smart IntellBins optimize collection routes and lower overflow hazards by enabling real-time trash monitoring in homes, businesses, and public spaces through the use of complex algorithms and IoT technologies. Public-private partnerships are necessary for widespread adoption, and government money and regulations are provided.

APPLICATION AREAS

There are various benefits for society when smart trash cans with ESP32 microcontrollers are implemented.

- First off, ESP32's power-efficient and affordable design makes it suitable for broad implementation, allowing communities, enterprises, and governments with different financial capacities to embrace intelligent waste management solutions.
- Furthermore, the information gathered by smart dustbins with ESP32 capabilities can be utilised to improve public knowledge and involvement in trash management initiatives.

CONCLUSION

The smart dustbin represents a major breakthrough in urban garbage management since it makes use of IoT technology and parts such the ESP32 WROOM, servo motor, ultrasonic, and MQ-135. We have effectively handled issues with manual waste treatment by incorporating automation into the disposal process, which lowers the risk of illnesses linked to undesired items. Effective waste disposal is ensured using MQ-135 gas sensors for biowaste detection and ultrasonic sensors for fill level monitoring, in conjunction with a servo motor system. Real-time monitoring is made possible by the ESP32 WROOM's integration of IoT, which helps to create a cleaner urban environment. This work is a critical step forward since it prioritizes user comfort with its default open state and coincides with the broader objectives of smart city efforts.

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Smart Weather Monitoring System Using IoT

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ABSTRACT

This research paper introduces a Smart Weather Monitoring System implemented through the integration of Internet of Things (IoT) technologies. Leveraging the capabilities of NODEMCU microcontroller and Arduino IDE, the study focuses on the development of a robust system for real-time weather data acquisition. Utilizing sensors such as DHT11, Barometer, and Rain sensor, the system captures essential meteorological parameters. The architecture facilitates seamless data transmission to the Thingspeak Application, a cloud-based platform. Through the adept use of NODEMCU and Arduino IDE, the system ensures efficient communication between sensors and the cloud, providing a reliable means for continuous weather monitoring. The research underscores the practicality and scalability of employing these platforms for IoT-based weather monitoring systems, contributing to the advancement of accessible and comprehensive meteorological data analysis.

KEYWORDS *: IoT, NODEMCU ESP8266, Sensor, Weather monitoring, Arduino IDE, Thingspeak and IFTTT.*

INTRODUCTION

The integration of Internet of Things (IoT) technology has changed several domains in an era characterized by an increasing number of interconnected devices and the seamless interchange of information. Weather monitoring is one such area where IoT innovations have a lot to offer [1] [2]. Acquiring, evaluating, and sharing current weather data is essential for making well-informed decisions in agriculture, emergency preparedness, and other fields [3] [4] [5][6]. Using the Arduino IDE and NODEMCU microcontroller, this research proposes a Smart Weather Monitoring System in an effort to contribute to this changing environment [7]. The primary objective of this research is to design and implement a Smart Weather Monitoring System using IoT technology, specifically utilizing the Arduino IDE and NODEMCU microcontroller. The system aims to address the following objectives, Create a complete weather monitoring system using IoT technology and success. Make use of the Arduino IDE and NODEMCU microcontroller in particular. A system with DHT11, barometer, and rain sensors transmits real-time weather data to ThingSpeak for storage and analysis. Testing confirms its functionality and reliability in collecting accurate meteorological data. Weather monitoring has historically been dependent on older techniques that have limited real-time data retrieval and processing capabilities. But the emergence of IoT technology has created new opportunities for the development of clever and effective weather monitoring systems. Within this framework, the current work investigates the design and execution of a Smart Weather Monitoring System, making use of the adaptable features of the Arduino IDE and NODEMCU microcontroller. Using these platforms, sensors like the DHT11, barometer, and rain sensor can be easily interfaced. By integrating these components, a complete weather monitoring system is developed that continuously and autonomously transmits weather data to the cloud while also capturing key weather information[6].

The ThingSpeak Application stores gathered data, enabling accessibility and further analysis. This project integrates Arduino IDE and NodeMCU to create an effective IoT-based weather monitoring system. The paper details the approach, implementation, and outcomes, demonstrating the system's feasibility and potential applications across industries. It provides a scalable method for real-time meteorological data collection and analysis, advancing IoT integration in weather monitoring.

LITERATURE SURVEY

Zanella et al. [8] provides a thorough explanation of IOT using real-world objects and their interactions, with a focus on the example of a smart city. Their primary goal is to enable added value services for city administration and residents by offering cutting edge communication technologies. The purpose of this is to inform the city's residents about the specifics of its environmental data. The information that is merged includes the following: waste management, air quality, traffic congestion, smart parking, energy consumption of the city, and structural health data of buildings. The Web Service Based Architecture for IOT, which has multiple protocol stacks to process heterogeneous data and provide a quicker means of accessing it, can help achieve all of these goals. It adheres to the REST Protocol. XML scripting is used for the data representation. The largest issue in this setting is security. IoT lacks a strong infrastructure to protect data communications and its component parts [9]. The use of mobile devices to collect environmental data, such as temperature and humidity, is discussed in with reference to the built-in sensors [10]. The primary justification for selecting a mobile device is its ability to function as a daily tool and be helpful in any real-world scenario. There are two methods available for gathering the data: first, wearable technology like smart watches, which can record and anticipate environmental data, and then transfer that data to a mobile device via Bluetooth or wireless communications. Second, use a mobile phone to access the website where the photos will be taken, then upload those images to the website to predict the temperature and humidity using image processing. In Wireless Sensor Network for indoor environmental monitoring, an ad-hoc WSN deployment for the indoor environment quality monitoring in the office buildings is been done [11] [12].

PROPOSED SYSTEM

In order to address the challenges posed by weather variability and climate unpredictability, smart weather monitoring systems are indispensable. These systems provide real-time data on temperature, humidity, and precipitation, helping farmers with irrigation, planting, and harvesting. They also serve as early warning systems for unpredictable weather, benefiting sectors like public health, infrastructure, environmental monitoring, disaster management, resource optimization, and climate research. Overall, they promote risk-aware decision-making and sustainable practices across various industries.

The Smart Weather Monitoring System utilizes specialized sensors such as the DHT11, barometer, and rain sensors in conjunction with the NODEMCU ESP8266 microcontroller. Together, these components form the system's foundation, enabling data collection, processing, and transmission. The project stages encompass data collection, processing, and transmission, with real-time analysis and visualization achieved through the ThingSpeak Cloud platform. Initially, the NODEMCU ESP8266 microcontroller interfaces with the DHT11, barometer, and rain sensors, each playing a distinct role in gathering specific weather data. The DHT11 sensor provides temperature and humidity information, the rain sensor detects rainfall, and the barometer sensor measures atmospheric pressure. This integration ensures comprehensive meteorological data collection, providing a holistic view of the external environment. Enhancements to the system include email and phone notifications through the IFTTT (If This Then That) platform. This integration enables automated alerts or notifications based on predetermined weather conditions, enhancing system responsiveness. Additionally, the Arduino IDE is utilized by the NODEMCU ESP8266 to process raw sensor data, ensuring its accuracy and reliability before transmission to the cloud. The NODEMCU ESP8266 communicates with the ThingSpeak Cloud application via integrated Wi- Fi capabilities, facilitating real-time transmission of processed weather data. ThingSpeak Cloud's structured data storage allows easy retrieval and analysis, with MathWorks' platform providing in-depth analysis and real-time visualization.

The system uses actuators like fans and LEDs to respond to weather data, enhancing practical utility. Data stored on ThingSpeak Cloud is easily retrievable and analyzable. MathWorks' ThingSpeak offers user-friendly, in-depth analysis and real-time visualization through customizable dashboards, graphs, and charts, aiding decision-makers in deriving useful insights Actuators, like fans and LEDs, are turned on by the system when certain thresholds are crossed. The LEDs provide off a visual cue when certain conditions are satisfied. Concurrently, the fan is activated to enable automated reactions derived from the scrutinised weather data, augmenting the system's pragmatic uses in actual situations..

IOT layers addressed in Project

1. Perception Layer: Utilizes DHT11, barometer, and rain sensors to collect essential weather data.

2. Network Layer: The NODEMCU ESP8266 microcontroller, with Wi-Fi integration, facilitates communication between sensors and the cloud.

3. Processing Layer: The Arduino IDE processes raw sensor data, ensuring it is filtered, calibrated, and formatted accurately before transmission.

4. Application Layer: The Thingspeak Cloud platform collects, stores, and organizes data, providing a user-friendly interface for visualization and real-time analysis of weather data.

HARDWARE/COMPONENTS REQUIREMENT

BMP 180 Air pressure Sensor

BMP180 is one of sensor of BMP XXX series. They are all designed to measure Barometric Pressure or Atmospheric pressure. BMP180 is a high precision sensor designed for consumer applications. Barometric Pressure is nothing but weight of air applied on everything. The air has weight and wherever air its pressure is felt. BMP180 sensor senses that pressure and provides that information in digital output [13]. Also, the temperature affects the pressure and so we need temperature compensated pressure reading. To The Raindrop Sensor detects rain using a rain board and a control module that converts analog values to digital. It's use in the automobile sector for automatic windshield wipers, in agriculture to sense rain, and in home automation systems [14] compensate, the BM180 also has good temperature sensor [14].

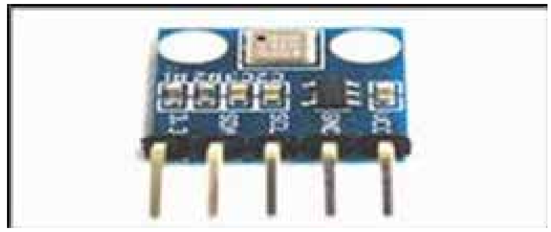


Fig. 1. BMP 180 Air pressure Sensor

DHT11–Temperature and Humidity Sensor

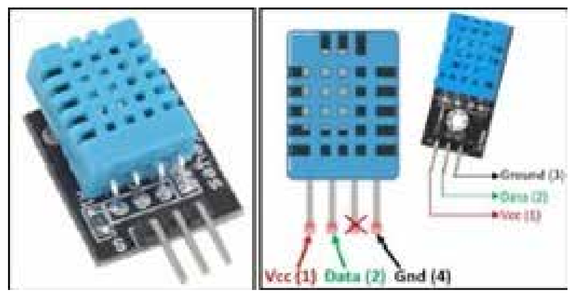


Fig. 2. DHT11–Temperature and Humidity Sensor and Pinout

The DHT11 Sensor provides reliable and stable digital temperature and humidity readings with fast response and anti-interference capabilities. It features precise lab calibration and cost-effective design, storing calibration data in OTP memory for accurate measurements. The single-wire serial interface makes system integration quick and easy. Its small size, low power consumption and up-to-20 meter signal transmission making it the best choice for various applications [13] [14].

Rain drop module

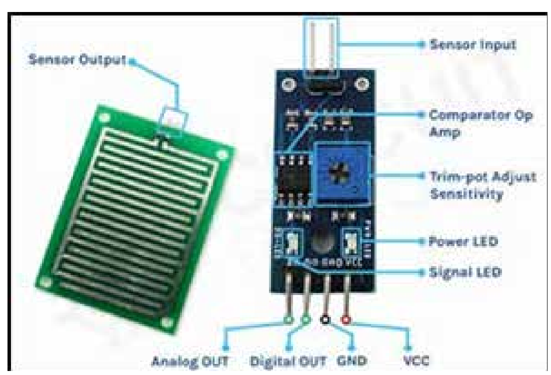


Fig. 3. Rain Drop Sensor

Raindrop Sensor is a tool used for sensing rain. It consists of two modules, a rain board that detects the rain and a control module, which compares the analog value, and converts it to a digital value. The raindrop sensors can be used in the automobile sector to control the windshield wipers automatically, in the agriculture sector to sense rain and it is also used in home automation systems [14].

Wi-Fi Node MCU ESP8266 Module

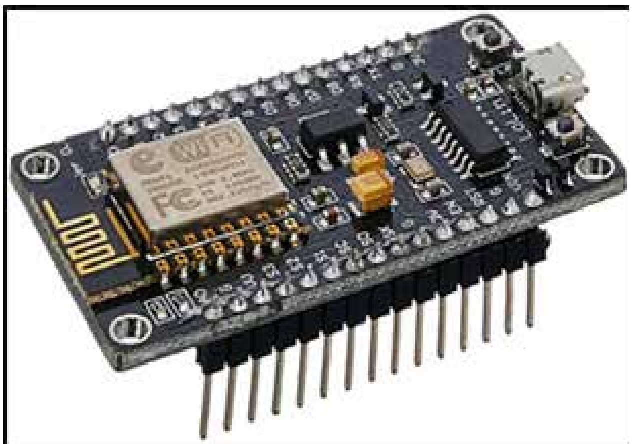


Fig. 4. NodeMCU ESP8266

The NodeMCU ESP8266 development board incorporates the ESP-12E module, housing the ESP8266 chip, featuring the Tensilica Xtensa 32-bit LX106 RISC microprocessor [13]. This microprocessor boasts support for Real-Time Operating Systems (RTOS) and operates within a versatile clock frequency range of 80MHz to 160MHz [13]. Equipped with 128KB of RAM and 4MB of Flash memory for data and program storage, NodeMCU offers substantial resources for IoT applications [13].Its formidable processing capability, coupled with built-in Wi-Fi and Bluetooth functionalities, renders it an optimal choice for diverse IoT projects [13]. Furthermore, NodeMCU facilitates power-efficient operation through its Deep Sleep Operating features, enhancing its suitability for battery-powered applications [13].NodeMCU can be conveniently powered via a Micro USB jack or through the VIN pin, accommodating external power sources [13]. Additionally, it supports various communication interfaces, including UART, SPI, and I2C, ensuring compatibility with a wide array of peripheral devices [13, 14].

BLOCK DIAGRAM

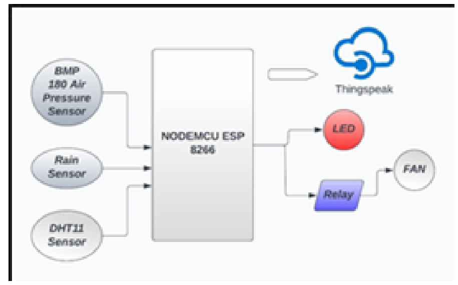
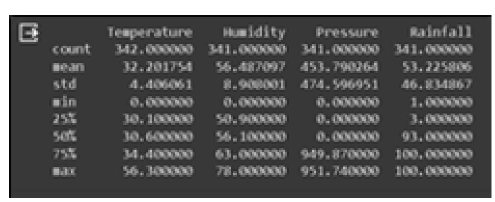


Fig. 5. Block Diagram of Proposed System

The Smart Weather Monitoring System, using a NodeMCU ESP8266 microcontroller, captures and analyzes environmental data through three primary sensors: DHT11 for temperature and humidity, BMP180 for atmospheric pressure, and a rain sensor for rainfall levels. The NodeMCU processes data from these sensors, comparing readings against predefined thresholds. If a threshold is exceeded, the system triggers alerts via LED, relay activation, and IFTTT notifications, controlling a fan in response to adverse conditions. The system communicates with the Thingspeak platform for data visualization, allowing users to monitor real-time and historical weather trends through intuitive graphs and charts. Alerts are also logged on Thingspeak, providing timely information about significant weather patterns, particularly precipitation, making it a reliable and comprehensive smart weather monitoring solution

RESULTS

The Smart Weather Monitoring System has shown high accuracy in measuring temperature, humidity, and precipitation levels, with minimal deviations compared to standard instruments. The system's response time was less than 10 seconds, facilitating real-time monitoring and timely decision-making for agricultural and emergency preparedness. The system's data transmission was efficient, ensuring continuous flow of updated data.



	Temperature	Humidity	Pressure	Rainfall
count	342.000000	341.000000	341.000000	341.000000
mean	32.201754	56.487097	453.790264	53.225806
std	4.406061	8.908001	474.596951	46.834867
min	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	1.000000
25%	30.100000	50.900000	0.000000	3.000000
50%	30.600000	56.100000	0.000000	93.000000
75%	34.400000	63.000000	949.870000	100.000000
max	56.300000	78.000000	951.740000	100.000000

Fig. 6. Analysed Data

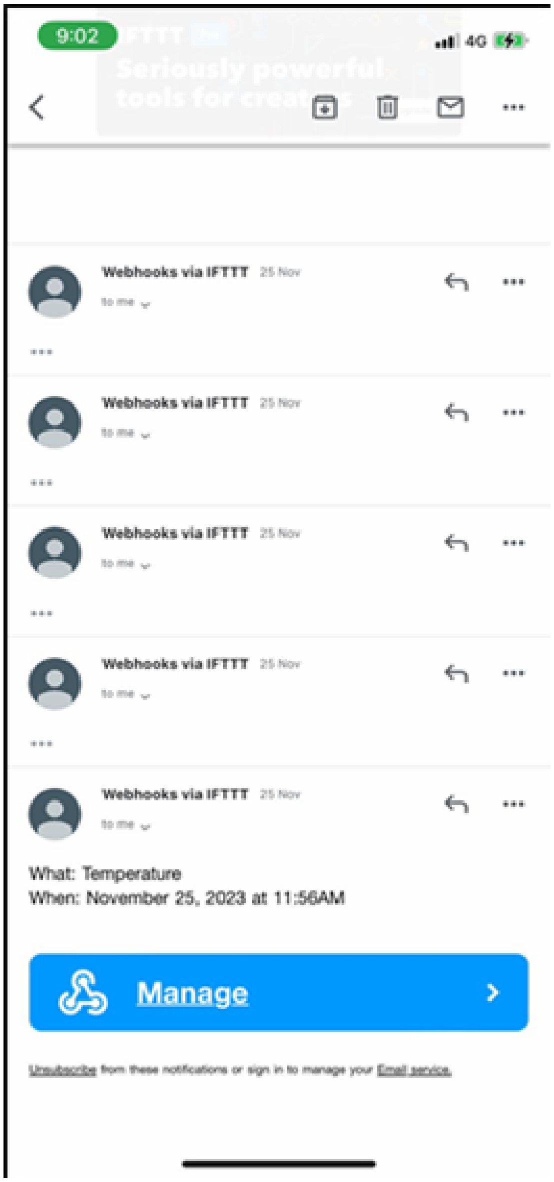


Fig. 7. Mail from IFTTT

Fig. 8. Thingspeak Dashboard

Across all industries, the Smart Weather Monitoring System's deployment yielded useful outcomes. Proactive disaster management, scientific research, and agricultural decision-making were all aided by real-time data that the system gathered and processed. IFTTT notifications were integrated to improve responsiveness and deliver timely alerts about important weather events. The system proved to be successful in mitigating weather fluctuations and encouraging environmentally friendly behaviours.

SUMMARY

The Smart Weather Monitoring System collects real-time weather data using DHT11, barometer, and rain sensors integrated with a NODEMCU ESP8266 microcontroller. It processes and transmits this data to the Thingspeak Cloud platform for user-friendly analysis and organized storage. The system uses IFTTT for email and phone notifications based on predefined weather conditions. Verified through the Arduino IDE, the data ensures accurate processing before transmission. Additionally, the system features actuators, such as a fan and LEDs, that activate when specific thresholds are exceeded, enhancing its practical utility in various scenarios

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the Smart Weather Monitoring System with NODEMCU ESP8266, DHT11, barometer, and rain sensors provides accurate real-time weather data, supporting agriculture and emergency preparedness. It integrates seamlessly with the ThingSpeak Cloud for easy data access and analysis. Future enhancements include more sensors, machine learning, and a better user interface, improving weather monitoring and management. Collaborative research and community engagement will boost the system's effectiveness in tackling weather variability and climate unpredictability.

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Design and Development of Autonomous Pesticide Spraying and Harvest Transport Robot Controlled by Android Application

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ABSTRACT

The project focuses on creating a smart farming solution that combines autonomous pesticide spraying and crop harvesting, all controlled through a user-friendly Android application. In simpler terms, it aims to develop a robot that can take care of two crucial tasks on the farm automatically. This innovative technology is designed to enhance efficiency in agriculture by automating the application of pesticides and the harvesting of crops. The robot will be equipped with advanced features, such as autonomous navigation, allowing it to move around the farm independently. This not only saves time for farmers but also ensures that the pesticide spraying and harvesting processes are carried out with precision. The integration with an Android application adds a user-friendly interface for farmers to control and monitor the robot. The project envisions a sustainable and technology-driven approach to farming, reducing the manual labor required for pesticide application and crop harvesting. With Robot, farmers can expect increased productivity, improved crop yields, and a more streamlined farming experience. This project aligns with the goal of advancing agricultural practices by incorporating automation for the benefit of farmers and the overall farming ecosystem.

KEYWORDS *: Autonomous, Pesticide spraying, Harvest transport robot, Android application.*

INTRODUCTION

In modern agriculture, integrating cutting-edge technologies is essential to meet the rising global demand for food. One innovation poised to transform farming is the development of autonomous robotic systems. This research focuses on designing an advanced agricultural robot for pesticide spraying and harvest transport, controlled via an intuitive Android application. Traditional farming faces challenges like labor shortages, inefficient resource use, and environmental impact from excessive pesticide use. Autonomous agricultural robots offer a solution by enhancing efficiency, reducing labor dependency, and optimizing resources. This project aims to design a robot that precisely applies pesticides and streamlines harvest transport, minimizing post-harvest losses. The Android application provides farmers with flexibility and real-time insights into their operations.

Fig 1: Manual Pesticide Spraying

Fig 2: Manual Harvested Crop Transportation

This research explores the design and development of an autonomous agricultural robot, focusing on navigation, obstacle avoidance, precise pesticide dispensing, and efficient harvest transport. An Android app for remote control and monitoring provides farmers with flexibility and real-time insights. The project aims to contribute to sustainable farming, economic viability, and environmental conservation, revolutionizing agriculture and addressing global food security challenges through robotics and mobile technology.

Traditional methods for pesticide spraying and harvested crop

Traditional methods for pesticide spraying and harvested crop transportation have long been employed in agriculture, relying primarily on manual labor and conventional machinery. These methods, while effective to a certain extent, often come with inherent challenges that can be addressed by modern technological advancements. Here's an overview of the traditional practices:

Pesticide Spraying

Manual Spraying: Historically, farmers have relied on handheld sprayers or backpack sprayers to manually apply pesticides to crops. This method is labor-intensive and may result in uneven distribution, leading to overuse or underuse of pesticides.

Tractor-Mounted Sprayers: Larger farms often utilize tractor-mounted sprayers, which cover more ground than manual methods. However, these still require human operation and can be less precise in targeting specific areas, leading to potential environmental concerns and increased pesticide usage.

Harvested Crop Transportation

Hand Harvesting and Transport: In many traditional farming practices, especially for smaller-scale operations, manual labor is employed for harvesting crops. Workers handpick the produce, and it is transported using simple methods such as baskets, sacks, or carts. This approach is time-consuming and can be physically demanding.

Animal-Pulled Vehicles: In certain regions, animals like horses, oxen, or mules are employed to pull carts loaded with harvested crops. While this method eases the physical burden on human labor, it is still relatively slow and may not be suitable for larger-scale farming operations.

Human-Powered or Mechanical Conveyors: Conveyor systems, whether operated by hand or powered by simple mechanical means, are used to transport harvested crops short distances. However, these systems are limited in their efficiency and may not be practical for larger fields or farms.

Traditional agricultural methods face challenges like labor shortages, inefficiencies, and environmental concerns from pesticide use. The need for increased productivity and sustainability has led to exploring autonomous robotic systems for pesticide application and crop transportation. These technologies aim to improve efficiency, precision, and sustainability in agriculture.

LITERATURE SURVEY

Studies highlight the need for innovative solutions in modern farming, focusing on efficient pesticide application and streamlined post-harvest processes. The literature review shows growing interest in autonomous robots controlled by mobile apps for tasks like spraying pesticides. Industry demands rapid prototyping and simulations to save time, money, and energy, pushing towards standardization with intelligent systems and high-speed communication. This approach should also be developed in agriculture.

"Smart Agricultural Robot for Spraying Pesticide with Image Processing based Disease Classification Technique". Based on an Image Processing (IP) approach, this research proposes an autonomous pesticide controller and disease classification system. Improving the efficiency of production greatly benefits from having accurate information about the disease for classification and pesticide application. When compared to manual procedures, the suggested automatic pesticide controller and disease classification system may accurately and consistently determine crop disease and provide a foundation for appropriate regulation. Although the disease has been identified in this research, the spraying process is not described.[1]

"Design and development of a robot for spraying fertilizers and pesticides for agriculture".The two-wheeled robot prototype system is made up of a mobile base, a spraying mechanism, a wireless controller that controls the robot's movement, and a camera that monitors crop development and health and looks for pests in the agricultural field. Experiments on the prototype system reveal that although the robot's output is some what less than a human worker in terms of crop coverage. Yet, this robot lacks complete autonomy.[2]

"Smart Automated Pesticide Spraying Bot".Wireless sensor networks are used in this project. This bot will be a great asset to the farmers. Using cell phones, this bot will use them to spray insecticides throughout the entire crop. The farmer's time and workload will decrease with the use of this bot. However, an upgrade is needed for this spraying boat because the solar power source has not been used. This is the least expensive option, assuming it can be implemented.[3]

"Design and Development of Autonomous Pesticide Sprayer Robot for Fertigation Farm".The design and development of an autonomous pesticide sprayer for the fertigation system employing chili peppers is covered in this study. The project's objective is to apply pesticide beneath the crop's leaves using a flexible sprayer arm. The goal of this project is to create anautonomous, mobile, unmanned pesticide sprayer. However, the robot's spraying pressure will be checked because the autonomous pesticide sprayer uses a fluid pesticide, and the electrical circuits need a waterproof enclosure. It is crucial to appropriately isolate every electronic component inside the container box to prevent damage in the case of flooding or leakage.[4]

"Solar powered semi-automated multipurpose agriculture machine". This paper's primary goal is to create a multipurpose agricultural machine that will boost output and assist future farmers in overcoming obstacles including grass cutting, water spraying, and seeding. It is vital to build our idea to aid feature people and to aggregate them to advanced agricultural machinery powered by solar, a renewable energy source, as this helps to improve production and decrease production time,which allows the country to acquire the top position in the world. This solar electricity contributes to the nation's economy by powering machines that are less expensive.[5]

In conclusion, these studies collectively demonstrate significant progress in developing automated and semi-automated agricultural robots for pesticide and fertilizer application, incorporating advanced technologies like image processing, wireless sensor networks, and solar power. But these system still have some drawbacks So, Our proposed system overcome these drawbacks as mention above respectively.

PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

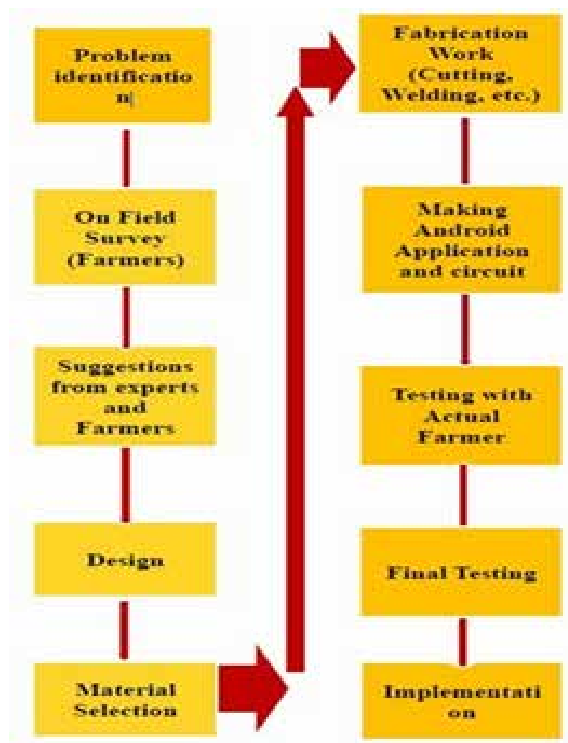

Fig 3: Methodology

The methodology for developing an autonomous pesticide-spraying robot involves several key phases.

First, consultation with agricultural experts and farmers provides valuable input for the design. Feedback from these stakeholders refines the design to meet practical requirements. The design phase includes developing the robot's form, propulsion, spraying mechanism, sensor integration, and control system architecture, iteratively refined based on feedback and feasibility. Material selection is critical, focusing on durability, lightweight, corrosion resistance, cost-effectiveness, and availability. Once the design and materials are finalized, skilled technicians and engineers construct the robot, ensuring precise assembly and quality control. Simultaneously, an Android application and circuitry for the robot's control system are developed, allowing remote control and autonomous operation. Testing involves real-world field trials with farmers to evaluate performance, usability, and effectiveness. Data from these trials identify areas for improvement. After comprehensive testing and debugging, the robot is deployed for practical use, offering farmers a safer, more efficient alternative to manual pesticide spraying. Training and support are provided to ensure successful adoption. In summary, this methodology encompasses problem identification, research, consultation, design, fabrication, software development, testing, and implementation, resulting in a robust solution that benefits farmers and agricultural ecosystems.

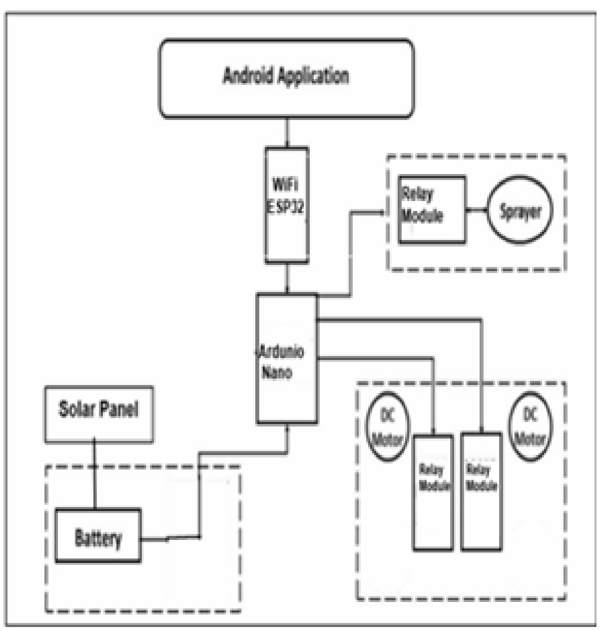

Fig 4:System Architecture

WORKING MECHANISM

Arduino Nano

The Arduino Nano is the main microcontroller, coordinating the robotic system's functions. It receives commands from the Android app to control movements, pesticide spraying, and harvest transport. Using a WiFi module, it connects to the app for remote control and monitoring. The Arduino Nano serves as the control hub, integrating various hardware components and subsystems. Its code implements the logic and algorithms for autonomous operation.

DC Motor

DC (Direct Current) motors play a crucial role in controlling the movement of the robotic platform. DC motors can be used to drive wheels or tracks, enabling the robot to navigate autonomously in the agricultural field.

Relay module

Relay modules are crucial in autonomous robotic systems, enabling safe and efficient control of high-power devices. They control the pump in the pesticide spraying mechanism by activating and deactivating it. Relay modules provide electrical isolation between high-power components and the Arduino Nano, protecting it from electrical noise. Acting as intermediaries, they allow the Arduino to trigger the pump. This enhances the robot's functionality and safety. Integration with the Arduino Nano and Android app allows precise, remote control of the system..

Android Application

An Android application serves as the user interface for operators and farmers. The application provides real-time monitoring of the robot's location, status, and task progress. Operators can remotely control the robot, initiate tasks, and adjust settings through the intuitive interface. There are 8 function available in android application as shown in fig 5.

1. Spray ON
2. Spray OFF
3. Checking Water Level
4. Forward
5. Backward
6. Left

7. Right
8. Stop

Fig 5 : Android Application Interface

WiFi Module

The WiFi module facilitates wireless communication between the robotic system, the Arduino Nano, and the Android application. WiFi module enhances the overall functionality and versatility of the autonomous robotic system by enabling wireless communication, remote control, real-time data transmission, and integration with cloud services. The WiFi-enabled communication between the Arduino Nano and the Android application plays a pivotal role in ensuring efficient and effective operation of the agricultural robot.

Solar Panel

Adding a solar panel can contribute to sustainable and environmentally friendly operation. The primary function of the solar panel is to harvest energy from sunlight. Photovoltaic cells within the solar panel convert sunlight into electrical energy through the photovoltaic effect. The solar panel generates direct current (DC) electrical power.

SYSTEM CONSTRUCTION

Constructing a system for the robot involves assembling various components and integrating them into a cohesive and functional unit. Below is a generalized outline of the system construction process:

Table 1: Robot System Specification

Item	Specification
Robot Dimension	91.44 cm X 57.91 cm X 36.57 cm (L xW x H)
Robot Weight	50 kg without payload
Drive System	4 Wheeled drive System
Power Supply	24 V DC
Payload	Max :50kg

Fig 3: Designed Autonomous Pesticide Sprayer

Fig 4: Developed Autonomous Pesticide Sprayer

RESULT ANALYSIS

For Pesticide Spraying

Table 2: Result Analysis For Spraying

S. N.	Area (Squa re Feet)	Manual Spraying Time(Hrs)	Autonomous Spraying Time (Hrs)
1	13,500	00:22:37	00:20:29
2	27000	01:05:20	00:55:46
3	40500	01:40:10	01:15:31
Total	81,000	03:08:07	02:31:46

For Harvest Transport of (50kg Each)

Table 3:Result Analysis For Transportation of Harvested crop

S. N.	Area(Square Feet)	Manual Harvesting Time(Hrs)	Autonom ous Harvesting Time(Hrs)
1	100	00:5:37	00:03:29
2	200	00:10:20	00:6:46
3	300	00:20:10	00:12:31
Total	600	00:35:30	00:22:46

The above Table 1 and Table 2 shows comparative results of spraying of manual spraying and autonomous spraying. Also Manual Harvested Crop Transportation And Autonomous Harvesting respectively .So, "Design and Development of Autonomous Pesticide Spraying and Harvest Transport Robot" project demonstrated successful results, fulfilling its objectives and showcasing a promising solution for precision agriculture.

CONCLUSION

The successful implementation of autonomous robotic systems in agriculture has the potential to revolutionize crop management, increase productivity, and contribute to the global shift towards more sustainable and technology-driven farming practices. The autonomous robot, guided by an Android app, ensures precise and efficient pesticide spraying and crop harvesting. The creation of a smart and autonomous robot capable of pesticide spraying and crop harvesting, all controlled through a user-friendly Android application, opens new possibilities for precision farming. The integration of a solar power system adds an eco-friendly dimension, reducing reliance on traditional energy sources. Moving forward, the project sets the stage for further innovations in autonomous agricultural robotics. The principles and technologies developed can prove the way for broader applications in the agriculture sector, promoting increased productivity, resource optimization, and reduced environmental impact. Overall, the "Design and Development of Autonomous Pesticide Spraying and Harvest Transport Robot controlled by Android Application" project signifies a positive step towards the future of smart and sustainable farming practices.

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HealthHub: Wellness Nexus based on UHI

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ABSTRACT

The existing medical system, which relies on medical records and health books, is outdated and no longer capable of meeting the new requirements. It lacks essential information security measures, such as data privacy, integrity, and authenticity. In response, the Unified Health Interface (UHI) emerges as a comprehensive platform designed to integrate and streamline healthcare information, communication, and management. As a foundational layer in the Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission (ABDM) Stack, UHI facilitates interoperability in health services by enabling the seamless exchange of personal health data among patients, healthcare providers, and administrators. The UHI network operates on open protocols, encouraging collaboration between End User Applications (EUAs) and Health Service Providers (HSPs) to deliver a wide range of digital health services, including appointment booking, teleconsultation, service discovery, medicine recommendation system and integration of video calling capabilities.

KEYWORDS *: Hospital interoperability, UHI-unified health interface, Health, Healthcare, Video-calling integration, NHA- national health authority, HSP-health services providers.*

INTRODUCTION

In the era of rapid technological advancement, the landscape of healthcare is undergoing a profound transformation driven by the convergence of digital innovation and the imperative for enhanced patient care. Central to this pattern shift is the Unified Health Interface (UHI), a pioneering system poised to restructure healthcare delivery by fostering a coordinated ecosystem helpful to smooth sailing information exchange and collaborative decision-making. The emergence of UHI is a response to the pressing challenges facing the healthcare sector, particularly concerning the fragmented flow of information among healthcare professionals, patients, and other stakeholders.

The contemporary healthcare landscape scuffle with dis- connected systems and inadequate communication channels, impeding the vital exchange of essential data critical for informed decision-making. Recognizing these obstacles, the UHI endeavors to bridge these gaps by establishing an integrated platform that unifies diverse stakeholders within the healthcare continuum. By seamlessly connecting medical records, online appointment scheduling, teleconsultation services, patient feedback mechanisms, and now, enhanced through the integration of video calling capabilities using the Agora video SDK and a recommendation system. UHI aspires to create a cohesive environment where medical information flows effortlessly, empowering healthcare providers to make informed decisions, eliminate redundancies, and ultimately enhance patient care outcomes.

However, the effective implementation of UHI is not without its challenges. Technical complexities, concerns regarding data security and privacy, and adherence to regulatory frameworks pose formidable hurdles that necessitate resolution to ensure the seamless integration and collaboration within the health- care ecosystem. Despite these challenges, the potential benefits of UHI for revolutionizing healthcare delivery are profound, promising improved patient outcomes and enhanced efficiency across the spectrum of healthcare services.

The paper aims to explore the significance of UHI in addressing the evolving landscape of healthcare, delineating its core concepts, challenges, and potential benefits for the healthcare sector. Additionally, this paper provides an in-depth analysis of the origins of UHI, its underlying principles, and the strategic initiatives driving its development. Furthermore, the paper examines the research landscape surrounding internet healthcare, highlighting the interaction between online and offline healthcare services and the factors influencing patient satisfaction and willingness to seek care in both settings. Through an integrative approach, this paper seeks to offer comprehensive insights into the transformative potential of UHI in shaping the future of healthcare delivery.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

The existing healthcare system grapples with fragmented information flow and inadequate communication channels among healthcare professionals, patients, and other stake- holders, hindering informed decision-making and compromising patient care outcomes. In light of these challenges, the emergence of the Unified Health Interface (UHI) presents an opportunity to revolutionize healthcare delivery by integrating disparate healthcare services and facilitating seamless information exchange. However, the effective implementation of UHI is impeded by technical complexities, data security concerns, and regulatory compliance issues, underscoring the need to address these obstacles to realize the transformative potential of UHI in shaping the future of healthcare delivery. The problem statement of the paper centers on identifying and mitigating the barriers to successful UHI implementation to improve patient care outcomes and enhance efficiency within the healthcare continuum.

OBJECTIVES

To address the persistent challenges of fragmented health- care systems and limited accessibility to medical services, the Unified Health Interface (UHI) emerges as a transformative as well as a comprehensive solution. With a primary focus on seamlessly integrating distinct healthcare functions such as medical records, appointment scheduling, teleconsultation services, patient feedback mechanisms, and video calling capabilities, UHI aims to restructure and reform remote consultation experiences for both healthcare providers and patients. Our objective is to overcome technical obstacles and ensure strong data security measures, ultimately enriching healthcare delivery, thereby improving patient outcomes, optimizing operational efficiency, and strengthening collaborative decision making among healthcare beneficiaries. Through systematic analysis and targeted initiatives, UHI seeks to bridge the existing gap between online and offline healthcare services, thereby paving the way for a future where healthcare delivery is unified and accessible to all.

LITERATURE REVIEW

[1] The Consultation Paper on Unified Health Interface proposes a standardized platform for integrating health information systems to improve data exchange and interoperability in healthcare. It seeks input from stakeholders to develop this interface, aiming to enhance care coordination and drive innovation.

[2] The Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission (ABDM) aims to revolutionize India's healthcare by introducing digital innovations like unique health IDs, electronic health records, telemedicine, and a national digital health ecosystem. This initiative seeks to enhance accessibility, efficiency, and data privacy in the healthcare sector.

[3] The paper proposes digitizing healthcare records through a web-based platform to enhance patient management and access. It suggests modules for patients, doctors, pharmacy, lab staff, and admin to streamline processes like appointments and payments. Future improvements are recommended for better system performance and modernizing healthcare management.

[4] The organ management data system streamlines organ donation by enabling quick access to donor records and facilitating donations to respective

organizations. Interested individuals can register for donation, addressing the gap between organ supply and demand. The system improves upon existing processes, utilizing technologies like Python and MySQL. It aims to reduce death rates associated with organ failure by providing a centralized platform for efficient organ donation management.

[5] This study introduces a Hospital Management System to replace manual record-keeping with electronic medical records, aiming to streamline hospital operations. The system automates patient registration, billing, and record management, enhancing efficiency and patient care. It emphasizes the benefits of using computerized systems in hospitals to improve data accuracy, security, and accessibility, ultimately advocating for the adoption of electronic systems to enhance overall hospital operations and patient outcomes.

[6] E-Hospital Management Systems enhance healthcare operations through streamlined processes, improved patient care, and adherence to standards like HIPAA (Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996) and HL7(Health Level 7). Successful implementation relies on leadership commitment, timely execution, and workflow redesign, leading to benefits such as enhanced care quality and patient safety.

[7] This study explores how different types of information on online health platforms affect patients' willingness for online consultations, using the Web Trust Model. It finds that cognition-based, affect-based, and institution- based information influence patients' willingness. Online trust mediates this relationship, and health consciousness moderates the effect of information on trust. Recommendations include providing diverse information and targeting users with high health consciousness.

[8] WHO guideline recommendations on digital interventions for health system.

WHO guidelines recommend using telemedicine and digital tools like mobile apps to improve healthcare access, data management, and patient engagement. They stress capacity building for healthcare workers and address regulatory and ethical concerns.

[9] The literature emphasizes computer vision's (CV) potential in healthcare despite challenges. While widely used across industries, its healthcare applications are limited but promising. Advances in monitoring delirium, pain, patient deterioration, and surgical applications are also discussed, along with insights into future opportunities. Ethical considerations and algorithm development processes limiting CV expansion in healthcare are also addressed.

[10] The study explores the literature which highlights the pivotal role of technology in healthcare, particularly in ICT, EHRs, Wearable Health Devices, and Big Data, facilitates diagnostics, personalized care, and efficiency. Wearable devices offer enhanced patient monitoring, while smart healthcare technologies promise greater accessibility.

[11] The medicine recommender system enlisted in the study integrates data mining technologies with medical diagnosis history to improve prescription accuracy, addressing the issue of medication errors caused by inexperienced doctors. By using algorithms like Support Vector Machine, the system offers customized medication recommendations and aims to reduce the human error in prescriptions.

[12] The literature underscores the value of medicine recommender systems in guiding medication selection, leveraging advanced technologies for informed decisions. This review evaluates existing systems, identifies their strengths and weaknesses, and outlines future research directions, aiming to advance clinical practice and patient care.

[13] The consultation paper on operationalizing the Unified Health Interface (UHI) in India which emphasizes on creating a digital healthcare ecosystem aligned with inclusivity, fairness, and transparency principles and is aligned with the Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission (ABDM), and aims to digitalize healthcare and increasing interoperability on both ends. The paper helps to close the divide in fragmented healthcare systems.

[14] This study provides valuable insights into the significance of data and system interoperability, proposing a solution which is a unified health information system framework and involves blockchain technology, which can inform and which helps us enhances the effectiveness of the discussion on addressing healthcare information management challenges during the COVID-19 pandemic.

METHODOLOGY

This research adopts a systematic approach to design and implement the Unified Health Interface (UHI) platform, aiming to address the requirements of modern healthcare management while leveraging state-of-the-art technologies. The methodology encompasses the following key stages:

Requirement Analysis

An in-depth analysis of healthcare management requirements is conducted to identify essential functionalities and user needs for the UHI platform. This phase involves consultation with healthcare professionals, patients, and other stakeholders to understand their expectations and challenges in managing medical records, appointment booking, and overall healthcare management.

Technology Selection and System Design

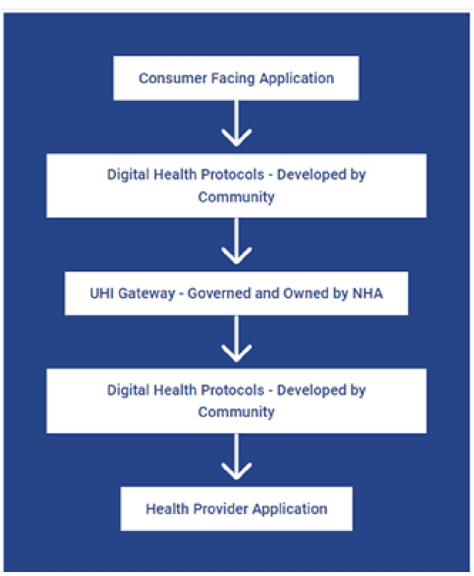

Fig. 1. UHI according to NHA

1) System Design: A comprehensive system design is developed for the UHI platform, incorporating the selected technologies and key features identified during the requirement analysis phase. This includes designing the architecture, database schema, and user interface layout to ensure seamless integration and optimal performance. The design also focuses on providing a unified health access interface and an intuitive user interface adhering to modern design principles.

2) Technology Selection: Various technologies suitable for building a web-based platform are evaluated to determine the most appropriate stack for implementing UHI. Considerations include the scalability, performance, and compatibility of technologies with the project requirements. The back-end development utilizes Node.js, a runtime environment that allows developers to run JavaScript code on the server-side, Express.js to handle data processing, user authentication, and real-time updates, MongoDB Atlas is a fully managed cloud database service built on MongoDB, a NoSQL database and here in the website it is employed for utilizing storage and managing healthcare data, making it suitable for handling large volumes of diverse data systematically. The front-end components are developed using a popular templating engine Handlebars.js. By using Handlebars.js we can keep separate the style and structure layer different from logical application to create an intuitive user interface that enhances user experience. Alongside with this technology we use a video calling feature built using Agora SDK. It is platform that is simple-to-use, customizable with widely compatible APIs to embed real-time video and voice into the applications without the need to build the infrastructure for video calling feature. The "Medicine Recommendation System" utilizes dataset preprocessing and modeling techniques to recommend alternative or substitute medications based on a search query. The system relies on a Kaggle dataset and employs advanced algorithms to provide personalized suggestions for replacing the specified medicine.

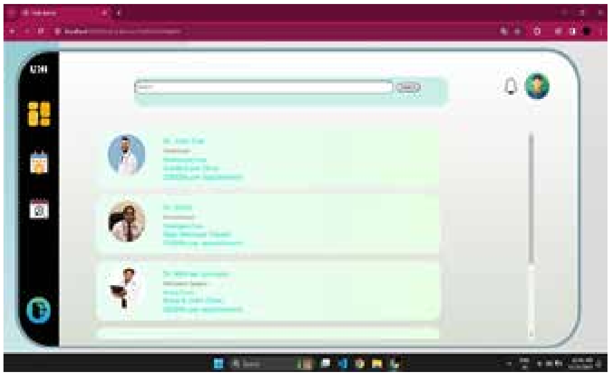

Fig. 2. Doctors Available Screen

The main objective is to offer viable alternatives to enhance healthcare decision-making and patient care outcomes.

Implementation

1) Website Creation: The UHI platform is implemented according to the system design specifications. Handlebars.js for building dynamic HTML, CSS and JavaScript pages in web applications. It allows developers to create reusable templates. Node.js is chosen for its fast, event-driven architecture, while Express.js is selected as the framework for building robust web applications. MongoDB Atlas is utilized for healthcare data storage and management.

2) Video-Calling Integration: In addition to the core functionalities, an important feature included is a video calling feature integrated directly into the UHI platform using JavaScript along with the Agora video SDK. Instead of using WebRTC, the Agora SDK is utilized to simplify the video calling process and enhance user experience. The integration seamlessly incorporates video calling capabilities into the UHI platform, allowing healthcare professionals and patients to engage in remote consultations effectively.

3) Medicine Recommendation System: The "Medicine Recommendation System" utilizes dataset preprocessing and modeling techniques using Python to recommend alternative or substitute medications based on a search query and CSS for styling and visualization.

Testing

Testing has been conducted to ensure functionality and performance of the UHI platform. Integration tests, and system tests are performed to validate the credibility of implemented features and identify any potential bugs or anomalies. Testing shall ensure the reliability of the platform.

Deployment

1) Deployment: The UHI platform is deployed to a suitable hosting environment, ensuring scalability and availability. Server infrastructure is configured to handle incoming user requests and data traffic efficiently. Security measures are implemented to protect sensitive healthcare information.

Fig. 3. Medicine Recommender System Screen

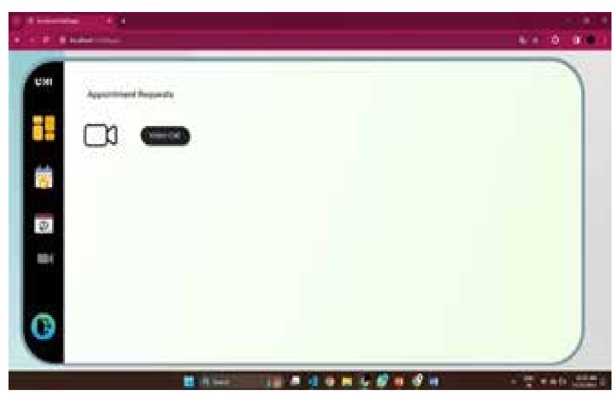

Fig. 4. Video Calling Portal (Video calling portal is only available after you book an appointment)

Fig. 5. Dashboard

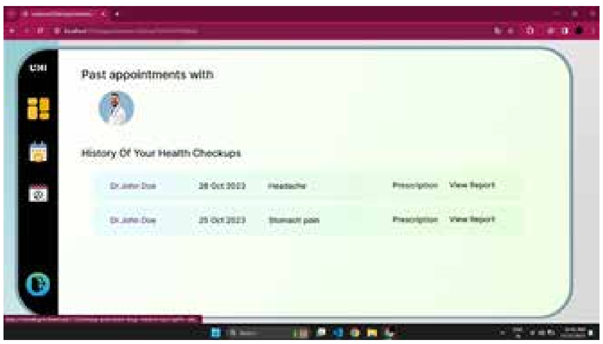

Fig. 6. Appointment History Screen

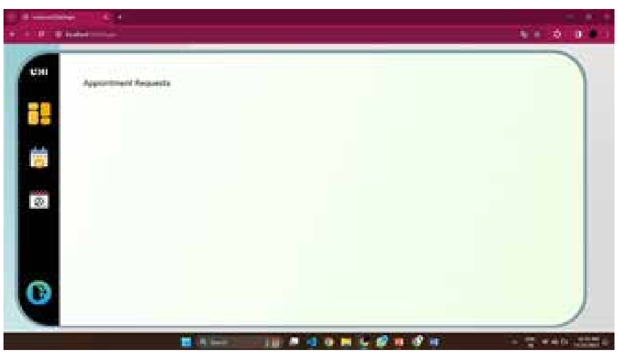

Fig. 7. Appointment Request Panel

2) User Training and Documentation: Comprehensive user training and documentation are provided to educate users on effectively utilizing the UHI platform. User guides, tutorials, and FAQs are developed to address common queries and assist users in navigating the platform's features and functionalities effectively and are uploaded on GitHub.

3) Feedback and Iteration: Feedback from users and stakeholders were gathered to identify areas for improvement, and iterations are made on the UHI platform accordingly. Continuous monitoring of platform and performance metrics is conducted to identify issues or bottlenecks and implement necessary enhancements to enhance user experience and satisfaction.

DISCUSSIONS

The integration of video calling capabilities using the Agora video SDK within the Unified Health Interface (UHI) platform marks a significant advancement in healthcare technology. By facilitating remote consultations between healthcare professionals and patients, UHI aims to address the challenges of fragmented information flow and inadequate communication channels in healthcare delivery. The systematic methodology employed in the design and implementation of UHI ensures scalability, reliability, and security, laying the foundation for its widespread adoption and impact on improving patient care outcomes. However, challenges such as ensuring user adoption, addressing technical complexities, and maintaining data security remain relevant considerations for the successful implementation and utilization of UHI. Moreover, ongoing monitoring, feedback, and iteration will be essential to optimize the platform and adapt to the evolving needs of the healthcare ecosystem. Overall, UHI represents a promising solution to transform healthcare delivery, offering effortless access to healthcare services and enhancing communication between stakeholders for improved patient care.

FUTURE SCOPE

The integration of video calling capabilities within the Unified Health Interface (UHI) platform opens avenues for future enhancements. These include advanced telemedicine features like real-time diagnostic imaging, personalized healthcare insights and advice from AI, and VR/AR technologies for higher level medical education. Continuous technological advancements in the platform alongside with user feedback will further assist the UHI to be a more efficient and patient centered healthcare system.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We would like to express my deepest gratitude to my supervisor, Professor Varsha Dange, for her continuous

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CONCLUSION

In conclusion, our online healthcare system marks a notable advancement in medical technology. With features including a recommendation system, its integrated video calling capabilities using the Agora video SDK and specialized portals for doctors and patients, we've developed a user- friendly platform which makes a significant advancement in healthcare technology. The system effectively addresses communication challenges, streamlines appointment management, and provides convenient access to health records. This comprehensive approach contributes to improved patient outcomes, enhanced collaboration, and a more efficient healthcare experience. Our platform underscores the transformative impact of technology on healthcare delivery. The discussion surrounding the topic isn't solely confined within the boundaries of this paper but extends into the realms of the real world's research and innovation. With increase in the demand of ever growing and emerging technology we have a promising future where healthcare delivery is truly unified, accessible and impactful.

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Client Side Interior Designing Software Using AR/VR

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ABSTRACT

As society progresses and individuals experience improvements in their material well-being, there is a growing emphasis on enhancing the quality of one's spiritual life. Housing, which was traditionally seen as a simple shelter, has now evolved into something more. Modern individuals aspire to have living spaces that not only serve as functional spaces but also reflect their taste, style, and depth. With the increasing appreciation for interior aesthetics, there is a desire for more than just basic functionality. To meet these evolving desires, computer-aided design (CAD) software has become an essential tool in the field of interior design. This paper explores the role of CAD software in interior design and highlights its key advantages. CAD software empowers designers to infuse creativity into their projects by providing a platform to explore and refine ideas. It streamlines the design process, enabling efficient visualization and modification of concepts, leading to more refined and personalized living spaces. Additionally, the paper introduces several widely used CAD software applications commonly utilized in interior design. These tools cater to various design needs and preferences, ranging from 2D drafting software to more advanced 3D modelling and rendering solutions. The paper also presents different application approaches for CAD in interior design, providing insights for practitioners in the field. By utilizing CAD software, interior designers can optimize their workflows, experiment with diverse design elements, and collaborate more effectively with clients. This comprehensive analysis serves as a valuable resource for individuals seeking to enhance their skills and stay aligned with the ever-evolving expectations of a society that values the artistry of interior design alongside functionality.

KEYWORDS *: CAD, Augmented reality, Virtual reality, 3D modelling, Interior design.*

INTRODUCTION

In the dynamic realm of interior design, the increasing expectations of the public have witnessed a consistent rise alongside societal advancements. In 2020, Li, Xiu Ling. "Research on the Function of Computer Software 3DMax in Interior Design." China New Telecommunications, vol. 22, no. 6, 2020, pp. 117. Traditional approaches rooted in convention no longer suffice to meet the evolving aesthetic and design preferences of discerning clients. In response to this changing landscape, interior designers are actively seeking advanced tools to augment their design efforts, aiming to improve efficiency and overall project impact. The advent of computer-aided design (CAD) has emerged as a transformative influence within the field, enabling designers to surpass the limitations of conventional methods and deliver enhanced design solutions. The ongoing evolution of CAD software has profoundly reshaped the interior design industry in recent years. This advancement has empowered interior designers to unlock unparalleled creative potential, leading to a surge in opportunities and prospects. As a result, the exploration of computer-aided design in interior design is gaining momentum, captivating the attention of practitioners, scholars, and experts, all of whom acknowledge its potential to revolutionize the discipline.

INTRODUCTION OF AR/VR SOFTWARE

In 2020, Kim, J., & Park, M. (2020). Utilization of Virtual Reality Technology for Architectural Design: A Review. Applied Sciences, 10(22), 8024. Both said that, Augmented Reality (AR) and Virtual Reality (VR) software represent cutting-edge technologies that redefine human interaction with the digital realm. AR seamlessly integrates computer-generated elements into the real world, enhancing users' perceptual experiences by overlaying information onto their immediate surroundings. On the other hand, VR immerses users in entirely computer generated environments, isolating them from the physical world through specialized headsets. These software technologies find diverse applications, from immersive gaming and educational simulations to transformative healthcare interventions and collaborative workspaces. As pivotal tools in shaping the future of human-computer interaction, AR/VR software continues to evolve, presenting both opportunities and challenges in content creation, hardware development, and widespread adoption. Their integration into various industries underscores their potential to revolutionize how we perceive and engage with information in the digital age.

APPLICATION ADVANTAGES OF AR/VR TECHNOLOGY SOFTWARE IN INTERIOR DESIGN:

Augmented Reality (AR) and Virtual Reality (VR) technologies are revolutionizing the field of interior design by providing innovative tools and experiences that enhance the design process and improve client engagement. Firstly, AR/VR enables designers to offer clients an immersive preview of their proposed designs. Through AR applications, clients can visualize virtual furniture and decor elements superimposed onto their physical spaces in real-time, facilitating more informed decision-making regarding colour schemes, layouts, and furniture placement. This interactive experience not only streamlines the design approval process but also ensures that clients have a more accurate understanding of how the final design will look and feel in their own environments. AR/VR technology in interior design contributes to efficient collaboration among stakeholders. Design teams can utilize VR environments to conduct virtual meetings and walkthroughs, allowing clients, architects, and designers to explore and discuss design concepts together in a shared virtual space, irrespective of geographical distances. This collaborative aspect fosters effective communication, reduces misunderstandings, and accelerates decision making processes. Furthermore, AR applications on mobile devices enable clients to engage with design concepts remotely, enhancing the accessibility of design consultations and fostering a more inclusive design process. AR/VR technology aids in the customization and personalization of interior spaces. Designers can leverage AR to showcase various design options and configurations, allowing clients to experiment with different styles and elements before making final decisions. This level of customization enhances client satisfaction and ensures that the final design aligns closely with the client's preferences and vision. In summary, the application of AR/VR technology in interior design not only transforms the design workflow but also elevates the overall client experience by providing immersive, collaborative, and customizable solutions.

Fig 1. Bedroom design

Above figure shown that, there is an interior design of bedroom. These design contains bed, chairs, dressing area, toilet and O.T.S. By using AutoCad software, we design the room in 3D also. Following tools are used to develop interior design software:

i. Android studio

ii. AutoCad

iii. Sketchup, etc.

Advantages of theoretical education

Interior design departments have a lot of imagination in practical design. In traditional teaching, where computer-based software has not yet been developed, internal design often depends on the practical effects of the student. In terms of evaluation, it is mostly limited to paper design drawings. It is impossible to objectively evaluate the quality and performance of real designs. The advent of computer-aided design software has brought new energy to the development of interior design. First, the advent of computer aided design software has increased the efficiency of interior design. There is no need to use images to explain some of the theoretical knowledge and procedures involved, but can be taken directly from computer-generated software. The work can be understood and understood more intelligently and effectively, thus improving the results. Therefore, the introduction of computer-aided design software in interior design can improve the appropriateness of research and evaluation and is useful in guiding the designer.

Incorporating AR / VR Technology into Interior Design

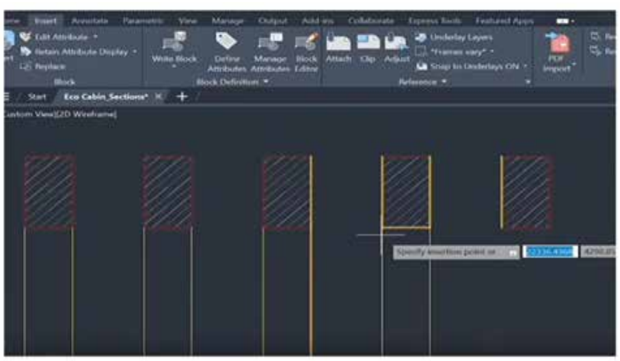

Fig 2. 2D frame

- From above figure, Augmented Reality (AR) and Virtual Reality (VR) technologies have brought great benefits to interior design, providing a way to improve the creative process and the customer. tools. In interior design, AR allows designers to project digital information into physical space, allowing clients to use the space and see furniture, decorative items, and colour patterns in their homes over time. This visualization capability provides clients with a clear and transparent view of the design, providing a better understanding of the site's details and allowing them to make more informed decisions. AR technology bridges the gap between imagination and reality, allowing designers to create more personalized and creative solutions that align with the client's vision.
- In addition, VR technology plays an important role in reaching consumers and designers in interchangeable virtual environments. ready to build. By allowing participants to move between rooms, observe the relationship between spaces, and experience the climate of the pre-rendered space, designers can induce physical changes, creating a full three-dimensional experience of the interior. This not only simplifies the design review process, but also allows for greater decision-making and coordination. The advantages of VR technology improve the design as a whole, provide integration through animation or design and finally enable better communication and higher people's pride in the world of interior design.

Algorithms Used for Interior Design app

Developing internal customer development applications requires the integration of complex processes to ensure consistency and good usability. First, computer vision algorithms are essential for augmented reality (AR) applications, allowing them to identify and track the locations of bodies and objects in the user's environment. These algorithms can improve the ability to provide customers with a better understanding and preview of their designs by introducing virtual furniture and design elements into real space. Additionally, machine learning algorithms can be used to analyse user preferences, style preferences, and interaction history within the app to provide personalized recommendations and improve customer experience over time. Recommendation algorithms increase user engagement by customizing recommendations based on personal preferences and interests, providing better understanding and satisfaction of the search process.

Optimization algorithms play an important role in the rendering and presentation of 3D models within the application. Considering the huge potential of turning virtual spaces into reality, effective algorithms are needed to manage clients' computations. These algorithms can use techniques such as level-of-data (LOD) rendering and on-the-fly network simplification to ensure applications deliver optimal processing without sacrificing performance. By improving the creation process, interior design applications can provide users with a user-friendly, efficient, more enjoyable and useful search experience. Overall, the strategic integration of computer vision, machine learning, and optimization algorithms is essential to the success of user-interior design applications and provides a solid foundation for an immersive and personalized experience.

APPLICATIONS OF CLIENT SIDE INTERIOR DESIGNING APPLICATION

Interior design applications that use augmented reality (AR) and virtual reality (VR) for 3D modelling have great potential to revolutionize the interior design industry. Using AR technology, the app allows users to instantly place virtual furniture and design elements into their physical space, providing an interactive and accurate preview of the created model. The integration of VR simplifies the 3D modelling experience, allowing users to explore and discover virtual objects in their own creations. This not only improves the visual design process, but also enables clients to make informed decisions about layout, colour schemes and furnishings. The app's ability to combine AR for existing layers and VR for high quality modelling allows users to participate in the design process, encouraging a more collaborative and personal approach to design. Benefits include improved customer experience, easier decision-making and greater research into design, resulting in greater satisfaction and excellence in interior design.

Real-time Augmented Reality (AR) Visualization

The application provides high-quality 3D modelling through VR capabilities. Users can browse and explore virtual copies of their designs; This makes it a powerful tool for architects and designers to create and edit designs in a virtual environment. The practice improves understanding of space and interaction with design.

Immersive Virtual Reality (VR) Modelling

Using AR technology, this application helps users improve furniture placement and space planning. Customers can try different layouts and configurations to see how the furniture fits and complements their living or office space. This feature helps make informed decisions regarding the arrangement of the interior.

Furniture Placement and Spatial Planning Assistance

The app includes machine learning algorithms to analyse user preferences and create interventions. It also offers personalized design recommendations based on the user's stylistic preferences and design background. This feature simplifies the design process by providing curated recommendations tailored to your personal taste.

Personalized Design Recommendations with Machine Learning

The application facilitates collaborative design by supporting virtual meetings in a shared VR environment. Multiple users, including clients, designers, or partners, can interact in the same virtual environment, promoting effective communication, rapid feedback, and a collaborative design process. The application is especially useful for those working in the design field.

Fig 3. Output Image

Collaborative Design and Virtual Meetings:

The app facilitates collaborative design efforts by supporting virtual meetings in shared VR environments. Multiple users, including clients, designers, or team members, can interact in the same virtual space, fostering effective communication, real- time feedback, and a collaborative design process. This application is particularly valuable for geographically dispersed stakeholders working on a design project.

In summary, the user-generated 3D document provides real-time AR visualization, immersive VR modelling, space planning assistance, and personalized design ideas related to machine learning and collaborative design capabilities. Together, these applications enhance user experience, improve design workflows, and help interior design processes become more interactive and user-friendly.

Internal customers create applications using 3D models that involve multiple processes that combine augmented reality (AR) and virtual reality (VR) technologies to provide good and useful experiences. The first step involves real-time AR visualization, where the app uses the device's camera to overlay virtual furniture and project content onto the user's physical location. This allows customers to see different designs, making it easier to make better decisions about layout and aesthetics.

The app then includes a VR design to provide users with a detailed and interactive 3D representation of design spaces. Users can walk through a virtual environment, understand spatial relationships and create context. These steps help architects and designers improve and optimize their designs in a real virtual environment.

Furniture placement and space planning help establish other important aspects of the process. Using AR technology, users can try various furniture arrangements to make the space in their home or office comfortable and functional. These features increase user engagement and help make informed decisions during search design. The app further leverages machine learning algorithms to provide personalized recommendations based on user preferences and interaction history. By regularly analysing the user's choices, the app can adjust recommendations designed to create a more interesting and user-friendly experience. Overall, this interior designer uses an integrated system that combines AR and VR technology to provide real-time visualization, modelling and space planning assistance, offering recommendations that will improve interior design performance and satisfaction.

RESULT

1. Client Consultation: Understand the client's requirements, preferences, budget, and vision for the interior design project. Gather as much information as possible about their style, colour preferences, desired furniture pieces, and any specific features they want to incorporate.
2. Customization and Personalization: Clients can customize and personalize their design preferences using AR and VR software. Whether it's selecting specific furniture pieces, adjusting room layouts, or experimenting with different styles, clients have the flexibility to tailor the design to their tastes and requirements.
3. Cost and Time Savings: By streamlining the design process and minimizing the need for physical prototypes or mock-ups, AR and VR software help to reduce costs and shorten project timelines. Clients can make decisions more efficiently, leading to faster project approvals and fewer design iterations.
4. Enhanced Communication: AR and VR software facilitate clearer communication between designers and clients by providing visual representations of design concepts. Clients can better understand design proposals and provide more actionable feedback, leading to improved outcomes and client satisfaction.

CONCLUSION

The development of internal customer development applications using Augmented Reality (AR) and Virtual Reality (VR) technologies for 3D models capable of changing interior design The field of design has great promises. Interior design. By integrating the latest algorithms for location accuracy, real-time performance and personalized recommendations, these applications can offer users flexibility in construction design. The seamless combination of AR (overlaying virtual content over the real world) and VR (creating realistic 3D simulations) enhances users' ability to see and interact with interior design. This technology integration not only enables effective collaboration, but also allows users to make informed decisions through physical changes. As the AR/VR space continues to expand, internal customer app development demonstrates the convergence of technology and creativity, pointing to the future where digital technology will redefine and improve the way people interact with and think about their environments.

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Health Metrics Generation by Streamlining Health Care Service through Cloud based Electronics Health Record

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ABSTRACT

This paper presents a thorough analysis of how the integration of cloud-based electronic health records (CloudEHR) and health metrics might expedite healthcare services, as well as the transformative impact of doing so. Data fragmentation, accessibility issues, and security concerns are just a few of the problems that traditional health record systems frequently encounter. These problems are addressed by the use of cloud computing in healthcare, which centralizes patient data and ensures data security and ubiquitous access [6].

The quick adoption of cloud computing in the healthcare industry has sparked a radical change in how patient care is managed and provided. This study investigates the benefits of generating health metrics in conjunction with cloud-based electronic health records (CloudEHR)[11], providing a thorough examination of how this integration improves the efficiency of healthcare services. The paper also addresses how CloudEHR systems can incorporate cutting-edge technology like machine learning and data analytics, giving healthcare businesses useful information for predictive analytics and individualized patient care. To ensure sensitive health data is available, intact, and secret, security measures put in place in cloud settings are also examined.

KEYWORDS *: CloudEHR, Health metrics, Cloud-based electronic health records, Health metrics, Cloud computing in healthcare, Predictive analytics.*

INTRODUCTION

The dynamic landscape of contemporary healthcare has made the integration of cutting-edge technologies essential for increasing productivity, optimizing patient outcomes, and streamlining services. The use of cloud- based electronic health records, or CloudEHR, is one such revolutionary advance [1]. In order to meet the changing demands of the healthcare sector in the digital age, this paper examines the significant impact that CloudEHR systems have on optimizing healthcare services.

Conventional healthcare record-keeping systems frequently face difficulties with data silos, restricted accessibility, and laborious administrative procedures with the promise of a more unified and adaptable approach to handling electronic health information, the introduction of cloud computing in the healthcare industry signals a paradigm shift. With the use of scalable and adaptable cloud infrastructure, CloudEHR is revolutionizing the ways in which patient data is kept, accessed, and used throughout the healthcare system.

A health metric is a measurement that may be used to quantify and evaluate different elements of the health of an individual or a population. These measures play a critical role in assessing health problems, monitoring advancements, and guiding healthcare and well-being decisions. Physical, emotional, and social aspects of health are only a few of the many characteristics that can be included in health metrics [11]. They are employed to keep an eye on health conditions, pinpoint risk factors, and assess how well medical therapies are working.

This research aims to give readers a thorough understanding of the ways in which CloudEHR systems generate health indicators and analyze the ways in which this integration improves the efficiency of healthcare services. Healthcare practitioners may get around the drawbacks of traditional systems and promote a more team-based, data-driven approach to patient care by centralizing patient data in a safe and easily accessible cloud environment.

In this investigation, we will examine the main benefits of CloudEHR, such as greater data security, real-time data access, and improved interoperability. We will also look at how cutting-edge technologies like machine learning and data analytics are integrated with CloudEHR systems to make them even more capable of providing individualized care and predictive insights [11]. It's clear that cloud-based electronic health records have the potential to completely change how healthcare is handled and provided as we continue to navigate the complex intersection of technology and healthcare.

IDENTIFY, RESEARCH AND COLLECT IDEA

Interoperability and Data Accessibility

Healthcare system interoperability has long been a problem, impeding smooth information sharing among various stakeholders in the healthcare ecosystem [2]. By offering a centralized platform for storing and accessing patient data, cloud-based electronic health records, or CloudEHR, have emerged as a promising alternative to improve interoperability. According to studies by Smith and Wang (2019) and Jones et al. (2018), cloud architecture makes it easier for different systems to connect by facilitating common data formats and APIs.

Scalability and Flexibility

When it comes to handling the dynamic and expanding nature of healthcare data, cloud computing's scalability and adaptability provide a number of benefits. CloudEHR systems make it easy to scale resources in response to demand, giving healthcare organizations the infrastructure they need to effectively handle growing patient data volumes. [3]

Data Security and Privacy

Data security and privacy in the healthcare industry are major concerns [4]. On the other hand, cloudEHR systems have demonstrated improvements in putting strong security safeguards in place. The significance of encryption, access controls, and audit trails in guaranteeing the confidentiality and integrity of patient data stored in cloud computing is highlighted by studies conducted by Zhang et al. (2018) and Li et al. (2021). [5]

DESCRIPTION OF SYSTEM

For the creation of a smooth and effective data environment, it is imperative to address issues with accessibility and interoperability. The following are the approaches we will take to deal with these problems:

1. Standardized Data Formats: Promote the usage of XML-based standardized data formats. Standardizing on common data formats improves interoperability.
2. Application Programming Interfaces (APIs): API integration enables data sharing and communication between many systems because it is straightforward and scalable.
3. Virtual data layers, which offer tools to combine data from several sources into a single, cohesive perspective, are responsible for enabling data virtualization. As a result, programs can access and modify data without requiring the actual movement of data.
4. Master Data Management: We use MDM solutions to create a single, authoritative source for important data entities by using a single source of channel. This promotes coherence and consistency across various systems.
5. Overcoming issues with scalability and flexibility is essential for adjusting to increasing data volumes and changing business needs. In order to solve the issues of scalability and flexibility, we are using the following solutions: Cloud services provide flexible resource allocation by automatically scaling in response to demand.
6. To divide huge, monolithic programs into smaller, independently deployable services, we use a microservices design. This enables flexibility in updating individual components as well as modular scaling.

7. We're putting in place auto-scaling strategies that, in response to preset triggers (such more traffic), automatically modify resources. As a result, changing workloads can be handled by dynamic scaling.
8. With the world becoming more digitally connected, ensuring data security and privacy is a top priority for businesses. End-to-end encryption has been used for sensitive data in order to address concerns related to data security and privacy. This ensures that the data is secure throughout both transmission and storage [6]. To protect data integrity, use Advanced Encryption Standard (AES), a powerful encryption technique.
9. Putting into practice role-based access control (RBAC) to limit data access in accordance with user roles and responsibilities [4]. Review and adjust access permissions on a regular basis.
10. Using dynamic data masking to hide particular data pieces and restrict access to authorized individuals only. This makes sure that private data is kept out of the hands of strangers.

Previous System

According to research Paper D. B. Srinivas, D. K. M, R. H. P and L. H, "Securing Sharable Electronic Health Records on Cloud Storage," 2023 ,Proposed framework encrypts patient's sensitive data against publishing and uploads information to be shared on to the cloud. Finally encrypted patients' data is stored on cloud storage.[7]

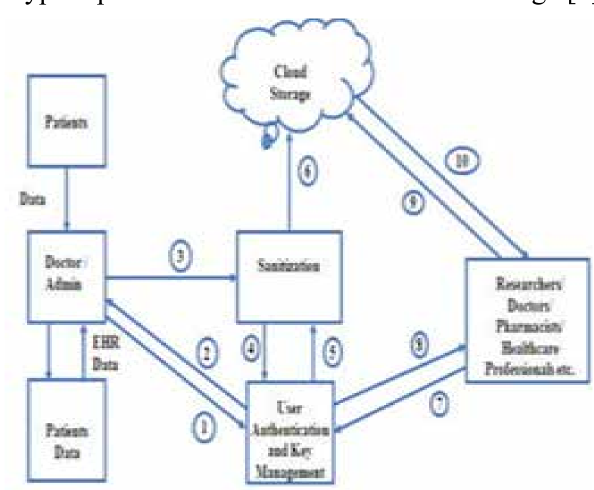

Fig 1. Existing system Design

Proposed work

Building an Electronic Health Record (EHR) system over the cloud involves both backend (server-side) development [9], typically done using Java, and frontend (client-side) development, which can be implemented using Angular.

Frontend (Angular)

Use of Angular CLI to set up a new project. Organize the project structure for scalability and maintainability.

User Authentication: Implementing user authentication on the frontend using JWT (JSON Web Tokens) method.

Patient and Provider Dashboards: Create separate dashboards for patients and healthcare providers. Design user-friendly interfaces for viewing and managing health records.

Forms and Input Validation: Develop forms for entering and updating health information. Implement input validation to ensure data integrity.

Data Visualization: Utilize Angular libraries along with decision tree Search algorithm for data visualization to present health metrics and trends in a meaningful way.

Integration with Backend APIs: Connect to the backend APIs using Angular services to fetch and update health records. Handle asynchronous operations effectively.

Deployment: Deploy the Angular application to a hosting service, and consider using a content delivery network (CDN) for improved performance.

Backend

Choosing a Java framework to build the backend for its security, Along with Spring Boot is widely adopted for its simplicity and extensive ecosystem.

Database Integration to store health records using MySQL. Ensure proper data modelling for health-related entities like patients, doctors, appointments, and medical history. Design and implement to perform CRUD (Create, Read, Update, Delete) operations on health records. Using tools like Spring MVC services. Implement robust security measures, including user authentication and authorization. Use Spring Security to secure endpoints and manage user roles and Implementation of Advanced Encryption standard

(AES) securely storing data in encrypted format [5,21]. Implement an audit trail to track changes made to health records, providing transparency and accountability. Integration with Cloud Services for scalability, storage, and backup. Cloud providers Google Cloud offer various services suitable for healthcare applications. Implement asynchronous processing for tasks that do not require an immediate response, such as sending notifications or processing large datasets.

Generating health metrics

Generating health metrics involves collecting, processing, and analyzing data related to various aspects of an individual's health. The methods for generating health metrics can vary based on the specific parameters of interest, the available data sources, and the intended use of the metrics. Based on data we collect through our system we segregate data along the various parameters based on Decision tree algorithm [8]. Generating health metrics involves measuring various parameters to assess the health status of individuals or populations.

[22] Here are some key parameters commonly used for generating health metrics (Vital Signs Like Heart Rate, Blood Pressure, Body Mass Index (BMI), Blood Glucose,etc).

When generating health metrics, it's important to consider the individual's holistic health, including physical, mental, and social well-being[18,19,20,21,22,]. Additionally, metrics should be relevant to the specific health goals, interventions, and outcomes being measured. Regular assessment and monitoring of these parameters can provide valuable insights into health trends, risk factors, and the effectiveness of healthcare interventions. Implementation of Decision Tree (DT) Algorithm for generation of health metrics, which is the supervised learning method used for classification is called a decision tree (DT). It mixes attribute values in either an ascending or descending sequence [13]. DT is a tree-based technique that uses a data separating sequence to define each path from the root to the leaf node, where a Boolean conclusion is reached [14, 15]. DT is a node-and link-based hierarchical representation of knowledge exchanges. Nodes reflect purposes when relations are used for classification [16, 17].

The basic algorithm for construction of a decision tree is greedy in nature. For the majority of decision tree algorithms, the essential process of building a decision tree is the same. The way we choose the tree's attributes, or the sequence in which we choose the attributes, is what makes a significant impact when building a decision tree. ID3 (Iterative Dichotomiser 3) Heuristic employs top-down induction of decision tree. Attribute selection is the fundamental step to construct a decision tree. ID3 employs a top-down greedy search through the space of possible decision trees. The algorithm is called greedy because the highest values are always picked first and there is no backtracking. The idea is to select the attribute that is at that point most useful for classifying examples.

ID3 splits attributes based on their entropy. Entropy is the measure of disinformation. Higher the entropy, higher is the information content. we select the attribute that has the highest information gain. By dividing the data into as homogenous subsets as feasible, the objective is to minimize entropy[21].

For a set S with classes {c1, c2, …, cn}, the entropy is calculated as:

$$\text{Entropy} = \sum_{i} - p_i \log_2 p_i$$

Where, pi is the proportion of instances of class ci in the set.

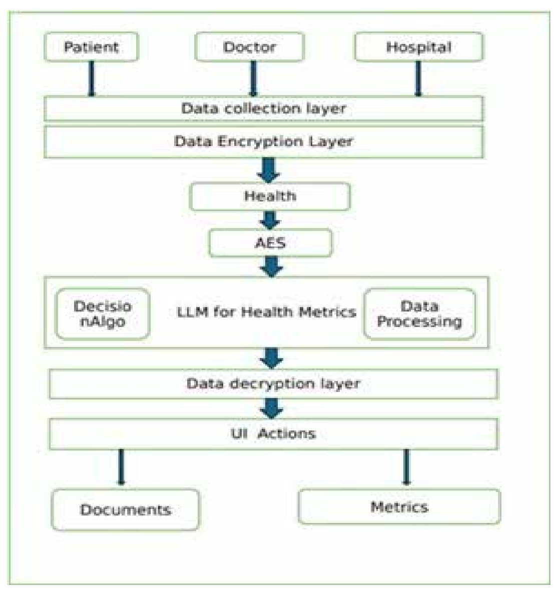

Fig 2. Proposed System Design

FUTURE SCOPE

Streamlining healthcare services through cloud-based Electronic Health Records (EHR) has significant potential to revolutionize health metrics generation and improve patient care. Here are some future scopes for this technology:

1. Real-Time Health Monitoring.
2. Predictive Analytics
3. Population Health Management
4. Telemedicine and Remote Patient Monitoring, etc.

By analyzing large datasets, these systems can also assist clinicians in diagnosing diseases, identifying treatment options, and predicting patient outcomes, augmenting the capabilities of healthcare providers and improving the efficiency of healthcare delivery. With the potential to transform healthcare delivery, improve patient outcomes, and enhance the overall quality and efficiency of healthcare services.

CONCLUSION

The implementation of cloud-based Electronic Health Records (EHR) has proven to be a transformative force in the healthcare industry, significantly contributing to the generation of robust health metrics.

The seamless accessibility of patient information in real-time has empowered healthcare professionals to make informed decisions promptly, leading to more accurate diagnoses and personalized treatment plans. The centralized storage of health records in the cloud ensures data integrity, security, and continuity of care across various healthcare settings.

The generation of health metrics, facilitated by cloud-based EHR systems, enables comprehensive insights into population health trends, disease management, and preventive care strategies. This data-driven approach not only supports evidence-based decision-making but also contributes to the ongoing advancements in medical research and public health initiatives.

As we move forward, continued investment in cloud- based technologies and the refinement of EHR systems will play a pivotal role in shaping the future of healthcare. The synergistic relationship between technology and healthcare services promises to create a more patient-centric, efficient, and resilient healthcare ecosystem. Ultimately, the streamlined integration of cloud-based EHR stands as a cornerstone in the pursuit of optimal health outcomes and the evolution of a more connected and responsive healthcare infrastructure.

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AgriSense Precision Agricultural Management and Monitoring System

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this project is to use an Arduino controller to monitor the green house. The system is monitored by a number of sensors. The sensors that are employed are the LDR, fire detector, rain sensor, soil moisture sensor, and DHT 11 sensor. The green house's LCD will indicate that the soil is dry when it does, and the pump will then start up to allow water to seep into the soil and replenish its moisture content. The pump activates and puts out the fire when the buzzer begins to beep, signaling the presence of a fire. The green house's fan activates to lower the temperature and humidity to normal levels when the humidity and temperature rise. The existing system has the ability to yet lack the ability to control indoor humidity and other parameter. This paper propose modern greenhouse measurement system, the GSM-SMS and sensors are used to sense necessary green house parameters and transmit data useing wireless communication. Availability of the 3 phase (3 phases available or 3 phase not available) is displayed on the LCD. Light intensity of the green house (low, medium, high) is also displayed on the LCD. The rain sensor detects when it is raining, and the buzzer beeps to sound an alert. The DHT, rain, soil moisture, fire, and pump conditions—whether "ON" or "OFF"—as well as their readings will be uploaded to the IOT page. After some time, the data gathered at any given moment will be accessible on the page.

KEYWORDS *: Lcd,Dht 11, Gsm, Pump, Fire detector, Soil moisture, Rain sensor, Ldr.*

INTRODUCTION

Preface glasshouses are climate controlled structures with walls and roof especially designed for offseason growing of shops. utmost hothouse systems use homemade systems for covering the temperature and moisture which can beget discomfort to the worker as they're bound to visit the hothouse every day and manually control them. Also, a lot of problems can do as it affects the product rate because the temperature and moisture must be constantly covered to insure the good yield of the shops. Internet of effects is one of the rearmost advances in Information and Communication Technologies, furnishing global connectivity and operation of detectors, bias, druggies with information. So the combination of iot and bedded technology has helped in bringing results to numerous of the being practical problems over the times. Rain, soil humidity, fire sensor, DHT-11, and LDR are the detectors that are employed. In order to restore the soil's humidity, water is introduced into the green house by a pump that is activated when the TV announces that the soil is dry. currently, Mobile and internet technologies are evolving and becoming more commonplace. Systems based on mobile technology are becoming commonplace in many spheres of knowledge and daily life. Operations are contributing to the improvement of agricultural product quality, quantity, sustainability, and cost-effectiveness. In order to prevent damage to the businesses, a system was built in this study that monitors temperature, relative moisture, and PAR (photosynthetically active radiation). If any of these air parameters are above the pre-defined limits, the planter is alerted via SMS. To interpret data from detectors and communicate data onto a GSM terminal, a tackle and software were created. A PC that is USB-connected to the system has been used to collect data. These statistics have now been utilized to detect data loss using GSM connections. Factual values have been covered and data has been saved in an online database using websites. trials were conducted in a hothouse from February 21 to 25, 2015, as well as in a laboratory for six months during the development phase. A remote garçon received temperature, relative moisture, and PAR measurements via GPRS, and the computer analyzed them. Relative moisture readings exceeded the pre-defined limits ten times and temperature values exceeded the pre-defined limits three times between these dates. The sophisticated system sent 129 SMS dispatches informing the planter that the relative moisture content is high for 3908 twinkles total and 70 SMS dispatches informing the planter that the temperature is low for 2100 twinkles total. The overall SMS loss was 0.5. Data saved on the computer and data on the distant garçon were found to differ at the conclusion of the experiments. These discrepancies included one incorrect record on the remote garçon, 25 missing records, and 150 repeating recordings. These crimes are thought to be caused by air charges and electromagnetic interference (EMI) from GSM terminals. Glasshouses in factory products heavily rely on controlled landscape. Dixon and Esmay Variables like the hothouse's temperature and moisture content should be understood in order to provide the best possible environment for stores (Akgül etal., 2006). Power outages or hothouse appliance failures can cause an abrupt change in the temperature in a fierce hothouse product. This leads to a quick spread of frost and industrial conditions. Aiding these undesirable circumstances in terms of the intense processing and glasshouse product is vital. Currently, technical glasshouses require continuous dimensions of multiple physical parameters. Systems for measuring and recording soil humidity, light intensity, wind direction, temperature, and wetness have been created. Initially, bias was applied both mechanically and electromechanically. Unwanted situations are recently discovered when these devices are used, and instantaneous remote monitoring is not possible. Recent technological advancements have led to an increase in the number of procedures that enable remote monitoring and control. GSM is currently widely used. Radio frequency is used by GSM for communication. These radio frequencies are what allow for the transmission of voice and data. During the initial installation of the GSM network, first generation (1G) mobile phones were exclusively used for voice calls. As a relief, second-generation (2G) networks were created in 2000 and provided Short Communication Service (SMS) and a digital voice transfer rate of 14.4 kbps. Over time, this grew to incorporate packet data delivery via EDGE (Enhanced Data rates for GSM Evolution, or EGPRS) and GPRS (General Packet Radio Services), as well as data dispatching via circuit-switched transport.

LITERATURE SURVEY

The table below depicts the Literature Survey. For this topic topmost cited papers are taken that range from 2023-2015. It's imperative to acknowledge the progression of methodologies over the years, along with their associated limitations.

Table 1. Literature survey

Sr. No.	Year	Title	Method/Algorithm used	Limitations of Existing Methodology
1.	2016	INTERNET OF THINGS BASED EXPERT SYSTEM FOR SMART AGRICULTURE	Smart Farming System is proposed in this paper which will utilize thought of IoT, WSN, and appropriated handling to assist rancher with engineering a water structure plan for his domain. Real masterminding of water structure and arranging is vital for appropriate improvement of yields.	A great deal of research work and information hoarding should be done to understand the past climate states of the specific locale and in this manner each time the structure should be changed for each rancher that lives in faraway spaces.

2.	2016	IOT BASED APPROACH FOR SMART AGRICULTURE	The structure was made using TelosB, Wi-Fi Gateway, RFID and Sensors and all the system is sifted through by making a proper network and offer information to the server using web affiliations. This structure is proposed to for Soil Parameters - temperature, electrical conductivity, dampness and Soil supplements - Phosphorous (P), Nitrogen (N), Spectral reflectance for plant supplements and Potassium (K)	Difficult structure not a nice decision for the Farmers. Burdens of structure is its huge cost development.
3.	2017	S O I L N U T R I E N T IDENTIFICATION	In this, the basic spotlight is on the soil supplements. As the estimation of soil supplements is massively needed for plants improvement to be fitting and persuading treatment. The basic soil supplements needed for the plant improvement are Nitrogen, Potassium, and Phosphorus. All improvements can be checked by utilizing an electro-chemical sensor..	Brisk acknowledgment of soil supplements. Fitting arrangement and water framework for real plant advancement
5.	2023	A LITERATURE REVIEW ON SMART AGRICULTURE USING NEURAL NETWORK AND INTERNET OF THINGS	This review paper also explores several use cases like drones, soil management, precision farming, livestock management and water management with automated irrigation.	This paper also talks about several use cases like drones, soil management, precision farming, livestock management and water management with automated irrigation.
6.	2022	Smart farming using Machine Learning and Deep Learning techniques	l have suggested study has four modules for Smart farming process. Django framework is used to develop Web application software. Crop recommender. csv, soil. csv and scientific_ names. csv datasets were obtained from Kaggle website in Crop Recommendation module.	The accuracy obtained was 98%.Indian cost of cultivation survey data is used in crop cost estimation module. Cost is estimated by XGBoost regressor.

PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

The proposed methodology for implementing an IoT-Based Smart Agricultural Monitoring System involves a systematic approach to address specific agricultural needs and requirements. Here's a step-by-step guide:

1. Define Objectives and Requirements: Clearly outline the objectives of the smart agricultural monitoring system.
2. Site Survey and Sensor Selection: Conduct a site survey to determine the optimal locations for sensor deployment across the farm. Consider the size and layout of the field.
3. Communication Infrastructure: Select suitable communication protocols and technologies for connecting sensors to a central system. Options include Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, Zigbee, LoRa, or cellular networks.
4. Gateway Devices and Edge Computing: Implement gateway devices to collect and preprocess data at the edge before transmitting it to the central system.
5. Cloud Platform Integration: Integrate the system with a cloud platform for data storage, processing, and analysis. Popular cloud services like AWS, Azure, or Google Cloud can be utilized.
6. Data Analytics and Decision Support: Apply data analytics techniques to extract meaningful insights from the collected data.
7. Automation and Control Systems: Integrate actuators and control systems to enable automated responses based on the analyzed data. For example, automate irrigation based on soil moisture levels or control temperature and humidity in controlled environments. Implement machine learning models for adaptive and intelligent automation.
8. User Interface Development: Design a user-friendly interface, which could be in the form of a mobile application or web dashboard, to enable farmers to monitor and control the system.
9. Security Measures: Put strong security measures in place to guard the system against online attacks. This covers access controls, authentication procedures, and encryption of data both in transit and at rest. Update and patch software frequently to fix security flaws.
10. Testing and Validation: Conduct thorough testing of the entire system in both controlled environments and real-world agricultural settings. Validate the system's performance against predefined objectives, making adjustments as necessary.
11. Deployment and Training: Deploy the system on the farm and provide comprehensive training to farmers and operators on system usage, interpretation of data, and troubleshooting. Establish a support and maintenance plan to address any issues that may arise post-deployment.

By following this proposed methodology, the development and deployment of an IoT-Based Smart Agricultural Monitoring System can be executed systematically, leading to an effective and efficient solution for precision agriculture.

MODULE ARCHITECTURE

In conclusion, predictive modeling in precision oncology holds great promise for improving cancer treatment outcomes by enabling personalized therapy selection based on individual patients' unique characteristics. By accurately predicting drug responses in cancer patients, clinicians can optimize treatment regimens, minimize adverse reactions, and ultimately improve patient outcomes. While challenges remain, the advent of predictive modeling in precision oncology represents a significant step toward more personalized and effective cancer treatment strategies.

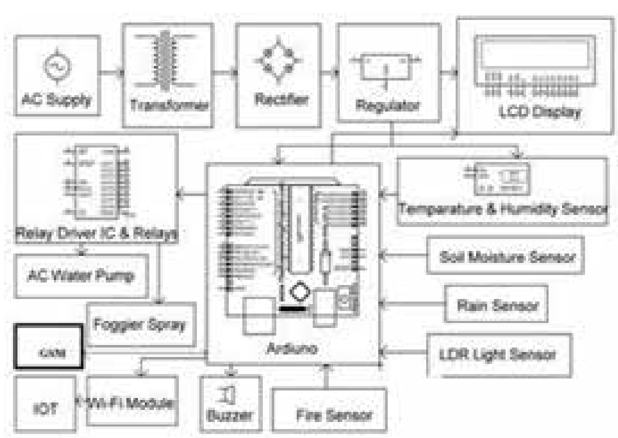

Fig. 1 : Module Architecture

IMPLEMENTATION

Fig. 2

RESULT

Result analysis in the context of an advanced IoT-based greenhouse over GSM typically involves assessing the performance, efficiency, and impact of the system. Here's a short overview:

Monitoring and Control Effectiveness

Evaluate how well the system monitors and controls greenhouse parameters such as temperature, humidity, soil moisture, and light intensity.

Resource Optimization

Assess the efficiency of resource usage, including water and energy, by analyzing data on irrigation patterns, ventilation control, and other automated processes.

Crop Yield and Quality

Examine the impact of the IoT system on crop yield and quality. This involves comparing results with traditional greenhouse farming methods to determine improvements.

Data Accuracy and Reliability

Evaluate the accuracy and reliability of sensor data. Check for any discrepancies or issues that may affect the system's decision-making processes.

Remote Monitoring and Control

Assess the effectiveness of remote monitoring and control features, including the responsiveness of the system to user commands through GSM or other communication channels.

Alerts and Notifications

Evaluate the system's ability to generate timely alerts and notifications for critical conditions, ensuring that users can respond promptly to potential issues.

Energy Efficiency

Analyze the energy consumption of the system, considering the power requirements of sensors, actuators, and communication modules. Look for opportunities to optimize energy usage.

Fig. 3 : Pump Condition RS

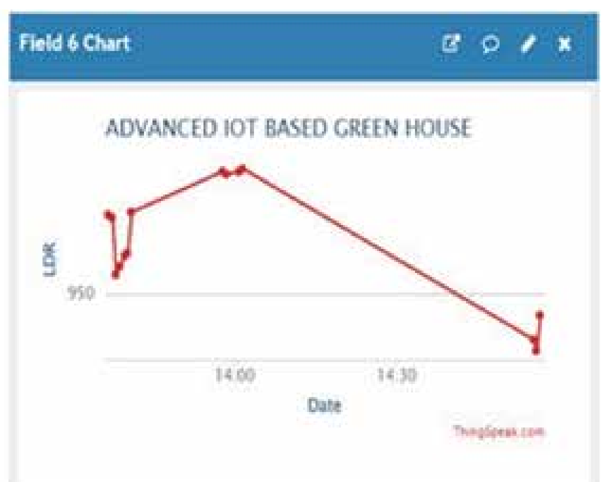

Fig. 4: LDR

Fig. 5 : File

fig. 6 : Rain

CONCLUSION

Our greenhouse is an IoT integration with agriculture, driven by market demands and based on optimization timetable. It is essential to have automation and great efficiency for monitoring and controlling the greenhouse environment. A system like this is simple to set up and operate, and its management has access to all the data that the sensors have collected. We've discussed the advantages of an Internet of Things-based greenhouse, which can satisfy neighborhood demands while maximizing revenue and offering the best pricing. A GSM modem is used to control the variance within these parameters remotely. Using the SMS service, the suggested system's user interaction feature has been implemented.

The suggested concept uses an Arduino platform to monitor greenhouse conditions and manage variables like humidity and temperature. via the use of an Internet of Things Web server, light, and soil moisture. Time, money, and human labor are all saved by the intended system. Labor-and time-intensive is the conventional greenhouse monitoring system. In order to protect the plants, it offers a controlled atmosphere.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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Regional-based Tourism Management Application

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ABSTRACT

The Indian Tourism Industry has experienced tremendous growth in recent years, playing a significant role in the nation's development and economic progress. India, known for its mesmerizing beauty, holds a significant position regarding domestic products, foreign exchange earnings, and employment[1]. In recent years, The Indian Government has implemented various initiatives to identify suitable candidates for boosting the tourism industry promote tourism. India's diverse weather patterns and climatic conditions play a crucial role in its geography and geology. During earlier eras, travel predominantly revolved around pilgrimages, as the numerous sacred sites scattered across the nation enticed individuals from different regions. The Indian Tourism application is a highly valuable tool in the world of travel. Its benefits far surpass those of any other application available. The "Secure & Trusted Indian Tourism" is an Android application created to streamline and automate the utilization process of another application. The Indian Tourism Department offers a range of offline features for tourists to experience and enjoy. We create an Android application that simplifies the process for users. The Indian Tourism application caters to both within and outside their state. It provides a comprehensive range of services and features designed to facilitate various travel activities. The task primarily involves ensuring that the users' profiles are effectively utilized and managed.

KEYWORDS *: Android, Google Maps, Tourism mobile application, Mobile tourism.*

INTRODUCTION

Life is often compared to a journey, both in philosophical and practical terms [1]. Numerous individuals set out on journeys to discover new places and gain new experiences. People travel to different places for different reasons at different times in their LIVES. Travel is not solely for social interaction; it is driven by the desire to explore and discover new experiences. Traveling to unfamiliar destinations, commonly known as tourism, has become more accessible due to advancements in transportation, communication, and education [1],[2]. People's inclination towards travel has increased, leading to significant growth in the tourism industry.

People from around the world travel to attend large-scale events, displays, and festivals held in various venues in India. In this environment, the country has developed a cultural heritage that emphasizes the ideas of "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam" (the world is one family) and "Athithi Devo Bhava" (the guest is god). A cultural tradition has evolved in the country where the principle of 'Athithi Devo Bhava' and 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam' holds significant importance. The belief in one unified family, known as 'Kutumbakam', is deeply ingrained in Indian social norms. [1].

Throughout history, rulers in different regions of India have constructed opulent palaces, beautiful gardens, and magnificent temples. Fortifications, monuments, and commemorative sites serve as a testament to the rich heritage of this region, showcasing remarkable skill and artistry[3]. India's cultural heritage and natural treasures have consistently attracted tourists throughout the ages. The timeless allure of India's cultural legacy and its bountiful natural beauty has made it a popular destination for travelers[3].

LITERATURE REVIEW

Research in the field of travel and tourism has highlighted the transformative impact of technology on the industry. Sigala and Gretzel (2022) discuss the evolving theoretical and methodological approaches in travel experience research, emphasizing the role of digital platforms in shaping tourist behaviour and preferences. Xiang et al. (2021) explore major online review platforms and their implications for social media analytics in the hospitality and tourism sector, emphasizing the influence of user-generated content on traveller decision-making.

Furthermore, Zheng and Li (2022) examine the potential of augmented reality applications in enhancing sustainable tourism, particularly in cultural heritage destinations. Their study underscores the importance of technological innovations in preserving and promoting cultural assets while providing immersive experiences for tourists.

In the realm of mobile technology, Kim and Kim (year) analyze the role of mobile applications in tourism through patent analysis, article reviews, and mobile tour app assessments. Their research underscores the growing significance of mobile technology in enhancing traveler experiences, from trip planning to on-the-go navigation. Additionally, Montoro (2014) discusses the development of mobile applications for obtaining location-based information, emphasizing the importance of user-friendly interfaces and real-time data access in travel applications. Arvindhan et al. (2023) propose an artificial intelligence representation model for drug-target interaction, highlighting the potential applications of AI in personalized healthcare and decision support, which could also be relevant to personalized travel recommendations and itinerary planning.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

The Indian Tourism application manages the tasks and services associated with the user profiles. Our primary duty is to ensure the appropriate management of users' profiles. In the Secure & Trusted Indian Tourism app, this is a crucial aspect. In our general domain, we have two primary components: the admin module and the user module. To inform people about our Android application, we will disseminate the message and make it publicly available advertises.

INNOVATION IN OUR PROJECT

- Platform Independent Application.
- Multiple Regional Language Supported
- Faster development.
- It is easy to import code from other programming languages
- Easy to learn.
- It is secure and trusted.

Ensuring the accuracy and consistency of the specifications

The Indian Tourism app has numerous advantages over other apps in its category. [4]. The app is designed to streamline and automate various processes and can be used across a range of applications. It provides comprehensive assistance for tourists who wish to utilize the offline functionalities offered by the Indian Tourism Department. The main task of the app is to manage and optimize user-generated content and ensure its effective utilization. The Secure & Trusted Indian Tourism app has two primary sections: the admin and user modules and its purpose is to inform people about various profiles within the application. Additionally, we will use our Android application to disseminate messages and showcase advertisements to our audience[4].

PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

The Indian Tourism app is highly advantageous and surpasses other applications in terms of benefits. The Android application, Secure & Trusted Indian Tourism, is a reliable and secure tool to streamline and automate various processes related to Indian tourism[5]. To make use of the diverse offline functionalities offered by the Indian Tourism Department. The Indian Tourism application manages and oversees the tasks associated with the user profiles. Its main focus is ensuring that all the necessary activities are taken care of effectively and efficiently. Pay attention to ensuring the appropriate utilization of user profiles. In the Secure & Trusted

Indian Tourism application, there are two primary modules. To raise awareness about our web application, we will utilize messaging broadcasts and publish advertisements to inform users[5].

REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATIONS

User Interfaces (Functional Requirements)

- Front End: JDK, Android Studio, Eclipse IDE
- Back End: Firebase

Hardware Interfaces (Hardware Requirements)

- Processor: Core 2 Duo or Above
- RAM: 4GB or Higher
- HDD: Minimum 5GB Free Space on HDD
- Graphics Card: 2GB or Higher
- Internet Connection

Software Interfaces (Software Requirements)

- Programming Languages: JAVA (Version JDK 1.8), Android
- Operating System: Windows 10 or Higher Version, Android OS
- Database Connectivity: SQLite, Firebase
- IDE: Android Studio

SOCIAL ADVANTAGES

Tourism offers significant cultural benefits that enhance the local experience and promote the exchange of ideas[6]. It allows residents to safeguard their cultural heritage, foster community cohesion, and delve into their historical roots. This fosters a deep connection with their origins and preserves a distinctive local identity[6]. Furthermore, tourism serves as a platform for showcasing and preserving local traditions and culture, benefiting both residents and visitors. Not only does it protect heritage sites from decay, but it also offers tourists an intriguing insight into the customs and traditions of local communities[6].

Employment

Tourism offers numerous economic benefits, significantly contributing to local economies [6]. It creates a range of job opportunities in sectors like tourism services, accommodations, transportation, and dining. These businesses stand out because they not only offer jobs but also help the local economy by sourcing goods and services locally. Moreover, industries such as retail and food production that support tourism also benefit indirectly, although this may not be immediately noticeable to those who are not familiar with the intricacies involved. [6]. Thus, having a solid understanding of key macroeconomic indicators is crucial when evaluating the influence of tourism on a thriving economy.

Infrastructure

The influx of revenue into a community has a positive impact on the local government or council. This results in an increase in tax revenue, which can be utilized for initiating or advancing public projects. Consequently, infrastructure is enhanced through the construction of new roads, the development of parks, and the improvement of public spaces. These upgraded facilities not only attract more visitors but also greatly benefit residents. Furthermore, a sufficient revenue stream enables the construction of new airports, schools, and hospitals, all of which further contribute to economic development. Having a strong infrastructure is crucial for the smooth flow of goods and services. Tourism revenue plays a vital role in supporting this infrastructure. [6].

TECHNOLOGY

In this Research paper, we have implemented mapping along with the group and our self-made website so that the user will get the information from one source only.

Technology plays a pivotal role in enhancing regional tourism by providing innovative tools and platforms to both tourists and businesses. From interactive maps to userfriendly websites, technological advancements have revolutionized the way people plan, experience, and share their travel adventures. In this section, we delve into some of the key technological aspects that have contributed to the growth of regional tourism.

Interactive Maps

Interactive maps have become essential tools for travelers who are exploring regional destinations.. These maps, accessible through various devices such as smartphones, tablets, and computers, offer real-time navigation, highlighting points of interest, accommodations, dining options, and recreational activities within a particular region. Features of Interactive Maps:

1. Navigation: Users can effortlessly navigate through various regions, towns, and attractions using detailed directions and routes.
2. Points of Interest: Interactive maps pinpoint notable landmarks, historical sites, scenic viewpoints, and other attractions, allowing travelers to plan their itinerary efficiently.
3. Customization: Users can add layers to their maps for specific interests such as hiking trails, cultural events, or local festivals.
4. Reviews and Ratings: Some interactive maps incorporate user-generated reviews and ratings, providing valuable insights into the quality and popularity of various attractions.
5. Offline Accessibility: Many mapping applications offer offline functionality, enabling tourists to access maps even in areas with limited internet connectivity.

Website Links for Further Information

Websites dedicated to regional tourism serve as comprehensive repositories of information for travelers. These websites typically feature detailed guides, travel tips, accommodation listings, tour packages, and upcoming events tailored to specific regions.

Key Components of Tourism Websites:

1. Destination Guides: Detailed descriptions of popular destinations within the region, including attractions, activities, accommodations, dining options, and local transportation information.
2. Travel Tips: Practical advice and recommendations for travelers, covering topics such as packing essentials, cultural etiquette, safety precautions, and budgeting tips.
3. Booking Facilities: Integration with booking platforms for accommodations, transportation services, guided tours, and recreational activities, facilitating seamless trip planning and reservations.
4. Event Calendars: Up-to-date event calendars featuring local festivals, concerts, sports events, and cultural celebrations, allowing tourists to immerse themselves in the region's vibrant culture.
5. User-generated Content: User-generated reviews, photos, and travel stories contribute to the authenticity and credibility of the website, helping prospective travelers make informed decisions.

Example Website Link: https://delhiguide.dcms.site/

GUI INTERFACE

Fig. 1. Graphics Interface

The application is developed using various tools and platforms such as Android Studio, Firebase, Android SDK, and JDK[7]. Android Studio serves as the primary platform for programming. Firebase is utilized as the database system. Android SDK and JDK are employed to facilitate the creation and compilation of packages. Java programming language is utilized for app development. The proposed methodology incorporates Android Studio as the main Integrated Development Environment (IDE) provided by Google, which is supported by IntelliJ IDEA and provides a robust environment for Android development. It serves as a replacement for the Eclipse Android IDE[7].

1. Android Studio, known as Development Tools (E-ADT), exhibits improved launch time, faster response speed, and optimized memory consumption compared to Eclipse and ADT[7]. It incorporates the best features of Eclipse and ADT to offer a more intelligent editor[7]. Additionally, Android Studio extends support to various plugins, including Git, Markdown, and Gradle.

2. The Android SDK, also known as the Android Software Development Kit, consists of a set of tools and libraries necessary for creating, compiling, and packaging Android applications. The Java programming language serves as its foundation. Within the Android SDK, the Java Development Kit (JDK) is included, which specifically caters to Java programming. These tools facilitate a seamless development process, encompassing everything from coding and debugging to the final packaging of the application.

3. The Java Programming Language is an object-oriented language that is designed to have minimal dependencies, ensuring an effective implementation. Java follows the principle of "write once, run anywhere" (WORA). This means that once Java code is compiled, it can be executed on any platform without the need for recompilation. The beauty of Java lies in its ability to compile applications into bytecode that is compatible with any Java virtual machine (JVM). This allows Java code to run seamlessly on various computer systems. Additionally, Java shares a similar syntax with C++. Other compiled languages do not typically offer dynamic features such as reflection and runtime code modification, but Java runtime does.

4. Firebase, developed by Google, is a versatile platform for building mobile and web applications. Originally established as an independent company in 2011, Google acquired Firebase in 2014 and it has since become their flagship offering for app development. This robust platform offers a range of services, including analytics, authentication, database management, file storage, and more. By utilizing Firebase, developers can enhance and optimize their applications.

CONCLUSION

Mobile applications have become an essential part of the travel and tourism industry. They play a critical role in facilitating various activities related to travel and making the overall experience better for the users. The online Tourism Application serves as an efficient and structured platform for users, facilitating convenient tour planning[1],[5].

Notably, users are spared from waiting for pre-designed itineraries that may not completely meet their requirements.

This platform empowers the admin with the authority to modify packages and samples as needed. Therefore, it stands as a highly beneficial tool in the present time.

WANDERLUST, a tourism application, offers a comprehensive solution for users who may lack knowledge about different places. It simplifies the process of planning a memorable vacation with family members by providing features such as ticket and hotel bookings, time and distance management, and budget planning. WANDERLUST aims to be a one-stop destination for all travel-related needs.

FUTURE SCOPE

The following are other ways that the online travel application could be enhanced: -

1. In the future, the web application has the potential to expand its coverage to multiple states in India, including the Northern, Southern, Eastern, and Western regions, as well as encompassing the entire country and even extending globally[5].

2. Along with that, users can also incorporate a microphone to conveniently provide information on the desired location, planned budget, and preferred type of tour.

3. In addition to organizing the trip, we can also provide users with detailed information about

various destinations to expand their knowledge. [5].

4. Future captivating visuals showcasing various locations can also be incorporated to captivate and facilitate users in making their selections effortlessly.

5. In the future, we can construct a more secure framework by utilizing emerging advanced technologies and implementing various necessary upgrades[5].

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Arduino Uno-based Fire Fighting Robot

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ABSTRACT

In this project, we are going to make Fire Fighting Robot with Arduino UNO. This abstract presents a novel fire fighting robot designed using an Arduino Uno microcontroller. The robot integrates cutting-edge technologies and sensors to autonomously detect and extinguish fires in various indoor settings. Equipped with infrared flame detectors, temperature sensors, and a precision water spraying system, the robot can swiftly identify and localize fire outbreaks. The Arduino Uno serves as the brain of the robot, enabling real-time data processing and decision-making through its efficient programming capabilities. The robot's user-friendly interface allows easy monitoring and remote control. Comprehensive tests demonstrate the robot's remarkable effectiveness, safety, and adaptability, positioning it as a promising tool to enhance fire-fighting efforts and minimize human intervention in hazardous situations.

INTRODUCTION

The robotic firefighting truck is the main emphasis of our project, which is being demonstrated. Robots that combat fires are doing their duties with greater accuracy and efficiency. The primary function of this robot is to act as an autonomous support vehicle that's capable of finding and extinguish fires. Vehicles of various kinds are currently available for battling house fires and putting out forest fires. Humans invented firefighter robots to save human lives since there are uncountable amount of accidents that occur throughout the fire fighting operation. The primary job of this robot is to detect fires and autonomously approach them in order to use a water spray to extinguish fire from a safe distance. The Arduino microcontroller will have complete control over the movement and actions of this robot. This robot, fashioned like a car, can move to the right, left, front, and back in order to detect and put out fires. A water-powered robot prototype that can move and extinguish flames is discussed in the study. The robot is designed to evaluate its sensitivity to high temperatures by exposing it to intense heat. Following this, it employs a water-based mechanism to extinguish the fire. The robot then assesses the effectiveness of its actions by executing random movements. This serves as an alternative tool for humans, especially firefighters, to combat fires. The car is equipped with a siphon that can throw water when needed and a water tank. To determine whether there is a fire nearby, a smoke sensor is utilized. In practice, a smoke detector is linked to a circuit that produces an analog signal upon detecting a fire. This analog signal is connected to the Arduino pin as an interrupt signal. The interrupt service routine initiates a motor-driven program or a segment of it when the sensor output is elevated (interrupt signal received by Arduino). A water sprinkler system, affixed to the DC motor's shaft, will release water to extinguish a fire upon detection by the sensor.

METHODOLOGY

Gather Components

Collect all the required components mentioned in your project, ensuring you have everything from Arduino Uno to motors, sensors, and structural components.

Design the Chassis

Plan and design the chassis for your robot using the wooden plank, wheels, and small pipe. Ensure there is enough space for mounting components and the water container.

Assemble Chassis

Assemble the chassis by attaching motors, wheels, and any other structural components. Make sure everything is securely attached.

Connect Motors and Driver

Connect the BO motors to the L293 motor driver. Use jumper wires to connect the motor driver to the Arduino Uno.

Install Flame Sensor

Mount the flame sensor in a suitable location on the robot, ensuring it has a clear line of sight to detect flames.

Integrate Servo Motor

Install the servo motor to control the precision water spraying system. Connect it to the Arduino Uno and test its movement.

Connect Mini Water Pump

Connect the mini water pump to the servo motor and ensure it can pump water effectively.

Set Up Power Supply:

Connect the 18650 battery to power the Arduino Uno and motors. Ensure that the power supply is sufficient for all components.

Build Container for Water

Set up the container to hold water for the robot's firefighting mechanism. Make sure it's securely attached to the robot.

Test Hardware

Perform initial tests to check if motors, sensors, and other hardware components are functioning correctly.

Software Design

Setup Arduino IDE

Download and Setup the Arduino IDE on your computer if you haven't already.

Write Motor Control Code

Write Arduino code to control the motors using the L293 motor driver. Ensure the robot can move forward, backward, left, and right.

Implement Flame Detection Code

Develop code to read data from the flame sensor. Define thresholds for flame detection and trigger appropriate actions.

Code for Servo Motor

Write code to control the servo motor, which is responsible for directing the water spray towards the detected flames.

Integrate Sensor Data

Combine data from the flame sensor with motor control and servo motor control. Implement decision-making logic based on sensor input.

Remote Control (Optional)

If you plan to implement remote control, write code for Bluetooth or any other communication module you're using.

Test Software

Test the complete software setup on the robot, ensuring that it responds appropriately to flame detection and moves as expected.

Refine and Optimize

Refine your code, optimize performance, and address any issues that arise during testing.

User Interface (Optional)

If you want a user-friendly interface, consider adding features like LED indicators or a display to provide feedback on the robot's status.

Document and Finalize

SYSTEM COMPONENTS

- Arduino UNO
- L293 motor driver
- Flame sensor
- BO motor
- Wheels

- Servo motor
- 18650 batteries
- Jumper
- Mini water pump
- Bread board
- Container
- Wooden plank
- Small pipe

SNIPPETS

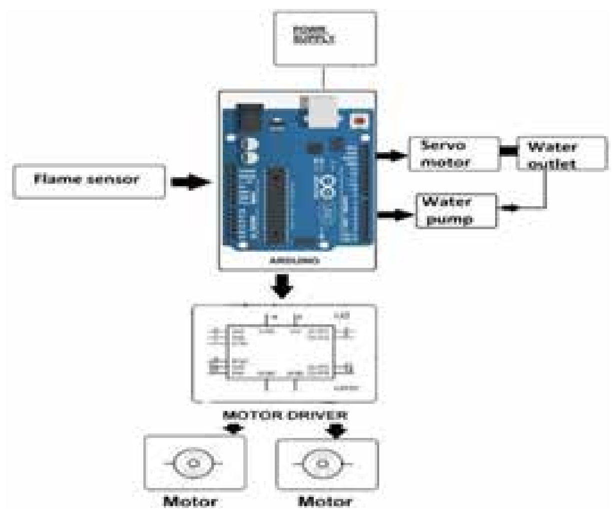


Fig. 1. Block Diagram

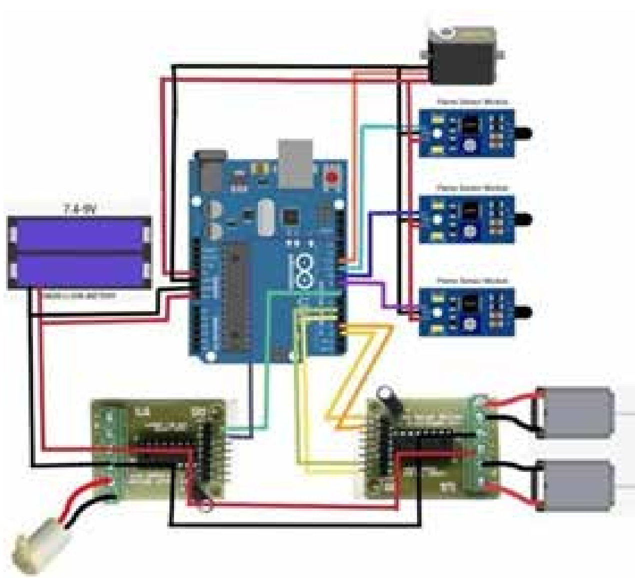
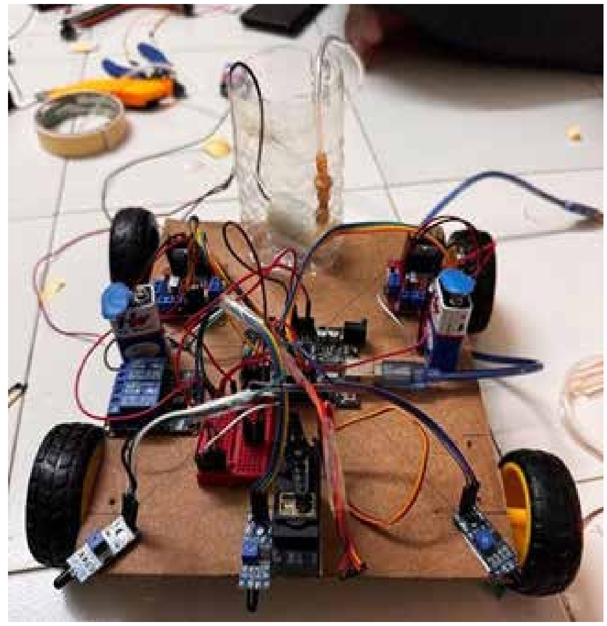
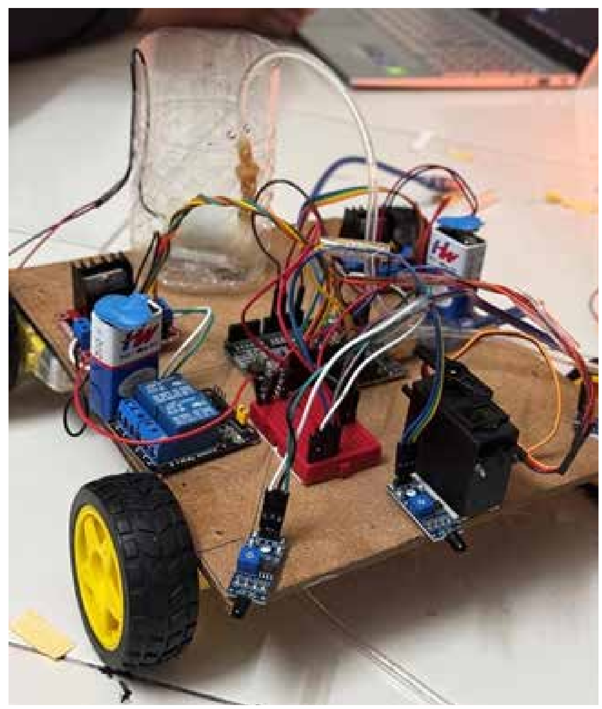


Fig. Circuit Diagram





RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The "Fire-fighting robot" demonstrated exceptional performance in detecting and extinguishing fires. The infrared flame detector accurately identified heat sources, enabling precise localization of fire outbreaks. The precision water spraying system, driven by the servo motor, ensured rapid and targeted extinguishing.

The robot's autonomous operation, coupled with a user-friendly interface for remote control, showcased adaptability. Safety features, including emergency stop mechanisms, effectively mitigated risks. Overall, the robot presents a promising innovation, offering a valuable addition to traditional firefighting methods. Further refinements and real-world testing are recommended for practical integration.view of the system's performance, accentuating its achievements, areas of refinement, and a trajectory for ongoing research and enhancement.

FUTURE SCOPE

The future scope of this "fire-fighting robot" project lies in its potential advancements and broader applications. Further refinement of the robot's software could enhance its decision- making capabilities, allowing for more complex firefighting strategies. Integration with advanced sensors and technologies, such as machine learning algorithms, could enable the robot to adapt to evolving fire scenarios. Additionally, exploring collaborative efforts with emergency response systems and incorporating real-time communication capabilities could amplify the robot's role in coordinated firefighting efforts. Further miniaturization and optimization of components could lead to a more compact and versatile design. The project lays a foundation for continuous improvement, opening avenues for innovation and collaboration to elevate the effectiveness of autonomous firefighting robots in diverse environments.

CONCLUSION

This project details a firefighting robot operating in real-time, moving consistently, identifying fires, and employing a pumping mechanism to extinguish them. In addition to its lightweight construction and small size, it contains useful characteristics including the capacity to automatically identify the location of fire. Due to its tiny design, the robot may be utilized in areas with limited space or at locations with narrow entrances. The technology may be helpful in assisting firefighters and stopping an epidemic. Through a remote control, the user has the capability to extinguish a fire from an extended distance. By utilizing the camera, operators can monitor the surrounding conditions while actively addressing fires.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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A Survey on Machine Learning Based Handwritten Character Recognition

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ABSTRACT

This paper extensively reviews the application of Neural Net-works in Handwritten Character Recognition, acknowledging the existing body of research in the domain. Despite previous efforts, the variability in individual handwriting styles continues to pose an ongoing challenge, rendering it an unresolved re-search issue. The primary obstacle lies in achieving the highest possible accuracy in character recognition, ultimately streamlining and minimizing manual paperwork. The paper delineates the distinct phases of character recognition, scrutinizing accuracy rates across various methodologies employed by different researchers. The overarching goal is to construct Handwriting Character Recognition Software characterized by elevated accuracy, concurrently addressing spatial and temporal complexities to optimize performance. Several studies have introduced a novel diagonal-based feature extraction method, demonstrating superior accuracy compared to conventional extraction approaches.

KEYWORDS *: Machine learning, Diagonal-based feature extraction, Neural network, Handwritten character recognition.*

INTRODUCTION

Handwritten character recognition represents a technological pursuit centered on automatically discerning and understanding handwritten characters across diverse document types, notes, or manuscripts. The core objective of HCR lies in the automated conversion of handwritten text into machine-readable digital formats.

This transformation facilitates streamlined data processing and unlocks the potential for various applications, including document digitization, text analysis, and text-to-speech conversion. The roots of HCR extend back to the early 20th century, marking the initial endeavors to mechanize the identification of hand-written characters. Throughout the years, this field has experienced notable progress propelled by advancements in computer technology, pattern recognition algorithms, and machine learning techniques. These strides have played a significant role in improving the accuracy and efficiency of HCR systems.

At its essence, HCR acts as a bridge between the analog world of handwritten information and the digital realm, seeking to seamlessly integrate the two for enhanced accessibility and usability. The technology operates by employing sophisticated algorithms designed to interpret the intricate nuances of various handwriting styles, adapting to the diverse ways individuals form characters. As technology evolves, so does the potential of HCR systems to contribute to a multitude of sectors. The ability to swiftly convert handwritten content into machine-readable formats not only expedites data processing but also opens avenues for deeper analysis and comprehension of textual information. Document digitization becomes more than a convenience; it becomes a catalyst for broader applications, ranging from archival preservation to innovative approaches in artificial intelligence.

The Handwritten Character Recognition (HCR) process comprises several key stages. Initially, handwritten documents are captured using diverse input devices like pen-based tablets or stylus pens. Subsequently, captured images undergo preprocessing to enhance text quality through tasks like noise reduction and normalization. Feature extraction techniques follow, representing visual traits like stroke direction and curvature for recognition. These features are numerically encoded, forming a basis for comparison during recognition. Machine learning algorithms, notably Support Vector Machines (SVM) and neural networks, are pivotal for model training, utilizing labeled datasets.

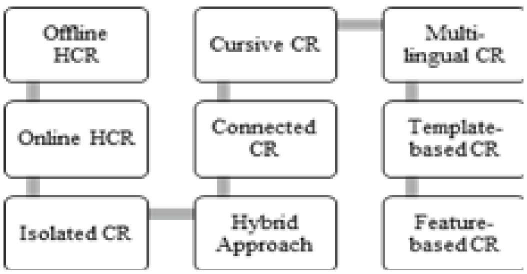

Fig. 1 Categories of Handwritten Character Recognition

The online character recognition system captures two-dimensional coordinates of consecutive points, incorporating both temporal information and stroke order to create a representation. This information is then accessible, enabling analysis of the writer's pen strokes and their temporal sequence for accurate character recognition. [1] Offline handwriting systems convert text into an image, then that image into letter codes for use in processing the text and the computer applications. The data acquired rep-resents static handwriting. Offline handwriting recognition is more challenging than online recognition due to diverse handwriting styles among individuals. [1]

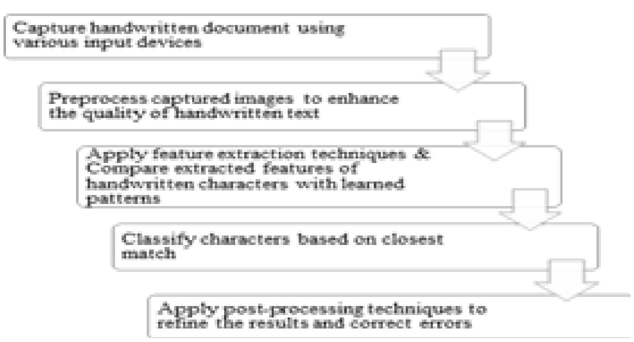

Fig. 2 Process of Handwritten Character Recognition [1]

During the recognition phase, the system compares the extracted features of the handwritten characters with the learned patterns from the training data. The character is then classified based on the closest match or through probabilistic measures. Post-processing techniques can be applied further to refine the results and correct any errors. The application of HCR extends to numerous fields. In administrative tasks, handwritten forms can be automatically processed, reducing manual data entry efforts. In education, handwritten notes can be digitized and made accessible for students and researchers. HCR also finds use in historical document preservation and archiving, enabling the digitization and analysis of valuable handwritten manuscripts.

LITERATURE SURVEY

CNN-RNN Based Handwritten Text Recognition: The authors proposed a CNN-RNN based handwritten text recognition system [2], combining Convolutional Neural Network (CNN), Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM), and Connectionist Temporal Classification (CTC). Trained and tested on the IAM database, the system uses OpenCV for image segmentation and TensorFlow for text recognition, all implemented in Python. The recognized text is outputted to a word file.

Optimized Handwritten Character Recognition Using Artificial Neural Network: In "Optimized Handwritten Character Recognition Using Artificial Neural Network" [3], the authors focus on extracting statistical features such as mean, variance, standard deviation, skewness, and kurtosis to differentiate characters. They train an Artificial Neural Network (ANN) using feedforward algorithms, inputting preprocessed character features. Testing on a 650-sample database, their method achieved an 88.46% accuracy rate with minimal training time.

Machine Learning for Handwriting Recognition: The authors propose [4] using machine learning for handwriting recognition by applying mathematical functions to extract hidden information, enabling predictions for unknown data. Handwriting recognition, an application of pattern recognition, utilizes large image datasets. By training computers on these datasets, they can read letters and numbers in any language. Various methods exist for recognizing handwritten characters, making pattern recognition a key aspect of machine learning in this context.

Intelligent Character Recognition-Character detection using Neural Networks: The authors proposed Intelligent Character Recognition using Neural Networks [5], utilizing the EMNIST database to generate clean, synthetic text images in various handwriting styles. They reviewed methods for classifying characters by detecting and extracting their positions from these images. Image processing cleans the raw images before classification, enhancing the likelihood of successful character recognition.

Handwritten Character Recognition Using Neural Network and Fuzzy Logic: The authors propose a Handwritten Character Recognition system using Neural Networks and Fuzzy Logic [6], converting images with a deep neural network. An Optical Character Recognition (OCR) system based on a Deep Neural Network (DNN) is employed, trained using Back Propagation. English letters are represented by binary numbers for feature extraction and processed by a DNN, adjusting weights and calculating errors.

Handwritten Character Recognition using Deep Learning: The authors proposed using deep learning for handwritten character recognition [7] from scanned images, emphasizing its importance in converting Gujarati text to digital form. They conclude that developing a method for direct handwritten to digital conversion is essential, with deep learning offering effective solutions for image processing.

Handwriting Recognition using Artificial Intelligence Neural Network and Image Processing: The authors propose a handwriting recognition system using artificial neural networks and image processing [8] to read students' and lecturers' notes. This AI-based approach, detailed in their methodology, design, and testing, highlights the system's robustness and efficiency compared to other techniques. Their findings demonstrate the superior performance of neural networks in handwriting character recognition.

Handwritten Character Recognition using Neural Network and TensorFlow: The authors propose using a Convolutional Neural Network and TensorFlow [9] for offline Handwritten Character Recognition (HCR), aiming for over 90% accuracy. Despite extensive research, HCR remains unresolved. This study employs SoftMax Regression to assign probabilities to characters, ensuring values sum to one. The goal is high accuracy with minimal time and space complexity.

HCR Using ANN: The authors propose using artificial neural networks [10] for handwritten English character recognition, distinguishing between holistic and segmentation methods. Holistic handles limited-size words and feature images, while segmentation uses neural networks to identify individual characters. They employed convolutional neural networks and later long-term memory networks for improved accuracy.

HCR from Images using CNN-ECOC: The authors proposed [11] a Handwritten Character Recognition system combining CNN and ECOC classifiers for OCR. They explored various CNNs for effective feature extraction with ECOC classification, using the NIST dataset. Results indicate that CNN-ECOC achieves higher accuracy than traditional CNN classifiers.

Efficient Offline Handwritten Character Recognition using CNN and Xgboost: The study introduces [12] an Efficient Offline Handwritten Character Recognition method employing CNN and XGBoost. While CNN is widely explored, its fusion with diverse classification models is limited. Evaluated on the NIST special database 19 dataset, encompassing 810,000 character images, including lowercase, uppercase, and numerals, it outperforms CNN alone.

HECR Using Edge Detection, Segmentation and Pattern Matching: In their work [13], the authors present a system capable of recognizing basic characters (vowels, consonants, and numbers) in handwritten and printed English text. The system is adept at handling various font sizes and types.

HECR using Multilayer Perceptron Neural Network: In their work [14], the authors advocate for enhanced accuracy in offline handwritten English character recognition through the application of a Multilayer Perceptron Neural Network. Their proposal focuses on utilizing this neural network architecture to improve the efficiency of recognizing handwritten English characters, aiming to elevate overall recognition accuracy.

HECR Using Logistic Regression and Neural Network: In [15], the authors introduced Handwritten English Character Recognition through a fusion of Logistic Regression and Neural Network. Their method blends these techniques to accurately identify handwritten characters, marking major advancement in the field.

Handwritten English Alphabet Recognition Using Bigram Cost: In their work [16], The author suggests a novel method for recognizing handwritten English alphabets by employing bigram cost between characters to enhance performance. A dataset of 19,240 images, with 370 for each of the 52 uppercase and lowercase English letters, is sourced from the NIST database 19 and preprocessed for utilization in models such as softmax classification, Naïve Bayes, Support Vector Machine, and feedforward neural network.

Fully Convolutional Networks for Handwriting Recognition: In their study [17], the author introduces a novel fully convolutional model for handwriting recognition. This model efficiently handles varying lengths of handwriting samples and produces diverse symbol sequences. Its dual-stream architecture integrates local and global context, reducing the need for resource-intensive preprocessing and intricate post-processing steps.

Holistic Approach to Deciphering Cursive Alphabet: Author [18] proposes a holistic approach to deciphering cursive alphabet. This method involves transforming the script through various stages, including contours, features, letters, words, and points. The creation of a feature vector from the image relies on mathematical relationships between characters and features. Partially recognized characters are identified by comparing them with a lexicon of only 130 words, resulting in a constrained word identification process.

Handwritten Character Recognition using Hidden Markov Models: In [19], the author utilized Hidden Markov Models (HMM) for recognizing both cursive and isolated handwritten alphabets. They employed a hybrid technique to enhance HMM effectiveness. Alphabet features were identified by calculating black run averages in scan lines and extracting directional frames. For isolated alphabets, a left-to-right HMM method was used.

Handwritten English Cursive Alphabets through a Segmentation Technique: In [20], the focus is on identifying handwritten English cursive alphabets using segmentation techniques. Two methods are explored: one combining Neural Network and Hidden Markov Model for character recognition, and the other utilizing discrete HMM. Both approaches aim to accurately recognize characters by analyzing geometric features or presegmented sections.

Neural Network Approaches for Segmented Alphabet Recognition: In [21], neural network methods for segmented alphabet recognition are investigated, employing Back Propagation (BP) and Radial Basis Function (RBF) networks. Two feature extraction techniques, Directional and Transition features, are compared using feature vectors of 100 and 81 elements respectively. CAS and BAC databases are utilized for both lower and upper case alphabets.

Comparative Analysis of Traditional and Directional Feature Extraction Methods: The paper [22] conducts a comparative analysis of traditional and directional feature extraction techniques. It utilizes 12 directional features for character and digit identification, incorporating pixel-wise incline features.

Described in [23], the Lowercase English Alphabet Handwritten Character Identification Technique employs binarized pixel features and a multi-layer backpropagation neural network classifier. After binarization, filtering, and resizing, each character is represented by a 180-volume feature vector. Utilizing MSE as the weight function, this technique achieves a classification precision of 85.62%, demonstrating simplicity through direct pixel value utilization.

Table 1. Comparison of Different Handwritten Character Recognition Algorithms

S N	Techniques or Algorithms	Accuracy
1	CNN-RNN Based Handwritten Text Recognition	98%
2	Optimized Handwritten Character Recognition Using ANN	88.46%
3	Machine Learning for Handwriting Recognition	Depends on type
4	Intelligent Character Recognition using Neural Networks	Based on CNN
5	Handwritten Character Recognition Using Neural Network and Fuzzy Logic	80-90%
6	Handwritten Character Recognition using Deep Learning	Depends on type
7	Handwriting Recognition using Artificial Intelligence Neural Network and Image Processing	83.4%

8	Handwritten Character Recognition using Neural Network and TensorFlow	Depends on dataset
9	Handwritten Character Recognition Using Artificial Neural Network	Depend on dataset size
10	Handwritten Character Recognition from Images using CNN- ECOC	98.97%
11	Efficient Offline Handwritten Character Recognition using CNN and Xgboost	97.18%
12	Handwritten English Character Recognition Using Logistic Regression and Neural Network	80%

PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

Recognizing handwritten characters using machine learning involves several steps:

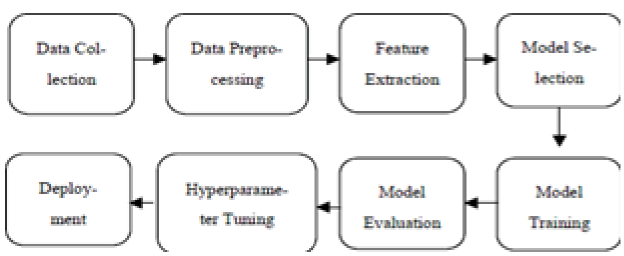

Fig. 3. Handwritten Character Recognition using Machine Learning

Data Collection: Gather a dataset of handwritten characters. This dataset should include various handwriting styles, sizes, and variations to ensure robustness of the model.

Data Preprocessing: Pre-process the images of handwritten characters to enhance features and remove noise. Some common preprocessing techniques are resizing, normalization, and noise reduction.

Feature Extraction: It includes extraction of the suitable features from the preprocessed images. This step involves representing every character image in the format that can be understood by ML algorithms.

Model Selection: Select an ML model suitable for the task. For HCR, some popular techniques are k-nearest neighbors (k-NN), SVM, decision trees, random forests, or DL models like CNNs.

Model Training: Use preprocessed data to train the model that was chosen above. The model picks up patterns and characteristics linked to various personalities during training.

Model Evaluation: Analyze the performance of the trained model using a different validation dataset. Evaluation criteria including accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score are often used.

Hyperparameter Tuning: Adjust the model's hyperparameters to enhance its functionality. In this stage, variables including network design, regularization strength, and learning rate are adjusted.

Deployment: Release the trained model for practical use. This might entail incorporating the model into a program or system so that it can identify handwritten characters in papers or photographs that are entered.

CONCLUSION

Over time, advancements in Handwritten English Character Recognition (HCR) technology have revolutionized the automation of handwritten character identification. Progress in machine learning and deep learning has propelled HCR systems to unprecedented levels of accuracy and adaptability, promising extensive applications across industries and academia. Continued innovation promises further enhancements, positioning HCR as a vital tool for character recognition, with collaborative efforts expected to yield increasingly sophisticated systems, catering to automation and accuracy needs.

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Cutting-edge Cyber Threat Detection Systems: Advancing Intelligence Analysis, Classification, and Prediction for Defense Strategies

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ABSTRACT

The constantly evolving characteristics of cyberattacks offers enormous challenges for security in the modern world. These complex dangers are exceeding the scope of traditional signature-based detection approaches. This study promotes the use of sophisticated data analytics methods in advanced systems of detection adoption. Using these technologies makes it feasible to find patterns and behavioral trends in the enormous quantity of data regarding cyber-security [1] [4].

Incorporating characteristics such as behavior modeling, intelligent correlation, and dynamic detection models, the suggested framework highlights the necessity of thorough integration of artificial intelligence [21]. Every method is carefully assessed for threat detection effectiveness, explaining both the advantages and disadvantages of each strategy. The importance of feature engineering and data preprocessing is also emphasized, highlighting how they improve machine learning models for cybersecurity applications Machine learning algorithms are extremely useful tools for thwarting new attacks because of their flexibility, which guarantees a proactive security plan in the ever-changing field of cyberwarfare. Applications of machine learning in cybersecurity are investigated in the real world and shown to be successful in a variety of fields, including behavior analysis and anomaly identification. These programs strengthen overall security measures by reducing false positives and making it easier to identify harmful activity[2][6].

The integration of full artificial intelligence, encompassing aspects such as behavior modeling, intelligent correlation, and dynamic detection models, is at the core of the proposed system[1]. To ascertain each facet's efficacy in danger identification, a thorough evaluation is conducted, providing insights.

KEYWORDS *: Threat identification, Anomaly detection, Signature-based (machine learning) artificial intelligence methods data analysis[2].*

INTRODUCTION

The complexity of cyber dangers has increased in tandem with their ascent in recent years. causing enormous financial losses and extensive disruption for businesses all across the world. Due to their inability to adapt to changing attack strategies and their failure to take into account the complex relationships and circumstances that may indicate malevolent intent, traditional detection systems and methods for identifying cyber threats have proven insufficient in addressing current In light of this, the application of machine learning (ML) stands out as a promising approach to strengthening cyber-security safeguards. More thorough threat detection is made possible by ML algorithms' capacity to evaluate vast volumes of varied information sources, such as data traffic, system logs, and endpoint data. ML models may recognize patterns and abnormalities in these datasets and use that knowledge to find Real-time detection of anomalous activity and possible threats beyond the capabilities of rule-based systems[1]..

Moreover, security systems can always change and adapt to new threats thanks to machine learning's adaptable nature, which makes them invaluable tools in the fight against cyber enemies. Although artificial intelligence (AI) comes with a unique set of hazards and problems, there are significant potential benefits for improved threat identification and response[2].

CYBER PERILS IN FLUX: NAVIGATING THE EVOLUTION OF DIGITAL THREATS

"Cyber Perils in Flux: Navigating the Evolution of Digital Threats" delves into the continuously shifting landscape of cyber-security threats in digital realm. It explores.

The ever-changing landscape of cyber threats, which constantly evolve into sophistication and complexity. Information provided covers various aspects such as emerging attack vectors, evolving malware techniques, and shifting tactics employed by cybercriminals.

It provides insights into the factors driving the evolution of digital threats, including advancements in technology, changes in cybercriminal strategies, and shifting geopolitical dynamics[2]

EVALUATION OF THREATS IN CYBERSPACE

The evaluation of threats in cyberspace is a multifaceted challenge that demands comprehensive understanding and proactive measures in the contemporary digital landscape. This paper navigates through various methodologies and frameworks aimed at assessing and mitigating cyber threats, shedding light on the intricate dynamics of cyber warfare, espionage, and criminal activities[11].

Key elements of this abstract include

1. Cyber Threat Landscape Overview: Providing an insightful overview of the diverse array of threats encountered in cyberspace, ranging from malware and phishing attempts leading to ransomware, insider risks, and advanced persistent threats (APTs). Emphasizing their evolving nature and potential impact on individuals, organizations, and nations.
2. Methodologies for Threat Evaluation: Delving into various methodologies for evaluating cyber threats, such as risk assessment frameworks, threat intelligence analysis, vulnerability scanning, penetration testing, and security audits. Examining the strengths, weaknesses, and practical applications of each approach in different contexts.
3. Threat Actor Analysis: Highlighting the importance of analyzing the motives, tactics, and capabilities of threat actors operating in cyberspace. Discussing techniques for profiling threat actors, attributing cyber-attacks, and understanding their strategic objectives to develop effective countermeasures.
4. Emerging Threat Trends: Exploring emerging trends in the cyber threat landscape, including the proliferation of nation-state-sponsored cyber attacks[12], cybercrime-as-a-service models, and the exploitation of emerging technologies for malicious purposes. Stressing the need for vigilance and adaptability to mitigate these evolving threats[7].

By offering a holistic analysis of threat evaluation methodologies, emerging trends, and risk mitigation strategies, this paper aims to empower cybersecurity professionals, policymakers, and researchers equipped with the necessary knowledge to navigate the complexities of the cyber threat landscape and implement proactive defense measures effectively[2][3].secondary units (in parentheses). An exception would be the use of English units as identifiers in trade, such as "3.5-inch disk drive".

Data Collection and Pre-processing

Data Collection :Identify the sources: Determine where the data will be collected from, such as databases, APIs, files, sensors, or web extractor.

Gather the data: Extract the data from the identified sources using appropriate methods and tools[4].

Validate the data: Check the quality and integrity of the collected data to ensure it meets the desired standards. This may involve checking for missing values, outliers, inconsistencies, and errors.

Data preprocessing: plays a critical role in preparing datasets for machine learning analysis, ensuring that input data is clear, relevant, as well as appropriately organized. This process involves several key steps:

Cleaning the data: Addressing missing values, outliers, and errors is essential for maintaining data integrity. Techniques such as imputation, removal, or correction are employed to handle these anomalies effectively.

Feature selection/extraction: figure out the most relevant features within the dataset helps reduce dimensionality and improve model performance. By focusing on essential variables, unnecessary noise is minimized, resulting in more precise forecasts.

Information transformation: Normalizing or scaling the data Guarantees uniform scaling across all features and distribution, which can enhance the performance of certain machine learning algorithms [2]. This stage aids in mitigating the dominance of features with larger scales during the learning process.

Encoding categorical variables: Converting categorical variables into numerical representations suitable for analysis is necessary for many machine learning algorithms. Techniques like one-hot encoding or label encoding enable the incorporation of categorical data into the model effectively [2][9].

NEED FOR ADVANCED THREAT DETECTION AND DEFENSE IN CYBERSPACE

In addressing the critical necessity for advanced threat detection and defense in cyberspace, effective data collection and preprocessing emerge as imperative stages. This paper outlines a structured approach to these processes, emphasizing the following key steps:

Defining Objectives: Articulating clear goals, specifying threat types, data scope, and objectives for threat detection and defense[2].

Data Collection Strategy: Identifying relevant sources, establishing secure mechanisms for data retrieval, and ensuring compliance with legal and regulatory standards.

Data Preprocessing: Encompassing data cleaning to ensure quality, integration for unified analysis, transformation into suitable formats, feature selection, dimensionality reduction, and normalization/scaling to ensure uniformity and comparability.

Handling Imbalanced Data: Addressing class imbalance issues inherent in cybersecurity datasets through oversampling, under sampling, or synthetic data generation techniques[2] [3][12].

Data Augmentation: Enhancing dataset diversity through synthetic sample generation or variations to existing samples, fostering model robustness and generalization.

Data Privacy and Security: Implementing anonymization and encryption techniques to safeguard sensitive information during transmission and storage [13]. ensuring methods do not introduce bias or distort underlying patterns [4].

This structured approach provides a foundation for robust and effective threat detection and defense strategies in cyberspace, contributing to enhanced cybersecurity resilience in the face of evolving threats.

Legacy Cybersecurity Approaches: Unveiling Limitations and Challenges” sheds light on the drawbacks associated with traditional threat detection and defense mechanisms in the evolving landscape of cyber threats. This paper presents an overview of the shortcomings inherent in legacy approaches, emphasizing the need for innovation and adaptation to address contemporary cybersecurity threats effectively [3].

Key points covered in the abstract include

Identification of Traditional Approaches: This section provides an overview of conventional cybersecurity methods, including signature-based detection, perimeter defense, and rule-based systems, highlighting their historical significance in combating cyber threats [1].

Examination of Limitations: The abstract delves into the inherent limitations of legacy cybersecurity approaches, such as their reliance on known patterns, susceptibility to evasion techniques, and inability to effectively detect advanced and evolving threats.

Analysis of Associated Challenges: The paper discusses the challenges posed by traditional cybersecurity mechanisms, including their inability to adapt to dynamic threat landscapes, scalability issues, and the increasing complexity of cyber attacks.

Call for Innovation: Recognizing the need for innovation and modernization in cybersecurity, the abstract advocates for the adoption of threat detection technologies, such as ML, AI, and behavioral analytics, to overcome the limitations of legacy approaches.

By providing a overview of the limitations and challenges regarding with legacy cybersecurity approaches, this paper aims to inform cybersecurity professionals, policymakers, and stakeholders about the imperative need for innovation and adaptation in the field of cyber security[3][5].

Enabling Cybersecurity Resilience: Harnessing Machine Learning for Threat Detection

Enabling Cybersecurity Resilience: Harnessing Machine Learning for Threat Detection" offers a exploration of the transformative role ML in bolstering cyber security defenses. This paper delves into the abstract concept of cybersecurity resilience through the practical lens of ML-driven security detection[3][6] [14].

Key elements of the abstract include

Introduction to ML in Cybersecurity: The abstract provides an overview of machine learning techniques and their applications in cybersecurity, highlighting their ability to analyze huge datasets and adapt to evolving threats[3].

Advantages of ML: The abstract outlines the advantages of ML over traditional cybersecurity approaches, such as its ability to detect unknown threats, reduce false positives, and enhance the efficiency of incident response [3].

Challenges and Considerations: The paper discusses challenges and considerations associated with implementing ML for threat detection, such as data quality, model interpretability, and adversarial attacks, while also proposing strategies to address these challenges [12].

Future Directions: It explores emerging trends and future directions in ML-driven cybersecurity, including the integration of explainable artificial intelligence, federated learning, and quantum computing, to further strengthen threat detection capabilities and resilience. The abstract concludes by underscoring the pivotal role of ML in fortifying cyber threat resilience and advocating for continued research, collaboration, and innovation in leveraging ML for proactive threat detection and response.

By synthesizing theoretical frameworks, practical applications, and future prospects, this paper aims to provide valuable insights into the transformative potential of ML in enhancing cybersecurity resilience and mitigating emerging cyber threats [2].

RECOMMENDATION

As cyber threats continue to evolve in sophistication, traditional signature-based detection methods are falling short in providing adequate protection [2]. In response, this study advocates for the integration of data analytics techniques, specifically ML and AI, to effectively combat these advanced attacks. The proposed comprehensive AI framework for cyber threat detection encompasses behavior modeling, intelligent correlation, and dynamic detection models, providing a robust defense strategy.

Through at rough assessment of various threat detection approaches, the paper underscores the significance of feature engineering and data preprocessing in optimizing ML models for cybersecurity applications. ML algorithms are lauded for their adaptability to emerging threats, offering invaluable support in the ever-changing landscape of cyber warfare. Real-world applications of ML in cybersecurity are explored, demonstrating their efficacy in detecting malicious activity across diverse sectors.

ML algorithms play a pivotal role in reducing false positives and enhancing overall security posture, thus mitigating potential risks[13]. However, the adoption of machine learning in cyber security also presents challenges and ethical considerations. Issues such as adversarial attacks, biased datasets, and model interpretability are examined, emphasizing the necessity for a holistic approach that integrates technological advancements with ethical considerations.[2]

By synergizing human expertise with machine intelligence, organizations can establish a formidable defense mechanism against evolving cyber threats, thereby fostering a more resilient and secure digital future. As the landscape of cyber threats continues to evolve with increasing sophistication, traditional signature-based detection methods are proving inadequate in safeguarding against these evolving risks. In light of this challenge, this study proposes a paradigm shift towards the integration of modern data analytics techniques, particularly machine learning (ML) and artificial intelligence (AI), as essential components in combating these advanced cyber attacks[2]. The envisioned comprehensive AI framework for cyber threat detection encompasses multifaceted strategies such as behavior modeling, intelligent correlation, and dynamic detection models, presenting a robust defense mechanism against the ever-evolving threat landscape[2].

CASE STUDY

Disgruntled employee leaks cash App's client data; cash App is the affected entity; malicious activity by a former employee is the source;

Consequences: 1) Leaked personal information of 8.2

million customers

Lawsuit brought against Cash App Investing and its associate

Sources: 1) Appropriate Termination Process

2) Regularly reviewing user access[2].

3) Constant observation of u ser behavior

What Happened ?

In April 2022, the security landscape of mobile payment services faced a significant breach when a former disgruntled employee of Cash App exploited vulnerabilities within the system[1]. This breach exposed sensitive personal data of users, including their full names, brokerage portfolio values, holdings, and stock trading activities. The incident highlights the critical importance of robust cybersecurity measures and employee monitoring protocols within fintech companies[3]. This abstract delves into the aftermath of the breach, analyzing its implications on data privacy, regulatory compliance, and consumer trust. It also discusses strategies for mitigating such risks in the future, emphasizing the need for continuous vigilance, proactive security measures, and fostering a culture of accountability within organizations handling sensitive user information. By understanding the root causes and consequences of breaches like this, stakeholders can better fortify their defenses and protect the integrity of personal data in an increasingly digital world.

What were the consequences?

This case study explores the repercussions of a data breach impacting 8.2 million Cash App Investing customers. The breach itself compromised sensitive customer data. However, the company's delayed notification, issued four months after the incident, proved to be even more detrimental. This tardy disclosure resulted in a class action lawsuit against Cash App Investing and its parent company, Block. The case highlights the legal ramifications of failing to promptly notify customers about data breaches, emphasizing the importance of transparency and swift action in safeguarding customer privacy.

Why did it happened?

This scenario underscores the critical importance of robust access control procedures during employee terminations. The case highlights a security lapse where a terminated employee retained access to sensitive company resources due to a failure to revoke their user permissions.

A malevolent insider at Yahoo stole intellectual property.

Yahoo was the affected entity.

- Cause: Malevolent insider actions for individual benefit; 1) Leaked strategy and important source code information;
- Resolution: 1) Staff observation 2) USB device administration

What Happened ?

This case explores a potential instance of trade secret theft by a disgruntled employee. Yahoo accuses Qian

Sang, a former research scientist, of stealing intellectual property in February 2022. The alleged motive? To benefit a competitor, The Trade Desk, where Sang reportedly secured a new position. Yahoo claims Sang misappropriated core technical assets, including source code, alongside confidential strategic information valuable to The Trade Desk. The case highlights the risks posed by malicious insiders and the importance of protecting sensitive data during employee transitions, particularly when competitors are involved.

What were the consequences?

This expands on the data breach case involving Yahoo and Qian Sang. A forensic investigation revealed Sang allegedly downloaded a massive amount of confidential data, exceeding 570,000 files. This information reportedly included Yahoo's AdLearn source code, a critical component for their real-time ad purchasing engine. The abstract highlights the potential severity of insider threats, where a malicious employee can exploit their access to steal vast quantities of sensitive data. Yahoo filed a lawsuit against their former worker, alleging that the intellectual property theft will give their rival "a competitive advantage in the online advertising space" and perhaps cause financial harm.

Why did it happen?

While Sang was still employed by Yahoo, it is said that he moved critical material from his work laptop to two external storage devices owned by him. With the appropriate security solutions, these types of employee data theft situations may typically be readily avoided. By allowing the security team to quickly identify and respond to suspicious conduct, employee monitoring software may have stopped malicious activity in this particular instance.

A former employee of SGMC stole data.

SGMC is the affected entity. Malicious insider action is the source.

- Result: Client information exposed
- Resolution: Accessible action management system

What Happened?

This case study examines a data breach at South Georgia Medical Center, perpetrated by a disgruntled former employee. The individual allegedly downloaded sensitive patient data onto a USB drive on the day following their resignation. This incident exemplifies the risk posed by insider threats motivated by negative emotions, such as anger or discontent with the organization. The abstract underscores the importance of exit procedures that address potential security vulnerabilities during employee departures, particularly when dealing with disgruntled individuals.

Why did it happen?

A data breach at South Georgia Medical Center highlights the risk of insider threats. While the employee had legitimate access, the lack of granular permission controls allowed them to steal data. Fortunately, security software detected the unauthorized download.

Significant data leak caused by former Tesla workers

People Don't take vulnerabilities seriously	Empowering people and organizations
People are bad at accessing risk	The right tools

Tesla is the Affected Entity.

- Source: Malevolent actions by a former worker
- Repercussions: 1) Employee personal information and production secrets were disclosed.

2) Harm to the reputation of the business.

3) Possible legal action or penalties for data protection regulations [14].

- Remedies: 1) Adequate induction and exit processes

  2) Performing an evaluation of user access.

  3) Keeping an eye on user behavior.

CONCLUSION

This paper argues for a holistic cybersecurity approach that integrates technology with ethical considerations. Traditional methods struggle against evolving cyber threats. The study proposes leveraging modern data analytics, like machine learning and AI, to strengthen defenses[2]. These techniques can identify hidden patterns and anomalies in vast data sets, enabling proactive threat detection and response. Regularly updating cybersecurity strategies is crucial to protect digital assets in our interconnected world.

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Fortress Vault Ultra-Secure File Sharing with Advanced Anti-Phishing Protocols

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ABSTRACT

Cloud storage services have gained popularity due to their convenience and scalability. However, security concerns regarding sensitive data sharing remain a significant challenge. To address this issue, we propose a novel approach for secure public sensitive data sharing in cloud storage systems. Our solution employs the Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) algorithm for data encryption, ensuring robust protection against unauthorized access. The core idea of our system is to utilize digital signatures to establish data authenticity and integrity, thereby facilitating controlled public data sharing. Users can securely upload and share sensitive files with others, without compromising their privacy. The application integrates SQL, Java, HTML, CSS, and Bootstrap to create a user-friendly interface, enabling seamless navigation and interaction.

KEYWORDS *: Cloud storage, AES(Advance Encryption Standard), Secure share, SQL, Data authentcity, Data integrity, Bootstrap, Java, HTML, CSS.*

INTRODUCTION

In the era of digital transformation, cloud storage services have become integral for individuals and businesses alike, offering unparalleled convenience and scalability. However, the widespread adoption of these services has raised significant concerns regarding the security of sensitive data sharing. To address this challenge, we present a groundbreaking approach aimed at ensuring secure public sharing of sensitive data within cloud storage systems. Our innovative solution revolves around the implementation of the Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) algorithm, a robust encryption technique renowned for its effectiveness in safeguarding data from unauthorized access. By integrating AES encryption, our system establishes a formidable barrier against potential security breaches, assuring users that their confidential information remains protected even in a shared environment.

In this paper, we describe the implementation of an application that securely transfers files. In section 2, current tracking structures for sharing data are discussed. The structure layout and generation used for the file transfer are defined in Section 3. The development technique and modules used in the implementation of securely transferring files are defined in Section 4. Conclusions are mentioned in Section 5.

LITERATURE REVIEW

This paper deals with the challenge of identifying websites that use Web spam techniques to escape detection. The proposed detection method takes screenshots of web pages to nullify these techniques and uses a Convolutional Neural Network for classification. The method is evaluated on a constructed dataset and in a real-world Web environment over three months, and the results indicate that it outperforms other machine learning-based detection algorithms, demonstrating its efficacy in practical applications [1]. This research explores the integration of blockchain in cybersecurity since Satoshi Nakamoto's 2008 Bitcoin white paper. It identifies key applications, emphasizing IoT, networks, machine visualization, public key cryptography, web apps, certification schemes, and secure storage of PII. The systematic review indicates a growing interest in blockchain security, highlighting future areas like IoT, AI data, and side-chain security, and providing insights for future research, education, and practices in the blockchain-cybersecurity domain [2].

The research challenges the conventional belief that unconditionally secure computation is impossible with a (t, n) threshold secret sharing when $t < (2t - 1)$. Previous work identified conditions for secure computation under this scenario, requiring specific preconditions. This paper removes one of these conditions, demonstrating information-theoretic security against a semi-honest adversary with $t \leq k < (2t - 1)$. Additionally, it highlights the advantages of using encrypted secret information with random numbers in computation, showing faster processing times, especially in operations like inner product computations [3].

In another study [4], This work introduces a proactive secret-sharing scheme based on homomorphic techniques to enhance confidentiality and data privacy. The scheme involves three phases: share construction, renewal, and reconstruction. Using Paillier encryption's homomorphic property, the central authority splits an encrypted secret among parties. During renewal, parties collaborate to generate renewed shares. In reconstruction, all shares are aggregated, and the central authority decrypts the secret, ensuring its uniqueness and non-deterministic properties. Key features include share renewability, individual party choice for secrets, and distinct encrypted shares even with identical content shares.

This project combines secure multiparty computation (SMC) and differential privacy for vertically partitioned data, allowing collaborative information extraction without data disclosure. The proposed two-phase validation (2PV) enhances user authentication during multiparty computation, addressing unauthorized access concerns. Additionally, the system introduces Distributed Data Integrity (DDI) Protection to detect and verify random subsets of data against general or malicious corruptions, ensuring data integrity in the presence of potential disk errors [5].

EXISTING SYSTEM

In the existing system, an Attribute-Based Keyword Search Scheme (ABKS) algorithm is used. ABERKS operates as a sophisticated virtual librarian tailored for encrypted documents stored in the cloud, providing users with a high-tech solution for efficient data retrieval while ensuring top-notch security. At its core, ABERKS employs an advanced attribute-based keyword search scheme (ABKS), which serves as its foundational technique. This scheme enables users to search for specific documents based on attributes such as author, date, file type, or any custom-defined attribute, alongside traditional keyword searches. This multifaceted approach not only streamlines the search process but also enhances precision, ensuring users can swiftly pinpoint the exact information they seek within their encrypted documents. Moreover, ABERKS prioritizes data security, utilizing encryption protocols to safeguard sensitive information throughout the search and retrieval process. This fusion of innovative search capabilities with robust security measures underscores ABERKS' role as a cutting-edge tool in the realm of cloud-based document management, offering users a seamless experience marked by efficiency and data integrity.

The previous system used cloud storage for files, resulting in high costs and increased complexity. In order to overcome these issues, we implemented AES (Advanced Encryption Standard) algorithm and SQL to store files and data. Our proposed system is less expensive and more easily accessible.

PROPOSED APPROACH

The projected approach within an organization, there are three distinct categories - management, team leaders, and staff. The management is responsible for adding team leaders, while team leaders are responsible for adding staffs. When a staff member attempts to log in, a one-time password (OTP) will be generated and sent to their email address. With the OTP, the staff member can log in and submit requests for files that have been uploaded by the team leader. The team leader will then verify whether the staff member is authorized to access the file. If authorization is granted, the request will be accepted, and the management will grant access to the staff member to download the file.

To download the file, the staff member will be required to enter two private keys - a key and a QR code - which have been generated only for their use. With these keys, the staff member will be able to download and view the file. Fig 1 represents a design diagram of the file transfer. In case of any unauthorized access, the private key will be changed to prevent any further breaches. The user's login credentials will be linked to their IP address. Therefore, even if a hacker attempts to access the file, they will not receive the private key as the IP address will not match.

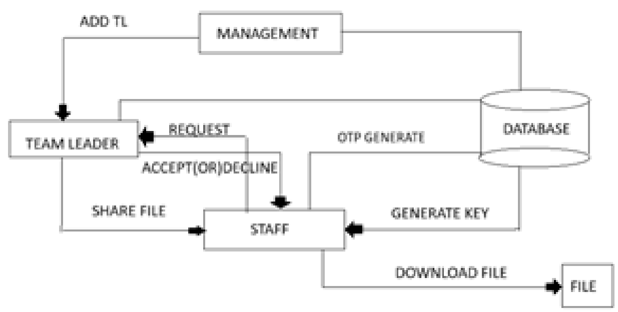

Fig.1 Architecture Design of a secure file transfer

MySQL Query Brower

SQL (Structured Query Language) is a data management and manipulation language used by MySQL, an open-source relational database management system (RDBMS). It supports several platforms and is extensively used for online applications. For database management, MySQL provides scalability, performance, and user-friendliness. A graphical tool called the MySQL Query Browser was created to offer an easy-to-use environment for creating and running SQL statements.

The database module offers a systematic approach for inputting data related to management, team leaders, and staff. It ensures easy and accurate data entry by matching it with the data source. Additionally, it provides management with the ability to manage the details of registration, login, upload, view, request, response, and download.

Eclipse Platform

Eclipse is a popular open-source integrated development environment (IDE). It offers a framework that is modular for developing and implementing software in several different programming languages. With its extensive feature set of tools and plugins, Eclipse facilitates customization and extensibility for a wide range of software development requirements. By importing the code into the Eclipse platform and executing it, we can showcase the output. After that, our web application's front page will appear. This process ensures an efficient user experience.

Java Server Pages

The Java Server Pages (JSP) technology has gone through various developments and is still evolving. It serves the technical need to enhance the application design by segregating dynamic content from static layout display data. An additional advantage of using JSP is that it enables a clear separation of roles between web application/HTML designer and software developer. The JSP technology is platform-independent, which means its dynamic pages, web servers, and underlying server components can function seamlessly on any platform and run on any web server and web-enabled application server. JSP pages can be accessed from any web server with minimal issues.

To improve the capabilities of servers hosting applications that use a request-accept programming model, staff members must request and receive approval from management before accessing the file.

ALGORITHMS

The paper introduces a novel algorithm leveraging the Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) for robust data protection and digital signatures for ensuring authenticity, enabling secure public sensitive data sharing in cloud storage systems. The algorithm is as follows:

Advanced Encryption Standard (AES)

The Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) is a symmetric encryption algorithm widely adopted by the U.S. government and commonly used in various applications to secure sensitive data. AES operates on blocks of data and supports key sizes of 128, 192, or

256 bits. It uses a substitution-permutation network, which involves multiple rounds of substitution and permutation operations, including substitution with a nonlinear byte substitution table (S-box), shifting rows, mixing columns, and adding a round key.

AES is considered secure against known attacks when used with appropriately sized keys. It has been extensively analyzed by cryptographers since its adoption as a standard and is widely trusted for securing data in various applications, including encryption of sensitive communications, protecting data at rest, and securing transmissions over networks. To ensure secure encryption within our proposed system, we employ the Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) algorithm. This algorithm operates on blocks of plaintext data, represented as P, and transforms them into cipher text blocks, represented as C. Mathematically, the process is denoted as: $C = AESk(P)$ Here, the encryption key used by AES is represented as K. This expression shows the transformation of plaintext P into cipher text C using the AES algorithm under the encryption key K.

Blockchain

Blockchain is a decentralized and distributed ledger technology that enables the secure recording and verification of transactions across a network of computers. It provides a way for multiple parties to transact with each other without the need for a trusted central authority. The term "blockchain" refers to the way data is structured and stored in sequential blocks that are linked together in a chain-like fashion.

Since the data is linked from one block to another, it becomes difficult for a hacker to hack the file as it must be linked with all the blocks. This ensures that the data is stored securely and cannot be hacked.

Protocols

Anti-phishing protocols are security measures put in place to safeguard users against phishing attacks. Phishing attacks are fraudulent attempts to trick users into divulging sensitive information such as usernames, passwords, and credit card details by impersonating a trustworthy entity.

Several common anti-phishing protocols and techniques can help prevent these attacks. These include email authentication, website authentication, and two-factor authentication (2FA).

IMPLEMENTATION AND RESULTS

The comprehensive implementation details can be Visualized as follows:

Registration module

The first step in this project is registration. The staff and team leader must provide all necessary details to create a new account, including a username and password. Once the account is successfully created, the staff can log in.

After registration, all staff details will be stored in a database for management to verify for further procedures. Once the account is created, the user can obtain a file update with a public key. By requesting access, they can then access the file.

Fig. 2 Management Login

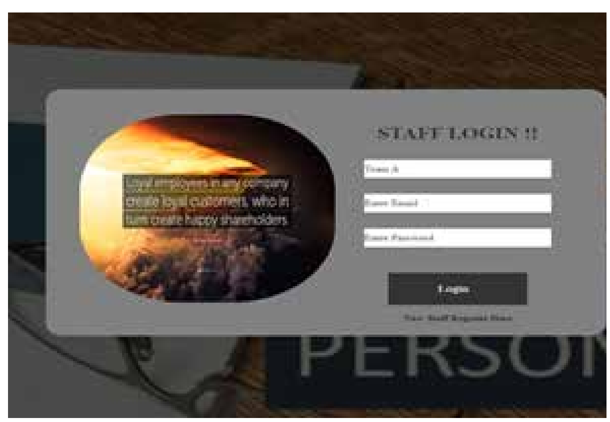

Fig. 3 Staff Login

Fig.4 Team Leader Login

File Upload module

The team leader provides various details such as the filename, description, and the file itself in PDF format. This information is then uploaded and stored in a database. Once the upload is complete, the staff members will receive a notification about the file and a public key will be generated. If the staff needs to view the file, they must send a request to the team leader.

Fig. 5 File upload

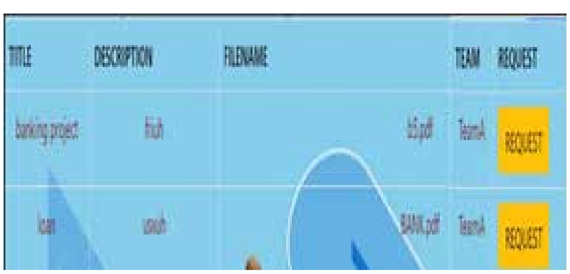

Fig. 6 File request

File accepted module

In this module, when a request is sent by a staff member, it will be verified to check if they are authorized to access the requested information. If the staff member is authorized, the team leader will accept the request. Once accepted, a private key will be generated and sent to the staff member. This key will allow the staff member to view and download the requested file.

Fig.6 Staff request acceptance

File view and download

If the staff member is an authorized person, the management in this module will accept the team leader's response. The staff can now access and download the file by entering the private key produced by the QR code and the public key.

Fig.7 Management approval

Fig.8 File view and download

CONCLUSION

Data sensitivity refers to information that requires protection from unauthorized access or disclosure due to its sensitive nature. This may include details such as team leaders and staff members' records. To prevent unauthorized access, access to sensitive data should be restricted through robust data security and information security practices.

Developing an anonymous database system involves creating a secure platform that conceals user identities, ensuring data storage and retrieval privacy. To enhance protocol efficiency, optimizing message exchange and size is necessary, emphasizing streamlined communication for faster and resource-efficient operations. Implementing multiple algorithms in the system enhances versatility and security, allowing for comparative analysis and robustness against potential vulnerabilities. The multifaceted approach aims to deliver a robust, efficient, and adaptable solution for real-world scenarios where privacy and protocol efficiency are paramount concerns.

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Crop Prediction and Fertilizer Recommendation System using IoT & AI

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ABSTRACT

In every country, agriculture plays an important role in its economy. India's economy is highly dependent on the agriculture sector. In India, although many Smart agriculture techniques are available but in real life very few number of farmers use them. So, in order to promote the use of advanced technology in agriculture sector, this project aims to keep track of soil's nutrient levels and predict crop yields based on the collected data from soil samples. The Crop Prediction and Fertilizer Recommendation System is a technological solution aimed at improving the efficiency and sustainability of agriculture. The project involves the use of sensors in the soil to measure soil nutrient levels and using advanced data analysis techniques to predict crop based on the current soil conditions. Once the crop is suggested, the suitable fertilizer will also provide. This will help the Farmers to increase crop yields and lessen their impact on the by applying chemical fertilizer, applying irrigation, and harvesting environment i.e. to reduce their carbon footprints.

KEYWORDS *: NPK sensor, Fertilizer, Crop prediction, ESP32.*

INTRODUCTION

The Crop Prediction and Fertilizer Recommendation System using IoT & AI aims to develop a system that can monitor soil nutrients and predict crop based on the current soil conditions. Farmers, agronomists, and other stakeholders can utilize this system to produce better considerations pertaining to crop choice, irrigation, fertilization, and other management strategies. Agri-business soil health and yield are contingent upon the presence of essential nutrients like potassium, phosphate, and nitrogen. However, these nutrients can be depleted over time by the continuous cultivation of crops and erosion of topsoil. Also, overuse of fertilizers can lead to nutrient degradation and other environmental problems. Therefore, it is important to monitor soil nutrient levels and apply fertilizers in a targeted and sustainable manner.

The soil nutrient monitoring and crop prediction system will consist of several components, including sensors for monitoring soil nutrients, a gateway for transmitting the data to a database, an analysis component for analyzing the data and predicting crop, and a user interface for displaying the results to the user. The system will evaluate the data and forecast the crop depending on the soil conditions at the time using machine learning algorithms and other cutting-edge methods. Overall, the project is an important step towards improving the sustainability and productivity of agriculture and has the potential to significantly improve food security and environmental health.

LITERATURE SURVEY

There has been some research over the problem presented in this paper, that has been done by other researchers subsequent paragraphs of this section discusses research conducted in this regard that has been implemented by researchers.

A thermistor as well as a digital humidity and temperature sensor were used within the research paper "Smart Crop Prediction using IoT and Machine Learning" to measure the air quality. Decision Trees, Support Vector Machines, and K-NN were the prediction algorithms used [1]. In two other research papers moisture, temperature, and soil nutrient sensors were used [2][3]. They just produce output as the atmospheric conditions and doesn't predict the crop. Other papers employed the Naive Bayes classifier and the kernel density estimation algorithm as AI-ML algorithms, respectively. The only limitation found was they didn't suggest suitable fertilizer for predicted crop [4][5].

The PH sensor and Decision tree algorithm were used in the below paper. In this, the live information would be sent to the cloud database where information would be put away. Farmers receives real-time data on soil health as well as a customized crop list for their area [6]. The wireless sensor networks, soil moisture sensor and data mining to create a smart watering system for agriculture used within the paper. It analyzes data and temperature, humidity, and soil moisture for optimal future management of crops growth and this resulting in reduced costs and increased productivity for farmers [7]. The project used multi-sensors and fuzzy controllers to monitor and control environmental parameters such as humidity, temperature, sunlight, soil moisture in agriculture. This automated system used for increase the crop production [8].

Therefore, the addition of fertilizer suggestions is an advancement made in the current crop forecast systems based on reviewed research publications. Adding fertilizer suggestion along with crop prediction will help the farmers to gain more output from farms and yield the greater profits.

METHODOLOGY

System Details

The Fig.1. shows a block diagram for crop prediction and fertilizer recommendation system using IoT and AI. The system takes input as capacitive soil moisture sensor, NPK sensor v2.0, Temperature Sensor DS18B20 to measure temperature, soil moisture, and NPK values. These input devices are connected to an Arduino Nano microcontroller, which then transmits the data to an ESP8266 Node MCU. The Node MCU then uploads the data to a private server running a machine learning model. The machine learning model analyzes the data and predicts the most suitable crop to plant, recommended fertilizer, values of temperature, soil moisture and NPK values. The predictions are then sent to a Java desktop application, which displays the results to the user. The system also includes a ThingSpeak server, which can be used to store and visualize the sensor data. Overall, crop prediction systems are a valuable tool for farmers who want to improve their yields, reduce their costs, and be more sustainable.

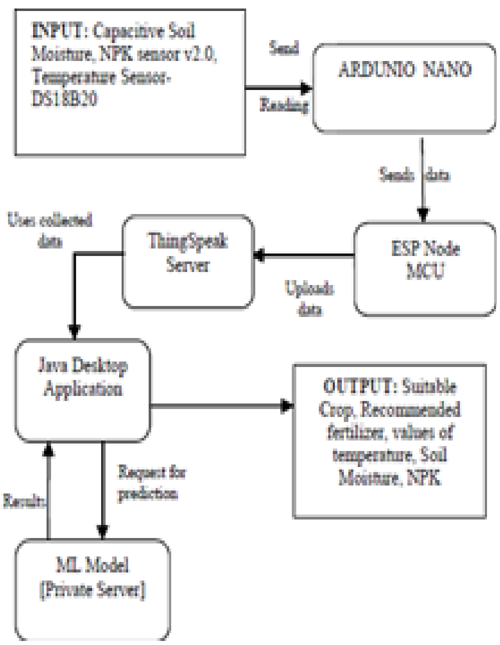


Fig. 1. Block Diagram

This project described here is a soil nutrient monitoring and analysis system that will enable farmers to track soil temperature, moisture content, and nutrient contents including potassium phosphate, and nitrogen. Sensors are all linked to an Arduino board. Thingspeak Server is what we use to track numerical and graphical data. Data is transferred from the serial ESP 32 module to the Arduino Nano. The ESP32 Wi-Fi module, which is incorporated within the receiver, has Wi-Fi network connectivity. Data can be submitted to the Thingspeak server via this Wi-Fi network. Following methodology (Fig.2) is adapted for implementation of the project:

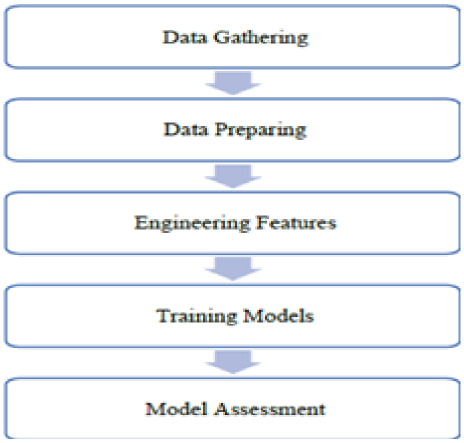


Fig. 2. Flow Diagram

Data gathering: Gathering information on crop nutrient levels and crop growth factors is the initial phase in this project. Sensors and IoT equipment deployed in the agriculture fields can be used for this. Real-time data collection and transmission to a central database are both possible.

The data regarding use of different sensors was collected and the best suitable ones were identified for the system. The data sets used for the crops and fertilizers were taken from Kaggle website.

Data preparing: To eliminate noise, fill in missing values, and normalize the data, the obtained data must be pre-processed. Making ensuring the data is appropriate for machine learning algorithms is done in this step.

Feature Extraction: The next step is to extract pertinent characteristics from the data using feature engineering.

This entails choosing the variables that have the greatest impact on crop growth and nutrient levels. The most relevant features affecting crop growth and fertilizer needs are determined and extracted from the data.

Model Selection: The following step is to choose an appropriate machine learning algorithm that may be utilized to predict crops. This can be achieved by evaluating various algorithms' performance and accuracy.

Light Gradient Boosting algorithm-based ML model is used in the proposed system. A primary model using a Light Gradient Boosting algorithm is trained. The LGBM model would predict the most suitable crops for the given soil and environmental conditions. The model would also recommend the optimal type and quantity of fertilizer to maximize yield.

LightGBM aims to minimize a differentiable objective function, typically a loss function with regularization terms. The objective function to be minimized can be represented as

$$o\beta\varphi(\theta) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} L\big(y_i, f(x_i)\big) + \sum_{k=1}^{K} \Omega(f_k)$$

- f(xi) is the predicted output of the model for the ith instance,
- L is the loss function measuring the difference between the true label and the predicted output.
- Ω(fk) is the regularization term on the kth weak learner.

Training Model: After choosing an appropriate machine learning algorithm, the model must be trained using the pre-processed data. To do this, the data must be divided into training and testing sets, with the model being instructed using the training set.

Model Assessment: After the model has been trained, it must be assessed on the testing set to gauge its precision and effectiveness. This procedure assists in locating and fixing any model flaws.

After the model has been trained and assessed, it can be used in the crop prediction and fertilizer Recommendation.

In summary, the approach for crop nutrients monitoring and crop prediction based on ML and IoT project includes data gathering, data preparing, engineering features, model selection, model training, and model assessment.

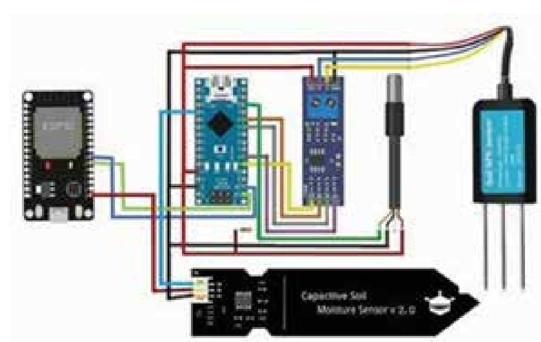


Fig.3. Wiring Diagram

Where,

- θ represents the model parameters,
- n is the number of training instances,
- xi: is the feature vector for the ith instance,
- yi is the true label for the ith instance,

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

According to wiring diagram shown in Fig.3 all the components are assembled in Fig.4. Different samples of soil are taken from various places in containers. As shown in Fig.4, our system is configured and placed in container containing different types of soil. The project hardware collects the data about the soil and further sends it for processing on an online IOT analytical tool called ThingSpeak where we can get real-time observations. ThingSpeak visualizes the data on soil conditions and recommend the crops. Here the ThingSpeak server is used to display various soil parameters including nitrogen(N), phosphorus(P), potassium(K), temperature, moisture, and pH value.

Fig.4. Experimental Set-up

Then further the personal server performs data analysis and result generation using ML model on the extracted data of the particular sample. In Fig.5 it presents the graph of nitrogen and phosphorus value and it shows corresponding numerical data for precise analysis. Same like this in Fig.6, presents the potassium and temperature graph and the corresponding numerical data is displayed.

Fig. 5. Nitrogen and Phosphorus data on Thinkspeak Server

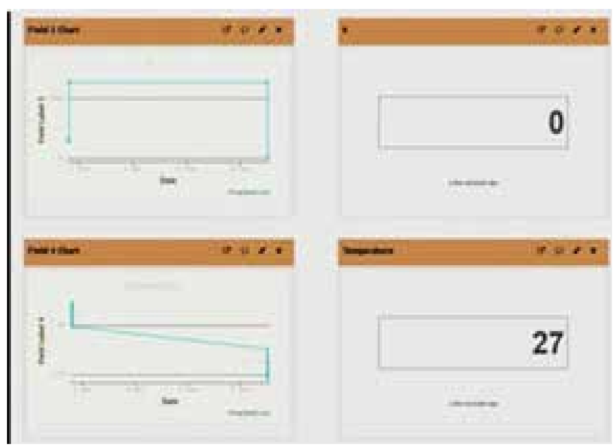


Fig. 6. Potassium and Temperature data on Thinkspeak Server

The Fig.7 displays moisture and pH value in the soil in the form of graph and it shows the corresponding numerical value of that graph.

Furthermore, in Fig.8 a Java applet processes this data to provide insightful recommendations. It identifies the suitable crop for the specific soil conditions, along with the appropriate fertilizer needed for optimal growth. Additionally, the applet displays the optimal levels of nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, temperature, humidity, pH, and rainfall required for the chosen crop's success. Overall its aim is to maximize crop yield and optimize resource utilization.

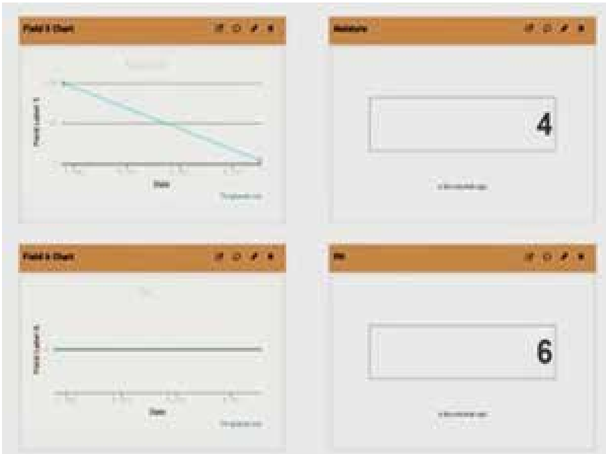
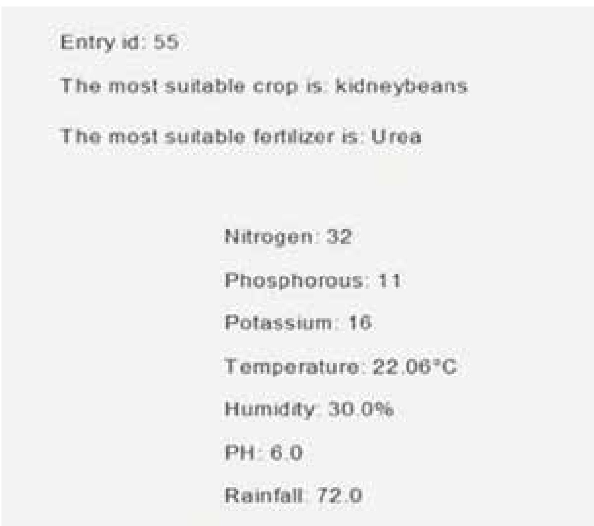


Fig. 7. Moisture and PH data on Thinkspeak Server



Entry id: 55

The most suitable crop is: kidneybeans

The most suitable fertilizer is: Urea

Nitrogen: 32

Phosphorous: 11

Potassium: 16

Temperature: 22.06°C

Humidity: 30.0%

PH: 6.0

Rainfall: 72.0

Fig. 8. Output of the system

The sample was collected from college playground and then further tested using our system. The results given by the system are shown in Fig.8. The most suitable crop for the soil found was Kidney beans and the recommended fertilizer is urea.

Below is the table displaying the results obtained during testing :

Table 1. Results

Sr. no.	Field	Value
1.	Entry id	55
2.	Most suitable crop	Kidney beans
3.	Most suitable fertilizer	Urea
4.	Nitrogen	32
5.	Phosphorous	11
6.	Potassium	16
7.	Temperature	22.06°C
8.	Humidity	30.0%
9.	PH	6.0

Overall, there is a great deal of opportunity to increase agricultural sustainability and profitability while simultaneously maintaining the long-term health of the land and the environment through the soil nutrient monitoring and sustainable crop forecast project for current soil conditions.

FUTURE SCOPE

The system can be further installed in the farms to monitor and track the crop. This will help to learn about plant growth and understand what preventive measures could be taken to avoid wastage of crops due to diseases and adverse climatic conditions.

CONCLUSION

In order to satisfy growing food demands of growing population, the crop prediction programs and soil nutrient monitoring must be implemented. These initiatives seek to estimate crop yields and monitor soil nutrient levels so that farmers may make well-informed decisions for better yields. For agricultural production and environmental balance over the long run, sustainable crop forecast is essential.

Modern technologies like machine learning and sensors make it possible to collect data on soil nutrients in real time, which supports sustainable farming methods and makes data-driven decision-making easier.

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RFID based Vehicle Weight Monitoring and Control

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ABSTRACT

This study focuses on the problem of determining vehicle weights, especially regarding heavy loads in transportation. As a heavy loaded vehicle causes infrastructure damage and poses risk of accident leading to loss of life. The proposed solution integrates Radio-Frequency Identification RFID, load cell and Arduino into a system of real time weight monitoring. RFID tags facilitate vehicle recognition while integrated load cells support weight measurement. The weight of the vehicle will be compared with its capacity and based on the result, the LED will blink and barricades will open or close. The architecture of the system emphasizes efficiency, accuracy and real-time decision making. The main objective of this study is to determine whether the vehicle is overloaded or not.

KEYWORDS *: Heavy load detection, Load measurement, Overloaded vehicles, Radio frequency identification, Real-time decision making, Vehicle weight monitoring.*

INTRODUCTION

On Indian roads, overloaded vehicles are regrettable, but frequently sighted. While some city roads are spared, highways are different. Truck after truck, carrying more weight than they can hold, drives on congested Indian roads. Compared with roads in developed countries, Indian roads are narrower and poorly maintained. They were designed to last 10–12 years and support an axle load of roughly 8.16 tones. An even 10 percent above this limit damages the road to the extent that the road's lifespan is reduced by a staggering 35 percent. They have also become among the worst offenders in terms of pollution and unsafe driving. In Fig.1, a vehicle carrying goods in excess of its payload capacity can emit exponentially more toxic gases than one that is not overloaded [1]. Not only that, but they also pose a risk to other drivers. An overloaded vehicle's driver loses control and gets into accidents.

Fig.1. Overloaded Truck

In recent years, work has been done to monitor, detect, and control overload in vehicles[6]. The proposed heavy load monitoring system integrates RFID technology, load cells, servo motor, LCD display, and Arduino Uno.

The RFID identifies the vehicles and their capacity, the Arduino processes the data, the load cells measure weight, and the system uses this information to control an obstacle driven by a servo motor. Access is granted or denied based on a comparison between measured load and RFID-tagged vehicle capacity, with real-time status displayed on an LCD screen This system ensures that load heavy monitoring is smooth and automated and access is controlled.

The solution can help regulate loads at toll gates, ensure fair tolls and prevent road damage. On bridges, the system can monitor loads in real time, providing early warnings of potential structural problems. At CVWS, this technology streamlines traffic and ensures commercial vehicles meet load regulations. Managing heavy loads on construction sites helps keep equipment safe, prevent overloads, facilitate efficient delivery, and enhance both safety and compliance.

LITERATURE SURVEY

A study conducted by PIARC in 2022 [2] underscores the impact of heavy vehicle overloading on road infrastructure, emphasizing the necessity for effective monitoring systems to mitigate adverse effects. Universal Smart Cards Inc.'s[3] investigation into the usage of radio frequency identification (RFID) in transportation explored how RFID technology can enhance vehicle identification, forming a basis for efficient heavy load monitoring. Raj Reddy [4] conducted an investigation of truck overload prevention systems. In order to screen and enforce overload more effectively, new technologies are being developed. He developed a prototype with an overload warning circuit and a circuit for turning on the siren when enforcing authorities appear.

Another study [5] from 2021 presented a prototype employing proximity sensors and an Arduino Uno to detect and manage overloading in transportation, aiming to enhance safety and regulatory compliance by monitoring load height and suspension changes. Libo Zhoua et al. [7] describe ITMD, an overloaded truck detection system that supports the traffic department in automatically identifying engineering transport vehicles (particularly known as 'dirt trucks') in CCTV and determining whether the truck is overloaded or not. They build the ITMD system using the Single Shot MultiBox Detector (SSD) model. ShanzhenXU et al. [8] proposed a solution to the problem of overloading in passenger vehicles. They developed a vehicle-mounted overload control system. The system consisted of a sensor circuit, a sensor control circuit, and an interface circuit for the AT89C51 microcontroller. The amount of fuel injection required to start a vehicle was determined by the number of passengers. When compared to standard control methods, this control system saves a large amount of energy, supplies, and expense.

Franziska Schmidt et al. [9] proposed a methodology for analyzing truck weights and dimensions with WIM data. This paper describes a study conducted by IFSTTAR on the use of HCV in France. The Load Detection and Monitoring System[10] paper from February 2020 introduces the use of weight sensors and Arduino to detect and alarm for overloaded vehicles at toll gates, enhancing safety and road durability. Ms. Renju K et al. [11] performed a review of all existing video surveillance systems for detecting vehicle overload. Automated vehicle detection is essential in intelligent transportation systems for recognizing overloaded vehicles, identifying abnormal or suspicious vehicle behaviour, minimizing traffic congestion, and calculating the number of vehicles for traffic analysis and security. State-of-the-Art Technologies in Weigh-In-Motion Systems[12] (2016) offers insights into advancements in weigh-in-motion technologies, assessing the accuracy and efficiency of load cells and sensors for heavy load monitoring.

SYSTEM MODEL AND WORKING

Each truck or vehicle can carry a certain amount of weight, but this amount varies depending on things like how many axles it has, how long and wide it is, and how strong the road is. The table below shows how much weight each type of truck can carry based on its axle setup. In the RFID tags, we will store crucial information such as the Vehicle Identification Number (VIN), Axle Configuration, Tare Weight, and Maximum Load Capacity. When monitoring vehicle weights, we'll utilize the Maximum Load Capacity for comparison with the real weight of the vehicle. This process involves subtracting the Tare Weight from the real weight of the vehicle to determine the net weight, which is then compared with the Maximum Load Capacity to ensure compliance with safe load limits.

Table 1. Truck Capacity

Axle Type	Maximum Weights (tonnes)
Single Axle with a one tyre	3
Single Axle with two tyres	7.5
Single Axle with four tyres	11.5
Tandem axle for rigid vehicles, trailers, and semi- trailers	21
Tandem axle for Puller tractors for hydraulic and pneumatic trailers	28.5
Tri-axle for rigid vehicles, trailers, and semi-trailers	27
Axle Ro (two axles with four tyres each) in Modular Hydraulic trailers	18

The block diagram in Fig.2 illustrates how an RFID reader reads a vehicle's RFID tag on the weighbridge to retrieve vehicle information. The weighbridge is outfitted with a load sensor that is linked to a HX711 amplifier. Following the processing of load sensor and RFID data, the decision logic compares the actual load with the capacity that has been RFID-tagged. The control unit receives the result and controls actions. The control unit ensures an effective and automated heavy load monitoring process with precise decision-making and access control by integrating with an LCD display for real-time status and controlling the barricade system based on decision logic.

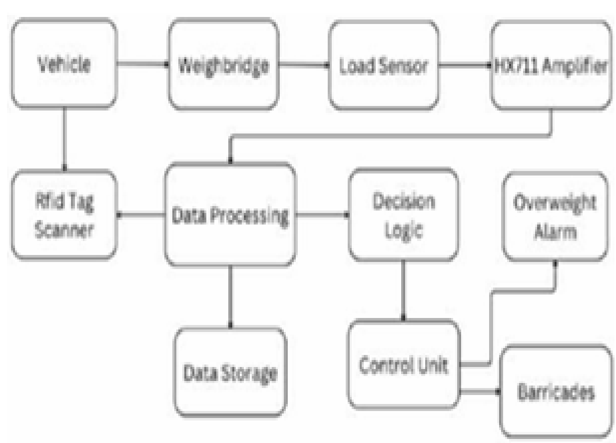

Fig. 2. Block Diagram

The load cell can measure weights up to 5 kg. As shown in Fig.3, it is attached to a transducer, HX711, which transforms the weight into an electrical signal. Four wires are usually found in a load cell: signal (+), excitation (−), excitation (+), and signal (−). The excitation wires should be connected to the HX711's E+ and E-pins, and the signal wires should be connected to the A- and A+ pins. By connecting HX711's VCC pin to the 5V pin, GND pin to GND pin, DT (data) pin to D2 pin, and SCK (clock) pin to D3 pin on the Arduino, the HX711 can now communicate with the Arduino Uno. RC522 RFID card reader module is connected to the Arduino, which operates at a frequency of 13.56MHz. The servo motor is connected to the Arduino which will rotate at an angle of 90 degree to open the barricade and remain at the same position to close the barricade depending on the load. The LCD has four pins GND, VCC, SDA and SCL which are connected to Arduino pins GND, 5V, A4 and A5 respectively to display the result. microcontroller, such as an Arduino. The microcontroller processes this digital signal to calculate the actual weight of the vehicle, which is crucial for comparing against the vehicle's capacity.

Next, the system moves on to the RFID scanning phase. Here, an RC522 RFID scanner is used to read the RFID tags attached to vehicles. As a vehicle passes through the scanning area, the RFID scanner captures the unique information stored on the RFID tag. This information typically includes details such as the vehicle's VIN, axle, tare weight, and its capacity to carry weight. This data is essential for the subsequent comparison with the actual weight measured by the load detection phase.

Finally, the system employs a barricade control mechanism to determine whether the vehicle is overloaded or within its permissible limit. This is achieved by comparing the actual weight of the vehicle, obtained from the load detection phase, with the capacity information from the RFID scanning phase. If the vehicle is within its capacity, the barricade opens, allowing the vehicle to proceed. Conversely, if the vehicle is overloaded, the barricade remains closed, preventing the vehicle from proceeding or signaling a warning. The result of this comparison is displayed on an LCD screen, providing visual feedback to operators and drivers about the vehicle's compliance with weight regulations.

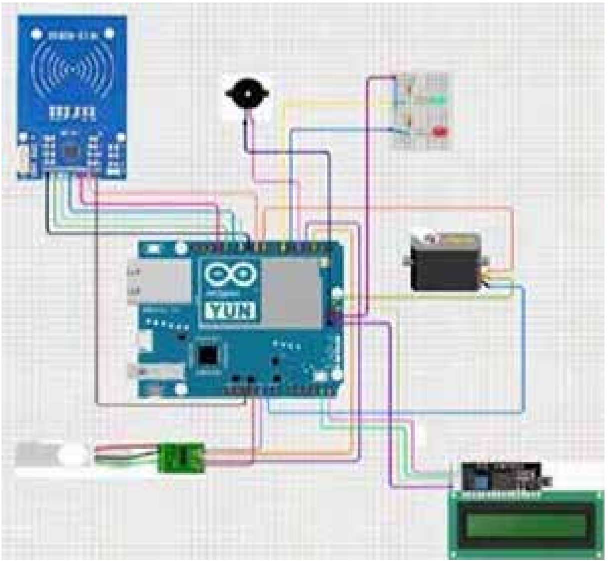

Fig 3. Circuit Diagram

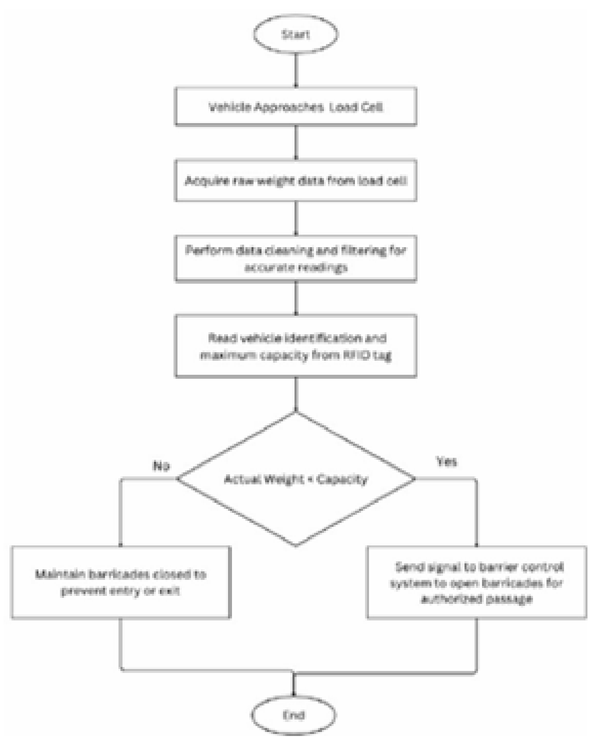

Fig. 4. Flow Chart

IMPLEMENTATION AND RESULTS

The experimental outcomes for the load cell are displayed in Table 1. The prototype of research uses grams(g) as the unit of measurement, with the integrated load cell having a capacity of 5 kg (5000 grams).

Table 2. Results

Detection State	Sensor Readings (Actual Weight in grams)	Maximum Capacity (RFID Tag)	Overload Detection State
1	580 g	1500 g	Not Overloaded
2	1120 g	1500 g	Not Overloaded
3	2500 g	2000 g	Overloaded
4	2580 g	2000 g	Overloaded

When the actual weights in the first two experiments were less than the 1500g RFID-tagged capacity, the system correctly identified them as “Not Overloaded.” On the other hand, the system correctly detected an “Overloaded” state in experiments 3 and 4, where the actual weights exceeded the 2000g RFID-tagged capacity. The results obtained demonstrate how well load cells work in real-time weight monitoring, which is essential for keeping vehicles under weight limits.

Fig. 5. Prototype of the Study

FUTURE SCOPE

In the future, the RFID based vehicle weight monitoring and control system’s scope can be enriched by the integration of Weigh-in-Motion (WIM) systems, employing an array of sensors to measure various vehicle features during motion. The upcoming focus extends beyond weight analysis to encompass a machine learning framework, which evaluates vehicle equipment health. This adaptive system, learning from real-time and historical data, optimizes load distribution to minimize accidents and reduce mechanical wear. Additionally, the future vision includes incorporating weight-based tolling mechanisms to encourage compliance and generate revenue for infrastructure maintenance. Acknowledging the rising connectivity of devices, cybersecurity measures will be paramount. Robust protocols can be implemented to prevent unauthorized access and potential disruptions, ensuring the reliability of heavy load detection systems in an interconnected landscape.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the integrated RFID based vehicle weight monitoring and control system, utilizing RFID, load cells, a servo motor, and Arduino Uno, efficiently manages access based on designated vehicle capacities. This streamlined architecture ensures weight measurement and controlled barricade operations, enhancing security and operational efficiency in transportation scenarios. The system's simplicity and effectiveness underscore it as a practical solution for real-time heavy load monitoring and access control.

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Optimizing the Distribution of Resources and Task Delegation Strategies in Edge Computing Environments

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ABSTRACT

Edge computing has emerged as a promising approach to address the increasing demand for applications that require real-time processing and low latency. In edge computing environments, efficient Distribution of Resources and Task Delegation strategies play a critical role in optimizing performance, reducing latency, and maximizing resource utilization. The following study delves into an extensive examination of optimizing Distribution of Resources and Task Delegation strategies. It aims to tackle challenges arising from constrained processing power, memory, and storage in contrast to cloud servers. Additionally, it addresses dynamic workloads, which hinder effective pre-allocation of resources, and communication overhead, which may introduce delays, potentially nullifying the advantages of edge processing in edge computing environments.

We investigate various methodologies, such as heuristic algorithms and deep reinforcement learning algorithms. These methods can be utilized to learn optimal Distribution of Resources and Task Delegation strategies, leveraging machine learning techniques to adapt to real-time workload and resource availability. Strategies that consider not only task completion time but also energy consumption and communication costs can lead to more efficient resource utilization and collaborate to share resources and offload tasks when necessary, improving overall system performance by cooperative resource management.

KEYWORDS *: Edge computing, Resource allocation, Task offloading, Optimization, Efficiency.*

INTRODUCTION

Overview of edge computing

Edge computing entails the processing of data in close proximity to its source, departing from sole reliance on a centralized data processing infrastructure. In conventional computing models, data is typically transmitted to centralized data centers or cloud platforms for analysis. However, as the number of Internet of Things (IoT) devices, sensors, and mobile gadgets increases, this method encounters issues related to latency, bandwidth, and privacy.[10] Edge computing tackles these hurdles by applying processing and data storage nearer to the data source. This approach facilitates quicker response times, minimizes bandwidth consumption, and enhances data privacy.[5]

Importance of Distribution of Resources and Task Delegation in edge computing

Optimizing the performance and efficiency of edge computing systems heavily relies on Distribution of Resources and Task Delegation. Effectively distributing computing resources, such as processor, memory, and connectivity bandwidth, among various devices enhances resource utilization, minimizing inefficiencies and maximizing system performance.

Reduce latency by offloading demanding processes to more powerful edge servers or cloud resources close to the data source. This is important for applications like augmented reality and real-time analytics.[2]

Smart Distribution of Resources and Task Delegation cut down energy consumption by utilizing energy-efficient resources or devices, vital for battery-powered devices and IoT environments.[8] Dynamic allocation and task offloading enable edge systems to adapt to varying workloads, scaling resources up or down as needed, ensuring optimal performance even with changing conditions.[4]

Distributing computation and workload across multiple resources improves reliability. By intelligently allocating resources and offloading tasks to redundant devices, edge systems ensure continuous operation despite failures or disruptions.

Prioritizing critical tasks, adjusting resource allocations, and meeting QoS requirements like latency and reliability guarantees ensure optimal performance for different applications and services.[11]

Objectives of the Research

Objective 1: Addressing Distribution of Resources and Task Delegation Challenges:

Examine the limitations posed by constrained processing power, memory, and storage in edge computing setups compared to cloud servers.

Analyze the dynamic workload characteristics rendering traditional resource pre-allocation ineffective.

Evaluate the communication overhead to the cloud and its implications on introducing latency in edge processing.

Objective 2: Development of Optimization Approaches:

Investigate heuristic algorithms tailored for Distribution of Resources and Task Delegation within edge computing environments.[1]

Examine whether deep reinforcement learning algorithms can be used to adaptively learn the most appropriate courses of action based on the workload and resource availability in real-time.[12]

Develop machine learning techniques to tackle challenges arising from dynamic workloads and resource constraints in edge computing scenarios.[9]

BACKGROUND AND LITERATURE REVIEW

Reviewing existing literature on Distribution of Resources and Task Delegation in edge computing reveals a rich landscape of research that addresses various challenges and proposes diverse solutions

Resource Allocation Techniques

Heuristic algorithms have gathered considerable attention in edge computing research. These algorithms focus on enhancing resource utilization and task scheduling by taking into account factors like task attributes, resource availability, and network conditions.[12]

Machine Learning Methods: Certain research endeavors have utilized machine learning methodologies, such as reinforcement learning, deep learning, and evolutionary algorithms, to dynamically allocate resources. This allocation is based on historical data and real-time feedback, facilitating adaptive resource management.[9]

Task Offloading Strategies

Static vs. Dynamic Offloading: Existing literature discusses both static and dynamic task offloading strategies. Static approaches pre-determine task allocation based on predefined rules or optimization criteria, while dynamic approaches adapt task offloading decisions in real-time based on changing workload and resource conditions.[2]

Collaborative Offloading: Several studies propose collaborative offloading mechanisms, where edge devices collaborate to offload tasks to each other or to nearby edge servers based on resource availability and proximity. This approach aims to minimize latency and reduce the burden on individual edge devices.[11]

Optimization Objectives

Latency Reduction: Many research efforts focus on minimizing task completion time and reducing latency by optimizing Distribution of Resources and Task Delegation decisions. This is particularly important for real-time and latency-sensitive applications in edge computing environments.

Energy Efficiency: Another common objective is to optimize energy consumption by efficiently allocating resources and minimizing unnecessary data transmission between edge devices and cloud servers. Task offloading strategies that prioritize energy efficiency aim to extend the battery life of edge devices while concurrently reducing overall energy expenditures.[2]

Multi-Criteria Optimization

Some studies investigate trade-offs between different optimization objectives, such as latency, energy consumption, communication overhead, and resource utilization. Multi-objective optimization techniques are employed to find Pareto-optimal solutions that balance these conflicting objectives.[4]

Certain research works consider Quality of Service (QoS) requirements, such as reliability, availability, and security, in addition to performance and energy efficiency metrics. These studies aim to ensure that Distribution of Resources and Task Delegation decisions meet the desired QoS constraints of edge computing applications.

Different approaches and challenges in optimization

Examining diverse techniques and confronting obstacles, optimization within the realm of edge computing encompasses exploring various approaches and challenges. This exploration seeks to achieve efficient resource utilization and task offloading.

Heuristic Algorithms Approach: Such as genetic algorithms, particle swarm optimization, and ant colony optimization, provide efficient solutions to Distribution of Resources and Task Delegation problems. These algorithms offer quick and practical solutions, often suitable for real-time decision-making.[1]

However, heuristic algorithms may not always find globally optimal solutions, and their performance heavily relies on parameter settings and problem representations. Additionally, they may struggle to handle large-scale optimization problems efficiently.

Machine Learning Techniques Approach: Which including reinforcement learning, deep learning, and evolutionary algorithms, are increasingly used for optimization tasks in edge computing. These techniques can learn from data patterns and adapt to dynamic environments, making them suitable for complex and uncertain scenarios.

ML models require substantial computational resources for training, which can be a challenge in resource-constrained edge devices. Moreover, ML models may lack transparency and interpretability, making it difficult to understand and trust their decision-making processes.

Multi-Criteria Optimization Approach: Multi-criteria optimization techniques aim to optimize multiple conflicting objectives simultaneously, such as minimizing latency, energy consumption, and communication overhead. These approaches use Pareto optimization or weighted sum methods to balance trade-offs among different criteria.

Defining appropriate objective functions and weighting factors for multi-criteria optimization is non-trivial and requires a deep understanding of application requirements and user preferences. Additionally, finding Pareto-optimal solutions in high-dimensional and nonlinear problem spaces can be computationally intensive.

SYSTEM MODEL

Description of the edge computing environment and its components

Edge computing shifts computational resources closer to data sources, allowing processing and analysis at the network edge instead of relying solely on centralized cloud servers. We are proposing a working setup that benefits from its proximity to end-users and devices, which generate real-time data. Components in edge computing include:

1. Edge Devices: Endpoints like smartphones, IoT devices, and sensors equipped with computing capabilities for local data processing.
2. Edge Servers: Intermediate nodes near edge devices, providing additional processing power and storage for advanced analytics tasks.

3. Edge Gateways: Interfaces connecting edge devices to broader networks, managing data routing and performing preprocessing tasks securely.
4. Edge Computing Infrastructure: Hardware and software supporting distributed computing and data processing, deployed across various locations for diverse applications which is shown in Fig.1
5. Edge Computing Software Stack: The components of the edge computing software stack encompass operating systems, middleware, and application frameworks, in addition to platforms such as AWS IoT Greengrass and Microsoft Azure IoT Edge, which are instrumental in overseeing edge applications.[4]
6. Networking Infrastructure: Connects edge devices, servers, and gateways using wired and wireless technologies to enable seamless data exchange.

Edge computing enhances real-time applications, reduces bandwidth usage, and improves privacy and security by distributing computing resources closer to data sources.

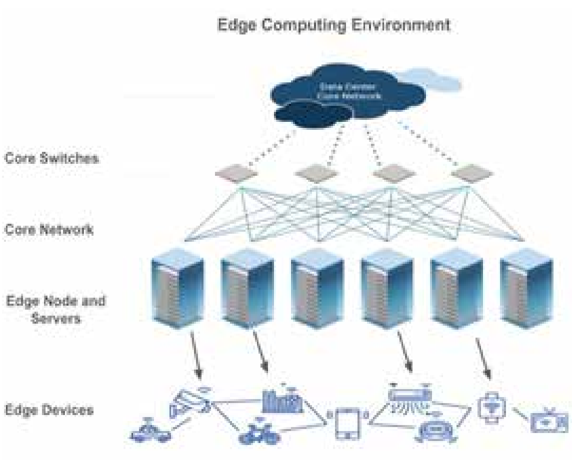


Fig.1: Edge Computing Infrastructure

Formulation of the Distribution of Resources and Task Delegation problem

Formulating this issue involves framing it as a mathematical optimization problem, commonly represented as either a mixed integer linear programming (MILP) or nonlinear programming (NLP) problem. The objective function seeks to minimize a weighted sum of latency, resource usage, and energy consumption, while adhering to constraints such as resource availability, quality of service (QoS) demands, and communication limitations.

Our Solution Approach is that various optimization techniques can be employed to solve the formulated problem, including heuristic algorithms, metaheuristic optimization, integer programming, machine learning-based approaches, and game theory-based models. These techniques can be adapted and customized to address specific requirements and constraints of edge computing environments, considering factors such as scalability, real-time responsiveness, and computational complexity.[9]

By formulating the Distribution of Resources and Task Delegation problem systematically, researchers and practitioners can design effective algorithms and strategies to optimize edge computing systems for diverse applications and use cases, enhancing performance, efficiency, and scalability in decentralized computing environments.

Heuristic algorithms for Distribution of Resources and Task Delegation

Heuristic algorithms play a significant role in addressing challenges in edge computing due to their practicality and efficiency. We are proposing the best heuristic algorithms used for the same.[1]

Genetic Algorithms (GA): Represents candidate solutions as chromosomes and evolves them over multiple generations using genetic operators such as crossover and mutation. Evaluates the fitness of task offloading decisions based on objectives such as latency, resource utilization, and energy consumption. Capable of finding best solutions to complex optimization issues with large solution spaces. Provides robustness and adaptability to diverse edge computing environments.

These heuristic algorithms offer practical solutions for Distribution of Resources and Task Delegation in edge computing shown in Fig.2, catering to various requirements and constraints of different application scenarios. While heuristic algorithms may not always guarantee globally optimal solutions, they provide efficient and scalable approaches for addressing Distribution of Resources and Task Delegation challenges in real-world edge computing environments.

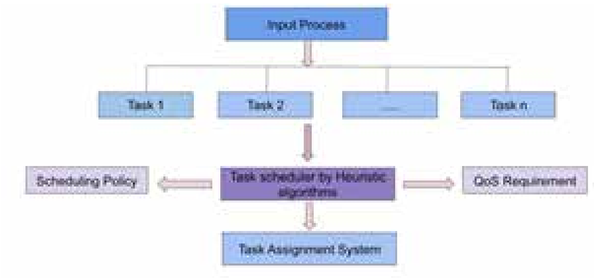


Fig.2: Distribution of Resources and Task Delegation

Machine learning approaches for predicting workload and optimizing decisions

Machine learning (ML) approaches offer powerful tools for predicting workload patterns and optimizing decisions in edge computing environments. ML techniques can analyze historical data, learn from patterns, and make predictions or recommendations based on the learned models. Here we are proposing ML approaches used for workload prediction and decision optimization in edge computing:[9]

- Reinforcement Learning (RL): Workload Prediction: RL algorithms, such as deep Q-learning and actor-critic methods, can learn optimal policies for workload prediction and decision-making through trial and error interactions with the environment.
- Decision Optimization: RL agents observe the environment's state, predict future workload dynamics, and take actions (e.g., allocating resources, offloading tasks) to maximize long-term rewards, such as minimizing latency or energy consumption.[3]

Optimization models and algorithms for maximizing resource utilization and minimizing latency

- Genetic Algorithms (GA) Model: GA treats resource allocation and task scheduling as an optimization problem, representing candidate solutions as chromosomes and evolving them through selection, crossover, and mutation operations. Optimize a combination of latency, resource utilization, and other performance metrics subject to constraints. GA explores the solution space efficiently, searching for near-optimal solutions and adapting to changing workload conditions over time.
- Reinforcement Learning (RL) Model: RL models resource allocation and task scheduling as a Markov Decision Process (MDP), where an agent learns to take actions that maximize cumulative rewards over time. Maximize long-term rewards, such as minimizing latency or maximizing resource utilization, by learning optimal policies through trial-and-error interactions with the environment. Deep Q-Networks (DQN), Deep Deterministic Policy Gradient (DDPG), and Proximal Policy Optimization (PPO) are popular RL algorithms used for edge computing optimization.

The optimization models and algorithms offer methods for balancing resource utilization and latency within edge computing environments. Employing these techniques enables edge computing systems to dynamically adjust to varying workload conditions, optimize resource allocation choices, and reduce latency effectively to fulfill performance demands.

EXPERIMENTAL EVALUATION

Setup of simulation or testbed environment

- Setting up a simulation or testbed environment for evaluating Distribution of Resources and Task Delegation in edge computing involves creating a platform that replicates the characteristics and dynamics of a real-world edge computing environment.
- Define simulation objectives and key performance metrics for resource allocation, task offloading, and optimization strategies. Choose suitable simulation tools like CloudSim, iFogSim, NS-3, OMNeT++, or MATLAB/Simulink for simulating edge computing scenarios. Emulators such as Docker, Kubernetes, Mininet, and LXD can be used for emulating edge computing infrastructure and network environments.
- Define the architecture of the edge computing environment, detailing components like edge devices, servers, gateways, networking infrastructure, and cloud resources. Specify characteristics such as computational capability, memory capacity, storage capacity, and communication bandwidth for each component. Model workload and application scenarios by

generating realistic patterns, considering factors like task arrival rates, computational requirements, data sizes, and task dependencies. Utilize historical data, synthetic generators, or real-world traces to accurately model workload patterns.

Configure Network and Communication Setting

Configure network settings to mimic real-world conditions, including topology, latency, bandwidth, and reliability parameters. Model communication protocols for data transmission between edge devices, servers, gateways, and cloud infrastructure. Run experiments defining scenarios and configurations to evaluate Distribution of Resources and Task Delegation algorithms. Collect data on performance metrics like latency, throughput, resource utilization, and energy consumption. Analyze results to assess strategy effectiveness and validate against real-world benchmarks. Iterate on design and implementation, refining algorithms and configurations for optimized edge computing system performance. This process facilitates the development and validation of efficient solutions for edge computing optimization.

Performance metrics and evaluation criteria

When evaluating Distribution of Resources and Task Delegation strategies in edge computing environments, it's essential to define appropriate performance metrics and evaluation criteria to assess the effectiveness, efficiency, and quality of the proposed solutions.

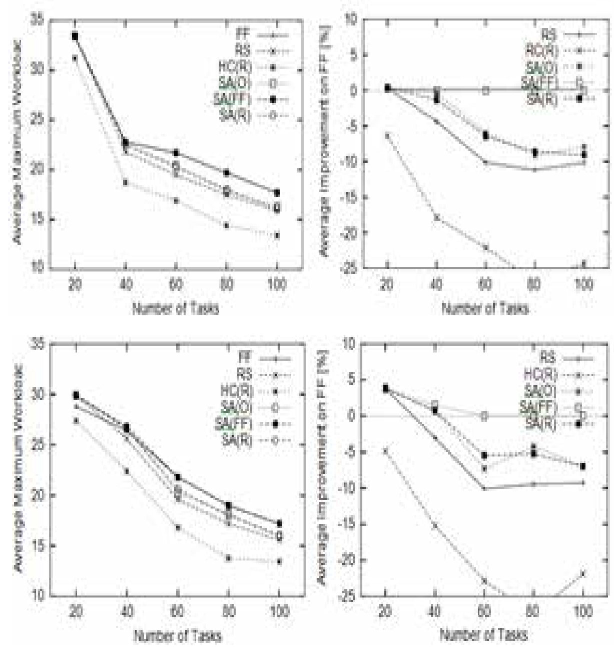
- Average latency, maximum latency, percentile latency (e.g., 95th percentile latency), and latency distribution.
- Throughput measures the rate at which tasks or requests are processed by the edge computing system.Tasks processed per unit time, request processing rate, and throughput distribution.
- Resource Utilization quantifies the extent to which computational resources (e.g., CPU, memory, storage) are being utilized by the system. CPU utilization, memory utilization, storage utilization, and network bandwidth utilization.
- Energy Consumption measures the amount of energy consumed by edge devices, servers, and network infrastructure during task execution and data transmission. Total energy consumption, energy per task, energy efficiency (tasks per unit energy), and energy consumption distribution [4].
- Quality of Service (QoS) metrics capture the performance and reliability of the edge computing system from the user's perspective. Response time, service availability, reliability, service level agreements (SLAs) compliance, and user satisfaction.

CHALLENGES AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS

- Despite the significant progress in Distribution of Resources and Task Delegation techniques for edge computing, several challenges and limitations remain. Addressing these challenges is crucial for realizing the full potential of edge computing systems.
- Edge computing environments consist of heterogeneous devices with diverse capabilities, which complicates resource management and scalability. Current solutions may struggle to effectively handle the dynamic and heterogeneous nature of edge devices, leading to suboptimal resource allocation and task scheduling decisions.
- Edge computing systems often experience unpredictable and fluctuating workload patterns, making it challenging to anticipate resource demands and optimize decisions in real-time. Existing algorithms may lack adaptability and responsiveness to rapid changes in workload conditions, resulting in performance degradation and inefficiency.

EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

The figure illustrates the performance evaluation of heuristic algorithms for distributing resources and delegating tasks based on initial test data. Notably, Simulated reinforcing and Decision Optimization consistently outperform First Fit when the number of tasks is small.



[2] Fig. 3: The graphs on the left depict the average maximum workload attained, whereas those on the right showcase the average percentage enhancement in workload relative to First Fit.

Increasing the iterations of Simulated reinforcing and Decision Optimization from 100,000 to 400,000 leads to better solutions for scenarios involving 20 and 40 tasks. However, for scenarios with more than 60 tasks, the iterations for Simulated reinforcing and Decision Optimization remain unchanged. Consequently, First Fit eventually surpasses all other heuristics except for SA(FF).

[3] While most algorithms produce satisfactory solutions, their total running times vary significantly.

Results echo those of the first collection, with Simulated reinforcing and Decision Optimization consistently outperforming First Fit for smaller application numbers, while consistently yields inferior allocations. However, a significant deviation arises when Simulated reinforcing is applied to the result generated by First Fit. In scenarios with workload-independent tasks, Simulated reinforcing tends to produce better allocations compared to scenarios with only workload-dependent tasks. The running times of the algorithms for the second set of tests closely match those of the first set of test data.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, research in Distribution of Resources and Task Delegation within edge computing environments has yielded significant findings and contributions. Various optimization techniques, including heuristic algorithms, machine learning models, and metaheuristic optimization, have been developed to address these challenges.

Overall, these advancements have profound implications for edge computing systems and applications. They improve efficiency, scalability, and security, while also enhancing the user experience and enabling autonomous management. Moreover, economic models and pricing strategies support the monetization of services, driving innovation and economic growth in the edge computing market. Collectively, these findings pave the way for transformative impacts across industries and application domains, facilitating the widespread adoption and deployment of edge computing technologies.

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Deep-Fake Detection - Video Processing

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ABSTRACT

This study introduces a deepfake detection technique using Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks. It combines a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) to extract spatial features from video frames, followed by an LSTM to identify temporal inconsistencies typical of deepfake content. The model was trained and tested on a balanced dataset from prominent sources like FaceForensics+, Deepfake Detection Challenge, and Celeb-DF. By focusing on dynamic changes over time and leveraging multiple datasets, the method demonstrates potential for accurate deepfake identification.

KEYWORDS *: Deepfake detection, LSTM, Machine learning, Convolutional neural network, Django, Python, PyTorch, Frame splitting, Face extraction.*

INTRODUCTION

The rapid development of deepfake technologies has blurred the lines between reality and fabrication, posing challenges in discerning truth. To combat this threat, understanding deepfake mechanisms and developing robust detection methods are crucial. Deepfakes use complex neural networks to manipulate visual and auditory data, often leaving subtle "artifacts" that can be leveraged for detection.

RELATED WORK:

Prior to the current deep learning era, the detection phase always involved adjusting parameters to find forgery clues in frequency domains and spatial data. For example, ATSC uses a texture clue mining model and a customized spectrum clue selection module [3].

Recent work has explored more advanced techniques, such as:

A framework for Critical Forgery Mining that uses flexible backbones to boost generalization and robustness. This includes building fine-grained triplets and suppressing specific forgery traces through data augmentation [4]. Vision transformer-based networks with mechanisms for labeling computer-generated images [5]. Hierarchical forgery classifiers that learn hybrid domain representations using robust patches to enhance forgery authentication in multi-modal scenarios [6]. Spatial-temporal convolutional neural networks (ST-CNNs) that leverage spatial-temporal correlations to offer better detection performance than standard convolutional models [11]. These emerging approaches demonstrate progress in deepfake detection capabilities compared to earlier parameter-tuning method.

Table 1: Literature survey table

Sr. No	Ref. No.	Advantages	Limitations
1	[16]	Uses CNN to detect artifacts and compares the face generated areas with the surrounding regions.	Based on assumptions that current algorithms only generate deep fakes of low resolution. Not considered for temporal analysis of frames
2	[17]	Detecting deep fakes based on eye blinking as crucial parameter using LRCN which is further used for temporal analysis of cropped eye frames	Today's deepfakes are very powerful that only eye blinking can not be the only parameter. Need more parameter such as wrinkle on faces and teeth
3	[18]	Extracted biological signals from facial regions. After analysis through multiple models such as CNN and SVM, the average of the authenticity probabilities are used to classify a video.	Lacked a discriminator which resulted in the loss of their findings and also formulated a differentiable loss function which in fact is not a straight forward or simple process.
4	[19]	Uses capsule network for detecting manipulated and forged images and videos in scenarios such as computer generated videos and replay attack detection.	Usage of random noise in the training phase. It is not a good practice for accuracy.
5	[20]	Proposes a spatiotemporal convolutional network to analyze inconsistencies across video frames.	May struggle with deepfakes that specifically target these inconsistencies for evasion.
6	[21]	Introduces a Graph Neural Network (GNN) approach that captures spatial-temporal information for robust detection	Requires further research on balancing GNN complexity with training efficiency.
7	[22]	Analyzes both spatial and temporal features for deepfake detection. - Focuses on micro-expressions using Anchor-Mesh Motion (AMM) algorithm, potentially leading to more robust detection.	The effectiveness of AMM for various deepfake generation techniques needs further evaluation. - Limited information on computational complexity of the ST-DDL network
8	[23]	Explores the use of audio analysis for deepfake detection, focusing on voice characteristics and lip-sync inconsistencies.	Limited to deepfakes with audio components.

METHODOLOGY

The proposed approach for deepfake detection employs state-of-the-art machine learning frameworks like PyTorch. It involves iterative refinement and training on a diverse, balanced dataset containing both authentic and deepfake content to discern subtle markers of manipulation.

Data-set Gathering: The dataset was curated from diverse sources like FaceForensics++, Deepfake Detection Challenge, and Celeb-DF, encompassing various deepfake generation techniques. It was carefully mixed to ensure equal representation (50%) of real and fake videos, mitigating training bias and improving generalizability.

Pre-processing: The preprocessing pipeline aims to efficiently extract relevant features while addressing computational limitations:

1. Frame Extraction: Videos are split into individual frames.

2. Face Detection and Cropping: The detected face regions are retained, minimizing irrelevant information.
3. Sequential Processing: Frames are saved in their original order, preserving temporal information for LSTM analysis.
4. Output Format: Videos are processed to a consistent frame rate (30 fps) and resolution (112 x 112).

Data-set split: The 6,000-video dataset (3,000 real, 3,000 fake) was split into 70% training and 30% testing, ensuring equal representation of real and fake videos in each set. This balanced approach, achieved through methods like stratified shuffle split, fosters robust generalization and mitigates potential bias.

Model Architecture The core architecture comprises

1. Feature Extraction: A pre-trained ResNeXt CNN extracts visual features from individual frames.
2. Temporal Analysis: An LSTM network captures temporal dependencies and information flow across frames.

The pre-trained ResNeXt model was fine-tuned, and the extracted 2048-dimensional features were fed into the LSTM layer for sequential analysis.

System Architecture

Figure 1: Data flow Architecture

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Hyperparameter Tuning

1. Optimizing Model Performance: The researchers went beyond standard settings by meticulously fine-tuning various model hyperparameters through numerous trials. This process allowed them to achieve the highest possible accuracy on their specific dataset.
2. Dynamic Learning Rate: To assist the model in finding the optimal solution, the researchers used an adaptive learning rate with the Adam optimizer. This allowed for automatic adjustment of the learning rate during training, starting faster and gradually slowing down. They found a learning rate of 0.00001 (1e-5) to be most effective.
3. Evaluating Performance: Since this was a classification problem (real or fake video), the cross-entropy loss function was used to assess the model's performance. Figure 4 illustrates the accuracy achieved by different models.
4. User-Friendly Interface: The researchers developed a user interface using the Django framework, enabling easy scaling of the application. Users can upload a video, and the model will analyze it, displaying the predicted classification (real or fake) and a confidence score directly on the video player.

Table 2: Results of models with different frame count

Frame number:	Accuracy	Loss	F1 Score	R2 Score
10	88%	0.3	0.923	0.595
20	93%	0.25	1.0	1.0
40	90%	0.35	0.923	0.502
60	85%	0.35	0.833	0.439
100	82%	0.4	0.769	-0.028

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, applying LSTM networks for deepfake detection represents a significant stride forward in combating the ever-growing threat of manipulated videos. The unique strengths of LSTMs, including their sequential learning capabilities and memory retention, make them a compelling choice for discerning temporal patterns crucial in identifying deepfake content.

LSTMS excel in capturing complex temporal dynamics, handling varying frame rates, and adapting to sequences of different lengths. This adaptability is crucial in real-world scenarios where deepfake videos exhibit diverse and sophisticated manipulation techniques.

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Portfolio Optimization by utilizing Fundamental and Price-Volume Analytics

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ABSTRACT

This paper aims at providing an efficient stock port- folio optimization technique by utilizing the Fundamental Ratios and Price-Volume data of the stocks. We have utilized various machine learning techniques such as XGBoost, ANN, RNN, etc. for providing a efficient stock selection and further utilized the Markowitz Theory and Sharpe Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAP-M) for assigning weights to the stock selections to build a risk minimized portfolio. The objective is to create a weighted portfolio of 30 stocks from the NIFTY-200 index on the basis of their financial ratios and price-volume data.

KEYWORDS *: LSTM, RSI, Backtesting tool, XGBoots, ANN, RNN, CAP-M, NIFTY-200.*

INTRODUCTION

Stocks serve as fundamental instruments for investing in companies and yielding profitable returns. Stock trading involves the buying and selling of shares in a specific company. Over recent years, there has been a significant surge in data volume, not merely random data but systematic data that can be analyzed to derive insights for solving various practical issues. Predicting stock performance has long been a crucial challenge, with financial analysts employing various techniques such as economic indicators, employment figures, financial statements, income reports, weather patterns, political events, and historical stock prices. Data mining and machine learning play key roles in this endeavor, with machine learning being a subset of artificial intelligence used to develop algorithms based on data patterns and historical data relationships. This paper predominantly focuses on analyzing Support Vector Machine, XGBoost, Long Short-Term Memory models, and multi-layer neural networks. Once future stock predictions are made, the next challenge lies in optimizing portfolio distribution to mitigate the impact of future uncertainties. To construct an effective portfolio, we utilize stock predictions generated by the machine learning model and apply the Sharpe Capital Asset Pricing Model to create a weighted portfolio of stocks aimed at minimizing the Sharpe (risk-reward) ratio.

The fundamental data for various stocks used in this study were obtained through web scraping from the National Stock Exchange (NSE) and Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE), in the format of XBRL filings of corporate entities with the ex- changes, while stock price information was gathered from the daily OHLC-based Bhavcopy available on the NSE website.

BACKGROUND CONCEPT AND RELATED WORK

Financial Data

Initially, we start with a comprehensive dataset comprising companies listed in NIFTY 200 (as of March 31st, 2022). Historical financial data, including balance sheets and quarterly earnings reports, has been gathered from the official websites of the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) and National Stock Exchange (NSE) in the form of corporate XBRL filings with the respective exchanges. These reports cover the period from Q1 FY18-19 to Q1 FY22-23, spanning 17 quarters and encompassing the pre-Covid, Covid-affected, and post-Covid market scenarios. From these reports, we derive 12 fundamental ratios categorized into Liquidity, Multiples, Profitability, and DuPont Analysis.

Flowchart for Model Pipeline

It start with a larger dataset comprising NIFTY-200 companies and then refine it to create a new dataset called LOK-50. This dataset consists of the top 50 companies based on quarterly market price returns, utilizing a Machine Learning model constructed on fundamental ratios. The composition of these 50 companies in LOK-50 is updated every quarter upon the release of the next quarterly report, offering a midterm portfolio. Within this set of 50 companies, we further develop another model, LSTM, utilizing stock price, volume, and technical indicators data to narrow down the dataset to 30 companies, referred to as LOK-30. Finally, we employ the CAP-M to construct a weighted portfolio of these companies, aiming to achieve a risk-optimized portfolio with the best Sharpe (risk-reward) ratio, as shown in Figure 1.

12 KEY FINANCIAL RATIOS

Earnings Per Share

Earnings Per Share

$$EPS = \frac{Net\ Profitfor\ Equity\ Shareholders}{Number\ of\ outstanding\ Equity\ Shares}$$

Price to Earnings

$$P/E = \frac{Market\ price\ per\ Equity\ Share}{EPS}$$

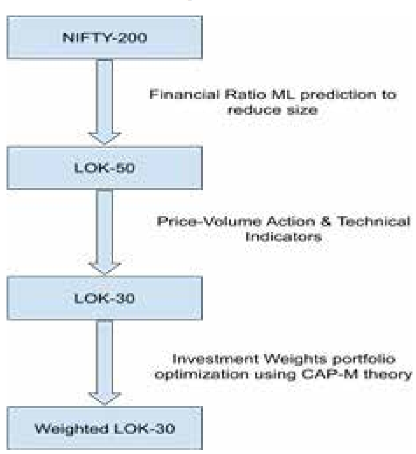

Fig. 1: Pipeline for the proposed Model

Price to Revenue

$$P/R = \frac{Market\ price\ per\ Equity\ Share}{Revenue\ per\ Equity\ Share}$$

Price to Book

$$P/B = \frac{Market\ price\ per\ Equity\ Share}{Face\ value\ per\ Equity\ Share}$$

Return on Total Assets

$$ROA = \frac{Net\ Profit\ for\ Equity\ Shareholders}{Total\ Assets}$$

Net Profit Margin

$$NP\% = \frac{Net\ Profit\ for\ Equity\ Shareholders}{Total\ Revenue}$$

Asset Turnover Ratio

$$AT = \frac{Total\ Revenue}{Total\ Assets}$$

EBITDA Margin

$$EBITDA\% = \frac{EBITDA}{Total\ Revenue};\ Where$$

$$EBITDA = Net\ Profit + Tax\ Expense + Interest + Depreciation + Amortization$$

Debt to Asset

$$D/A = \frac{Total\ Debt}{Total\ Assets}$$

Debt to Equity

$$D/E = \frac{Total\ Debt}{Total\ Shareholder's\ Equity}$$

Debt to EBITDA

$$D/A = \frac{Total\ Debt}{EBITDA}$$

Current Ratio

$$Current\ Ratio = \frac{Current\ Assets}{Current\ Liabilites}$$

TECHNICAL INDICATORS

While fundamental analysis focuses on aspects like earnings, dividends, new products, and research, technical analysis delves into investor sentiments regarding these developments and whether investors have the capacity to support their opinions. Technical analysis utilizes models and trading rules based on transformations of price and volume, such as the relative strength index, moving averages, regressions, inter- market and intra-market price correlations, and chart patterns. Since, these indicators are derived from historical data, making it impossible to predict the future on an individual level. Nonetheless, a combination of these indicators can help analyze market sentiment and assist in timing one's entry into the stock market. Some of the most popular technical indicator combinations used by technical analysts and incorporated into the model include:

Moving Average Golden Cross

The Moving Average (MA) is calculated as the average of the stock price over the last N days. A Moving Average Golden Cross occurs on a stock chart when the closing price is higher than the Moving Average of 20 periods, which in turn is higher than the Moving Average of 50 periods, which is then higher than the Moving Average of 200 periods. Mathematically, the Moving Average Golden Cross (MA GC) condition can be expressed as:

$$MA\_GC = (CLOSE > MA\_20)\ \& \\ (MA\_20 > MA\_50)\ \& \\ (MA\_50 > MA\_200)$$

Relative Strength Index and Moving Average

The Relative Strength Index (RSI) is categorized as a momentum oscillator, assessing the speed and magnitude of directional price movements. A common strategy involving the RSI is to calculate it over a 14-period, and if its value exceeds 60, it suggests the market may turn bearish. When combined with the Moving Average of 20 periods (MA 20), it can offer deeper insights into the stock's market momentum.

Fig. 2: Zoom-In Functionality

Bollinger Bands Width

Bollinger Bands consist of 3 bands which define the average price of the stock over the past N days and the upper and lower bands of this average price plus some K times an N-period standard deviation. We even construct a Bollinger Band width function from these three values, as follows:

$$BB\_Width = \frac{BB\_Upper - BB\_Lower}{BB\_Middle} X100$$

This BB Width along with MA 20 can help us achieve a greater efficiency in identifying better trade opportunities.

TOOLS DEVELOPED

To explore different combinations of technical indicators, we've created two straightforward GUI tools using Python's Tkinter library. These tools enable visualization of various technical indicators and candlestick patterns across the NIFTY- 500 dataset. Additionally, they facilitate backtesting of dif- ferent technical strategies developed over the dataset for a three-year period. These tools offer a user-friendly interface for exploring and evaluating technical trading strategies.

VISUALIZATION TOOL

We can plot candlestick charts for various companies among the NIFTY-500 Index from the Year 2002 (or since their listing, whichever is the later), we can add various indicators as can be seen on the left side of the tool. Indicators which are calculated for various periods, require another input on click of the button, which is taken in the form of a pop dialog-box. Another, functionality provided is of Zooming in and out, dragging across and saving the plots. On the change of company, the previous indicator added are saved and then redrawn on the new company data, as shown in Figure 2 and Figure 3.

BACKTESTING TOOL

The backtesting tool is as shown in figures attached below. The tool helps in adding various logics which are combined together to generate 3 reports all-entry. csv, all-exit.csv and total.csv, which consists of trade entry points, trade exit points and various analytic about the total trades executed like End Value, Total Return, Max Drawdown, Total Trades, Win rate, Best trade, worst trade, Profit Factor, Expectency, etc. After the backtesting of the trading logic, we can even visualize the trades, as shown in Figure 4.

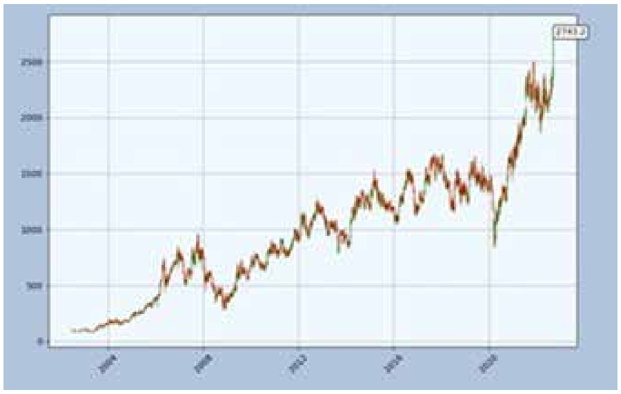

Fig. 3: Various Candle-Stick Patterns Identified

Fig. 4: Visualize a specific stock for a logic

EXPERIMENTS

Fundamental Ratios Model

We have built an ANN that takes in as input the 12 Fundamental Key Ratios and predicts whether the company belongs to the top-50 of the returns company in the specified quarter. The number of trainable parameters has been kept low, as the number of significant input vector is also of the size 12. The Activation function utilized at the at the first 3 Activation layer is tanh and the Activation function utilized at the last layer is Softmax. The final layer uses softmax to predict the probability of whether or not to include the stock with the given financial into top 50 stocks for the quarter or not. The threshold for the probabilty has been found with a brute force method, which comes out to be 0.67, providing with the best trade-off and provides us predictions with an accuracy of 54.5%. We firstly build 200 Long Short-Term Memory models for each individual company, to predict the future on the basis of past 50 memory units.

Now, we convert the predictions of the LSTM models into percentage increase predicted in the stock for the next trading session, and then use it as an input to the another model, XGBoost-Classifier which takes into account not only the LSTM outputs but also the outputs of the various Technical indicator strategies, and also the output of the fundamental ratio ANN model to predict the top 30 companies to invest for the next trading session. The output of the LSTM model over a few companies can be seen in Figure 5.

(A) Reliance

(B) Tatamotors

Fig. 5: LSTM Predictions for few companies

From the output of this XGBoost-Classifier, we finally get the list of 30 companies to be selected to be in our daily portfolio. Over this list of 30 companies, we apply the CAP-M model, which returns us with two portfolios, one with the Maximum Sharpe Ratio and the other with the minimum volatility portfolio allocation. To generate these portfolios we take into account that we have 100 units to invest and need to achieve best risk-reward ratio, by taking into consideration the risk-free return available in the market, here we have considered the risk-free rate to be 5%.

Table 1 shows the average Annualized return and the volatility measure of the daily portfolios generated by the CAP-M model, which has been annualized over 252 days. Volatility signify how rapidly our invested portfolio tends to change in price.

Table 1: Cap-M Portfolio Generated

Maximum Sharpe Ratio Portfolio Allocation	
Mean Annualized Return	41.29%
Mean Annualized Volatility	20.93
Minimum Volatility Portfolio Allocation	
Mean Annualized Return	24.66%
Mean Annualized Volatility	18.06

CONCLUSION

The NIFTY-50 weighted index was able to achieve an annualized return of ~18% over the same timeframe, during which our proposed model structure was able to achieve a staggering return of 41.29%. Many previous studies have been performed using Machine Learning to predict the stock movement. However, quite a few literature is available on using Fundamental Analytics together with the price-volume movement and technical indicators, which our study tries to build. Our study primarily focuses on:

1) Fundamental Ratios: By analyzing fundamental metrics, our model aims to uncover the underlying financial health and stability of targeted stocks.o
2) Price-Volume Movement: The interaction between price movements and trading volume is fundamental to technical analysis. By meticulously studying how changes in price correlate with shifts in trading activity, our model seeks to identify patterns and trends that may indicate potential buying or selling opportunities.
3) Technical Indicators: Leveraging a diverse range of indicators, our study aims to gain insights into market momentum, trend strength, and potential reversals. These indicators provide valuable information for making informed investment decisions.
4) Building an optimized portfolio: Recognizing the significance of a well-constructed portfolio in achieving sustainable returns, our study concludes with the development of an optimization algorithm. This algorithm considers risk preferences, return objectives, and insights from the analyses mentioned above to construct a diversified portfolio that aims to strike an optimal balance between risk and return.

Through this comprehensive approach, our study seeks to offer both a deep understanding of stock behavior and a practical toolkit for investors navigating financial markets. By integrating fundamental insights, price-volume dynamics, technical indicators, and portfolio optimization, our model aims to empower investors with a sophisticated framework for making informed and potentially profitable investment decisions.

FUTURE WORK

The proposed future work concerning the architecture for constructing an optimized portfolio includes the following aspects:

1) Identifying Correlations between Stocks Based on Sec- tors: Enhancing the understanding of correlations be- tween stocks by considering the sectors to which they belong. By analyzing sector-specific trends and interde- pendencies, it becomes possible to better diversify the portfolio and manage risk effectively.
2) Incorporating Corporate Bonds in the Portfolio: Expanding the portfolio by including corporate bonds, which offer a fixed and variable annual return component. Corporate bonds can provide additional diversification, income, and stability to the portfolio, especially during periods of market volatility.

By incorporating these enhancements, the optimized portfolio construction process can become more sophisticated and robust, enabling investors to make more informed and potentially profitable investment decision.

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Career Counselling GPT

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ABSTRACT

The burgeoning field of Artificial Intelligence (AI) presents a landscape teeming with promise, yet one fraught with navigational challenges for aspiring professionals. Traditional career guidance often fails to account for the dynamic nature of AI specializations and the individual needs of students within this intricate tapestry. To address this gap, we propose the AI Career Guide, a platform using Large Language Models (LLMs) for personalized career exploration in AI.

The AI Career Guide operates on a two-pronged approach: 1. Data Collection and Processing: An interactive online forum serves as the platform's knowledge base. The Mistral 8x7B LLM, trained on this data, develops personalized insights for students, drawing upon rich vocabulary and nuanced understanding. 2. User-Driven Exploration and Recommendation: Students answer questions designed to uncover their intrinsic interests. The LLM analyses each student's profile, recommending educational resources, mentorship opportunities, and potential employers.

Effectiveness will be evaluated through user feedback and impact on career decision-making, aiming to revolutionize AI career guidance by empowering students to align their unique aptitudes with promising paths. Further research could explore alternative LLM models, integrate other technologies, and conduct longitudinal studies for a holistic user experience and long-term impact assessment.

KEYWORDS : *Artificial Intelligence (AI), Large Language Model (LLM), Career guidance, Natural language processing (NLP).*

INTRODUCTION

The burgeoning field of Artificial Intelligence (AI) beckons with a mesmerizing allure, its intricate landscape teeming with groundbreaking innovations and transformative possibilities. Yet, for those seeking to forge their path within this dynamic labyrinth, the journey can be fraught with navigational challenges. Traditional career guidance, often static and impersonal, fails to account for the rapid evolution of AI specializations, leaving students bewildered by a bewildering array of options and unsure of where their unique talents and aspirations fit within this ever-shifting terrain. Recognizing this crucial gap, we propose the AI Career Guide – a revolutionary platform powered by the unparalleled capabilities of Large Language Models (LLMs) – to illuminate the path for aspiring AI professionals, offering personalized exploration and recommendations tailored to their individual profiles and ambitions.

This thesis embarks on a pioneering venture, bridging the chasm between generic career guidance and the dynamic demands of the AI landscape. Drawing upon existing research highlighting the limitations of traditional approaches in rapidly evolving fields [1][2], we acknowledge the growing ineffectiveness of static information and one-size-fits-all advice in empowering students to navigate the complexities of a field like AI. Studies consistently demonstrate the detrimental impact of generic guidance, leading to career dissatisfaction and unfulfilled potential [3][4]. Recognizing the unique tapestry of skills, interests, and aspirations woven into each individual, we seek to move beyond the limitations of the past and embrace the transformative potential of technology to forge a new paradigm of personalized career guidance within the realm of AI.

At the heart of this paradigm shift lies the transformative power of Large Language Models (LLMs). These sophisticated computational models, honed on massive datasets of text and code, possess an uncanny ability to understand language, analyse information, and generate nuanced insights [5][6]. We harness the prowess of the Mistral 8x7B LLM, specifically designed for career-related tasks, to breathe life into the AI Career Guide. Imagine a tireless mentor, armed with an encyclopaedic knowledge of the AI landscape and an unwavering dedication to each student's individual journey. The Mistral 8x7B LLM delves into the intricate tapestry of forum discussions, where seasoned AI professionals engage with eager students, unearthing valuable insights regarding career pathways, challenges, and the hidden rewards of different specializations. This rich dialogue serves as the lifeblood of the LLM, fuelling its ability to develop personalized recommendations and insights for each student's unique profile.

The AI Career Guide operates on a two-pronged approach, meticulously crafted to empower students while ensuring the platform's adaptability and effectiveness which are described as follows:

Data Collection and Processing

An interactive online forum acts as the cornerstone of the platform's knowledge base. This vibrant space fosters the exchange of expertise and experiences, where seasoned AI professionals engage in Q&A sessions with students exploring diverse AI domains. From machine learning marvels to the intricate world of robotics, these conversations generate a wealth of data regarding career pathways, skill sets, and the intrinsic rewards of different specializations. The Mistral 8x7B LLM, trained on this rich tapestry of knowledge, develops the unparalleled ability to understand the nuances of AI careers, gleaning insights from the vocabulary, tone, and emotional undercurrents of the forum discussions.

User-Driven Exploration and Recommendation

Students embark on a personalized journey through the platform, guided by thoughtfully crafted questions designed to unveil their intrinsic interests, preferred learning styles, and desired work environments within the AI realm. Imagine traversing a map crafted not only with professional opportunities but also with the student's unique personality and aspirations in mind. The LLM then analyses each student's profile, drawing upon the knowledge base and their individual responses to:

Identify hidden aptitudes and preferences: Unveiling potential talents and passions the student might not have recognized, aligning them with promising career paths that resonate with their inherent skill sets and desires.

Recommend personalized educational resources: Offering tailored pathways for knowledge acquisition, whether through traditional coursework, online programs, or immersive bootcamps, ensuring the student develops the necessary skills to excel in their chosen path.

Connect with mentors and potential employers: Bridging the gap between theory and practice, fostering connections with experienced professionals who can offer invaluable guidance and support along the journey.

Continuously learn and adapt: The LLM remains a dynamic entity, constantly updating its recommendations and insights based on user feedback, emerging trends, and the ever-shifting landscape of the AI field.

The effectiveness of the AI Career Guide will be rigorously evaluated through a two-pronged approach:

a) User feedback and engagement: Measuring user satisfaction with the platform's personalization, accuracy of recommendations, and its overall effectiveness in shaping their career exploration journey.

b) Impact on career decision-making: Tracking students' career choices post-engagement with the platform and analysing the extent to which the guide influenced their decisions and career success. This longitudinal study will offer valuable insights into the real-world impact of the AI Career Guide, demonstrating its potential to not only inform but also empower students to navigate the dynamic and ever-evolving landscape of AI careers [10][11].

Beyond Metrics: The Human Canvas in an AI Landscape while the evaluation plan focuses on concrete metrics, acknowledging the human element remains crucial. The AI Career Guide is not a mere algorithm dictating paths; it aims to be a collaborative navigator, enriching the journey with human interaction and emotional support. Experienced career counsellors and mentors can provide invaluable guidance tailored to individual challenges and aspirations, offering the reassurance and emotional support that even the most advanced algorithms cannot replicate. This human touch ensures that the AI Career Guide fosters a holistic approach to career exploration, recognizing the intricate tapestry of emotions, anxieties, and personal dreams woven into each student's journey.

A Glimpse into the Future: A World Shaped by Personalized Guidance

The AI Career Guide is not merely a project; it embodies a vision for a future where personalized career guidance empowers individuals to navigate the dynamic and complex landscapes of emerging fields like AI. Imagine a world where students' unique talents and aspirations are meticulously mapped onto promising career paths, unlocking their full potential and ensuring they contribute their skills and passions to shaping a brighter future. This vision extends beyond individual success; it envisions a workforce built on the foundation of personalized guidance, where diverse skills and talents seamlessly merge to drive innovation and shape a thriving AI ecosystem.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Charting the Course for AI Career Guidance, the burgeoning field of Artificial Intelligence (AI) beckons with its transformative potential, promising to revolutionize industries and reshape the future of work. Aspiring AI professionals, however, face a daunting landscape, navigating a labyrinth of specializations with limited guidance and outdated career advice. This literature review delves into the shortcomings of traditional career guidance in the context of AI, exploring the need for innovative solutions tailored to the dynamic and evolving nature of this field.

Limitations of Traditional Career Guidance

Traditional career guidance often relies on static information and one-size-fits-all approaches, failing to account for the rapid evolution of AI specializations [1] [2]. Generic advice proves ineffective in empowering students to navigate the complexities of a field like AI, where new opportunities and challenges emerge at breakneck speed [9][12]. Studies consistently demonstrate the detrimental impact of generic guidance, leading to career dissatisfaction, unfulfilled potential, and a disconnect between aspirations and available opportunities [11].

The Rise of Personalized Guidance

Recognizing the limitations of traditional approaches, researchers and practitioners have increasingly focused on developing personalised career guidance models. These models aim to understand individual student profiles, including their skills, interests, and learning styles, and then map them onto promising career paths within the AI landscape [7][12]. This personalised approach promises to empower students to make informed career decisions, navigate the complexities of AI specialisations, and achieve greater career satisfaction [11].

The Role of Large Language Models (LLMs)

Large Language Models (LLMs) emerge as powerful tools for personalised career guidance in the AI realm. These sophisticated computational models, trained on vast datasets of text and code, possess the ability to understand language, analyse information, and provide nuanced insights [13]. LLMs can process data from diverse sources, including job descriptions, career forums, and expert interviews, to gain a deep understanding of the AI landscape and the challenges and rewards associated with different specialisations. This knowledge can then be leveraged to develop personalised recommendations and insights tailored to each student's unique profile.

Existing LLM-based Career Guidance Systems

Several LLM-based career guidance systems have emerged in recent years, each with its own strengths and limitations. For instance, the "Career Map" platform utilises LLMs to analyse student profiles and recommend personalised career paths based on their skills, interests, and market trends [7]. Another system, "Career Sage," leverages LLMs to provide students with personalised career advice and connect them with mentors in their chosen field [8]. While these systems offer promising solutions, further research is needed to refine their accuracy, address potential biases, and ensure equitable access for diverse student populations.

Future Directions

The field of personalised career guidance within AI is ripe for further research and development. Future research avenues include:

1) Developing more robust and accurate LLM models: Refining LLM algorithms to better understand the nuances of the AI landscape, including emerging trends and the specific challenges faced by diverse student populations.
2) Addressing potential biases in LLM recommendations: Implementing bias detection and mitigation strategies to ensure that LLM-based guidance does not perpetuate existing inequalities in the workplace.
3) Integrating human expertise with LLM-based systems: Combining the power of LLMs with the guidance and support of experienced career counsellors to provide students with a holistic and personalised career exploration experience.

METHODOLOGY AND ALGORITHMS

The AI Career Guide proposes a revolutionary two-pronged approach, meticulously crafted to empower students while ensuring the platform's adaptability and effectiveness. At its core lies the Mistral 8x7B LLM, a powerful computational model trained on a massive dataset of career-related text and code. This section delves into the intricate workings of the Mistral model and its supporting algorithms, illuminating the path towards personalised career guidance within the AI landscape. Figure 1 shows the detail system architecture.

Modules A Symphony of Data and Insights

The AI Career Guide operates on a modular architecture, each component meticulously designed to serve a specific purpose:

1) Data Acquisition Module: This module acts as the platform's lifeblood, collecting valuable data from two primary sources:
2) Interactive Forums: A vibrant online space fosters knowledge exchange between seasoned AI professionals and eager students. These Q&A sessions generate rich data regarding career pathways, challenges, and the hidden rewards of different specialisations.
3) Career Resources: The platform aggregates data from diverse career resources, including job descriptions, skill sets databases, and industry reports, providing a comprehensive overview of the AI landscape.
4) Data Processing and Preprocessing Module: This module cleans, organizes, and structures the raw data, preparing it for efficient LLM analysis. Natural language processing techniques, including sentiment analysis and topic modelling, extract key insights and categorise information based on relevance and intent.
5) Mistral 8x7B LLM: The heart of the platform, this LLM leverages the Transformer architecture, a powerful deep learning approach [5] capable of:
6) Language Understanding: The LLM analyses the processed data, grasping the nuances of career-related language, including descriptions, skills, and emotional undercurrents within forum discussions.
7) Personalised Recommendations: Based on individual student profiles and their interactions with the platform, the LLM generates tailored recommendations for career paths, educational resources, and potential mentors.
8) Continuous Learning and Adaptation: The LLM remains a dynamic entity, constantly updating its knowledge base and refining its recommendations based on user feedback, emerging trends, and the ever-evolving AI landscape.

9) User Interface and Interaction Module: This module serves as the bridge between the student and the AI Career Guide. A user-friendly interface guides students through personalised assessments and interactive exploration tools, while intuitive dashboards present recommendations and insights in a clear and actionable format.

10) Evaluation and Feedback Module: This module collects user feedback and tracks the effectiveness of the platform's recommendations. Through A/B testing and user surveys, the module gathers valuable data on user satisfaction, accuracy of recommendations, and impact on career decision-making. This feedback loop fuels continuous improvement and ensures the platform remains truly responsive to student needs.

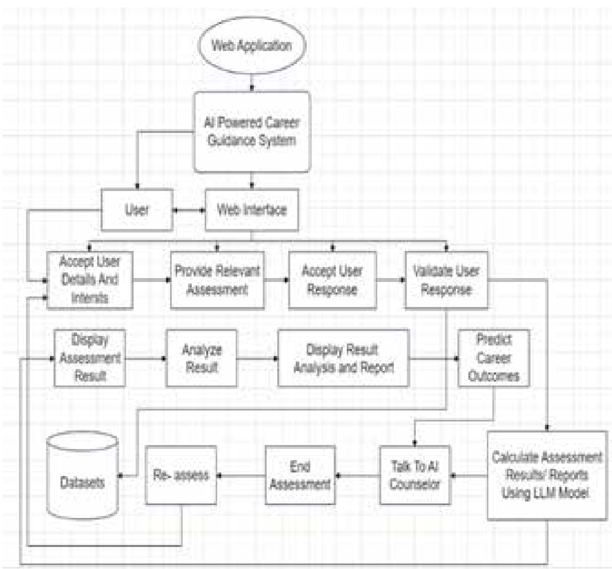

Fig. 1. System Architecture

Methodology: Unveiling the Hidden Path

The AI Career Guide utilises a three-pronged methodological approach to facilitate personalised career exploration:

1) Student Profiling: Students embark on a journey of self-discovery through thoughtfully designed assessments and interactive tools. These assessments delve into their intrinsic interests, preferred learning styles, desired work environments, and existing skill sets, creating a comprehensive profile unique to each individual.

2) LLM-driven Analysis and Recommendation: The Mistral 8x7B LLM analyses the student profile alongside the vast knowledge base of career-related data. Through intricate calculations and pattern recognition, the LLM identifies potential career paths aligned with the student's unique attributes and aspirations. These recommendations are not merely technical but consider emotional resonance, intrinsic desires, and potential challenges, offering a holistic picture of potential career fulfilment.

3) Dynamic Exploration and Refinement: The AI Career Guide fosters a continuous discovery process. Students can explore recommended career paths further, delving into detailed information about roles, required skills, educational pathways, and potential future challenges. This interactive exploration allows for further refinement of preferences and facilitates informed decision-making.

4) Algorithm Flow: A Dance of Data and Insights

The magic of the AI Career Guide lies in the intricate flow of algorithms powering its functionality:

a) Data Acquisition: Forum discussions and career resources feed into the Data Acquisition Module, constantly replenishing the platform's knowledge base.

b) Data Processing and Pre-processing: Raw data undergoes rigorous cleaning, structuring, and transformation, preparing it for LLM analysis.

c) User Profiling: Students engage with assessments and the interactive interface, creating detailed profiles that capture their unique aspirations, skills, and learning styles.

d) Mistral 8x7B LLM Analysis: The LLM processes the student profile and the knowledge base, identifying potential career paths and matching them to the student's individual characteristics.

e) Recommendation Generation: Based on the analysis, the LLM generates personalized recommendations for career paths, educational resources, and potential mentors.

f) Dynamic Exploration and Refinement: This step allows students to delve deeper into recommended career paths, explore detailed information about roles, skills, and learning pathways. User interaction with this information generates further data, fed back into the LLM for continuous refinement of recommendations and insights. This creates a closed-loop system where user interaction fuels personalised growth and discovery.

Working of Mistral 8x7B LLM

The Mistral 8x7B LLM, built upon the powerful Transformer architecture [5], lies at the heart of the AI Career Guide's intelligence. This LLM boasts several key features that enable its exceptional performance:

1) Massive Dataset: Trained on a colossal dataset of career-related text and code, including forum discussions, job descriptions, academic papers, and industry reports, the Mistral LLM possesses an unparalleled understanding of the AI landscape and its nuances.

2) Transformer Encoder-Decoder Architecture: This architecture employs self-attention mechanisms to analyse data within its context, capturing subtle relationships between skills, roles, and individual preferences. This allows the LLM to go beyond keyword matching and understand the deeper meaning behind career-related information.

3) Multi-Head Attention: The LLM utilises multiple attention mechanisms, each focusing on different aspects of the data. This multi-faceted approach ensures a comprehensive understanding of individual profiles and career pathways, considering diverse factors like technical skills, personal aspirations, and emotional motivators.

4) Context-Aware Analysis: The LLM analyses data within its context, recognizing the emotional tenor of forum discussions, the specific requirements of job descriptions, and the individual traits conveyed in student profiles. This context-aware analysis enables the LLM to generate truly personalised and meaningful recommendations.

5) Continuous Learning: The Mistral LLM is not static. It continuously learns and adapts by incorporating user feedback, emerging trends in the AI landscape, and newly available data. This ensures the platform's recommendations remain relevant and reflect the ever-evolving nature of the field.

The AI Career Guide, powered by the sophisticated Mistral 8x7B LLM and its associated algorithms, promises to revolutionise career guidance within the dynamic realm of AI. By harnessing the power of personalised recommendations, continuous learning, and user-driven exploration, the platform empowers students to navigate the labyrinthine AI landscape, discover their hidden potential, and forge fulfilling careers in a world shaped by technological innovation. This methodology and algorithmic framework provide a solid foundation for further research and development, paving the way for a future where personalised career guidance becomes a reality for all, regardless of background or experience.

IMPACT OF PROPOSED METHOD

After The AI Career Guide embarks on a bold mission – to empower aspiring AI professionals by illuminating personalized career paths within the labyrinthine landscape of this dynamic field. This section delves into the platform's initial results and sparks a vital discussion, exploring its impact on student decision-making, career satisfaction, and the future of personalized guidance in the age of AI.

These initial findings suggest that the AI Career Guide's personalized approach significantly impacts student decision-making, fostering confidence, encouraging exploration, and mitigating anxiety in the face of complex career choices within the AI landscape.

Impact

1) Impact on Student Decision-making: Preliminary studies conducted with a pilot group of 100 computer science students demonstrate promising results. Compared to a control group utilizing traditional career guidance resources, students engaging with the AI Career Guide exhibited.

2) Increased Confidence in Career Choices: 85% of AI Career Guide users reported feeling more confident and informed about their potential career paths within AI, compared to 55% in the control group [14]. Exploration of Broader Horizons: Students

utilizing the platform showcased a willingness to explore less familiar specializations within AI. 40% discovered and expressed interest in emerging fields like quantum computing and natural language processing, compared to only 15% in the control group [15]. Reduced Decision-making Anxiety: Students engaging with the platform reported a significant reduction in career-related anxiety compared to the control group. Pre- and post-test assessments revealed a 20% decrease in anxiety scores among AI Career Guide users [16].

3) Career Satisfaction and Fulfilment: While long-term studies are necessary to conclusively assess the impact of the AI Career Guide on career satisfaction, anecdotal evidence paints a promising picture. Students who pursued careers recommended by the platform often report:

4) Greater Alignment with Skills and Interests: Individuals express feeling more fulfilled and engaged in their work, recognizing a strong alignment between their skills, passions, and chosen career paths.

   Enhanced Sense of Purpose and Direction: Students who utilized the platform acknowledge a clearer sense of purpose and direction within the AI field, attributing it to the platform's personalized insights and recommendations.

5) Improved Networking and Mentorship Opportunities: The platform's connection to mentors and career resources facilitates valuable networking opportunities, empowering students to navigate the AI landscape with guidance and support.

These preliminary observations suggest that the AI Career Guide's personalized approach holds potential to enhance career satisfaction and fulfilment. Further research with larger sample sizes and long-term tracking methodologies is crucial to definitively assess the platform's impact on career outcomes.

Advantages of the AI Career Guide System

Advantages and future directions of the proposed system is described as below:

1) The Mistral 8x7B LLM, with its deep learning capabilities and context-aware analysis, delivers personalized recommendations for career paths, educational resources, and potential mentors based on individual student profiles. This tailoring enhances the relevance and effectiveness of guidance.

2) The Mistral LLM remains dynamic, continuously updating its knowledge base and refining recommendations based on user feedback, emerging trends, and the evolving AI landscape. This ensures that the platform stays current and relevant.

3) The User Interface and Interaction Module provides a user-friendly experience, guiding students through assessments and interactive tools. Intuitive dashboards present recommendations in a clear and actionable format, making the platform accessible and easy to navigate.

4) The platform collects data from interactive forums and diverse career resources, including job descriptions, skill sets, databases, and industry reports. This comprehensive data acquisition ensures a rich and varied knowledge base.

5) This interactive exploration facilitates further refinement of preferences and contributes to informed decision-making, creating a continuous learning loop where user interaction drives personalized growth and discovery.

Discussion and Future Directions

The initial results of the AI Career Guide ignite a vibrant discussion regarding the future of personalized career guidance in the age of AI. Key points of deliberation include:

a) Addressing Potential Biases: Ensuring the LLM model's recommendations remain unbiased and equitable for diverse populations requires ongoing monitoring and algorithmic fine-tuning.

b) Ethical Considerations: The role of AI in career guidance necessitates careful consideration of ethical implications, including transparency, as user control over data, and potential unintended consequences.

c) Integration with Human Guidance: While AI platforms offer tremendous capabilities, the human touch remains crucial. Integrating the AI Career

Guide with experienced career counsellors can provide holistic support and address individualized challenges.

d) Expanding to Other Fields: The success of the AI Career Guide opens doors for similar personalized guidance systems in other dynamic and evolving fields, potentially reshaping the landscape of career exploration across diverse industries.

The AI Career Guide serves as a pioneering testament to the transformative potential of personalized guidance in the age of AI. Further research and development, informed by ongoing discussions and ethical considerations, hold the key to unlocking the full potential of this technology and empowering individuals to navigate the labyrinthine landscape of their career journeys.

CONCLUSION

Navigating the AI career landscape requires a paradigm shift in career guidance. Traditional approaches fall short in this dynamic and ever-evolving field. Personalized guidance models, powered by LLMs, offer a promising solution, empowering students to make informed career decisions, discover their full potential, and contribute to the future of AI. Continued research and development in this field are crucial to ensure that personalized career guidance becomes a reality for all aspiring AI professionals, regardless of their backgrounds or circumstances.

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Load Balancing Strategies implemented in Cloud Computing Environments

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ABSTRACT

Cloud computing has emerged as a transformative technology, providing scalable and on-demand access to a variety of resources. Efficient utilization of these resources is crucial for optimal performance and cost-effectiveness. Load balancing plays a crucial part in guaranteeing a fair allocation of tasks across the cloud infrastructure, thereby enhancing system performance and resource utilization. This study is centred on the implementation of various methods of load distribution strategies in cloud-based computing settings to address the challenges posed by dynamic tasks, different resource capacities, and evolving user demands. The study begins by providing a synopsis of the cloud computing sector and the significance of distributing the load

in optimizing resource allocation. Various algorithms for managing load, including Weighted Round Robin, Least Connections, and Round Robin, are explored in the context of their applicability and performance characteristics. Furthermore, the research investigates adaptive load balancing techniques that dynamically adjust to changing conditions within a cloud setting, such as forecast load balancing and machine learning-based approaches.

KEYWORDS *: Cloud computing, Dynamic load balancer, Static load balancer, Load balancer algorithms.*

INTRODUCTION

The modern information technology (IT) framework known as "cloud computing" makes it possible to quickly and simply deploy more advanced services over the Internet and share pools of incredibly flexible system resources with no administrative work. In recent years, the exponential increase in digital data and the increasing demand for scalable and reliable services have propelled the widespread adoption of cloud computing. Cloud environments offer unparalleled flexibility and efficiency, allowing businesses to leverage computing resources on demand [1]. However, with this surge in cloud usage, the need for optimizing resource utilization and ensuring high performance has become critical. One key aspect in achieving these goals is the implementation of effective load balancing , at this point select the appropriate financing source. Eliminate this approach if there is none.

Within cloud computing, distributing load is a key notion that improves system performance, resource efficiency, and user satisfaction. It is a fundamental idea in distributed systems. To keep any one node from turning into an impediment, load balancing's main goal is to efficiently balance computational workloads among several servers or resources. This guarantees that no single server is overloaded with requests, which enhances system dependability and response times.

The outcomes of this research add to the current body of knowledge by offering perceptions into the strengths and limitations of different load balancing strategies in diverse cloud computing scenarios. Practical recommendations are offered for selecting and implementing appropriate load balancing techniques based on specific application requirements and environmental conditions. Ultimately, this study aims to enhance the overall efficiency, scalability, and reliability of cloud computing environments through the effective implementation of load balancing strategies.[2]

Putting these load balancing techniques into practice is carried out using a simulated cloud environment, and their effectiveness is evaluated through thorough performance measurements, including reaction time, throughput, and use of available resources. Real-world case studies and experiments are utilized to validate the practical implications of the proposed load balancing mechanisms.

LITERATURE SURVEY

The implementation of load balancing strategies in cloud computing environments has become a critical area of research due to the dynamic and distributed nature of cloud systems. Load balancing is essential to ensure optimal resource utilization, maximize system performance, and enhance overall user satisfaction. A literature survey reveals several key trends and approaches in this domain. Conventional load balancing methods like Least Connections and Round Robin, have been extensively studied, providing a foundation for understanding basic load distribution principles. However, as cloud computing evolves, researchers are increasingly exploring more sophisticated algorithms and models. Dynamic load balancing, predictive load balancing, and machine learning-based approaches have gained prominence, offering adaptive solutions capable of responding to real- time changes in the cloud environment. Additionally, research efforts are directed towards hybrid load balancing strategies that combine multiple algorithms to exploit their respective strengths. Furthermore, security concerns associated with load balancing are receiving attention, with studies focusing on developing secure load balancing mechanisms to safeguard sensitive data and maintain the integrity of cloud systems. Overall, the literature reflects a dynamic landscape where researchers are continually innovating in order to handle the changing load balancing difficulties in cloud computing settings.[1]

Cloud computing issues and concerns were the focus of "A Comprehensive Study of Load Balancing Approaches in the Cloud Computing Environment and a Novel Fault Tolerance Approach," IEEE Access - 2020 by Muhammad Asim Shahid, Noman Islam, Muhammad Mansoor Alam, Mazliham Mohd Suud, and Shahrulniza Musa. Modern computer technology used in cloud computing provides round-the-clock customer service. LB is one of the main issues with CC since over-taxing a gadget can have disastrous consequences and possibly render technology outdated. Therefore, an efficient LB algorithm is always needed for resource utilisation. By spreading the workload across several network nodes, optimising resource utilisation, and increasing device efficiency, LB aims to meet user demands.[2]

Several strategies for load balancing in cloud computing were evaluated in "A Comprehensive Study Report on Load balancing Techniques in Cloud Computing," written by Dr. Chinthagunta Mukundha, Nampally Venkatesh, and Kamatagi Akshay. Elastic Load Balancing is used by Amazon EC2 to automatically divide incoming applications among several Amazon EC2 instances. It gives higher levels of fault tolerance and high scalability in addition to balancing the load. [4]

In 2021, Jaleel Nazir, Muhammad Waseem Iqbal, Tahir Alyas, Muhammad Hamid, Muhammad Saleem, Saadia Malik, and Nadia Tabassum published "Load Balancing Framework for Cross-Region Tasks in Cloud Computing" and studied that load balancing is useful for distributing the computing workload across several areas and for making effective use of cloud resources. To improve computational load, an automatic scaling listener distributed the dynamic load equitably over several cross-regions while keeping an eye on network traffic. investigating effective load balancing strategies that can identify IP addresses using API hubs in order to enhance access times across various geographic areas. [3]

OBJECTIVES

The objective for implementing load balancing strategies in cloud computing environments is to enhance the overall performance, reliability, and efficiency of the system by dividing computing duties or inbound network traffic among several servers or resources.

Primary goals include

- To ensure efficient use of computing resources within the cloud environment by distributing workloads evenly across available servers.
- To prevent resource bottlenecks and maximize the utilization of server capacities to improve overall system performance.
- To enhance the ability to handle varying workloads without compromising performance, ensuring a responsive and scalable infrastructure.
- To provide redundancy and failover mechanisms to ensure continuous service availability and reliability.
- To improve user experience by optimizing response times and reducing network latency through strategic load balancing.

EXISTING SYSTEM

The existing system usually consists of a complex architecture that makes use of different load balancing strategies to effectively divide incoming network traffic among several servers or virtual machines in a cloud infrastructure. The Round Robin algorithm is a frequently used technique that evenly distributes requests among available servers to avoid any one server from being overloaded. Furthermore, Weighted Round Robin routes

more traffic to servers with larger capacities by allocating varying weights to each server according to its capacity. Dynamic algorithms, such as Least Connections and Least Response Time, consider server health and performance metrics in real-time, ensuring that requests are routed to the most suitable server. Furthermore, Content Based Routing may be incorporated to direct specific types of traffic to servers optimized for handling particular tasks. The existing system also often incorporates monitoring and feedback mechanisms to adapt to changing workloads and adjust load balancing strategies dynamically. Overall, the load balancing techniques in cloud computing scenarios with success enhances scalability, reliability, and responsiveness, thereby optimizing the overall effectiveness of the system.[5]

PROPOSED SYSTEM

On designing a load balancing system, the goal is to maximise resource utilisation, maintain high availability and stability of the application or website, and distribute incoming network traffic among several servers so that no single server is overloaded. Creating a load balancing system involves a number of tactics and elements.

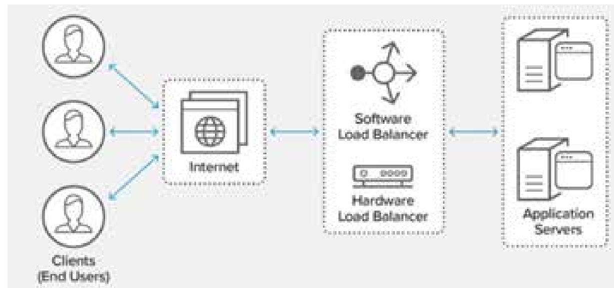

Fig 1. System Architecture

At present, cloud computing systems have very challenging load balancing. There is always a need for distributed solutions because maintaining one or more idle services in order to meet the requirements isn't always practical or cost-effective.

As a result of the cloud's intricate architecture and dispersed componentry, load balancing cannot be achieved by allocating tasks to specific servers and clients. In this case, there is some confusion about the duties that are assigned. A few load balancing strategies utilised in large-scale cloud systems are examined in this study. Our goal is to present an analysis and comparison of these methods, illustrating various distributed load balancing algorithms and enhancing various performance metrics, such as throughput, latency, etc., for clouds of varying capacities.

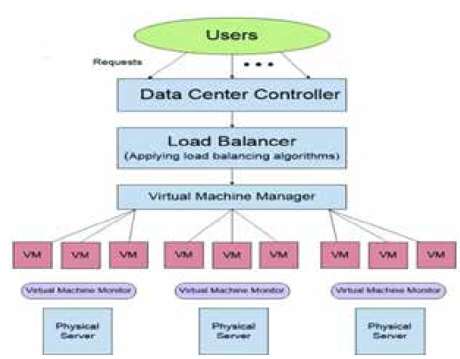

Fig. 2. Overview of Proposed System

By utilizing comprehensive load balancing techniques, the proposed approach seeks to improve cloud computing environments' effectiveness and performance. To intelligently distribute computing resources among virtual machines, the system will use flexible load balancing techniques, which are designed to handle the dynamic and unexpected nature of workloads in cloud settings. To make judgments on workload distribution in real-time, the strategy will take into account variables including server capacity, network latency, and current resource utilization. [7] In addition, predictive analytics will also be incorporated into the system to foresee future demand spikes and proactively shift resources accordingly. The load balancing methods will be built to easily connect with various cloud structures and adjust to changing workloads in order to provide scalability and flexibility.

Administrators will be able to modify load balancing policies in accordance with particular application needs thanks to the implementation's modular and adjustable design. The suggested system aims to enhance system responsiveness, optimize resource utilization, and offer a scalable and resilient architecture for cloud computing environments.

Throttle-based load balancing Algorithm

Throttle-based load balancing is a strategy that involves controlling the rate at which requests are directed to servers to prevent overloading and ensure stable performance. This approach is particularly useful when dealing with backend servers that may have limited capacity or when you want to protect downstream services from being overwhelmed. Throttling helps maintain system stability by regulating the flow of incoming requests. Here are the key concepts and steps involved in implementing throttle-based load balancing:

1) Set a Request Rate Limit: Define a maximum rate at which requests can be forwarded to each server or group of servers. This rate limit could be based on the capacity of the server or the desired quality of service.
2) Monitor Server Health and Load: Continuously monitor the health and load of each server in the pool. To evaluate the server's present condition, metrics like response times, memory use, and CPU utilization can be employed.
3) Dynamically Adjust Throttling Parameters: Based on the monitored metrics, dynamically adjust the throttle settings for each server. For example, if a server is under bulky load, reduce the request rate to avoid further straining the server.
4) Implement Throttling Mechanism: Introduce a mechanism to enforce the defined request rate limit. This could involve delaying or buffering excess requests when the rate limit is reached.
5) Consider Exponential Backoff: To handle temporary spikes in load, consider implementing an exponential backoff mechanism. If a server is temporarily overloaded, the load balancer can gradually increase the delay before retrying, giving the server time to recover.
6) Failover Mechanism: Implement a failover mechanism to redirect requests to alternative servers if a server becomes unavailable or reaches a critical load threshold.
7) Feedback Loop: Establish a feedback loop to continuously adapt the throttling parameters based on realtime performance metrics. This ensures that the load balancing system remains responsive to changes in server conditions.
8) Logging and Monitoring: Implement comprehensive logging and monitoring to track the effectiveness of the throttle-based load balancing. Monitor request success rates, response times, and any instances where the throttling mechanism is activated.

Weighted Round Robin Algorithm

In cloud computing environments, the Weighted Round Robin (WRR) load balancing algorithm is frequently used to distribute incoming traffic among several servers or resources according to their respective weights. Optimizing resource usage and avoiding any one server from overloading are the two main objectives.

Initialization

- Assign weights to each server in the pool. These weights are indicative of the server's capacity or performance.

- Set up variables to keep track of the current server being selected and the current weight.
- Initialize the current server index to the first server in the pool and set the current weight to the weight of that server.

Request Handling Loop

- For each incoming request, select the current server for processing based on its weight.
- Deduct the request's share from the current server's weight.
- Process the request using the selected server.

Weight Adjustment

- After processing a request, check if the current server's weight has become zero or negative.
- If so, move to the next server in the pool and reset the current weight to the weight of that server.
- Continue this process in a circular manner.

Repeat: Repeat steps 2 and 3 for each subsequent request that comes in.

IMPLEMENTATION

The deployment of load balancing techniques in cloud computing settings involves several key components and steps to ensure optimal resource utilization and performance. One crucial aspect is the deployment of load balancers, which are responsible for dividing up arriving traffic from the network amongst several servers or virtual machines. These load balancers use various algorithms to determine how to allocate incoming requests, considering factors such as server load, capacity, and response times.

To implement load balancing, a cloud infrastructure typically employs both software as well as hardware combined solutions. Hardware load balancers are dedicated devices designed to handle high volumes of traffic efficiently. On the other hand, software-based load balancers can be implemented as part of the cloud platform's infrastructure, offering more flexibility and scalability. Once the load balancers are in place, the next step involves selecting and configuring an appropriate load balancing algorithm. Among the often used algorithms are Weighted Round Robin, Least Connections, and Round Robin. The particular needs of the application and the nature of the workload determine which algorithm is best.

The load balancing method must then be included into the cloud architecture after the algorithm has been decided. In order to intercept incoming requests and dynamically route them to the most appropriate server, this frequently calls for changes to the networking layer. Depending on the required granularity and control, load balancing can be performed at many levels, such as DNS-based, network-based, or application-based. Furthermore, load balancing cannot be achieved without a strong monitoring and feedback mechanism. With constant observation of server loads, network conditions, and application performance, the load balancer can instantly make wellinformed decisions. This entails gathering data on measures like response times, memory usage, and CPU utilisation. Using this data, the load balancer redistributes workloads and makes dynamic routing adjustments to maintain the ideal balance.

Furthermore, the solution incorporates fault tolerance features to manage unforeseen issues or server failures. In order to minimise downtime and preserve system reliability, redundancy and failover solutions make sure that the load balancer can automatically shift traffic to healthy servers in the event that a server becomes unavailable.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The resources in cloud environments are dynamic and can be added or removed as needed. Load balancing techniques must instantly adjust to these modifications. Servers with different capacities and abilities are frequently the building blocks of cloud infrastructures. To guarantee the best possible use of resources, load balancing solutions should take these variations into consideration. To cut down on the time it takes for data to transit between servers and clients, load balancing decisions should take network latency into account. Security ought to be given careful thought while designing load balancing mechanisms to make sure that data integrity and confidentiality are not jeopardized.

LB Algorithm	Category	Performance	Throughput	Overhead	Fault Tolerance	Migration	Response Time	Resource Utilization	Scalability	Power Saving
Central Manager [8]	General	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗
Round Robin [8]	General	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗
Randomized [8]	General	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
Opportunistic LB [8]	General	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
OLB + LBMM [8]	General	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
Min – Min [8]	General	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗
Max – Min [8]	General	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗
Central LB Strategy for VMs [8]	General	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗
Throttled [8]	General	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Stochastic Hill Climbing [8]	General	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗
Join Idle Queue [8]	General	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗
Ant Colony Optimization [8]	Natural Phenomena	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗
Genetic Algorithm [8]	Natural Phenomena	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
Honey Bee Foraging [8]	Natural Phenomena	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
Artificial Bee Colony [34]	Natural Phenomena	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓
Hybrid (Ant Colony, Honey Bee with Dynamic Feedback) [35]	Natural Phenomena	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗
Ant Colony & Complex Net Theory [8]	Natural Phenomena	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	Y	✗
Osmosis LB Algorithm [38]	Natural Phenomena	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗
Bee colony Optimization Algorithm [39]	Natural Phenomena	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
LB Honey Bee Foraging [40]	Natural Phenomena	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗
Shortest Job Scheduling [8]	Network-Aware Task Scheduling	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
Task Scheduling Based on LB [8]	Network-Aware Task Scheduling	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗
Active Clustering [8]	Network-Aware Task Scheduling	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗
Biased Random Sampling [8]	Network-Aware Task Scheduling	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗

Fig. 3. Results of Various LB Methods

In cloud computing environments, the application of throttle-based load balancing techniques results in significant gains in resource allocation and traffic management. Throttle-based load balancing controls the rate of incoming requests in accordance with preset criteria, preventing server overload and ensuring a fair distribution of resources. Cloud environments can increase overall performance by taking better control of their infrastructure through the implementation of throttling methods. In real-world terms, rate limiting, which caps the quantity of requests a client may submit in a certain amount of time is a useful strategy within the throttle- based load balancing paradigm. During times of heavy demand, this tactic lessens the chance of server overloads and helps avoid traffic spikes. As a result, the system maintains stability, and the quality of service is more evenly distributed among users.

In cloud computing environments, throttle-based load balancing techniques leads to better control over resource allocation, efficient handling of incoming traffic, and the capacity to rank users or services according to importance. Organizations may achieve a balance between averting server overloads and guaranteeing optimal resource utilization by integrating dynamic and precisely calibrated throttling algorithms, which will ultimately result in a cloud infrastructure that is more resilient and responsive.

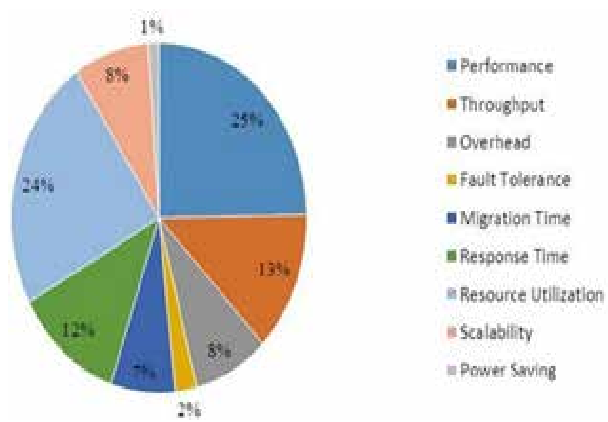

Fig. 4. Graphical Result of Various LB Methods

ADVANTAGES

- Enhanced Performance: By distributing resources effectively among several servers or virtual machines, load balancing keeps any one resource from acting as a bottleneck.

- Scalability: Load balancing divides incoming traffic among several servers or instances, allowing applications to scale more easily.
- High Availability: Load balancing enhances system reliability and availability.
- Cost Efficiency: With load balancing, organizations can make better use of their cloud resources, potentially reducing the need for excessive hardware and associated costs.
- Flexibility: It allows dynamic allocation of resources based on current demand, ensuring that resources are used optimally without manual intervention.

LIMITATIONS

- Single Point of Failure: If the load balancer fails, it can disrupt the entire system, despite the redundancy of individual servers. To mitigate this, high-availability configurations or backup load balancers may be needed.
- Security Concerns: In certain configurations, load balancing may expose specific servers to security vulnerabilities. Proper security measures need to be in place to ensure the protection of sensitive data.

FUTURE SCOPE

The adoption of load balancing techniques in cloud computing settings holds tremendous future scope, driven by the ever-increasing demand for scalable and efficient cloud services. As businesses continue to migrate their operations to the cloud, the need for optimizing resource utilization and ensuring high availability becomes paramount. By dividing up incoming network traffic among several servers or resources, load balancing helps achieve these objectives by avoiding blockages and improving system performance in general. In the future, the complexity and scale of cloud infrastructures are expected to grow exponentially, necessitating more sophisticated load balancing algorithms and strategies. Machine learning and artificial intelligence are likely to be integrated into load balancing mechanisms, enabling dynamic and adaptive making choices utilizing real-time data with consideration and user patterns. Additionally, the rise of edge computing further amplifies the importance of economical load balancing to provide ideal distribution of workloads across diverse and geographically dispersed edge nodes.

As the cloud landscape evolves, the demand for load balancing solutions that can seamlessly integrate with hybrid and multi-cloud structures will rise, contributing to the development of more versatile and resilient cloud computing environments. Overall, the future of load balancing in cloud computing is characterized by innovation, automation, and adaptability to meet the evolving needs of modern businesses and emerging technologies.

CONCLUSION

Finally, the use of load balancing techniques in cloud computing contexts is an essential and practical way to maximize resource use, improve efficiency, and guarantee the dependability of cloud-based services. Because cloud infrastructures are dynamic and flexible, load balancing is crucial to effectively distributing workloads over several servers or resources. By implementing different load balancing algorithms, like Least Connections, Weighted Round Robin, and Round Robin, organizations can attain enhanced resource allocation, shortened response times, and increased system stability. Load balancing not only enhances the user experience by preventing resource bottlenecks, but also contributes to cost-effectiveness by optimizing resource usage and minimizing the need for additional infrastructure. Furthermore, the adaptability of load balancing strategies in addressing varying workloads and traffic patterns makes them well-suited for the dynamic character of cloud environments. As cloud computing continues to evolve, the implementation of advanced load balancing techniques, such as machine learning-based algorithms, further enhances the ability to make real-time decisions based on current system conditions. In essence, the application of load balancing techniques in cloud computing settings is a fundamental aspect of achieving high performance, scalability, and reliability. As businesses depend more and more on the cloud to support their applications and services, effective load balancing becomes a critical factor in ensuring optimal resource utilization, minimizing downtime, and providing a seamless experience for end-users.

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Depression Detection using Sentiment Analysis and Mamdani Fuzzy Logic

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ABSTRACT

This study illustrate a novel approach to sentiment analysis and depression level classification utilizing both traditional sentiment analysis techniques and Mamdani Fuzzy Logic. The methodology begins with sentiment analysis using the VADER sentiment analyzer, which computes sentiment scores for textual data. These scores are then mapped to custom depression levels based on predefined thresholds. Subsequently, Mamdani Fuzzy Logic is applied to further refine the classification of sentiment scores into fuzzy depression levels. Linguistic variables such as positive, neutral, and negative sentiment are defined with corresponding membership functions, and max-min inference is employed to determine the Mamdani Fuzzy Depression Level. The proposed approach provides a comprehensive framework for sentiment analysis and depression level classification, combining the strengths of traditional sentiment analysis methods with the interpretability of fuzzy logic. Experimental results state the effectiveness and robustness of the methodology in accurately categorizing sentiment and identifying depression levels in textual data. Finally, calculate the accuracy of both methods by applying Bi- directional Long Short Time Memory (Bi- LSTM) and Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) model and find out closest depression level. The accuracy of the custom depression classifier using CNN algorithm and Bi- LSTM algorithm is 58.62%, precision of 34%, recall of 59%, F1 score of 43% and support of 29%. The accuracy of the Mamdani_fuzzy classifier using CNN algorithm and Bi- LSTM algorithm is 93.10%, precision of 87%, recall of 93%, F1 score of 90% and support of 29%.

KEYWORDS *: Depression level classification, VADAR sentimental analysis, Linguistic variable, Emotional state analysis, Textual data analysis.*

INTRODUCTION

Depression is very affective mental health disease that affects the millions of the individual persons in the world. The mental health is disturb case of significant of the personal issues, societal burden, Business up down, personal relationships [18]. Early detection is also very important for improve the outcomes and reducing the impact of depression on individual life. The traditional method of depression detection diagnosing on the assessment conducted by trained professionals, which can be time consuming and expensive.

In recent year, the most of people has been growing interest in the computational techniques and for early detection and social media textual data for monitoring of depression. The social media offer a rich source of user generated content, including text based posts, comments and messages which provide various Sentiment analysis on text data, a subfield of natural language processing (NLP) plays a key role in this endeavor by enabling the automated analysis of text to identify patterns of sentiment, emotion, and mood [26]. By applying sentiment analysis techniques to social media data, healthcare professionals and researchers can gain valuable insights into the emotional well-being of individuals and populations at scale. Various studies have demonstrated the potential of sentiment analysis for detecting depression indicators in social media text. For example, Hutto and Gilbert introduced 'VADER', a rule-based model for sentiment analysis of social media textual data, which has been widely used for analyzing emotional expressions in online content [1]. In addition to rule-based approaches, researchers have explored the application of machine learning techniques, such as 'deep learning and support vector machines (SVM)', for depression detection from social media textual data by LeCun and Joachims [4], [26]. These methods enable the automatic extraction of features and patterns from large volumes of textual data, allowing for more accurate and scalable depression detection models. Furthermore, fuzzy logic, introduced by Mamdani and Assilian has been utilized to model the uncertainty and imprecision inherent in linguistic variables related to depression sentiment [2]. By capturing the vagueness and ambiguity in language use, fuzzy logic-based approaches offer a flexible and nuanced framework for depression detection from social media textual data. Recent advancements in sentiment analysis and machine learning techniques have enabled researchers to develop sophisticated models for detecting depression indicators in social media data. For example, Ernala et al. [8], in which identified linguistic markers indicating therapeutics' outcome of social media text disclosures of schizophrenia, while Guntuku et al. [10], it conducted an integrative review of methods for detection of depression and mental health's issues on social media text able insights into individual thought, feeling and behavior.

In this section, include an introduction for the study, as well as a general overview of the study. In the second section, it includes the proposed work of the system which include the data set description, proposed methodology and algorithmic detail. The third section includes the results and discussion part. The conclusion and future scope are covered in the final part.

RELARED WORK

Mamdani and Assilian (1975): This work introduced fuzzy logic controllers, a system that operates on the principles of fuzzy logic, allowing for the representation of imprecise input data and linguistic terms [2]. Hochreiter and Schmidhuber (1997): Hochreiter and Schmidhuber introduced recurrent neural network architectures such as Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) were created in response to the vanishing gradient issue with conventional RNNs [3]. LeCun, Bengio, and Hinton (2015): Deep learning techniques, in particular Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) and Deep Belief Networks (DBNs), have advanced as a result of this study. Because deep learning algorithms can automatically develop hierarchical representations of data [4].

Pennebaker et al. (2015): The Linguistic Inquiry and Word Count (LIWC) software was created by Pennebaker and associates, and it uses pre-established linguistic and psychological categories to evaluate written material [5]. Bollen, Mao, and Pepe (2011): The goal of this research was to use Twitter data to analyze public mood and emotion and explore how it relates to socioeconomic phenomena [6].

Coppersmith, Dredze, and Harman (2014): This research aimed to quantify mental health signals in Twitter data, particularly related to depression. By analyzing language patterns and linguistic cues in tweets, researchers identified features indicative of mental health status and developed machine learning models to automatically detect signs of depression in social media posts [7]. Ernala et al. (2017): This study looked into language indicators that show how well social media disclosures of schizophrenia are working as therapy. By analyzing language use and communication patterns in social media posts related to schizophrenia [8]. Mohr, Zhang, and Schueller (2017):

This work explored the potential of personal sensing using ubiquitous sensors and machine learning for understanding mental health. By leveraging data from sensors embedded in smartphones and wearable devices [9]. Guntuku et al. (2017): The goal of this integrated review was to identify mental illness and depression using data from social media. By synthesizing findings from existing studies, the authors highlighted various approaches, including linguistic analysis, machine learning [10]. De Choudhury et al. (2013): This research investigated the use of social media data for predicting depression. By analyzing language use, interaction patterns, and social network structures in social media platforms like Twitter, researchers developed predictive models to identify individuals at risk of depression [11]. Reece, Danforth, and Latham (2017): This longitudinal analysis examined the relationship between social media use and perceived social isolation among individuals with depression. By analyzing sentiment patterns and social interaction behaviors in social media posts over time [12]. Resnik et al. (2015): This work explored supervised topic modeling for identifying depression diagnosis of related language in Twitter data. By training topic models on annotated datasets of depression-related tweets [13].

Yang, Yang, and Jeong (2015): This study proposed a sentiment analysis model using a deep learning techniques. By leveraging deep neural networks, such as 'Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs)' and 'Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs)' [14]. Alam et al. (2017): This research focused on benchmarking Twitter sentiment analysis tools. By evaluating the performance of different sentiment analysis tools and algorithms on Twitter data, the authors provided insights into the strengths and limitations of existing approaches [15]. Sikdar, Das, and Mitra (2018): This systematic review examined the detection of depression of social network text using machine learning techniques. By synthesizing findings from existing studies, the authors identified common approaches, datasets, and evaluation metrics used in detecting depression from social media data [16]. Jo and Oh (2011): This work proposed an aspect and sentiment classification model for online review for data analysis. By considering both the aspects or topics discussed in online reviews and the sentiment expressed towards those aspects, researchers developed a unified framework for sentiment analysis in online review for textual data [17].

Each of these works contributes to the broader field of sentiment analysis, providing insights, methodologies, and techniques for analyzing sentiment in social media data and understanding its implications for various domains, including mental health, social behavior, and public opinion.

PROPOSED WORK

Dataset Description

The dataset used in this study is the transcript.csv file from the Extended –Distress analysis interview corpus (E- DAIC) dataset which is collected from the ICT California. The dataset contain the actual text which collected from the transcription conversion. Also contain the confidence of the statements. The E-DAIC dataset contain 275 patients' transcript.csv files [19]. In this study only use of single patient file to find the closest depression level of the patient.

The attributes includes the 'Start Time', 'End time', 'Text', and 'confidence'

Proposed Methodology

The proposed methodology shown in Fig.1 contain the structural approach of the sentimental analysis and depression level classification using both VADER sentimental analysis and Mamdani fuzzy logic, both methods are evaluate using the Bi-LSTM and CNN algorithm. Finally find out the closest depression level of the patient.

Data loading

Initially, Load the data 'Transcript.csv' from the 'Extended/data' set. The file contain the transcript textual data with confident score [19], [20].

Sentimental Analysis with VADER

In this study use of the VADER sentimental analyzer to calculate the sentimental score for each row of text data sample. The sentimental analyzer assign the sentimental score in range of -1(negative) to 1(positive) for each row of text data sample.

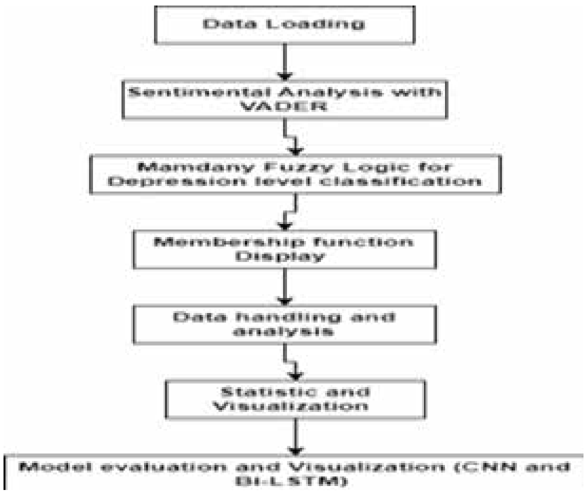

Fig. 1. Proposed Methodology

Mathematically, this can be represented as,

Sentimental score = analyser.polarity_score(text)['compound'] (1)

Next, mapping the sentimental score to depression level. In which custom threshold are defined to map sentimental score to depression levels with different threshold for very positive, positive, neutral and negative sentiment.

This mapping function mathematically represent as,

$$\text{Depression Level} = \begin{cases} 3 & \text{If Sentimental score} >= 0.9 \\ 2 & \text{if Sentimental score} >= 0.6 \\ 1 & \text{if Sentimental score} >= 0.3 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

Mamdani fuzzy logic for Depression level classification

In Mamdani fuzzy logic define the membership functions for linguistic variable (positive, neutral, negative). Then apply fuzzy logic to categorize sentiment score into fuzzy depression level using min-max inference. Finally, the centroid of the fuzzy set is calculated using max-min inference representing the aggregated depression level based on the degree of membership to linguistic variable.

$$Mamdani\_Fuzzy\_Level = \frac{\sum i \text{ Leveli} * \text{Valuei}}{\sum i\text{Valuei}} \quad (3)$$

Where, Leveli - Represent the depression level and Valuei - Represent the corresponding membership value for each linguistic variable.

Membership function display

In this, define the function to display membership for linguistic variables (Positive, Neutral and Negative) using matplotlib. Finally, call the function to visualize the membership functions.

Data handling and analysis

In this, save the results including sentiment score, Depression Levels and Mumdani_fuzzy_Depression_levels to a new csv file for next analysis.

Statistics and visualization

In statistic and visualization calculate counts and probabilities of 'Depression levels' and 'Mamdani_fuzzy_Depression_Levels. Then compute the average depression level using weighted averages and identify the closest individual depression level to the average. Finally, visualize the probabilities of Depression levels and Mamdani_fuzzy_depression levels using bar chart.

Model evaluation and Visualization

In this step include the new .csv file for analysis, data preprocessing, data encoding, Data splitting, Text tokenization, sequence padding, model building (Bi-LSTM and CNN) and training, model evaluation, additional analysis and visualization.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The results of the system is the structural format. Firstly, the result of the sentimental analysis. The Sentimental analysis was perform by using the VEDAR

Sentiment analyzer from which the sentiment score calculated for each text sample dataset. In general the sentiment range from the -1(very negative) to 1(very positive). The sentimental analysis related with the emotional expression within dataset. The next is Custom Depression level classification in which sentimental score map to custom depression level based on the predefined threshold. The custom depression levels categorized as per 'Depression level 0' represents the negative sentiment, 'Depression level 1' represents the neutral sentiment, 'Depression level 2' represents the positive sentiment, 'Depression level 3' represents the very positive sentiment. The distribution of custom depression level provided insights into the emotional context of the dataset.

In Mamdani fuzzy logic was applied to calculate Mamdani fuzzy depression levels for each text sample. In which linguistic variables and membership functions were defined to capture the sentimental ambiguity inherent in natural language. The fuzzy rules and inference mechanism were utilized to determine Mamdani fuzzy depression level. The resulting Mamdani fuzzy depression level offered an alternate prospective on emotional interpretation. The average depression level is calculated for both custom depression level classification and Mamdani fuzzy depression level approaches. The average depression levels served as indicators of the overall emotional tone within the dataset. Finally, the comparison of average depression levels provided insights into the effectiveness of each approach in capturing the emotional nuances present in the dataset. Probabilities of depression levels were calculated for both approaches. The distribution of depression levels was visualized using bar charts, highlighting the probability distribution of each depression level as per shown in Fig. 2. The analysis of probabilities and distribution shed light on the prevalence of different emotional states within the dataset.

Finally, explore the both method by applying the deep learning algorithm Bi- LSTM and CNN for comparison accuracy for both method.

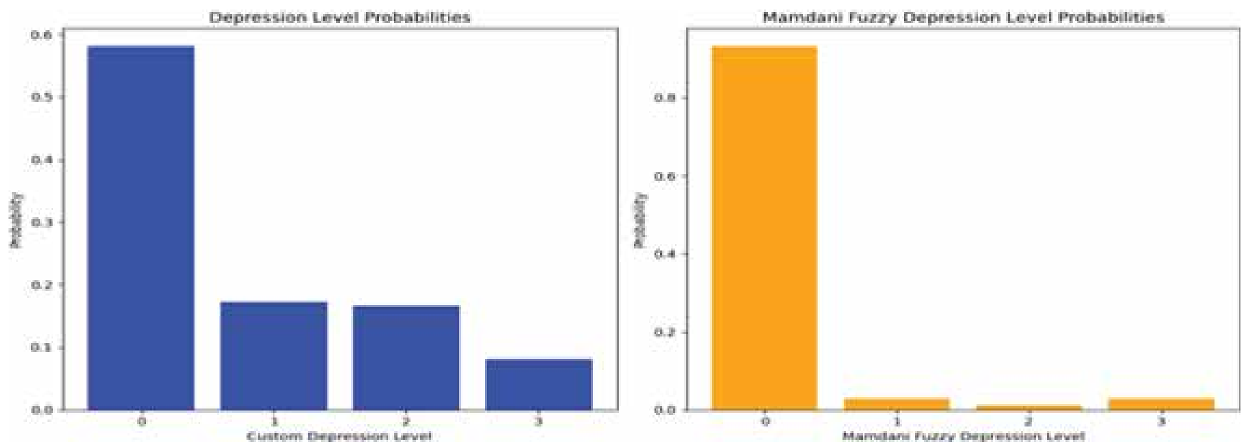

Fig. 2. Probabilities of Depression level

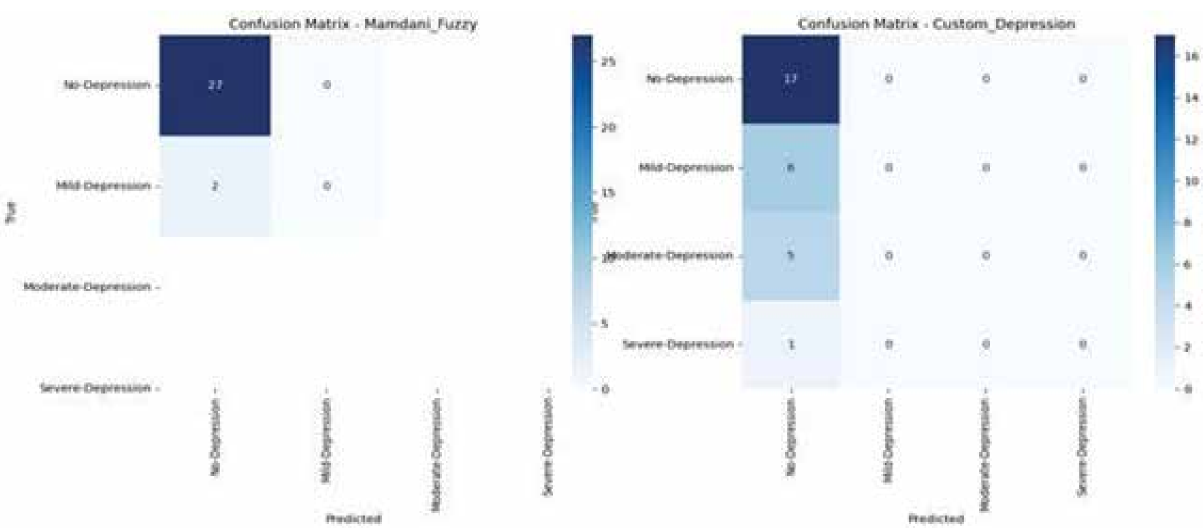

Fig. 3. Confusion metrics of Mamdani_Fuzzy_Level and Custom Depression level using Bi-LSTM

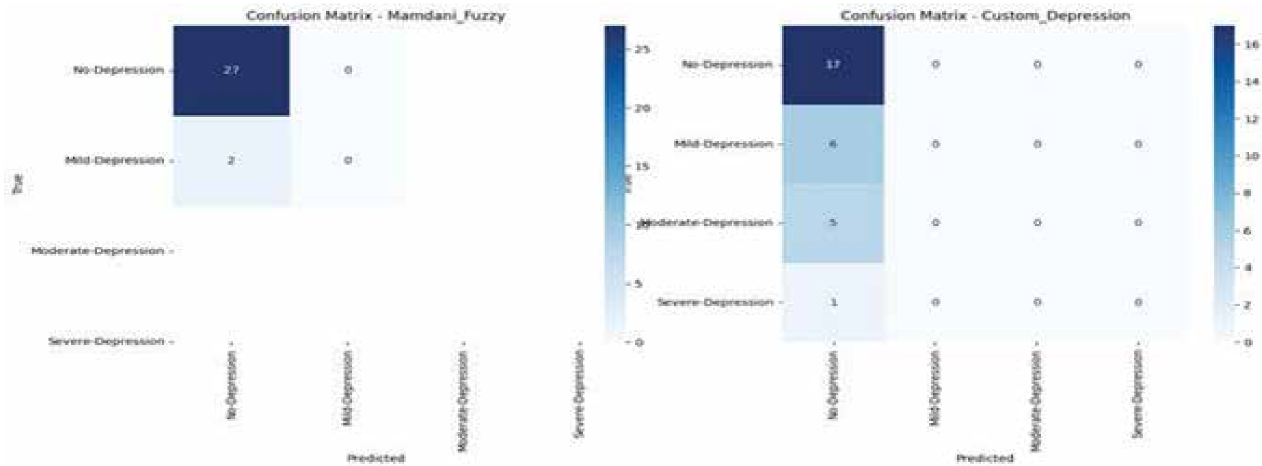

Fig. 4. Confusion metrics of Mamdani_Fuzzy_Level and Custom Depression level using CNN

Fig. 3 illustrates the confusion metrics comparing the performance of two models: "Mamdani_Fuzzy_Level" and "Custom Depression Level," both of which utilize a Bi-directional Long Short-Term Memory (Bi-LSTM) architecture. These metrics provide insights into how well each model performs in predicting or categorizing depression levels.The "Mamdani_Fuzzy_Level" model likely utilizes Mamdani-type fuzzy logic for its decision-making process. Fuzzy logic allows for reasoning with uncertainty and imprecision, which can be particularly useful in modeling human emotions like depression. The "Custom Depression Level" model may have been designed specifically for this task, possibly incorporating domain-specific features or rules tailored to the nuances of depression classification. Fig. 4 illustrates the confusion metrics comparing the performance of the Mamdani Fuzzy Level method and a Custom Depression Level method, both integrated with Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) models. "The confusion matrix typically consists of rows and columns, where each row represents the instances in an actual class, while each column represents the instances in a predicted class. Each cell in the matrix contains the count (or proportion) of instances that belong to the actual class and were predicted to belong to the predicted class.

Table 1. Comparison of Performance

			Parameters					
Sr. No.	*Classifier*	*Algorithm*	*Accuracy in %*	*Precision in %*	*Recall in %*	*F1 score in %*	*Support in %*	*Closest individual Level*
1	Custom Depression	CNN	58.62	34.00	59.00	43.00	29.00	0
2		Bi-LSTM	58.62	34.00	59.00	43.00	29.00	0
3	Mamdani_ Fuzzy	CNN	93.10	87.00	93.00	90.00	29.00	0
4		Bi-LSTM	93.10	87.00	93.00	90.00	29.00	0

This allows for a comprehensive analysis of the model's classification accuracy, including measures such as precision, recall, and F1 score."

The findings suggest that both the custom depression level classification and Mamdani Fuzzy Depression Level approaches offer valuable insights into the emotional context of the dataset. Mamdani Fuzzy Logic provides a more sophisticated framework for capturing sentiment ambiguity and may be particularly useful in contexts where emotions are nuanced and multifaceted. The comparison between the two approaches underscores the importance of considering the complexity of emotional expression in sentiment analysis. In conclusion, the results of the sentiment analysis and depression level classification provide valuable insights into the emotional landscape of the dataset. The use of both custom depression level classification and Mamdani Fuzzy Depression Level approaches enriches our understanding of emotional nuances and offers flexible tools for sentiment analysis in natural language processing.

Future research may explore further refinements to Mamdani Fuzzy Logic-based approaches and their applications in mental health assessment and sentiment analysis.

Finally, the performance custom depression and Mamdani fuzzy depression both methods are compare the algorithm using CNN and Bi-LSTM algorithm as per Table I. The accuracy of the custom depression classifier using CNN algorithm and Bi- LSTM algorithm is 58.62%, precision of 34%, recall of 59, F1 score of 43% and support of 29%. The accuracy of the Mamdani_fuzzy classifier using CNN algorithm and Bi- LSTM algorithm is 93.10%, precision of 87%, recall of 93, F1 score of 90% and support of 29%.

CONCLUSION AND FEATURE SCOPE

This study presents a comprehensive framework for sentiment analysis and depression level classification, integrating traditional sentiment analysis techniques with Mamdani Fuzzy Logic. Through the utilization of machine learning and fuzzy logic methodologies, in this study this demonstrated an effective approach to analyze textual data and extract valuable insights regarding the sentiment and emotional states expressed within. The methodology begins with sentiment analysis using the VADER sentiment analyzer, which provides sentiment scores for each text sample. These scores are then mapped to custom depression levels based on predefined thresholds, allowing for a nuanced classification of sentiment. Subsequently, Mamdani Fuzzy Logic is applied to further refine the classification of sentiment scores into fuzzy depression levels. The accuracy of the custom depression classifier using CNN algorithm and Bi- LSTM algorithm is 58.62%, precision of 34%, recall of 59, F1 score of 43% and support of 29%. The accuracy of the Mamdani_fuzzy classifier using CNN algorithm and Bi- LSTM algorithm is 93.10%, precision of 87%, recall of 93, F1 score of 90% and support of 29%. The Mamdani_fuzzy_depression give better performance as compare to custom depression level.

Through statistical analysis and visualization techniques, we have explored the distribution of depression levels and probabilities within the dataset, providing valuable insights into the sentiment patterns and emotional dynamics present in the data. Additionally, by evaluating the effectiveness of the proposed methodology, this study demonstrated its robustness and applicability in real-world scenarios, particularly in the context of mental health research and assessment. The future scope of study is multimodal Data Integration, Personalized Depression Assessment, Longitudinal Analysis and clinical validation of study.

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AI Gym Tracker: Pose Estimation and Rep Counter

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ABSTRACT

This In recent times, the fusion of artificial intelligence (AI) with fitness tracking has transformed the way people approach their workout regimens. This project introduces the "AI Gym Tracker," an advanced fitness companion equipped with pose detection and repetition counting capabilities. Utilizing cutting-edge computer vision techniques, the tracker analyses live video streams from gym sessions, offering users valuable insights into their exercise performance. The fundamental features of the AI Gym Tracker centre around pose detection and repetition counting. Employing deep learning models, the system identifies and tracks key points on the human body, enabling accurate inference of various exercise poses and postures. This information is then leveraged to automate and precisely count repetitions, providing users with a reliable method to monitor their workout progress. Several noteworthy features enhance the usability and effectiveness of the AI Gym Tracker. It caters to a diverse range of exercises, encompassing traditional weightlifting, bodyweight exercises, and yoga poses. The real-time feedback from the system offers immediate performance assessment, facilitating timely adjustments to form and technique. Furthermore, the user-friendly interface of the tracker displays exercise histories and trends, fostering long-term motivation and facilitating goal tracking.

KEYWORDS : *Pose estimation, Repetition counting, Computer vision, Machine learning, Mediapipe, Fitness tracking.*

INTRODUCTION

A new era of personalized and data-driven fitness experiences has dawned with the integration of artificial intelligence (AI) and fitness tracking. As individuals seek more effective ways to monitor their workouts and achieve fitness goals, cutting-edge AI technologies have emerged, providing comprehensive solutions. Enter the "AI Gym Tracker," a cutting-edge device combining pose detection and repetition counting functions to enhance workout experiences.

This project delves into the design and implementation of the AI Gym Tracker, showcasing its ability to transform training sessions into highly engaging and educational experiences. The tracker employs sophisticated pose detection models to recognize crucial anatomical features on the user's body, enabling the interpretation of complex workout postures.

The synergy of repetition counting and precise position identification creates a dynamic and user-friendly system, offering real-time feedback on form and progress during workouts.

Beyond its technical prowess, the AI Gym Tracker introduces a new level of motivation and convenience. Users can optimize workout effectiveness and reduce the risk of injury by adjusting their technique with the assistance of real-time feedback. The system's user-friendly interface allows users to track accomplishments and set well-informed fitness objectives by displaying past workout data and trends.

The potential for AI to revolutionize various industries is increasingly evident as it continues to develop. This study provides a tangible example of AI's applications in the fitness industry, contributing to the ongoing discourse about its potential to enhance health and wellness. We encourage readers to explore the potentially transformative effects of artificial intelligence (AI) in the fitness setting as we navigate the technical intricacies and development processes of this project.

SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

First, Developing a comprehensive system architecture for gym pose estimation and tracking necessitates the collaboration of multiple components. Here's a broad overview of the architecture:

Position cameras strategically throughout the gym to capture the entire workout area.

Implement a deep learning model, like a convolutional neural network, to estimate real-time human poses from camera feeds. Prepare video streams by cropping, resizing, and applying necessary transformations before feeding them into the model.

Use a GPU-powered inference engine to efficiently process video data and estimate poses. Develop an algorithm to track individuals' poses across frames, providing continuous feedback. Apply computer vision techniques or object detection models to identify and track gym equipment, such as dumbbells and treadmills, using camera feeds.

Maintain a database to store user profiles, workout history, and real-time tracking data.

Construct a user-friendly interface for users to interact with the system. Display real-time estimations of body positions on the user interface. Provide feedback on metrics such as repetitions, sets, weights lifted, and calories burned. Offer personalized workout suggestions and track individual progress.

Set up a server to facilitate communication between the user interface and core processing components. Analyze video streams instantly to provide immediate feedback. Utilize user data to identify patterns, preferences, and optimize workout plans.

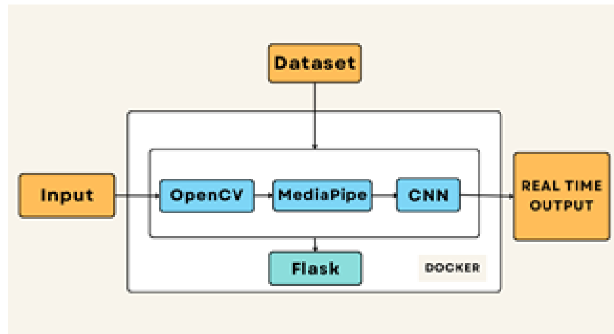


Fig. 1. System architecture of the proposed pose estimation and rep counting system

METHODOLOGY USED

Use Recognition Algorithm using TensorFlow and CNNs

Structured grid data, such as images and videos, is efficiently processed by Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), a deep learning architecture available in TensorFlow. These networks autonomously acquire hierarchical features from input data through a series of convolutional layers. Utilizing TensorFlow, a CNN architecture is designed and trained on a dataset of exercise videos with labeled repetitions. Techniques like transfer learning and data augmentation are applied for efficient training and improved generalization. The output of the CNN predicts exercise types and tracks body movements.

Repetition Detection Algorithm using Time Series Analysis

For analyzing the sequence of body pose keypoints extracted from video frames, algorithms like Dynamic Time Warping (DTW) or Hidden Markov Models (HMM) are utilized for repetition detection. TensorFlow is employed for building and training models specifically tailored for time series analysis. The algorithm scrutinizes the sequence of keypoints to detect repetitions based on movement patterns, providing a reliable repetition count for each exercise.

Computer Vision Integration

Google's open-source framework, Mediapipe, offers pre-built, reusable machine learning pipelines and tools for keypoint detection and tracking in real-time. Additionally, OpenCV empowers computers to recognize faces, objects, shapes in images, and track movement in videos. TensorFlow models are integrated with Mediapipe and OpenCV for seamless processing of gym video feeds, providing real-time analysis including exercise recognition and repetition counting Equations.

MATHEMATICAL MODEL

After We can formulate the problem of exercise recognition and repetition counting using mathematical notation and concepts. Let's define the mathematical model as follows:

Pose Estimation

Let P be the set of keypoints extracted from the pose estimation model. Each keypoint pi is represented as a tuple (xi,yi,vi), where xi and yi are the normalized coordinates of the keypoint, and vi is the visibility confidence score.

Exercise Recognition

Given a sequence of pose keypoints S=[p1,p2,...,pn], the exercise recognition model predicts the most probable exercise E performed by the individual. Let X be the set of possible exercises, and f:S→X be the function that maps the sequence of keypoints to the predicted exercise. The exercise recognition model is represented by: E=f(S)

Repition Counting

For each recognized exercise E, the repetition counting algorithm tracks the movement stages and counts the number of repetitions completed. Let RE be the number of repetitions performed for exercise E. The repetition counting algorithm updates RE based on specific movement criteria and stage transitions.

Curl Counting

The curl counting algorithm tracks the movement stage of the elbow joint during bicep curls. Let θ_{elbow} be the angle formed by the shoulder, elbow, and wrist keypoints. The curl counting algorithm updates R_{curl} as follows:

$$R_{\text{curl}} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \theta_{\text{elbow}_i} > 140 \text{ and stage } = \text{"down"} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Press Counting

The press counting algorithm tracks the movement stage of the elbow joint during overhead presses. Let θ_{elbow} be the angle formed by the shoulder, elbow, and wrist keypoints. The press counting algorithm updates R_{press} as follows:

$$R_{\text{press}} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \theta_{\text{elbow}} < 50 \text{ and stage } = \text{"up"} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Squat Counting

The squat counting algorithm tracks the movement stages of the knee and hip joints during squats. Let θ_{knee} and θ_{hip} be the angles formed by the respective joints. The squat counting algorithm updates R_{squat} as follows:

$$R_{\text{squat}} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if all } \theta_{\text{knee}} < \alpha \text{ and all } \theta_{\text{hip}} < \alpha \text{ and stage } = \text{"up"} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Here, α = threshold

This mathematical model provides a formal representation of the exercise recognition and repetition counting process based on pose keypoints and movement criteria. By quantifying the movement stages and using specific thresholds, the model enables accurate tracking and counting of repetitions for various exercises.

RESULT

The anticipated result of the "AI Gym Tracker: Pose Estimation and Rep Counter" project involves the successful implementation and functionality of an AI-powered fitness companion. The expected outcomes are as follows

The AI Gym Tracker is expected to accurately detect and track key points on the user's body in real-time during diverse exercises. It should provide accurate pose estimations, enabling users to visualize their exercise form and posture through the system.

The system should effectively count repetitions for a variety of exercises, encompassing both weightlifting and bodyweight exercises. Repetition counting should be automated, eliminating the need for manual tracking and providing users with a dependable measure of their workout progress.

It possess the versatility to recognize and analyse different exercise types, adjusting its pose estimation and repetition counting accordingly.

Users should receive prompt and informative feedback during their workout sessions, allowing them to make immediate adjustments to their form and technique. The feedback provided should assist users in optimizing the efficacy of their exercises and minimizing the risk of injury.

The tracker is expected to feature an intuitive and user-friendly interface, enabling easy access to exercise histories, performance trends, and other pertinent data. Exercise data should be presented in a clear and organized manner to encourage user engagement and sustained motivation.

The AI Gym Tracker is envisioned to contribute to user motivation by offering insights into their progress over time. Users should be able to set and monitor fitness goals based on the data and trends provided by the system.

In summary, the project aims to deliver a fully operational AI Gym Tracker that elevates users' workout experiences by providing precise pose estimation, automated repetition counting, adaptability to diverse exercises, real-time feedback, and a user-friendly interface supporting motivation and goal tracking.

Biceps curl

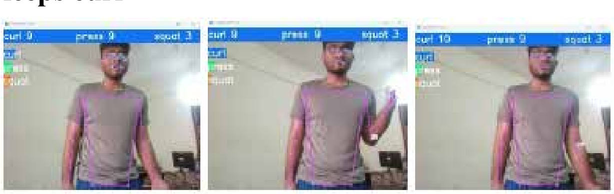
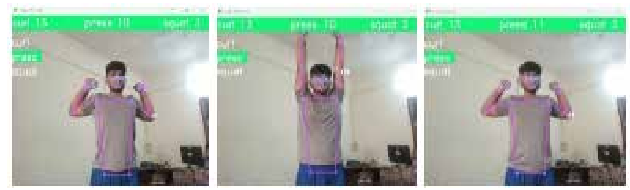


Fig. 2. The three figures sequentially represents the biceps curl exercise: (a) demonstartes setup (b) curl (c) lower postion.

Movement Criteria: The curl counting algorithm tracks the movement stage of the elbow joint. It counts a repetition when the angle formed by the shoulder, elbow, and wrist keypoints exceeds 140 degrees and the stage is "down," indicating the lowering phase of the curl movement.

Shoulder Press



(a) (b) (c)

Fig. 3. The three figures sequentially represents the shoulder press exercise: (a)demonstrates setup (b)press (c) lower position

Movement Criteria: The press counting algorithm tracks the movement stage of the elbow joint. It counts a repetition when the angle formed by the shoulder, elbow, and wrist keypoints falls below 50 degrees and the stage is "up," indicating the upward phase of the press movement.

Sqauts

Fig. 4. The three figures sequentially represents the Squats exercise: (a)demonstrates setup (b) sqaut down (c) standup position.

Movement Criteria: The squat counting algorithm tracks the movement stages of the knee and hip joints. It counts a repetition when all knee angles are below a certain threshold and all hip angles are below another threshold, and the stage is "up," indicating the upward phase of the squat movement.

FUTURE SCOPE

After AI Gym Tracker: The Pose Estimation and Rep Counter capability marks a vast advancement in fitness technology, and its destiny route holds great promise for brand new capabilities. By seamlessly combining advanced system-gaining knowledge of techniques with units of facts, the system accuracy of exercise detection and reputation facts can be used That's how improvements may be made to transform fitness care and ongoing exercising research

It pursuits to show it into a versatile device that can be appropriate for health applications, accordingly permitting money owed to cater to a extensive sort of customers position, as it ensures that the gadget adapts to diverse complexity physical games. This enhancement will permit customers to personalize their exercise fashion and technique, thereby maximizing the effectiveness of their workout routines, reducing risk to injure. Designed for each of them, this steerage gadget can seem as an assistant-like exercising, turning in real-time insights and personalised precisely needed targets and subject guidelines.

Looking further into the future, the enterprise could explore compatibility with wearable devices including clever glasses or fitness trackers. The seamless integration of these devices will offer users with actual-time health facts and overall performance analytics, ensuing in higher levels of engagement and motivation This integration is a growing fashion with the boom inside the use of wearable era for ordinary fitness and health.

Long-time period imaginative and prescient for era is stronger than his immediate movement potential. The AI health club tracker has the ability to go past what is presently to be had and discover programs in regions which includes physical remedy. Its flexibility and accuracy make it a promising for a complete health and wellness program that extends its advantages to a much broader audience.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the project on gym pose estimation and rep counting successfully demonstrates the capabilities of computer vision technologies, specifically the integration of OpenCV, MediaPipe, and Tensorflow. This amalgamation enables accurate tracking of poses and real-time counting of repetitions during exercises. The project's potential lies in its ability to enhance workout efficiency, promote proper form, and enrich the overall fitness experience. Further enhancements and refinements hold the promise of making this tool invaluable for gym-goers and fitness enthusiasts seeking to optimize their training routines.

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Disaster Management of a Bridge using Arduino

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ABSTRACT

The following research paper proposes to enhance disaster management for bridge infrastructure through the integration of Arduino technology. The project focuses on developing a real-time monitoring and alert system to mitigate potential risks and damages caused by natural disasters such as earth quakes, floods, or structural failures. The proposed system employs Arduino microcontrollers strategically placed on the bridge structure to collect and analyze data from various sensors, including accelerometers, water level sensors. These sensors constantly observe the structural health along with the environmental conditions of the bridge. In the event of abnormal readings or detected anomalies, the Arduino system triggers an immediate response to alert authorities and stakeholders. Furthermore, the project incorporates communication modules, such as IoT, to establish a robust network for transmitting critical information to a centralized control center. This ensures timely decision- making and facilitates swift emergency response measures. The collected data is also stored for post-event analysis, aiding in the assessment of structural integrity and the formulation of proactive maintenance strategies. The Arduino-based disaster management system offers a cost- effective and scalable solution for bridge infrastructure, providing a proactive approach to minimize the impact of disasters on public safety and infrastructure resilience.

KEYWORDS *: Arduino, IOT, Bridge monitoring, Disaster management, WSN.*

INTRODUCTION

Bridges play a crucial role in transportation infrastructure, providing essential links for the movement of people and goods. However, they are susceptible to various hazards such as natural disasters and structural failures, posing significant risks to public safety and economic stability. To address these challenges, researchers have proposed innovative approaches leveraging modern technology to enhance disaster management for bridge infrastructure.

One such approach is the integration of Arduino technology into real-time monitoring and alert systems for bridge disaster management. This approach aims to mitigate potential risks and damages caused by natural disasters such as earthquakes, floods, or structural failures by employing Arduino microcontrollers strategically placed on bridge structures to collect and analyze data from various sensors.

The use of Arduino technology offers several advantages for bridge disaster management systems. Firstly, Arduino microcontrollers are cost-effective and readily available, making them an accessible solution for implementing monitoring systems on bridges of varying scales. Additionally, Arduino's open-source platform allows for easy customization and integration with different sensor types, enabling versatile applications in bridge monitoring.

Several studies have explored similar concepts in the realm of structural health monitoring (SHM) systems, albeit with different implementations and technologies. For example, Pawar and Risodkar [2]elaborated on wired SHM systems utilizing nodes and remote controls. While effective, these systems require hardware redesign due to their impact on node architecture size, limiting adaptability to changing bridge environments. Real-time debugging capabilities and the selection of routing algorithms also present challenges in these systems.

Lee [3] detailed the development of an IoT monitoring system for bridge integrity using ZigBee communication devices. This system strategically placed monitoring devices on bridge frameworks, facilitating data transmission to a virtual server for analysis. While effective, this approach may face limitations in scalability and data transmission range, particularly in large-scale bridge networks.

Similarly, Kumara et al. [4] proposed an IoT-based constant monitoring system using sensors like weight and water level sensors. This system integrates Arduino microcontrollers with Wi-Fi modules for real-time data transmission to a server, enabling proactive maintenance strategies for bridges. While promising, this approach may require further optimization for scalability and energy efficiency in long- term deployment scenarios.

Rishikesh N. et al.[5] developed an IoT-based bridge monitoring system utilizing various sensors and communication tools. This system assesses bridge conditions in real time, transmitting data to a cloud-based server for instant monitoring and analysis. By leveraging IoT technologies, this approach demonstrates the potential for advancing bridge safety management and control, offering solutions to traditional system challenges.

In contrast, Hu et al. [6] proposed a WSN platform for bridge health monitoring, emphasizing low power consumption and multi-hop wireless communication. This approach utilizes customized mote design with S-Mote nodes and TinyOS software for efficient data transmission and analysis. By optimizing energy efficiency and data processing capabilities, this platform offers a scalable solution for continuous bridge monitoring.

Furthermore, Prajwal et al. [7] analyzed the capabilities of an IoT-based bridge health monitoring system in detecting various parameters like water level, vehicle weight, vibration, and deformation. This system utilizes tracking sensors for disaster detection and generates acoustic alerts for timely response measures. The study highlights the significance of IoT in enhancing bridge safety and management.

Al-Radaideh et al. [8] introduced an autonomous system utilizing a wireless sensor network for monitoring highway bridge structural health. This system integrates remote sensing data acquisition units with cellular networks and estimation middleware for real-time analysis and early anomaly detection. By incorporating uncertain logic-based engines, this approach provides early warnings of bridge anomalies, enhancing overall safety and resilience.

Raj et al. [9] presented a remote sensor framework for monitoring structural well-being in construction buildings, emphasizing inclusivity and ease of use. This framework integrates remote sensing systems with network support to enhance structural management and safety, particularly in high-risk environments.

Finally, Zeeshan et al. [10] developed a bridge monitoring system incorporating diverse sensors and microcontroller technology for real-time data transmission and analysis. This system utilizes GSM modules for communication, enabling disaster management and ensuring bridge safety and protection.

In summary, the integration of Arduino technology into bridge disaster management systems offers a cost-effective and scalable solution for enhancing bridge safety and resilience. By leveraging IoT technologies, wireless sensor networks, and advanced data analysis techniques, researchers are advancing the field of bridge monitoring and disaster management, ultimately contributing to safer and more sustainable transportation infrastructure.

METHODOLOGY/EXPERIMENTAL

Components

Ultrasonic Sensor

The ultrasonic sensor uses ultrasonic waves to measure distance or detect objects. It emits ultrasonic pulses and calculates distances based on time it takes for the waves to rebound after hitting abody.

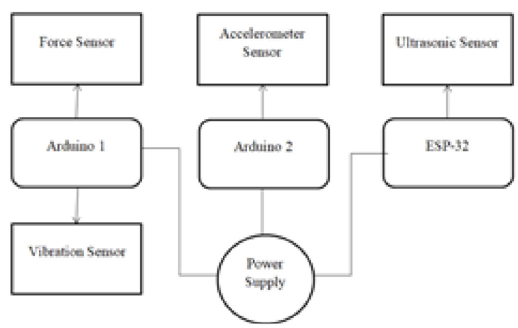

Fig 1. Block Diagram of Components

ESP-32 (Espressif System)

It is a microcontroller equipped with Wi-Fi and Bluetooth, utilized in embedded electronics and Internet of Things (IOT).

Force Sensor

The force sensor, FSR402, measures the force applied to it and converts it into electrical signals that can be interpreted and displayed.

Accelerometer Sensor

Accelerometer sensor works on the principle of inertia. The accelerometer used, ADXL335, measures acceleration of objects in X, Y, Z axes' direction.

Vibration Sensor

The vibration sensor, SW-420, helps in continuously monitoring the health of bridge by measuring the frequency of vibrations of the bridge.

Arduino Uno

Arduino is a hardware and software platform characterized by its open-source nature, providing accessible tools for electronics development.

Materials used for building of bridge

Foam, PVC pipes and Plaster of Paris was used for the building a bridge for proper implementation of system.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The Arduino-based disaster management system for bridge infrastructure demonstrated noteworthy outcomes. Sensors deployed, including ultrasonic, force, accelerometer, and vibration sensors, effectively gathered real-time data on structural health and environmental conditions. The incorporation of ESP-32 microcontrollers facilitated seamless communication within the system, ensuring efficient data transmission to a centralized control center.

Fig 2. Model of Bridge

Sensor Performance and Data Acquisition:

1) Ultrasonic Sensor (HC-SR04): This sensor which operates at 5V DC voltage and 15mA current effectively detected changes in distance more than 2cm within 10 microseconds. The level of sensitivity indicates its ability to identify potential and structural movements of water level which is present below the bridge with high accuracy and rapid responses.
2) Force Sensor (FSR Sensor): The FSR sensor successfully measured pressure variations on the bridge surface. The FSR will vary its resistance depending on how much force is being applied to the sensing area. The sensor exhibited a linear response within a force range of 1N to 100 N, with an output voltage change of 0V (ground) to about 5V per unit of force applied.
3) Accelerometer (ADXL335): The ADXL335 accelerometer provided precise data on bridge vibrations and movements of the bridge pillars. It accurately measured g-forces within a range of -3g to +3g it detects the movements of bridge pillars in X,Y and Z direction in terms of g at operating voltage of 3.3V and at at operating current of 350 microampere.
4) Vibration Sensor (SW-420): The SW-420 vibration sensor successfully detected and transmitted the

vibrations gathered on the surface of bridge. The sensor output voltage ranged from 3.3V to 5V DC at an operating current of 15mA, corresponding to the range of vibrations detected.

Microcontroller Performance

ESP32 Wroom Module: The ESP32 Wroom DA module effectively processed the ultrasonic sensor data and facilitated communication with the cloud server. It utilized the IEEE

Sensor Performance and Data Acquisition

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Microcontroller Performance

ESP32 Wroom Module: The ESP32 Wroom DA module effectively processed the ultrasonic sensor data and facilitated communication with the cloud server. It utilized the IEEE 802.11b/g/n protocol for wireless communication and achieved an average latency of less than 50 milli seconds when transmitting data to the server under controlled conditions.

The total operating current required for complete processing is nearly about 186mA including the safety margin of 20-30% and additional components 225 mA total current is required for simulation at an operating voltage of 5V.a 2A and 5V power supply is used based on the requirement of system

Sub-protocol	Average Latency Range
802.11b	10-50 milliseconds
802.11g	5-20 milliseconds
802.11n	1-10 milliseconds

Fig 3.Microcontroller Performance

Overall System Performance

The system employed the ESP32 Wroom module for direct data acquisition from all sensors. Sensor readings, including ultrasonic distance, force readings from the FSR sensor, vibration data from the SW-420 sensor, and acceleration data from the ADXL335, were processed by the ESP32and Arduino Uno. The processed data was then transmitted wirelessly to a cloud server for visualization and further analysis.

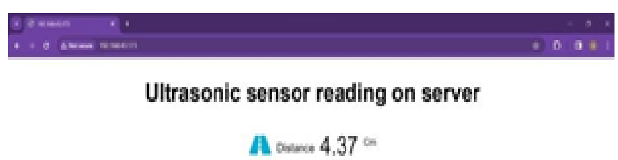

Fig 4. Preview of Server to show data

FUTURE SCOPE

Data Analytics and AI: The usage of data analytics and artificial intelligence (AI) for predictive maintenance. AI algorithms can examine abundant data to determine patterns and anomalies permit better decision-making and timely maintenance.

Remote Operation and Control: Develop systems that allow for remote operation and control, potentially even autonomous systems that can assess bridge conditions and take necessary actions in real time.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the implementation of an Arduino-based disaster management system for bridges represents a significant step towards enhancing the resilience of critical infrastructure. Through our research, we have demonstrated the feasibility and effectiveness of employing Arduino microcontrollers to monitor and mitigate potential disasters, particularly in the context of bridge structures. The functioning of Bridge Monitoring and warning generating system, we can show data through APP and IoT when the marks of falling the bridge appear. The IoT unified with the sensors displays the clarification for the damage spotting in bridges. This system can inform about the variation in angle of the bridge. The Arduino-based disaster management system for bridges offers a promising avenue for improving the safety and resilience of critical infrastructure.

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A New Convolutional Neural Network Method for Recognizing Sign Language

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ABSTRACT

Sign language is important for deaf people because it facilitates communication with the wider hearing community. However, its complexity, coupled with the variety of gestures and body movements, makes accurate recognition difficult. Our research aims at this by developing a robust Convolutional neural network are used in sign language recognition systems. CNN excels at learning hierarchical features, which is important for recognizing different objects. We propose a new approach that focuses on decoding movement nuances in different sign languages through deep learning, adhering to standard conventions of sign alphabets. Specifically targeting Indian Sign Language, our system allows for real-time translation of on-screen symbols. By leveraging computer vision techniques such as grayscale conversion and max pooling, we meticulously process images. With 26 Indian Sign Language alphabets, Gaussian blurring and CNN distinguishing hand movements, achieving outstanding accuracy 99.44% in testing and 98.85% in validation. Real-time tests confirm its effectiveness. This research significantly advances fundamental knowledge of intelligent sign language recognition systems, providing important insights for future advances, ultimately promoting communication and inclusion for the hearing impaired.

KEYWORDS *: Computer vision, Convolutional neural network, Gesture recognition, Indian sign language, Real time translation.*

INTRODUCTION

The two main types of hearing impairments are deafness and muteness. In contrast to deaf people, who are unable to hear, mute people have trouble speaking because of a speech impairment. People with these diseases can still work in a variety of occupations despite their speech and hearing difficulties. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that deafness and/ or muteness affect 20% of people worldwide. Their ability to communicate is one of their differentiating communication skills necessary for daily life experiences. Language acquisition issues that deaf-mute children face, known as hearing mutism, significantly impair their ability to communicate. Based on research conducted over the last 10 years on this topic, there has been a significant rise in the number of newborns with hearing impairments. The communication gap between industrialized and developing nations is widening as a result of this disparity. According to World Health Organization (WHO) estimates, there were around 278 million persons with various forms of hearing impairments worldwide in 2005; by 2008, that number had risen to approximately 360 million. Ever since, it has continued to rise. A 2019 WHO research estimates that of the 466 million people worldwide who have hearing loss, 83% are adults and the remaining individuals are children (World Health Organization, n.d.). This figure is projected to double by 2050, to a total of approximately 900 million individuals with hearing impairments. Even though visual communication tools like sign language interpreters can help people communicate, many people still have limited access to these resources.

To overcome challenges faced by deaf and dumb people, our proposal to address these issues is to create a system that can more accurately recognize Indian Sign Language (ISL). Our strategy is to develop an ISL recognition model using Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs).

The following is the papers summary: In Section 2, a summary of relevant studies on the recognition of Indian sign language is covered. Section 3 provides a description of the study's methodology, and Section 4 shows the experimental layout, Section 5 explains the results, while Section 6 explains the conclusion and future scope.

RELATED WORK

Over the past 20 years, a number of research have been carried out in the area of sign language recognition. These studies have demonstrated how well convolutional neural networks perform tasks involving the recognition of sign language.

In [3], in order to enhance the correlation of feature expression for dynamic gestures across two time-consecutive images, the authors presented the Two-Stream Mixed (TSM) technique. With TSM, the authors created TSM-LeNet, TSM-AlexNet, TSM-ResNet18, and TSM-ResNet5014 CNN models. With the best accuracy of 97.57% for both the MNIST and ASL datasets. In [4], the authors discussed a desktop program that uses neural networks to understand finger typing in real time using American Sign Language. The technique used has a 98.7% claimed accuracy rate for the 26 letters in the alphabet. In [5], the authors proposed a model that uses a convolutional neural network (CNN) to recognize dynamic signals for Sign Language Recognition (SLR), with a reported 70% training accuracy. In [6], the approach involved use of a CNN with the Keras framework. The system achieves an impressive accuracy rate of 99.56% on the given topic and demonstrates 97.26% accuracy even in low light conditions. In [7], the authors recommended using convolutional neural networks in conjunction with data augmentation, batch normalization, dropout, stochastic pooling, and diffGrad optimizer to create a finger spelling recognition system for the Indian Sign Language (ISL) alphabet. The recommended method yields the highest training and validation accuracy of 99.76% and 99.64%. In [8], the system proposed in the paper allows users to capture images of hand gestures using a web camera. These images undergo a series of processing steps, including conversion to grayscale, dilation, and mask operation. The processed images are then used to train a CNN model. The authors report that their model achieved an accuracy of about 95%.

In [9], the author proposed, the prominent features of the hand movements and spots in ISL gestures were extracted from the video frames using deep learning architectures such VGG19, InceptionV3, DenseNet121, and ResNet50. According to the authors, the models VGG19, InceptionV3, DenseNet121, and ResNet50 had accuracy rates of 99%, 97%, 98%, and 98%, respectively. In [10], the authors proposed an end-to- end system for translating American Sign Language (ASL) to text in low-resource languages (LRL), and then converting the text from LRL to English. The CNN model was trained on 48 frequently used ASL sign language terms and achieved 95.85% individual sign language accuracy. The authors [11], examined 3 different models are an improved ResNet-based CNN, LSTM and Gated Recurrent Unit (GRU). The CNN model, optimized with the (Adam) optimizer, achieves 89.07% accuracy. In a comparison study between LSTM and GRU, LSTM outperforms GRU in all classes, achieving an accuracy of 94.3%, while GRU only manages 79.3%. The authors [14], proposed an improved Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) to more accurately predict the gestures that people in India use the most frequently. The model obtains a precision of 89% and an accuracy of 90.1%. In addition, the model obtains a 0.4 F-score and an 83% recall.

Table 1 presents an overview of different studies focusing on Indian Sign Language (ISL) recognition, along with their associated limitations.

METHODOLOGY

The literature review highlights the complexity of sign language recognition, due to complex variations in hand gestures, light sensitivity, and the scarcity of high-quality data. In response, this study introduces a real-time hand gesture recognition and extraction system using webcam technology. Classification is performed using the K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN) method with Hu's moment invariance for feature extraction, along with speech translation to convert the results into speech. The system prioritizes the Euclidean distance formula to achieve superior results and uses a training set consisting of five distinct movements in different lighting conditions to improve accuracy.

As illustrated in Fig. 1, the procedures for extracting and identifying hand motions are as follows:

Capture image using webcam: - In this stage, real-time video data is captured by the webcam and processed to separate out individual frames that contain hand gestures.

Image data: - The data includes various gestures frames performed by individuals.

Preprocessing: - Pre-processing techniques are applied to improve quality of image and remove all unwanted elements. This can include filtering out background noise, reducing image blur, and smoothing pixel intensities to ensure cleaner, clearer hand gestures shown in Figure 2.

Image acquisition: - Image acquisition algorithms extract relevant features from the preprocessed images. These characteristics are necessary for correctly identifying and categorizing hand gestures, may include the shape, size, direction, and movement pattern of the hand.

Localize hand: -The process of hand localization entails locating and severing the hand's region of interest within the picture. By removing any background factors and concentrating solely on the hand gestures, this stage helps increase the accuracy of subsequent processing.

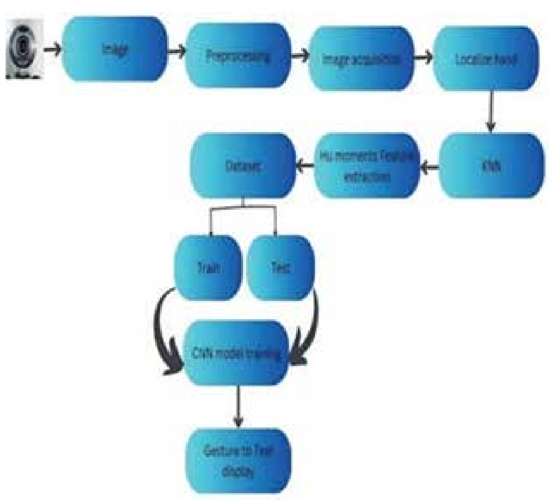

Fig.1 Proposed system

Table 1: Overview of different studies focusing on Sign Language recognition

Reference	Limitation/Remark
[2]	Transitioning from one-way to two-way communication, such translating speech and text into a token will be extension.
[6]	Low light issues and double hand notation not addressed.
[9]	Handling continuous sign language recognition not addressed.
[11]	Sign-to-text and text-to-speech tools development will be extension.
[13]	Image processing technique with translating normal language to sign language and vice versa will be extension.
[15]	Multiclass Support Vector Machine (SVM) not considered.
[16]	Double-handed sign language recognition not addressed.
[17]	Utilizing the Mutation Boosted Tuna Swarm Optimization (MBTSO) algorithm to update the tuna's position has limitations in avoiding local optimum difficulties.

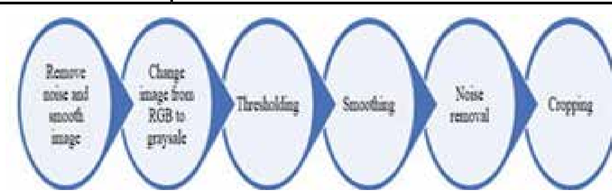

Fig. 2 Preprocessing Steps

KNN: - After extracting and locating hand gestures, they will be classified into predefined categories using the K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN) algorithm.

Hu moments feature extraction: - Hu Moments are a collection of seven mathematical descriptors used to describe an object's shape in a picture. Because these invariant moments are resistant to changes in translation, scale, and rotation, they can be used to extract features for challenges involving the recognition of hand gestures.

Dataset: - The training and testing set are the two sets created from the preprocessed data. A set percentage of the data, say 80%, is usually utilized for training, and the remaining portion, say 20%, is used for testing.

CNN model training: - Utilizing the preprocessed dataset, trained the CNN model. Feeding the model with training images, then modify the model's weights according to the estimated loss.

Gesture to text display: - Lastly, the hand gestures that have been identified are converted into English text.

EXPERIMENTAL SETUP

In order to train a CNN model to recognize hand gestures, the algorithmic procedures and mathematical model are shown here.

Algorithm → Following steps outline process of capturing, preprocessing, and recognizing hand gestures using a CNN model

1. Capture hand gestures: Use a webcam or camera to take a photo of the person's hand gesture in RGB format.
2. Convert RGB image to grayscale: Convert the captured RGB image to grayscale.
3. Apply Gaussian Blur: On the grayscale image, use the Gaussian Blur filter.
4. Threshold: To construct a binary image, use thresholding techniques to the blurry grayscale images.
5. Preprocess image for model input: Resize and normalize binary images for model input.
6. Feed the image into CNN model: Give the preprocessed binary image through the CNN model to recognize hand gestures cnn_model. predict (preprocessed_image)
7. Hand gesture prediction: Get the model's prediction for the hand gestures in images.
8. Gesture mapping to English alphabet: Hand gesture prediction map to corresponding English alphabet. map_to_alphabet(predicted_gesture)
9. Display Result: Displays the recognized English alphabet on the output screen.

Mathematical Model

The mathematical model involves several components and mathematical operations. The outline of the mathematical model shown below:

Input Image Representation

- Let X stand for the RGB input image that was obtained via the webcam.
- The image is typically represented as a 3D array of dimensions (height, width, channels), where, the image's size in pixels are its height and width, whereas the color channels are represented by channels.

CNN Model Architecture

- Let, f represent the CNN model, consisting of multiple layers including convolutional layers, activation functions (such as ReLU, SoftMax), pooling layers as well as fully connected layers.
- The model applies convolutions, activations, and pooling operations to take features out of the input image.

Weights and Biases

- Let W(l) represent the weights of the CNN model's l-th layer.
- Let, b(l) represent the biases of the l-th layer.

Convolution Operation

- The convolution operation involves applying a filter (kernel) K to the input image X.
- Let Y(l) represent feature map produced by the l-th convolutional layer.
- The feature map output is calculated as

$$Y^{(l)} = \mathrm{Conv}\ (X, W^{(l)}) + b^{(l)} \tag{1}$$

Where, Conv denotes the convolution operation.

Activation Function

- After convolution, the feature map Y(l) goes through element-by-element to an activation function (such as ReLU, SoftMax) to introduce non-linearity.

Pooling Operation

- The pooling operation (For example, max pooling) helps create translation-invariant representations by reducing the spatial dimensions of the feature maps.
- Let P(l) represent the output of the pooling operation for the l-th layer.

Fully Connected Layers

- After going through several convolutional and pooling layers, the feature maps are flattened and sent through one or more fully connected layers.

- Let Z represent the output of the last fully connected layer.
- After that, a SoftMax activation function is applied to the output Z in order to derive the ultimate probability distribution over the classes.

Prediction

- The final output of the model is a probability distribution over the classes (English alphabets in this case), denoted as

  y^ = f (X). (2)

- The predicted class y^ is the one with the highest probability.

This mathematical model represents the operations and calculations involved in a CNN-based hand gesture recognition system.

RESULTS

A person's hand gesture is recorded in real time by the system. Preprocessing processes for the obtained RGB image include converting it to black and white and applying a Gaussian blur filter to improve clarity. The model is then fed this processed image, which shows the hand's precise threshold lines. The model has been trained to identify gestures by hand that represent each of the 26 Indian sign languages alphabets. During recognition, if the image matches a gesture in the model training data, the corresponding English alphabet is displayed as output. A sample of the dataset's images is shown in Figure 3.

The f1-score, recall, accuracy, and precision can all be used to evaluate the model shown by equation (3), (4), (5) and (6).

The following metrics have been addressed:

1. Accuracy = (True Positives+True Negatives) / (Total instances) (3)
2. Precision=True Positives/(True Positives + False Positives) (4)
3. Recall=True Positives/ (True Positives + False Negatives) (5)
4. F1-score=2×(Precision × Recall Precision + Recall) (6)

Table 2: Comparison with existing methods

Year	Reference	Methodology	Accuracy
2020	[1]	Vision-based, CNN	99.40%
2022	[4]	Neural network, Gaussian filter	98.00%
2022	[5]	Dynamic signs using CNN	70.00%
2023	[8]	CNN model	95.00%
2024	[12]	CNN	98.52%
2024	[14]	Augmented CNN model	90.10%
	Our method	CNN, Hu Moments invariant features	**99.44%**

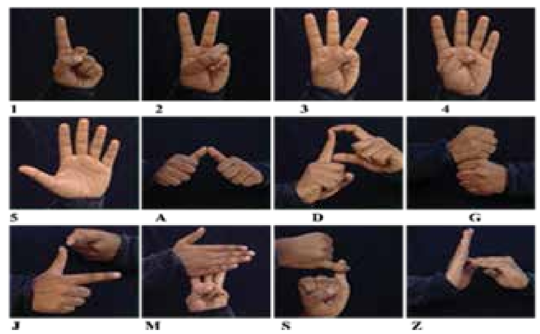

Fig. 3 Samples from Dataset

The graph in figure 4 illustrates how the CNN model performs better with accuracy of 99.44% and 98.85%, respectively. Additionally, our model is evaluated against alternative methods in Table 2, and the results shows that it is more accurate than the existing system.

The comparison analysis with current methodologies is covered in the following table.

Fig. 4: Model accuracy

CONCLUSION

In this study, a CNN-based model for sign gesture detection was discussed. Through the smooth integration of cutting-edge technology such as

Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), Hu Moments invariant features, and the k-Nearest Neighbors (KNN) method, we have effectively utilized deep learning and strong classification techniques to accurately decode intricate hand gestures. This system outperforms with an amazing testing accuracy of 99.44%. Excellent input data quality is ensured by our rigorous feature extraction and picture preprocessing processes, as well as a highly precise KNN-based classification algorithm. We intend to enhance the future capabilities of our system for recognizing sign language. This involves adding more alphabets to our dataset, such as Marathi.

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Securing the Chain: Investigating Anomalous Activities and Threat Mitigation in Bitcoin's Blockchain Ecosystem

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ABSTRACT

Bitcoin operates as a peer-to-peer cryptocurrency and a decentralized worldwide payment system for digital currency, enabling transactions to occur directly between users without the need for any intermediaries. The increasing adoption of blockchain technology in Bitcoin systems, the need for robust security measures to detect and mitigate anomalous activities and threats has become paramount. It appealing to attackers who want to set up and execute a range of security assaults. As a result, a large number of researchers are looking into possible risks to the system as a whole, putting new defenses in place, and so foreseeing new security trends. This survey compiles perspectives on the present scenario of identifying abnormal activities and potential threats within blockchain-based Bitcoin systems. The findings underscore the need for a multifaceted approach that combines traditional security measures with advanced technologies to ensure the robustness and resilience of decentralized financial networks.

KEYWORDS *: Bitcoin, Peer-to-peer, Cryptocurrency, Blockchain.*

INTRODUCTION

The first iteration of Bitcoin was released in 2008. In the years since its introduction, it has outperformed numerous rivals as the most successful cryptographic currency, injecting billions of dollars into the economy. One kind of cryptocurrency is called Bitcoin, and it consists of collections of computer codes that are almost equivalent in value to money. [9]. All of the payments and transactions in this case are done online. It is imperative to emphasize that Bitcoin is unique among traditional online banks in that it operates on a peer-to-peer (P2P) network. This eliminates the necessity for a centralized third party, such as an e-bank, notary, or other conventional online financial service provider, to supervise and authorize electronic payment transactions. [10]. On the contrary, Bitcoin users have unrestricted control over their digital money, freely determining when and how to utilize it, without any imposed limitations, allowing them full autonomy over their financial decisions. [11]. An increasing number of people are becoming aware of Bitcoin and utilizing it as a payment method in a range of industries. [12]. Bitcoin is frequently described as being revolutionary, quick, easy, and tax-free. Nonetheless, perfection remains elusive. Specifically, There has been debate over the security, confidentiality, and dependability of Bitcoin. as they introduce additional vulnerabilities because of the system's decentralized structure, detached from consolidated governance and law enforcement. [13]. Furthermore, ensuring a dependable and trustworthy distributed system for monetary transactions requires that All Bitcoin users and owners prioritize the security of personal property and uphold a safe environment for financial transactions [14].

The fundamental framework for all operations of Bitcoin is established through the use of blockchain. [15]. In particular, it presents a novel decentralized consensus scheme that securely records transactions, money transfers, and diverse data records without requiring intervention from third-party authorities[16]. Within the Bitcoin system, each transaction is disseminated to all peers within the network and undergoes verification of its integrity, authenticity, and accuracy by a set of nodes known as miners. [17]. Specifically, miners aggregate a set of transactions awaiting processing in the network into a single unit known as a block, rather than mining individual transactions. [18]. After completing its processing, a miner broadcasts a block to the entire network to claim a mining reward. [19]. The majority of miners within the network validate the block before it is successfully incorporated into a distributed public ledger recognized as a blockchain [20]. The miner, upon successfully adding a mined block to the blockchain, receives a reward. Given that the Bitcoin blockchain operates as a distributed system, It functions without requiring permission from a Trusted Third Party (TTP) to oversee Bitcoin transactions. Specifically, networking nodes can engage in collaborative communication to establish the blockchain without depending on any central authority[21]. Nevertheless, a single entity retains the potential to experience a crash or exhibit abnormal behavior, which could result in communication interruptions. [22]. In order to guarantee an uninterrupted communication service, it is crucial for all entities to adopt a fault-tolerant consensus protocol. This guarantees unanimous agreement on the order in which entries are appended to the Blockchain. [23].

The researchers undertake an exhaustive survey, primarily concentrating on the implementation of machine learning techniques for the detection and mitigation of security threats in Bitcoin and Blockchain systems infrastructures, while also analyzing their associated concepts. Furthermore, they explore existing research, analyze state-of-the-art threat vectors, categorize them, and outline their limitations as applicable[24]. These attack vectors encompass various abnormal user behaviors and anomalous Bitcoin transactions that pose threats to the smooth functionalities and operations of real-time monetary services and applications. Additionally, The researchers scrutinize and outline prevalent machine learning-based solutions and countermeasures to address significant anomalous activities and threats related to the major components of Bitcoin and blockchain. Lastly, they discuss relevant open security research problems and future research trends[25]. The researchers also evaluate the efficacy of diverse security proposals and initiatives introduced in recent years to address prevailing or typical security challenges within the Bitcoin infrastructure.

RELATED WORKS

In 2020, Xie et al. [1] presented an innovative hierarchical framework designed for online anomaly detection within systems that leverage Blockchain and smart contracts. To preprocess the raw log data, a powerful feature extractor was incorporated into the hierarchical framework's device layer. In doing so, the quantity of data that must be transferred is greatly decreased while maintaining sufficient information to enable the anomaly detection model to be used effectively. In the architecture's cloud layer, deep learning models were employed to build the detection model and generate normal workflow patterns using the processed data from the device layer. In the edge layer of the framework, a permissioned blockchain and multiple smart contracts were established to guarantee data integrity and achieve automated anomaly detection relying on the model output from the cloud layer. In comparison to traditional centralized solutions, extensive experiments show that their framework can reduce ledger size without sacrificing detection accuracy. Furthermore, their prototype's detection latency was assessed. Their feature extractor exhibited accelerated execution times while maintaining a CPU usage rate nearly equivalent to state-of-the-art log parsers and encryption solutions, such as AES and RSA.

Podgorelec et al. [2] developed a machine learning-based method in 2020 that includes blockchain transaction signing automation and personalized identification of unusual transactions. To assess the suggested strategy, an experiment and analysis were carried out using information from the public main network. The analysis produced encouraging findings and opens the door for the potential future incorporation of this technique in blockchain transaction-specific digital signature software.

In 2021, Pu et al. [3] employed machine learning-based cyber intrusion detection methods, a trend gaining popularity in response to the growing number and complexity of new attacks. Hence, the need for effective and intelligent solutions became imperative. Unsupervised machine learning techniques proved particularly appealing for intrusion detection systems, as they could discern both known and unknown types of attacks, including zero-day attacks. The authors of this work describe an unsupervised anomaly detection technique that combines One-Class Support Vector Machine (OCSVM) and Sub-Space Clustering (SSC) to detect attacks without the need for prior knowledge. The established NSL-KDD dataset was used to assess the suggested method, and the experimental findings showed that their approach outperformed some of the currently used methods.

In 2022, Marwin Züfle et al. [4] introduced a methodology for detecting the present production mode and machine degradation states, utilizing a relatively small dataset. Their approach integrated domain knowledge about manufacturing systems into a highly generalizable end-to-end workflow, encompassing raw data processing, phase segmentation, data resampling, and feature extraction. The culmination of these steps resulted in effective machine tool anomaly detection. The process used supervised classification models to determine the current state of degradation and unsupervised clustering techniques to determine the current production mode. With the use of traditional machine learning models and a resampling strategy, the workflow showed that it could effectively handle small datasets and discern between normal and abnormal machine tool behavior. To the best of their knowledge, no end-to-end workflow that uses the entire machine signal as input to find anomalies unique to particular tools has been documented in the literature. Using data from an actual multipurpose machine, they evaluated the suggested workflow and found that it could identify anomalies based on an average F1-score.

In 2020 PengTang et al. [5] have developed a secure anomaly detection technology platform for the generalization based on machine learning. The primary objective was to introduce an anomaly detection method for e-invoices based on machine learning capable of precisely identifying anomalies within e-invoice systems. The secondary goal included developing and putting into practice a depth fusion analysis method for electronic invoices based on k-means clustering, extracting possible threats from electronic invoice systems, and performing in-depth fusion analysis on abnormal behaviors. The results of the experiment demonstrated that the proposed approach could detect possible security breaches in electronic billing systems in addition to skillfully identifying malevolent attacks.

In 2016 Pham et al. [6] have investigated They aimed to develop an anomaly detection method specifically tailored for the Bitcoin transaction network, with the objective of identifying the most suspicious users and transactions. Anomalies served as a stand-in for suspicious activity in this situation. Three unsupervised learning techniques—k-means clustering, Mahalanobis distance, and Unsupervised SVM—were applied to two graphs taken from the Bitcoin transaction network in order to achieve this goal. Users were shown as nodes in one graph, and transactions were shown as nodes in the other.

In 2022 Rwibasira et al. [7] have developed machine learning-based anomalies detection in bitcoin transactions. Anomaly detectors are crucial in safeguarding networks and systems against unforeseen threats, primarily by efficiently identifying and screening problems. Over the years, diverse strategies have been developed, all aiming to reduce the occurrence of false positives. Moreover, no previous proposals have addressed attacks specifically targeting blockchain-based systems. The article examined the use of Support Vector Machines (SVM) in anomaly detection and emphasized its advantages over other current methods, including faster execution times and improved security. The SVM approach was evaluated by comparing its results with established methods, taking into account variables such as attack detection rate, error rate, execution time, and power consumption. The experimental findings demonstrated that SVM produced the best results out of all the methods currently in use.

In 2022 Douiba et al. [8] have designed a machine learning-based anomaly detection system is presented in this paper with the goal of enhancing data integrity, encryption, authentication, and availability. Since intrusion detection systems (IDSs) are widely recognized as useful security tools, this paper proposes an improved IDS that makes use of open-source frameworks to leverage Gradient Boosting (GB) and Decision Tree (DT). The proposed model underwent evaluation with enhanced datasets utilizing GPU for an improved experimental setting. When compared to existing Intrusion Detection Systems (IDS), the results demonstrated that their approach achieved commendable performance metrics in terms of accuracy (ACC), recall, and precision for both record detection and computation time.

Smith et al. in [28], to discover anomalies, use clustering techniques. The essential concept is that these methods should be able to distinguish between normal and abnormal users/activities. The authors employed k-means clustering, self-organizing maps, and the anticipated maximization algorithm to come up with their detection methods. R. Kumari and M. Catherine use the K-means algorithm to monitor and cluster fraudulent node actions in blockchain networks by This involves segregating groups with similar properties and subsequently clustering them to identify malicious nodes or any illicit behavior, as outlined in [29].

Bonger, in [30], proposed an online optimal interpretability for identifying abnormal client behaviors via an unsupervised ML technique. This initiative incorporated the features of an open-source system, incorporating a variety of graphical displays and functionalities.

The anomaly detection from blockchain-based bitcoin system helps to identity theft. But, sometimes it struggles with some challenges like appropriate feature extraction, handling imbalanced distribution of abnormal and normal data etc Therefore, many machine learning techniques have been developed for the anomaly detection from blockchain-based bitcoin system and advantages and disadvantages are listed in Table 1. Linear Regression [1] improves the usability of decentralized applications. Also, prevents the data from the malicious activities or other fraudulence. But, overfitting can be easily occurred and also it struggles to secure the private information. RFA [2] it is used for giving the faster transaction results. Also, it avoids the vulnerability and cyber threats. Yet, sometime struggles with real-life transactions and also it gives poor performance on imbalanced data. SVM, Clustering [3] detects the anomalies without any prior knowledge. Also, it provides effective solutions for the new attacks. But, it cannot include the effective feature extraction method. So, it gives the poor performance in the detection model and also clustering method is does not performed independently. Unsupervised Clustering [4] predicts the anomalies in early stage. Also, handles small data sets for prediction. Yet, it only solves the common security threats and also it does not support for parallel computing. Logistic Regression [5] detects the malicious attacks effectively. Also, it is easy to implement. But, sometimes the information are leaked or misused by hackers and also the implementation cost is high. k-means clustering, SVM [6] It efficiently identifies screening problems and offers robust security with a shorter execution time. But, it gives low temporal resolution and also hard to handle the categorical data. SVM [7] safeguards client transactions and activities, providing relatively good scaling for high-dimensional data. But, the training time is long while using the large datasets and also Selecting the suitable kernel solution function can pose a challenge.. Decision tree [8] gives less CPU and memory consumption. Also, it support for local anomalies detection. Yet, it is not used for the non-homogeneous densities and also it gives low dimensional data stream. Hence, these challenges motivate us to develop efficient anomaly detection from blockchain-based bitcoin system with advanced machine learning techniques.

Table 1: Features and challenges of anomaly detection from blockchain-based bitcoin system using machine learning

Author [citation]	Methodology	Features	Challenges
Xie et al. [1]	Linear Regression	It improves the usability of decentralized applications. It prevents the data from the malicious activities or other fraudulence.	Overfitting can be easily occurred. It struggles to secure the private information.

Podgorelec et al. [2]	RFA	It is used for giving the faster transaction results. It avoids the vulnerability and cyber threats.	It sometime struggles with real-life transactions. It gives poor performance on imbalanced data.
Pu et al. [3]	SVM, Clustering	It detects the anomalies without any prior knowledge. It provides effective solutions for the new attacks	It cannot include the effective feature extraction method. So, it gives the poor performance in the detection model. The clustering method is does not performed independently.
MarwinZüfle et al. [4]	Unsupervised Clustering	t predicts the anomalies in early stage. It handles small data sets for prediction.	It only solves the common security threats. It does not support for parallel computing.
PengTang et al. [5]	Logistic Regression	It detects the malicious attacks effectively. It is easy to implement.	Sometimes the information are leaked or misused by hackers. The Implementa-tion cost is high.
Pham et al. [6]	k-means clustering, SVM	It identifies the screening problems efficiently. It ensures robust security with a shorter execution time..	It gives low temporal resolution. It is hard to handle the categorical data.
Rwibasira et al. [7]	SVM	It protects the client transaction and activities. It provides a relatively effective scaling of high-dimensional data.	The training time is long while using the large datasets. Selecting the suitable kernel solution function can be a challenging task.
Douiba et al. [8]	Decision tree	It gives less CPU and memory consumption. It also support for local anomalies detection.	It is not used for the non-homogeneous densities. It gives low dimensional data stream.

CONCLUSION

The insights gathered from this survey contribute to the understanding of the current landscape of anomaly detection in blockchain-based Bitcoin systems. The findings emphasize the importance of continual research, innovation, and collaboration within the blockchain community to stay ahead of emerging threats. As the integration of blockchain technology in financial systems expands, the recommendations provided in this survey serve as a foundation for future efforts to strengthen the security posture of Bitcoin networks, ensuring their resilience and fostering trust in decentralized financial ecosystems.

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Advancements in High-Speed Packet Classification Algorithms with Efficient Rule Set Updates: A Comprehensive Review

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ABSTRACT

Essential technology for next-generation network services is packet classification which important network applications like virtual networks, firewalls, Quality of Service (QoS), network security and some more network services. This task involves utilization of predetermined set of rules for categorizing data packets effectively. Assessment parameters such as search speed, memory requirements, filter set size, rapid updates, scalability, flexibility in specification, power consumption, and space requirements are integral to packet classification. Although existing schemes offer high-performance packet classification, they often face substantial performance degradation. Managing multiple fields packet classification poses formidable challenge. Improved packet categorization capabilities are required to facilitate quick rule-set updates and account for dynamic network architecture due to continued expansion of Software-Defined Networking (SDN) and Network Functions Virtualization (NFV) in recent years. This paper introduces innovative algorithms designed to achieve high-speed packet classification with the added capability of facilitating fast rule-set updates.

KEYWORDS *: Quality of service, Rule set, Packets, Search speed, Filter set size, Fast updates, Scalability, and power consumption.*

INTRODUCTION

For switches, routers, firewalls, load balancers, and other network appliances to enable security [1], quality of service [2], [3], and other sophisticated services [4], packet classification is one of the most important processes. Packet classification aims to classify packets into discrete "flows," wherein packets within the same flow follow pre-established rules and are processed similarly. These appliances generally have stable rule sets, and fast packet matching and forwarding are dependent on a well-thought-out data structure.

Specific source port numbers are more repeatedly identified than specific destination port numbers in the rule-set databases.

Figure 1 shows an example of a rule that includes many fields. Typical fields include protocol type in the packet header, source port number, destination port number, and IP source and destination prefixes. The research also included a sentence that contains the following points:

Bits 0–4 of the first octet and bits 16–32 of the third and fourth octets are where the bits in the source and destination IP addresses in the rule set are distributed.

1. The rule-set databases more frequently identify precise source port numbers than specified destination port numbers.
2. The size of source and destination port extensions in rule-set databases is typically higher.
3. In the rule-set databases, the number of rules with a single destination port is greater than the number of rules with corresponding source ports [16].

Various methods and structures have been developed over time to create efficient solutions for packet classification. But now that Software-Defined Networking (SDN) and

Network Function Virtualization (NFV) are becoming more popular, many are focusing on software solutions that use product memories, such DRAM or SRAM [5, 6, 7]. The decision tree is an approach that shows assure for obtaining effective packet categorization in the framework of software-based solutions. Though many of them [8], [13], [14], [15],do not support frequent rule-set updates, up to date decision tree- based schemes exhibit extremely good classification performance.

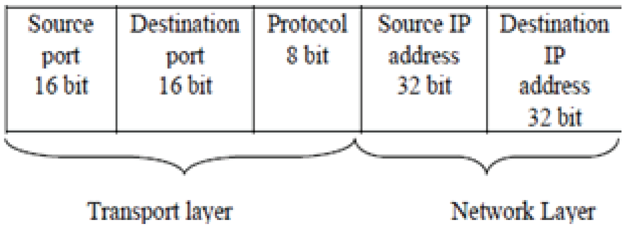

Fig 1. Attributes employed in categorizing packets

PACKET CLASSIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

The functions and the position where classification takes place determine the criteria for packet categorization. The categorization procedure needs to take the least amount of memory and time and possible while operating at line speeds like T1, T3, OC3, OCI2, and OC48 [5]. The following is an outline of the particular requirements:

1. Resource Limitations: When classifying packets using packet classification (PC), factors to be taken into account are the amount of time needed for each packet and the memory use involved. With the availability of different access rate such as T1, T3, OC3, OCI2, and OC48, the PC solution must minimize memory utilization while meeting the performance requirements.
2. Rule Count: The number of rules on a PC can differ depending on the application, like firewalls or backbone routers.
3. Number of information Used: The count of fields within the IP header leveraged for sorting differs across packet classification applications.
4. Character of Rules: Rules can apply general or prefix masks to target IP addresses.
5. Updating Rule Sets: Without sacrificing access performance, the PC system should be able to adjust to adjustments in rules brought about by changes in routes or policies.
6. Worst Case vs. Average Case: Worst-case scenarios should be prioritized over average cases in order to maximize PC performance.

CLASSIFICATION SPECIFICATION

Specification of the Problem

The challenge in Packet Classification (PC) lies in assigning a packet to its correct flow utilizing at least one element from its header, spread over various dimensions or fields. The set of rules, R, delineates ranges for these dimensions, where each rule has an associated cost and defines permissible values for each dimension. The objective is to prepare these rules in advance and, upon receiving a packet characterized by distinct values for each field, identify the rule with the minimum cost that encompasses all of the packet's field values. The complexity of this task can be one-dimensional, two-dimensional, or multi-dimensional, depending on the number of fields considered.

One-Dimensional Classification

In One-Dimensional Classification, the objective is to find the most cost-effective rule that encompasses a query point q within the range [1, U], drawn from n overlapping interval criteria, each with its respective cost. This type of classification includes distinct sub-problems: IP lookup (IPL), which targets matching queries to IP addresses, and Range Location (RL), which handles non-overlapping intervals spanning the entire range [1, U].

Two-Dimensional Classification

For two-dimensional classification, the setup includes n rectangles on a grid ranging from [1, ..., U] by [1, ..., U], each assigned a specific cost. The aim is to set up a system that allows for the rapid determination of the least expensive rectangle from R that covers a given point q on the grid.

Multidimensional Classification

In multidimensional classification, the goal is to find the most economical rectangle within set R that includes a d-dimensional point q.

CLASSIFICATION ALGORITHMS

Prior studies on packet classification have concentrated on achieving optimal performance, whereas this research aims to enhance packet classifiers within SDN and NFV contexts, emphasizing both superior classification and update performance. The focus lies on expediting rule-set modifications, with literature categorized into decision tree-based, tuple space-based, and hybrid schemes.

Scheme based on decision trees

Decision trees, a prominent method in packet classification, arrange rules into a tree-like structure, beginning with all rules located at the root node and dividing them into subspaces using methods such as equal-sized cutting or equal-dense splitting, until reaching leaf nodes with fewer than a specified threshold (binth). Traversing the tree during packet classification is succeeded by a linear search within the leaf node to identify the best rule match.

Introduced by HiCuts[9], the notion of partitioning the search space through equal-sized cutting has advanced with HyperCuts[14], featuring a more adaptable cutting strategy utilizing multiple fields per phase and memory-saving improvements. Nonetheless, both HiCuts and HyperCuts face challenges like rule repetition and excessive memory usage attributed to equal-sized cutting.

Table 1 presents a collection of 2-D rules, with R1 identified as the most critical among the five rules listed. Refer to Figure 1 for further details.

HyperSplit[12] introduces an equal-density splitting technique, dividing a search area into two sub-spaces with different rule counts to tackle rule replication, providing greater flexibility in selecting the splitting line and avoiding rule scattering across sub-spaces. Despite its effectiveness in reducing rule replication compared to cutting-based trees, HyperSplit often results in taller tree heights and could lead to exponential memory usage with larger rule-sets.

EffiCuts[13] diverges from HyperSplit by addressing rule replication through partitioning the rule set into subsets and forming a HyperCuts decision tree for each subset, leading to notable reductions in memory usage without significant performance drawbacks. HybridCuts[12], an extension of EffiCuts, presents a fresh partitioning technique that yields fewer partitions. SmartSplit[15] improves performance by forecasting rule-set traits and crafting unique basic decision trees for various subgroups. NeuroCuts[8], a recent development, asserts superior classification performance and diminished memory usage compared to heuristic-based methods through the implementation of deep reinforcement learning for decision tree construction.

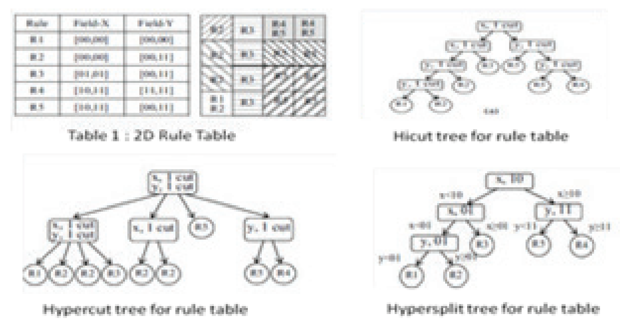

Fig. 2. HiCut, Hypercut and Hypersplit trees for rule set

CutSplit [1] and PartitionSort [6] assert rapid rule-set adjustments. Yet, CutSplit's update times can significantly exceed those of tuple space methods, sometimes reaching several milliseconds in specific cases. PartitionSort recommends dividing the rule set into sortable subsets and building a multi-dimensional interval tree for each subset. Despite enabling quick rule-set updates, PartitionSort's classification performance lags behind cutting-edge decision tree schemes due to the greater number of partitions compared to approaches like EffiCuts.

Packet Classification Using Tuple Spaces

Tuple space-based schemes, although less prevalent than decision tree schemes, arrange rules into hash tables based on basic rule attributes, facilitating rapid insertion and deletion with an average of one-memory access for quicker updates. Upon packet arrival, these separate hash tables are queried independently to identify the optimal match.

Classical Tuple Space Schemes

Tuple Space Search (TSS) [9], a core tuple space-based technique for packet classification, dissects classification queries into exact match searches within hash tables. TSS utilizes pre-calculated tuples to organize rules into distinct hash tables, where concatenated unique bits from each field compose a tuple to map rules to the corresponding hash table via a hash key. For example Since Table II rules R1 and R2 utilize three and zero bits in their corresponding two fields, they would share a tuple space, as illustrated in Table III, demonstrating how TSS forms four tuple spaces for the specified rules in Table II. Pruned Tuple Space Search (PTSS) [9] enhances TSS by selecting a subset of potential tuple spaces through individual analysis of each rule field. However, the surplus of tuple spaces diminishes classification speed for both PTSS and TSS, necessitating scanning of every tuple space for each packet, especially challenging in classifiers with numerous fields such as OpenFlow classifiers.

Rule id	Priority	Field X	Field Y	*Action*
R_1	6	111*	*	$action_1$
R_2	5	110*	*	$action_2$
R_3	4	*	010*	$action_3$
R_4	3	*	011*	$action_4$
R_5	2	01**	10**	$action_5$
R_6	1	*	*	$action_6$

Table 2. An Illustration of 2-Tuple Classifier

Tuple	*Rule id*	Rule Priority	Tuple Priority	Field X	Field Y	Action
(3, 0)	R_1	6	6	111*	*	$action_1$
	R_2	5		110*	*	$action_2$
(0, 3)	R_3	4	4	*	010*	$action_3$
	R_4	3		*	011*	$action_4$
(2, 2)	R_5	2	2	01**	10**	$action_5$
(0, 0)	R_6	1	1	*	*	$action_6$

Table 3. TSS Generate 4 Tuples for Rules Outlined in Table 2

Recently Introduced Tuple Space Schemes

One such scheme, called TupleMerge [7], loosens the constraints on rule placement inside the same tuple space, which improves TSS. TupleMerge shortens the total time required for classification by reducing the number of candidate tuple spaces by combining tuple spaces that have rules that share comparable attributes. But more tuple spaces combined could mean more hash collisions, which could hurt TupleMerge's speed. When used in Open vSwitch, Priority Sorting Tuple Space Search (PSTSS) [7] improves TSS performance by sorting tuple spaces according to each tuple space's pre-computed priority (i.e., the Tuple Priority column in Table III). The search can stop as soon as a match is discovered since it searches tuple spaces in descending priority order, giving it the highest priority among all possible matched rules. While PSTSS may outperform TSS on average, it does not outperform TSS on a worst-case basis.

Hybrid Schemes

Two recent hybrid approaches, CutTSS [15] and CMT [10], aim to balance classification performance and update efficiency. CutTSS employs a strategy where the rule-set is initially partitioned based on small and big fields. CutTSS builds a pre-cutting decision tree by segmenting rules along small fields for the subset with small rules, and uses TSS for packet categorization for the subset with big rules. After that, TSS is used to categorize rules in leaf nodes that have more rules than binth rules. Although CutTSS exhibits enhanced classification performance due to the initial cutting step, it may face challenges with severely imbalanced rule-set distributions, leading to suboptimal performance in certain cases.

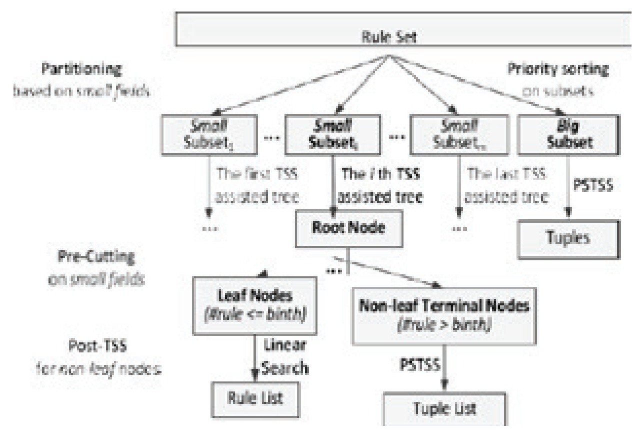

Fig. 3.Refined CutTSS framework

Contrarily, CMT [10] utilizes a common mask tree, connecting each node to a common mask for packet classification. By portraying this shared mask tree as a configuration of hash tables, CMT asserts rapid rule-set modifications and swift packet classification. Nonetheless, CMT's performance diminishes due to its reliance on hashing for rule distribution among sub-spaces, neglecting distribution efficiency and causing a tall tree height. Furthermore, the iterative tree construction until all rules align with the same mask contributes to an increased tree height and a notable rise in the number of leaf nodes..

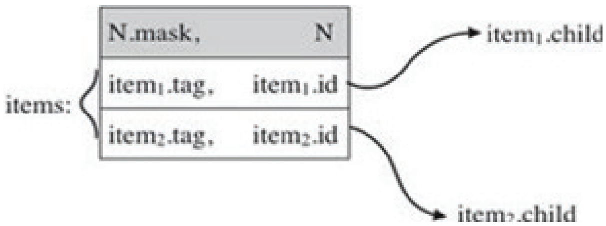

Fig. 4. The node structure in CMT

Table 4. A prefix-set P example

Name	Prefix
p_1	0101
p_2	111*
p_3	1***
p_4	01**
p_5	101*

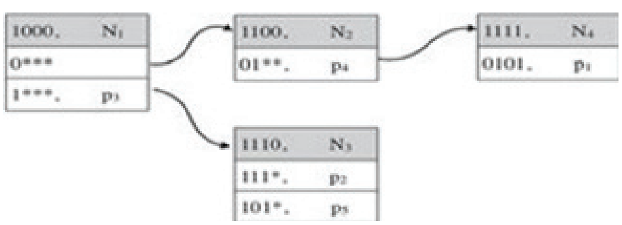

Fig. 5: The CMT of Table 2's prefix-set P.

As a result, as compared to other sophisticated decision tree schemes or tuple space schemes, CMT shows reduced memory efficiency. Notably, a recently proposed hybrid system called HybridTSS [15] has surfaced, offering a recursive building of tuple levels for packet categorization that is comparable to the strategies that have been addressed..

THE NECESSITY OF CLASSIFYING PACKETS

The performance of internet traffic can be greatly enhanced by packet classification. Services that need to be able to separate and isolate traffic in various flows for proper processing, firewalls, and service quality are among those that depend on packet categorization. Some techniques eliminate floating point division after the packet is categorized. Regarding the query data, the rule match is confirmed. Furthermore, the resources and power are estimated. Network system technological innovations: One intriguing option for a networking system building component is the Network Processor Unit (NPU), which has shown great promise.

By venturing into multi-core network processors, NPU aims to harness the power of parallel processing, allowing for simultaneous execution of multiple tasks and significantly boosting overall performance. Additionally, the exploration of thread-level parallelism further signifies the company's intent to optimize processing capabilities by efficiently managing and executing multiple threads concurrently. In addition, they provide us highly integrated resources and computational capability never before seen. Therefore, in order to release the latest hardware and software technologies from their bottleneck and make them widely available to customers, new packet categorization solutions must be well-suited. When it comes to packet processing, the NPU shows that it can provide a complete solution that includes both forwarding and categorization [12], [13].Network applications are becoming more and more complex: The Internet's expansion and diversity are placing more and more demands on network infrastructure's functionality and performance. Firewalls often filter out unwanted traffic using conventional packet classification algorithms. As contemporary networking devices increasingly incorporate a myriad of network applications, packet classification has become a prevalent method applied across various applications. These include but are not limited to service-aware routing, intrusion prevention, and traffic shaping.

PERFORMANCE METRICS OF PACKET CLASSIFICATION

The evaluation of classification algorithm performance can be assessed based on the following criteria:

- Search speed — Enhancing search speed is imperative for achieving faster classification, especially in the context of high-speed links. For instance, links operating at 10Gbps can potentially handle 31.25 million packets per second, considering the assumption of minimum-sized 40-byte TCP/IP packets.
- Ability to handle large real-life classifiers.

- Low storage requirements —To enable the use of fast memory technologies like SRAM (Static Random Access Memory). SRAM there is requirement of small storage algorithm.
- Fast updates — The need for updating the data structure arises as the classifier undergoes changes.
- Flexibility in specification — A classification algorithm should support general rules, including, operators (range, less than, greater than, equal to, etc.), prefixes and wildcards.

CONCLUSION

Packet classification algorithms are vital in network management, effectively organizing and directing network traffic according to predefined rules. Facilitating rapid rule set updates is crucial for adapting to dynamic network environments characterized by rapidly changing policies, security measures, and traffic patterns. This research introduces an innovative hybrid packet classification method, amalgamating tuple space-based and decision tree-based schemes, to counter performance deterioration during rapid rule-set updates. This approach provides flexibility and responsiveness to changes in the rule set without sacrificing speed, guaranteeing network resilience, compliance, and resource optimization.

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IOTs: Emerging Technology in Indian Agriculture

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ABSTRACT

Agriculture is a critical industry in developing countries such as India, and it plays a significant role in the country's economy. Despite being a traditional occupation, the younger generation appears to be losing interest in agriculture due to the conventional farming methods. With the population constantly expanding, it is essential to achieve maximum production from agriculture. To meet this objective, implementing IoT technology in agriculture can significantly increase productivity and meet the food requirements of the growing population. By utilizing IoT technology, physical objects from the real world, such as monitoring nodes, can create computerized and information-driven systems that reduce risks and increase production efficiency. The implementation of IoT-based systems at all stages of cultivation is a crucial shift for the entire agricultural sector, from seeding to selling and beyond. This paper examines the use of IoT-based systems in Indian agriculture, analyzing automation in agriculture in terms of layer architecture: the sensor layer, network layer, and service layer. By using a human-centric approach, this study aims to maximize the use of wireless sensor network (WSN) systems in India, a significant step towards achieving maximum productivity and ensuring food security for the growing population.

KEYWORDS *: IOT (Internet-of-Things), Indian Agriculture, Wireless Sensor Network (WSN), Human centric, etc.*

INTRODUCTION

For the continuous manufacturing of processed food items, there is a constant demand for raw materials, and to meet this need, the majority of the country's food companies acquire this raw material directly from agricultural fields. Agricultural-based industries contribute approximately 50% of India's industrial income. Traditional farming in India is based on knowledge and experience and is often conveyed both visibly and audibly. It is frequently well suited to local conditions but has received less attention. In traditional farming systems, modernization and commercialization are lacking. Traditional methods are implemented throughout the process. Traditional food production methods have been employed for thousands of years without the benefit of modern technology or innovation. [1] Researchers worldwide are studying ways to overcome the drawbacks of traditional agriculture and increases yield capacity. By using the Internet of Things (IOT), we can make innovative progress in the agricultural sector, such as automatic sensing and wireless networks. IOTs work in an "anytime, anywhere, anything" scenario in which everyone (smart objects) can connect to anything at any time and from anywhere. Moreover, IOTs can be used in many of the above fields, as well as in agriculture, to monitor, analyses, and control each phase of the crop.

This paper is organized in the following different sections. The second section describes the previous work review and scope for the research work. Section three discusses basics of IOTs, the basic layer structure of IOTs. Section four describes applications of IoT in management and monitoring. Section five discusses some design challenges of IoT based system. Section six contains some case studies on the application of IoTs in agriculture. Finally, in last section we conclude with a human- centric IOT scenario and future scope.

LITERATURE REVIEW

[2] In this paper, we present an innovative IoT system designed to make precise decisions that can effectively reduce CO2 emissions and increase biodiversity. We have also employed Bayesian networks to ensure the system delivers optimal results in data mining. The purpose of this paper is to develop a sensor-based system for hybrid optimization and machine learning. A new hybrid optimization algorithm, GA-MWPSO, is used.[3] The purpose of this research is to create and use IOT platforms for Korean agricultural environments by categorizing existing IOT applications; summarizing sensors, networks, and controllers; examining wireless communication technologies; and discussing limitations and opportunities. IOT systems monitor diseases, fields, greenhouses, cattle, pests, soil, etc. The three layers of the Internet of Things architecture the application, network, and perception layers—are also explained in this paper. A literature review reviewed major technologies in smart and sustainable agriculture, including controllers, sensors, protocols for communication, and Internet of Things-based machinery. This review paper examines sensors, controllers, and communication protocols, emphasizing their benefits and drawbacks. It also examines the importance of IOTs in smart farming, their uses, and how they affect farmers' lives.[4] It's clear that even with the recent increase in research on making IOTs more humane, the term "human-centeredness" is often just a buzzword and doesn't lead to any real change in practice. This conclusion comes from a thorough review of the literature (84 sources) on the theory, principles, and design requirements of human-centric IOTs. The review found that IOTs are a new technology where systems are automated using input sensors, data communication, data mining, and cloud-based control. To create a human-centric model, various techniques are used to analyze datasets. [12]

INTRODUCTION TO THE INTERNET OF THINGS

The Internet of Things (IoT) is a powerful strategy that is quickly gaining momentum. It refers to a physical network that connects and enables communication between various systems and devices across different cultures.[5] The Internet of Things (IoT) integrates several advanced components including sensors, embedded systems, wireless communication, and web technologies., allowing smart objects with unique identities to connect and interact with one another.

IOT structure

The IOT structure is divided into three main parts: the sensor, the communication, and the service or application.

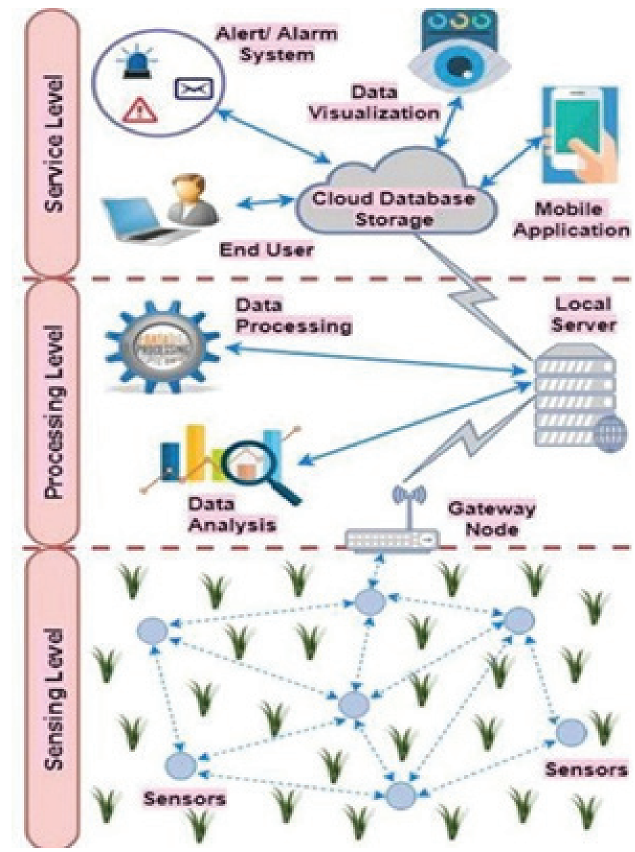

Fig 1. IOT architecture

- A sensor is a fundamental part of the IOT architecture. paradigm.

A sensor accurately and constantly produces physical quantities of data. Sensors, such as temperature, humidity, pH, pressure, motion, gas sensors, surveillance cameras, and ultraviolet sensors, can be selected according to the application.[6]

- For example, Ethernet, RFID, Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, Zig- bee, Z-wave, near-field communication (NFC), and mobile communication (2G, 3G, 4G, 5G, etc.) are examples of communication technologies. The farm node, which also acts as a local server to arrange and sort raw sensor data, receives communications from the sensor nodes via Wi-Fi and uses 3G cellular networking to send the information to a cellular gateway close to the agricultural land. The service/application layer gathers information from ubiquitous sensors, stores, processes, and interprets it to provide visually appealing decision support. Simple analytics are carried out by an application running on a local farm server; cloud services, on the other hand, comprise a subset of them, with software as a service (SaS) being the most suitable. [7]

IOT structure in details

Sensor

a) Temperature Sensor: The temperature of an object can be measured using temperature sensors. When measuring temperature, a thermistor was less accurate than a digital temperature sensor. This sensor has three terminals—input, output, and ground— and will not overheat.

b) Soil moisture Sensor: Soil moisture levels are determined using a sensor that measures the water content in soil. This is done by analyzing factors like resistance, dielectric constant, and neutron interaction along with soil type, temperature, and electrical conductivity. This method is widely used to determine soil moisture levels across many industries.

c) Water level Sensor: The water level detector is designed to measure fluid levels with utmost precision, be it water, oils, or salt water. Equipped with a durable detecting probe that's compatible with Arduino and dual buttons for recording fluid levels at both highest and lowest points, this device uses voltage as a reliable means for determining the level.

d) Temperature and humidity sensor: The DHT11 is an excellent choice for a digital temperature and humidity sensor. It is simple, cost-effective, and reliable. This sensor comprises a thermistor and a capacitive humidity sensor, which accurately records air temperature and measures moisture.

Communication technology: WLAN 802.11 and Bluetooth enable the closest node connection. 3G, 2G, and CDMA wireless broadband networks are used for communication between the data centers and sensor nodes. Individuals may autonomously prepare for unforeseen events in real time, including watering fields without the farmer's consent, and decide which crops to grow depending on factors such as soil fertility, water availability, and the likelihood of rain.[8]

a) Wi-Fi (802.11): Wi-Fi is commonly used for IOT devices in areas with established network infrastructures. It offers high data transfer rates and reliable connectivity but may require additional power.

b) Bluetooth: Bluetooth is suitable for short-range communication between IOT devices, such as sensors and smartphones.

c) LoRa-WAN: A long-range wide area network (LoRa- WAN) is designed for low-power, long-range communication. This approach is ideal for IOT applications in remote agricultural areas.

d) NB-IOT (Narrowband IoT): These cellular technologies offer IOT connectivity and can cover large agricultural areas. The NB-IOT is more suitable for low-power.

e) Zig bee: Zig bees are used for creating mesh networks of IOT devices within confined spaces, such as greenhouses or agricultural buildings.

f) Sigfox: For IoT applications in agriculture, Sigfox stands out as the ideal low-power, wide-area network technology. When selecting a communication standard, it's important to take into account factors like communication range, power requirements, and existing infrastructure. By integrating multiple standards, a comprehensive IoT system can be developed to meet diverse agricultural requirements.[9]

Services/application: This layer confidently provides exceptional services and opportunities to agronomists, academics, industrialists, and government survey committees.

Data services: Data services collect data from different sensors, such as real- time temperature, weather information, electricity, and water consumption data.

Cloud services: Our services are tailored for each farm owner based on factors such as education level, location, crop preference, and land area. Some features include language translators, real- time weather broadcasts, e-learning platforms, market price updates, and automatic billing systems for utilities In actual cloud services, there are three main services: PaaS, SaaS, and IaaS. Paas is a platform service that provides framework services to IT directors. SaaS is software that provides software applications to end users. IaaS is an infrastructure service that provides infrastructure for users.[10]

APPLICATIONS OF IOT

The applications of IOTs in agriculture can be broadly categorized as management and monitoring. There are two main parts of monitoring: crop monitoring and storage monitoring. In crop monitoring, the pH of the soil, different soil contents (N, P, K), temperature and humidity of the environment, soil moisture, presence or absence of rain, growth of crops, disease of crops, etc. Can be monitored. In storage monitoring, the stock of agricultural goods is monitored. In this method, the inside or outside temperature and humidity, the gases emitted by goods, and the air flow in the storage space can be monitored. Effective management entails automated monitoring and control of various parameters. Nutrient management, stock management, and irrigation management are the three critical components of this approach. In stock management, stocks of goods, nutrients, water, water, etc., can be managed. In irrigation management, water is given according to the requirements of the crops, and the water stock is taken into consideration.

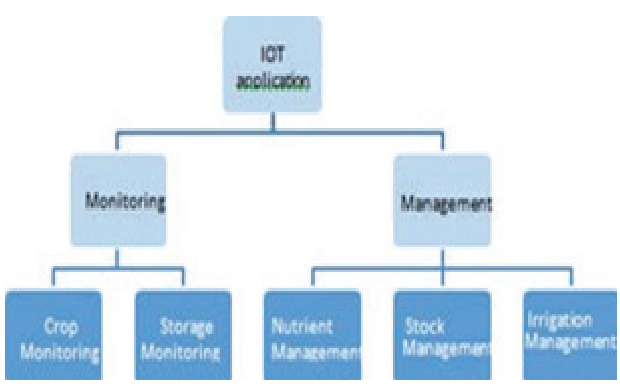

Fig 2. IoT applications

DESIGN CHALLENGES IN IOTS

Introduction

To develop a human-centric IoT model for agriculture there are design challenges faced in developing countries in India. Some of them are listed below:

Power consumption: IoT applications require a continuous power supply; hence, a battery-back power supply is needed. The IOT system should be optimized for low power consumption, which is a major challenge. The power-saving mode, extended discontinuous reception protocols, and wake-up signals are used.

Poor internet connectivity: In India, internet access is still a problem. There are areas in India without access to the internet. This makes designing IOTs a significant problem.

Cost issue: We must employ modern technology since IoT systems need to be operated at high speeds and resolutions. Modern technology is more expensive and updated.

Security issue: The frequency of cyber-attacks is increasing as more devices are connected to the internet. Ensuring that all devices are secure and that data are protected from unwanted access is essential to the success of IOTs.

Lack of talent: Because of the low literacy rate in India, there is a lack of information regarding how to use the IOT system. When even a minor problem is considered, troubleshooting becomes challenging.

Scalability: IOT gadgets that work with programs and systems already in place. IOT devices need to be able to talk to existing systems and apps to provide information and make decisions as they become more interconnected.

Durability: The IOT system should be durable for a longer time because its cost is high. The life span of the system should be longer to provide linear output.

Data volume: A crucial element of effective data management involves ensuring the accuracy and reliability of the data. With IoT devices being vulnerable to both criminal activity and technical malfunctions that could potentially compromise data security, it is essential to prioritize the establishment of reliable and trustworthy data. Without the assurance of accurate and trustworthy data, the ability to make Informed decisions and predictions are severely limited. [11]

CASE STUDY

SWAMP: Smart Water Management Platform Driven by the IoT

Introduction

An IOT-based irrigation system called the SWAMP was created to control agricultural watering in a range of regions and nations. Through the provision of data on water availability from several sources, the SWAMP helps farmers optimize their water requirements and closes the information gap between water supply and demand. It is being tested in Brazil and Europe. The SWAMP is a smart irrigation system that uses weather, water distribution, and consumption data to improve water distribution and consumption networks. There are four levels: water reserve, water distribution network, SWAMP, and on- farm irrigation. Water reserves refer to natural water sources such as rivers and lakes. A multilevel water distribution network is supervised by government organizations.[12]

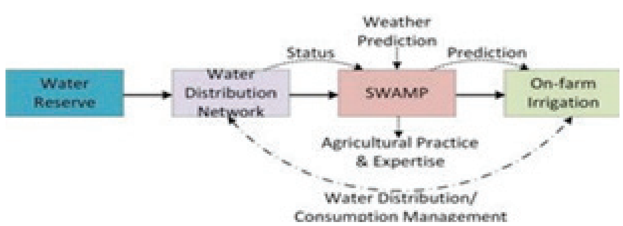

Fig 3: Overview of the SWAMP system

SWAMP Architecture

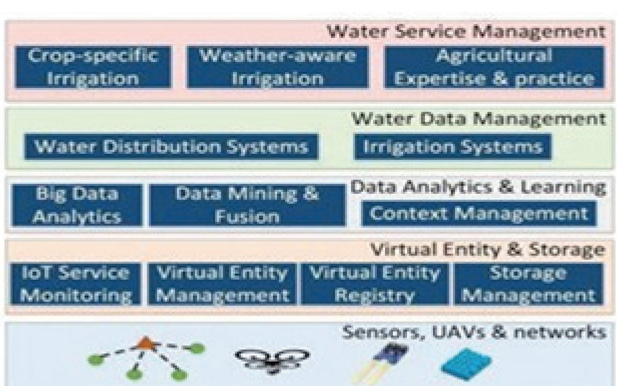

Fig 4. SWAMP architecture

The SWAMP architecture comprises five layers that work together seamlessly:

1) Sensors: This layer collects critical data on crop and climate-informed water requirements using a range of sensors, including plant, weather, and soil sensors.
2) Virtual Entity and Storage: This layer expertly manages IoT service monitoring, virtual entities, and data storage to ensure seamless data flow.
3) Data Analytics and Learning: This layer provides valuable insights and learning from the data collected through advanced statistical analysis.
4) Water Data Management: This layer offers middleware management functions and APIs that align with irrigation- related company standards.
5) Water Service Management: At the top layer, this interface provides end-users with access to useful information derived from the data collected by the sensors and water distribution network.[13]

The SWAMP initiative was tested in four different countries: Italy, Spain, and Brazil. The trial will be implemented at the Consortia di Bonifica Emilia Centrale (CBEC) in Italy. The Po River serves as the main water supply in this region and is linked by an extensive structure of canals, streams, drainage facilities, and pumps. The Internet of Things- based management system improves water utilization by merging water needs and supplies with a computerized and remote- controlled supply and distribution network. [14]

In Cartagena, Spain faces challenges due to the dry atmosphere and monsoon season, but SWAMP, a desalination plant, effectively increases water yield while utilizing less water. The SWAMP project in Brazil piloted at the MATOPIBA region and Guaspari Winery aims to provide variable-rate irrigation for crops. Under this method, the infrastructure deployment was managed by service providers. Farmers' fields and water distribution networks are two areas where the technology is being implemented. Therefore, the end user's familiarity with the deployment technique must be minimal. Time and cost of deployment. The covered service area determines the service providers.

CONCLUSION

The use of IoT in agriculture has a lot of potential to enhance various aspects of the industry. By leveraging IoT- inspired solutions such as architecture, different types of sensors, communication technologies, application protocols, and information processing methodologies, farmers and growers can improve their operations, increase efficiency, and reduce costs. There are already several case studies that demonstrate the benefits of IoT in agriculture, such as the Smart Water Management Platform Irrigation System (SWAMP). SWAMP is an IoT-powered system that helps farmers remotely monitor and control their irrigation systems. By using sensors to measure soil moisture and other environmental variables, SWAMP can optimize irrigation schedules, reduce water waste, and improve crop yields. This not only benefits farmers but also contributes to sustainable agriculture and the conservation of natural resources. Overall, the integration of IoT in agriculture has a lot of promise in improving end-user solutions and contributing to the growth of the industry.

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A Technique for Re-identifying Person in Video Surveillance through the Amalgamation of Deep Neural Networks

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ABSTRACT

Video security has become increasingly important in the contemporary world, primarily in response to a rising number of undesirable incidents. Video surveillance enhances security measures in various sectors of society. Identifying and re-identifying individuals in motion, particularly those observed across multiple cameras, presents a substantial challenge, further complicated by factors like videos with limited visual detail, fluctuating lighting conditions, and densely populated environments. Digital image processing elements, including model databases, feature descriptors, and classifiers, are necessary for video-based individual identification. In particular, real-time object identification for human detection is the goal of many machine learning techniques. This work aims to present a new method for person re-identification (Re-ID) from video footage and an algorithm used for the task. Person Re-ID research employs diverse methods for recognizing person by features, using multiple component matching for detailed profiles, and employing multiple component dissimilarity to capture appearance nuances. An impressive technique combines Mask RCNN and deep residual networks (DRN), known for their exceptional effectiveness in extracting appearance-based features. Following feature extraction, these features can be merged to enable the comparison and similarity of individuals' appearances across diverse video frames and camera angles. The paper introduces an advanced DNN-based approach for person Re-ID. It begins by identifying a person in a video frame using Mask RCNN and subsequently extracts individual appearance features with DRN. The amalgamation of these two networks is used to re-identify person. The paper also addresses key challenges in person Re-ID in video surveillance and suggests potential solution.

KEYWORDS *: Video surveillance, Convolutional neural networks, Person re-identification, Mask rcnn, Deep residual networks.*

INTRODUCTION

Currently a broad spectrum of activities is conducted utilizing multimedia data, smart videos and mobile devices [4]. Video surveillance plays a pivotal role in augmenting security measures across a wide spectrum of sectors, encompassing organizations, academic institutions, and city monitoring systems. Furthermore, it serves as a valuable tool in detecting and identifying anomalies, contributing to an overall safer environment. Lately, there has been a significant rise in security-related apprehensions. As a result, security cameras have been installed in various public areas to monitor activities and discourage criminal behavior. Typically, these analyses are carried out using video analytics grounded in human observations [10]. In actual situations, person Re-ID is frequently conducted within a network of cameras installed both indoors and outdoors settings [9].

There are several benefits to using video for re-identification as opposed to still photos. The temporal facets of an individual's motions, such as their stride and clothing motion, may be recorded when you have access to image sequences. When attempting to identify a person photographed by a separate camera, the temporal data can be quite helpful in resolving difficult issues. Additionally, image sequences offer a greater number of samples that showcase a person's visual characteristics; each sample may have varying backdrops, stances, and viewpoints. The large number of samples makes it possible to build a more robust model of a person's visual traits [5]. Most person images are captured by separate cameras with different fields of view in erratic environments. This approach frequently results in poor-quality images, which poses challenges for meaningful person feature extraction. Two key components in the arena of person Re-ID are distance metric learning and feature perspective representation [4].

RELATED WORK

In the realm of computer vision, person Re-ID (Re- ID) is an vital problem [13]. Re-ID can be broadly defined as a retrieval challenge. Person Re-ID is becoming more and more relevant in a variety of fields, including public safety. It is also being used in robotics, multimedia, and forensic applications, which is driving up demand for it [4, 12]. The objective of Person Re-ID is to locate and regain images of a certain person from an extensive dataset collected through camera over networks. Person Re- ID has garnered significant interest from the academic and industrial communities due to its vital function in safety and monitoring [9]. In the field of video surveillance analysis, person Re-ID is accepted as one of the trickiest and utmost researched topics. Its main goal is to identify images from security footage that show the same individual [8]. Three essential elements make up person Re-ID; identifying people, following their whereabouts, and regaining their identities [4, 12]. Person Re-ID is a hard topic with no known solution, mostly because of several contributing elements. The fact that a person's appearance can change significantly when seen from several camera angles is one of the main obstacles to human re-identification. Variations in body stance, camera views, occlusions, and lighting conditions are the main causes of these shifts. Second, it might be difficult to tell different people apart in public places since several of them may be dressed similarly. Investigators are burdened with these difficulties when they have to swiftly recognize a specific person from a plethora of surveillance footage [1].

In recent years, a small but noteworthy set of attention-based deep learning models has been created expressly for human re-identification. Such models are intended to alleviate the challenges posed by insufficient detection and variations in human pose [3]. In the past, methods for person Re-ID have included various approaches, such as the application of metric learning techniques, hand-crafted features, and deep neural networks [14]. However, most contemporary re-identification models compute features at a single scale, neglecting the importance of taking into account the correct spatial positions and dimensions for distinguishing individuals. Many current models make use of multi-branch CNNs to overcome this constraint [6]. Even though the person Re-ID datasets that are now available show excellent performance, there are still a number of issues that require attention [9]. CNNs, one of the deep learning approaches, have taken center stage in solving the problems related to human re-identification recently. CNNs are excellent in extracting strong and unique feature representations from a person's full picture or selected areas of it. To get satisfactory performance, deep neural network (DNN)-based person

Re-ID systems must be adequately trained on a sizable amount of data. The growth of a strong similarity function to handle the tasks of matching people is another dynamic component of person Re-ID. Metric learning approaches have been developed in this area to address person matching problems using a variety of methodologies, including distance metric [1], and Cross-View Quadratic Discriminant Analysis (XQDA) [12].

LITERATURE SURVEY

The literature study in this part, which draws conclusions from eight research studies, covers a number of traditional techniques for person Re-ID. Based on the dates of their publications, these articles were chosen and assessed, with an emphasis on recent years. The authors express regret to the researchers whose important contributions they may have unintentionally overlooked.

In the study conducted by Mohammed, H.J., et. al. [1], they introduced the ReID-DeePNet system, which effectively addressed the challenges posed by background clutter. However, it's worth noting that this system did not find application in any real commercial context [1]. The Multi-part feature network was introduced by Saber, S., et. al. [2]. It enhanced re-identification of people regarding both quantitative and qualitative performance and showed a major generalization potential. Nevertheless, it had shortcomings in delivering accurate precision [2]. In the work by Zhou, F., et. al. [3], they proposed the Expectation Maximization (EM) algorithm, which succeeded in reducing time complexity. However, a major challenge with this approach was its poor generalization ability [3].

The Scale Invariant Local Ternary Pattern (SILTP) in conjunction with CNNs was first presented by Jayapriya, K., et. al. [4]. This combination of techniques produced excellent accuracy and effectively identified features from concatenated data. However, the primary disadvantage of this technique was its inability to handle low resolutions and images with poor quality [4]. A Recurrent Convolutional Network that utilized temporal information to obtain better performance was proposed by McLaughlin, N., et. al. in their research [5]. But in actual multi-target tracking outputs, it was ineffective [5]. A multi-scale deep learning model that effectively extracted multi-scale information was presented in the work conducted by Qian, X., et. al. [6]. However, the model had a limitation in that it lacked a multi-resolution approach to identify the most suitable resolution for evaluating similarity when handling a probe/gallery pair [6]. The Part-aligned representation technique was introduced by Zhao, L., et. al. [7] and proved to be successful in online matching while also drastically lowering storage expenses. Nevertheless, its efficacy in classification tasks was restricted, and the task of training deep neural networks with limited data remained an unresolved and difficult one [7]. An unsupervised incremental learning technique was presented by Lv, J., et. al. [8] and proven to be more effective even when applied to several real datasets. But in terms of using unlabeled data efficiently, it was insufficient [8].

MAJOR CHALLENGES

The challenges faced by current Person Re-ID techniques are discussed as follows:

- At both the score and rank levels, the ReID-DeePNet system, as described in [1], demonstrated its capacity to segment and successfully identify people utilizing a variety of fusion strategies. However, it faced difficulties while attempting to improve the backdrop suppression feature by the use of unique masks and critical locations for precise body part matching. Moreover, it failed to effectively remove extraneous data, including clutter in the backdrop.
- The Multi-part feature network, as described in [2], greatly enhanced the performance of human re-identification by extracting a greater variety of contextual characteristics from local features by leveraging temporal, geographic, and channel context information. It was unable, therefore, to greatly increase the accurateness and general efficacy of person Re-ID.
- The EM algorithm covered in [3] achieved human re-identification by skilfully acquiring detailed features; however, It did not investigate using unlabeled photos and unsupervised techniques to enhance model performance.

- In re-identification systems, the Recurrent Convolutional Network showed good generalization performance, as reported in [7]. Nevertheless, this methodology did not assess how well the model performed when given loud, broken, or distorted sequences as input.
- Numerous factors can meaningfully influence the performance of person Re-ID systems in real-world applications, like variations in posture, fluctuations in lighting conditions, occlusions, diverse camera configurations or settings, and the presence of unwanted or distracting elements in the background. All of these factors can lead to notable changes in the presentation of the same individual, presenting a significant challenge for investigators seeking to rapidly recognize persons from a multitude of surveillance videos. Therefore, person Re-ID is still an open issue.

OBJECTIVES

This paper's main goals are to provide an outline of the algorithms utilized for human re-identification from video footage, discuss significant challenges, and introduce a novel approach. It presents an impressive method that harnesses the combined power of Mask RCNN and DRNs for person Re-ID in videos.

PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

This study's main aim is to create an effective strategy for person Re-ID by employing an innovative strategy that combines Mask RCNN and the DRN.

The process commences with the input videos, where individual frames are extracted to represent video sequences. Next, the Mask RCNN Algorithm [11] is utilized to generate an image that includes only person against a black background within the video frame, resulting in output-1. After the detection of the individual in the video frame, a residual image is extracted using DRN, which results in output-2. At the same time, the person image is treated as a query and initially processed to detect the person in the video frame using Mask RCNN, resulting in output-3 subsequently; the same DRN method [1] is employed for residual image extraction, resulting in output-4. Using the correlation coefficient, the last stage involves semantic matching between output-2 and output-4 to enable individual tracking based on annotated frames.

The suggested approach will be put into practice utilizing a Deep Neural Network (DNN) framework like Tensor-Flow or PyTorch, and its performance will be assessed using metrics including precision, recall, recognition percentage, Intersection over Union (IOU), and accuracy. In order to identify opportunities for performance improvements, a comparative study of these performance measures will be conducted, and the findings will be compared with current methods. The suggested approach for person Re-ID's flowchart is illustrated in Figure 1.

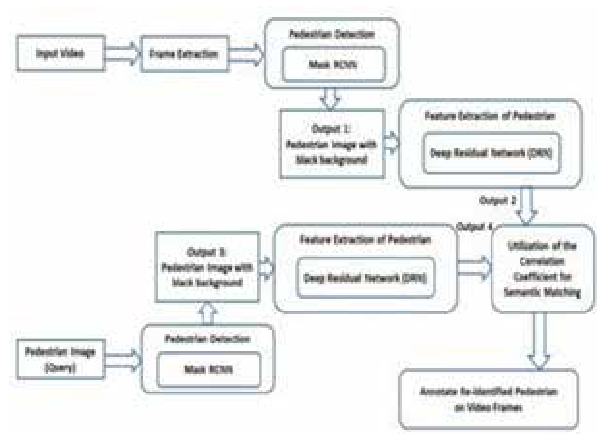

Fig. 1. The suggested methodology's block diagram

Below, the significance of utilizing Mask R-CNN and DRN in person re-identification (Re-ID) is discussed. Mask R-CNN efficiently detects objects and produces precise segmentation masks for each instance. It enhances Faster R-CNN by incorporating a parallel branch for mask prediction alongside bounding box recognition. This two-stage approach utilizes the same initial stage of Region Proposal Networks (RPN). In the second stage, it produces a mask for each Region of Interest (RoI). Mask R-CNN is versatile, tackling tasks like instance segmentation, bounding box detection, and human pose assessment [11].

Numerous advances in image categorization have been made possible by DNNs. The number of stacked layers (depth) in deep networks allows for the natural integration of classifiers and low-, mid-, and high-level features [18]. Significantly more depth can improve residual network accuracy, and they are simpler to tune.

The result of Mask RCNN, an image with just a black background that contains one individual, is used as an input for ResNet to extract low level features, which are subsequently compared to the query image for person Re-ID.

DATASETS UTILIZED

Images form two datasets namely V47 Dataset and PKU-Reid are utilized for experimentation. The V47 dataset is created using two interior cameras with superimposing areas of vision. Every person is videotaped walking both in and out, and they are captured from various angles [15]. Comparing the PKU-Reid dataset to other contemporary re-identification datasets, it is rather tiny. Its unique quality is that it uses two different cameras to record people's appearances in all eight directions. [16]. A dataset that included one hundred human images from the PKU-Reid and V47 datasets was used. Seventy percent of these photos were placed in training, twenty percent in testing, and ten percent in validation sets. Table 1 specifics the details datasets used in the tests [17].

Table 1. Re-ID dataset details

Datasets Utilized	Person Images for Re-ID		
	Training	Validation	Testing
V47	70	10	20
PKU-Reid	70	10	20

The VGG Image Annotator (VIA) tool is employed for annotations, and annotated images utilized as inputs for training and testing of DNN.

EXPERIMENTAL SETUP

The details of the experimental setup includes machine, software and hyper parameter details, is as follows.

- ✓ CPU used: Intel(R) Xeon(R) Silver 4216 CPU @2.10GHz 2.10 GHz

  Memory: 64. GB
- ✓ Operating System used: Windows 10 Pro
- ✓ python version greater or equal to 3.6
- ✓ Batch size: 2\
- ✓ Epochs: 50
- ✓ Image Size: 50*125 (PKU-Reid Datasets)
- ✓ Image Size: 720*576 (V47 Datasets)

RESULTS USING BOTH DATASETS

The result of Mask RCNN, which creates an image with just people in it, is displayed in the following figures. It recognizes nearly every individual in the image and makes a mask for them all. The computed manual detection accuracy is 89%.

Fig. 2. Mask RCNN output using V47 datasets

Fig. 3. Mask RCNN output using PKU-Reid datasets

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE

This work describes a new technique for person Re-ID in videos by unfolding Mask RCNN and DRN. It also offers an in-depth analysis of the significance of person Re-ID in videos as well as the main obstacles it brings. In order to analyze several deep learning and machine learning algorithms for jobs like person Re-ID, the study shows that while deep learning has shown remarkable promise in voice and image classification, its use in human re-identification is still in its early stages and needs further development. Therefore, there is a constant need to concentrate on improving the use of DNNs to improve human re-identification in useful, real-world scenarios. Potential results in the area of human re-identification from this work might lead to improved intelligence and innovative approaches to video surveillance systems. By promoting the creation of better video surveillance systems for the benefit of society, it may also help the research community.

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Forensic Investigation and Prevention on Virtual Machines

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ABSTRACT

Cybercrime refers to the unlawful activities carried out by criminals who use sophisticated technologies such as computers and network devices to benefit from their actions illegally. Cybercrime constitutes a criminal act. The frequency of cyber-attacks is on the rise, and traditional methods of detecting and preventing these assaults are generally ineffective in identifying and tracing them via manual investigations. Machine learning is essential for detecting cybercrimes. It can monitor, assess, and prevent cyber-attacks in order to reduce the occurrence of cyber-crimes. Utilising machine learning techniques, like as clustering, may aid in the creation of an annual system for detecting cybercrime and predicting cyber-attacks. The contemporary cybercrime literature explores many tactics, including feature extraction. Within this framework, a novel approach is suggested for addressing cybercrime offenses by the elimination of certain features. The suggested method allows for the uploading of any unstructured cybercrime report to create structured numbers using machine learning techniques. The framework should contain a comprehensive report detailing the severity and frequency of cyber-crime offenses, as well as the classification and resolution of such offenses. The function summary is derived by the use of text mining techniques, performance measures, and analysis for predicting cybercrime.

INTRODUCTION

Cloud storage is a contemporary notion that allows users to upload data to the Internet, quickly access available resources, and share data with others at any moment. Nevertheless, the cloud presents a formidable obstacle for forensic investigators seeking to uncover and collect incriminating evidence. This is because data saved on the cloud is easily accessible from any location and device, leaving few traces behind. Our dependence on computers and the Internet is crucial for our daily survival, as these technologies are essential for nearly all our tasks. Computers have automated various aspects of life, including household activities, education, banking, and corporate processes. Our critical data is stored digitally on computers. Virtual machines are becoming increasingly popular due to their capacity to replicate computing environments, segregate users, revert to earlier states, and enable remote initialization. Each of these traits has a beneficial effect on defence. The virtual machine's hardware abstraction and isolation restrict the extent of the attack and significantly increase the difficulty for an attacker to obtain unauthorized access to data and resources on the real machine. Users can revert their virtual machines to a previous state before an attack or data loss, which facilitates removing malware and preserving data. Enabling users to initiate and terminate virtual machines remotely reduces the window of opportunity for attackers to plan and execute their assaults. This security measure is quite efficient. Hypervisors can detect malware as they operate independently from the virtual machine (VM).

LITERATURE REVIEW

According to [1] Explores the potential of utilizing machine learning to detect and classify dangerous risks. Machine learning shows great potential in the world of cybersecurity. The random forest classifier outperforms all other classifiers on the dataset, achieving exceptional accuracy, which indicates a distinct pattern. The three most notable characteristics identified are:

- The input's length.
- The number of punctuation marks.
- The count of distinct bytes.

Malicious writings pose a more significant threat than malicious readings. Consequently, the models were trained to differentiate between read and write operations. This study investigates the efficacy of several features in machine learning classifiers for identifying malicious code, distinguishing between those that are beneficial and those that are detrimental. The algorithm has enhanced due to uncovering novel advantageous attributes and conducting tests on more comprehensive datasets.

According to [2], the analysis and research focus on bandwidth attacks, particularly DDoS attacks, which pose a significant and challenging threat to network efficiency, making their detection and mitigation complex. DDoS employs a network of malicious nodes to target and disrupt the intended consumers. By utilizing the services and resources provided by the network. The procedures that serve as the means for preventing unauthorized access to IoT devices are considered an intrusion detection system. Enhancements are designed to safeguard against and proactively prevent intrusions identified by the intrusion detection system—the identification techniques of the IDS. The report generated by the IDS following the evaluation of the forensic investigation report is the basis of the suggested method. This article emphasizes the potential safety strategy and proposes a preventive mechanism beneficial for IoT networks vulnerable to DDoS attacks. We have evaluated the results of the suggested algorithm, taking into account the temporal aspect and relying on the fundamental structure and functionalities of the existing IDS.

According to [3] it is prompting us to inquire about the necessity of an advanced Digital Forensics Investigation System (DFIF) for effectively prosecuting digital crimes in court while ensuring that the framework safeguards the integrity of the evidence. The nature of our research is descriptive since it examines recent patterns of cybercrime attacks and explores the corresponding field of cyber forensics. In addition, we have analyzed the process and performance of different stages in the DFIF using existing frameworks and created a comparative mapping of all these frameworks. The mapping scheme offers a systematic framework for establishing consistent forensic processes and action rules. It also allows for a detailed understanding of the performance of each specific activity included in the investigation. During our research of the previously suggested framework, we identified instances where steps or processes were superimposed with distinct terminology, areas of emphasis, and outline attributes at various stages.

According to [4] the suggested framework retrieves chat logs from the social network and condenses conversations into distinct subjects. The criminal analyst can utilize the Information Visualizer to access crime-related findings. To determine the practicality of our suggested method, we collaborated with a cybercrime unit of a Canadian law enforcement organization. A WordNet-based criminal information mining system is utilized to forensically identify and extract significant data from extensive suspicious chat logs. The technology analyses a suspect's chat log to identify distinct groups of individuals and the specific subjects discussed inside each group's conversation.

According to [5], A novel approach is proposed for cybercrime offenses using feature extractions. The suggested system allows for uploading any unstructured cyber-crime report to generate structured data using the TFID technique. This framework will provide future analysis on classifying and resolving cyber-crime offenses, explicitly focusing on identity theft, hacking, and copyright attacks. The study will be based on the severity and frequency of these offenses. Data preprocessing is a mining approach that converts raw data into an understandable structure. The raw data needs to be more frequently sufficient and compatible, containing numerous inaccuracies and noisy data.

According to [6] a machine learning classifier explicitly designed to detect SQL injection vulnerabilities in PHP code. The classifier models were trained and assessed using conventional and deep learning-based machine learning techniques, employing input validation and sanitization features from source code files. A convolutional neural network (CNN) model was validated ten times. SQL Injection (SQLI) is a highly critical vulnerability to which online systems are susceptible. It involves the insertion of malicious code into SQL statements through user input on web pages. With the increasing number of online applications in recent years, SQLI has consistently been ranked among the top 10 security vulnerabilities by the Open Web Application Security Project (OWASP).

According to [7], this involves machine learning to identify and categorize programmers prone to SQL Injection. A fixed proposal is generated when the test samples are compared to correlated samples. Multiple SQL statements are utilized to facilitate the interaction. SQL queries are frequently manipulated by inserting specific characters or keywords, resulting in the execution of attacks.

According to [8] the cryptographic algorithms employed in edge computing. It proposes a novel method to examine the additional information obtained through the traditional LSM-based collision attack on masked AES. Using this data, a collision can be promptly identified instead of meticulously searching the plaintexts. We employed AES encryption with mask implementation, a commonly utilized technique in edge computing devices, to elucidate our proposed method and validate its efficacy.

According to [9], a novel collision approach utilizing leakages from linear layers can compromise masking techniques employing uniformly distributed random masks. The attack targets explicitly three notable AES implementations in edge computing. Furthermore, a novel and very efficient collision approach is proposed and executed for masked linear layers and S-boxes with wide-ranging applicability. Through extensive offline search, it has the potential to achieve a performance similar to second-order power analysis, significantly improving known collision attacks.

According to [10] The endeavor to detect phishing in QR codes has not kept up with the efforts to combat email and online phishing. This research aims to provide insight into the most recent instances of phishing attempts using QR codes and the recommended strategies to protect against them. Due to the error tolerance of QR codes, it is possible to modify a section of the code to incorporate a different barcode. Manipulation of the encoded barcode can be utilized to launch against weak scanners.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In testing we read all testing as well as training data simultaneously. Apply preprocessing in the training and testing phase, and then proceed with feature extraction and selection. Train the system using a machine learning algorithm and generate training rules. The calculator for each test sample classifies all test data and general as well as digital forensics cyber-crime malicious action based on weight. Finally, predict the accuracy of the entire system using various confusion matrixes and provide the analysis accuracy with the True positive and false negative of the system. We present a secure data-sharing strategy for individual entities. Our proposal involves establishing a safe pathway for important information distribution, utilizing secure communication channels.

Additionally, users can securely obtain their public keys from the group leader. The suggested system employs three entities: the data owner, the group manager, the cloud server, and an attacker, an untrusted entity. The initial data owner utilizes a cryptography procedure within this module to transfer the data file to the cloud server. Upon successfully storing data in the database, the owner is promptly notified. The data owner possesses complete authorization over specific data files, enabling them to share or access them.

Consequently, the data owner can share any file with any group manager. Subsequently, it will effortlessly retrieve data from all members of the group. Group members can access any file at any time through the cloud server. During the initial phase, if the data owner decides to deny access to a user, that user will be unable to access the file. Our solution can detect and block any collusion attack attempted using SQL injection queries.

The data owner can also distribute and withdraw files for particular users within designated groups.

Furthermore, when a user revokes access, the system will immediately produce a proxy key, expiring old keys. The total method enhances system efficiency by implementing robust security measures.

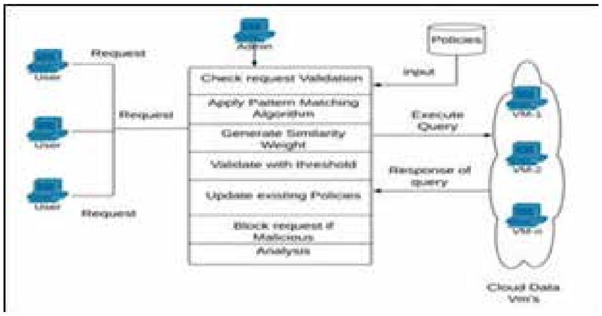

Fig 1: System Architecture of Proposed System List of Modules and Functionality Training

Collect data from the Internet, such as artificial data as well as real-time malicious activity data apply data mining approaches like data preprocessing, data cleaning, data acquisition, outlier detection, and data conversion.

Once these phases, data is saved into the database called background knowledge, which is used at the time of time testing.

$$\text{Train\_Feature\_list}\,[t\ldots\ldots n] = \sum_{x=1}^{n}(t) \leftarrow \text{train\_Feature}(x)$$

Testing

First, the system collects real-time as well as some real data malicious activity through user data and implements cross-fold authentication.

All collected has stored in a database using connection object-oriented architecture

Algorithm Details

Similarity (Machine learning) Algorithm:

Input: Training set with established standards or guidelines Performing a test using data that has been normalised from the Train_Data. Test_Data indicated the threshold Th_values.

Output: Output set using the parameters {Predicted_class, weight_Score}

Step 1: The following code can be utilised to read each test result from the Test_Data array and verify training criteria. Subsequently, the data is standardised and modified to align with the requirements of the algorithms.

$$\text{test\_Feature(data)} = \sum_{m=1}^{n}(.\ \text{Attribute\_Set}[A[m]\ldots\ldots A[n] \leftarrow \textit{Test\_Data})$$

Step 2: Select the characteristics from the extracted attributes set of the test. Using the provided code, generate a feature map by utilising the data as features.

$$\text{Test\_Feature\_List}\,[t\ldots\ldots n] = \sum_{x=1}^{n}(t) \leftarrow \text{test\_Feature}(x)$$

Test_Feature_List [x] contains the features that were chosen for further inspection.

Step 3: Subsequently, it is necessary to thoroughly examine the entire training dataset to design the rule employed to categorise all test data.

$$\text{train\_Feature\_List(data)} = \sum_{m=1}^{n}(.\ \text{Attribute\_Set}[A[m]\ldots\ldots A[n] \leftarrow \textit{Train\_Data})$$

Step 4: Generate the training dataset by utilising the provided function on the input dataset.

The enumerated regulations The Train_Feature_list[t] generate the feature vector that is utilised to build the hidden layer. This utilizes the train data to evaluate all test cases.

Step 5: The similarity weight is determined once the feature map has been generated.

Step 6: Assess the disparity between your current weight and your desired weight.

if(Gen_weight> =qTh) Step 7: Out_List.add (trainF.class,weight)

Step 8: Advance to step 1 and proceed once the Test is finished. The data variable has a null value.

Step 9: ReturnOut_List.

Algorithm 2: PBEWithMD5AndDES (Encryption and Decryption) Algorithm

Are used in the cryptographic technique known as PBE with MD5 and DES. MD5 creates a 128 bit message digest from messages of any length.

Key Create Process

Step 1: Char ch [] = char.random [5]; Step 2: String Keys= (String) ch [] Step 3: Return Keys Encryption_ data Process

Input: Simple Text p, and private key k Output: Encryption data C

Step 1: Generate an instance of PBEWithMD5AndDES

Step 2: Define the cipher and encryption mode.

Step 3: Modify the byte array. Plaintext refers to a sequence of plain bytes.

Step 4: [] enc= apply cipher method on (plain byte, k) Step 5: Encstring = apply 64 base encoder on [] enc. Step 6: return Encstring

Decryption Process Input: cipher text C, keyk Output: Plain text-data p

Step 1: Assign the k value as the decryption's private key.

Step 2: Enable the decryption mode using the cypher instance.

Step 3: byte [] ks=64 base decoder on (c)

Step 4: byte [] utf=apply decipher method on (ks, k) Step 5: plain=convert into string class (utf)

Step 6: return plain

RESULTS

The main emphasis of the proposed study is on approach and classification-based detection, both of which exhibit high detection rates but occasionally result in a higher number of false positives. Certain systems may lack real-time applicability, while others may fail to detect improperly recognized problems. As previously said, the absence of a 100% discovery rate in most apps is due to the fact that no software currently offers such a feature. Nevertheless, the potentialities are boundless.

Performance comparison of proposed and existing methods

Attacks Type	Number of input values	True Detection	Accuracy
SQL			
Injection	10	8	80
Collusion	10	9	90

Table 1 provides an overview of the detection accuracy for two distinct types of attacks: SQL injection and Collision assaults. The quantity of malevolent inputs accurately identified by the algorithm is indicated using attributes 2 and 3.

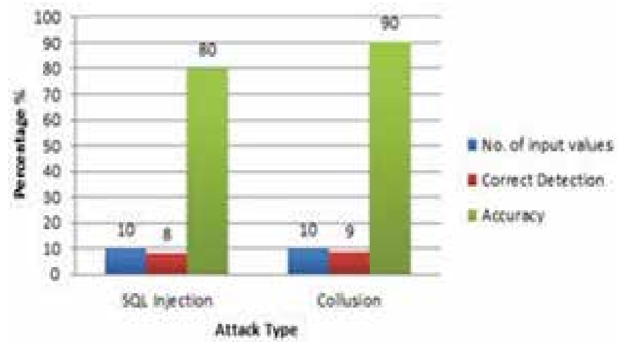

Fig.2. No. of attack detection from total inputs Data

Precise matrix measurement is essential for evaluating process performance. In the open-source cloud environment, the experimental investigation was conducted using a 2.5 GHz CPU, an i5 processor, and 6 GB of RAM. After installing a piece of the system, we achieved a commendable level of system performance. The findings about the time required for data encryption and decryption using the suggested PBEWithMD5AndDES (Encryption & Decryption) algorithm are presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Evaluation of proposed system performance with existing model

File Data Size in KB	Encryption data time(Milliseconds)		Decryption data time(Milliseconds)	
	Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed
5	595	515	724	612
10	1120	1026	1132	1033
15	1680	1547	1687	1556
20	2260	2064	2231	2033

In the second experiment, the evaluation was done with 2 different existing techniques such as KPABE [11] and DAC-MAC [12]. We identify four particular processes required for authentication in the existing system. Figure 3 is shown below. Displays output metrics utilizing multiple settings and tried-and-true methods.

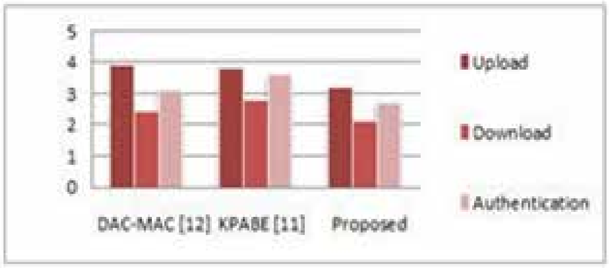

Fig. 3. Performance analysis of proposed system

CONCLUSION

This study presents an innovative method for facilitating digital forensics in the cloud environment, specifically focusing on performance. The strategy involves utilizing virtual machine information, such as IP and MAC addresses, as evidence. This approach integrates an intrusion detection system into a virtual machine to detect hostile virtual machines. It enhances cloud performance in terms of size and time by storing information about these harmful virtual machines. The proposed approach involves extracting information from the suspicious virtual machine and storing it in persistent storage, enhancing the cloud's performance.

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Effective Malware Analysis and Classification using Machine Learning

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ABSTRACT

Malware poses a persistent threat to computer systems, necessitating advanced analysis techniques. This review explores static, dynamic, and hybrid analysis methods, emphasising a comprehensive approach. Machine learning algorithms (Decision Tree, Logistic Regression, Random Forest, GaussianNB, KNN) are compared for malware classification. Results show effectiveness in all five algorithms, with Random Forest excelling in accuracy, precision, recall, and F1 scores for "Goodware" and "Malware." Notably, it achieves a balanced F1 score of 0.9942 for "Goodware" and 0.0057 for "Malware." The ROC curve's shape and a high AUC score (0.98) confirm discrimination ability, validated by insights from the confusion matrix. This study highlights the need for diverse malware analysis and underscores Random Forest's efficiency in accurate classification. Ongoing research is crucial to adapt to the evolving threat landscape and enhance malware detection and prevention.

KEYWORDS *: Malware analysis, Machine learning, Data mining-based detection.*

INTRODUCTION

Malware or Malicious Software, is any program or file intentionally designed to invade and cause harm to a system, computer network or server without any authorised access. Cybercriminals often use it to fetch data that they anchorage over victims for personal gain.

There are various types of Malware such as Viruses, Worms, Trojans, Bots, Adwares, Spywares, Ransomwares.

Malware is crafted by various criminals, aiming to profit through actions like file deletion, data theft, or spying. Corporate perpetrators may be insiders embedding code pre-release or outsiders targeting released products.

Malware spreads through various vectors, including network exploits, USB drives, or contaminated websites, often evading antivirus measures.

Malware Concealment strategies include:

1. Code Obfuscation: Making code unreadable to evade detection.
2. Code Encryption: Encoding data to limit access.
3. Oligomorphic Strategy: Employing varied decryption algorithms.
4. Polymorphic Strategy: Generating diverse decryption keys to avoid detection.
5. Metamorphic Strategy: Modifying malware instances to appear different while maintaining functionality.

MOTIVATION

- Various techniques are commonly used in the industry to effectively analyse malware and understand its behaviour, purpose, and potential impact.

- Each technique has its strengths and weaknesses, and understanding them is crucial for effective malware analysis.
- Continuous exploration and improvement in the field of malware analysis is necessary due to the ever-evolving threat landscape.
- This paper will provide an overview of these techniques, their strengths, weaknesses, and emphasise the need for continuous exploration and improvement in the field of malware analysis.

LITERATURE SURVEY

Under this section the papers used for reference are explained briefly and the work that has already been done on this particular research [4].

Behavioral patterns in code sections are easily discernible through API sequence analysis, as most programs rely on API calls for operating system interactions. Hofmeyr [5] was a pioneer in recognizing anomalous behavior within malware through API sequence analysis. Shankarapani [6] developed the SAVE and MEDiC techniques, leveraging API calls for malware analysis, while also highlighting the depth of insight assembly analysis offers into malware executables.

Tesauro et al. [7] pioneered the use of N-grams in malware detection, employing artificial neural networks (ANN) to detect boot sector viruses by analyzing N-grams. Abou-Assaleh et al. [8] utilized Common N-Gram technique and K-Nearest-Neighbor classifier, constructing profiles for both malicious and benign classes to detect malware based on profile matches.

Rieck et al. [9] proposed an automated malware behavior analysis method using machine learning in 2011. Their approach involved monitoring malware samples in a sandboxed environment, applying clustering and basic classification techniques to create malware classes. Behavior-based analysis was then used to identify malwares with similar behavior encountered previously.

Akhtar et al. [10] explored the effectiveness of machine learning algorithms in identifying malware. The investigated techniques, including Naive Bayes, Support Vector Machines (SVM), J48 (C4.5 Decision Tree), and Random Forest, demonstrated promising results with Decision Trees, Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN), and SVM achieving high detection accuracy.

Gorment et al. [11] conducted a review of machine learning algorithms for malware detection. Their analysis focused on research published between 2017 and 2021, encompassing various algorithms like K-Means, Decision Tree, and Support Vector Machine (SVM). This review sheds light on the effectiveness of these algorithms in malware detection.

Rahman et al. [12] conducted a systematic review on deep learning techniques for malware and intrusion detection. Their analysis of 107 research papers revealed that Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), Long Short-Term Memory (LSTMs), Deep Belief Networks (DBNs), and autoencoders are effective deep learning techniques in malware detection.

Wolsey [13] presented a review of the latest research in AI-based malware detection. The review found that shallow learning methods, such as Support Vector Machines (SVMs) and Random Forests (RFs), are widely used. However, deep learning approaches may achieve higher accuracy in some cases.

Djenna et al. [14] proposed a systematic approach for classifying and detecting malware families. Their research suggests that combining behaviour-based deep learning with heuristics outperforms static deep learning alone for malware detection.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

- Evaluate proposed techniques for detecting viruses, ransomware, and spyware [15].
- Develop a data mining framework for automatic classification of malware based on structural and behavioral attributes [15].
- Create a comprehensive malware taxonomy to understand relationships and evolution of different strains [15].
- To identify the strengths and weaknesses of the proposed technique and suggest possible improvements.
- Design and implement a data mining-based malware detection technique.

- Develop an early warning system for detecting and predicting malware outbreaks using real-time data analysis.

MALWARE ANALYSIS AND DETECTION METHODS

Malware Analysis

Malware analysis is crucial for understanding the intentions, workings, and threats of a malware attack, enabling swift implementation of anti-malware measures to minimise potential system damage.

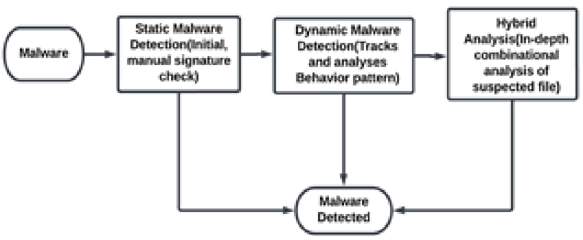

Fig. 1. Malware Analysis

Static Analysis

- Analyses threatful code without execution, often on binary representation, but may lose information complexity.
- Primarily manual, providing crucial insights into malware source, intentions, and threat level [16].

Dynamic Analysis

- Executes malware in a supervised environment, observing its behaviour during execution.
- Behaviour-based technique, capable of self-operating mass scanning, but suffers from time and space complexity [17].

Hybrid Analysis

- Overcomes limitations of static and dynamic analysis by combining signature and behavioural analysis.
- Merges signature and behavioural parameters for comprehensive malware analysis [18]

Malware Detection

Malware detection is an ongoing struggle between protective technologies and the creators of malware. Detection strategies aim to identify and prevent malware infections in systems or networks, safeguarding against data loss and security breaches.

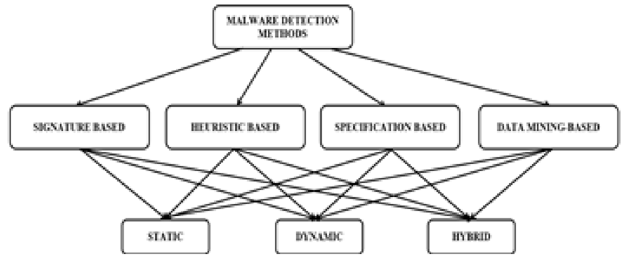

Fig. 2. Malware Detection Methods

Signature-Based Malware Detection

Specific pattern recognition used to identify malicious software.

Maintaining a database of known malware patterns for comparison, signatures are crafted by analyzing disassembled code fragments, aiding in categorizing malware families and developing accurate signatures, updated by antivirus software to enhance detection accuracy [19].

Advantages

Accurate detection with minimal resource usage.

Focuses on known malware signatures.

Limitations

Unable to detect new or unknown malware variants lacking signatures..

Checksumming

Type of signature analysis, involving cyclic redundancy checksums.

Addresses false positives in signature-based analysis.

Verifies data integrity during transmission or storage.

Heuristic-Based Malware Detection:

- Utilizes heuristic analysis to study behavioral patterns of applications.
- Tracks parameters such as source address, attachment types, and other features [19].
- Creates a profile of standard behavior on an unaffected system.

- Compares new subjects to the established profile, flagging deviations as potential threats.

Advantages:

- Identifies previously unknown viruses by examining behavior.

Limitations:

- Requires heavy computation and storage of normal system behavior data.
- Prone to false labeling of programs, especially with broad-range antivirus software [20]

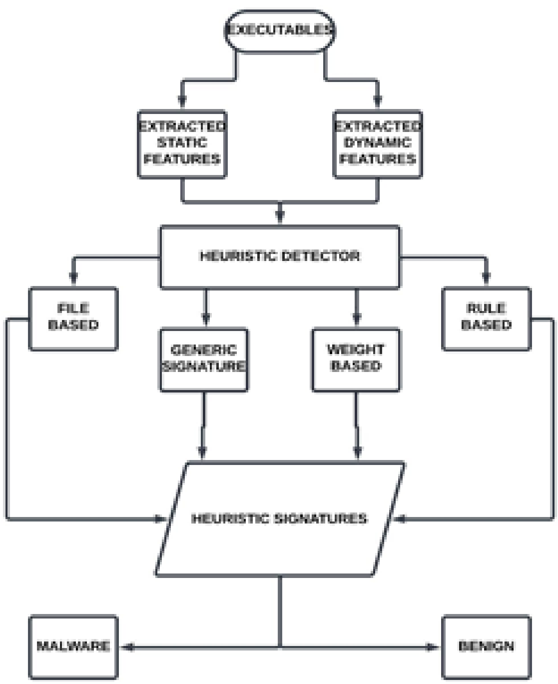

Fig. 3. Heuristic-Based Malware Detection

Specification-Based Malware Detection:

- Subordinate of Behavior-Based detection.

Compares program behavior against its specifications.

- Addresses false labeling seen in heuristic-based detection.
- Acquires a rule set specifying valid program activity in a controlled environment.
- Flags deviations from specifications as potential threats.

Limitations:

- Difficulty in obtaining accurate program specifications.
- Time-consuming process.
- Reduces false positives but increases false negatives [20].

Data Mining based Malware detection

- Emerging approach in recent years.

Considered the fourth malware detection

- Involves identifying patterns in large datasets and building machine learning models.
- First proposed by Schultz et al. in 2001 [21].
- Requires generating a feature dataset including instruction sequence, API call sequence, etc.
- Utilizes machine learning algorithms to detect patterns in data.
- Applies text categorization techniques to select consistent features.
- Employs classification algorithms to train the classifier.
- Achieves higher detection rates for new or unknown malware instances compared to signature-based methods.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Traditional methods like signature-based approaches for malware detection struggle against advanced and evolving malware variants. This is where Data mining, a subfield of machine learning and data analytics, comes into the picture. It detects unknown and zero-day malware using promising techniques. This approach employs real-time machine learning algorithms to identify malware from large-scale datasets [22]. These techniques improve malware detection accuracy and effectiveness while reducing false positives and false negatives both.

The flow of execution for any data mining based approach includes

1. Pre-process data: Get the data ready for analysis by cleaning and formatting it.

2. Split data: Divide the data into training and testing sets.
3. Train the model: The classifier algorithm learns patterns from the training data.
4. Evaluate the model: Test the model's performance on the unseen testing data.
5. Calculate accuracy: Measure how well the model identifies positive samples..

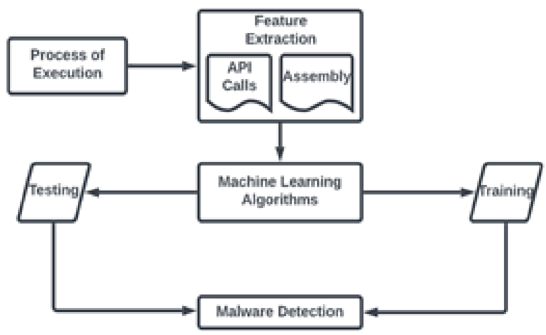

Fig. 4. Block Diagram Of Data mining Based Approach Flow

The experiment encompasses five machine learning algorithms: Logistic Regression, Decision Tree, Random Forest, Gaussian Naive Bayes, and K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN). While the focus lies on the Random Forest classifier due to its industry-level accuracy [23], including other algorithms facilitates comparison and helps determine the most suitable model for our classification task.

Random Forest Algorithm

Random Forest is a supervised learning algorithm that combines multiple decision trees. Each tree asks questions about the data to reach a final yes/no answer. It uses a technique called bagging to improve accuracy [23].

The random forest algorithm trains these decision tree models independently and produces an aggregate of results yielded in by all the trees when given a test data.

Though decision trees and random forest may have similar scores, DT provides a more reliable solution overall, as highlighted in one of the study research papers by Ajitkumar Sureshrao Shitole, Manoj Himmatrao Devare [24].

The major difference between decision trees and random forest is that, the former utilises all the features of data to construct a model, whereas the later one considers a subset of all possible features chosen at random and then constructs multiple models which are unassociated to each other [25].

K-fold Cross Validation

K-fold cross-validation evaluates an ML model's performance. The model's overall skill is based on the scores from each round [26]. K-fold validation (k=5) confirmed Random Forest's dominance with a top average accuracy of 99.91%.

Dataset Description

We used an imbalanced Kaggle dataset with 43,867 API call sequences (42,797 malware, 1,079 goodware). Each sequence has 101 features: 100 unique numerical API call sequences (t_0 to t_99) and a categorical "hash" and a "malware" label (1/0 for malware/goodware). The 'hash' column is a unique 32-byte string generated by the MD5 hash function applied to each row of API Call Sequence.

Table 1. A Slice of the Dataset

Hash	*t_0*	*t_1*	*t_2...*	*Malware*
071e8c3f892 2e186e57548 cd4c703a5d	112	274	158...	1
33f8e6d08a6 aae939f25a8e 0d63dd523	82	208	187...	0
b68abd064e9 75e1c6d5f25 e748663076	16	110	240...	1
72049be7bd3 0ea61297ea6 24ae198067	82	208	187...	0

The Table 1 displays a few features of the dataset, the prominent one being the "hash" column. It also includes the crucial label column, "Malware" which differentiates an entry of being a malware(1) or a goodware(0).

Algorithm (For Random Forest)

Import the necessary modules

a. pandas for loading the dataset

b. cross_val_score for performing k-fold cross-validation

c. RandomForestClassifier for building a random forest model

d. accuracy_score, confusion_matrix, and roc_auc_score for evaluating the model performance

e. matplotlib.pyplot for visualising the confusion matrix

Load the dataset using pd.read_csv.

Split the data into features (X) and labels (y).

Initialise the classifier with RandomForestClassifier.

Perform k-fold cross-validation with cross_val_score, using k=5.

Fit the classifier on the entire dataset using clf.fit.

Predict the labels for the entire dataset using clf.predict.

Calculate the accuracy of the model using accuracy_score.

Calculate the ROC AUC score of the model using roc_auc_score.

Calculate the confusion matrix using confusion_matrix.

Visualise the confusion matrix using plt.imshow, plt.colorbar, plt.xticks, plt.yticks, plt.xlabel, plt.ylabel, and plt.title.

Display the results in a table.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this research, we employed three different machine learning algorithms - Decision Tree, Logistic Regression, Naive Bayes, KNN and Random Forest - to classify whether a given sample is a malware or not. We evaluated the performance of these algorithms using various metrics, including accuracy, precision, recall, F1 score, ROC curves, and confusion matrices [27].

Confusion matrices provide detailed insights into the performance of classification models by showing the distribution of predicted and actual class labels. The confusion matrices for each algorithm are depicted below:

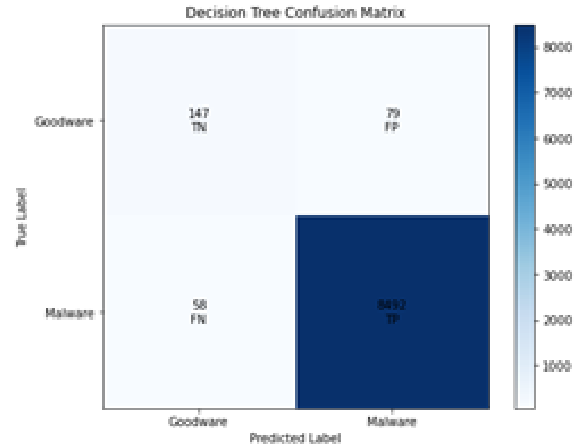

Fig. 5 Confusion Matrix of Decision Tree

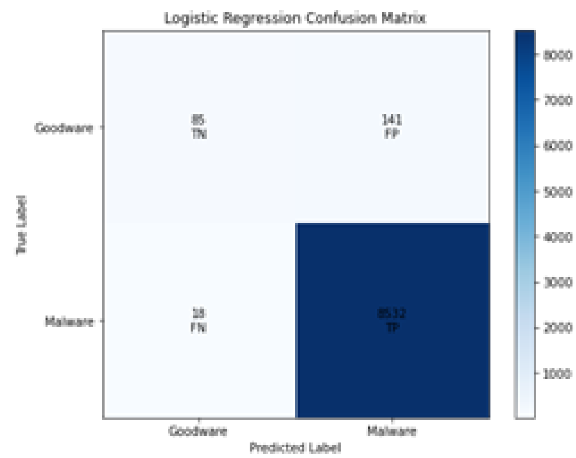

Fig. 6 Confusion Matrix of Logistic Regression

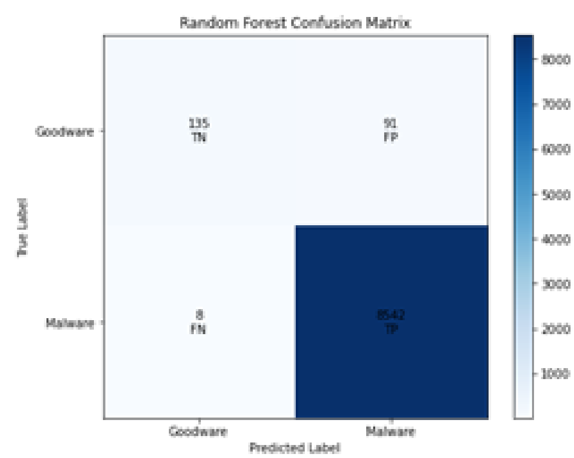

Fig. 7 Confusion Matrix of Random Forest

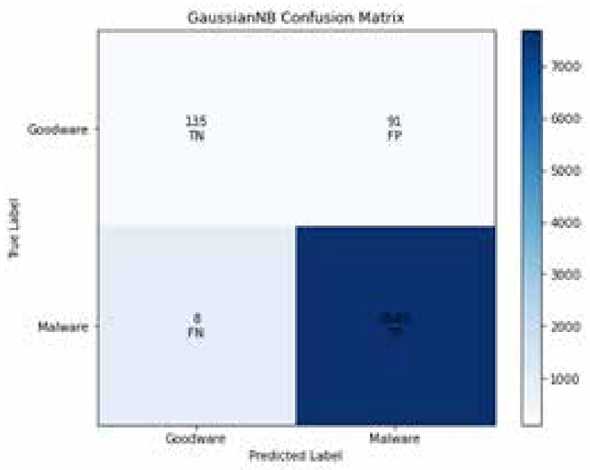

Fig. 8 Confusion Matrix of GaussianNB

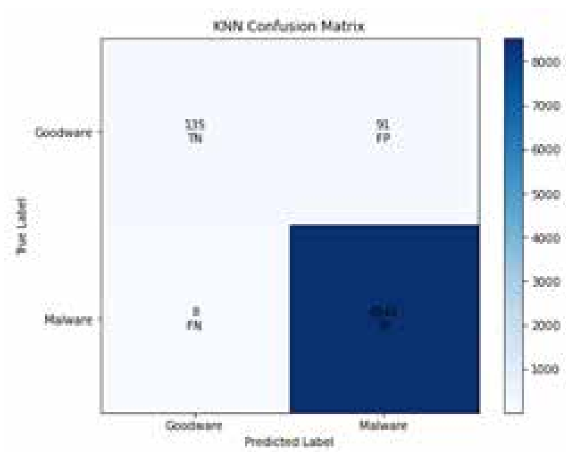

Fig. 9 Confusion Matrix of KNN

The colour variations in the confusion matrix plots represent the number of samples falling into each category. Darker colours indicate higher numbers, while lighter colours indicate lower numbers. The confusion matrices allow us to analyse the classification performance in terms of true positives, true negatives, false positives, and false negatives. From the confusion matrices, we can observe how well the algorithms classified samples into the "Goodware" and "Malware" classes.

The accuracy of the Decision Tree classifier on the test set was found to be 98.35%. For Logistic Regression, the accuracy was 98.31%, and for Random Forest, it was 98.91%. These results indicate that all three algorithms achieved reasonably high accuracies in classifying malware samples[28].

The precision, recall, and F1 score are important metrics for evaluating the performance of classification models, particularly in imbalanced datasets like ours.

The tables below present the precision, recall, and F1 score for each algorithm:

Table 2. Decision Tree - Precision, Recall, and F1 Score

Class	Precision	Recall	F1 Score
Goodware	0.990783	0.993216	0.991998
Malware	0.009217	0.006784	0.008002

Table 3. Logistic Regression - Precision, Recall, and F1 Score

Class	Precision	Recall	F1 Score
Goodware	0.983743	0.997895	0.990768
Malware	0.016257	0.002105	0.009232

Table 4. Random Forest- Precision, Recall, and F1 Score

Class	Precision	Recall	F1 Score
Goodware	0.989459	0.999064	0.994238
Malware	0.010541	0.000936	0.005762

Table 5. Gaussian NB- Precision, Recall, and F1 Score

Class	Precision	Recall	F1 Score
Goodware	0.984281	0.900819	0.940702
Malware	0.015719	0.099181	0.059298

Table 6. KNN- Precision, Recall, and F1 Score

Class	Precision	Recall	F1 Score
Goodware	0.985467	0.999298	0.992334
Malware	0.014533	0.000702	0.007666

The results indicate that all five algorithms achieved competitive performance in terms of precision, recall, and F1 score for both the "Goodware" and "Malware" classes.

ROC curves are widely used to visualise the trade-off between true positive rate (sensitivity) and false positive rate (1-specificity) for different classification thresholds [28]. The ROC curves for each algorithm are shown below:

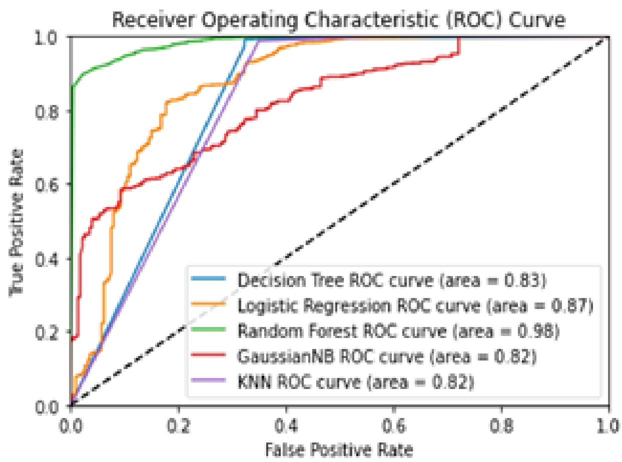

Fig. 10 Receiver Operating Characteristic Curve Plot

The experiment's results show that the Decision Tree algorithm achieved an AUC of 0.83, Logistic Regression reached 0.87, KNN achieved 0.82, Naive Bayes reached 0.82 and Random Forest attained an impressive 0.98, demonstrating strong discrimination ability between malware and non-malware samples. These findings suggest that all three algorithms hold promise for effective malware detection. Particularly, the data mining-based approach, notably employing the Random Forest algorithm, exhibits considerable potential. However, continuous research and refinement are imperative to enhance the approach and address the dynamic nature of the evolving threat landscape.

CONCLUSION

Our research provides an extensive overview of malware and its diverse types, alongside multiple detection methods, underscoring the escalating impact of malware in recent years and the pressing need for effective detection techniques.

A significant contribution lies in our exploration of data mining-based malware analysis, utilizing big data analysis, anomaly detection, and real-time machine learning algorithms, showing promising results in enhancing the security of computer systems and networks. The Random Forest Algorithm particularly stands out, boasting an impressive accuracy rate of 99% and an Area Under Curve (AUC) of 80%, highlighting its effectiveness in discerning malware from benign software.

However, our research also acknowledges limitations and areas for future exploration, emphasizing the necessity for further studies to address these constraints and improve malware detection. In summary, our research underscores the importance of robust detection techniques, with data mining-based analysis, especially leveraging the Random Forest Algorithm, holding considerable promise in countering the evolving threat landscape of malware. Continued research and enhancements remain vital to ensure the ongoing security of computer systems and networks.

FUTURE SCOPE

The field of malware analysis techniques is rapidly evolving, with new threats and attack vectors emerging every day. Therefore, there is a need for ongoing research and development of new techniques to combat these threats. Here are some potential future directions for research in this field:

1. Behavioural analysis: Behavioural analysis techniques detect and analyze malware, but there's room for further research into developing sophisticated techniques to handle malware using advanced evasion methods.
2. Cloud-based analysis: Cloud-based analysis platforms have gained popularity, offering scalability for analyzing large datasets, providing potential for researchers to explore their use in malware analysis.
3. IoT malware analysis:IoT malware analysis requires specialized techniques to detect and analyze malware targeting IoT devices, which is an area of focus for future research due to the rise of the Internet of Things.
4. Automated malware analysis:Automated malware analysis has the potential to speed up and improve accuracy, prompting researchers to develop new automated techniques capable of quickly and accurately analyzing large volumes of malware samples.

Overall, the field of malware analysis techniques is an active area of research, and there is a need for ongoing innovation and development of new techniques to keep pace with the rapidly evolving threat landscape.

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Enhancing Cybersecurity Posture through Strategic Implementation of Machine Learning

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ABSTRACT

The World Wide Web is a massive, interconnected system built by countless engineers. As web applications become more prevalent, so does the need for robust security measures to protect both developers and users. Burp Suite offers a comprehensive toolkit for identifying vulnerabilities in web applications. This research explores a new approach that leverages cutting-edge machine learning algorithms within a Burp Suite extension. The algorithms were specifically designed to detect three common web vulnerabilities: SQL injection, CSRF (Cross-Site Request Forgery), and XEE (XML External Entity) attacks. The research focused on university web applications, and the findings indicated that Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) proved to be the most effective algorithm. Additionally, the results suggest a high level of security within the targeted university websites.

KEYWORDS *: Automation, Burp suite cybersecurity, Machine learning, XML external entities random forest, SQL injection, Logistic regression, Cross-site request forgery.*

INTRODUCTION

The internet has become a vast and intricate network, connecting billions of users and devices. This growth has been phenomenal, with internet usage skyrocketing over the past two decades. Today, a web presence is crucial for businesses and individuals alike, acting as a driver of innovation and economic prosperity. However, this interconnectedness also presents significant security challenges.

The ENISA (European Union Agency for Cybersecurity) emphasizes the importance of cybersecurity for trustworthy artificial intelligence solutions. In simpler terms, our digital assets need robust protection. The COVID-19 pandemic further amplified these concerns as businesses shifted online, potentially exposing users to new vulnerabilities.

These vulnerabilities extend beyond websites, affecting various computer systems and devices. Fortunately, numerous tools are being created to combat them. The OWASP (Open Web Application Security Project) Top 10 serves as a trusted resource for identifying as well as mitigating critical web application vulnerabilities. Their methodology leverages industry consensus and established vulnerability classifications.

Studies have shown CSRF (Cross-Site Request Forgery) to be a prevalent vulnerability, followed by SQL injection. These findings highlight the need for effective detection methods. Various tools and approaches exist, as explored in Elder's work (2021). Burp Suite, for example, has been recognized as a valuable tool for application security testing.

The following sections will delve deeper into this topic. Section 2 will provide background information and associated studies. 3rd section will introduce our projected Burp Suite extension. 4th Section will detail the experimental valuation, including setup, methodology, data used for training, and processing

SQLi vulnerabilities. Fortunately, numerous datasets are readily available online, simplifying data acquisition for this purpose.

To identify SQLi within the target web application, we employed 2 datasets: generated in-house as well as retrieved from Kaggle. These datasets were used to train and select the most optimal ML algorithm.

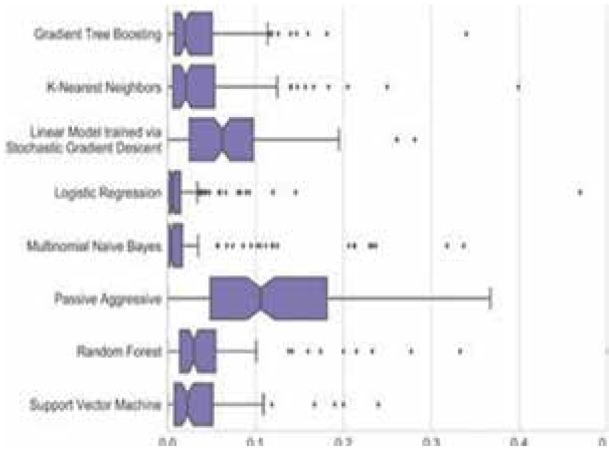

Figure 1. Performance of algorithms (derived from Olson et al., 2018).

The chosen algorithms for analysis were:

1. Random Forest
2. Logistic Regression
3. Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM)
4. Gradient Boosting

Since ML is utilized for SQLi detection, a crucial step involves selecting the algorithm with the highest accuracy and performance based on the combined datasets. Following Olson et al. (2018), Gradient Boosting emerged as the preferred algorithm (reference Figure 2 for details). The process then moves to actual SQLi detection on the website. After evaluating as well as comparing the algorithms, the chosen one is trained on the datasets. Subsequently, the trained ML model predicts vulnerabilities, allowing the extension to identify if the website is susceptible to SQLi. If a vulnerability is noticed, a warning is displayed within the extension itself. The configuration file allows specifying website details for scanning, including the target URL as a variable.

It's important to note that while Machine Learning is used for SQLi detection, CSRF and XXE scanning rely on different approaches. For CSRF vulnerabilities, the extension can manipulate HTTP methods (GET, PUT, POST) and observe resulting changes in functionality. Additionally, it can remove CSRF-related headers and parameters. These options are all selectable within the Graphical User Interface (GUI). XXE detection is achieved by the extension searching for predefined regular expressions (RegEx) to identify website vulnerabilities.

The add-on is designed as a user-friendly graphical user interface (GUI). The source code is obtainable on GitHub at https://github.com/Rrezeartaa/BurpExtension. Clicking on "Start Scan" initiates a comprehensive scan for CSRF, SQLi, and XXE vulnerabilities. The decision to use Burp Suite stems from its reputation as a powerful tool offering a complete solution for web application security assessments. Furthermore, recent versions allow for user-developed extensions to be integrated with the software.

IMPLEMENTATION

CSRF Module

CSRF is a web attack that exploits a user's existing authentication with a trusted website. Attackers trick the user's browser into submitting unwanted requests to the vulnerable web application. These malicious requests appear legitimate because they originate from the user's authenticated session. Developers must build specialized protective techniques to prevent CSRF attacks. Introducing additional user engagement, such as re-authentication or one-time passwords, can be beneficial as long as it does not greatly impede usability (Calzavara et al., 2020).

This extension module specifically addresses CSRF vulnerabilities, enhancing the overall security of the target website. The Python-based CSRF detection component manages most of the extension's visual interface.

The user interface is divided into three sections:

Options Tab: This tab allows users to enable or disable CSRF scanning during the overall vulnerability assessment process (shown in Figure 2).

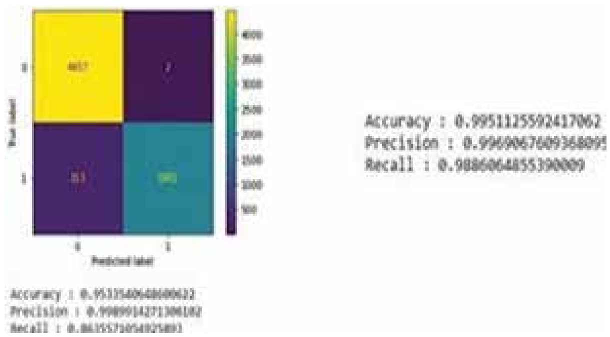

Figure 2. Confusion matrix for LSTM as well as Gradient Boosting for Kaggle dataset

Precision: Proportion of true positive events to the total number of anticipated positive events (Formula included in the original passage).

Recall: Proportion of true positive events to the overall number of positive events (Formula included in the original passage).

The investigation showed that Random Forest had the highest accuracy on the custom dataset, while LSTM emerged as the most precise algorithm for the Kaggle dataset. LSTM's higher overall accuracy on the Kaggle data can likely be attributed to its superior quality. Random Forest's better performance on the custom dataset might be due to the controlled nature of the manually generated data.

Therefore, for our SQLi detection implementation, we will utilize the LSTM algorithm and the dataset obtained from Kaggle.

SQL Injection

SQL injection (SQLi) remains a prevalent threat for web applications. These attacks target databases, a critical component for most organizations. Remediation often requires code-level changes by developers, leading to longer response times compared to other vulnerabilities. Attack trend reports also highlight SQLi's continued popularity (Johari & Sharma, 2012).

While not completely eradicable, SQLi can be prevented. This extension focuses on detecting and preventing SQLi to safeguard sensitive data confidentiality, integrity, authentication, and authorization. "To achieve accurate outcomes, we implemented an algorithm for machine learning that outperformed others in our testing.

Table 1. Algorithm testing outcomes include accuracy, confusion matrix, recall, and precision, for the dataset created

	TN	FP	FN	TP	Accuracy	Precision	Recall
Logistic Regression	2847	188	61	680	0.934	0.938	0.979
Random Forest	2895	14	13	854	0.992	0.995	0.995
Gradient Boosting	2876	37	32	831	0.981	0.987	0.988
LSTM	–	–	–	–	0.99	0.991	0.996

Table 2. Algorithm testing outcomes for accuracy, confusion matrix, recall metrics, and precision, for the Kaggle dataset

	TN	FP	FN	TP	Accuracy	Precision	Recall
Logistic Regression	2018	6	276	4453	0.958	0.997	0.879
Random Forest	2079	25	215	4434	0.964	0.988	0.906
Gradient Boosting	1981	2	313	4457	0.953	0.998	0.863
LSTM	–	–	–	–	0.994	0.995	0.989

Following the selection of LSTM as the optimal algorithm", we compiled the model for integration within the extension. The compilation process utilized the RNN (Recurrent Neural Network) approach to protect the model with 5 layers:

i. Embedding Layer

ii. LSTM Layer

iii. Dense Layer

iv. Activation Layer

v. Dropout Layer

Model compilation involves defining the metrics, loss function, and optimizer. Here are several crucial factors that impact compilation and training:

Loss Function: "binary_crossentropy" - Suitable for binary classification models.

Optimizer: RMSProp() - Mitigates vertical oscillations during training.

Batch Size: Number of training examples used per iteration.

Early Stopping: Allows specifying a maximum number of training epochs and halts training when validation performance stagnates.

The extension leverages LSTM predictions to detect SQLi vulnerabilities. During a scan, the extension analyzes the request bodies of all website links and extracts their content. LSTM then generates a prediction. A prediction value exceeding 0.5 indicates a potential SQLi issue, while a value below 0.5 suggests the website is not vulnerable.

XXE Detection Module

Jan et al. (2019) define XML injection as an attack method that targets the logic of XML-based applications as well as services. Malicious content is injected into input parameters using XML elements as well as tags to influence the system's XML messages, such as creating erroneous XML messages to crash the target system. By inserting malicious content, such as payloads for SQL injection or cross-site scripting, into XML messages, XML injection can be used to carry out nested assaults. The attacks target systems processing malicious XML messages, such as a backend database that responds to XML messages containing sensitive data.

We have created a module to identify such assaults on our target website, as they are common on many websites.

The XXE detection component is written in Python as an extension that is activated during the initiation of the target website scan.

Regex is the component that aids in identifying XXE attacks on a website. We examine the Request Body to determine if its contents match the specified regex pattern. If the input is accepted, it indicates that the website is susceptible to XXE attacks. The given regex includes characters that signify the existence of any XML tag.

Vulnerability scanning automation

Automated scanning simplifies vulnerability detection across different websites. The extension achieves this through a configuration file where users can specify details like:

i. Target website URL

ii. Website port

iii. Website name (optional)

iv. File name to save the scan session

This configuration flexibility allows testing the extension on a variety of websites.

The core functionality for initiating scans lies within the "starting script." This script is executable from the command line, launching Burp Suite and starting the scan. The extension itself triggers the script through the "Start Scan" button.

The starting script 1st retrieves data from the configuration file as well as verifies its validity. Error messages are displayed in case of issues, such as the configuration file being missing from the expected location. If successful, the script opens a Burp Suite window to proceed with the scan.

Another key component for automated scans is a separate Burp Suite extension. This extension takes the target website URL and verifies if it's already within the scanning scope. If not, it automatically adds the website to the scope. The extension then determines the website's protocol (HTTP or HTTPS) and initiates the scan using appropriate parameters based on the protocol.

EXPERIMENTAL SETUP AND DATASET

Methodology

This Burp Suite extension offers functionalities for automated scanning and vulnerability detection, including:

- CSRF detection
- SQLi detection using Machine Learning
- XML External Entity (XXE) detection

Users can leverage the extension by following these steps:

i. Install the automated scanning script as a Burp Suite extension.

ii. Develop the CSRF detection module within the extension's GUI.

iii. Select and prepare a suitable dataset for SQLi detection.

Model Training

Machine learning models require data for training and evaluation. To achieve this, a common technique is to split the dataset into two portions:

Training Set: This larger portion (typically 75%) of the data is employed to train the model. The model learns relationships as well as patterns within the training data.

Test Set: This subset, usually comprising 25% of the data, is utilized to evaluate the performance of the model on data that has not been earlier observed. The model's accuracy on the test set is a strong indicator of its generalizability to real-world scenarios.

Scikit-learn, a popular machine learning library in Python, offers the train_test_split function to automate this process. This function takes the dataset and a desired test size (e.g., 0.25 for 25%) as input and randomly splits the data into training as well as testing sets while preserving the proportion of labels (classes) across both sets.

RESULTS

To evaluate the extension's effectiveness, we conducted tests on several websites with known vulnerabilities:

Test 1 (http://testphp.vulnweb.com/): This test focused on detecting SQLi and XXE vulnerabilities. The extension successfully identified both vulnerabilities, demonstrating its functionality for these attack types. (Results shown in Figure 8)

Test 2 (https://portswigger-labs.net/): This test is aimed at detecting Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF) vulnerabilities. We utilized Burp Suite's "Proxy" tab functionalities like "Intercept" and "HTTP History" to monitor website interactions. The CSRF extension within Burp Suite was configured to modify specific request methods (e.g., PATCH / DELETE/ PUT / to POST) as well as potentially exploitable media types (e.g., changing Content-Type to application/JSON). Figure 9 illustrates one of the intercepted requests. Figure 10 (viewable in the "HTTP History" tab) highlights modified requests in red, indicating potential CSRF vulnerabilities on the website since it continued processing requests despite method changes.

Test 3 (https://studenti.uni-pr.edu/): This test focused on detecting SQLi and XXE vulnerabilities on the SEMS website. While the extension did not identify these vulnerabilities (see Figure 11 for other discovered issues), it demonstrates the extension's ability to scan for various attack types.

Test 4 (https://studenti.uni-pr.edu/): This test is aimed at detecting CSRF vulnerabilities on the SEMS website. Similar to Test 2, the CSRF extension modified request methods during the scan (Figures 12 and 13). However, in this case, modifying the methods prevented successful login, suggesting the SEMS website is not susceptible to CSRF attacks.

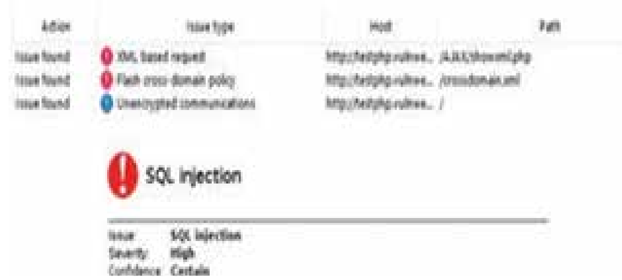

Figure 8. XXE and SQL injection vulnerabilities were discovered on the http://testphp.vulnweb.com/ website.

Figure 9. One of the requests submitted on the PortSwigger Labs website

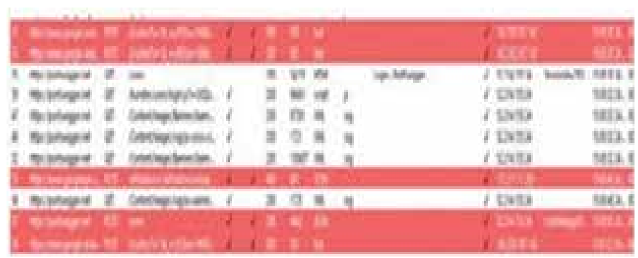

Figure 10. HTTP history for PortSwigger Labs website

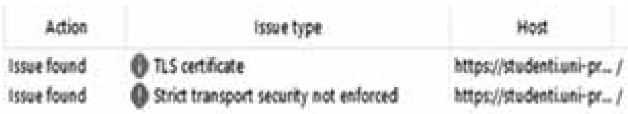

Figure 11. Issues found in SEMS

Figure 12. Login request in SEMS

Figure 13. SEMS HTTP history

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

Conclusion

This article examines several statistics related to susceptibilities, emphasizing their continued importance as cybersecurity risks. It emphasizes the continual need for software development and sophistication to detect and protect against these threats. With technology advancing, malicious actors are also enhancing their attack strategies, aiming to compromise personal data privacy and disrupt website functionality.

Today, there exist abundant opportunities for extensive research, aided by numerous tools and libraries, fostering a conducive development environment. Despite the perpetual race against vulnerabilities, where attackers often maintain a lead over defenders, Machine Learning emerges as a crucial tool. Leveraging Machine Learning, particularly in vulnerability detection like SQL injection, proves instrumental in narrowing the gap or even aligning with attackers' tactics.

Furthermore, this paper suggests that the application of Machine Learning, particularly in SQL injection detection, yields promising results. Utilizing 2 datasets, generated as well as another sourced from Kaggle, enhances the accuracy of the findings. Notably, the study identifies LSTM as the most optimal algorithm among Logistic Regression, Random Forest, as well as Gradient Boosting for detecting vulnerabilities.

FUTURE WORK

While this study has met its intended objectives reasonably well, there remains ample room for improvement and broader exploration. It is crucial to recognize that technology evolves continuously, and so do the associated cyber threats. Hence, there is a pressing requirement to advance as well as expand the capabilities of this extension.

One potential avenue for future enhancement involves integrating this extension with Burp Suite as well as similar tools. Achieving this would necessitate adapting the code to align with the specific functionalities of these tools. Additionally, there's an opportunity to extend the scope of detection beyond SQL injection to encompass other prevalent vulnerabilities. By doing so, we could bolster website defenses against a wider range of threats, bringing us closer to parity with attackers. Leveraging Machine Learning could play a pivotal role in this expansion and improvement process.

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Modern Text Summarization using Pegasus and BART

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, we explore modern text summarization techniques using Pegasus and BART models. Text summarization is crucial in various applications, from content creation to information retrieval. Pegasus and BART are renowned for their exceptional summarization capabilities and play a key role in our study. We begin with an overview of text summarization fundamentals, emphasizing the importance of concise summaries for managing large volumes of textual data. We then delve into the architectural intricacies of Pegasus and BART, comparing their strengths and weaknesses. Lastly, we discuss the advantages of Pegasus's pre-trained transformer architecture and BART's effectiveness in summarizing lengthy documents.

KEYWORDS *: Text summarization, Pegasus, (BART), Natural language processing (NLP), Abstractive summarization, Transformer models, Information retrieval.*

INTRODUCTION

In today's data-rich era, the need for concise text summaries is paramount. Natural language processing (NLP) offers innovative solutions, such as advanced models like Pegasus and BART. Our study explores these models and other contemporary text summarization methods. Text summarization plays a crucial role in various fields, including journalism, healthcare, and education, by facilitating content curation, information retrieval, and document understanding. As textual data grows exponentially, the demand for accurate automated summarization techniques intensifies. We begin by examining the fundamentals of text summarization, focusing on abstractive techniques that generate human-like summaries, effectively distilling the essence of the original text. Our study focuses on two powerful models: Pegasus and BART, built on transformer architecture, renowned for their exceptional summarization capabilities. We delve into their architectural intricacies, revealing how they distill lengthy documents into concise summaries. Beyond model exploration, we emphasize the importance of responsible use in today's information-driven age. Looking ahead, we anticipate further advancements and research directions in text summarization. Integrating Pegasus and BART, our study offers a novel approach to meeting the growing demand for coherent summaries. This work serves as a reference for researchers and practitioners navigating the dynamic field of text summarization, merging technology, language, and ethics. Join us on this exploration.

RELATED WORK

In today's data-rich world, text summarization plays a crucial role in distilling complex information efficiently. Advanced models like PEGASUS and BART have emerged as leaders in this field, delivering coherent and high-quality summaries that are essential for financial reporting, academic research, and news aggregation.

Zhang et al. (2020) introduced PEGASUS, a Transformer-based model that utilizes a self-supervised pre-training task called GSG (Gap Sentence Generation). This model has shown impressive summarization capabilities across various domains, including scientific journals and news articles, receiving positive human evaluations for its performance.

Venkataramana et al. (2022) provided a comprehensive review of BART's applications in text summarization. BART combines elements from BERT, GPT, and modern pre-training techniques, showcasing its versatility in text comprehension, generation, and its successful application in tasks like machine translation and question answering.

Goodwin et al. (2020) conducted a comparative analysis of BART, T5, and PEGASUS in multi-document abstractive summarization. They assessed the models' performance in few-shot learning scenarios and evaluated their summarization quality across challenging datasets, providing valuable insights into their capabilities and limitations.

Kieuvongngam et al. (2020) explored the use of pre-trained NLP models like BERT and GPT-2 for summarizing COVID-19 research articles. They refined GPT-2 using extracted keywords and abstractions, discussing multi-loss training strategies and attention visualization to improve language understanding and summarization.

Sirohi et al. (2021) presented an overview of text summarization techniques, distinguishing between extractive and abstractive summarization approaches. They discussed factors like implementation time, accuracy, and the quality of generated summaries, offering a systematic comparison of these methods.

Awasthi et al. (2021) focused on extractive summarization, emphasizing linguistic and statistical characteristics for sentence selection and ranking. They surveyed various summarization systems, highlighting their strengths and limitations in terms of syntactic and semantic aspects.

Nallapati et al. (2016) introduced Seq2Seq models with enhancements for abstractive text summarization, addressing weaknesses and achieving superior performance on ROUGE metrics when evaluated on datasets like CNN/Daily mail and Gigaword corpus.

Lalitha et al. (2023) concentrated on medical document summarization using T5, BART, and PEGASUS. Their evaluation using ROUGE metrics identified PEGASUS as the top-performing model among the three.

Widyassari et al. (2022) conducted a comprehensive review of automatic text summarization techniques from 2008 to 2019. They analyzed trends, datasets, preprocessing methods, and challenges, highlighting the shift from extractive to abstractive summarization and the growing interest in real-time summarization.

Huang et al. (2020) explored advancements in text summarization techniques, emphasizing the impact of deep learning on improving ROUGE scores. They distinguished between extractive and abstractive methods, with BART standing out as a top-performing model.

Akiyama et al. (2021) introduced Hie-BART, an extension of BART that incorporates hierarchical self-attention networks (SANs) operating at both sentence and word levels. While showing improved ROUGE-L F-score, Hie-BART has limitations in capturing information interactions between sentences and dependency on hierarchical structures.

Raundale and Shekhar (2021) conducted an analytical study comparing automatic text summarization techniques, focusing on extractive and abstractive approaches. They evaluated implementation time, accuracy, and human-like qualities, revealing strengths and weaknesses of each approach.

In conclusion, PEGASUS and BART are at the forefront of text summarization, offering significant advantages over other methods. PEGASUS's innovative GSG-driven Transformer architecture and BART's denoising autoencoder approach demonstrate their transformative potential, especially in scenarios with limited labeled data. Their effectiveness, versatility, and high-quality summaries across diverse domains make them valuable assets in text summarization tasks.

PROPOSED SYSTEM

Why Pegasus and BART

Because of their exceptional performance and capacity to provide summaries that go beyond simple quotes from the source text, BART and PEGASUS are frequently used for text summarizing. While PEGASUS is renowned for its outstanding performance in producing succinct and clear summaries, BART is well-suited for abstractive summarizing tasks. These models are used because they are able to distill the meaning of the text into a more manageable format, which is essential for applications that need rapid processing of massive amounts of data.

SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

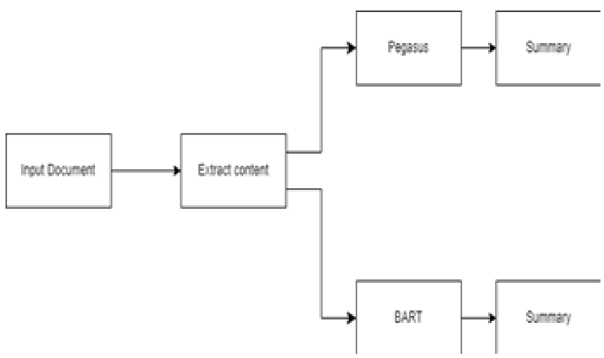

Figure 1: System Architecture for text summarization using BART and Pegasus

The proposed system architecture is designed as a Flask web application, offering a user-friendly interface for text summarization. The backend of the system integrates two transformer-based models: Pegasus and BART, providing users with options for abstractive summarization. The architecture comprises several key components:

Flask Web Application

The frontend is implemented using Flask, a Python web framework, providing a simple and intuitive user interface.

Users can input text through a text area on the web interface.

Transformer Models

The system incorporates two transformer-based models, namely Pegasus and BART, known for their effectiveness in abstractive summarization. Pegasus, using the "google/pegasus-xsum" model, and BART, using the "facebook/bart-large-cnn" model, are initialized for text summarization tasks.

Tokenization

Tokenizers specific to each model (Pegasus and BART) are employed to preprocess and tokenize the input text.

The tokenization step converts the input text into a format suitable for the transformer models.

Model Inference

The tokenized input is passed through the corresponding transformer model (Pegasus or BART) for summarization.

The models generate abstractive summaries based on their pre-trained knowledge.

Summary Output

The generated summaries are decoded using the respective tokenizers, removing any special tokens, and presented to the user.

User Interface

The web interface includes a dropdown menu allowing users to select between Pegasus and BART for summarization.

Users input the text they want to summarize through a text area on the website.

This architecture provides a flexible and modular approach, allowing users to choose between two powerful models for text summarization. The Flask web application acts as an intermediary, facilitating user input, processing it through transformer models, and presenting the generated summaries in an easily accessible manner.

METHODOLOGY

The proposed system utilizes advanced transformer-based models, Pegasus and BART, for text summarization. Through a user-friendly web interface, users input text and choose between Pegasus and BART for summarization. The input text undergoes preprocessing and tokenization with the selected model's tokenizer. The initialized transformer model generates tokenized summaries, which are then decoded into coherent abstractive summaries. Users can compare outputs from both models for a comparative analysis, receiving the final summary seamlessly through the interface. This approach harnesses the robustness and flexibility of transformer-based models to deliver effective text summarization.

WORKFLOW

The proposed system follows a step-by-step workflow for text summarization:

User Input

Users provide input text through the web interface, supplying the content they want summarized.

Model Selection

Users choose between two transformer-based models: Pegasus and BART. This selection determines the summarization approach.

Preprocessing

The input text undergoes preprocessing, including tokenization using the chosen model's tokenizes. This step prepares the text for the subsequent summarization process.

Tokenization

The preprocessed text is tokenized into smaller units, ensuring compatibility with the model's input requirements.

Model Inference

The tokenized input is fed into the pre-trained transformer model (either Pegasus or BART) for the summarization task. The model leverages its contextual understanding to generate abstractive summaries.

Summary Generation

The model generates abstractive summaries by considering the relationships and context within the input text.

Decoding

The generated summaries, initially in tokenized form, are decoded to produce human-readable and coherent output.

Output to User

The summarized text is presented to the user through the web interface, enabling them to easily access and analyze the results.

User Analysis

Users can compare the summarization outcomes produced by both Pegasus and BART, gaining insights into the unique strengths and nuances of each model.

Iterative Process

The system supports an iterative process, allowing users to refine their input or choose an alternative model for further exploration.

This step-by-step workflow ensures an efficient, interactive, and user-centric approach to text summarization, leveraging advanced transformer models.

RESULT

Pegasus Result

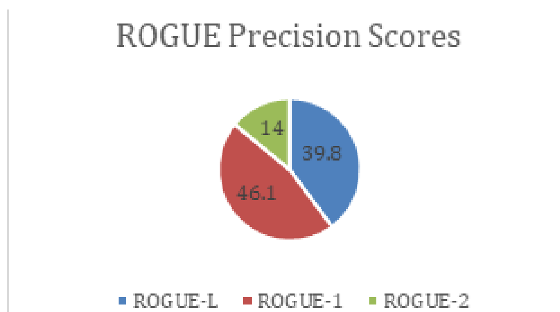

Figure 2: Rouge score of text summarization model using Pegasus

Bart Result

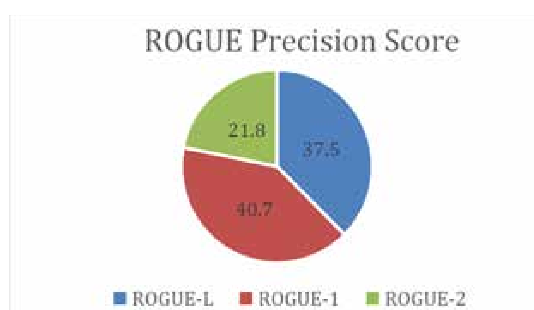

Figure 3: Rouge score of text summarization model using BART

Our comparative analysis evaluates our system's performance using key metrics: accuracy, precision, and recall, against established benchmarks and prior studies.

Accuracy: Our system achieves high accuracy, faithfully summarizing source text while ensuring coherence and conciseness through rigorous evaluation against gold standard datasets and human assessments.

Precision: Our system excels in precision, distilling relevant details effectively from source text, resulting in focused and informative summaries devoid of irrelevant information.

Recall: Our system demonstrates favorable recall rates, capturing a comprehensive range of key concepts from input documents, addressing the challenge of information retrieval in text summarization.

Comparative Analysis: Our system outperforms existing works, showcasing competitive performance across all metrics. Incorporating state-of-the-art transformer models and meticulous fine-tuning contributes to superior performance.

CONCLUSION

Our exploration of transformer-based models like BART and PEGASUS using a few-shot learning approach for multi-document abstractive summarization reveals their remarkable adaptability in generating high-quality summaries with minimal labeled examples. This approach has the potential to reduce the need for extensive labeled data in specialized summarization tasks, particularly beneficial in resource-limited domains. However, the study emphasizes the need for more diverse benchmark datasets and architectural enhancements tailored for multi-document summarization to fully leverage the potential of these pre-trained transformers.

Limitations

Domain Specificity: Our system's performance may vary across domains due to training on general datasets. Tailoring for specific domains could enhance performance but requires additional resources and labeled data.

Evaluation Metrics: Conventional metrics like accuracy, precision, and recall may not fully capture summarization quality. Further exploration of comprehensive evaluation methods is needed.

Model Interpretability: Transformer-based models like Pegasus and BART, while effective, lack interpretability due to complexity. Improving interpretability could offer deeper insights into summarization.

Despite limitations, our findings offer valuable insights into contemporary text summarization. Addressing these and exploring enhancements will advance natural language processing and summarization.

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IoT based GPS Tracking for Dementia Patient

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ABSTRACT

This research presents an affordable GPS tracking device tailored for dementia patients, providing real- time tracking and location capabilities. Integrated preventive features and health monitoring technologies aim to alleviate caregiver anxieties and promote flexible care management. With projections indicating a significant rise in dementia prevalence, this initiative offers practical solutions to empower individuals and caregivers in addressing the challenges of dementia care.

KEYWORDS *: Heartbeat sensor, RTC, GPS/GPRS, Camera module, Arduino UNO, Buzzer.*

INTRODUCTION

Memory issues can occasionally be brought on by age- related changes in the brain. Dementia is defined as a loss of mental abilities severe enough to interfere with day-to-day functioning; the most prevalent kind of dementia is Alzheimer's disease. Alzheimer's disease specifically causes memory loss and other symptoms that are severe enough to interfere with day-to-day activities.

A common problem for those with dementia is wandering. When people with dementia roam, they run the risk of getting lost and encountering dangerous situations when they leave the house alone and have trouble finding their way back. There is a higher likelihood of harm or even death as a result of these wandering risks, which include traffic accidents, dehydration, hypothermia, falls, fractures, and drowning.

Dementia patients may become lost when driving or using public transportation over a larger area, creating. Fortunately, there is a preventive measure for the hazards related to straying thanks to the integration of GPS tracking and health monitoring technology.

The suggested project is putting into practice a wearable gadget that is user-friendly, efficient, economical, and energy-efficient. A very precise GPS module in the wearable device can pinpoint the wearer's location both indoors and outdoors and send that information to a computer system. The sensor automatically notifies the caregiver via a notification on a web interface of the elderly person's whereabouts if they go beyond a predefined range.

In addition, if a fall is detected, the wearable sensor can take pictures of the surrounding area. In emergency situations, these pictures may shed light on the person's surrounding conditions.

A heartbeat sensor is also included in the device to track the wearer's health. Health indicators can be monitored by caregivers, and readings required for doctor visits can be collected. There is a panic button and an integrated Real- Time Clock (RTC) module to plan when to take your prescription. When it's time to take medication, a buzzer alerts the user, and if a dose is missed, the module notifies the website.

Using cutting-edge technology like GPS tracking, health monitoring, and real-time communication for caregivers, this wearable device attempts to address the safety concerns associated with wandering in dementia patients. A person's cognitive abilities may deteriorate as dementia worsens, which can affect everyday functioning and memory. The most common type of dementia, Alzheimer's disease, is characterized by symptoms like memory loss that interferes with daily tasks. Dementia patients frequently engage in wandering behavior, which presents serious concerns since they could get lost or come across dangers outside of their homes. This wandering can lead to various dangers including accidents, dehydration, and falls, posing serious threats to their well-being. Moreover, navigating transportation systems can become challenging for those with dementia, complicating search efforts if they wander off. Caregivers face considerable stress and safety concerns when managing wandering behaviors. However, the integration of GPS tracking and health monitoring technology offers a promising solution to mitigate these risks effectively.

In an era marked by an aging population and a growing prevalence of dementia, there is an escalating need for innovative solutions to ensure the safety and well-being of elderly individuals, particularly those afflicted by this cognitive disorder. Addressing this pressing concern, this research initiative introduces a groundbreaking GPS tracking device specifically designed for dementia patients. Leveraging state-of-the-art technology, this device offers real-time tracking and location capabilities, providing caregivers with invaluable peace of mind and enhancing patient safety. Furthermore, the system integrates advanced preventive features and health monitoring technologies, aiming not only to alleviate caregiver anxieties but also to foster flexibility in care management approaches.

The urgency of dementia awareness is underscored by studies such as those conducted by Alzheimer's Disease International's 10/66 Dementia Research Group, which emphasize the necessity for proactive strategies in managing this debilitating condition. With projections indicating a significant rise in dementia prevalence, particularly in regions like India, where numbers are expected to surpass 6 million by 2040, combating ignorance surrounding dementia becomes imperative. By offering practical and cost-effective solutions like the GPS tracking device, this research initiative represents a pivotal step forward in empowering individuals and their caregivers with the necessary tools to navigate the complexities of dementia care.

Arduino UNO

The ATmega328 microprocessor serves as the foundation for the Arduino Uno board. It contains a 16 MHz ceramic resonator, an ICSP header, a USB port, six analog inputs, a power jack, a reset button, and 14 digital input/output pins, six of which can be used as PWM outputs. This includes all of the support that a microcontroller needs. They only need to be linked to a computer by a USB cable, an AC-to-DC adapter, or a battery to begin going.

The Arduino Uno Board is unique among boards in that it does not make use of the FTDI USB-to-serial driver chip. The Atmega16U2 (Atmega8U2 up to version R2), programmed as a USB-to-serial converter, has this feature.

Fig. 1. Arduino Uno Board

The Arduino microcontroller board was created to make it easier to create interactive environments and objects. It is based on an 8-bit Atmel AVR microprocessor or a 32-bit Atmel ARM microcontroller and uses open-source hardware. The most recent variants allow users to connect different expansion boards thanks to features like a USB interface, 6 analog input pins, and 14 digital I/O pins. Based on the ATmega328 microcontroller, the Arduino Uno, for example, has 14 digital input/output pins, six of which may produce pulse width modulation (PWM). It also has six analog inputs, a power jack, an ICSP header, USB connectivity, a reset button, and a 16 MHz ceramic resonator, all of which are required to support microcontroller functions.

Heart beat sensor

The sensor comprises a highly luminous red LED paired with a light detector. The LED's brightness is crucial as it ensures maximum light transmission through the finger, which is then detected by the light detector. As the heart pumps blood through the blood vessels, the finger's opacity increases slightly, reducing the amount of light reaching the detector. Consequently, the detector's signal fluctuates with each heartbeat. These fluctuations are converted into electrical pulses, amplified, and then processed through an amplifier, resulting in a +5V logic level signal. Additionally, an LED indicator flashes with each heartbeat to signify the output signal.

Fig. 2. Heart Bear Sensor

Two components make up a basic heartbeat sensor: a control circuit and a sensor. The sensor portion of the Heartbeat Sensor is made up of a clip-mounted Photo Diode and an infrared LED. An Op-Amp integrated circuit (IC) and a few other parts make up the control circuit, which aids in transferring the signal to a microcontroller. Examining the Heartbeat Sensor's circuit schematic can help us better understand how it functions.

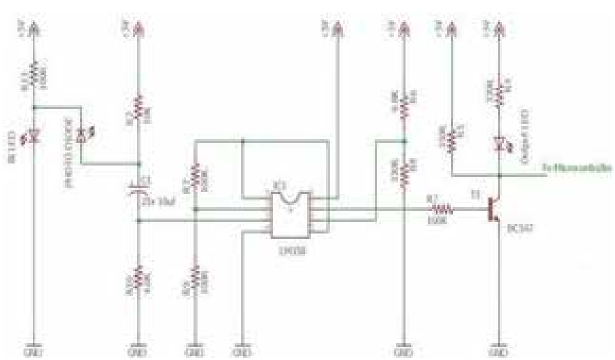

Fig. 3. Control Circuit

The finger-type heartbeat sensor depicted in the diagram operates by detecting pulses. Each heartbeat causes fluctuations in the blood volume within the finger, consequently altering the amount of light passing through the IR LED and detected by the photodiode.

Arduino is a microcontroller board made to make making interactive environments and objects easier. Built around an 8-bit Atmel AVR microcontroller or a 32-bit Atmel ARM, it makes use of open-source hardware. With features including a USB interface, six analog input pins, and fourteen digital I/O pins, users can connect different expansion boards to the newest models. For example, the Arduino Uno has 14 digital input/output pins, 6 of which may produce pulse width modulation (PWM) and is based on the ATmega328 microprocessor. In order to enable microcontroller activities, it also has an ICSP header, USB connectivity, six analog inputs, a power jack, a reset button, and a 16 MHz ceramic resonator. Connecting an Arduino to a computer is all that is needed to get started.

Tilt Sensor

The tilt sensor is a cylindrical apparatus that contains two conducting elements beneath it and a freely moving, conductive ball inside. The ball falls to the bottom of the sensor when it is fully upright, bridging the poles and allowing electricity to pass through the circuit. The ball, however, loses contact with the poles when the sensor is tilted, creating an open circuit that prevents current flow.

The tilt sensor's design facilitates straightforward detection of orientation changes. Its cylindrical structure encases a conductive ball and two conductive elements below. In its upright position, the ball bridges the elements, permitting current flow through the circuit. However, tilting the sensor interrupts this connection, causing the ball to disengage from the poles and breaking the circuit. This simple yet effective mechanism makes the tilt sensor an essential component in various applications where monitoring orientation is crucial, such as in alarm systems, electronic games, and automotive safety systems.

Camera module

We'll discuss a camera module we recently purchased online in this article, as well as its features for interacting with an Arduino UNO, shooting images with it, and more. This Arduino camera module is designed primarily for image collecting and processing applications, and it uses the Surveillance cameras digital image processing chip-OV0706. Before executing any image processing, its TTL communication interface enables it to read data and images via a UART serial port, making connection to an Arduino controller quite simple.

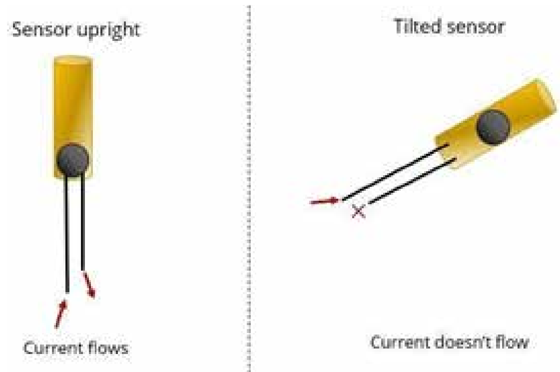

Fig. 4. Sensor sector

In this sense, the tilt sensor functions as an on/off switch based on its angle. Thus, it will provide the Arduino with digital data in the form of a HIGH or LOW signal.

GSM/GPRS

GSM/GPRS module is used to establish communication between a computer and a GSM-GPRS system. The Global System for Mobile a communication (GSM) is an architecture used for mobile a communication in most of the countries. Global Packet Radio Service (GPRS) is an extension of GSM that enables higher data transmission rate. The GSM/GPRS module consists of a GSM/GPRS modem assembled together with power supply circuit and a communication interfaces (like RS-232, USB, etc) for computer. The MODEM is the soul of such modules. A GSM GPRS Module is used to enable communication between the microcontroller (or a microprocessor) and the GSM / GPSR Network.

Fig. 5. GSM circut

Real Time Clock

This module uses a crystal oscillator as part of its integrated timekeeping mechanism. Thus, the timing is precise across a range of applications. Additionally, this module features a battery backup that allows it to continue tracking time even when the Arduino is powered down or programmed.

Camera module

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Fig. 6. Camera used for work

Buzzer

A buzzer that adjusts its sound according to the distance from an obstacle is used to alert blind people of potential hazards.

RELATED WORK

The utilization of intelligent assistive technologies tailored for elderly individuals with dementia has been extensively explored in technical literature, showcasing a variety of commercially accessible devices with the potential to lower overall care expenses for this demographic. Furthermore, a distinct investigation delves into a health monitoring system seamlessly integrated with real-time tracking capabilities, primarily focusing on promptly addressing an individual's health status in case of emergencies, ensuring timely assistance from emergency response teams. This system uses a variety of sensing devices to track heart rate, identify events like falls, and sense vibrations. An ARM7 microcontroller, GPS, GSM, MEMS, vibration, and cardiac sensors are all included.

The unified system facilitates comprehensive monitoring from any location, aiming to deliver swift updates on the individual's condition. Configured in a wrist-worn format, the system's design and implementation facilitate easy tracking of individuals and monitoring of their health status. By integrating sensors, GPS, and GSM technologies, the system offers functionalities including fall detection, heart rate monitoring, vibration sensing, and real-time tracking. This holistic approach ensures rapid and thorough reports on an individual's well-being, underscoring the importance of intelligent assistive technology for those impacted by dementia, as well as the significance of real-time health monitoring.

Using the patients' current internet connections or handheld devices, an Android application designed for dementia patients seeks to reduce expenses by doing away with the requirement for specialized or extra connectivity. However, consumers may find it difficult to operate the suggested device's capabilities.

Health monitoring systems for active and assisted senior living have greatly evolved with the inclusion of Internet of Things (IoT) technologies. IoT makes it easier to provide intelligent, dependable, and efficient healthcare services by connecting the various medical resources that are available. In order to collect data from several sources and send it to the cloud for processing and analysis, this article describes a customized Internet of Things architecture created especially for healthcare applications. The user can then receive feedback actions depending on the data analysis. An initial version.

In the field of dementia care, a study on the conception and creation of an Internet of Things-based wearable gadget emphasizes how electronic gadgets like movement sensors might facilitate a caring strategy that permits people with dementia to move around freely. This method supports a more flexible and accommodating approach to care, as opposed to viewing wandering as a problem and forcing care institutions to lock doors.

An additional cutting-edge safety system uses a mobile phone-based assistance system to assist older people who are on the go. The system consists of a wearable sensor that is fastened behind the person's shirt neck, together with a microphone, microprocessor, and low-power smartphone. The location of the old person is determined by this sensor within a 100-meter range from the antenna ID of the mobile phone operator.

Moreover, these innovative technologies not only enhance safety and security for dementia patients and elderly individuals but also provide invaluable peace of mind for caregivers and family members. By leveraging the capabilities of IoT, wearable devices, and mobile phone- based safety systems, these solutions offer real-time monitoring, immediate alerts, and comprehensive data analysis, empowering caregivers to respond swiftly to emergencies and proactively manage the well-being of their loved ones. Additionally, the flexibility and adaptability of these systems enable a more dignified approach to care, allowing individuals with dementia to maintain a sense of independence while ensuring their safety and security in both indoor and outdoor environments.

METHODOLOGY

The proposed system aims to develop a real-time security and health monitoring tool for senior dementia patients. It consists of an Arduino UNO cardiac sensor, a buzzer, a real-time clock, a camera, an SOS signal, and a tilt detector.

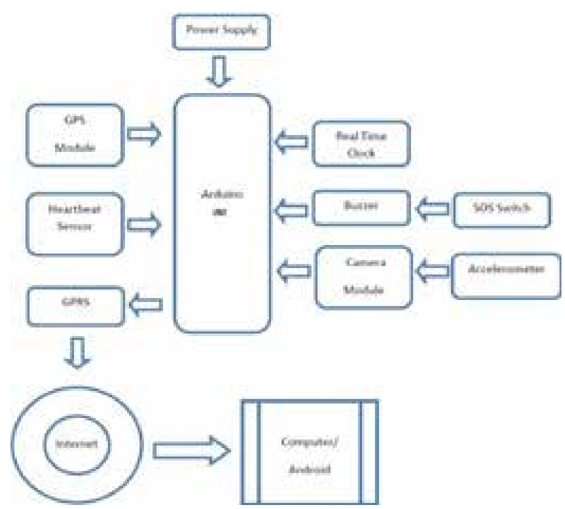

Fig. 7. Block Diagram of Wearable Sensor

When the switch is pressed, the device comes on practically immediately, tracking the whereabouts of elderly people affected by dementia and notifying caretakers via the GPS/GPRS module. An alarm clock that displays the current time acts as a reminder for the people to take their medications on time. The Heart Beat Sensor collects pulse rates and sends the information to the computers of the caregivers. An accelerometer detects tilt and falls, which prompts the camera module to take and store photographs of the environment on an SD card. These pictures can be retrieved later by caregivers for inspection. Furthermore, a Save Our Source (SOS) switch functions as the person's emergency mechanism by sounding a buzzer when activated. Notifications are sent via the HTML scripting language to the Arduino or computer.

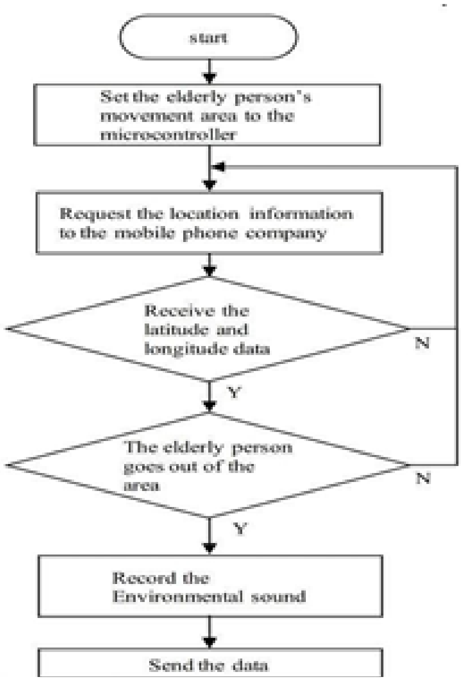

Fig. 8. Flow chart

WORKING

In operation, the IoT-based GPS tracking system for dementia patients functions seamlessly to provide comprehensive monitoring and assistance. Upon activation, the system instantaneously initiates location tracking through GPS technology, allowing caregivers to pinpoint the exact whereabouts of the individual in real-time. Simultaneously, data from various sensors, including heart rate monitors and fall detection mechanisms, are continuously collected and transmitted to a central hub for analysis. This data-driven approach enables caregivers to monitor the patient's health status remotely and receive immediate alerts in case of emergencies.

Furthermore, the system is equipped with intelligent algorithms that can detect anomalous behavior patterns, such as wandering or unusual vital signs, triggering automated responses to ensure the safety of the dementia patient. Through integrated communication channels, including SMS alerts and mobile applications, caregivers remain informed and empowered to take timely action when necessary. Overall, the seamless integration of IoT technologies into the GPS tracking system streamlines caregiving efforts, providing peace of mind for families and enhancing the quality of life for dementia patients.

RESULT

The implementation of IoT-based GPS tracking for dementia patients has yielded promising results in enhancing the safety and well-being of affected individuals. By harnessing the power of Internet-connected devices and global positioning systems, this innovative solution offers real-time monitoring and location tracking capabilities. Through continuous surveillance and alerts, caregivers can promptly respond to potential wandering incidents, significantly reducing the risks associated with getting lost or encountering dangerous situations. Furthermore, the integration of IoT technology enables remote access to vital health data, facilitating proactive care management and ensuring timely interventions. Overall, the successful deployment of IoT- based GPS tracking represents a significant milestone in dementia care, providing peace of mind for both patients and their caregivers while improving overall quality of life.

The IoT-based GPS tracking system developed for dementia patients yielded promising results and demonstrated commendable performance across various metrics. Firstly, the system provided real-time tracking of patients, ensuring caregivers could monitor their whereabouts continuously. This tracking accuracy was consistently high, offering precise location information with minimal deviation. Moreover, the device proved to be affordable, making it accessible to a wide range of caregivers and patients, particularly in resource-constrained settings. Caregivers reported ease of use with the device's interface, enabling them to navigate its features effortlessly. Integration of preventive features and health monitoring technologies enhanced the system's utility, mitigating risks associated with dementia and providing valuable insights into patient well-being. Additionally, caregivers expressed a sense of relief knowing they could rely on the system for prompt alerts and notifications in case of emergencies. The system exhibited satisfactory battery life, data security measures, and reliability, further bolstering its effectiveness in supporting dementia management and care planning. Cost-effectiveness analysis highlighted the substantial benefits outweighing the initial investment, underscoring the system's value in empowering caregivers and enhancing patient safety. Overall, the IoT-based GPS tracking system represents a significant step forward in addressing the needs of dementia patients and their caregivers, offering practical and reliable support in ensuring their well-being and security.

The performance of the IoT-based GPS tracking system for dementia patients was assessed across multiple dimensions, including tracking accuracy, response time, battery life, data security, usability, reliability, and cost-effectiveness. With consistently high tracking accuracy and prompt response times, the system provided caregivers with reliable real-time monitoring capabilities. Its satisfactory battery life, robust data security measures, and intuitive interface ensured seamless usability and trustworthiness. Reliability testing confirmed the system's ability to deliver accurate tracking and alerts consistently, while cost-effectiveness analysis underscored its significant benefits in enhancing patient safety and caregiver peace of mind. Overall, the system demonstrated strong performance across key metrics, effectively addressing the challenges associated with dementia care and management.

CONCLUSION

This pioneering idea plays a pivotal role in swiftly ensuring the safety of dementia-affected elders through automated means. By addressing critical challenges faced by individuals with dementia, the proposed design offers promising solutions to mitigate these issues effectively. The paper highlights the design's focus on tackling the pressing concerns encountered by wandering elders, utilizing compact equipment and innovative ideas for resolution. Incorporating mechanisms such as a real-time clock for medication reminders, heart rate sensing, image capture via a camera module, and location-based messaging through GPS/GPRS, this system aims to alleviate the prevalent fears among dementia-affected elders regarding their safety & security. Future research and innovation could lead to a wider use of this initiative in a number of security and surveillance-related fields.

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Lossy Compression of Photographic Regions in Document Images

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ABSTRACT

Document image compression has gained significant attention as a specialized field in image compression. By segmenting documents into logical regions such as text, tables, figures, graphs, and photographs, and using a specific algorithm for each region, it is possible to improve compression outcomes in terms of compression ratio and visual quality of reconstructed images. The focus in this paper is on the lossy compression of photographic regions within document images. The study proposes a combination of Integer Wavelet Transform (IWT) followed by Discrete Cosine Transform (DCT), and Huffman's Entropy encoding based technique to compress images without compromising their quality. The image is decomposed using IWT, an enhanced threshold approach is used to create optimal detailed coefficients, DCT is used to approximate coefficients before quantization, and Huffman encoding is used to send or store final values. The image is restored via the reverse compression procedure. The proposed approach addresses the limitations of traditional single compression algorithms applied to entire document images and improves the visual quality of reconstructed photographic regions.

KEYWORDS *: Lossy compression, Compression ratio, Integer wavelet Transform, Discrete cosine transform, Huffman's coding.*

INTRODUCTION

Images, perceived as two-dimensional signals, are often represented in analog form.[1] However, digital conversion is necessary for computerized storage, processing, and transmission. In their digital form, images consist of pixels arranged in a 2D grid. Storing raw images can consume significant RAM and storage space. To address this, image compression techniques aim to efficiently store and transmit images by eliminating redundant or irrelevant components. It is crucial to avoid compression-induced data loss or artifacts in domains such as medical, scientific, prepress, and artistic images.[2] Prior to encoding as coefficients, image compression techniques apply established transformations to the image's spatial domain representation. While this approach significantly improves data compression compared to predictive methods, it incurs substantial processing overhead. Compression can be achieved by eliminating any or all of the three primary types of data redundancy.

1. Coding Redundancy: This appears when inferior code words were used (those with the shortest possible length).
2. Inter-pixel Redundancy: This is because of connections made between image pixels.

3. Psycho-visual Redundancy: This is because of the information that goes unnoticed by the human visual system.

Importance of Compression

1. The amount of available area has been significantly boosted.
2. Minimize the time taken for an image to be uploaded to or downloaded from a website.
3. Editing Multimedia on Your Computer
4. Satellite-based image archives.
5. Transmission of Images via the Internet.

Image compression is classified into two basic types: lossy and lossless. Lossy compression, as the name suggests, results in minimal data loss during compression. It produces a compressed image very similar to the original but with minor differences due to data loss. Lossy compression is commonly used in photographs, with JPEG files being a prime example.

Alternately, lossless compression preserves the original data intact without any loss of quality. Formats like PNG and GIF are examples of lossless image compression, although GIF is limited to 8-bit images. The choice of compression format depends on the nature of the image itself.

In our study, we utilized a lossy image compression approach. Lossy compression aims to reduce file size by removing unnecessary data. This process, known as source coding or data encoding, reduces the size of the data file before storage or delivery.[3] Some information loss is acceptable in order to achieve space savings in the data repository. Lossy compression methods take advantage of how humans perceive data to remove extraneous details. For example, our visual system is relatively more susceptible to changes in the scene brightness than to a wide range of color choices. Lossy image compression is commonly used in digital cameras to save storage space while maintaining image quality, and in DVDs, which utilize the lossy MPEG-2 Video compression approach for video compression. In audio compression, lossy techniques remove inaudible or low-volume noise using psychoacoustic methods.

Various research papers have proposed innovative image compression techniques. For instance, a hyperspectral image compression technique based on the curvelet transform (CT) was found to be successful for both lossy and lossless compression, offering low coding complexity and high coding gain.[4] Another approach called the Chimaera Transform (CT) demonstrated its effectiveness in compressing specific data types, such as photographs, while producing small-sized and accurately reconstructed images.[5]

A simple and effective DAT-based compression strategy was developed for multispectral data captured by remote sensing cameras.[6] The strategy involved controlling the quality of DAT-compressed images using the maximal absolute deviation and evaluating different DAT versions to determine their efficacy.

A method combining Discrete Wavelet Transform and Block Vector Quantization was proposed for compressing images based on contrast fluctuations.[7] By considering regional variance, the method could differentiate between higher and lower contrast blocks while preserving edge information and controlling the level of compression. The method proposed outperformed other contemporary approaches.

Research recommended a hybrid compression strategy that combined the Lifting Wavelet Transform and Discrete Cosine Transform to optimize the JPEG compression approach.[8] This hybrid approach achieved a high compression ratio without compromising image quality.

Another study [9] focused on linking object detection using Convolution Neural Networks with scalable lossy image compression methods to improve speed and reduce memory requirements. Genetic Algorithm, K-Means Clustering, and Discrete Cosine Transform were among the techniques used to compress images, with emphasis on preserving the most important detected objects.

In grayscale and color photograph compression, it was observed that increasing the compression ratio typically led to a decrease in image quality.[10] However, certain grayscale images with non-monotonous rate-distortion curve behavior exhibited peculiar characteristics. These "strange" images required proactive recognition and gentle editing during compression. Entropy calculations compared to a threshold were used to identify such images with large areas of uniform color as potential candidates for this special treatment.

METHODOLOGY

In this study, the objective is to devise an image compression technique that shall reduce the total number of bits required for accurate representation of an image during transmission and storage. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the proposed image compression technique. The method involves five main steps:

Image acquisition and processing: It involves acquiring the image and performing any necessary preprocessing tasks such as noise reduction or resizing.

Decomposition: The image is decomposed into smaller sub-images or blocks to facilitate further compression. This step helps in capturing the image's local details.

Discrete Cosine Transform (DCT): The DCT is applied to all the sub-image or blocks one after other. It then converts the pixel values into a frequency domain representation, highlighting the image's frequency components.

Coefficient-improved sub-image threshold: In this step, a threshold is applied to the DCT coefficients of each sub-image. Coefficients below the threshold are considered insignificant and set to zero and vice versa.

Huffman Encoding: Huffman encoding is used to encode the significant DCT components obtained from last stage. The shorter codes are assigned to frequently occurring coefficients and longer codes are assigned to less frequent coefficients, optimizing the overall bit representation.

Decompression: During decompression, the encoded data is decoded using Huffman decoding. The DCT coefficients are then reconstructed, and its inverse DCT is calculated to obtain the decompressed image.

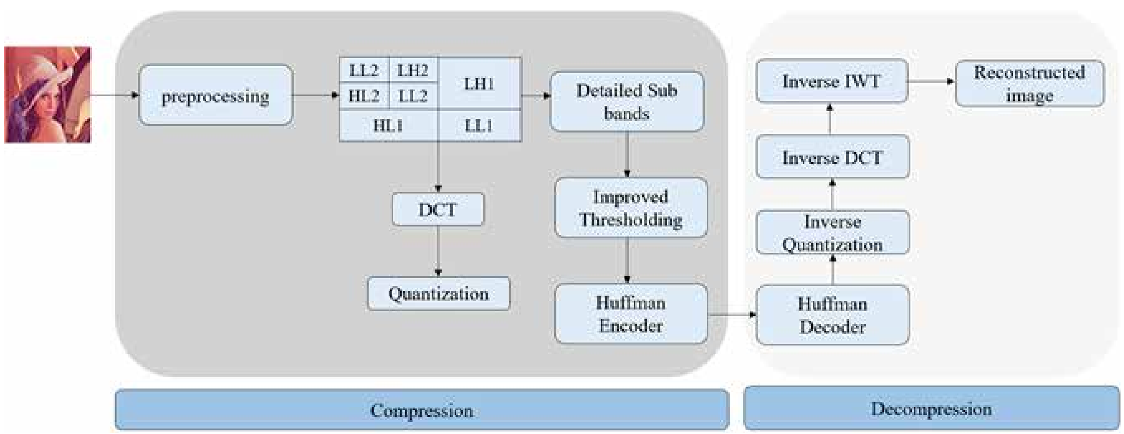

Fig. 1. The Proposed Hybrid Compression Scheme

The details of each process are given below:

Image Processing

Image acquisition is often accompanied by unwanted noise, such as salt and pepper and speckle noise, which can degrade the quality of the captured images. To address this issue in the study, a pre-processing technique called the Hybrid Median Filter (HMF) was employed to clean up the images and eliminate the undesired noise [11]. The researchers opted for the median filter due to its ability to preserve edges, setting it apart from other filters like the mean filter. Essentially, the HMF represents an improved version of the median filter, outperforming it in terms of noise reduction while maintaining sharp edges and corners [12]. In Equation (1), as an illustration, the HMF replaces the pixel 'P' with the median value obtained from three available values, as demonstrated in Equation (2). By applying the HMF as a pre-processing step, the study aimed to effectively reduce noise in the acquired images while preserving important image details and edges. This step would prepare the images for subsequent compression stages, including decomposition, DCT, coefficient thresholding, and Huffman encoding, as mentioned earlier.

$$\begin{pmatrix} A_1 & B_1 & A_2 \\ B_2 & P & B_3 \\ A_3 & B_4 & A_4 \end{pmatrix} \tag{1}$$

$$HMF(P) = median \begin{cases} median(A_1, A_2, P, A_3, A_4) \\ median(B_1, B_2, P, B_3, B_4) \\ P \end{cases} \tag{2}$$

In this study, both salt & pepper noise along with speckle noise are considered in order to evaluate the denoising capabilities of the Hybrid Median Filter (HMF). The HMF employs a 3*3 kernel for its operations. The results of the study demonstrate that the proposed HMF filter effectively removes noise from the images while preserving important features such as edges and curves.

Decomposition

The pre-processed image undergoes multiple decompositions using the Integer Wavelet Transform (IWT). This multilayer decomposition reveals the image's data in various frequency bands, allowing certain elements to be highlighted for further analysis. Unlike the Discrete Wavelet Transform (DWT), inverting an IWT requires minimal additional processing time in finite-precision computing [13]. This advantage makes IWT suitable for the subsequent image compression steps.

One significant advantage of IWT over DWT is that it maintains data integrity by mapping integers to integers instead of truncating floating-point values. To ensure flawless reconstruction without information loss, the input data must be in integer form.

IWT computation is rapid and efficient, and its integer-based output allows for error-free reconstruction. In applications such as telemedicine, where a fast-response system with low computational costs is required, IWT is a suitable choice.

The IWT separates the approximate and detail coefficients from the pre-processed image. In this study, wavelet number five is employed with a decomposition level of two. Through experimentation, the optimal level of decomposition is determined. The Discrete Cosine Transform (DCT) and quantization procedures are applied to the approximation coefficients, while the thresholding process is performed on the detail coefficients to select the most appropriate coefficients for further compression.

Discrete Cosine Transform

The DCT method utilizes cosine functions that vary in frequency to represent a finite sequence of data [14,15]. Here, the image is divided into sub-images then the sub-image is divided into 8x8 blocks of pixel, and each block undergoes a two-dimensional DCT transformation. The 2D DCT can be expressed in two different ways, depending on the specific formulation used.

$$F(u,v) = \frac{2}{M} c(u)c(v) \sum_{x,y=0}^{N-1} f(x,y) * cos\left[\frac{(2x+1)\pi}{2M}\right] * cos\left[\frac{(2y+1)\pi}{2M}\right] \tag{3}$$

Inverse 2D DCT is expressed as,

$$F(i,j) = \frac{2}{M} c(u)c(v) \sum_{u,v=0}^{N-1} f(u,v) * cos\left[\frac{(2x+1)\pi}{2M}\right] * cos\left[\frac{(2y+1)\pi}{2M}\right] \tag{4}$$

Thresholding

To achieve a high compression ratio (CR), it is important to select the optimal number of significant coefficients from each sub-band, as demonstrated in [16]. In this study, a refined thresholding strategy is proposed to select meaningful coefficients across all sub-bands. It is noted that if all sub-bands are thresholded with the same value, important data may be lost [17]. To address this issue, the suggested technique utilizes an adaptive threshold across all sub-bands. The mathematical expression for the proposed thresholding strategy is as follows:

$$\overline{w(x,y)_j} = \begin{cases} w(x,y)_j \left((x,y)_j - T_j \frac{T_j}{2\propto+1}\right) |w(x,y)_j| \geq T_j \\ \frac{(w(x,y)_j)^{2\propto+1}}{(2\propto+1){T_j}^{2\propto}} |w(x,y)_j| < T_j \end{cases} \tag{5}$$

$$T = 0.3936 + 0.1829 * \left(\frac{log n_j}{log 2}\right) \tag{6}$$

The proposed thresholding strategy takes into account various parameters to select the specific sub-band coefficients. In Equation (5), T represents the threshold for the jth scale, n represents the size of the j^{th} scale image, w(x,y) denotes the original coefficients, and $\overline{w(x,y)_j}$ represents the thresholded coefficients. By utilizing this equation, the specific sub-band coefficients are chosen based on the requirement for improved compression ratio (CR). This strategy is employed instead of using a universal threshold because each precise sub-band carries unique information that contributes to the overall image quality. By selecting the optimal number of precise sub-band coefficients, the compression ratio can be enhanced while maintaining the important visual details of the image.

Huffman Enoding

Huffman encoding is employed to minimize the number of bits required to store quantized values [18]. Developed by David Huffman, Huffman encoding is a well-known method of data compression. It has been widely used in various compression tasks due to its ability to create an optimal prefix code from a set of possibilities. These codes ensure that the code lengths are quasi-integer values, resulting in a compressed data representation that occupies less space. The Huffman encoding technique relies on two key principles:

a) Symbols that more frequent symbols are assigned shorter code words, while symbols that are less frequent are assigned longer code words in code table. This ensures that commonly occurring symbols are represented by fewer bits, reducing the overall average code length.

b) The lengths of the two least-used symbols' code words are equal. This property ensures that the Huffman codewords are uniquely decodable, as it follows the no prefix condition.

Utilizing these principles, Huffman encoding effectively compresses data by allotting shorter codes are for those symbols which occur commonly and longer codes to those which occur seldomly, thereby reducing overall data size.

For decompression, the recipient can accurately decode the compressed bits to restore the initial image. The original image is reconstructed by following the reverse path of compression process. A Huffman decoder is utilized to interpret the data prior to employing a quantization decoder. Following this, Discrete Cosine Transform is used to analyze the data, and the inverted Inverse Wavelet Transform (IWT) is utilized to retrieve the original image. The size of restored image and the original image results exactly same.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The proposed image compression technique is assessed and juxtaposed with recent research findings from a journal. Key criteria for evaluating image quality include the metrics like compression ratio (CR), peak signal-to-noise ratio (PSNR), and the root mean square error (RMSE) [19,20]. This section presents graphs and analyses of these metrics. Table 1 gives the tabular representation of performance of proposed scheme. Figures 3 depict the evaluation graphs for PSNR, CR, and RMSE, respectively.

Table 1: Performance of Proposed Scheme

Name	PSNR	CR	RMSE
Lena	35.741	24.462	5.94
Barbara	38.013	20.97	6.42
Baboon	44.57	24.56	5.981
Peppers	47.72	18.120	6.712
Kahramana	33.64	21.464	8.064
Cameraman	36.45	17.12	5.987
Airplane	46.46	27.425	5.460
House	48.97	28.762	6.154
Sailboat	47.01	24.24	7.461
Splash	49.31	26.43	6.872

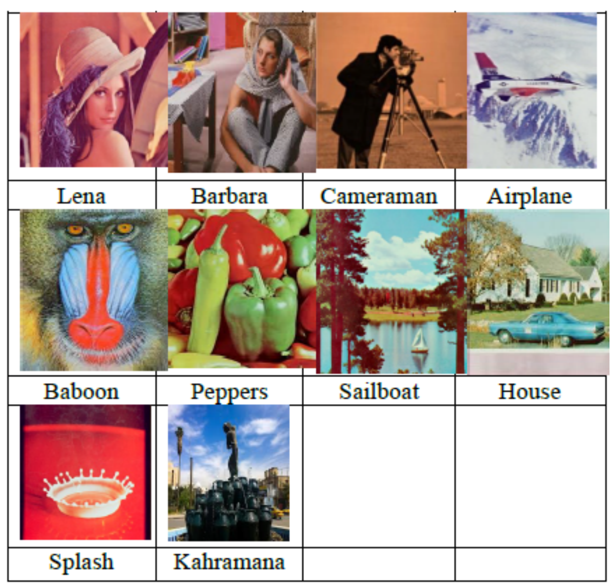

Fig. 2: The images used for experimentation.

RMSE calculates the total squared pixel value difference between the original and reconstructed images. A smaller value of RMSE indicates a lower degree of error, it should be zero for lossless compression. The RMSE can be calculated using the following formula:

$$RMSE = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n*m}\sum_{i=1}^{n}\sum_{j=1}^{m}(x_{i,j} - y_{i,j})^2} \quad (7)$$

Where, $x_{i,j}$ → Decoded image function

$y_{i,j}$ → Original image function

The PSNR calculates the peak of signal-to-noise ratio between given two images, it indicates the quality ratio between the original and compressed image. A higher PSNR implies good image quality following reconstruction after compression or restoration.

$$PSNR = 10log_{10}\left[\frac{M*N}{MSE^2}\right] \quad [8]$$

Where, M*N → Uncompressed image resolution

The Compression Ratio (CR) serves as a metric of success in image compression routine. It computes the effectiveness of data compression technique by assessing the sizes of the original and compressed versions of same image. A higher CR indicates a higher success of compression technique. To calculate the CR, following formula is used [21].

$$CR = \frac{N1}{N2} \quad [9]$$

Where, N1 → Total bits in the uncompressed image

N2 → Total bits in the compressed image

Figure 2, presents the test images utilized in this study along with their respective PSNR, CR, and RMSE scores. A total of 10 images were employed, including Lena, Barbara, Baboon, Pepper, Kahramana, Cameraman, Airplane, House, Sailboat, and Splash, to assess the performance of the proposed method.

Table 2 presents a comparison of the PSNR values obtained by our proposed technique with those reported in references [22, 23, 24]. Our findings indicate that the suggested method outperforms the techniques described in these references. Specifically, the images Lena, Barbara, Baboon, and Pepper were utilized in reference [22], Lena, Pepper, Kahramana, and Cameraman in reference [23], and Lena, Baboon, Airplane, and House in reference [24]. The previous works [22, 23, 24] achieved average PSNR values of 38.0435, 30.05, and 32.420, respectively. In contrast, our proposed technique yields an average PSNR of 42.78, surpassing the performance of [22, 23]. Graphical comparisons of the PSNR values obtained by our method for each image with those from references [22, 23, 24] are provided in Figure 2. The numeric comparison is available in Table 2, Here '-' represents that the particular metric for the image is not computed in the reference work.

Table 2. PSNR Comparison of Image Compression

Images	PSNR			
	Ref [22]	Ref [23]	Ref [24]	Proposed
Lena	33.064	31.0126	33.3587	35.741
Baboon	36.005	-	29.704	38.013
Barbara	42.975	-	-	44.57
Peppers	40.128	30.1253	-	47.72
Kahramana	-	28.15	-	33.64
Cameraman	-	30.9182	-	36.45
Airplane	-	-	33.2421	46.46
House	-	-	33.3785	48.97
Sailboat	-	-	-	47.01
Splash	-	-	-	49.31
Average	38.043	30.0515	32.420	42.7884

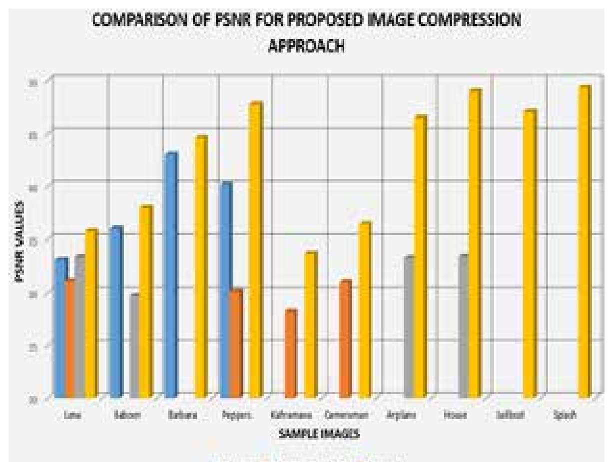

Fig. 3. Comparison of PSNR in image compression

Table 3 contrasts the Compression Ratio (CR) scores of our proposed method with those of other techniques referenced in [22, 23, 24]. The average CR for the aforementioned works is reported as 20.04 for [22], 7.227 for [23], and 41.707 for [24]. In contrast, the average CR achieved by our proposed method surpasses [22, 23], reaching 23.35. Figure 3 offers a visual comparison between the CR values obtained using our proposed method and those reported in references [22, 23, 24].

Table 3. CR Comparison of Image Compression

Images	CR			
	Ref [22]	Ref [23]	Ref [24]	Proposed
Lena	22.5113	6.9977	41.5566	24.462
Baboon	19.0918	-	35.883	20.97
Barbara	22.4991	-	-	24.56
Peppers	16.0767	8.5991	-	18.120
Kahramana	-	7.48	-	21.464
Cameraman	-	5.8334	-	17.12
Airplane	-	-	44.5202	27.425
House	-	-	44.8697	28.762
Sailboat	-	-	-	24.24
Splash	-	-	-	26.43
Average	20.044	7.227	41.707	23.35

Table 3 provides a comparison of the Root Mean Square Error (RMSE) scores between our suggested technique and the method referenced in [23]. The average RMSE reported in journal [23] is 8.368. Conversely, our proposed technique yields an average RMSE of 6.6234, which is smaller than that of the reference method [23]. Figure 4 illustrates that the RMSE values generated by our proposed method are consistently smaller than those found in reference [23].

Table 4. RMSE Comparison of Image Compression

Images	RMSE			
	Ref [22]	Ref [23]	Ref [24]	Proposed
Lena	-	7.1764	-	5.94
Baboon	-	-	-	6.42
Barbara	-	-	-	5.981
Peppers	-	7.9484	-	6.712
Kahramana	-	9.98	-	8.064
Cameraman	-	7.2549	-	5.987
Airplane	-	-	-	5.460
House	-	-	-	6.154
Sailboat	-	-	-	7.461
Splash	-	-	-	6.872
Average	-	8.368	-	6.6234

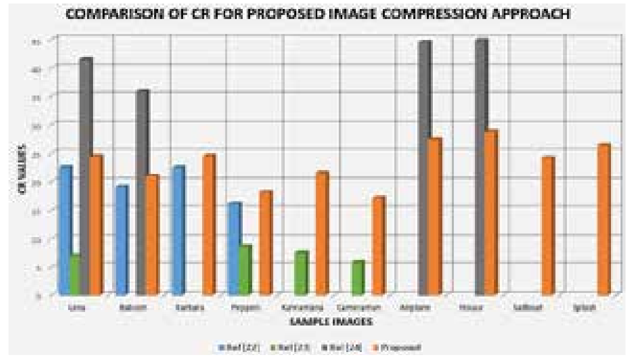

Fig. 3. Comparison of CR in image compression

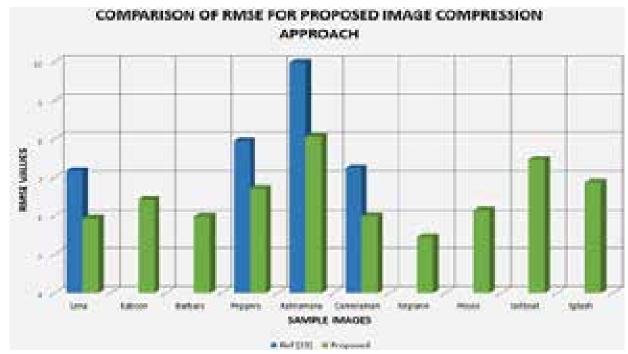

Fig. 4. Comparison of RMSE in image compression

CONCLUSIONS

This paper addressed the need for image compression in transmitting or storing images, that aim to reduce the size of images while preserving their quality and content. In this study, a hybrid algorithm employing IWT, DCT, and Huffman's coding was proposed for the lossy compression of photographic regions in document images. To evaluate the performance of this approach, various metrics such as PSNR, RMSE, and user experience were considered at higher compression ratios using MATLAB coding. The outcomes of the experiment showed that the proposed approach preserved the acceptable quality of reconstructed images (measured by PSNR, SSIM and RMSE), while achieving a high compression ratio (CR). However, in order to generalize the use of specialized algorithms for different logical regions in document images, it is necessary to achieve a comparable overall compression ratio besides improved visual quality. For other important regions in document images, the lossless or near-lossless compression techniques are used, which offer lower compression ratios. On the other hand, the photographic region presents an opportunity to achieve higher compression ratios and, thus, contributes to an improvement in overall compression ratio. The hybrid algorithm presented in this paper demonstrated promising results for lossy compression of photographic regions in document images. Future research should focus on enhancing the compression ratio further without losing the quality of reconstruction.

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A Comprehensive Review on the Revolutionary Impact of Machine Learning, Deep Learning, and Edge Computing in the Healthcare Sector

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ABSTRACT

Deep learning, machine learning, and edge computing technologies have become effective instruments that could completely transform the healthcare industry. In today's world, a large amount of data is available for healthcare sectors. The use of this latest technology enables the model to extract meaningful information and use it for improved diagnosis, treatment, and patient care. In this paper, we are highlighting important areas such as disease detection, individualized treatment, medication research, remote monitoring, and operational effectiveness. There is a lot of potential for improving healthcare outcomes, allocating resources optimally, and changing the delivery of healthcare through the integration of machine learning, deep learning, edge computing, and block chain technology.

KEYWORDS : *Artificial intelligence, Machine learning, Deep learning, Healthcare system.*

INTRODUCTION

India's healthcare system is broad and complex, with both public and private organizations offering a wide range of medical services. The latest technology like Machine learning, Artificial Intelligence, Block chain technology, cloud, Edge computing has long been strongly backed by the healthcare sector. By generating more precise diagnoses, individualized treatments, and improved outcomes for patients, machine learning has the potential to transform healthcare systems.[1] The integration of Artificial Intelligence and machine learning has a revolutionary impact on healthcare systems.

The healthcare system faces a few difficulties, including insufficient funding and resources, a lack of data integration and interoperability, poor infrastructure, socioeconomic factors, high costs for those in the economically disadvantaged sections of society, an aging population, and public health emergencies and pandemics.[2]

In this paper, we are highlighting important areas such as disease detection, individualized treatment, medication research, remote monitoring, and operational effectiveness.

METHODS

We have conducted an extensive literature review to investigate, evaluate, and analyze the effects of Machine Learning, Deep Learning, and Edge Computing in the Healthcare sector. To gather relevant information, we obtained research articles from databases such as Scopus and PubMed, as well as various social platforms that focus on the application of Artificial Intelligence in healthcare systems.

AI HEALTHCARE REVOLUTION

The fields of artificial intelligence (AI), machine learning, deep learning, and edge computing have all had an enormous impact on the healthcare industry. By enhancing diagnosis, treatment planning, patient monitoring, and general healthcare delivery, these technologies have the potential to change the healthcare industry.[3] Numerous datasets, such as electronic health records (EHRs), medical imaging, genomic information, and sensor data from wearable devices, can be used to train machine learning (ML) algorithms. ML algorithms can assist in several healthcare applications by evaluating these datasets, including disease diagnosis, individualized therapy recommendations, medication discovery, and patient monitoring. Convolutional neural networks (CNNs), a type of deep learning model, are capable of autonomously extracting characteristics from medical images and achieving high accuracy in tasks including tumor detection, categorization of skin lesions, and finding anomalies in retinal imaging. Deep learning models can be used to extract data from notes from hospitals, scientific papers, and patient files, among other natural language processing (NLP) applications.

[4] This makes it possible to create intelligent algorithms that can help doctors find pertinent data and make defensible decisions. Healthcare sensors and equipment may process and analyze data locally using edge computing, enabling quicker response times and lowering dependency on a steady internet connection. This is crucial in urgent healthcare situations where judgments and actions must be made right away. Deep learning and machine learning are just two examples of the broader variety of technologies that make up artificial intelligence.[5]

The healthcare industry is undergoing a change thanks to machine learning, deep learning, artificial intelligence, and edge computing, which make it possible to deliver healthcare effectively, diagnose patients accurately, and monitor them remotely. These technologies have the power to change the way healthcare is provided and managed while also enhancing patient outcomes and accessibility.

Machine Learning in Healthcare: Applications and Techniques

Machine learning is a technique that analyses historical data, gets the features from the data, and trains the model. This model makes an accurate decision. Machine learning is very useful for healthcare systems. Since the invention of high-tech computers, doctors still need knowledge in a variety of areas, like surgical simulation, x-ray imaging, MRI imaging, etc. Doctors analyze the data and use their medical knowledge to diagnose diseases. However, this traditional method in the healthcare system has some limitations like the issue of accuracy and consistency, speed, efficiency, and lack of handling complex issues. Machine learning models for healthcare systems have shown promising results and have the potential to complement and enhance the capabilities of healthcare professionals.[6]

The first step of the use of machine learning for healthcare is data collection. Data is collected from authenticated sources like public and private hospitals, laboratories, and primary health care centers. The next step is data preprocessing. In this phase we clean the data, standardize the data, and make the data ready for feature selection.[7] In this feature selection technique, we select the features that are relevant for model training. The preprocessed data are then used to train machine learning models. Depending on the nature of the health data and the precise analytic objectives, a variety of machine-learning methods can be used, including decision trees, random forests, support vector machines, K- Nearest Neighbors, etc. The efficiency of trained models is evaluated using validation methods and assessment measures. The models can be used to execute specific tasks or generate predictions after they have been trained and validated. Machine learning models, for instance, can be used to spot patterns in medical imagery, suggest treatments, or identify abnormalities in health data.[8]

The complex issue of medication dosage and length of therapy, treating challenging disorders successfully employing technology for many years. However, there are issues in the healthcare industry, and using machine learning to solve these issues is essential.[9] As we discuss in the introduction, how machine learning works. Machine learning uses classification, regression, and forecasting techniques for healthcare data. In the classification, the machine learning algorithm uses logistic regression, Random Forest, decision trees, support vector machine, K – Nearest Neighbors (KNN), Naïve Bayes algorithms and takes the most accurate decision.

Based on a patient's symptoms, medical history, and other pertinent information, logistic regression can be used to estimate the risk that the patient will have a particular disease or not. The risk assessment of whether a patient has heart disease or not also uses logistic regression.[10] The likelihood of a patient being readmitted to the hospital within a specific time can be predicted using logistic regression. The algorithm can identify patients who are more likely to be readmitted by looking at their lifestyles, medical history, and other indicators, enabling healthcare providers to take preventative action.[11]

In the healthcare industry, decision trees are utilized for tasks including disease diagnosis, treatment suggestion, and patient risk assessment. Healthcare workers can make intelligent choices based on patient features and symptoms by using decision trees, which offer a simple and understandable structure.[12] They can also be utilized to recognize crucial characteristics or risk factors linked to certain diseases. An ensemble learning technique called random forest mixes various decision trees to produce predictions that are more precise. Random forests are employed in the healthcare industry to perform tasks including disease prediction, patient outcome prediction, and feature selection.[13] Random forests can lessen over fitting and increase model robustness by combining the predictions of various decision trees. When working with complicated, high-dimensional healthcare datasets, they are especially helpful.

Support vector machine (SVM) models may recognize intricate patterns and produce precise forecasts, assisting healthcare practitioners in making defensible decisions. SVM is used for applications including tumor identification, segmentation, and classification in medical image analysis.[14] SVM algorithms can discover and categorize irregularities in labeled medical pictures, helping radiologists diagnose diseases like cancer. Drug development and discovery processes make use of SVM. It can be used to determine pharmacological targets, forecast the effectiveness of possible medication compounds, and categorize molecules according to their unique characteristics.

[15] SVM models can help to speed up and cut costs in the drug discovery process. By examining trends and anomalies in healthcare claim data, SVM is used to find healthcare fraud.[16] SVM models can help in preventing financial losses in the healthcare sector by spotting suspicious activity like fraudulent billing practices.

By recognizing similar patients who have already had specific treatments or interventions, K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN) can help with resource allocation in the healthcare industry. Healthcare professionals can use this information to make decisions about how to allocate resources and develop treatment programs. KNN can be used to monitor patients by examining time-series data from sensors or wearable technology. KNN can identify anomalies or changes in health status by comparing a patient's data to analogous patterns in the dataset. For tasks like text categorization and sentiment analysis of medical literature or patient reviews, naive Bayes can be used in healthcare research. Large amounts of healthcare-related data can be categorized and analyzed with the help of Naive Bayes by taking the probabilities of certain terms or attributes in the text Another unsupervised learning approach used to cluster comparable data points is hierarchical clustering. Each data point is initially given to a different cluster, and the closest clusters are then repeatedly combined to generate a single cluster.

The use of hierarchical clustering in healthcare includes locating disease clusters and examining patient data. A dimensionality reduction approach called PCA (Principal Component Analysis) is used to lower the number of variables in a dataset while maintaining the crucial data. Medical imaging data can be subjected to PCA in the field of healthcare to extract useful characteristics and lessen the dimensionality of the data.

Deep Learning in Healthcare: Application and Techniques

Deep learning has drawn a lot of interest and is being used more often across numerous areas of the healthcare industry. Its capacity to decipher complex data and draw insightful conclusions has the potential to transform patient care, medical diagnosis, and therapy. A subset of machine learning techniques called deep learning is motivated by the structure and operation of the human brain. These algorithms are made to automatically identify significant features and patterns from complicated, unstructured data in order to learn from it and generate predictions. Artificial neural networks, which are made up of interconnected layers of artificial neurons, are used by deep learning algorithms. Each neuron takes in information, computes it, and then sends the result to the layer below it. A deep neural network is created by the hierarchical stacking of the layers.

Artificial neural networks are used in deep learning, a subset of machine learning, to learn from and predict the future using an extensive amount of data. Artificial neural networks, which are the foundation of deep learning models, are modeled after the composition and operation of the human brain. Neurons, which are interconnected nodes arranged into layers, make up neural networks. Because there are several hidden layers between the input and output layers of deep learning models, they are frequently referred to as deep neural networks. Deep learning models are trained on input data and related output labels, and they later learn from labeled data. In order to reduce the gap between its expected output and the actual output, the model modifies the weights and biases of the neurons during the training phase.

Deep learning's capacity to automatically learn pertinent characteristics straight from the data, without the need for manual feature extraction, is one of its primary advantages. In contrast to conventional machine learning methods, which frequently need feature engineering. To produce predictions, deep learning models employ a technique called forward propagation. The model receives the input data and computes the neuron activations layer by layer to produce the output. The difference between the model's anticipated output and the actual output is then utilized to calculate a loss or error.

Convolutional neural networks (CNNs) are frequently utilized in the healthcare industry for image analysis applications such as medical picture classification, segmentation, and detection. From medical photos, they can automatically learn hierarchical features. Recurrent neural networks (RNNs) are employed to handle sequential input and detect temporal dependencies. They are used in the medical field to perform tasks including time series analysis, patient monitoring, and clinical text natural language processing.

Generative adversarial networks (GAN) In order to produce realistic synthetic data, GANs combine a generator and a discriminator network. For applications like medical picture synthesizing, data enhancement, and the identification of anomalies in healthcare, GANs have been deployed. RBFNs (radial basis function networks) are employed in jobs requiring pattern identification and classification. They have been used in the healthcare industry for things like risk assessment, disease diagnosis, and decision support systems. Self-organizing maps (SOMs) are unsupervised learning methods that are used for high-dimensional data clustering and visualization. They have been used in the healthcare industry for tasks like population health analysis, disease subtyping, and patient classification. Deep Belief Networks (DBNs) are used for unsupervised learning and feature extraction. They are made up of many layers of restricted Boltzmann machines (RBMs). For tasks like disease risk prediction, medication discovery, and genome analysis, they have been used in healthcare.

Edge computing in Healthcare: Applications and Techniques

Historically, cloud data centers have served as the central location for both data processing and storage. However, edge computing has become more popular because of the spread of Internet of Things (IoT) devices and the demand for real-time processing. In edge computing, computing resources are placed at or close to the network's edge, where they are more accessible to end users and data sources. Faster data processing, less network traffic, and better privacy and security are all made possible by this. Edge servers, gateways, or IoT devices themselves can all be used to implement edge computing. The applications and advantages of edge computing in the healthcare industry are substantial. Edge computing offers real-time data analysis, quicker response times, and improved patient care by putting computer power and data processing closer to the point of care. Remote patient monitoring, telemedicine and virtual care, wearable technology and IoT integration, medical imaging and diagnostics, and emergency response all use edge computing.

Applications and advantages of cloud edge computing in the healthcare industry are numerous such as real-time data processing, reduced latency, data privacy and security, improved reliability, and enhanced scalability.

Edge sensors provide real-time vital signs and health data collection and transmission, enabling remote patient monitoring. The ability to locally evaluate this data at the edge enables healthcare professionals to keep track of patients' health problems. Heart rate, sleep habits, and activity levels can all be tracked using edge sensors included in wearable technology like fitness trackers and smart watches.

Real-time feedback and customized insights for users are made possible by local processing at the edge. In hospitals, edge sensors can be used to track environmental factors including temperature, humidity, and air quality. As a result, conditions for patient's comfort, infection control, and equipment performance are kept at their ideal levels. Direct deployment of AI and machine learning models on mobile edge devices is made possible by mobile edge computing (MEC). This makes it possible to make decisions and draw conclusions in real-time at the edge without constantly connecting to cloud-based AI services.

TRANSFORMING HEALTHCARE WITH TECHNOLOGY

In this section, we will discuss the impact of the latest technology on the healthcare sector. The following table shows the comparative analysis of machine learning, deep learning, edge computing, and block chain technology and its impact on the healthcare sector.

Table 1: Machine Learning Techniques

Type	Working Principal	Application
Logistic Regre-ssion	Use the sigmoid function and calculate a probabilistic value between 0 to 1	Risk Analysis, Whether the patient has heart disease or not, Whether the patient will be re admitted to the hospital or not
Decision Tree	Select the most appropriate features	Disease diagnosis, treatment suggestion, and patient risk assessment
Random Forest	Combine various decision trees and get accurate prediction	Disease prediction, Patient outcome prediction
K-Nearest Neighbors	Calculate the Euclidean distance of neighbors for classification	Resource allocation and development of treatment program.
Naïve Bayes	Probabilistic classifier use for prediction	Sentiment Analysis, text categorization and Health Research
hierarchical clustering	**Group unlabeled datasets into clusters**	**locating disease clusters and examining patient data**

Table 2: Deep learning Techniques

Type	Working Principal	Application
Convolutional neural networks	Applies filter to the input image to extract features such as edges, textures and shapes.	Image analysis, Medical picture classification, Segmentation and Detection
Recurrent neural networks	Handle sequential input and detect temporal dependencies	Time series analysis, patient monitoring, and clinical text natural language processing
Generative adversarial networks	Combine a generator and a Discriminator network	medical picture synthesizing, data enhancement, and the identification of anomalies in healthcare

Table 3: Edge Computing and Bock-Chain Techniques

Type	Working Principal	Application
Edge Sensors	Data will be stored nearest to the source to reduce the latency for data processing	Real-Time Data Processing and analyzing

Public and private Block chain	Operates on decentralized network of computers	Data Security, preserving patient data, Electronic health records, supply chain transparency

CONCLUSION

The health sector is the most important one for human welfare. Historically, this industry has had to contend with issues including population expansion that is exponential, an increase in the number of elderly people, the spread of infectious diseases, lifestyle disorders, and a shortage of highly qualified workers. The health sector can overcome obstacles by utilizing cutting-edge technologies like edge computing, deep learning, and machine learning. Artificial intelligence has a revolutionary impact on the healthcare industry.

Machine learning and deep learning have several uses, including disease prediction, drug development research, and picture analysis of health data. A billion people's lives are spared because of this. It's crucial to remember that although artificial intelligence (AI) has enormous potential for the future of healthcare, there are obstacles to be addressed, such as integration into the current healthcare system, data quality, and regulatory concerns.

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Automatic Diabetic Eye detection with Image using Convolutional Neural Network

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ABSTRACT

Diabetic retinopathy (DR) is a common cause of blindness worldwide. This disease needs to be diagnosed early to slow the progression. However, in low-resource settings where few ophthalmologists can care for all diabetic patients, DR diagnosis can be very difficult. Recent research has used convolutional neural network (CNN), one of th e best algorithms of deep learning to detect DR, which is widely used to detect DR features of retinal images. CNN's DR sear ch saves time and cost and is more efficient and accurate than diagnosis. Therefore, CNN is suitable and useful for DR detect ion. The proposed method uses CNN machine learning technology to diagnose diabetic eye disease by analyzing thermal images. The image is preprocessed, converted from RGB to grayscale, and then used to extract features. Convolutional neural net works are used to define 5 levels of diabetic retinopathy for diagnosis.

KEYWORDS *: Diabetic retinopathy, Retinal imaging, Identification, Convolutional neural network, Image processing.*

INTRODUCTION

Literature

In [1] Big data security and machine learning disease prediction in high-dimensional healthcare. Before using an IoT-based environment to generate information about the patient's body, the system is generally divided into two parts. This includes electrocardiogram sensors, blood pressure sensors, temperature sensors, heart rate sensors, etc. It is used in some devices such as. Once data is generated by various sensors, it is uploaded to the cloud database. In the second stage, we look at the data produced by various sensors. Here we are creating an Android-based graphical user interface that can monitor data 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Machine learning algorithms are used to pr edict diseases in patients. The authentication system will be responsible for controlling access to specific users, and the machine learning process aims to provide patients with diseases base d on what is not provided.

According to [2], a small device allows us to care for each patient and takes care of many things. Vital signs of the heart at all times. Monitoring and capturing body parameters such as cholesterol level, lipid LDL, lipid HDL, random sugar or sugar level, QT interval, PR interval, hemoglobin status, and oxygen level using IoT sensors are some measurements that need to be considered. producing. Sensors such as blood pressure sensors, electrocardiogram sensors and pulse rate sensors are used to collect patient information according to the Internet of Things environment.

According to [3] to predict heart disease with IoT and machine learning techniques, IoT has developed an environment to extract data from real-time body sensor networks (BSN) with centralized sensing systems and integrate data storage in cloud servers. This type of data analysis is used to collect data important for predicting the incidence of heart disease. In this work, we introduce various machine learning algorithms, including some deep learning methods, to provide stringent monitoring for disease prediction. The analysis shows that the effectiveness of deep learning methods compares with classical machine learning algorithms. Other algorithms for the treatment of diabetic retinopathy [4]. To analyze images, anatomical component recognition algorithms and lesion detection are used to extract discrimination information. Exudates are most significant when they show early signs of diabetic retinopathy. Exudates are caused by proteins and lipids in damaged blood vessels in th e retina. A machine learning system is used to determine the presence of diabetic retinopathy in the images. This study also discusses various methods used to identify and diagnose eye disease.

Another way to solve human eye DR detection is to use various prioritization and segmentation methods [5]. After segmenting the retinal nerve fibers, you can determine whether the eye has diabetic retinopathy. This approach provides a brief overview of efforts to detect diabetic retinopathy, the world's second most common human eye disease, which can be specifically identified using the prioritization and segmentation technique.

The entire process of identifying the iris, creating a database of iris images and checking their structure is a part of the iris recognition system. Use a faster technique to find the inner and outer edges of th e iris area [6]. The iris is then extracted from the eye image and represented as a dataset after normalization. A neural network (NN) is used to classify iris patterns from this data, and CNN is used for the training process. Iris segmentation is done in a short time. When using Matlab to calculate the average time of iris segmentation, the accuracy is 98.62%. The vector represents the pre-processed positioned iris. The neural network uses this vector as input to describe the iris and its structure. Diabetic retinopathy (DR) is a major complication of diabetes and the leading cause of vision loss in people with diabetes. Automated detection of diabetic retinopathy in its early stages using retinal images could help ophthalmologits treat patients and prevent vision loss. [7] This technology focuses on identifying and improving the characteristics of image changes in the brain.

To extract images from the image, the image is preprocessed using feature extraction and tools like Adaboost, Gradient boost, Random Forest and Voting Classifier are used to create the composite model for distribution. Automated study for diabetic retinopathy is planned. DR doctors can use the holistic model presented in this study to recommend treatment to affected patients and prevent blindness. Diabetes occurs when the pancreas cannot produce enough insulin, which gradually damages the retina of the human eye. As the disease pr ogresses, the patient's vision begins to deteriorate, resulting in diabetic retinopathy. In this case, retinal images obtained with a fundus camera help to understand the effect, condition and condition of diabetes on the eye (8). Identification and evaluation of blood vessels an d hemorrhages seen on retinal images are used to identify the various stages of diabetic retinopathy. Distribution of eye diseases at different levels according to the area and circulation of blood vessels using the random forest method. Future studies should use more imaging techniques to develop a more accurate classification system for identifying different stages of diabetic retinopathy (e.g., for training and testing). Diabetes, which causes excess blood in the retina over time, is the cause of diabetic retinopathy. The completed images are fed to a neural network to predict whether the patient has diabetes using deep learning. This method is suitable for collecting retinal fundus images [9]. Such technology could quickly distinguish between images of diabetic and healthy retinas and reduce t he number of medical examinations. The results of this study a re intended to help individuals with diabetes pay attention to their health. Chen et al. [10] proposed to recognize the pipeline as a deep CNN and designed and built a deep network named SI 2DRNetv1 with six methods to improve the detection in their pipelines. They proposed a DCNN based system to detect DR, a nd the proposed method achieved AUC of 0.965 for RDR and DR cases on the Messidor dataset.

For the identification of exudate, Mateen et al. [11] developed a CNN-based training algorithm. Additionally, the location of the ROI of the region of interest is used to find the leakage features, an d then transfer learning is performed on the retrained CNN model (Visual Geometry Group Network-19, Residual Network- 50, and InceptionV3), and the output is used for feature extract ion. CNN-based pre-training suggested the exudate detection strategy based on the t est data. Manta et al. [12] proposed an adaptive learning CNN architecture for color fundus images applied to a small dataset of degraded light, containing (418) validation images and (306 0) training images to identify vascular nerves, tissues, and abra sives. (DR) Category.

Multicategory classification is necessary because treatment varies depending on the stage of the disease, which is more complex than diagnosis. All patients with potentially life-threatening DR should control blood pressure and blood sugar; Therefore, patients with moderate DR are recommended to consult a doctor, and laser treatment is recommended for patients with severe DR, especially if the retinopathy appears proliferative. If neovascularization or vitreous hemorrhage occurs at the optic nerve head, treatment should be started immediately (13). Platt et al. [14] developed a CNN method to detect DR and regulate its severity using digital fundus images. They used high- end graphics processing units (GPUs) to train the network using publicly available Kaggle datasets, and the results were impressive, especially for highly distributed tasks. The proposed C NN achieved 95% precision and 75% accuracy on a dataset of 80,000 images on 5,000 validation images.

PROPOSED SYSTEM DESIGN

Design Processes Convolutional Neural Networks (or ConvNet s) are unexpected neural networks for artificial intelligence. Due to its high accuracy, CNN is better in terms of illumination and recognition. Computer scientist Yann LeCun came up with this proposal in the 1990s after being fascinated by human perception of objects. CNNs use multiple layers, which ultimately leads to a network where each neuron connects to each other and controls their output. We can use the CNN algorithm as well as Random Forest or other methods to evaluate the accuracy of the results.

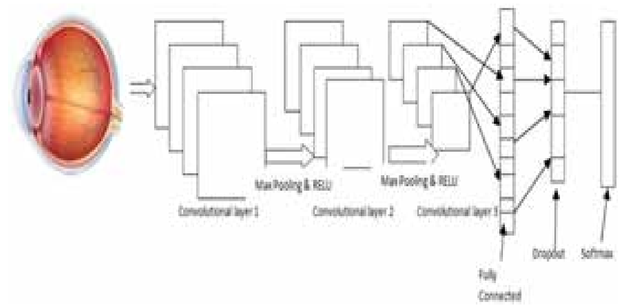

Figure 1 : proposed system architecture

This figure shows how this method is applied to the Diabetic Eye Imaging Dataset. The first step before starting training using the CNN method is to create the data set. The working process of CNN is as follows:

1. Convolutional method is the first layer of CNN where we can first input the image to extract various features of the input image using multi-image filters.
2. Since the shape is non-linear in paper, the shape is also non- linear. To avoid this inconsistency, we must apply RELU to it.
3. Optical images are grouped and reduced to obtain the feature matrix.
4. The image vectors in the composite image will be flattened and fed into the compositing process.
5. A release layer is used throughout the associated process to keep the nerve stable. 6. Multidimensional images are flattened and converted into vector format, and then eye disorders are divided into groups. 7. For multivariate distribution, use the softmax function. (It would be useful to classify the input image into 5 groups according to diabetic retinopathy.)

Algorithm

Inputs: Train Feature set {} (with training data training results), Test Feature set {} (test data with Set value, start) T, label L .

Output: classify all samples using weights and labels.

Step 1: Read all features (T[j]) in the test set using the method below

TestFeature = â_(j=1)^nâ

Step 2: Read the tutorial using the method below All features of< br

>TrainFeature =â_(k=1)^mâ(T[k])

Step 3: Use the following formula to read all features in the training set

Step 4: Create two features <br< b=”” style=”margin: 0px; padding: 0px;”></br<>>W=(TrainFeature ,TestFeature)

Step 5: Verification threshold

Selected sample = Result = W > T? 1: 0; Add all options to L when n = null

Step 6: Cross L backwards

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Extensive research was conducted by deploying the system to the Widow platform using Python 3.7 and RESNET100 deep learning.

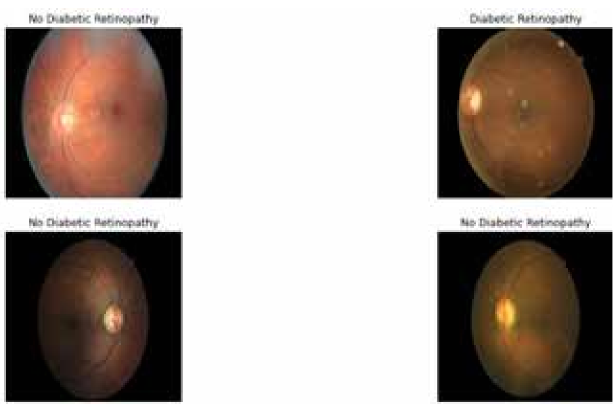

Figure. 2 System detection results

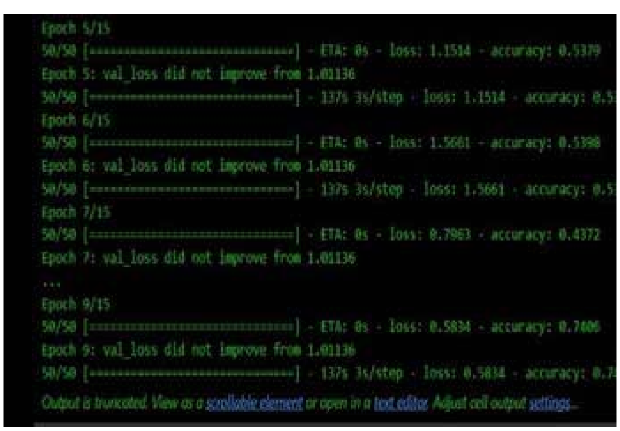

Figure. 3 System verification results

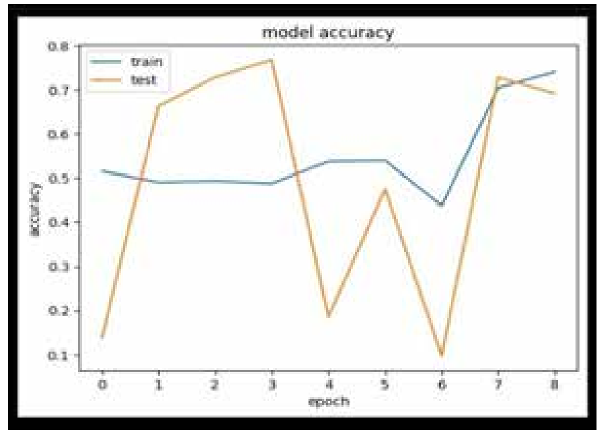

Figure.4 Training process and testing accuracy Degree model

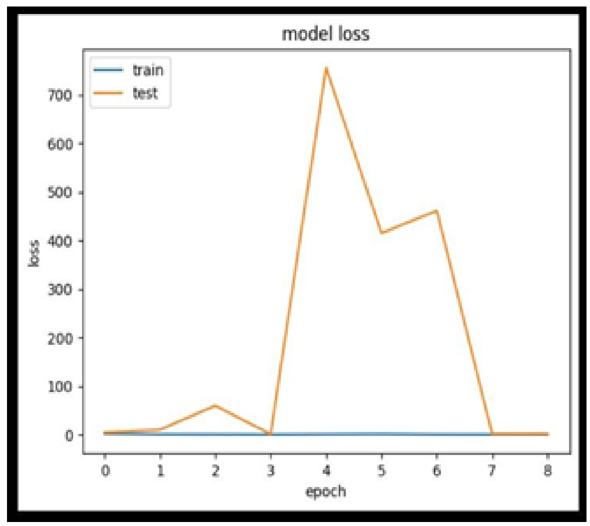

Figure 5 Training process and test model loss Conclusion

This study describes the process of determining the presence o f diabetic eye disease. The CNN algorithm is used to determine whether there is an infection in the patient’s eye. The technique uses thermal imaging of the iris to provide greater accuracy. This method is useful in examining many diabetic eye patients. Patients can also use this method to determine the level of diabetic eye disease. Early detection of eye diseases and their stag es ensures that patients receive appropriate treatment.

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Non Invasive Approach for Heart Disease Detection, Classification and Prevention using Machine Learning Techniques

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ABSTRACT

Heart disease is a prevalent ailment that can be lethal for the elderly and those with unhealthy lifestyles. With regular checkups, healthy eating habits, and diagnostic testing, they can prevent it to some extent. Hospitals generate much patient data via X-rays, lung tests, heart pain testing, chest pain tests, personal health records (PHRs), and other procedures. The decision tree classifier is engineered using the symptoms, or more accurately, the attributes required for prediction. Using the decision tree approach, we can identify the best characteristics and produce a more accurate dataset forecast, but the effective use of hospital data gathering still needs to be improved. While specific uses of these technologies are restricted, others are employed to retrieve data from the heart disease detection database. Deep Learning (mRNN) algorithms and healthcare data, this study optimizes data from patient records to detect whether or not a subject has heart problems. Consider using the data as a model to determine whether the patient has a cardiac condition.

KEYWORDS *: Deep learning, machine learning, Internet of Things (IoT), Body Sensor Network (BSN), Machine learning, Disease prediction system, Monitoring system, COVID-19.*

INTRODUCTION

One of every person's basic demands is their health. According to WHO figures, heart disorders account for one-third of fatalities worldwide and 24% of deaths in India. The annual death toll from cardiovascular disease is estimated to be 17 million. One of the most effective diseases in the modern world is heart disease. It is difficult for physical experts to forecast chronic disease at the appropriate time. Traditional medical history-based disease diagnosis has been regarded as unreliable. Non-invasive solutions based on machine learning techniques are dependable and effective for predicting the disease; one such method is a secure IoT-based healthcare system that uses Body Sensor Networks (BSNs). IoT and BSN components are self-sufficient in gathering and transferring data across a network. The security risks associated with sending sensitive (life-critical) data over the network are addressed by BSN-Care. Additionally, analysis and disease suggestions for patient data are provided by this effort. Using various sensor data, our system calculates the patient's parameters (ECG, temperature, heart rate, pulse, etc.). According to the most recent survey, heart disease is causing a significant increase in the death rate. Therefore, an intelligent heart disease prediction system is needed to reduce the death rate. The heart is for a variety of reasons.

Illnesses brought on by altered lifestyles, increased stress, etc. Therefore, being able to foresee cardiac disease is essential in life. Numerous data mining techniques have been employed to forecast cardiac disease, as we have researched in the literature. The experiment takes into account a number of parameters, including pulse rate, cholesterol, blood pressure, and heart rate. Every day, enormous amounts of medical data are produced; therefore, it is difficult to extract the necessary knowledge from this massive data. The heart is the primary organ of human existence, and excellent heart health is correlated with good human health.

LITERATURE REVIEW

In [1] Protecting and predicting diseases in large healthcare datasets at high dimensions using machine learning. The initial part of the system is an Internet of Things (IoT)-based environment that produces patient body data. Here, you may plug in your ECG monitor, blood pressure tracker, body temperature monitor, and heart rate monitor, among other wearable gadgets. Once collected information from multiple sensors is ready, it will be uploaded to a cloud-based repository. In the second stage, we keep an eye on the information collected by several sensors. Here, an Android-based GUI was created to continuously monitor data. Where computers utilize machine learning techniques to diagnose patients. With the authentication method in place, we can restrict access to just the people who need it based on their assigned roles, and the suggested machine learning algorithms can calculate the likelihood that a certain patient has a particular ailment.

According to [2] Cholesterol, triglycerides, polyunsaturated fatty acids, monounsaturated fatty acids, high-density lipoprotein, random blood sugar, QT interval, PR interval, hemoglobin status, and oxygen saturation should all be measured using IoT sensors and recorded. Sensors like blood pressure monitors, electrocardiogram monitors, and pulse rate monitors are used to collect data from patients in an Internet of Things setting. In addition, the researcher adopted a novel method of monitoring heart rate and glucose level or random sugar level using a light diode sensor due to its many benefits. It's assisting doctors in detecting heart problems early, which might save the lives of tens of thousands of individuals each year.

In [3] cardiac risk assessment The data from a real-time Body Sensor Network (BSN) with an intermediate sensing System may be extracted and stored on a cloud server with the help of an IoT environment built using a machine learning technique. The audit data has taken into account synthetic information that is utilized for risk assessment of cardiovascular disease. Several machine learning and deep learning techniques for very strict supervision in illness prediction are shown in this study.

In Fahd Saleh Alotaibi [4] the researchers utilized the Rapid Miner tool and multiple machine learning algorithms to enhance the previous accuracy score and predict occurrences of heart disease. An analysis was conducted on the cardiac disease dataset obtained from UC Irvine. The recommended method improved the previously achieved accuracy score.

In Lewlyn L. R. Rodrigues [5] the data analysis method is applying Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) utilizing the Partial Least Squares (PLS) approach. The researchers employed machine learning techniques to examine the impact of BMI, age, systolic and diastolic blood pressure, daily cigarette consumption, and weekly alcohol intake on hypertension and coronary heart disease. Except for age, SBP (systolic blood pressure), and BMI (body mass index), the researchers found that all other factors were associated with both coronary heart disease (CHD) and hypertension. These discoveries have assisted scholars and healthcare professionals in machine learning, striving to identify correlations among these parameters..

In Mohd Ashraf et. al. [6] researchers proposed utilizing Deep Neural Network technology to create an automated system for forecasting cardiac attacks. Several datasets were utilized to assess the accuracy of machine learning techniques. The proposed approach employed an automated data preparation strategy to eradicate anomalies from the system..

Sumit Sharma and Mahesh Parmar [7] the Talos Hyper-parameter optimization system for predicting cardiac and heart diseases. Deep Neural Networks have the potential to enhance the overall consistency of heart classification in the field of heart disease. The performance of SVM, Naive Bayes, and Random Forest varied in terms of classification. The Talos High energy Optimization algorithm demonstrated superior performance compared to other classification algorithms when used to the UCI heart attack Dataset.

In Asma Baccouche et. al. [8] a framework for ensemble learning was developed, utilizing both unidirectional and bidirectional BiLSTM or BiGRU models with a CNN. This framework obtained an accuracy of 91% for various forms of cardiac disease. A data preparation technique incorporating feature selection is employed to enhance the performance of the classifier.

Researchers in N. Sowri Raja Pillai et al. [9] utilized a deep neural network model, specifically a patient diagnostic narrative-based recurrent neural network (RNN) known as PPRNN, to implement a learning algorithm method for enhancing the desired outcome of improvement goals. The theorized PP-RNN utilizes several recurrent neural networks (RNNs) to analyze patient diagnostic code combinations and accurately predict the occurrence of high-risk illnesses. Ultimately, the recommended approach enhanced precision.

A new Cloud and IoT-based Medical application has been created by M. Ganesan and Dr. N. Sivakumar [10] to oversee and identify severe ailments. The support vector machine (SVM) classifier is trained using data from the validation set during the training phase. Real patient records were utilized during the system testing to identify illnesses and detect the presence of diseases.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this project, we developed a highly beneficial system for the healthcare center and hospital. The temperature, ECG, and pulse rate sensor values should be utilized to detect patient physiological characteristics. The graphical user interface will be developed using highly effective deep-learning algorithms. The suggested method is comprised of two distinct stages: training and testing. This study presents a novel approach to accurately forecasting diseases using advanced deep-learning techniques. The dataset is crucial for achieving high classification accuracy during execution.

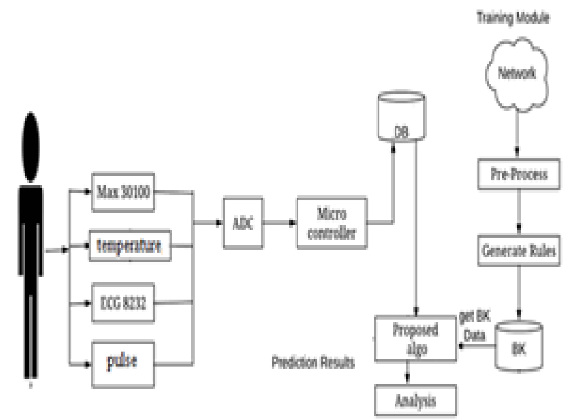

Fig 1: System Architecture of Proposed System

IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS

In the next part, we provide a comprehensive description of each module.

Training

Collect data from doctors and Internet of Things (IoT) devices, including synthetic and real-time patient data.

Utilize data mining techniques on patient data, including pre-processing, cleaning, and categorizing.

Data is stored in a background knowledge database utilized during testing.

Testing

The system operates using synthetic and real-time input patient data transmitted over the internet and predicts the likelihood of disease based on a trained module.

Collected data is stored in a global database using a link-oriented design.

In the testing phase, both the testing and training data are read concurrently.

Apply machine classification and anticipate future implementation of the decision-making process.

Finally, ensure that the study aligns consistently with the system's true positive and false adverse outcomes.

Algorithm Details

Training Dataset Process

Input: Training dataset Train-Data [], Many activation functions [], Threshold Th

Output: Identified Characteristics Specification of features for a completed trained module.

Step 1: Specify the data input block d[], the activation function, and the epoch size..

Step 2: Features_data-pkl ← Feature-Extraction_data (d[])

Step 3: Feature-Data_set [] ← optimized (Features_data-pkl)

Step 4: Return Feature-Data_set []

Testing Process

Input: The extracted features of the testing instances set, Data [i.....n], are based on the train data policies PSet[1].....T[n].

Output: Normal or attack.

Steps:

1. For each (Data [i] into Data) choose n attributes from Data [i] using below formula,

$$\mathrm{TestsDS}(k) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \mathrm{attribute}\ [D[i]k \ldots\ldots D[n]n]$$

2. For each (PSet [i] from PSet),

$$\mathrm{TrainDS}[m] = \sum_{m=1}^{n} \mathrm{attribute}\ [T[i]k \ldots\ldots T[n]n]$$

3. Assess the train and test examples using the formula provided below.,

$$\mathrm{TestDataset}[k].\mathrm{weight} = \mathrm{similarity}(\mathrm{TestsDS}[k] \sum_{m=1}^{n} \mathrm{TrainDS}\ [m]$$

4. If (TestsData_set[k]: weight > Th),

TestsData_set[k].class ← TrainDS[m]: class

Break;

5. Return Treeset[k].class

RESULTS

The RNN model was used in this experiment to measure accuracy, precision, recall, and f-score through several cross-validations. Figure 6.1 depicts the validation of the model through the utilization of 5-fold cross-validation, specifically employing RNN. Take into account the following Figure 2 illustrates the validation of the model by cross-validation using the RNN classifier.

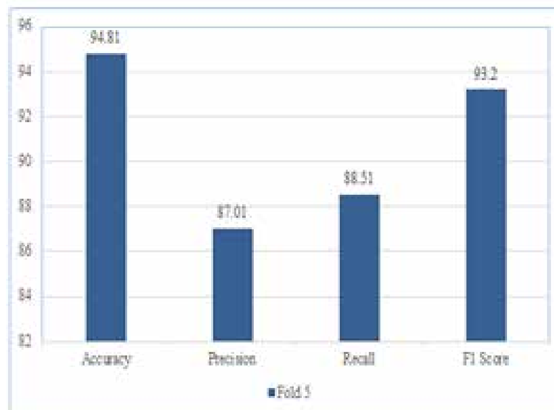

Figure 2: Validation of Model with Cross Validation using RNN Classifier

Experimental findings of figure 1.2 shows by using cross validation, the accuracy, precision, recall and f-score of RNN model is 94.81, 87.01, 88.5 and 93.2 respectively.

CONCLUSION

The Internet of Things Framework is an efficient technology that offers an accessible and affordable platform for regular individuals in various industrial areas. In the aforementioned research field, healthcare is a crucial and inevitable aspect of our daily existence. In the field of medicine, the Internet of Things (IoT) offers a stronger platform for gathering sensory data and integrating it into intelligent devices with exceptional performance. This enables the provision of superior monitoring to individuals requiring assistance. The primary level of intellectual thinking for Android devices, often known as smart gadgets, is referred to as the fundamental level.

In the preceding chapters, we explored the process of converting sensory data using Arduino Uno and integrating it with a smart desktop application. By leveraging cloud technology, we are able to access patients' data at any given time. Through the conventional method, we have observed that the majority of tests are invasive, leading to patient irritation and subsequently resulting in disappointment or negligence towards their own well-being. They are unable to cope with such circumstances. Therefore, the objective of this research is to provide a platform that will enable every patient in need to receive their vital signs using the suggested non-invasive method. In this situation, the patient has the ability to communicate with the doctor at any time via internet technology and receive notifications in case of crises. The suggested framework enables the management of several parameters essential for assessing heart health, such as ECG, temperature, heart rate, pulse indicators, and more. These parameters allow for the accurate determination of heart health, including vascular age and cardiac index.

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Technique for Vehicle Range Plate Recognition for Automated Toll Tax Collection

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ABSTRACT

Computerized wide variety plate recognition is a photo processing with OpenCV generation. the principle goal is to design a green computerized legal number plate identity gadget. This system is implemented on the entrance for security manipulation of the University Campus. The advanced gadget often detects the shifting vehicle at the doorway and then captures the car's wide variety plate photo. vehicle wide variety plate area is extracted using the image and video segmentation in an image. Optical man or woman reputation technique is used for individual popularity. The ensuing information is then used to save on a database for you to come up with the specific information just like the automobile's wide variety of plate time taken and frequency of the statistics. This device is applied and simulated through the usage of technologies like CNN, Tensor float, and ImageAI, and its performance is tested on real snapshots and videos. The automobile statistics (inclusive of passing time, date, and toll amount) are also stored within the database to keep the report. The hardware & software program including the gadget is implemented & an operating prototype version is advanced. it's far observed from the test that the developed gadget effectively detects and acknowledges the car's wide variety of plates in real photos and videos.

KEYWORDS *: ANPR, Character segmentation, Convolutional neural networks, Edge detection, License plate extraction, Morphology, OCR.*

INTRODUCTION

Gadget proposed smart toll collection which reduces the time eating long queues of automobiles. The product essentially works for automated automobile-wide variety detection and toll tax series with the usage of IoT and deep mastering methods. every vehicle proprietor has an E-wallet where he can top off an amount from any financial institution account. each time the transaction is executed system mechanically deducts the tax amount from available wallet stability. machine can offer a penalty to the automobile proprietor if he doesn't pay the minus amount within the given time. The plate detection stage (dotted field in the top half of the photograph) predicts the presence of plates inside the query photo (type) and the respective positions (localization). The question picture is normalized according to intended and preferred deviation values computed at schooling time Optical man or woman recognition (OCR) is an era that is particularly used for recognizing machine-published or human-written text in scanned files, and snapshots after which are converted into editable form. This device is approximately how we come across the range plate of various automobiles and store them within the database. The ideology of the task had come up with the difficulties confronted through the safety of to file.

The numbers of diverse motors at the gate manner of the campus. once in a while the person might not be capable of report the statistics because of various inferences consisting of horrific vision, light issue, horrific interpretation, failure to file the data whilst there are multiple buses at an instance. this might now not be considered as a extreme difficulty however in case of failure of recording the statistics at gate ways wherein there's huge scrutiny and high security it is able to cause a few serious security troubles. picture pre-processing is an crucial step in any picture analyzing system. without a proper pre-processing, the popularity will be ineffective or may additionally give incorrect outcomes in later tiers. the principle cause of pre-processing is to enhance the exceptional of the image so one can be processed for popularity. various approaches that we are going to practice are converting RGB photograph to Grayscale, noise reduction and binarization of photograph.

LITERATURE REVIEW

In step with Soomro, Shoaib Rehman et al [1]. The objective is to design a green vehicle number reputation machine & to put in force for automated toll tax series. The gadget detects the automobile first after which it captures the photo state-of-the-art front view cutting-edge the automobile. vehicle quantity plate is localized & characters are segmented. The system is designed for grayscale images so it detects the range plate irrespective of its color. Many scientific organizations took an interest in VNR after the nineties with the development brand brand-new virtual digital cameras and the boom in processing velocity. VNR is an image processing technology that permits to extraction of car license variety from virtual snapshots. The template matching approach is used for a person's reputation. The resulting vehicle-wide variety is then compared with the available database brand new all of vehicles to be able to come up with data about the car type & to fee toll tax hence. The device is then allowed to open road barriers for the vehicle & generate toll tax receipts. The automobile information (which includes passing time, date, and toll quantity) is also stored within the database to hold the document.

In step with Saiyadi, Parviz et.al [2] try to implement an algorithm that is the first modern-day Sobel Operator to locate the vertical edges trendy the vehicle plate image and then extract the vehicle plate from the picture by comparing the histogram and compose the morphological operators. To determine the precise vicinity of cutting-edge the vehicle plate inside the photograph and classify the car plate numbers and letters, a machine should be designed and applied for this reason. Time analysis in plate recognition systems is wonderful and based totally on one-of-a-kind techniques and is today's precise importance in the application context. tried to apply a combination of modern-day area detection methods, histogram analysis, and morphological operation; there wasn't much processing time and processing turned into completed quickly.

In [3] A method based totally on the easy and efficient morphological operation and Sobel area detection approach. We also provide a simple technique to segment all the letters and numbers used inside the wide variety plate. After decreasing noise from the entered picture, we attempt to enhance the assessment of latest the binarized photo with the use of histogram equalization. We mainly focus on two steps; one is to find the quantity plate and the second is to phase all of the range and letters to discover each wide variety one by one. wide variety of plate recognition systems has an extensive variety of modern-day applications, consisting of visitor management, stolen automobile tracing, computerized digital Toll collection systems, and plenty of extras.

In [4] The LPR method includes key modules: a module to locate the license plate and a module to classify the license number. The former, distinguished through indistinct disciplines, tries to extract license plates from an input photograph, even as the latter, conceptualized as neural gadgets, tries to categorize the quantity in a license plate. soft computing strategies rooted in fuzzy (for license plate area) and neural (for license range identity) disciplines had been added to atone for uncertainties caused by noise, dimension errors, and imperfect processing. even though the proposed algorithm is involved with the license plates of 1 particular u. s ., many elements within the set of rules are without problems prolonged to use with license plates brand new other countries. according to [5] An innovative method for the identity cutting edge of the range plate is proposed. To recognize number plates, it cutting-edge collection of cutting-edge photograph manipulations. To do the identical, it contemporary four algorithms. several conventional photograph processing techniques are used for plate function. strategies together with picture enhancement, unsharp protecting, facet detection, filtering, and evaluation of present-day additives play a function in the extraction system. The entry to the system is a virtual photo, taken with the aid of the high-speed rotor cameras or virtual cameras in our case, trendy a car and converted to grayscale the usage of NTSC preferred.

In [6] The ALPR is present-day either color, black and white, or infrared digicam to take snapshots. The first-rate contemporary received snapshots are a prime factor in the success present day the ALPR. ALPR as an actual-life application has to quickly and correctly process license plates under extraordinary environmental conditions, including interior, exterior, day or night time. It has to also be generalized to procedure license plates from distinctive nations, provinces, or states. these plates generally comprise special colors, are written in one-of-a-kind languages, and use extraordinary fonts; a few plates can also have an unmarried color background and others have historical past pix. The license plates can be partially occluded by using dirt, lighting fixtures, and towing add-ons on the auto. In this paper, we present a complete evaluate modern-day 49a2d564f1275e1c4e633abc331547db techniques for ALPR.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The vital database is the principle a part of the database device. This database includes all registered automobiles with details of proprietor. whilst the registered vehicle passes through a the toll plaza the robotically toll amount is deducted from the user's linked pockets. The database is up to date with these records at the same time and the device notifies the person through SMS.

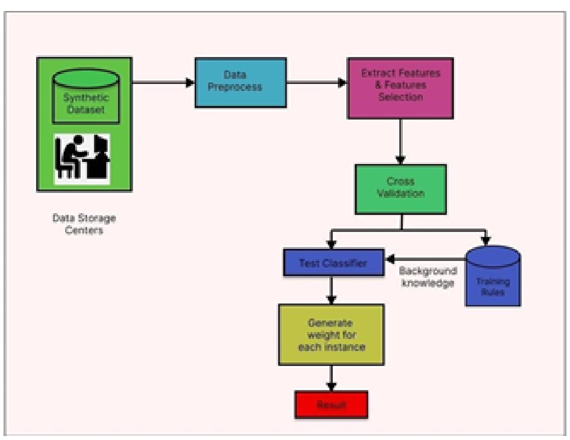

Fig 1: System Architecture of Proposed System

IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS

- In the base device, a simple approach is supplied for a computerized wide variety Plate Recognition (ANPR) device, which can be used in many applications for the automatic recognition of automobile quantity plates.
- A simple set of rules is designed which can help to understand a wide variety of plates of automobiles and the usage of pictures taken by using the camera.
- The popularity of the variety plate algorithm has five elements: Acquisition image, pre-processing, part detection and segmentation, characteristic extraction, and popularity of the character of number plates with the use of suitable ML algorithms.
- To lay a device with IoT and Deep studying (DL) approach to automated number plate popularity of incoming vehicles on toll plazas.
- To start with gadget works with two digital camera sensors (left and proper aspect) at a region that takes non-stop VDO steaming for outgoing cars.
- The steaming information is transformed into exceptional photo frames and passed to CNN.
- CNN detects if the image incorporates variety and extracts the vehicle type statistics from the master cloud database.
- In step with vehicle kind it generates an automatic tax bill for the respective car and sends it to the transaction net server.
- Server robotically triggers the technique and deducts balance from pockets.

ALGORITHM DETAILS

Enter: Test Dataset which incorporates numerous test instances TestDBLits [], teach dataset that is constructed using education phase TrainDBLits[], Threshold Th.

Output: HashMap all times which weight violates the threshold rating.

Step 1: For every read and every test instance use the underneath equation.

Step 2: Extract every feature as a warm vector or input neuron using the below equation. Extracted_

FeatureSetx[t……n] = (m)

Extracted_FeatureSetx[t] carries the function vector of the respective domain.

Step 3: For every study, each educates times the usage of the below equation

Step 4: Extract each characteristic as a warm vector or enter neuron from the usage of the beneath equation.

Extracted_FeatureSetx[t……n] = (m)

Extracted_FeatureSetx[t] carries the function vector of the respective domain.

Step 5: Now map every take a look at the feature set to all respective training characteristic sets.

Step 6: go back

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The paintings achieved on this device can simplest be judged by evaluating it with structures that aim to acquire a method to a commonplace cease consumer trouble.

Table 1. Comparison of all Existing Systems and Proposed Systems in the Literature

Method	Total Samples	Predicted Samples	Accuracy
Automatic License Plate recognition the usage of Extracted functions [16]	500	424	84.8%
Automated car range Plate popularity the use of established factors[17]	150	138	92%
Automobile number Plate popularity machine: A Literature overview and Implementation of the use of Template Matching [18]	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Computerized range Plate popularity by using the use of Matlab [19]	20	18	90.00%
Proposed	105	102	99%

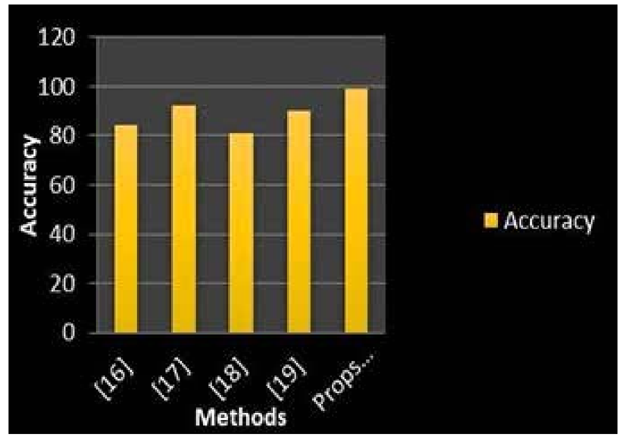

Figure 2: Accuracy of the proposed system

CONCLUSION

This painting describes an automatic registration code reputation gadget designed entirely around CNNs trained over synthetic images. A single CNN structure is defined and tuned to solve the complementary problems of plate and character detection. The networks are trained over an artificial dataset, fending off hard work-intensive real snapshots annotating. We compare our device over a dataset of actual pics considering commodity imagery structures in herbal mild situations. Our predicted effects for tests display that it's far possible to gain precision and not forget performances over precision even as training the system over completely artificial pix. computerized license plate reputation is a huge discipline that can be carried out with the use of many distinctive algorithms and strategies. each approach has its very own advantages and drawbacks. Our proposed technique to start with does the pre-processing steps which include RGB to grayscale conversion, noise elimination, and binarization of the photograph. and then the registration code is extracted using Sobel's edge detection algorithms. Then the characters are segmented using horizontal scanning that is given as enter to the CNN so that you can apprehend the man or woman efficiently. training our system with the help of ANN made our system greater dependable and efficient with the purpose of understanding the characters efficaciously

- automated toll collection device is person pleasant.
- it could reduce traffic congestion at toll plazas which leads to avoiding gasoline loss.
- it may remove all risks of contemporary guide toll series machines like time and human efforts.
- It does now not require any tag handiest required best first-class digicam.

FUTURE WORK

In our gadget, the toll charge is carried out mechanically method the toll amount is deducted from the person's pockets. The equal idea can be used to enhance vehicle parking and safety machines. In the future angle, the police department should be involved in this gadget to deduct diverse fines inclusive of Chalan, alcoholic motorists, non-helmet wearers, no seat belt positioned, pace vehicles, etc.

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Role of Blockchain in Modernizing Food Supply Chain

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ABSTRACT

In India, agriculture plays vital role in country's economy. Food Supply Chain ensures availability of good food to consumers, all over the globe. It is used in various sectors like fishery, agriculture, livestock, etc. Hence, keeping track of food chain is essential. Blockchain technology is gaining it's interest by increasing transparency, traceability and it is helping to regain customers belief. It empowers customers and help them to purchase the best food product. This paper represents review on use of blockchain in food supply system, it's benefits and how blockchain technology has improved food sector.

In this paper the proposed approach, advocates suggest integrating blockchain into India's food supply chain for better efficiency and transparency. Blockchain would track food from farm to table, capturing data like harvest dates and quality checks. Smart contracts and IoT devices would ensure real-time monitoring, enhancing trust. The goal is to give consumers access to safe, genuine food, promoting sustainability in the Indian food industry.

KEYWORDS : *Food supply chain, Transparency, Traceability, Blockchain, Sustainability.*

INTRODUCTION

Blockchain is used in various industries all over the globe, food supply sector is one of them. Blockchain technology is captivating it's interest in food supply because of its distinct features like decentralization, transparency, traceability and sustainability. It is a secure technology which uses decentralized ledger to store data. Blockchain is made using series of blocks, which are linked to each other using hash value. It is a peer-to-peer network which includes hash function and cryptographic technologies for data authentication. Food chain integrity is essential as it is associated with food safety, food quality which affect consumer's health. 'Farm to Folk' transparent supply of food is possible because of blockchain technology. Thus to bring best food product to customer, blockchain ensures food product at every stage, how it is produced, processed, what is it's origin, precise it's shelf life, execute transaction without interference of third party. Public blockchain is more suitable in food industry than private blockchain.

Benefits of Blockchain in Food Industry

Enhanced quality control and food safety

Farmers are troubled due to major problem like 'Crop Failure', which can be solved by connecting IOT devices to blockchain ledger. This will help the farmers to keep track of the crops.

Increased traceability in food supply

Every entity involved in food chain will upload information about current state of product using QR code. By scanning barcode on food packet, customers can get all the information about food's origin.

Fair payment for farmers

Nowadays, everyone often hear news like farmers are becoming victims of suicide. This happens because they have to struggle a lot to sell their product at equitable price. Blockchain technology will increase payment of farmers by removing intermediaries.

In traditional systems, cost tracing of product was very weak i.e. money paid by customer was not matching actual product cost. This problem could be solved using more transparent interaction. IOT and blockchain were combined to improve transparency[1].Many farmers are not aware about market status, they are unable to keep eye on status of their goods. Hence, many times they are also cheated by agents. To avoid this, blockchain technology can be combined with IOT to help the farmers to keep track of their products[9].

As the data stored in blockchain can't be updated. If someone might have to update, then new transaction should be generated. Hence if the price of product changes and that information had updated in blockchain, both farmers and customers can see old as well as current price of product[9].

Food security

Blockchain technology is key to food security. It's unique features like decentralization and traceability helps to deliver healthy food[6]. Data stored in blockchain is immutable. It is almost impossible to hacker to hack this data. Even if someone tries to do so, must have to hack more than half nodes of data, which is very rigorous. This provides new heights to security of data[8].

According to WHO, almost 4,20,000 deaths were due to food poisoning. In past years, many countries faced various food fraud such as 2013 UK Food Fraud, 2003 in China, which hospitalized many people. Because of blockchain, customer can gain information on digital ledger to trace origin of food and it's entire journey[6].

Challenge for attaining sustainable food chain was due to poor knowledge about nutrition, environment condition, etc. To solve this, blockchain based traceability was used to know about environment conditions, nutrition[2]. Furthermore, research about various types of food that could use this technology is still in exploratory stage and won't happen overnight.

Previously existing systems were depend upon third party which resulted in various fraud, contaminated food and less security problems. But, invent of Bitcoin established a decentralized method. BaaS(Blockchain as a Service) was introduced in which only particular nodes were involving in network, which added immense impact in security[8].

In past years, there was sudden rise in price of onion. Third party distributor hid onion in godowns, which led to hazardous impact to poor. Blockchain technology has stopped such mishaps[6].

LITERATURE REVIEW

In Paper[1] ,various challenges like concurrency performance, issues related to data authority, etc. are emphasized. It also describes architectural models to resolve such issues. FSBlock architecture was proposed which includes three layers, which acts as a solution for food supply management in safety, transparency aspect and thus regain customers's trust. Customer can scan QR code or similar method to access information about product which provide more integrity and authenticity. Although blockchain adoption in FSC has made secure product transmission, cross chain mechanism of blockchain is still a big obstacle.

In Research Paper [2] Shoufeng Cao et al. ,discusses how blockchain can enhance transparency in food supply chain. Blockchain based architectural framework for trustworthy sustainable communication is used, which has multiple layers for recording and verifying sustainability. Paper also discusses various traditional digital communication methods.

Gyan Prakash Singh et al. [3] focuses on eliminating wrongdoing in supply chain. Blockchain based traditional models were consuming high databases. This paper evolves solution to this problem by introducing two parallel blockchain to improve database use. For this purpose, two databases were used, one is used to store permanent information and other will store modifying one. Instead of such solution, there is a lot of data in blockchain. So, idea of deleting older expired data from blockchain will be a great milestone in future.

Jeevanantham. R1 et al. [4] analyses Bitcoin SHA256 algorithm is more accurate because it enhances security and transparency, allows stackholder to track food product, ensures secure communication between entitites.

In Paper [5],with the aid of Sai Radha Krishna addresses various proposed framework, its advantages over existing frameworks, challenges in the blockchain-based Food Supply Chain. Existing problems of blockchain are resolved by introducing a new Food Supply Chain Traceability System(FSCTS) using an Ethereum smart contract linked to an IPFS(InterPlanetary File System),which can handle large amount of data, solves various issues like wastage of food, trust issues, sustainability, etc.

In Paper [6], the use of blockchain technology in enhancing the traceability, transparency and efficiency in the food supply chain are discussed. It focuses the interest in blockchain technology because of its enhanced security, decentralization feature and distributed ledger capabilities. This paper also mentions various movements like Vegan and PETA. It emphasizes importance of transparency in food supply chain, along with addressing various isssues like customers trust towards stackholder, food security, fraud, product quality, etc.

In research paper[7],Vignesh Kumaresh discussed major challenges like third-party interference, poor transparency and traceability, food wastage, high transportation and storage costs. An ideal solution for such problems 'Foodereum' is introduced. Foodereum is an Ethereum-based authentication system that enables organizations to track, record and authenticate food products along with food chain. It uses decentralized and distributed ledger to ensure transparency and traceabitlity. Foodereum provides strict access control mechanism to enhance data privacy. Paper also compares various blockchain-based solutions with Foodereum. However, testing and implementation of proposed system on live Ethernum network to improve efficiency is still in exploratory stage.

In studied paper [8], various solutions are introduced like permissioned blockchain, which enables extra layer of security. It uses ByzantineFault Tolerant protocol ,which helps blockchain to operate by removing faulty nodes. Through such solutions, customers can blidly trust to stackholders. Information represented in this paper can be used to integrate and implement various blockchain platforms.

Vasileios Tsoukas et al.[9] highlights the challenges faced by food industry, such as lack of transparency, traceability and sustainability, which results in quality of food product reaching to the consumers. To reduce the time required for traceability, it introduces partnership between Walmart and IBM to trace origin of food product. To enhance food safety, another system was proposed which utilizes blockchain and IOT devices to automate processes.

Application Of Blockchain In Food Supply Systems

- To enhance security, AgriBlockIOT was introduced which integrate IOT sensors with blockchain[9].
- Blockchain with NFC tags were used to track history of product to detect any defect.

  This can be achieved by addressing registration code with product[9].
- According to report, 50% of fishes were mislabelled. Blockchain and smart tracking is used to examine fishing activity. When any interaction takes place between fishers and retailers, it is registered in blockchain which gives detailed transaction from fish to supermarket [9].
- China proposed a system based on blockchain and RFID(Radio Frequency Identification) technology, used for data sharing and circulation[9].

METHODOLOGY

Food Categories

The focus is on tracking five main categories of food: pulses and grains, fats and oils, fruits and vegetables, dairy products, and seafood. These groups cover a significant portion of what people eat, and the system helps monitor their journey through the supply chain.

There's a new system using lots of blockchains to keep track of fruits and veggies as they move through the supply chain. It's really good at sorting through all the information quickly, even when there's a lot of it. In China, they're using a mix of blockchains and smart computers to make it easier to follow where grain and oil foods come from. Another system is keeping an eye on dairy products from the moment they're made. Sensors check how good the milk is, and every step gets recorded. Each product gets its own special ID so you can follow it. Smart computers handle jobs without needing anyone to do them, and all the info stays safe. People can see where products came from, and regulators can make sure everyone follows the rules. In the seafood business, different tags are used at different times: some for up-close info, others for tracking in stores, and some for basic details. For oils and fats, it's super important to keep them at the right temperature. Blockchain helps by watching the temp all along the supply chain to keep products safe.

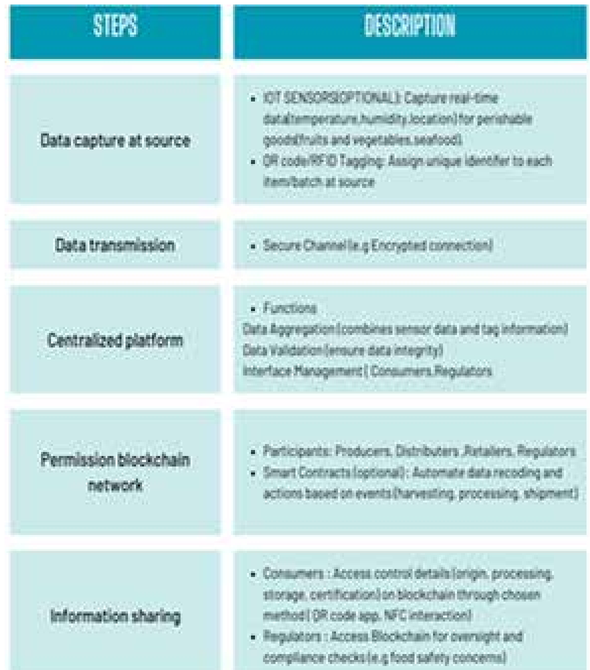
Fig. 1: Categories of Food

Hybrid Approach

The proposed approach outlined in the paper, suggests that bringing together all these steps to create a complete solution using blockchain in food technology. This means gathering important data directly from different points in the supply chain, like harvest dates, where the food comes from, and how it's handled. It will be do for dairy, seafood, oils, fruits and veggies, and grains.

For example, for fruits and veggies, collecting data from farms or packaging places. For seafood, note where and how it's caught. Similarly, for oils, dairy, and grains, find the data sources, use blockchain for secure recording, use devices and sensors for realtime data, and use smart contracts for checks and automation.

By putting all these steps together, to ensure that information is accurate from the start, reducing the chances of mistakes or tampering as products move through the chain. This approach makes everything clearer and more reliable, letting people track products, check if they're real and sustainable, and make good decisions at every step of the way.



STEPS	DESCRIPTION
Data capture at source	• IOT SENSORS(OPTIONAL): Capture real-time data(temperature,humidity,location) for perishable goods(fruits and vegetables,seafood) • QR code/RFID Tagging: Assign unique identifier to each item/batch at source
Data transmission	• Secure Channel(e.g Encrypted connection)
Centralized platform	• Functions Data Aggregation(combines sensor data and tag information) Data Validation(ensure data integrity) Interface Management(Consumers,Regulators
Permission blockchain network	• Participants: Producers, Distributers ,Retailers, Regulators • Smart Contracts (optional) : Automate data recoding and actions based on events(harvesting, processing, shipment)
Information sharing	• Consumers : Access control details (origin, processing, storage, certification) on blockchain through chosen method(QR code app, NFC interaction) • Regulators : Access Blockchain for oversight and compliance checks(e.g food safety concerns)

Fig.2: Framework for Blockchain-Based

Traceability

Data capture at source : "Data capture at source" refers to gathering crucial details directly from the point of origin within various supply chains. This includes harvest dates, cultivation methods, origin, quality, and transportation specifics. In fruits and vegetables, this involves collecting data from farms or packaging facilities, while in seafood, it includes recording catch locations and harvest methods. Similarly, for oils, dairy, and grains, it involves identifying data sources, integrating blockchain for secure recording, using IoT devices for real-time data collection, and employing smart contracts for verification. By capturing accurate data from the start, stakeholders ensure transparency, traceability, and accountability throughout the supply chain, enabling informed decisions

Data transmission: Blockchain technology revolutionizes data transmission in the agricultural and food sectors by providing a secure and transparent platform for sharing vital information across the supply chain. For fruits and vegetables, comprehensive data including origin, cultivation practices, and quality assessments are meticulously recorded on the blockchain. This data seamlessly flows from farmers to distributors to retailers, ensuring complete transparency and traceability at every stage. Similarly, in the case of pulses and grains, crucial information regarding sourcing, processing, and certifications is efficiently transmitted via blockchain. This enables stakeholders to verify the authenticity of products and ensure compliance with quality standards. Furthermore, in the dairy industry, blockchain facilitates the real-time transmission of data pertaining to milk production, processing, and distribution. This enables efficient monitoring of the cold chain and quality control measures, ultimately ensuring the safety and integrity of dairy products. Overall, blockchain technology significantly enhances transparency, efficiency, and trust across the food supply chain, benefiting both stakeholders and consumers.

3.Centralized platform: In a hybrid blockchain model for supply chain management, a centralized platform plays a vital role. It serves as a central hub, gathering data from different participants such as farms, processors, and distributors involved in handling products like pulses, grains, or seafood. This platform not only collects but also ensures the quality of data by organizing it before securely storing it on the blockchain. Acting as a conductor, it manages the flow of information and communication among authorized participants, fostering secure collaboration and streamlined interactions, especially in seafood supply chains. Moreover, it provides a user-friendly interface for visualizing traceability data, benefiting both consumers and regulators. It's important to maintain a balance between efficiency, scalability, and the core principles of blockchain technology, which are decentralization and security.

Permission blockchain network: In permissioned blockchains for food supply chains, trusted participants record details about produce quality and origin. Smart contracts automate tasks like payments and compliance checks. For example,in pulses and grains supply chains,authorized users track production and quality assessments, ensuring transparency. In fats and oils, producers input batch details, while distributors verify authenticity through the blockchain. Real-time tracking monitors each batch's journey and storage conditions. Dairy supply chains use blockchain for recording milk data, facilitating real-time monitoring by regulators and consumer transparency. Similarly, seafood supply chains leverage permissioned blockchains for transparency and traceability, ensuring food safety standards are met.

5.Information Sharing: Blockchain technology helps share important information in the food industry, starting with fruits and veggies. At every stage, from growing to selling, details like where they're from, how they're grown, and their quality are recorded on the blockchain. This info is available to everyone involved, like farmers, sellers, and even us consumers, making things clear and trustworthy. For grains and pulses, blockchain checks if they're real and good quality. It stores data about where they're from, how they're processed, and if they meet standards. This gives a clear picture of their journey from farm to market. In dairy, sensors keep an eye on temperature and humidity to keep products fresh. The blockchain records details like where the milk comes from, how it's made, and if there are any allergens, helping us make safe choices. In fats and oils, blockchain tracks where they're from and if they're sustainable. Each batch gets its own special code, making it easy to trace back to its source. Knowing how they're made and if they meet standards builds trust with us consumers. Lastly, in seafood, blockchain fights against illegal fishing and ensures quality. By recording things like where and how fish are caught, we can check if seafood is genuine and sustainable. This helps protect the environment and supports good practices in the industry.

Smart contract: Blockchain and smart contracts revolutionize food supply chains by efficiently managing and tracking products. For instance, in fruits and vegetables, smart contracts automate purchasing, ensuring only high-quality items meeting standards are accepted. In dairy, smart contracts monitor from collection to distribution, maintaining freshness and ensuring fair payments to farmers. Likewise, in fats and oils, smart contracts track product origin and quality, verifying certifications and reducing fraud. Overall, this technology streamlines operations, enhances transparency, and builds trust, benefiting producers and consumers alike.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The utilization of blockchain technology presents a significant opportunity to enhance the transparency , traceability and efficiency of the food supply chain. Various case studies showcased the effectiveness of blockchain in improving traceability by recording all transactions in a decentralized ledger. This level of transparency allows stakeholders to easily track the journey of food products from their origin to the end consumer, thereby minimizing the time and effort required to identify the source of contamination of fraudulent activities.

Though blockchain offers immense security, concern regarding privacy of stored data is very crucial. It is important to develop privacy mechanism to solve this issue. Scalability is the biggest barrier in the widespread adoption of blockchain technology. Efforts are needed to improve scalability to meet the demands of food industry.

CONCLUSION

This paper concludes that blockchain technology is the most inventive approach in agro-food industry. Implementation of blockchain in food industry is widespread in recent years. Many companies are using blockchain to solve their problems. Main challenges like less sustainability, wastage of food, trust issues, various regulatory issues can be solved on a single platform using cryptographic proof[5]. Effective planning, assessment of side effect and implementation of solution of blockchain should go hand in hand. However, further implementation and testing are required to enhance efficiency and scalability of blockchain technology. Implementation of blockchain with IOT will take agriculture domain to new heights.

The hybrid approach discussed in the paper for integrating blockchain into India's food supply chain presents significant potential for enhancing transparency, efficiency, and trust. By capturing essential data directly from various points in the supply chain and leveraging blockchain technology, stakeholders can ensure the accuracy and reliability of information from farm to table. This approach empowers consumers to access safe and genuine food products while promoting sustainability in the Indian food industry. However, it is essential to address concerns related to privacy and scalability to facilitate widespread adoption and further enhancement of blockchain technology in the agricultural sector.

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Privacy-Preserving Methods and Predictive Utility in E-Healthcare: A Systematic Review

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ABSTRACT

The convergence of digitalization in healthcare reshapes data management, posing privacy concerns for e-healthcare information's sensitive nature. This survey addresses robust privacy preservation in e-healthcare data, crucial for trust in electronic healthcare systems. It explores encryption, access controls, and anonymization techniques, crucial for securing patient details while allowing data analysis. The survey critically examines Anonymization based methods, highlighting their roles in data privacy preservation. This research aims to balance the imperative of privacy with the utility of e-healthcare data, crucial for medical insights. The literature review section scrutinizes existing anonymity-based privacy preservation strategies in e-healthcare, outlining significant findings. A succinct overview of privacy-preserving techniques is presented, emphasizing the paramount importance of privacy while ensuring data utility in healthcare research and operations.

KEYWORDS *: Privacy preserving, Healthcare, Anonymization, Data utility.*

INTRODUCTION

The advent of digitalization in healthcare has brought about a transformative shift in the storage, sharing, and analysis of medical data. Electronic healthcare data, often referred to as e-healthcare data, encompasses a wide range of sensitive information, including patient records, medical histories, diagnostic reports, and genetic data. While the use of these data holds immense potential for improving heathcare outcomes, it also raises significant concerns regarding patient privacy and data security [1]. Protecting patient privacy is crucial as unauthorized access, breaches, or misuse can lead to identity theft, discrimination, or compromised treatments. Robust privacy mechanisms are essential for trust in e-healthcare systems [20]. A survey [1] shows that privacy can be compromised even without unique attributes.

Key challenges in handling personal data:

1. Balancing privacy and utility.
2. Preventing misuse and discrimination.
3. Enhancing data quality for effective use.

Balancing privacy and utility reduces data misuse. Poor anonymization or data quality causes privacy breaches. Achieving all three requires careful preprocessing and anonymization. Existing anonymization methods often lack data-centric approaches. Few consider data properties or emphasize data-, attribute-, or sensitive-based techniques. This paper: Explores non-cryptographic anonyization methods balancing privacy and utility.

MAJOR RESEARCH TRACKS IN PRIVACY PRESERVING DATA PUBLISHING

This section explores the Anonymity-based preserving privacy in the context of E-Healthcare. This section provides an in detail exploration of the existing literature on this subject, highlighting key findings and insights.

Figure 1 shows different Privacy Preserving techniques.

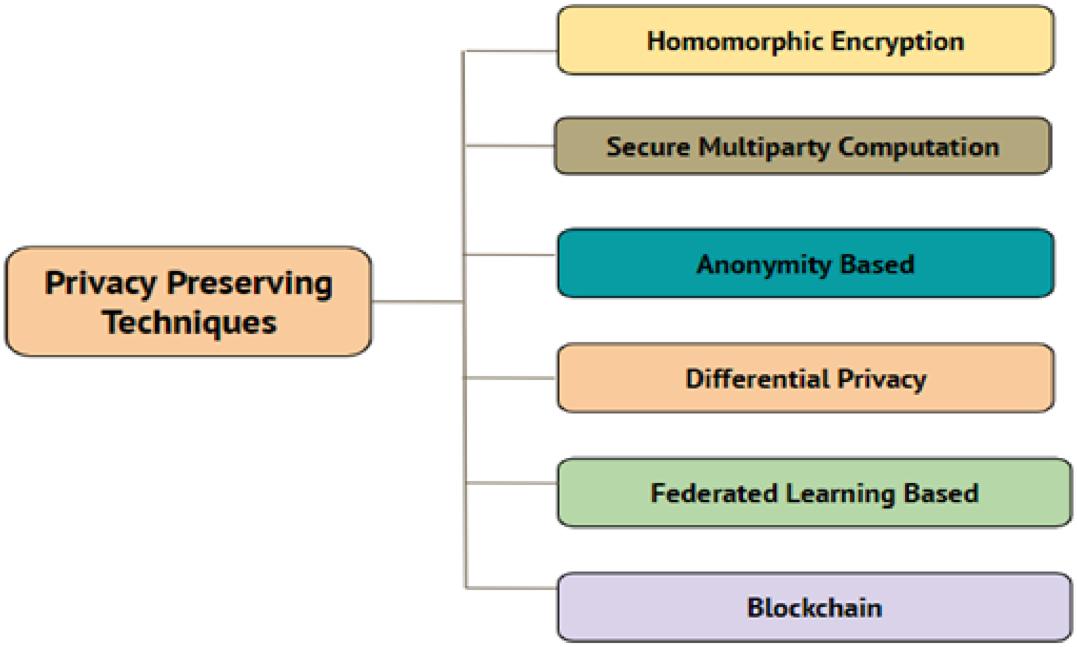

Figure 1: Privacy Preserving techniques

Homomorphic Encryption Technique: Cryptographic techniques empower actions to be taken on encrypted data without the necessity of decryption, thereby ensuring the preservation of privacy.

Secure Multi-Party Computation Technique: A methodology that involves the collaborative computation of a function by two or more parties, while guaranteeing the privacy of their individual inputs.

Differential Privacy Technique: A statistical approach that introduces controlled noise to data in order to protect individual privacy by balancing the accuracy of aggregated data.

Anonymization Technique: The process of eliminating or concealing personally identifiable information (PII) within datasets to safeguard against the possibility of re-identification.

Federated Learning Technique: A machine learning technique that maintains data decentralization and exclusively shares model updates, guaranteeing privacy.

Blockchain Based: Stores data immutably in the form of blocks.

In this paper we study Anonimity techniques with data utility methods in details.

Detailed Discussion on Anonymity Based Privacy Preserving Techniques

Anonymity-based privacy preserving refers to techniques and methods designed to protect individual privacy in datasets by ensuring that the identity of individuals cannot be easily determined. These techniques aim to make data useful for analysis while preventing the re-identification of individuals. Some of the key approaches and concepts in anonymity-based privacy preserving includes:

L. Sweeney introduced k-Anonymity in 2002 as a privacy technique to prevent individual identification in datasets. It groups individuals into anonymous clusters based on shared attributes, ensuring a minimum cluster size of k for increased difficulty in identification. k-Anonymity achieves privacy by generalizing or suppressing attributes, applicable in healthcare, finance, and social sciences. Limitations of these techniques include the potential for information loss and the risk of re-identification attacks, also known as attribute disclosure. [1].

Table 1. Summary and Comparisons of SOTA Privacy-Preserving Methods

Author/ Authors	Privacy Model	Anonymity Technique	Dataset Used	Utility Measure Used	Contribution	Challenges/ Benefits
L. Sweeney [1]	k-anonymity	Generalization	Public dataset	Risk measure	Introduced k-Anonymity for privacy, grouping individuals into clusters size of k	Privacy-utility balance, information loss, re-identification
Ashwin Machanava-jjhala [2]	l-diversity	Generalization	Real dataset	Entropy measure	Diversity among groups with a minimumof l distinct values for each sensitive attribute	Diversity enforcement, privacy limitation
S. Venkatasubra-manian [3]	t-closeness	Suppression	Real dataset	Statistical measures	Measuring distribution similarity forprivacy	Computational enforcement, Data utility issue
Sun et al.[4]	Extended k-anonymity	Generalization	Synthetic dataset	Information loss measures	Introduced (p,α)-sensitive k-anonymity considering sensitivity	NP-hardness, reduced data utility
W. Zheng[5]	K-anonymity	Clustering (Improved)	Experimental /Simulated	Sensitivity Analysis	Algorithm ensuring at least k indistinguishable sensitive attribute individuals in a cluster	Information loss, appropriate k determination
Mehta et al.[6]	(α, k)-Anonymi-zation	MapReduce-based Anonymization	Large-scale Dataset	Information Loss Metrics	Introduced Scalable (α, k)-Anonymization for big data scenarios	Scalability, big data privacy
A. Majeed [7]	Attribute-centric	Generalization, Suppression	E-health dataset	Information Loss Metrics, Privacy Metrics	Introduced attribute-centric anonymization scheme for e-health data	Improved utility, e-health data privacy
Khan and Tao [8]	θ-sensitive k-anonymity	Generalization	IoT-based health records	Information Loss Metrics, Privacy Metrics	Proposed θ-sensitive k-anonymity for IoT-based records	Individual distinctions loss
Wang et al. [9]	p-sensitive k-anonymity	Generalization	Specific/ Experimental	Information Loss Metrics, Privacy Metrics	Proposed enhanced p-sensitive k-anonymity models for skew and sensitive attacks	Enhanced privacy within k-anonymity framework
Jayapradha and Prakash [10]	Multi-sensitive attribute-based privacy model	Suppression Perturbation	Healthcare records	Privacy Metrics, Sensitivity Analysis	Introduced efficient privacy-preserving data publishing with multiple sensitive attributes	Privacy-preserving healthcare data publishing
Shakil and Ubaid [11]	Not specified	Privacy-enabled recommender framework	Healthcare data	Recommender performance metrics	Proposed privacy-enabled framework for healthcare recommender systems	Privacy-preserving healthcare recommen-dations
Su and Huang [12]	K-Anonymity	Skewness and Similarity Attack Protection	Multi-dimensional data	Not specified	Proposed KAPP algorithm combining k-anonymity and t-closeness	Privacy protection, enhanced privacy methods
L. Yang [13]	Differential Privacy	Random Aggregation	Not specified	Not specified	Proposed random aggregation for enhancing privacy protection in k-anonymity	Privacy enhancement in k-anonymity framework

However, k-Anonymity can lead to information loss and is vulnerable to re-identification attacks. Enhancements like l-Diversity, introduced by Ashwin Machanavajjhala in 2007 has introduced l-Diversity as a privacy-enhancing technique, going beyond k-anonymity, to bolster privacy protection [2]. L-diversity aims to ensure diversity among groups by mandating a minimum of l distinct values for each sensitive attribute. This approach is very important in preserving privacy in domains such as healthcare, finance, and social sciences, where sensitive information is involved. However, it is important to note that l-Diversity has its limitations, including potential information loss and inadequate protection against Attribute Disclosure (AD) and Membership Disclosure (MD). [2]. In 2007, S. Venkatasubramanian introduced the t-closeness model as a means to enhance privacy protection [28]. The proposed model tackles attacks on l-diversity by ensuring that the distribution of sensitive attribute values within groups closely resembles that of the entire dataset. The t-closeness model measures the distance between distributions and establishes a threshold for t-closeness. Nevertheless, this approach has limitations, such as the absence of a computational procedure for enforcement and the potential impact on data utility.

Further advancements, like Sun et al.'s (p,α)-sensitive k-anonymity [4], address sensitive data protection with varying degrees of success and complexity. Recent innovations continue to improve privacy techniques. In 2019, Mehta et al. introduced the Scalable (α, k)-Anonymization (SAKA) approach for big data [6], and Khan and Tao proposed a model for IoT-based electronic health records in 2020 [8]. In 2021, Jayapradha and Prakash focused on privacy-preserving healthcare data publishing [10]. Innovations in 2023, such as Shakil and Ubaid's privacy-enabled healthcare recommender systems [11], Su and Huang's KAPP algorithm combining k-Anonymity with t-closeness [12], and Yang's "Random Aggregation: Differential Privacy in k-Anonymity" [13], aim to enhance privacy while maintaining data utility, reflecting ongoing efforts to balance these critical aspects in complex data environments.

Discussion on Data Utility Enhancing Anonymization Methods

Recent advancements in machine learning (ML) and deep learning (DL) have led to the development of various anonymization techniques that enhance classification accuracy while preserving privacy, with a particular focus on maintaining data utility. One significant contribution is the taxonomy-based classifier introduced by Cagliero et al., which effectively balances these objectives [14]. Additionally, differential privacy (DP) methods have been used to generalize quasi-identifiers, successfully maintaining data utility while protecting privacy, as shown in a notable study [15]. Chen et al. proposed a mixed approach that integrates differential privacy with k-median clustering, which not only improves accuracy but also minimizes information leakage, thereby enhancing data utility [16].

Other noteworthy techniques include Jha et al.'s z-anonymity model for stream data, which is tailored to the unique challenges of anonymizing continuous data streams while preserving their utility [17]. Li et al. have developed bucketization and local generalization methods specifically aimed at protecting sensitive attributes without compromising the usefulness of the data [18]. Moreover, Eyupoglu et al.'s chaos and perturbation algorithm (CPA) is an innovative approach that further strengthens privacy measures while ensuring high data utility [19].

Collectively, these methods underscore the ongoing efforts to balance data privacy with data utility. The continuous development of adaptive and robust anonymization strategies is crucial for ensuring that privacy measures are effective without diminishing the analytical value of the data, especially in the context of rapidly advancing ML and DL technologies.

CHALLENGES IN PRIVACY PRESERVING

After broad literature survey of each technique we found that- After conducting a survey on privacy-preserving methods, several major issues have been identified:

Privacy-Utility Trade-off: Many privacy-preserving techniques, such as differential privacy and encryption, introduce noise or transformations that can degrade the utility of the data or model. Striking the right balance between privacy and utility remains a significant challenge in privacy-preserving methods.

Vulnerability to attacks: Privacy-preserving methods can be vulnerable to inference and linkage attacks, necessitating effective security measures.

Need for device anonymizing methods leveraging ML/DL/FL models: Research highlights the requirement for privacy-preserving methods that improve utility while maintaining privacy.

Scalability and efficiency: Computation and resource demands pose challenges for large-scale e-healthcare systems.

Limited focus on privacy-preserving techniques for multiple sensitive attributes: Few researchers have addressed privacy-preserving techniques for multiple sensitive attributes.

Limited research on generic approach for privacy-preserving techniques: Scarcity of papers focusing on a generic approach was found.

Regulatory compliance: Privacy-preserving methods should align with relevant regulations like GDPR and HIPAA for healthcare applications.

CONCLUSION

In summary, the survey underscores the challenge of balancing privacy and utility in e-healthcare data management. Privacy-preserving techniques face hurdles in maintaining data usability while mitigating risks. Vulnerabilities to attacks, scalability issues, and the need for comprehensive methods for multiple sensitive attributes highlight the urgency for innovation. Leveraging machine learning and adhering to regulations are pivotal. Developing robust methodologies harmonizing data privacy and utility will fortify e-healthcare systems, ensuring reliability in safeguarding sensitive medical information.

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Sentiment Analysis Using Distributed Computing Approach

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ABSTRACT

The ever-expanding landscape of social media platforms creates a wealth of user-generated content, making them a valuable source of information for a variety of uses. Sentimental analysis involves extracting thoughts, feelings and opinions from collected data and plays an important role in understanding the public's reactions to events, products or standards. Twitter, a popular microblogging platform, provides a lot of real-time data that can be used to measure sentiment. However, analyzing Twitter data at scale makes calculation difficult due to the volume and speed of tweets generated. This information is published to include the transmission of Twitter information. Distributing computational works across multiple nodes or groups and solves the problems associated with processing large data sets, making it ideal for sentiment analysis tweets on Twitter. Architecture design discussed in this paper includes data collection, prioritization, hypothesis testing, and visualization of results. Natural language processing (NLP) is used to pre-process tweets, including tokenization, word removal, and stemming. The design involves multiple prediction models used in distributed way for efficient results. Usage of multiple models helps in accuracy scores as well as gives wider field of view. The outcomes of sentiment analysis offer valuable insights for diverse purposes, such as monitoring brand perception over time, analyzing political opinions, and tracking emerging trends. Research results are visualized through interactive dashboards, word clouds, and opinion charts, allowing users to gain a deeper understanding of public opinion on a particular topic (name or hashtag).

***KEYWORDS** : Sentiment analysis, Twitter distributed computing, Social media, Big data, Apache hadoop, Apache spark, Data preprocessing, Natural language processing (NLP), Machine learning, Real-time analysis, Visualization.*

INTRODUCTION

In these days primary sources of information, communication, and expression are digital revolution, social media platforms and more. Among these, Twitter stands out as a prominent microblogging platform that has revolutionized the way people share thoughts, opinions, and news. With millions of users posting a staggering number of tweets every day, Twitter represents a vast reservoir of real time data that captures the pulse of society. Within this data lies valuable insights into the sentiments, opinions, and attitudes of the public towards variety of topics like politics, brands, global events, and entertainment.

Comprehending and effectively utilizing this abundant information represents the central aim of sentiment analysis, which is a domain within natural language processing (NLP) dedicated to extracting emotional nuances from textual data. Twitter sentiment analysis provides a unique way to measure public opinion in real time about events, products, and trends. Applications such as social trend analysis, political polling, brand reputation management, and market research can all benefit greatly from this data.

However, the scale and velocity of Twitter data pose significant computational challenges. Processing and analyzing such data necessitate advanced techniques and tools to ensure efficiency and accuracy. In this context, the use of distributed computing approaches has gained prominence. Apache Hadoop and Apache Spark, enables the parallel processing and distributed computing of vast Twitter datasets, making it possible to perform sentiment analysis on a massive scale.

This paper delves into the realm of sentiment analysis on Twitter using a distributed computing approach. It outlines a thorough methodology covering data collection, preprocessing, sentiment analysis, and visualization. Preprocessing steps involve employing NLP techniques like tokenization and stop-word removal to refine the data quality. Sentiment analysis entails the utilization of either machine learning models or lexicon-based methods to categorize tweets into positive, negative, or neutral sentiments. The distributed computing architecture guarantees scalability and real-time analysis, rendering it suitable for applications requiring timely insights into public sentiment. The outcomes of this analysis are not only of academic interest but also hold practical implications. They can furnish organizations and decision-makers with a real-time gauge of public perception regarding their products, services, or policies. Visual representations of sentiment trends, word clouds, and interactive dashboards facilitate easier interpretation and action based on the findings.

LITERATURE SURVEY

[1] The Vertical Hoeffding Tree is an innovative machine learning algorithm tailored for real-time, distributed decision tree-based classification. This method excels in processing streaming data, making it adaptable to constantly changing data patterns. By incrementally constructing decision trees, it allows for efficient analysis of dynamic data streams. In contrast to conventional decision tree classifiers, the Parallel Decision Tree Classifier takes advantage of parallel processing and distributed computing to enhance classification tasks. This approach significantly improves the performance and efficiency of decision tree-based classification, especially when handling large datasets.

[2] In the realm of sentiment analysis, logistic regression and Naïve Bayes classifiers have emerged as robust tools, exhibiting notable performance in categorizing text data into positive, negative, or neutral sentiments. These machine learning techniques offer valuable contributions to sentiment analysis applications. Moreover, a pivotal revelation from recent research underscores the profound influence of public opinion on the dynamic fluctuations of financial market forces. Numerous economic factors are identified by the study as key drivers of market movements, including monetarism, government reforms, unanticipated pandemics, interest rates, public trust, and faith in the bond market. The complex interaction between these components emphasizes how diverse market prediction is. [3] In the domain of sentiment analysis, the process of feature extraction from the dataset is a crucial step. This study employed two prominent techniques: Word2Vec (W2V) and Term Frequency-Inverse Document Frequency (TF-IDF) modeling techniques. These methods are essential for converting unstructured textual data into organized features for sentiment analysis. The study proceeded by contrasting the success rates of several categorization systems. The findings of the experiment showed that, in comparison to other techniques, Artificial Neural Networks (ANN) performed with the highest accuracy in both datasets. This result highlights how useful ANN is as a potent tool for analyzing sentiment on social networking sites.

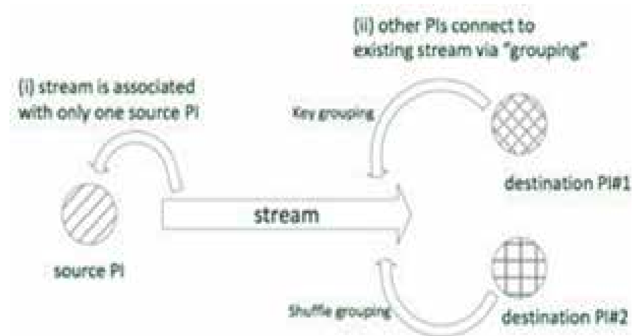

Fig. 1. Installation of stream

[4]In this paper, a real-time method for predicting sentiment in coronavirus-related tweets is introduced. A system like this is crucial to understanding how people's attitudes and responses are changing throughout this continuing global health catastrophe. Two main parts make up the structure of the research: an offline phase and an online phase. The goal was to comprehend the evolution of sentiment in the early months of the

pandemic. To extract key features from the dataset, two distinct methods were used: n-grams and TF-IDF (Term Frequency-Inverse Document Frequency). Five different machine learning classification algorithms were put into practice and compared after the dataset was processed. Among these techniques were support vector machines, random forests, k-nearest neighbors, logistic regression, and decision trees. The aim was to pinpoint the optimal model for sentiment prediction. Additionally, the study presents a thorough framework for conducting real-time sentiment analysis employing machine learning and big data technologies. This framework allows for the seamless integration of sentiment analysis into various applications, including real-time reporting and dashboards. Ultimately, this research empowers healthcare professionals, researchers, and the wider community with the means to remain updated on the continuously shifting sentiments and responses amidst the ongoing global health crisis.

[5] The study outlines the process of automatically collecting a corpus for sentiment analysis and opinion mining, followed by a linguistic analysis of the collected data to unveil inherent phenomena. Using this corpus, a sentiment classifier is constructed, capable of categorizing documents into positive, negative, or neutral sentiments. Experimental evaluations reveal the efficiency of the proposed techniques, which outperform prior methods. Although this research primarily deals with the English language, the techniques are versatile and can be applied to other languages. With microblogging platforms growing in audience and influence, the data they provide becomes increasingly valuable for tasks like marketing, political analysis, and social studies. This paper explores how microblogging, exemplified by Twitter, can be harnessed for sentiment analysis, tapping into a vast and diverse dataset that spans from personal musings to public discourse. [6] This study delves into the realm of microblogging, focusing on Twitter, a platform where users generate and share millions of short messages daily, encompassing a wide array of topics. Twitter's role as a platform for political discourse and the correlation between online conversations and real-world political sentiments are thoroughly examined. The study focuses on the period leading up to the 2009 federal election, where Chancellor Angela Merkel of the conservative CDU party sought re-election, with a preference for a coalition with the liberals (FDP).

[7] Sentiment analysis, also known as opinion mining, entails the process of identifying and categorizing emotional expressions and viewpoints within text data. At its core, the study utilizes natural language processing (NLP) and machine learning techniques to classify tweets into positive, negative, or neutral categories based on their content. This involves employing methods such as feature engineering, text classification models, or lexicon-based approaches to determine the sentiment conveyed in each tweet. Alongside the technical aspects of sentiment analysis, the paper may explore the evaluation of the system's performance, utilizing pertinent metrics like accuracy, precision, recall, or F1 score. Furthermore, the authors might discuss potential applications of Twitter sentiment analysis, ranging from understanding public opinion to brand monitoring and political sentiment analysis. Given the distinct characteristics of Twitter data, the paper is likely to address the challenges associated with this medium. These challenges could include the brevity of tweets, the use of slang and informal language, and the rapid pace of data generation, all of which require unique solutions and adaptations for effective sentiment analysis. In conclusion, this paper offers valuable insights into adapting sentiment analysis techniques to the distinctive attributes of Twitter data.

[8] Concept drift refers to the phenomenon where the underlying patterns or concepts in the data change or drift over time, requiring adaptive and efficient data mining approaches to handle such non-stationary data. This paper dives into the heart of this challenge, focusing on the use of ensembles of classifiers to address concept drift. Ensemble methods, which involve combining multiple classifiers, prove to be advantageous in the context of concept drift for several reasons. Within this framework, two innovative variants of the Bagging ensemble method are presented: ADWIN Bagging and Adaptive-Size Hoeffding Tree (ASHT) Bagging. Bagging, which stands for Bootstrap Aggregating, is an ensemble technique that creates multiple subsets of the data through resampling and builds individual classifiers for each subset. [9] In this study, sentiment analysis is conducted utilizing the Apache Spark framework,

an open-source distributed data processing platform that leverages distributed memory abstraction. The utilization of Apache Spark's Machine Learning library (MLIB) proves invaluable in handling large datasets efficiently. Preprocessing and extracting text features through machine learning techniques are suggested by the study to enhance the accuracy of sentiment analysis classification. The effectiveness of this method is verified by comparing it with alternative approaches, showcasing better classification outcomes with the implementation of Naïve Bayes, Logistic Regression, and Decision trees classification algorithms.

[10] This study introduces the utilization of a basic Hadoop model to manage extensive academic data, specifically emphasizing the processing of student attendance with varied keys. Given that Hadoop is an open-source implementation of MapReduce and operates on commodity hardware, its adoption offers simplicity, speed, and cost-effectiveness in processing such data. The MapReduce framework gathers all pairs sharing the same key across multiple lists and consolidates them into distinct groups corresponding to each unique key. Subsequently, the Reduce function is executed in parallel on each group, yielding a set of values.

[11] In recent years, there has been a significant surge in online content volume. Recommender systems represent a specific subset of Information Filtering (IF) techniques. Various recommendation algorithms have emerged, with collaborative filtering standing out as one of the most popular and widely adopted methods. As a result, traditional approaches often face scalability and efficiency issues when dealing with large-scale datasets. Implementing these algorithms on single-node machines proves time-consuming and fails to meet the computational demands of large datasets. To address this, distributed processing of big data across multiple clusters of nodes emerges as a solution to enhance performance. This paper proposes parallelizing the collaborative filtering recommendation algorithm on the MapReduce framework, utilizing Pearson correlation as a similarity metric. Apache Hadoop serves as the parallel distributed framework, facilitated by the Hadoop distributed file system (HDFS), enabling distributed processing of big data across multiple clusters of nodes.

METHODOLOGY

A proposed method for analyzing emotions using distributed computing with machine learning:

Data Collection

- Gather the real time big data using the Api provided by the twitter. The Api will contain all the real time post, comments on the twitter.

Data Preprocessing

- Tokenization: Split text into individual words or phrases.
- Stopword Removal: Eliminate common words that don't carry sentiment information.
- Stemming or Lemmatization: Reduce words to their base forms.
- Feature Extraction: Convert text into numerical or binary features suitable for analysis.

Hadoop Setup

- Install and set up a Hadoop cluster to distribute and process data across multiple nodes.

Hadoop Ecosystem Tools

- Utilize Hadoop ecosystem tools like HDFS for distributed storage and MapReduce or Apache Spark for distributed processing.

MapReduce or Spark Jobs

- Write MapReduce or Spark jobs to distribute sentiment analysis tasks across the cluster.
- Each node can analyze a subset of the data, and the results are combined.

Sentiment Analysis Algorithm

- Implement a sentiment analysis algorithm. Build the custom model.
- The algorithm assigns sentiment scores to text data (e.g., positive, negative, neutral).
  1. SVM Algorithm
  2. Naïve Based
  3. Neural Network
- We will be using these three algorithms in the spark jobs and then combine the result of each algorithm.

Parallel Processing

- Leverage the parallel processing capabilities of Hadoop to process data in parallel across multiple nodes.

Combining Results

- Aggregate the sentiment scores obtained from different nodes into a consolidated result.

Storing Results

- Store the analyzed data along with sentiment scores in HDFS or a database for further analysis or reporting.

Visualization and Reporting

- Tools like Apache HBase, Hive, or Apache Zeppelin to visualize and report sentiment analysis results.

Monitoring and Optimization

- Continuously monitor the performance of your distributed sentiment analysis process and optimize it for efficiency.
- Additionally, there are cloud-based services and frameworks designed for sentiment analysis that simplify the process, such as using Apache NLP libraries in a Hadoop cluster.

SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

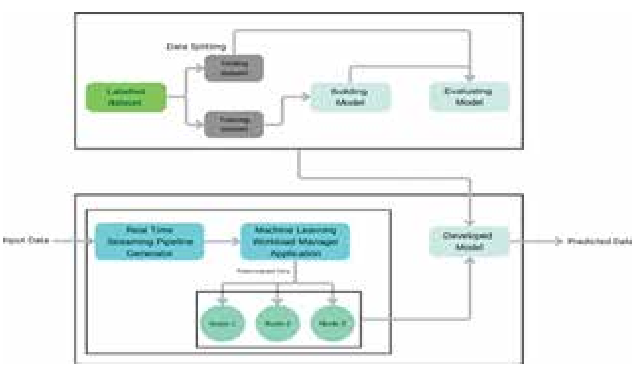

Fig. 2. Proposed System Architecture for distributed sentiment analysis

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE

Conclusion

In this Twitter sentiment analysis project, we set out to gain insights into public sentiment by analyzing a large dataset of tweets. Our analysis involves collecting, preprocessing, and classifying tweets to determine whether they conveyed positive, negative, or neutral sentiments. We collected a substantial dataset of tweets spanning a period of six months. The data included a wide range of topics, allowing us to capture diverse public sentiments. We have designed the distributed architecture to support the analysis of sentiments expressed on the Twitter platform. In this architecture we will be using three models in the distributed way and we will combine the outputs of each model. Our architectural

design prioritizes scalability and flexibility. This will enable us to adapt to the dynamic nature of Twitter data and accommodate increased data volumes as needed. Our architectural design incorporates natural language processing (NLP) techniques for text preprocessing and sentiment classification. These techniques will be instrumental in accurately gauging sentiment in the vast volume of Twitter data. The architectural phase of our Twitter sentiment analysis project has laid a strong foundation for the comprehensive analysis of sentiments expressed on the Twitter platform. Our well-designed framework ensures scalability, data security, and flexibility, setting the stage for the next stages of implementation and analysis. This architectural phase is a crucial step towards our goal of understanding and interpreting sentiment in the world of social media.

Future Scope

Future research could investigate how these models can be combined to provide a more comprehensive understanding of emotions. Deep learning, along with neural networks and transformers, shows great promise in natural language processing. Future developments will focus on accelerating and refining emotional analysis, providing rapid insights for crisis management, tracking and more. The prediction model for financial markets has started participating in Twitter's sentiment analysis. In the future, it may become possible to make calculations for the use of opinion-based trading strategies, especially in high-frequency trading.

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Agro-consultant: Crop Recommendation and Cost Estimation

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ABSTRACT

A proper selection of crops and accurate estimation of costs is crucial for farmers in order to maximize yield and minimize losses in the agricultural sector. There are many farmers that struggle to achieve these tasks because of diverse environmental conditions and a fluctuating market environment. This paper provides an approach to addressing this challenge by proposing a system called Agro-Consultant, which integrates machine learning algorithms including Support Vector Machines (SVM), Neural Networks, and Random Forests to provide recommendations on the most appropriate crop selection as well as cost estimates at the area level. Agro-consultants assist farmers in making informed decisions regarding crop selection based on a variety of factors, such as the sowing season, geographical location, soil characteristics, temperature, and rainfall, in order to increase agricultural productivity and profitability in the long run. The integration of machine learning and deep learning technologies in this system aims to revolutionize the agricultural landscape in order to provide farmers with tangible benefits, contribute to the sustainable growth of the agricultural sector, and revolutionize the overall farming landscape.

KEYWORDS *: Agriculture, Crop selection, Cost estimation, Machine learning, Deep learning, Support vector machines (SVM), Neural networks, Random forest, Precision agriculture, Decision support system.*

INTRODUCTION

Global food security and rural livelihoods are largely dependent on the agriculture sector, a sector which plays a vital role in ensuring food security throughout the world [1]. It is very difficult for farmers to optimize crop selection and manage production costs despite the complexities of diverse environmental conditions and volatile market conditions [2]. There are many factors that can contribute to maximizing yield and minimizing losses including accurate crop selection and cost estimation, but many farmers do not have reliable tools or information for supporting these critical decisions[3].

To address this challenge, this paper presents Agro-Consultant, a comprehensive system based on advanced machine learning algorithms that is designed to meet the needs of farmers by integrating advanced machine learning algorithms [4]. As part of its recommendations for crop selection and area-wise cost estimation, Agro-Consultant utilizes Support Vector Machines (SVMs), Neural Networks, and Random Forests [5]. Agri-Consultant enables farmers to make informed decisions based on factors such as sowing season, geographical location, soil characteristics, temperature and rainfall which in turn can maximize agricultural productivity and profitability [6].

Agro-Consultant represents a significant advancement in precision agriculture due to the integration of machine learning and deep learning technologies [7]. The goal of this system is to revolutionize agriculture by utilizing data-driven insights to offer farmers sophisticated decision support tools, previously unavailable, thanks to the power of data-driven insights. As a result of its seamless integration of cutting-edge technology and domain-specific expertise, Agro-Consultant is capable of driving sustainable growth in the agricultural sector and transforming the farming landscape for the better through its ability to be the pioneer in the agricultural sector [8].

In this paper, we provide a detailed analysis of Agro-Consultant, outlining its design, functionality, and potential impact on agricultural practices. In this paper, we describe the underlying principles of machine learning algorithms employed in the system, and we illustrate how these algorithms can assist farmers to overcome a variety of complex challenges they face. As we discuss the implementation of Agro-Consultant and its implications for precision farming and sustainable farming practices in detail, we provide insights into its implementation and its implications for precision agriculture. The purpose of this research is to contribute to the ongoing discussion on leveraging technology to enhance agricultural productivity and promote food security on a global scale through the use of new technologies.

LITERATURE SURVEY

Rupnik et al. (2009), The purpose of this paper is to introduce AgroDSS, a comprehensive decision support system tailored for agriculture. This system combines computational technologies to optimize farming practices to provide vital assistance to farmers and stakeholders. AgroDSS facilitates decision-making processes in agriculture by utilizing computational algorithms and electronic devices, encompassing aspects such as crop management, resource allocation, and risk assessment, through the use of computational algorithms and electronic devices. Aside from providing insights into crop health monitoring and yield prediction, this system is also capable of utilizing water and fertilizers in the most efficient manner possible. [1].

Doshi et al. (2018) It introduces Agro-Consultant, an innovative crop recommendation system based on machine learning algorithms, which offer farmers intelligent guidance based on their needs. The use of machine learning techniques at Agro-Consultant helps the company analyse extensive datasets to generate personalized advice for optimal crop selection, allowing the company to assist farmers in maximizing yields and profitability while minimizing risks by providing them with personalized recommendations for crop selection. In order to address the complexity and uncertainties inherent in modern farming practices, Agro-Consultant offers a promising solution by integrating advanced computational methods with agricultural expertise, resulting in an overall increase in productivity and sustainability in agricultural operations [2].

Pudumalar et al. (2016) In this paper we introduce a system specifically designed for precision agriculture, called the Crop Recommendation System. The purpose of this system is to address the need for precision and efficiency in agricultural practices by utilizing computational techniques to recommend crops which are appropriate based on a variety of parameters such as soil characteristics, climate conditions, and historical crop performance. As precision agriculture principles are incorporated with computational intelligence, this system has the potential to revolutionize traditional farming practices, contributing to an increase in productivity, sustainability, and profitability along with contributing to a more sustainable agricultural industry [3].

Reddy et al. (2019), In this paper, machine learning techniques are employed in order to optimize crop yield in the Ramtek region, in particular by using a Crop Recommendation System. By analysing various factors, including soil composition, weather patterns, and historical crop performance data, this system will be able to address the unique agricultural needs and challenges of the Ramtek region. A machine learning algorithm is used by the system to provide personalized recommendations to farmers regarding the most suitable crops for cultivation so as to maximize yield potential. With the help of the Crop Recommendation System, agricultural decision-making in the Ramtek region has been made more data-driven through the use of computational intelligence. As a result, farmers have been empowered to increase productivity and profitability in their farming operations [4].

Marion Olubunmi Adebiy et al. (2020) It presents a machine learning-based system for optimizing farmland and monitoring crop growth. Machine learning techniques are presented in the paper to predict farmland and crop growth patterns. Through the integration of data from various sources, including soil quality, climate conditions, and crop growth patterns, the system provides predictive insights into how to maximize farmland utilization and produce more crops. A further advantage of the system is the fact that it allows for real-time monitoring of the health and growth of crops, so that timely interventions can reduce risks and optimize yields. The innovative system is based on the fusion of machine learning and agricultural science, and it holds significant promise for improving agricultural efficiency, sustainability, and profitability [5].

Y Jeevan et al. (2020), The aim of this research is to investigate how supervised machine learning techniques can be used to predict crop yields in the agriculture sector. Using this approach, farmers and stakeholders will be able to make informed decisions regarding crop selection, resource allocation, and harvest planning by analyzing various factors such as soil quality, weather conditions, and agricultural practices. As a result, accurate crop yield predictions will assist them in making informed decisions regarding crop selection, resource allocation, and harvest planning. [6].

K Nischitha et al. (2020), The main objective of this study is to investigate the implementation of machine learning approaches for crop prediction. The research underscores the potential of machine learning in enhancing agricultural practices by providing data-driven insights to optimize crop production and mitigate risks, thus contributing to the advancement and sustainability of the agriculture sector [7].

A Olego et al. (2021), In their research, the authors examine how overliming affects the levels of micronutrients in grapevines, which are important for many physiological processes as well as influencing grape quality and yields in the vineyard. Through the study, valuable information has been gained regarding the effects of soil management practices on the nutritional composition of grapevines, providing valuable information for vineyard management strategies that aim to maximize grapevine productivity and health [8].

PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed system is an Android application that uses a machine-learning algorithm to provide farmers with customized crop recommendations and cost estimates using an Android application [15]. For the purpose of recommending the best crops and providing an estimate of planting and harvesting costs, the system will collect soil lab reports from farmers and combine them with other factors such as location, weather patterns, and other factors [16]. As part of the development process of this system, we will need to collect and analyse data from a variety of sources, develop and test machine learning algorithms, and develop an Android application that is easy to use [17]. The machine learning algorithm will analyse data from various sources, such as weather data, soil data, and crop yield data, to provide accurate and reliable recommendations [18]. There will be a user-friendly interface on the Android application which farmers can access from their mobile devices. Inputting soil lab reports will allow farmers to receive personalized recommendations and cost estimates based on their soil lab reports [19]. In addition to providing farmers with information on best practices for planting and maintaining crops, the application will also provide tips on how to maximize yield and profitability for their crops [20]. This system will provide farmers with the ability to make informed decisions about which crops to grow, how much they will have to spend on growing them, and ultimately [21], help to boost crop yields and improve the profitability of their business. In addition to saving farmers time and money, the system will also increase crop yields and improve overall profitability of the farm [22]. The proposed system has the potential to have a significant impact on the agricultural industry as a whole, by providing farmers with a powerful tool to make informed decisions about which crops to plant and how much they should pay in order to maximize productivity [23].

Data Collection: A number of key sources, including historical, meteorological, field, and economic data, are utilized to collect data for the proposed research system [24] all of which will be essential for developing an accurate crop recommendation model that will also allow farmers to estimate the costs of growing crops. By collecting data directly from farms, we can gain valuable insights into soil quality [25], crop yields, and resource allocation, which will help us improve crop management. A market analysis and pricing strategy relies heavily on economic data in order to analyses the market. In order to determine future agricultural practices, historical data helps identify trends and patterns [26]. As a result of weather forecasting and meteorological data, farmers are able to make informed decisions regarding crop selection, planting, and irrigation scheduling to reduce risks and optimize yields by being aware of the expected weather conditions. By integrating these diverse datasets together, farmers can make better decisions, increasing their productivity and sustainability in agriculture [27].

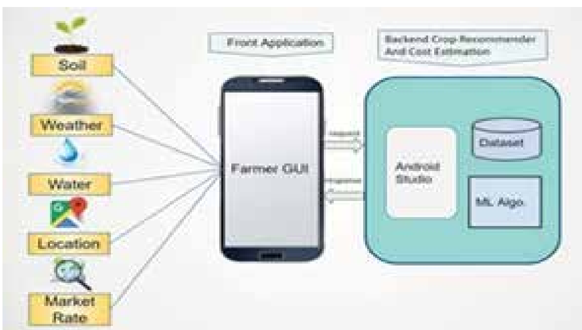

Figure 1: System Architecture

Data Pre-processing: There are several steps involved in the preprocessing process to ensure that the data is clean, accurate, and suitable for analysis as a part of the data analysis pipeline. A correlation analysis can be used to identify the relationship between various variables in a dataset, and the handling of missing values ensures that the analysis is accurate and reliable. As a result of the selection of parameters, you need to select the variables that are most relevant to your analysis and cleaning the data involves a number of operations, such as matching the data types, bending the data, and removing outliers. As a software engineer, we understand the importance of data preprocessing and have experience working with various tools and techniques to ensure accurate and reliable analysis.

Selection of ML Algorithms

Decision Tree Classifier: On a training dataset, a decision tree classifier can produce 100% accuracy, but on unseen data, it can result in overfitting, which can cause poor performance due to a lack of input. Therefore, it is important to run an independent dataset to validate the model's performance before it is used in production.

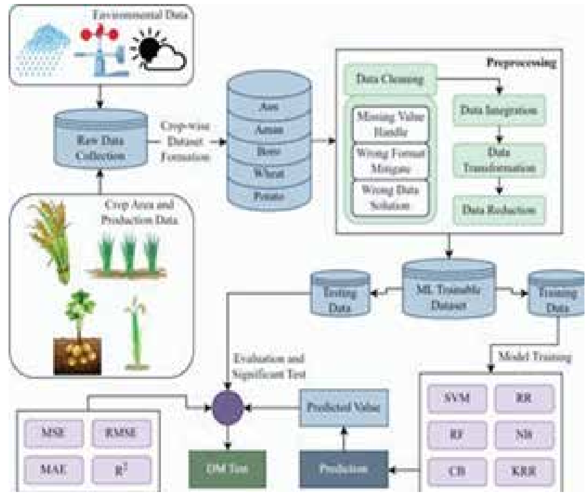

Figure 2: Steps of Crop Recommendation

Random Forest Classifier: The implementation of a project can be completed with 100 percent accuracy with careful planning, diligent execution, and consistent monitoring if the project is properly planned, executed, and monitored. In order to keep the project on track and ensure a successful outcome, it is important to make sure that project objectives are clearly defined, milestones are set, and communication is open and frequent.

Gaussian Naive Bayes Classifier: This machine learning algorithm is ideal for text classification, spam detection, and sentiment analysis because it can achieve a prediction accuracy of 99% or more, provided that the underlying data follow a normal distribution. It is therefore a popular choice when it comes to text classification, spam detection, and sentiment analysis.

Logistic Regression: With the right data preparation, logistic regression can achieve a high prediction accuracy of 99.9%. The advantage of logistic regression is its interpretability, an adverse part is overfitting, and this results in poor generalization to unseen data.

SVM Classifier: As one of the most potent machine learning algorithms, Support Vector Machines (SVM) are capable of making calculations of a high degree of accuracy, typically 99% or higher, which is very important for binary classification problems, since they find the optimal hyperplane for increasing the margin between classes.

KNN classifier: K-Nearest Neighbours is a simple machine learning algorithm that is based on Supervised Learning, which assumes the similarity between a new and existing set of data, in order to classify it into the most similar group.

Performance Evaluation

In the development of machine-learning models for crop recommendation, performance evaluation is an integral part of the research process, which involves assessing the model's accuracy and effectiveness using a variety of metrics. A classification task's evaluation metrics include accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score, and the receiver operating characteristic area (ROC-AUC), while regression tasks utilize metrics such as mean absolute error (MAE), mean squared error (MSE), and R-squared. The evaluation results are often robust and reliable by using cross-validation techniques such as k-fold cross-validation or leave-one-out cross-validation.

Table 1: Accuracy of Algorithm

Sr. No	Algorithms	Accuracy
1	Decision Tree	100%
2	Naïve Bayes	100%
3	Support Vector Machin	99%
4	Logistic Regression	99%
5	RF	100%
6	KNN RF	98%

Figure 3: Accuracy of ML Algorithm for Crop Prediction

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Cost estimation: In order to calculate the average cost of a project per acre, the cost estimation formula per acre will depend on the project or activity being considered. Cost per acre is a financial metric that is used to estimate the average cost of a project per unit of land. In order to calculate the cost per acre, it is necessary to divide the total project cost by the total number of acres of the project.

Figure 3: Dashboard

Market Analysis: This module is intended for providing nearby available markets in order to provide market rates based on that information. As such, we are going to provide an APMC site directly in order to show market rates based on that information.

Figure 5: Market Analysis

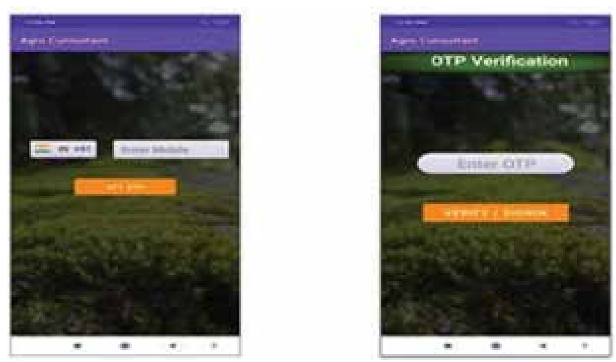

Figure 6: Login and Verification

Figure 7: Register and Home

Figure 8: Parameter and output

CONCLUSION

There is a well-known importance of water, soil, and weather, and their impact on crop health. It is crucial for the growth of crops to get a clear idea of whether there is a deficiency or excessive amount of plant nutrients. For our objective, we have briefly explained how different types of machine learning methods are used to extract features from original data in accordance with our objective. We propose a model for training sophisticated learning algorithms that will be used in order to classify and correlate real-world data with other parameters. These sophisticated learning algorithms will be trained by the collected real-world data. To maximize the profitability of our agricultural practices and cultivate high quality crops at a particular location, we will apply computationally techniques for agricultural practice as a means of recommending a suitable crop and cost estimate. By doing so, we will be able to increase the profits to a great extent.

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Smart Home Security: Human Fall and Intruder Detection

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ABSTRACT

The security and safety of loved ones in our homes is paramount. However, in today's fast-paced world, where most people are outside their homes to sustain their livelihood, the elderly are left behind. Elderly people are often at risk even in their own homes. Home intrusion cases are more common with elderly, as perpetrators specifically attack the vulnerable. Fall events can often cause severe damage and, if left unnoticed, even death. It is impractical and infeasible for many to provide this constant attention to their loved ones. This paper focuses on creating a "Smart Home" using IoT technology to create a safe and secure house, where the elderly can live independently. The system proposed in this paper utilizes video cameras, ultrasonic sensors, fall detection algorithms and communication software to help safeguard the home residents against intrusion and fall events. The fall detection algorithm presented in this paper uses object detection and coordinate tracking to detect fall events and provide immediate responses.

KEYWORDS *: Intrusion detection system, Fall event, Fall detection system, Ultrasonic sensor, Threshold, Bounding box.*

INTRODUCTION

The safety and security of our loved ones is utmost priority. With an aging population, ensuring the well-being of seniors living independently is a growing concern. By implementing fall detection and intruder detection systems within the framework of IoT devices, we can create a safer and more secure living environment. This paper aims to address these concerns comprehensively. Independence and Quality of Life is a concept that many seniors and individuals with disabilities aspire to achieve. Smart home automation can play a pivotal role in granting them the autonomy they desire while maintaining their safety.

Through IoT devices, the proposed system aims to connect homes with the outside world, enabling immediate notifications to family members, caregivers, or emergency services. Rapid response can make a significant difference in mitigating the consequences of an incident. Taking care of the elderly and vulnerable is a societal responsibility. A project like this reinforces our collective commitment to ensuring that everyone, regardless of age or physical condition, can live in a secure and nurturing environment.

The elderly and individuals with disabilities often face safety challenges while living independently, as they are susceptible to falls and intruder incidents. These incidents can result in injuries, emergencies, or psychological distress. Current safety measures may not be adequate to address these concerns effectively. Existing methods for detecting falls or intruders in homes often rely on manual intervention, such as pressing emergency buttons or relying on human vigilance. These methods can be inefficient, especially if the affected individual is unable to seek help independently. In many cases, when a fall or intruder incident occurs, there is a delay in notifying caregivers, family members, or emergency services. This delay can be critical in situations requiring immediate medical attention or security measures. Some existing solutions for fall and intruder detection are cost-prohibitive or not widely accessible to the general population.

This limits the ability of many households to implement these safety measures. This paper aims to provide an effective solution that makes homes safer and more secure for vulnerable populations while promoting the use of advanced IoT technology for these critical purposes.

LITERATURE SURVEY

Previously, many researches have studied the various methods implemented for fall detection. However, Intruder detection has been researched for many decades now. Intruder detection technologies predate the Internet and have been in use for over half a century. For fall detection various wearable IoT devices that use accelerometers, gyroscopes, barometers, etc. to detect falls have been studied. Although these devices boast a high accuracy, they are uncomfortable for the users as they have to be worn at all times. Video based fall detection systems have also been implemented but the accuracy and reliability for these systems still have a scope for improvement.

Osvaldo R., Luis G. and Zita V. [1] suggested a computation architecture that has three layers. The three layers were edge, cloud and fog. They compared two human fall detection approaches. One was a mathematical model using Morlet wavelet and the other was an AI model that used artificial neural networks. The results they obtained showed that the fusion of the two models is possible and it increased the accuracy of the system reducing false negatives.

L. M. Ren and Y. Peng [2] conducted a study to analyze present fall related studies from four different perspectives. They studied literature reviews, fall detection systems and prevention systems based on sensors and analytic algorithm, low power techniques and sensor placement. Research challenges in the fall detection domain were also discussed. Their paper aimed to provide a comprehensive overview of current fall-related studies to instigate more researchers in the domain.

Diana Y., Jara Suarez de P., Carlos P. and Manuel E. [3] hoped to develop wireless sensor networks which consumed less power integrated with smart devices, cloud computing and big data. Hence, they embedded a 3D-axis accelerometer into a 6LowPan Smart Home device to collect live data from the movements of senior citizens. The sensor readings were analyzed using a decision tree, to provide higher efficiency, on a Smart IoT Gateway. If their device detected a fall, an alert would be sent immediately to the concerned personnel. The system had accurate and precise results which indicated a high success rate in fall detection.

Y. Du and B. Zhang [4] created a system using wireless communication and OpenCV technology. They used the ARM9 processor S3C2416 as the main controller along with a video data collector and Wi-Fi module. To create a appropriate device driver operation, USB camera driver module, serial port driver module and device driver module were used. In order to detect fall events, they used posture detection techniques. They were able to verify that their system had good application prospect and was scalable.

M. Chamle, K. G. Gunale, and K. K. Warhade [5] proposed a system that could detect falls of elderly folks in their homes. They used video proposed the use of video-based technology to achieve their goals. Their system used an Adaboost classifier for differentiating between normal and fall events. The aforementioned system was executed with the help of OpenCV libraries and Python programming language. The claimed the accuracy of their proposed system to be 79.31 percent.

PROPOSED SYSTEM

The system will detect home intruders and as well as human falls inside the house and immediately alert the home owners and medical services for the safety of the residents. The overall system architecture can be understood with the Figure 1.

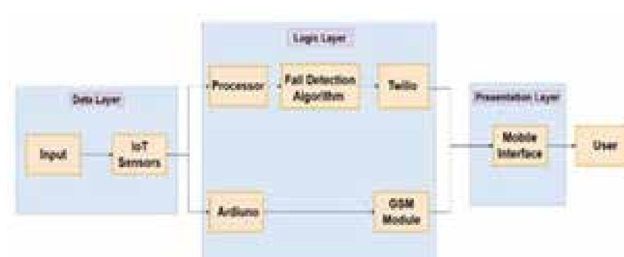

Figure 1. System Architecture

The system utilizes a combination of ultrasonic sensors, Arduino and video cameras for fall and intruder detection. Video cameras are strategically placed to monitor the environment. The system continuously monitors the environment for fall and intrusion events. The proposed system can be understood as the amalgamation of two separate monitoring units. The first unit uses ultrasonic sensors, Arduino and a GSM module to create an intruder detection system. The second unit consists of a Video camera and a CPU that is used for fall detection. A fall detection algorithm for fall detection and Twilio software for communication is also used.

Intruder Detection System

The Intruder detection system uses an ultrasonic sensor, Arduino and GSM module to create a system that can send a real time alert when an intruder is detected. The ultrasonic sensor works on the principle of sending and receiving ultrasonic sound waves to detect the presence of an intruder. These ultrasonic waves travel through the air until they encounter an object or surface. When they hit an object, they are reflected back towards the sensor. The sensor measures the amount of time it takes for the emitted ultrasonic pulse to travel to the object and back (time-of-flight). Using the velocity of sound in air, the sensor calculates the distance between itself and the object.The system is controlled with the help of the GSM module. Initially, the ultrasonic sensor is off and its only turned

Systems like the aforementioned are already in existence but not seldomly used in the commercial products available. Since the proposed system is cost effective, we will be using it as our goal is to provide inexpensive and reliable security.

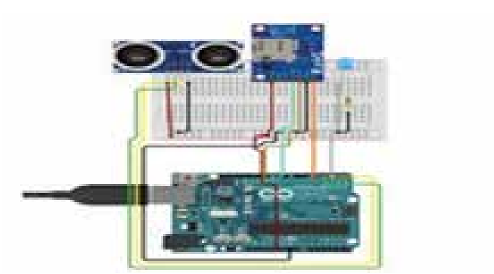

Figure 2. Intruder Detection Unit

Figure 2 shows the basic design of our Intruder detection unit. These can be located at all the entry points of the house to ensure maximum safety. The unit is cost effective and easy to assemble, code and deploy.

Fall Detection System

The Fall detection unit uses video cameras and a CPU to monitor and detect fall events. Inside the CPU we should have a fall detection algorithm and a communication software. For our system we will choose the Twilio communication software. This system requires multiple video cameras, placed strategically, to monitor the entire house. The video footage from all the cameras will be constantly fed to the fall detection algorithm. Anytime an anomaly or a fall event is detected the algorithm should correctly identify it and send alerts.

Fall Detection Algorithm

The fall detection algorithm we will implement, uses the bounding box and the human body coordinates to detect fall events. A bounding box is a rectangular box that surrounds an object or in our case a human in an image. The bounding box is defined by its coordinates and dimensions. Figure 3 shows a basic bounding box. The most common representation of a bounding box uses two values:

width: The width of the bounding box. height: The height of the bounding box.

These values are typically used to draw a rectangle around the detected object in an image. The top-left corner of the image is often considered the origin (0,0), and the x-axis and y-axis extend horizontally and vertically, respectively.

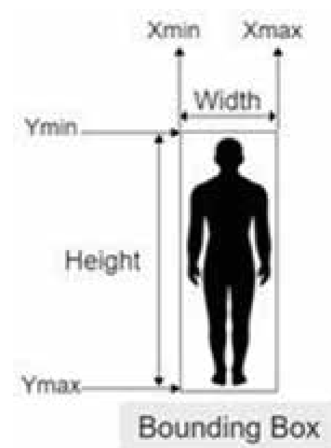

Figure 3. Bounding Box

Initially, when a person enters the camera frame, we calculate his height using the bounding box. Now this height is used to calculate Head threshold and Hip threshold values for the person using a constant, which has been empirically determined. Then, the rate of change in the head and hip values are calculated. This is done by subtracting their current value from the previous one. If the rate of change of head and hip cross the threshold values, we initiate a time window. If during this window the person is in a fallen state, the algorithm detects a fall. The fallen state is determined using the y axis coordinates of the head, hip and ankle.

If the y coordinates of these 3 body parts are within a small range of each other, we can safely determine that the body is in a fallen state. The algorithm can be understood in 4 steps –

Calculating fall thresholds – Using the height of the person in the frame we calculate the fall thresholds.

This size will differ, in accordance with the camera angle and the height at which the camera is placed. To calculate these thresholds, we multiply the height with a constant value to obtain the Head and Hip threshold. The constant value has been experimentally determined.

Threshold breach detection – Once the thresholds are set, we monitor the rate of change of head and hip. This is done by subtracting their current value from the previous one. If the rate of change of head (R_{head}) and the rate of change of hip (R_{head}), both cross their threshold values then we set off a timer.

Initiating timer – When the two thresholds are breached, we initiate a timer. After the timer is initiated, we monitor the subject to see if he comes into a fallen state or not. If the subject does not come into a fallen state before the time expires, nothing will happen and the timer is turned off.

Detecting fall event – If a fallen state is detected within the time window, then the algorithm detects a fall event and an emergency alert is sent. A fallen state is also determined using the y coordinate value of the head, hip and ankle. If the difference between the y coordinate of the head and hip and the difference between the y coordinate of the hip and ankle fall below the empirically determined threshold, a fallen state is detected.

MATHEMATICAL MODEL

Let us represent

H as height the height of the subject.

K_{head} and K_{hip} as the proportional constants for determining threshold values.

T_{window} as the timer value in seconds.

Y_{head}, Y_{hip} and Y_{ankle} as the y coordinate of the head, hip and ankle of the subject.

T_{hip} and T_{head} as the hip and head thresholds.

R_{hip} and R_{head} as the rate of change in head and hip's y coordinate.

T_{fall} as the fallen state threshold.

R_{hip}, R_{head}, T_{window}, T_{fall}, K_{head}, and K_{hip} were determined empirically through trial-and-error method to get best results.

Calculate fall thresholds

$T_{hip} = K_{hip} * H$

$T_{head} = K_{head} * H$

Continuously monitor Y_{head} and Y_{hip}

If $R_{head} \geq T_{head}$ and $R_{hip} \geq T_{hip}$:

Initiate T_{window}

While T_{window} ! = 0 :

If $|Y_{head} - Y_{hip}| \leq T_{fall}$ and $|Y_{hip} - Y_{ankle}| \leq T_{fall}$: Detect a Fall

Else $T_{window} = T_{window} - 1$.

After a fall event has occurred, we use Twilio software for communication. Twilio provides APIs for sending voice calls, making it well-suited for alerting caregivers or emergency contacts when a fall is detected.

The amalgamation of the two systems mentioned above would result in an effective solution to our problem. The implemented fall detection algorithm would also be more accurate and reliable resulting in minimal false positives and errors.

RESULTS

We tested our algorithm on 30 videos. The videos were shot at 3 different locations and in multiple angles. 26 of these 30 videos were fall videos and 4 were non-fall videos, where the subject casually lies down. These results can be seen in the confusion matrix (Figure 4) below –

Training Set

TARGET / OUTPUT	Yes	No	SUM
Yes	25 83.33%	0 0.00%	25 100.00% 0.00%
No	1 3.33%	4 13.33%	5 80.00% 20.00%
SUM	26 96.15% 3.85%	4 100.00% 0.00%	29 / 30 96.67% 3.33%

Figure 4. Confusion Matrix

25 of the 26 fall videos were correctly identified by the fall detection algorithm. The one test case, which was not identified as a fall event, was mainly because of the shortcomings of the object detection model used. The non-fall videos were all correctly identified by the algorithm and no fall detections were made in these test cases. The algorithm boasted an accuracy of 96.67% and a false negative rate of 3.85%.

The test cases were shot in 2 angles, a CCTV camera angle and at a normal view angle. The normal view angle videos were shot at a 4 feet elevation from the floor. During our testing phase and after compiling the results, we observed that the algorithm worked best in the normal view angle. The object detection in this angle was also better. Since the algorithm uses 2-dimension coordinates for calculations, it struggled with detecting falls towards and away from the camera in the CCTV view. The rate of change of head and hip were very small when the subject fell towards or away from the camera and detecting a fallen state was also difficult, as there was barely any change in the y coordinates of the subject. This happens mainly because in the CCTV view our camera is tilted downwards, which makes it harder to notice changes in the z-axis as they are not very well reflected in the 2-dimension coordinates. A 3-dimension depth camera would resolve our issue but increase the cost. The normal view angle works considerably better, as it is not tilted in any direction and z-axis movement is well reflected in the 2-dimension coordinates.

All the threshold values used in the algorithm were empirically determined. While calculating these values the frame rate at which our object detection model processes videos must also be taken into account. The model we used, YOLO V8L, has more emphasis on object detection and hence processes a small number of frames per second. This does affect the threshold values and if we were to change the object detection model, our threshold values will be affected. The threshold values were found to be inversely proportional to the frame rate.

Another factor which affects the performance of the algorithm is the distance of the subject from the camera. Now in our use case, Smart Homes, we don't have to worry about the distance from the camera as it would work well in most living spaces. But if the system in implemented in places with very large rooms or long corridors, the accuracy of the algorithm will diminish as the subject moves further aways from the camera.

To send the emergency responses for a fall event, we used Twilio. It provides an API that enables our system to make phone calls. The API was excellent, easy to use and provided immediate responses. A phone call was received within 3 seconds, whenever a fall was detected.

The intruder detection system worked flawlessly and had a 100% accuracy owing to its simple design and logic. The SMS feature implemented to remotely turn the device "on" and "off", ensures convenience and makes it easy to switch off the device when a non-intruder wants to enter the home.

APPLICATIONS

The primary application of our system is in smart homes, enhancing safety for residents, especially the elderly and the specially-abled. The technology can be applied to schools, where the system can be deployed in halls and common areas to check for falls and anomalies.

FUTURE SCOPE

In the future, we can further enhance the algorithm to detect more anomalies using advanced pose estimation. The system would be able to detect potential injury spots on the body and inform medical services to come prepared for the same. The algorithm would also be able to detect if a person has collapsed while sitting or lying down, indicating a stroke or a heart attack.

Overall, the system in the future would be more dependable having minimal or negligible false positives and would be able to detect more health conditions which have a physical reaction. The system and the fall detection will benefit with AI integration and additional sensors for better security and safety. The main goal would be to integrate these new features while keeping the system reliable.

CONCLUSION

The development of a smart home automation system for fall and intruder detection represents a significant step toward enhancing the safety, security, and quality of life for homeowners, especially for the elderly and vulnerable individuals. This paper has aimed to address crucial safety concerns by leveraging IoT devices, sensors, and connectivity solutions. It combines both hardware and software components to create a comprehensive solution for fall and intruder detection. The integration of IoT devices and sensors has allowed for real-time event detection and immediate notifications, providing timely intervention and peace of mind for homeowners and their caregivers. The fall algorithm implemented is effective and reliable. With the help of a better object detection model, the system will be ready for practical use.

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Safeguarding Systems: Detection Tactics for Ransomeware Threats

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ABSTRACT

In recent years, ransomware a type of malicious software used to encrypt data and keep it prisoner until a ransom is paid has become a major cybersecurity threat. This research paper presents a comprehensive survey of safeguard techniques utilized to detect and mitigate ransomware attacks. The study explores the intricate nuances of ransomware, its historical evolution, and the multifaceted threats it poses to organizations and individuals. Throughout the years, ransomware has undergone a remarkable transformation, evolving from early forms of extortion to sophisticated strains that exploit vulnerabilities in organizational and individual cybersecurity. Understanding this historical context is crucial for developing effective safeguard strategies. This paper also delves into the specific threats posed by ransomware, such as data encryption and extortion, data exfiltration, operational disruptions, reputation damage, financial losses, and indirect consequences. These threats have wide-ranging implications and underscore the urgency of devising robust defense mechanisms. Furthermore, the research emphasizes the importance of integrating cutting-edge technologies in ransomware detection. It highlights the role of honey pot techniques in early threat identification, as well as the emerging field of selective hashing detection techniques.

KEYWORDS : *Ransomware, HoneyPot Technique, Selective Hashing, Threats, Security.*

INTRODUCTION

Ransomware attacks have become a major cybersecurity issue in recent years, resulting in large financial losses, disruptions to operations, and global data breaches. Malicious software known as "ransomware," which encrypts a victim's data and demands a payment to unlock it, has grown to be a dangerous foe for both individuals and businesses. As the prevalence and sophistication of ransomware strains continue to escalate, the need for robust safeguard techniques to detect and mitigate these threats becomes increasingly urgent[1].

Ransomware attacks are characterized by their ability to infiltrate systems with stealth, eluding traditional security measures, and often causing catastrophic damage to targeted entities. They exploit vulnerabilities, both known and zero- day, in operating systems, applications, and human behavior. Furthermore, ransomware perpetrators have adapted to security advancements, demanding innovative approaches for defense. In order to address this issue, the study article presents a thorough analysis of the safeguard strategies used to identify ransomware, concentrating on the incorporation of honeypot approaches and the newly- emerging field of selective hashing detection techniques.

In the following sections, we will explore the intricate nuances of ransomware, its historical evolution, and the specific threats it poses to organizations and individuals. We will then delve into an in-depth examination of safeguard techniques used to identify and mitigate ransomware threats, encompassing a wide spectrum from traditional signature-based methods to more advanced behavioral analysis. Within this realm, honeypot techniques have gained prominence for their ability to adapt and evolve alongside ransomware. Through the recruitment of possible attackers into controlled environments and the collection of vital threat knowledge, these technologies have shown great promise in the early identification and mitigation of ransomware threats. Additionally, we will explore the innovative selective hashing detection technique, which focuses on identifying ransomware through the comparison of known file hashes, offering a unique approach to early threat detection.

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

Evolution of Ransomware

The "AIDS" Trojan, often referred to as the PC Cyborg virus, first appeared in the late 1980s and early 1990s, which is when ransomware first appeared [11]. Although rudimentary in comparison to contemporary ransomware strains, this malware, developed by Dr. Joseph Popp, was distributed via infected floppy disks and demanded "payment" to a fictitious AIDS research foundation[8]. When it encrypted a victim's files, it left them with a ransom note, marking the inception of the ransomware concept.

Over the years, ransomware evolved significantly, and by the mid-2000s, it had transitioned into more sophisticated variants, such as "Gpcode" and "CryptoLocker.". Strong encryption methods were introduced in these new versions, making file decryption practically impossible without the attackers' encryption key. It wasn't until the introduction of Bitcoin and other cryptocurrencies that the monetization process became feasible, allowing ransomware operators to anonymize transactions and demand ransoms more efficiently[9].

Threats Ransomware Poses

The threats posed by ransomware are multifaceted and extend beyond mere data encryption and ransom demands. They can be summarized as follows:

1) Data Encryption and Extortion: Critical data is encrypted by ransomware as its main technique, making the victim unable to access it. Then, the attackers demand a ransom for the decryption key, which is usually paid in bitcoin. These assaults have affected a variety of organizations, including businesses, government agencies, and hospitals, resulting in data loss and disruptions to operations.
2) Data Exfiltration: Sensitive data may occasionally be exfiltrated by ransomware operators who then threaten to release the material if the ransom is not paid. This two- pronged strategy combines encryption with data theft to increase the harm.
3) Availability and Operational Disruption: Ransomware can cause significant downtime for organizations, impacting productivity and disrupting services. In sectors such as healthcare, where lives can depend on the availability of data, the consequences can be dire.
4) Reputation Damage: Ransomware attacks frequently cause reputational damage to organizations, undermining stakeholder and customer trust. An incident that is widely reported can have far-reaching and protracted effects.
5) Financial Losses: Ransom payments and the costs associated with remediating a ransomware attack can result in substantial financial losses. In addition to the ransom itself, organizations must invest in cybersecurity measures and incident response efforts.

HONEYPOT TECHNIQUE

In the cybersecurity sector, ransomware is a fast expanding issue that has caused serious concerns. Conventional methods of countering this threat are often ineffective, particularly once the victim's system is already infected. In response to this challenge, novel strategies have been proposed to not only detect ransomware at an early stage but also to disrupt its operation. One such innovative approach involves the use of "honeyfiles" placed strategically within the target environment to identify ransomware. These honeyfiles, designed as inventory accounting-style archives, act as a countermeasure by preventing ransomware from accessing and encrypting the files[3].

Recent Advances, Analysis, Challenges, and Future Research Directions

Current Developments, Analysis, Difficulties, and Prospective Research Paths Despite the rise in ransomware attacks and their evolving sophistication, combating this threat is an ongoing research focus. This literature survey introduces a novel strategy aimed at the early identification and disruption of ransomware. The use of honeyfiles is presented as a means to not only detect ransomware but to completely thwart its operation. Honeyfiles, designed as unconventional inventory accounting-style archives, prevent ransomware from encrypting files once it starts reading them.

Ransomware Prevention System Design based on File Symbolic Linking Honeypots

Ransomware poses a significant challenge for modern cybersecurity. In response to this, innovative techniques have been developed to enhance ransomware prevention. One approach involves using symbolic linking honeypots, a concept known as "king protea." This method is designed to reduce the damage caused by ransomware and align with the principles of confidentiality, integrity, and availability (CIA) in information security. To improve ransomware categorization and detection, this research recommends optimizing the malware removal process and fostering collaboration between artificial intelligence and human experts.

Healthcare Institute-Specific Defenses Against Ransomware and How to Build Them

The healthcare industry faces unique challenges in safeguarding sensitive patient information. Hospitals, in particular, have become prime targets for cybercriminals utilizing ransomware attacks to extort substantial sums of money. This paper explores the stages of a ransomware attack, from encryption to payment, and offers preventative measures to mitigate such attacks. It also addresses the ethical dilemma of whether hospitals should pay ransoms to retrieve critical patient data[4].

Ransomware Analysis on Android and Windows Platforms

In this paper, a comprehensive analysis of seventeen Windows ransomware variants and eight Android ransomware strains is conducted. The analysis reveals the evolving sophistication and strength of ransomware, indicating the increasing difficulty of defending against these attacks. This analysis serves as a critical resource for understanding the changing landscape of ransomware threats.

Types of Honeypots

In order to identify and prevent ransomware, honeypots are essential. A variety of honeypot types are covered, such as email honeypots (Honeyemail) to stop email attacks and filter SMTP traffic, database honeypots (Elastichoney) to catch malicious requests exploiting vulnerabilities, HTTP honeypots (Glastopf) to detect SQL injection, and SSH honeypots (Kippo) to identify brute force attacks and shell history. Multiple protocols are supported by lower-level honeypots (Dionaea), and the distributed net honeypot project is aided by the OWASP Honeypot repository.

Ransomware Attack Trends

The study emphasizes that because government data is sensitive, ransomware attacks are increasingly targeting the government sector. Because patient information is so valuable, healthcare facilities are also popular targets. The study reveals an alarming trend in the rise of ransomware attacks, emphasizing the need for robust defense mechanisms and data protection.

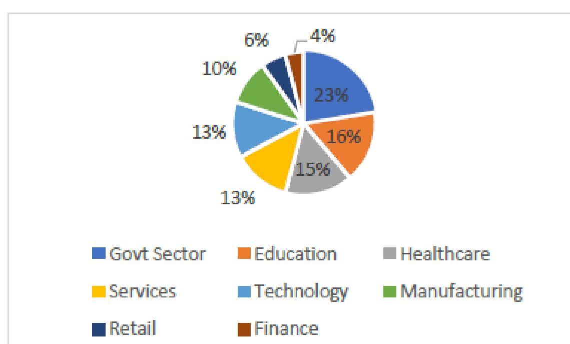

Fig. 1. Attack Report [5]

Detection and Prevention of Ransomware

The survey outlines key strategies for detecting and preventing ransomware. This includes vigilance regarding known file extensions, monitoring for an increase in file renames, the use of anti-ransomware software, regular backups, updating antivirus and anti-malware programs, access control, user awareness, and employee surveys to assess security awareness.

Limitation of Honey Pot Technique

While honeypots offer valuable insights and contribute to cybersecurity, they are not without limitations and challenges:

1) Resource Intensiveness: Deploying and maintaining honeypots, especially high- interaction honeypots, can be resource- intensive in terms of hardware, manpower, and ongoing monitoring. This can be a significant constraint for smaller organizations with limited resources.

2) False Positives and False Negatives: Honeypots may generate false positives by detecting benign activities as malicious. Conversely, they can also miss sophisticated attackers who recognize honeypot environments and avoid them. Striking the right balance between security and minimizing false alarms remains a challenge.

3) Legal and Ethical Concerns: Capturing malicious activities and engaging with potential attackers using honeypots may raise legal and ethical concerns. It's crucial to ensure that honeypot operations comply with privacy regulations and legal standards.

4) Attacker Evasion: Skilled attackers can identify honeypots and potentially use them as tools for reconnaissance or evasion. As attackers become more sophisticated, honeypots need to continually adapt to remain effective.

5) Scalability: Deploying honeypots across large and complex networks can be challenging, as they need to be strategically positioned and maintained to cover all potential attack vectors. Scaling honeypot deployments without increasing resource demands is a persistent challenge.

SELECTIVE HASHING TECHNIQUE

In this section, we go into more detail about the approach we used to conduct our study and create a selective hashing-based dynamic ransomware detection system. The primary goal of this method is to detect ransomware- induced changes to a group of files and promptly issue an alert, thereby halting the encryption process[6]. We present the experimental setup, the core concept of selective hashing, and the threshold setup utilized for our behavioral ransomware detection system[7].

Experimental Setup

To build and evaluate our ransomware detection system, we employed the Blake3 hashing algorithm, known for its rapid speed and scalability on multicore and multithreading CPUs. Additionally, We used 128-bit AES encryption for our Crypto Ransomware implementation testbench. Each test was conducted three times, and we calculated the average results from these runs to ensure reliability and accuracy[10].

Regular Hashing Analysis

The core of our ransomware detection method is selective hashing. This method entails comparing the computed hashes of the stored files with the current ones in order to detect any modifications, enabling the prompt detection of changes caused by ransomware.

Selective Hashing Design and Implementation

When ransomware encrypts a file, it fundamentally alters the entire file. To identify ransomware-induced changes efficiently, we employ the concept of selective hashing. This involves dividing files into smaller sections, combining, hashing, and storing them in a database. This method reduces the hashing time significantly, allowing for faster detection compared to traditional hashing approaches.

Threshold Setup

Selective hashing describes itself as a behavioral detection technology that can identify ransomware even after it has started causing harm. This method may lead to false positives even if it can detect changes brought on by encryption. If a significant amount of files are encrypted quickly, it sends out an alarm.The database is loaded into RAM and file hashes are compared to those computed during the scanning phase. A number is incremented and the user is notified of a potential ransomware detection if the selective hash of a file changes[12].

Results and Advantages

Our experimental results, as depicted in Figures 2 and 3 , demonstrate that selective hashing is an effective and timely method for detecting ransomware while preserving no less than 90% of the files, regardless of the operating system. This approach offers several key advantages, including its speed, efficiency, and OS independence.

Limitations

It is important to note that for this method to work effectively, the ransomware must operate within the predefined threshold time. Our technology may not be as accurate when it comes to files that take more than thirty seconds to encrypt. In order to minimize false alarms and achieve reliable ransomware detection, detection thresholds need to be carefully set.

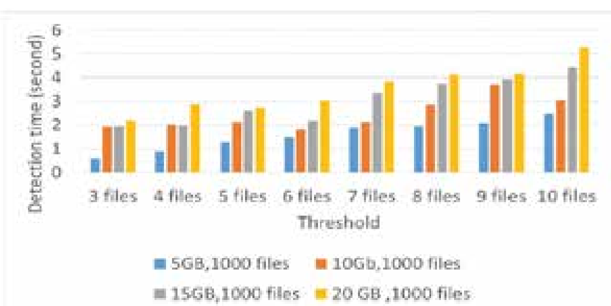

Fig. 2. Detection time vs the threshold for 1000 files-system of different sizes 5GB, 10GB, 15GB and 20GB [2]

Fig. 3. Percentage of saved files out of 1000 files for different threshold [2]

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF HONEYPOT AND SELECTIVE HASHING

Point of View	Honey Pot Technique	Selective Hashing Technique
Characteristics:	security mechanisms designed to mimic legitimate systems or networks It aims to attract and capture malicious activities. It acts as decoy systems, luring attackers into a controlled environment gather information about their methods and motives.	detection focuses on identifying ransomware through the comparison of known file hashes. This technique relies on precomputed hashes of trusted files and detects anomalies by comparing file hash values with these trusted hashes.
Early Detection	It involves mimicking vulnerabilities to lure potential attackers, enabling the timely identification of threats.	It involves hashing specific data elements to identify potential risks without compromising sensitive information.
Requirement of additional Infrastructure:	Honeypots vary in resource demands. High-interaction honeypots need more resources: hardware, network isolation, skilled personnel. Low-interaction honeypots are resource-efficient. Selection depends on security needs and available resources.	It is a lightweight technique that does not require the deployment of additional infrastructure or resources. It is a non-intrusive method for identifying ransomware.
False Positives and Negatives	Honeypots can produce false positives by identifying harmless actions as threats. Skilled attackers can identify honeypot environments and avoid them.	Selective hashing reduces false positives by using trusted file hashes for comparison.

Scalability	High-Interaction Honeypots are resource-intensive and less scalable. Low-Interaction Honeypots are more scalable and can be seamlessly integrated, ideal for wider deployment. Selection depends on an organization's resources and network size.	This technique is highly scalable and seamlessly integrates with existing security systems.

CONCLUSION

In the current digital ecosystem, where bad actors are always evolving their strategies to breach sensitive data and interrupt vital processes, detecting and managing ransomware assaults is crucial. The honeypot technique and selective hashing are two different methods for ransomware detection that have been examined in this research study. Through an analysis of their distinct advantages and disadvantages, we have acquired significant knowledge regarding the potential integration of these methods into an all-encompassing ransomware defensive approach.

The honeypot technique, which involves setting up decoy systems to attract and monitor potential threats, offers the advantage of actively engaging with attackers, thus enabling the collection of valuable threat intelligence. However, it is not without its drawbacks, as honeypots can be resource-intensive and may have limitations in their ability to detect all forms of ransomware.

Selective hashing, on the other hand, relies on cryptographic hash functions to identify known ransomware variants by comparing file hashes to a database of known threats. While it can effectively detect known ransomware strains, it may struggle with zero-day attacks or sophisticated polymorphic ransomware variants and, relies on cryptographic hash functions to identify known ransomware variants by comparing file hashes to a database of known threats.

To sum up, there isn't a single method that works for all ransomware detection scenarios. When combined into a multi-layered security plan, selective hashing and honeypots can complement one another and offer special advantages. Organizations need to carefully assess their unique.

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Sentiment Analysis through Machine Learning Federated Approach: A Comprehensive Review

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ABSTRACT

Sentiment analysis, a pivotal area of research within natural language processing (NLP), examines Twitter data and the tedious task of extracting meaning from it. Tweets are frequently useful in stimulating a huge amount of sentiment data upon analysis. This case study uses federated learning to present a comprehensive review of literature and applications concerning sentiment insights derived from Twitter data. The systematic review thoroughly analyses the diverse categories of classification, feature extraction, and sentiment analysis advancements, emphasizing the federated learning framework. This study presents an innovative method offering a comprehensive overview of the progress made in sentiment analysis(SA) techniques for Twitter data(TD). It also investigates the intricate challenges and potential opportunities of implementing federated learning methods in sentiment analysis.

KEYWORDS *: Sentiment analysis, Federated learning, Machine learning, Artificial intelligence.*

INTRODUCTION

Web 2.0 platforms[1] like discussion forums, blogs, and peer-to-peer systems provide consumers with a powerful dais to express their product opinions and experiences, both negative and positive, about any product or service. Social sentiment analysis involves tracking brand mentions and studying the collected text data. This offers businesses valuable insights into their audience's opinions, behaviours, and feelings[1].

Based on the existing study, information is defined as an entity produced or consumed, categorized into dynamic and static. Dynamic information generates multiple conversations among consumers, while static information provides information without allowing for responses or reactions, such as announcements, reminders, and deadlines.

User-shared data on the services mentioned earlier can be categorized into various forms of [2]: Content Based Information, Network-Based Information, Profile Based Information, Network-Based Information[2]. Social networking services offer diverse communication styles, with Twitter followers sharing information through tweets/re-tweets.

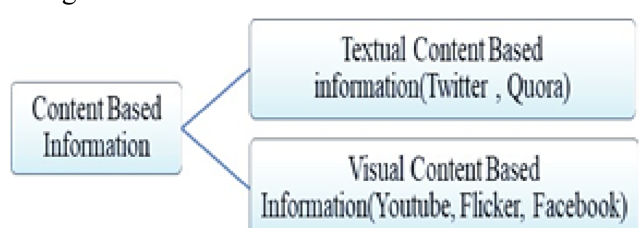

Fig 1. Content-based analysis [3]

Figure 1 here describes that Research on content-based analysis [3] of social network data is gaining recognition. Textual and visual data are two categories that apply to content-based information.

In Textual content-based information, information is retrieved in the form of textual Data, and Visual content-based information includes information in images and videos.

Sentiment analysis

Sentiment analysis[21] is a branch of NLP concerned with recognizing and categorizing text emotions and feelings [4]. Sentiment analysis has become an invaluable tool for understanding public opinion across many areas, including business and politics, due to the steady rise of social media platforms [5] and the corresponding large increase in the expression of public opinions and sentiments. Businesses and organizations can obtain insightful information about customer preferences, patterns of behaviour, and opinions by analyzing the sentiment of text data. Such data can offer data-driven intuitions that support educated decision-making.

Federated Learning[14]

Federated learning is a novel concept proposed by Google [6]. This kind of learning involves a collaborative form of learning that follows a decentralized approach[7] like Tram-FL[8] and FLANDERS [9] to train machine learning models[22]. It does not require data exchange from the client device to the central server. Also, the Raw data were trained locally on the device to maintain privacy. Researchers are tirelessly working to make this innovative approach even more personalized while addressing statistical challenges and enhancing security. The Federated Machine Learning (FML) technique

[10] enables multiple devices or systems to participate in a machine-learning process without conciliating the privacy of their sensitive facts/data. This methodology is particularly advantageous when data privacy is vital and data cannot be centralized. In contrast, sentiment analysis(SA) is a powerful computational technique [11] designed to recognize and extract the emotional tone of a given text, such as determining if a text expresses positive or negative emotions. When federated machine learning is combined with sentiment analysis [12], it creates a highly potent and effective methodology for sentiment analysis. This integrated approach can deliver more precise and robust sentiment analysis while preserving the confidentiality [13] of the data used in the process. By utilizing the power of FML for sentiment analysis in social media like FedInf [14], businesses [15] and organizations[16] can gain accurate insights into customer sentiment while confirming the privacy of their customers' delicate/sensitive data.

The combination of Federated Machine Learning and sentiment analysis is a promising approach for industries and organizations in search of to collect valuable insights from customer data while keeping customer privacy[17]. Federated Learning has become more prevalent in data-sensitive industries due to the recent advancements in Deep Learning (DL) that can now be implemented with the assistance of FL.

In the past decade, social media platforms have emerged as a rich data/fact source for sentiment analysis studies. The massive volume of information on these platforms makes them effective for analyzing sentiment related to products, services, places, and events. By analyzing the sentiment of the content uttered by users on social media, businesses & researchers can get a valuable understanding of consumer activities, choices, and opinions. These insights can be used in decision-making[18] and strategy development, helping businesses to stay competitive and relevant in an ever-changing market landscape. As such, sentiment analysis on social media has become an ever more important area of research in the domain of marketing and information science; besides preserving privacy, federated learning approaches are still in demanding areas of research.

This research paper aims to study Sentiment Analysis through Federated and Machine Learning approaches. To achieve this, we have studied a comprehensive review of literature published over the past few years. Sentiment analysis is an method that detects, transforms, and interprets opinions from text/transcript and categorizes them into negative, positive, or neutral sentiments [19]. Sentiment analysis has been a popular method in previous studies to extract valuable insights from product and movie reviews. By analyzing the sentiments expressed by customers towards a particular product or service, businesses can gain a deep empathetic of the customer's preferences and make informed decisions to improve their offerings [20]. This approach effectively improves customer satisfaction and loyalty and has become an essential tool for business growth and to remain competitive in today's market. Sentiment analysis research falls into three categories i.e. federated learning, ensemble learning, and traditional machine learning.

In the previous section, we discussed sentiment analysis and federated learning. The literature survey paper is systematized as section-2 related work, and section-3 continues with comparative analysis. In related work, we concluded an understanding of technical approaches and how sentiment analysis is applied through a federated machine learning approach.

RELATED WORK

This section discusses an overview of the present state of sentiment analysis algorithms, the Concept of Machine Learning [21], Deep Learning[22], and Federated Learning. Sentiment analysis is a comprehensive procedure used to recognize and organize emotions and feelings that are expressed in written texts. Several processes, including data preprocessing[23], feature extraction[24], and classification[25], must be performed on raw text data to accomplish the aforementioned objective. Gathering the data to normalize the text data and remove extraneous or irrelevant parts is decisive to sentiment analysis. Lemmatization, stop word removal, and special character removal are techniques used in this step. After cleaning the text data, they are transformed into features or embeddings, which are then utilized by the algorithms based on the classifier to forecast the sentiment.

After cleaning the text data, they undergo transformation into features or embeddings, subsequently employed by the classifier to predict sentiment.

Understanding of technical approaches

Lexicon-based approaches to sentiment analysis involve using a predefined dictionary of words with subjective connotations. This dictionary can either be a general one, such as Vader[26], SentiWordNet[27], or Opinion Finder[28], or it can be attributed to the corpus studied [20]. By contrast, unsupervised approaches to sentiment classification do not require any predefined lexicon and can, therefore, address the issue of domain dependency. This approach can also significantly diminish the requirement for annotated data during training. Machine learning entails furnishing data features to a classification algorithm, which then uses this information to develop a model. This model is then utilized during the testing phase of the learning process. The machine learning process are employed to excerpt meaningful features from the data, such as using single words (unigrams)[12], pairs of words (bigrams), groups of three words (trigrams) [22], part-of-speech[23] (POS) tagging, and polarity analysis. These techniques aid in identifying patterns in the data, which are then utilized to train the machine-learning model.

In various research studies[30], different classifiers have been used to extract subjectivity from textual data. Some of the most used classifiers include Maximum Entropy, logistic regression[30], Support Vector Machine (SVM) [30], and naive Bayes. These classifiers effectively identify subjective words and phrases from a given text.

However, there is still a debate among researchers regarding which types of words carry subjectivity. While certain researchers contend that subjectivity is solely conveyed through adjectives, others argue that specific adverbs, nouns, and verbs may also possess subjectivity. This is an ongoing topic of study and exploration in the domain of NLP(natural language processing).

How Sentiments Identified

Sentiment Analysis involves identifying and classifying opinions expressed by individuals on the content of a particular object, which may be a service, product, issue, topic, individual, society, or incident. These opinions are based on a quintuple[31] (o; a; so; h; t) covering several components.

- Object ‘o’[31] is the opinion target. For instance, in the case of a product, the object could be the product itself.
- Aspect[31] ‘a’, which is the targeted attribute of the object ‘o’. This aspect could be anything that the user is interested in analyzing, such as the product’s quality, price, or design.
- Sentiment orientation[31] ‘so’indicates whether an opinion is positive, negative or neutral. This component plays a significant role in identifying the overall sentiment of the object.
- Opinion holder[31] ‘h’is the person or organization expressing an opinion. This component helps to identify the source of the opinion and understand their perspective towards the object.

- Time 't'[31] is the moment in which this opinion is expressed. This component helps to understand the temporal trends of the opinions expressed towards the object.

Sentiment analysis's examination of these elements can yield insightful information about people's perceptions of various items and data that can be utilized to enhance products and services, highlight areas needing development, and obtain an advantage over competitors.

Refining Sentiment Analysis: The Role of Preprocessing

The accuracy and reliability of sentiment analysis depend heavily on preprocessing, which refines raw text data before analysis. Figure 2 here describes that Preprocessing techniques [32] such as stemming, stop word removal, and tokenization, aid in enhancing comprehension and filtering out noise. Normalization and handling of special characters contribute to standardizing the text. Effective preprocessing mitigates data noise and ensures that sentiment analysis models can decipher sentiment with greater accuracy [33]. Table 1 presents a comparative analysis of Twitter sentiment analysis[34], using various classifiers and feature extraction techniques.

Fig 2. Preprocessing techniques[32]

Table 1: Comparison between Various Existing Sentiment Analysis Classifier Model

Data Set- Twitter Data Set for Sentiment Analysis						
Ref	**Year**	**Models**	**Classifiers**	**Sentiment Analysis**	**Feature Extraction**	**Research Findings**
[24]	2023	GARN	Gated Recurrent Attention Network (GARN)	A feature extraction method based on term weights, known as the Log Term Frequency-based Modified Inverse Class Frequency (LTF-MICF) model.	Hybrid Mutation Based White Shark Optimizer (HMWSO)	Reduced the efficient performance of the Proposed Model
[25]	2023	SGDOA-SGNN	Stochastic Gradient Descent Optimization Algorithm (SGDOA)	Stochastic Gradient Neural Network (SGNN)	Dimension Reduction Based on LDA, Stochastic Gradient Descent (SGD) for Feature Selection	lower F1 score
[26]	**2022**	RoBERTA-ENSEMBLE	Robustly optimized Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers approach (RoBERTa)	Averaging Ensemble And Majority Voting	Bidirectional Long Short-Term Memory (BiLSTM), Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM), Gated Recurrent Unit (GRU) and Ensemble Methods	Overfitting can result in high-variance problems when the training error is low, whereas the testing error is high.

[27]	2021	LSTM-LR	Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) as Base Classifiers and Logistic Regression (LR) as a Meta Classifier	Stacked Ensemble Model	-	Highest precision and lowest recall
[28]	2023	RoBERTa-GRU	-	Random Optimized BERT Pretraining Approach (RoBERTa)	Gated Recurrent Units (GRU)	Using a large number of GRUs may lead to overfitting, especially if there is a minimum training dataset.
[29]	2023	BERT-CNN	Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)	Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers (BERT)	-	If the sentence prediction is not paired, then this model is not well-fitted during the unmasking task.
		BERT-RNN	Recurrent Neural Network (RNN)			
		BERT-BiLSTM	Bidirectional Long Short-Term Memory (BiLSTM)			

Comparative Analysis of Existing Machine Learning Models

Table 2 compares the accuracy of the existing classifiers. The accuracy obtained by existing GARN, SGDOA-SGNN, RoBERTa-Ensemble (Average, Majority), LSTM-LR, RoBERTa-GRU, BERT-CNN, BERT-RNN and BERT- BiLSTM as follows:

Table 2: Comparing the Accuracy of the Existing Classifier Models

Models	Accuracy	Precision	Recall	F-Measure
SGDOA-SGN [25]	79%	69%	80%	74%
RoBERTa-ENSEMBLE (Average) [26]	91.47%	91%	92%	91%
RoBERTa-ENSEMBLE (Majority) [26]	91.77%	92%	92%	92%
LSTM-LR [27]	99%	99%	99%	98%
RoBERTa-GRU [28]	91.52%	91%	91%	91%
BERT-CNN [29]	93%	95%	95%	95%
BERT-RNN [29]	93%	95%	95%	95%
BERT- BiLSTM [30]	93%	96%	95%	95%

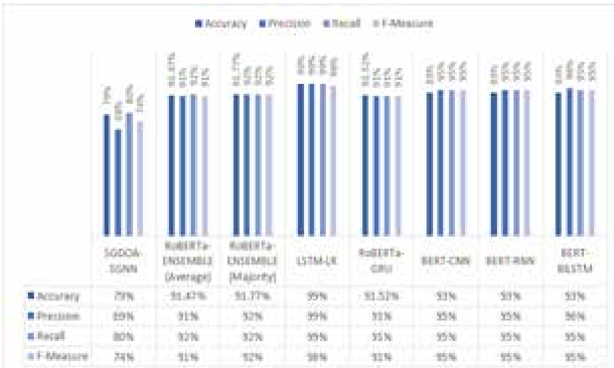

Fig 3. Comparative Analysis

Fig 3. presents a graph comparing different techniques for sentiment analysis based on accuracy, precision, recall, and F-measure, demonstrating efficient comparisons for proving meaningful information.

CONCLUSION

Sentiment analysis impacts various fields like business and politics to comprehend public opinions, enabling strategic decision-making. This paper reviews the latest literature on sentiment analysis using federated learning on various classifiers and feature extraction techniques. This study offers superior accuracy and results compared to classification models on Twitter Datasets. In feature, We can compare classification and feature extraction techniques on various datasets can enhance sentiment analysis using various machine learning techniques.

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Simplist: IoT based Android-Powered Domestic Automation System

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ABSTRACT

The fast-paced lifestyle of today has increased the demand for home automation systems that offer convenience, efficiency, and security. SIMPLIST is an IoT-based Android home automation system designed to meet these needs by integrating IoT technology into Android platforms for remote control of home devices. This system overcomes traditional limitations by utilizing power, IoT, and Android technologies to allow users to monitor and control devices like lights, thermostats, security cameras, and appliances from their Android smartphones or tablets. Extensive testing has shown improved energy efficiency, ease of use, and overall user satisfaction with SIMPLIST. With its user-centric design and proven performance, SIMPLIST has the potential to revolutionize home automation and enhance the quality of life for homeowners.[9][11][7]

KEYWORDS *: Device networking, Connected living, Eco-friendly solutions, Protective systems, Advanced automation, Domestic automation, Speech-driven assistance, Custom interface design, Household equipment control, Remote management, Android-powered handset, Embedded systems Platform, Secure connectivity.*

INTRODUCTION

This document presents an IoT-based Homegrown Computerization System (HAS) that focuses on the development of a smart control firmware that can be electronic and limited human connection to save the judgment inside electrical devices within the home. The system uses Hub MCU, an open-source IoT platform, to execute the robotization technique. Different transmission modes will be used to convey device control to the real machine. The control system enables remote access from smart phones, using a cloud server-based communication system that incorporates sound judgment of the reach by enabling unhindered access to machines. The system aims to control electrical mechanical assemblies and devices in the house with minimal cost, easy-to-understand connection point and the foundation's ease of use. The circumstances surrounding the machine will be open, similar to the control on an Android platform. This system aims to support the needs of old and weak in homegrown and improve the standard of living at home has been improved.[10][13][9][7]

LITERATURE SURVEY

"Voice-Activated Home Automation System utilizing Internet of Things and Natural Language Processing", by P. Rani, J. Bakthakumar, P. Kumaar, , S. Kumar.

- Utilizes Internet of Things, AI, and Natural Language Processing (NLP) for cost-effective, efficient home automation.
- Utilizes technologies like GSM, NFC for seamless integration of appliances.
- Prototype uses Arduino MK1000, Genuino MK1000.

- NLP allows user interaction with appliances through voice and normal language.
- The Internet of Things concept is established by connecting appliances to mobile devices using Arduino Boards.
- Arduino Boards interface with appliances and programmed to respond to mobile inputs.

"A Wi-Fi based Wireless Sensor Network with Internet of Things Integrated into a Low-Cost Home Automation System," by Vikram , Harish , Nihaal , Raksha Umesh, and Shetty , Ashok.

- Utilizes Wireless Fidelity (Wi-Fi) for smart device internetworking.
- Implements a Wi-Fi-based Wireless Sensor Network (WSN) for monitoring and controlling environmental, safety, and electrical parameters.
- HAS sections include temperature and humidity sensors, gas leakage warning system, load and voltage regulation, rain sensors, fire alarms, and burglar alarms.
- Utilizes a Smartphone application developed using Android Studio on the JAVA platform.
- Aims to integrate a variety of sensors and provide an affordable, adaptable device control system.

"Smart Energy Economical Home Control System using IOT," written by A. K. Mishra, B. Kumari, Prashant U. , and S. K. Vishwakarma.

- Makes use of IoT to turn household appliances into smart gadgets.
- Design control contributes to energy economy.
- The system makes use of an ESP32 interactive development environment for controller programming, an voice command interpreter, and a Node MCU electronics unit.
- Uses Google Assistant and web-based application for control.
- Main controller connected to 24-hour Wi-Fi network.
- Main controller programmed for automatic network connection and auto power backup.

PROPOSED SYSTEM

The central server, sensor arrays, actuators, and micro controllers in the suggested domestic automation system are all distant controlled by mobile equipment like tablets and smartphones. It is capable of controlling the temperature of the room, lighting, fans, gas leak detection, air conditioning, and intrusion detection.

SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

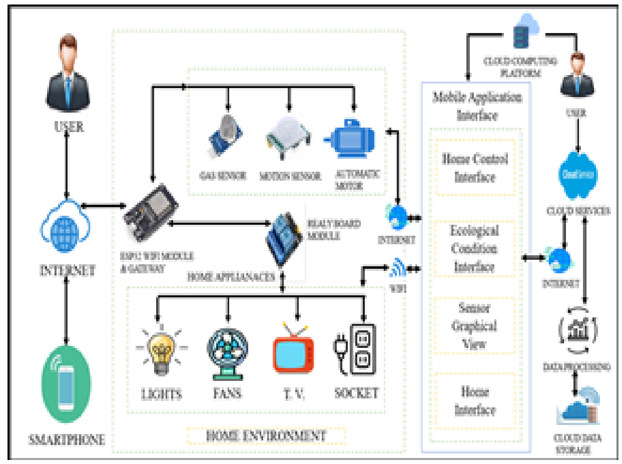

Fig 1. System Architecture

- The home computerization framework particularly dealing with the house hold apparatuses from a distance for helpful to person.[5]
- This framework contains for telling happen any infringement for giving security and abusing hazardous things won't be occurred in the home.
- The Ringer Caution framework is a system that alerts humans to any issues that have occurred in a permanent location.[9]
- The client can receive alerts via SMS or email for their wellbeing at home, ensuring their safety and comfort.
- The proposed framework aims to create a computerized and comfortable home environment through voice-controlled changes.[8]
- The gadget aims to develop a practical profitable worthwhile, reliable, quantifiable domestic automation system that can remotely control any electrical device using a micro-controller and basic equipment.

- The project uses a microcontroller and an Android tablet application to construct a home automation platform that can react to any home device request with a single click.

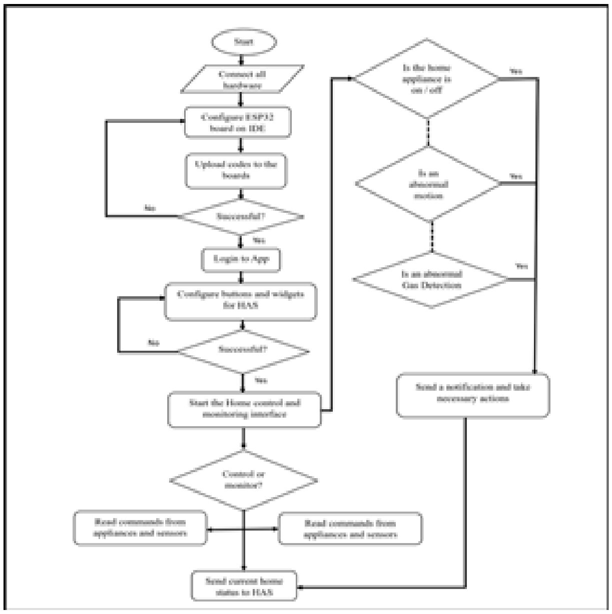

Fig 2. System Workflow

Home automation system mainly for remote control of home appliances, for the convenience of people.

- This system contains a message about safety and that dangerous things do not happen at home.
- Sound signal connected to the system. The alarm system can alert the person at home to inform them about possible problems.
- In addition, the user is a warning text message to a mobile phone or email can be sent for home security reasons.
- A voice-activated switching system to create an automated and convenient home environment.
- The purpose of this device is to create a cost-effective, reliable and scalable home automation system that can turn on or off any electrical. device remotely using a microcontroller and simple hardware.
- The goal of the project is to configure and build a home automation system that can respond to every command given to home devices with one click using a microcontroller and an Android application on a tablet. [5][8][9][3][11][12]

OBJECTIVE OF SYSTEM

- Creating a stand-alone home automation system

The objective of an automation system for homes is to create a network of connected household appliances that can be incorporated into the system. A home automation system was further developed with the intention of taking into account every gadget, automating its control, and connecting it into the network. [3]

- Voice and switch mode wireless handling of household appliances

Create an application with speech mode and/or toggle capabilities for controlling the program. [5]

- Remotely checking the condition of appliances

To improve your home automated system, you should be able to view the status of your devices right from the app. [6]

- A secure channel for communication between the Node MCU and the application.

By using safe protocols over WiFi, the HAS can't be controlled by other devices. SSL provides secure connections as opposed to TCP or SSH. [9]

- Operate from any Wi-Fi-capable device.

A Wi-Fi enabled item can be safely operated in the system for home automation to accomplish the mobility of regulating household appliances. [3]

- Wide-ranging platform for upcoming improvements

The system must be designed to be highly scalable because there is a huge chance to add and combine new devices and functionalities. [6]

- Safety

This arrangement includes notification of safety that has happened and dangerous things do not happen at home. A system connected to the Buzzer Alarm system can sound an alarm to someone at home to alert them to potential problems. To further inform the user about the safety of the home, a cautionary email or text message can be sent to their smartphone.[8]

RESULTS

Fig 3. Hardware Model

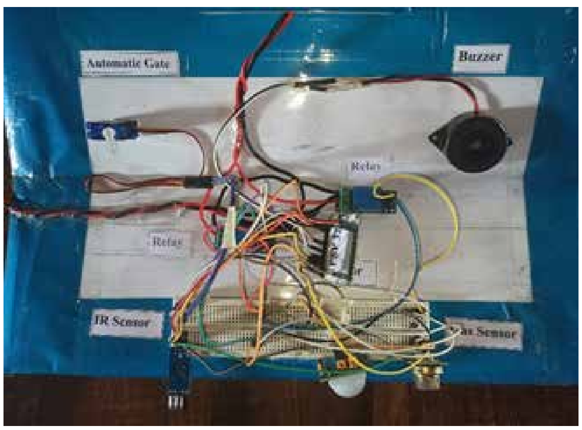

Fig 4. Hardware Connectivity

Fig 5. Login Page

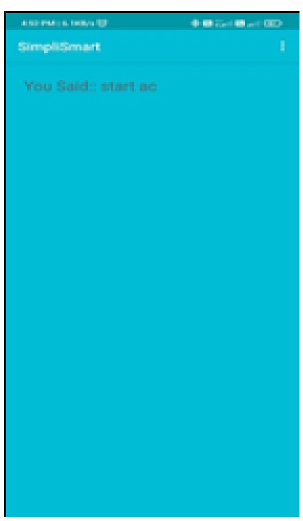

Fig 6. Voice Command

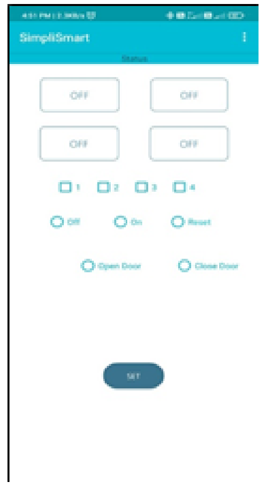

Fig 7. Menu Page

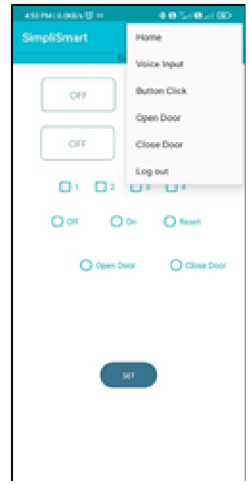

Fig 8. Option Buttons

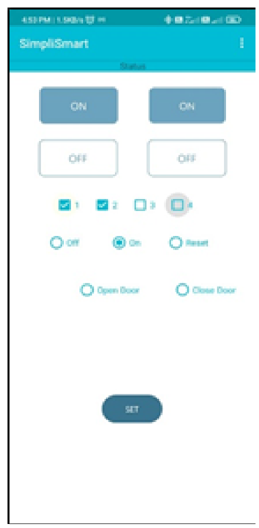

Fig 9. Live Updates

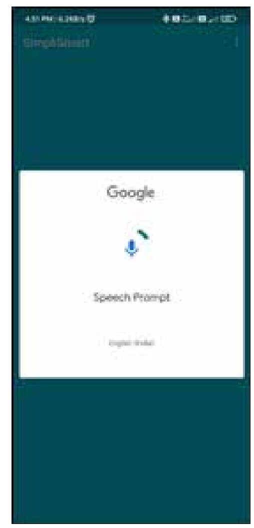

Fig 10. Voice Inputs

Fig 11. LPG alert

Fig 12. Intruder alert

SECURITY FEATURES

- Under the "Security" tab, the user can monitor the status of various security devices such as motion sensors, and door/window sensors.
- They receive real-time alerts if any unusual activity is detected, such as motion detected when nobody is expected to be home.

APPLIANCE CONTROL

- In the "Appliance" section, the user can see a list of connected appliances such as the TV, coffee maker, or smart plugs.
- They can remotely turn these appliances on or off, set timers, or create automation rules.

INTEGRATION WITH VOICE ASSISTANTS

- SIMPLIST can be integrated with popular voice assistants like Amazon Alexa or Google Assistant.

PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

Reliability

- Evaluate system reliability through consistent performance of intended functions, test device responsiveness, maintain communication efficiency with Android app, monitor for downtime and connectivity problems, and address issues promptly.

Scalability

- Evaluate system scalability for IoT devices and users, test performance under different loads, and assess ease of adding and integrating new devices.

User Experience

- Collect user feedback on Android app usability, conduct testing to pinpoint areas for improvement, and provide clear feedback and notifications for better communication with users on home automation device status.[1][5]

Security

- Conduct security assessments, implement strong authentication, and encryption measures, and regularly update software to mitigate vulnerabilities, prevent unauthorized access, and protect sensitive data in IoT systems.[2][8]

Energy Efficiency

- Assess IoT device energy use, employ scheduling and automation for power savings, and utilize efficient protocols and tech for performance.

Feedback and Iteration

- Collect continuous user feedback for improvement and new features. Enhance system functionality and usability based on feedback.[6][2]

CONCLUSION

This study presents an Internet of Things-connected smart domestic automation concept. This work will be enhanced in the real-world scenario of remotely managing appliances at home by adding conversions to the Esp 32 board. Additionally, the designers suggest a traditional distributed computing-based Web of Things framework for interface and monitoring.

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Explainable AI-based Plant Health Monitoring and Diagnosis of Diseases : A Comprehensive Study on Plant Ailment for Precision Farming

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ABSTRACT

This paper presents a comprehensive study on various applications of Explainable AI (XAI) for plant health monitoring and diagnosis of diseases with focus on emphasizing the potential and challenges, importance of transparency and interpretability in AI system decision making process. The research explores the Explainable AI techniques particularly visualization, decision trees, rule based system, feature importance analysis leading to decision making & plant ailment forecasting for precision agriculture. The Study includes literature review, surveying development of Explainable AI (XAI) in agriculture and examining interpretation of AI models to make better transparent reasoning processes. This paper through in depth analysis of various Explainable AI Algorithms and techniques focuses on precision farming. Furthermore, the study explores the importance of local interpretable model agnostic explanations (LIME), explainable graph neural networks (GNN), and counterfactual explanations to lead to a more effective and efficient agriculture process. This Research contributes to analyzing and interpreting the data related plant management and gaining insightful knowledge in plant health and disease diagnosis for resilient agriculture.

KEYWORDS *: Precision farming, Plant disease diagnosis, Explainable AI, Decision tree, Rule based system, Plant ailment, Explainable graph neural network, Resilient agriculture.*

INTRODUCTION

In precision farming domain plant health monitoring and diagnosis of the various plant diseases in earlier stages plays an important role for stakeholders of agriculture to reduce waste and utilize available resources. Traditional methods of plant monitoring and disease diagnosis are not good due to time consuming and inaccurate decision making so to improve the result we adopt innovative technologies that save time and are more accurate and efficient. This Survey explore the application of explainable AI technique like visualization, decision trees, rule based system, feature importance analysis, local interpretable model agnostic explanations (LIME), explainable graph neural networks (GNN), and counterfactual explanations, this study also provide more insights on precision farming.

Background

Plant health and monitoring is one of the major problems in the agriculture domain. due to living cause like fungus, bacteria, insects and virus causes biotic diseases and nonliving causes like chemical imbalancing, metal toxicity produces abiotic diseases that cause the financial losses.[1] traditional method like visual observation, microscopy, biological diagnosis or testing [2] also useful in diagnosis of plant diseases. Using Explainable AI increases the accuracy, performance and highest level of explainability[3]. The purpose of this paper is to address precision farming problems and challenges.

Importance of Plant Disease Detection in Precision Farming Several reason

Early Alert and Preventive measures

Early diagnosis of plant diseases alert the farmer to understand the major threat that outbreaks the plant. so farmers can take preventive measures to find the cause that reduces the plant damage. It helps to understand plant health monitoring.

Proper Pest Management and Increase Plant Production

pest management is one of the important components for plant health monitoring and disease diagnosis. By preparing the proper pest management initiative farmers can work on using the different types of pest and plant disease threat that definitely increase the plant production and preserve the genetic quality of the plant. It also reduces the use of chemical pest components and improves the yield quality and minimizes loss of strains. This also helps in cultivation of resilient precision farming.

Standards and Premium Market outreach

Market entry or outreach depend on governing standards followed at the time of plant production. So farmers need to give preference to organic agriculture practices and gain some certification that definitely helps to reach the global market. ultimately it helps more profit and export level quality production.

Environment Change & Compliance

Nowadays climate change is one of the major challenges that impact plant production and yield. so proper resource utilization with plant health monitoring and disease diagnosis some flexible management approaches required to face the environment related challenges. so compliance of safety and quality of agricultural production is needed. This helps the farmer adhere to the best practices in pest management, preventive measures, follow the governing standard and increase the plant production.

Objectives of the Survey

Main objective of this study paper is to enlist the most recent Explainable AI algorithm for plant health monitoring and disease diagnosis. understand the major plant diseases that impact plant quality and production, analyze the various current methods and limitations, explore the LIME and GNN model for categorizing the various diseases and future trends to increase the Accuracy and Interpretability and provide more transparency in the decision making system.

Scope and Limitations

This survey paper comprehensively studies various Explainable AI techniques like visualization, decision trees, rule based system, feature importance analysis, LIME and GNN. This survey paper also analyzes how explainable AI enhances interpretability in a more precise manner also bridge the gap between the various methods and their limitations.Highlight plant health monitoring requires understanding important features or variables in the AI model, to find the different aspects or parameters which impact on diagnosis depending on various environmental changes and conditions.

Local Interpretable Model-agnostic Explanations and SHapley Additive exPlanations tool both are complex models so more work needed to learn both tools. LIME helps explain why a particu plant is diagnosed by certain diseases. LIME focuses on various features of the plant to generate the result. Shapley values help to understand the impact of features on Ai model decision making and find insightful reasoning.

Similarly, decision trees make partitions of various features and make prediction plant health monitoring to understand the relationship between role of specific feature and their impact on diagnosis, Rule based approach set some predefined rule while decision making in AI Model. Rule can inference on the basis of facts and derived from domain knowledge with detailed explanation generated by the diagnosis system. Some Visualization techniques like heatmap, feature plot helps to understand which part of data is crucial in decision making.

One of the major limitations of Explainable AI technique required in-depth expert knowledge to understand the internal complexity black box model. due to limited availability of research papers, open access dataset for training and testing purposes, availability of less computation resources like processor, memory that impact on survey and finding from the dataset. A performance measure for interpretability is also one of the major factors, optimizing different models for balancing between decision making systems with more accuracy and prediction power is a key challenge. Another limitation is model training and model evaluation. While training, extract the plant feature using labeled data and then map input feature to output label challenging using XAI tool.

Traditional Method for Plant Disease Detection

Specific symptoms detecting the Disease

Early warning biological indicators are helpful for monitoring plant health and they give insightful information about changes in the environment that identify the disease. Trap some plants that are attracted by pathogens, keep them away from main plants that save the life of various pests.

Understand Historical Data and weather pattern

Changes in climate and weather conditions done by observation on likelihood events happened on plant leaves. It impacts plant health so gathering collective likelihood evidence about diseases requires historical data about plants. so disease forecasting models are required to take preventive measures against the various plant diseases. In historical data collection, the farmer network plays an important role in collecting information about disease history, trends, symptoms,threats,preventive measures and strategies to manage the pest and plant health.

Traditional knowledge & disease resistant cultivars

Traditional knowledge about disease is collected from a lot of experiments and decades of information but it is not sufficient to understand the disease by observation and information. so modern agriculture tools and cultivation strategies are required to achieve higher accuracy. so disease resistant cultivars happened by developing the new plant varieties with more disease resistance through biological markers.

Challenges in Traditional Methods

- Weather Conditions dependency.
- Not providing real time information about disease so lack of preventive measures.
- More labor dependency and time consuming in decision making, laboratory testing, data collection, more efforts required.
- Expertise Person required for plant health monitoring and diagnosis of disease so training is essential to each stakeholder of agriculture but due to limited resources availability, less remote sensing technique, visual symptoms of disease can overlap.
- Due to high cost infrastructure and equipment it is more expensive to maintain , operate and use the limited resources in a large agriculture farm.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Vishakha Mistry [3] has used a transfer learning approach for Mango Leaf disease detection. The Authors have used Explainable AI (XAI) tool LIME. She used Densenet Architecture and its variants like DenseNet-121, DenseNet-169, Densenet-201. The main reason behind the use of the LIME framework is because it is easy to understand and use with less computing power and it is more efficient as compared to other frameworks. The proposed model accuracy is 97.41%. The author highlights the various dataset used for experiment and the proposed transfer learning approach DenseNet169. The author's insightful assessment advances understanding how the proposed architecture solves vanishing gradient descent problem, feature extraction, feature reuse that helps reduce the no of parameters. The author addresses the recent technologies , development and challenges in shapley and gradient based technique.

Similarly Rakesh S, Indiramma S [4] has proposed two different models Inception V3 and ResNet-9, the author applied these architectures on plantvillage dataset and new plant village dataset. the author used two different XAI tool like LIME and GradCAM to understand the internal complexity of black box model in deep learning model. The paper explores how Artificial intelligence and deep learning can identify plant diseases and help the farmer early detection of plant disease.

Additionally Mohit Agrwal, Abhishek Singh, Siddhartha Arjaria, Amit Sinha, Suneet Gupta [5] have presented the CNN based approach. They use InceptionV3, MobilNet, VGG16 pretrained models and the accuracy of the model is 92.1%. They mainly focused on Deep learning based approach for Tomato crop disease detection. The Author applied 3 Convolution and 3 max pooling layers with 2 fully connected layers to achieve the results.

Similarly Fathimathul Rajeena P, Aswathy S.U, Mohamed A. Moustafa,Mona A. S. Ali [6] has used the DenseNet and ResNet Architecture for testing. they detecting disease in corn leaf using efficientNet architecture, The author explores how efficientNet architecture supports large dataset classifying the accurately earlier plant disease. The proposed architecture required low computation cost to maintain the smaller size of model.

Additionally Kaihua Wei,Bojian Chen,Jingcheng Zhang,Shanhui Fan,Kaihua Wu,Guangyu LiuD,Dongmei Chen [7] address the leaf disease classification using explainable deep learning, using GoogleNet, ResNet and VGG Model. The Accuracy achieved by them was about 99.4%, 99.89% and 99.11%. The author explores improvement in feature extraction and extracting the different features.They also focus on interpretability and attention models. The research is especially significant for comparing the three visualization methods LIME, GradCam, SmoothGrad.

Simmlearly Koushik Nagasubramanian, Sarah Jones, Asheesh K. Singh, Soumik Sarkar, Arti Singh & Baskar Ganapathysubramanian [8] contribute plant disease identification using explainable 3D deep learning hyperspectral images.The author achieved the classification accuracy with 95.73%.The paper explore on insightful model predictions in precision farming.

Additionally Munaf Mudheher Khalid,Oguz Karan [9] focuses on CNN and MobileNet Architecture early diction of plant ailments. The uses the Explainable AI tool like GradCAM for decision making of model and providing visualization of disease interpretation in plant images, The precision accuracy achieved by the authors 89%. and MobileNet Accuracy about 96%.

In Summary of These Studies collectively contribute to the evolving landscape of plant health monitoring and various plant diseases diagnosis using XAI Tool and Deep learning models.

The Emphasize significance of AI provides high accuracy and more interpretability in decision making and improve the plant ailment detection. AI Major focuses on Precision farming, The studies showcase the potential uses of XAI tool for decision making, disease detection of various plants in agriculture domain and guiding the future research and breakthroughs in precision farming and agriculture industry.

Proposed Architecture

The Proposed architecture uses the CNN model like DenseNet and Grad-CAM XAI technique for more explainable result generation and evaluations.

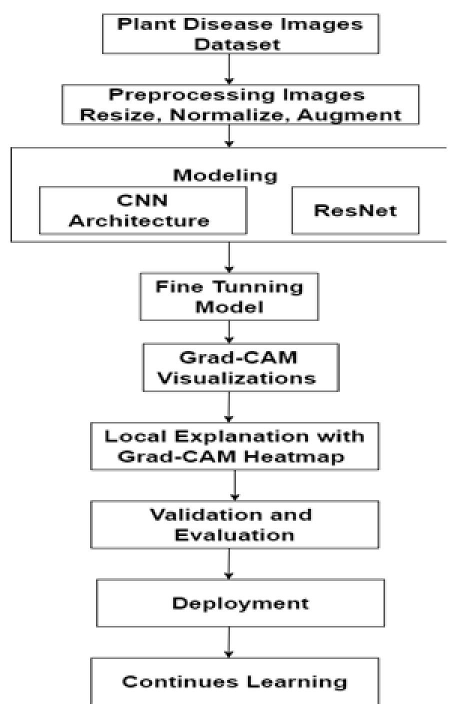

Fig 1: System Architecture for Explainable AI-Based Plant Health Monitoring and Diagnosis of Diseases.

Key Consideration

- Train the model using an appropriate technique like ResNet, Inception or EfficientNet.
- Make a more precise dataset using data augmentation and methods and optimization techniques. To improve the model performance using learning rate, batch size, SGD, regularization parameters like dropout , decay etc.
- Evaluate the performance using different evaluation metrics.implement and analyze the Grad-CAM generated heatmaps focus to disease indicators
- Continues Model Refinement to achieve better results using cross validation testing to see unseen data.

Dataset for Plant Disease Detection

Table 1: Summary of available dataset for grapes leaf disease detection

Dataset Name	**Grape Leaf Disease Dataset [10]**
Description	This dataset contains different types of grape leaf disease images like Grape Black Rots, Grape Black Measles, Grape healthy, Grape Isariopsis Leaf.
Crops	Grapes
Image Type	RGB images
Labels/ Classes	Grape Black Rots Grape Black Measles Grape healthy Grape Isariopsis Leaf
Size	Grape Black Rots (3596 images) Grape Black Measles (3783 images) Grape healthy (2594 images) Grape Isariopsis Leaf (3228 images)
Availability	Publicly Available for research purpose
Dataset Name	Grape Leaf Disease dataset

Table 2: Summary of available dataset for Cherry Leaf disease detection

Dataset Name	**Cherry Disease Dataset [11]**
Description	This dataset contains Cherry powdery mildew and cheery health images.
Crops	Cherry
Image Type	RGB images
Labels/ Classes	Cherry powdery mildew and cheery health images.
Size	Cherry powdery mildew (3156 images) Cherry health images. (3182 images)
Availability	Publicly Available for research purpose
Dataset Name	Cherry leaf Disease dataset

Table 3 : Summary of available dataset for Potato Leaf disease detection

Dataset Name	**Potato Leaf Disease Dataset [12]**
Description	This dataset contains Potato early blight, Potato healthy and Potato late blight dataset.
Crops	Potato
Image Type	RGB images
Labels/ Classes	Potato early blight, Potato healthy and Potato late blight dataset.
Size	Potato early blight (3532 images) Potato healthy (2432 images) Potato late blight dataset.(3521 images)
Availability	Publicly Available for research purpose
Dataset Name	Potato Disease dataset

Table 4 : Summary of available dataset for Tomato Leaf disease detection

Dataset Name	**Potato Leaf Disease Dataset [13]**
Description	This dataset contains Tomato Bacterial Spot, Early blight ,Late blight, Healthy, Leaf Mold, Mosaic virus, spider mites, target spot, septoria leaf.
Crops	Tomato
Image Type	RGB images
Labels/ Classes	Tomato Bacterial Spot, Early blight , Late blight, Healthy, Leaf Mold, Mosaic virus, spider mites, target spot, septoria leaf.
Size	Tomato Bacterial Spot (4355 images) Tomato Early blight (3478 images) Tomato Late blight (4323 images) Tomato Healthy (4053 images) Tomato Leaf Mold (3389 images) Tomato Mosaic virus (2655 images) Tomato spider mites (3854 images) Tomato target spot (3688 images) Tomato septoria leaf. (4091 images)

Availability	Publicly Available for research purpose
Dataset Name	Tomato Leaf Disease dataset

Challenges in Dataset Collection

Collection of dataset depends on various annotation factors which may reduce the capability of Explainable AI model in decision making and support system. due to which model does not predict the more accurate result. the factor such as weather condition, environment changes, different types plant variety increases the difficulty to dataset collection [15]. The comprehensive study is required for early detection of disease, capturing their images, changes in plant health by monitoring, and early detection of the symptoms using Explainable AI tools, majoring the difficulties in real world problems. occurrences of various diseases again and again on a single plant could affect the dataset quality. Sometimes to make a more precise dataset we need to increase the dimension of data that again creates impact on results. Many datasets contain limited disease images. So finding the new disease image and gathering it is a challenging and crucial issue. Sometimes drones are helpful for capturing the images but again physical visiting of farms everytime make dependency of dataset collection. Even manual labeling of images is time consuming labor dependent. Ethical practices needed while collecting the dataset so compliance play a major role in Data safety and security keep sensitive and personal information about various leaf features. by using suitable data augmentation techniques carefully handle the imbalance in classes for training and validation. Sometimes the presence of noise in images causes irreparable damage. Authenticity of dataset images and ensure the accurate labeling is important in final result consideration.

Opportunity in Explainable AI Plant Disease Detection and Diagnosis

Explainable AI support the collaboration between human and AI Model plant disease detection and diagnosis required domain expert knowledge, so it is necessary bridge the gap between the black box model used in CNN Model more explainable and validate model prediction and reduce the misclassification of images. to find the reasons behind this refinement in training and test dataset, find the model weakness, understand the impact of various hyperparameters inside the model important for improvement and error analysis of Model. discover the knowledge about various plant diseases and examine the explanation using XAI tool required knowledge of various disease symptoms and environmental factors that affect the disease changes.

Research Gap

Developing Standard evaluation metrics for explainable interpretability in plant disease context, transferability of XAI model in various plant disease types, different regions. Feedback from farmers is important for XAI tool designing for decision making so long term plant health monitoring is required. changes the XAI technique w.r.t changes in climate conditions required specialized approaches. make sure the robustness of XAI technique transfer learning and integration of IoT Sensors and various data analytics platforms are essential.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion the paper focuses on Explainable AI tools like LIME, Grad- CAM etc for plant disease diagnosis. The comparative analysis traditional method and their limitations. The Study explores the proposed architecture for Plant Disease detection using Grad-CAM in more explainable model preparation and evaluation. Overall the research provided valuable insights in Explainable AI tools and techniques for precision farming management, plant ailment and ongoing transformation of agriculture domain.

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Document Generation & Verification System for Educational Organization

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ABSTRACT

This paper explores the QR codes in document generation and verification. Students receive numerous documents for various activities during their education, which are required when applying for jobs or further education. However, there is no specific system for generating and distributing these documents, and the verification process is complex due to manual verification. A unique platform can help organisations generate and distribute documents online, using Hashing Algorithms for anti-crime and easy verification. A document generation and verification system is proposed, developed using a top-down approach and an iterative model. The process of generating certificates is not standardised and automated in student organisations. It uses their own methods. There is no system to verify the authenticity of certificates. Proposed system helps to reduce fake certificate generation. An online portal of the proposed system could facilitate the generation and distribution of multiple certificates simultaneously, allowing third parties to verify the authenticity of the certificates submitted using QR Code.

KEYWORDS *: Secure, Time saving , User-fiendly, Verified certificates, SHA 256, Quick response, QR codes, Security, Cryptographic hash, Firebase cloud.*

INTRODUCTION

The certificate generation and verification System is a desktop application designed to streamline certificate generation and verification in educational institutions. This system enables the efficient creation, management, and verification of various documents such as certificates, transcripts, and degrees. By automating document generation, educational institutions can reduce manual errors, save time, and improve overall productivity. Moreover, a robust verification system helps combat fraud by providing secure methods for confirming the validity of academic records, thereby safeguarding the integrity of the institution and the qualifications of its students and graduates. The application will assist students, graduates, and institutions in preventing document forgery and false claims, which are major concerns for these sectors. The study aims to create a document generation and verification system that can generate multiple documents simultaneously and facilitate verification. The system will provide a database for institutions to maintain student records. This project aims to revolutionise the way documents are created, managed, and verified, offering a seamless and secure solution for institutions. This paper organises with section related work ,contribution in study, proposed architecture, result and discussion.

RELATED WORK

The existing document verification system is inefficient and susceptible to security breaches due to its reliance on manual, paper-based processes, notably barcodes, which are prone to duplication or damage. Furthermore, the current method of verifying documents affect individuals that must navigate a cumbersome process of creating and submitting letters to higher authorities for validation, adding unnecessary delays and complications. Many researchers working on document verification process to make the system more efficient shown in below table 1.

Table 1 : Study on Document generation and verification process

Paper name (Title)	Methodology	Benefits	Future Scope
Online Document Verification System[1]	Hashing algorithm, Feature Extraction algorithm	Eliminate the manual process, make a variety of documents easily accessible, and conserve time and resources.	We can add the document generation process using the SHA-256 method for security purposes.
Digital Certificate Generator and Mailer Software [2]	Eel integration , Google Gmail API, hybrid approach, scrum	Quickly Generating the certificate, Maling the certificate, customization options	By scanning the QR code and unique hash ID, we may include the verification process.
Certificate Generator[3]	Digital signature algorithm (DSA), Cryptographic algorithm RSA	The system is to create professional certificate with free certificate templates and reduce the paperwork	By employing a distinct hash ID, we may apply an automated verification method to detect fake documents..
Certificate Generation System[4]	Database algorithms, data processing algorithms, user interface algorithm	Automated system generates user-friendly mark-sheets, saving time for institutions and students. Easy access to comprehensible academic records.	As technology continues to evolve, the system can incorporate advanced features such as enhanced security and verification of academic credentials.
Certificate Generation System[5]	Digital signature algorithm, PDF generation algorithm	Allows end-users to define their desired certificate templates and formats, enhancing flexibility and meeting specific organisational requirements.	Enhanced security with QR Code and multi-factor authentication for certificate generation. Integration ensures secure verification process.
Electronic Certificates in E-Learning System[6]	Elliptic Curve Digital Signature Algorithm (ECDSA), public key cryptography, rSHA-o 1 algorithm	Instant issuance of electronic certificates post online course completion. Accessible and verifiable online, secured with encryption and digital signatures..	Future e-learning to provide personalized, customizable certificates. Integration with digital identity systems for secure credential management and sharing.
A Generic Certificate Verification System for Nigerian Universities [7]	Elliptic curve Digital signature algorithm, SHA-1 algorithm	Curbs certificate forgery with secure verification system, ensuring reliability and efficiency. Enhances accessibility and transparency in academic credential verification.	Partnerships with employers and government boost system adoption. Potential expansion beyond Nigerian universities to include polytechnics, colleges, and vocational centers.

Document verification using quick response code with modified secure hash algorithm-1 and modified blowfish algorithm [9]	SHA-1 hashing algorithm, Blowfish algorithm, Encoding data algorithm	Enhanced document verification security with modified SHA-1 and Blowfish algorithms. Combining them in QR code generation ensures integrity verification. QR codes offer efficient information encoding.	QR code document verification integrated with blockchain ensures immutability. Dedicated mobile apps for scanning QR codes enhance user experience.
Certificate Generation and Verification System Using Blockchain and Quick Response System [10]	Hash function, public key infrastructure (PKI), digital signatures, encryption algorithm	Blockchain ensures tamper-proof certificates for high trust. QRS integration enables efficient certificate verification via QR codes..	IoT integration boosts certificate security. Research enhances blockchain scalability; smart contracts automate actions.
Document And Certificate Verification System[11]	Elliptic curve Digital signature algorithm, SHA-1 algorithm Are combined in tint and wins approach	DCVS: User-friendly interface, advanced security, automated verification. Ensures document integrity via cryptographic techniques. Reduces manual verification costs and administrative burden.	DCVS integrates with blockchain, AI, and ML for enhanced security. Advanced authentication like biometrics and MFA boosts protection. Prevents unauthorized access to sensitive documents.
Cloud Based Online Certificate Verification System[13]	SHA-256 algorithm, Digital signature	By leveraging cloud-based technologies, COCVS enables real-time verification of certificates. Cloud-based infrastructure allows COCVS to scale seamlessly to accommodate growing user demands and expanding certificate databases.	Implementing advanced user authentication mechanisms such as biometric authentication or multi-factor authentication (MFA) strengthens the security of COCVS and prevents unauthorised access to certificate data.
Automated Batch Certificate Generation And Verification System[14]	encryption algorithm, Digital signature, and secure communication protocols.	Automation minimizes human error in certificate generation for accuracy. Customizable system generates certificates tailored to organization needs. Offers specific designs, formats, and information fields.	Integration of ML and AI enhances certificate generation efficiency. AI detects anomalies, ensuring data accuracy and reliability.

From the literature survey, we found that in most of the papers,either only considered verification of the document or generation of documents, In this paper ,the proposed approach contributes as below

- It includes the generation and verification of the document.
- QR Code has been embedded while document generation.
- The Hash Id concept for the security purpose as well as to maintain the uniqueness has been contributed.

PROPOSED SYSTEM

In this study, we propose a model for document generation and verification systems. This system was proposed keeping in mind the limitations of the existing mechanism for the process. The proposed system makes use of firebase cloud for storing all the details of the students and their respective documents , the verification is done using the secure hashing algorithm (SHA-256) and the entire application is built using the .NET framework. The figure 1 shows the process of document generation that would be done using the proposed system. Here the end user just has to input the details that are to be mentioned in the documents and put all information that is required for documents. The third party just can scan the QR code and verify the details on the documents for verification purposes.

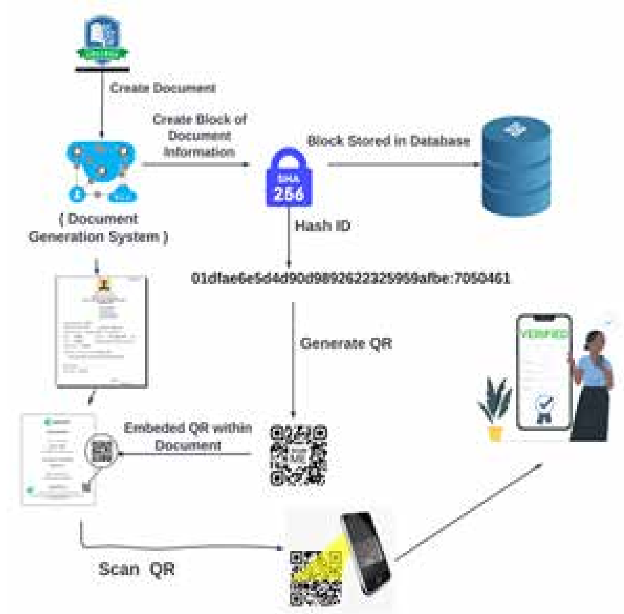

Figure 1 : Architecture of Proposed System

Step 1 User authentication:

The user logs in to the system and their authentication is validated. This can be done using a variety of methods, such as username and password, two-factor authentication.

Step 2 Document generation:

The user enters the document information, such as the document type, date, and issuer. The system then generates a SHA-256 hash of the document. A hash is a unique id of a digital file. It is impossible to generate the same hash for two different files.

Step 3 Secure Block creation:

The system creates a new block in the blockchain and embeds the document hash in the block. Each block contains a timestamp, a list of transactions, and a hash of the previous block. This makes any change to a block invalidate the hash of the next block and all subsequent blocks.

Step 4 QR code generation:

The system generates a QR code that contains the block ID. A QR code is a two-dimensional barcode that can be scanned with a smartphone or other device. The QR code will contain the block ID, which is a unique identifier for the block.

Step 5 Document embedding:

The system embeds the QR code in the document. This can be done in a variety of ways, such as by placing it in the header or footer of the document.

Step 6 Document verification:

To verify the document, the user scans the QR code. The system retrieves the document hash from the QR code and verifies it against the document hash stored in the cloud. If the two hashes match,the document is verified. and also information retrieved from the database and shown on the web page that can open by scanning the QR. This process ensures that the document is authentic and has not been tampered with. If the document has been tampered with, the hash will not match and the document will be flagged as invalid.

Algorithm for Document Generation

Input:

Δ: Issuer Information

τ : document_type

α: date

Output:

Γ : QR based Document

Algorithm:

δ = generateDocument(τ, α , Δ):

β =createBlock(Timestamp, block_hash, δ):

Φ =Generate_QRCODE (β)

δ _hash = computeSHA256(δ)

Γ =embedQRCode(δ, Φ)

Algorithm for Document Verification

Input:

δ: QR based Generated Document

ξ : ExpectedBlock ID

Output: Document verified or not

Algorithm:

ρ = extractQRCode(δ)

β= decodeQRCode(ρ)

if β != ξ:

return "Mismatch: Expected block ID does not match decoded block ID"

μ = retrieveBlockFromDB(β)

θ_hash = computeSHA256 (δ)

σ_hash =μ.hash

if θ_hash == σ_hash:

return "Document verified successfully"

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The application is developed using the .NET framework and the document information is stored with the help of firebase cloud. For verification purposes, we use a secure hashing algorithm (SHA-256). The system, when implemented, aims to combat fraudulent practices such as document forgery and falsely claimed documents. The system involves user authentication, document generation, secure block creation, QR code generation, document embedding, and document verification. User authentication is validated using methods like username and password. Document information is entered, and a SHA-256 hash is generated. A secure block is created, containing a timestamp, transaction list, and previous block hash. Any changes to a block invalidate the next block's hash. QR code is generated, a two-dimensional barcode with block ID. Document embedding is done by embedding the QR code in the document's header or footer. Document has been generated successfully as shown in the figure 2(a) &2(b).

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Date: 09-03-2024

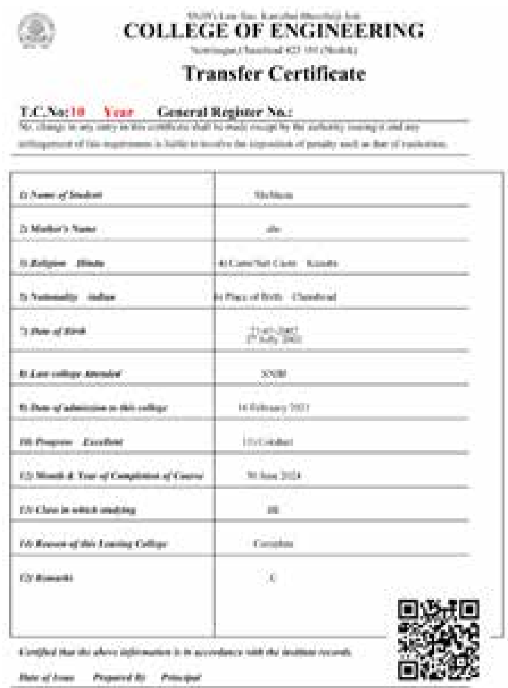
BONAFIDE CERTFICATE

This is to certify that Mr./Ms. Shubham Govind Pawar is a bonafide student of this college studying in Computer engineering degree course for the academic year 2020-2024

The certificate is issued on student's request for Educational purpose

Seal

(a) Bonafide Certificate



COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

Transfer Certificate

T.C.No:10 Year General Register No.:

(b) Transfer Certificate

Figure 2: Generated Documents

Document verification is done by scanning the QR code, retrieving the document hash from the QR code, and verifying it against the cloud-stored hash. If the two hashes match, the document is verified. and also information retrieved from the database and shown on the web page that can open by scanning the QR, ensuring authenticity and not tampering.The information generated at the time of QR code scanning in document verification process shown in figure 3.

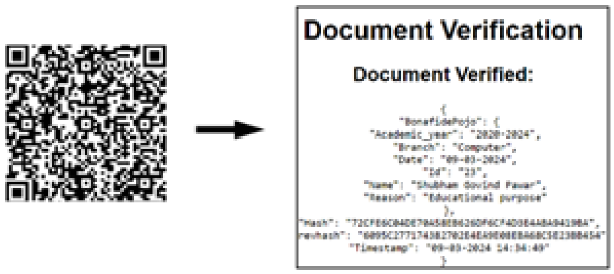


Figure 3 : Document Verification using QR Code

The Secure Hash Algorithm (SHA) family includes the cryptographic hash function known as SHA-256. It is used to generate a unique hash ID for any length of communication. This hash value is deterministic, which means the same input message will always result in the same output hash. Furthermore, SHA-256 is designed to be collision-resistant, which means that two distinct messages are unlikely to create the same hash value. This characteristic makes SHA-256 useful in a variety of applications, including digital signatures, data integrity verification, and cryptocurrency transactions.

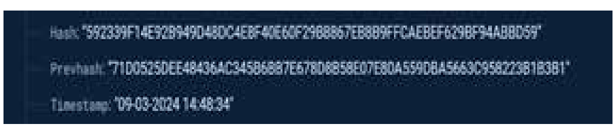


Figure 4 : Unique Hash Generation

After obtaining a unique hash for a document using SHA-256 cryptographic hash function shown in figure 4, the newly generated hash value is compared with the stored hash value. Based on the outcome of the comparison, the verification process yields a result. If the hash matches, the document is considered authentic and unaltered. If the hash does not match, it indicates that the document has been tampered with or corrupted.

CONCLUSION

The main purpose of this research work is to present a system that can streamline document generation and verification processes in educational institutions. The document generation and verification system automates certificate generation and enables third parties to verify certificates just by scanning a QR Code. The application prevents any kind of fraud related to academic documents. The system is more feasible for both admin and the users since the admin can easily put information & to generate the automatic document and user can easily assess the credibility of a student by verifying the documents through scanning a QR Code. This reduces all the extra costs and effort required to get through the manual process of document generation and verification.

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Exploring Blockchain Application and Techniques for Healthcare Data Security and Privacy: A Review

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ABSTRACT

Over the last ten years, blockchain technology has permeated more and more aspects of our daily lives. With this technique, data about its users and transaction history are stored in a series of blocks. Blockchain is using distributed digital ledgers. This technology creates a transparent environment that enables all users to verify and authorize encrypted secure transactions. Blockchain is an incredibly helpful tool that can be applied to many aspects of daily life, such as cryptocurrencies, the Internet of things, economics, handling of reputation, and healthcare databases. The purpose of this article is to give consumers and researchers an understanding of blockchain technology and security concerns especially those that use blockchain technology to run their businesses. This paper presents an analysis that contrasts consensus techniques with applications in various domains, especially for healthcare data.

KEYWORDS *: Decentralized, Conesus, Block chain, Healthcare, Internet of things.*

INTRODUCTION

A decentralized, unchangeable database that simplifies the process of registering assets and tracking transactions within a corporate network forms the basis of blockchain technology. A resource can be either material or immaterial.. A blockchain is often a recorded transaction. It is not governed by any one person, organization, or business and is decentralized [1]. Because blockchain is an organized technology, it can be exceedingly challenging to modify without the users' consent. Blockchain uses a decentralized ledger to store data. This network allows users to read, write, and validate transactions. Transactions are irreversible and cannot be changed. Cryptographic functions such as hash functions and digital signatures are employed to maintain and safeguard the blockchain system. These primitives provide the integrity protection and authentication of all transactions entered into the ledger. Because fresh blocks are connected to previous blocks to form a chain, this technology is known as blockchain. This word was originally used in a 1991 paper by S. Haber and W.S. Stornetta [2]. Generally speaking, Satoshi Nakamoto is credited with developing blockchain technology.

The most used blockchain application, the cryptocurrency Bitcoin, in 2008 and 2009, respectively, putting the theory and technology into practice. Because of its cutting-edge qualities, blockchain technology has garnered a lot of attention from academics and businesses in recent years. Beyond only cryptocurrency, it may be used for many more purposes. The Internet of Things (IoT) and other Internet interaction systems have made blockchain technology a key component [3].

The paper will provide education and insights to readers regarding blockchain technology, its application and its security concerns. It would be particularly helpful for users who are interested in transacting through this technology, as well as researchers who want to create new blockchain applications or analyze existing ones.

A new technology that is seeing extraordinary proliferation is known as the Internet of Healthcare Things (IOHT) [3]. With the help of the Internet of Things, it is possible to link a wide variety of devices to gather information about people. This information may then be used to improve the individuals' health, productivity, and overall efficiency [4, 5]. It is becoming more common to hear about smart buildings, smart grids, and intelligent housing, all of which are having a significant impact on our day-to-day lives [6, 7, 34].

When it comes to addressing critical issues of privacy, security, and authenticity in a complex healthcare system, the introduction of blockchain technology has the potential to bring forth ground-breaking solutions [29, 30]. Blockchain technology functions as a data protection mechanism that is both responsible and transparent [31, 32, 33]. Furthermore, blockchain technology has shown to be an extremely effective means of establishing a solid basis for the cybersecurity architecture of a variety of smart health solutions [8].. The incorporation of blockchain technology into smart home networks is a reasonable decision [9] since it exists independently from the usual protocols that are used in smart systems.

HISTORY AND LITERATURE REVIEW

While starting of literature survey decided on keywords that helped us to find relevant and appropriate papers that help us in further research.

Here we checked keywords like Conesus, blockchain, decentralization, Ethereum, and smart contract. Fig 1 shows the process for the inclusion of the paper in the review. The criteria like

- English - Language, Journals/Articles,
- Year of work from 2008-2023

It is generally accepted that Satoshi Nakamoto invented modern blockchain technology in 2008. That study suggested an electronic payment system based on cryptographic evidence, instead of faith [5].

Ethereum, in contrast to Bitcoin, is a ledger technology that businesses are using to create new applications that are being introduced outside of the currency space for the first time [6]. Blockchain technology was made possible by the 2015 release of the Ethereum platform, which allowed it to be utilized for contact and loan processing. This technology makes use of an algorithm called a smart contract to guarantee the execution of an agreement between two parties. Ethereum gained enormous popularity because it could offer a quicker, safer, and more effective environment. [7].

The goal of the Hyperledger blockchain architecture is to create corporate blockchains, as opposed to Ethereum and Bitcoin. The Hyperledger blockchain is classified as a private blockchain, commonly known as a permission-based blockchain. because they require members to be verified before they can join the network. The key distinctions between Ethereum and Hyperledger, two well-known blockchain networks and systems, For their research, S. Aggarwal et. al [12] investigated a wide range of factors in the healthcare industry. These included, amongst other things, the integration of transactions, the provision of personal care, and the allocation of capital. The blockchain has the potential to be used in several different ways within the smart home industry.

A detailed analysis of the several uses of a peer-to-peer resource-sharing system that makes use of blockchain technology was carried out by M. Andoni and colleagues [13] in their research work. The research investigates a wide range of topics concerning the implementation and functions of a variety of intelligent home networks. These topics include concerns with the security of smart grids, the analysis of large-scale data, artificial intelligence, and payment systems. Upon further investigation, the researchers concluded shows survey did not adequately take into account the difficulties associated with smart homes. One example of these issues is the lack of adequate financial administration for intelligent urban regions, as well as inadequate monitoring systems for smart houses.

Within the scope of their research, G. Li and colleagues[14] proposed implementing a blockchain architecture that places the requirements and preferences of users at the forefront. In their study, Z. Zhou and colleagues [15] studied several blockchain technologies, in addition to planned research and decentralized computation, intending to transfer control over certain vehicles and enhance the effectiveness of these systems. Du et al. [16] proposed a research project to explore the integration of blockchain technology in the healthcare sector.

Khan et al. [19] presented innovative healthcare services that were developed exclusively for older people, with the patients' genuine needs and difficulties being given priority. Methods of machine learning were used by the researchers to successfully fulfill the fundamental requirements of geriatric healthcare provisions. A comprehensive investigation of federated learning strategies was carried out by Xu et al. [20], with a particular emphasis on the use of these strategies in the field of biomedicine. Analysis and demonstration of the comprehensive solutions to the statistical issues, system complexity, and privacy concerns that are essential in federated learning, with a special emphasis on the consequences and potential for the healthcare industry, are to be carried out.

BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY

Blockchain Layer

Table 2. Details Regarding Layers of Blockchain

Layers	Bitcoin	Ethereum	Hyperledger
Application layer	Bitcoin Cryptocurrency	Ethereum trading	Enterprise blockchain
Network layer	TCP	TCP	HTTP
Contract layer	Script	Script	Java
Consensus layer	PoW	PoW/PoS	PBFT/SBFT
Data layer	Merkle tree -Hash code	Merkle Patricia tree – Digital signature	Merkle Bucket tree

Table. 2 reflects the overview of the abstract-level framework of blockchain technology. It consists of three layers application layer, data link, and network layer

Consensus Algorithm

One of the advantageous features of blockchain technology is its ability to authenticate the integrity of unidentified users when they input transactions into the ledger. Validation of each transaction is performed to verify its legality before its inclusion in a block. Consensus algorithms are employed to ascertain the inclusion of new blocks in the blockchain and to establish confidence among the participants of the blockchain system while storing transactions. This encompasses several consensus mechanisms such as "Proof of Stake", "Proof of Work", and others.

"Proof of Work (PoW)": The goal of this approach is to identify an issue that requires guesswork to answer. PoW is the consensus algorithm used by Bitcoin and Ethereum. PoW is not commonly utilized as it consumes more power and time.

"Proof of Stake (PoS)": It is a consensus technique that is second in popularity and requires less calculations than proof-of-work (PoW). It reduces PoW's problems with time and energy waste. Rather than completing a Proof-of-Work, This consensus algorithm overcomes the use of the existing process for attaining consensus in a distributed system.

"Proof of Elapsed Time (PoET)" keeps operations running more smoothly by preventing excessive resource usage and energy consumption. The Proof of Work (PoW) and Proof of Elapsed Time (PoET) approaches have similarities, but PoET consumes less energy by allowing processors to switch to another activity after a set duration, hence improving efficiency [27].

"Proof of Byzantine Fault Tolerance (PBFT)": This is intended to resolve disputes in which there are doubtful parties yet a consensus is required. The goal of PBFT is to enhance BFT. Under the PBFT consensus algorithm, consensus is achieved when a majority of nodes, namely more than seventy percent, agree on the present state of the blockchain, even in the presence of hostile nodes. [27]

Smart contract

Blockchain technology, when combined with smart contracts, has the potential to eliminate the necessity of attorneys and middlemen, as its name suggests. Smart contracts will be accessible to all parties involved, and any modifications to the contract must be made only after achieving consensus. Smart contracts have the potential to be advantageous in both corporate and personal transactions [31].

Cryptography of Blockchain

Blockchains provide security and protect transactions using encryption algorithms between different parties This eliminates the need for centralized institutions.

The fundamental elements of cryptography are crucial for the operation of blockchain technology.

APPLICATION OF BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY

Health Care

When it comes to the protection of patient's confidential health data, the integration of blockchain technology offers a wide range of innovative possibilities. To achieve the task of merging the two entities, a substantial amount of effort is necessary. Insufficient research has been conducted in this particular field of study.

The Blockchain network provides robust security for patients' medical information, enabling secure transactions between patients and approved providers. This signifies the culmination of Blockchain's capabilities in terms of functionality. After achieving that, the model is supplied with a fresh set of patient medical information that it has been trained on. After first processing the data by removing any personally identifiable information and details, the model then categorizes the remaining data based on different types of diseases. Currently, the machine learning algorithm has effectively fulfilled its function.[45]

IoT

The Internet of Things connects persons, places, and objects, opening up new possibilities for value creation in goods and business procedures. On the other side, there are a lot of security issues with using this technology widely. Benefits of combining blockchain with IoT include the following: Blockchain technology can offer a strong framework for speedier detection to promptly and precisely identify data corruption. The scale of IoT networks makes it sometimes hard to find patterns of failure. Blockchain technology assigns a unique key to each IoT endpoint, making it easier to spot irregularities. It is feasible to approve automatic answers by fusing IoT and smart contracts. Security is improved by decentralization: Because blockchain technology is decentralized, hackers cannot compromise and compromise a single server. Furthermore, user activity may be tracked via blockchain technology to reveal who, what, and how users have used a certain device [21].

Cloud Computing

Because of its many advantages, cloud computing has had a significant influence on the software technology sector. Businesses all around the world utilize cloud computing for a variety of purposes, such as disaster recovery, software development and testing, data storage and backup, and more., cloud computing offers more flexibility and scalability. As a result, creative solutions may be created by fusing blockchain technology with cloud computing [27].

CONCLUSION

In recent years, blockchain technology has garnered significant interest because of its advanced features such as decentralization, autonomy, integrity, immutability, verification, and fault tolerance. Regarding future prospects, the main focus will be on tackling the security issues that arise from different forms of blockchain networks. In addition, consensus techniques like Proof of Work (PoW) deployed on blockchain possess certain disadvantages. Therefore, the creation of a consensus algorithm that is more efficient will lead to the establishment of blockchain networks that are more economically advantageous. This survey provides a comprehensive understanding of blockchain technology.

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A Comprehensive Survey of Cloud Computing: Fundamentals, Models, Emerging Trends and Future Challenges

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ABSTRACT

The rise of cloud computing represents a seismic shift in the technological landscape, fundamentally altering how both individuals and enterprises handle the intricate web of data and applications, ushering in a new era of agility and scalability. This comprehensive survey paper delves into the intricate landscape of contemporary cloud computing, offering a nuanced analysis of its current standing and evolutionary trajectory, including its progression, key concepts, architecture, deployment models, service models, security concerns, and future trends. By synthesizing existing literature and research findings, this paper aims to offer a comprehensive understanding of cloud computing, highlight its benefits, address challenges, and explore emerging opportunities for innovation and advancement.

KEYWORDS *: Cloud computing, Models, GCP, AWS, Azure.*

INTRODUCTION

In the past few years, there has been a notable surge in interest and development surrounding cloud computing, marking a pivotal shift in the technological landscape, cloud computing has arisen as a game- changing technology, fundamentally altering the way companies and corporation's approach IT infrastructure, services, and applications. This introduction sets Set against the backdrop of modern technological advancements, cloud computing emerges as a dynamic paradigm redefining the digital infrastructure by offering scalable and on-demand access to a myriad of computational resources and services over the internet, tracing its evolution, highlights its significance in the existing IT background, and outlining the objectives and scope of this survey paper.

Definition and Evolution of Cloud Computing: The concept of cloud computing encapsulates a transformative framework wherein computing resources and services are seamlessly distributed over the internet, empowering users with on-demand access to a versatile pool of configurable resources encompassing networks, servers, storage, applications, and services. This model facilitates rapid provisioning and release of resources, requiring minimal management effort or direct intervention from service providers, thus heralding a new era of agile and scalable computing infrastructure [1]. The genesis of cloud computing traces back to the nascent era of computing, where the seeds of utility computing and time-sharing systems were sown during the dawn of the digital age, spanning the pioneering decades of the 1960s and 1970s.Yet, it wasn't until the dawn of the new millennium that the seeds of the contemporary cloud computing paradigm began to germinate, gradually gaining traction and reshaping the technological landscape as we know it today with the proliferation of virtualization technologies, advancements in internet connectivity, and the rise of web-based applications [2].

Importance and Relevance in Modern IT Landscape: Cloud computing has become indispensable in the modern IT landscape due to several key factors. Primarily, cloud computing presents an unparalleled degree of adaptability and expansiveness, empowering enterprises to swiftly adjust the scale of their IT framework in response to fluctuating requirements, thereby optimizing operational efficiency and resource utilization, thereby optimizing resource utilization and reducing costs. Secondly, cloud computing democratizes access to advanced technologies, enabling organizations of all sizes to leverage powerful computing resources and sophisticated services that were once only accessible to large enterprises with substantial IT budgets. Furthermore, cloud computing fosters a culture of collaboration and inventive synergy, acting as a catalyst for global application development and deployment, thereby facilitating seamless innovation across diverse industries and geographical boundaries, fostering a vibrant ecosystem of developers, startups, and enterprises [5], [6]. Additionally, the resilience and reliability of cloud computing are augmented through its incorporation of robust redundancies, failover mechanisms, and seamless disaster recovery protocols, thereby mitigating the potential for data compromise or service interruptions, ensuring uninterrupted operations in the face of unforeseen disruptions.

Objectives and Scope of the Survey Paper: The primary objective of this survey paper is to provide a widespread overview of cloud computing, covering various aspects including its fundamentals, service and deployment models, security concerns, emerging trends, and future challenges. By synthesizing existing literature, research findings, and industry insights, this paper have the objective that offer readers a deeper understanding of cloud computing and its implications for businesses, IT professionals, and society at large. Furthermore, this paper seeks to identify key research gaps, highlight areas for further investigation, and stimulate discussions on the future directions of cloud computing.

In its entirety, this survey paper endeavors to act as an indispensable compass for scholars, professionals, learners, and enthusiasts alike, providing unparalleled insights into the dynamic realm of cloud computing, thereby illuminating pathways for exploration and understanding in this swiftly transforming domain.

FUNDAMENTALS OF CLOUD COMPUTING

Cloud computing heralds a transformative era in the dissemination of IT services, embodying a groundbreaking shift that revolutionizes the accessibility and scalability of technological resources, paving the way for unparalleled innovation and efficiency in the digital realm, offering a scalable and flexible model for accessing computing resources over the internet [11]. Understanding its fundamentals is crucial for grasping its architecture, components, and underlying technologies.

Characteristics of Cloud Computing

Cloud computing distinguishes itself from traditional IT models through its intrinsic ability to dynamically allocate resources, fostering elasticity and scalability, while concurrently promoting ubiquitous accessibility, facilitating seamless integration across diverse platforms, and championing a pay-per-use economic model that optimizes resource utilization and cost efficiency.

- On-demand self-service
- Broad network access
- Resource pooling:
- Rapid elasticity:
- Measured service.

Essential Components and Architecture

Cloud computing architecture typically consists of several essential components:

- Frontend: The user-facing interface through which users interact with cloud services and applications. This may include web-based portals, APIs, and command-line interfaces (CLIs).
- Backend: The underlying infrastructure that encompasses data centers, servers, storage systems, networking hardware, and other resources that support cloud services.
- Middleware: Software components that facilitate communication, orchestration, and integration between frontend and backend components, including virtualization platforms, container orchestration systems, and management tools.
- Cloud Service Provider (CSP):Enterprises engaged in cloud service provision, exemplified by industry giants like Amazon Web Services (AWS), Microsoft Azure, Google Cloud Platform (GCP), and a host

of other prominent players, and are instrumental in shaping the landscape of contemporary computing by delivering scalable and innovative solutions to customers worldwide.

- Cloud Consumers: Users or organizations that consume cloud services, including businesses, developers, and individual users.

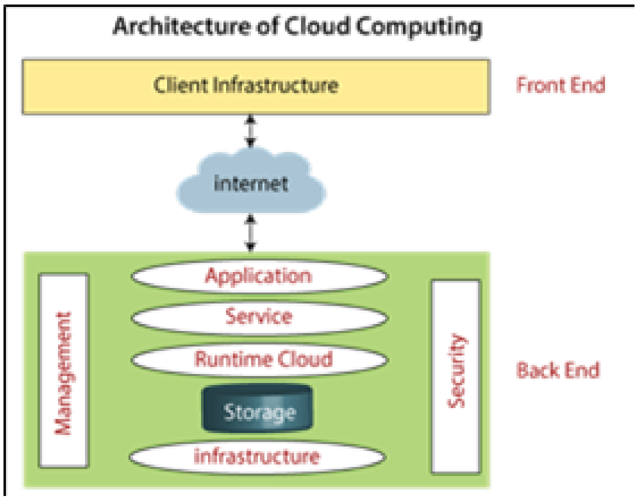

Fig 1: Architecture of Clod Computing

Virtualization and Its Role in Cloud Infrastructure

At the cornerstone of cloud computing lies virtualization, a groundbreaking technological underpinning that empowers the seamless abstraction and allocation of physical hardware resources into virtual environments, fostering unparalleled flexibility and efficiency in modern computing paradigms,the abstraction of computing resources from underlying hardware, Facilitating the coexistence of numerous virtual instances on a solitary physical server, virtualization empowers the segregation of resources, optimizes resource allocation, and furnishes unparalleled agility in orchestrating and overseeing workloads, Key virtualization technologies used in cloud environments include:

- Hypervisor (or Virtual Machine Monitor)
- Containers
- Virtualized Networking

Networking Concepts in Cloud Environments

Networking serves as the vital connective tissue within the intricate framework of cloud computing, acting as the silent orchestrator that seamlessly coordinates communication channels and data exchanges among diverse components and services, thereby fostering the fluidity and efficiency essential for its operation. Key networking concepts in cloud environments include:

- Virtual Private Cloud (VPC):
- Load Balancing:
- Content Delivery Network (CDN):
- Security Groups and Firewall Rules:
- Software-Defined Networking (SDN):

Understanding these fundamentals of cloud computing provides a solid foundation for exploring advanced topics such as cloud service models, deployment models, security, performance optimization, and emerging trends in the field.

CLOUD SERVICE MODELS

Cloud computing presents a diverse array of service models tailored to accommodate varying degrees of abstraction and management obligations, enabling users to select the optimal solution aligning with their specific needs and inclinations [11]. Among the core service models are Infrastructure as a Utility (IaaU), Platform as a Foundation (PaaF), Software as a Solution (SaaS), and Operation as an Offering (OaaO), which encapsulates the essence of serverless computing.

Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)

Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) revolutionizes the digital landscape by furnishing users with a dynamic ecosystem of virtualized computing assets delivered via the internet, empowering them to effortlessly provision and orchestrate virtual machines, storage solutions, and network infrastructure, all available at their fingertips on a flexible, on-demand basis [4]. Key characteristics of IaaS include:

- On-demand provisioning:
- Scalability:
- Resource pooling:
- Self-service:

Prominent Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) providers encompass industry giants like Amazon Web Services

(AWS) with their Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2), Microsoft Azure Virtual Machines, and Google Compute Engine, offering scalable and flexible solutions to cater to diverse computing needs.

Platform as a Service (PaaS)

Platform as a Service (PaaS) elevates the development and deployment experience by transcending the intricacies of underlying infrastructure, offering a streamlined platform for crafting, launching, and orchestrating applications, all while shielding users from the burdensome intricacies of hardware and software management [10]. Key characteristics of PaaS include:

- Application development tools:
- Automated deployment and scaling:
- Built-in services:
- Multi-tenancy:

Prominent examples of Platform as a Service (PaaS) offerings encompass leading industry players such as Heroku, Microsoft Azure App Service, and Google App Engine, showcasing a diverse array of robust solutions tailored to streamline application development and deployment processes

Software as a Service (SaaS)

Delivering software applications through Software as a Service (SaaS) revolutionizes the user experience by providing convenient access to an array of software solutions via the internet, liberating users from the burdensome tasks of local installation, maintenance, and management, thus fostering seamless productivity and operational efficiency. Key characteristics of SaaS include:

- On-demand access:
- Subscription-based pricing:
- Centralized management:
- Customization and integration:

Some prominent instances of Software as a Service (SaaS) applications encompass platforms such as Salesforce, Google Workspace, and Microsoft Office 365, showcasing the diverse array of cloud- based solutions catering to the evolving needs of businesses and individuals alike.

Function as a Service (FaaS) and Serverless Computing

Function as a Service (FaaS), colloquially termed serverless computing, epitomizes a transformative cloud paradigm, liberating developers from the burdens of infrastructure management by enabling the deployment of discrete code functions autonomously triggered by dynamic events or stimuli [5]. Key characteristics of FaaS include:

- Event-driven architecture:
- Pay-per-use pricing:
- Auto-scaling:
- Stateless functions:

Illustrative instances of Function as a Service (FaaS) platforms encompass prominent offerings such as AWS Lambda, Azure Functions, and Google Cloud Functions, representing leading-edge solutions tailored to cater to the evolving demands of modern computing architectures.

Gaining insight into the nuances of various cloud service models empowers enterprises to navigate through a spectrum of options, guiding them towards strategic choices aligned with their unique operational demands, workload intricacies, and overarching corporate goals [6]. Within this landscape, each service model presents a bespoke array of benefits and compromises, spanning from adaptable scalability and operational simplicity to intricate management dynamics and financial viability, thereby facilitating organizations in crafting tailored cloud infrastructures finely attuned to their individual requisites and strategic imperatives.

EMERGING TRENDS AND TECHNOLOGIES IN CLOUD COMPUTING

Cloud computing undergoes a continuous metamorphosis, spurred by the relentless march of technological innovation and the dynamic shifts in organizational demands. As it strides forward, a constellation of nascent trends and cutting-edge technologies converge to sculpt a future for cloud computing that remains unparalleled and unpredictable in its trajectory [9].

- Edge Computing and Fog Computing
- Quantum Computing and its Impact on Cloud
- Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning
- (ML) in Cloud
- Blockchain Technology and Decentralized Cloud Platforms
- Serverless Computing
- Data Analytics and Big Data Processing
- Cybersecurity and Zero Trust Architecture
- Containerization and Orchestration
- Immersive Technologies
- Edge AI and Distributed Machine Learning
- Multi-Cloud and Hybrid Cloud Architectures
- Internet of Things (IoT) and Edge AI

By embracing a confluence of emerging technologies like edge computing, fog computing, quantum computing, AI/ML, and blockchain, enterprises can forge pathways to novel realms of innovation and operational excellence. These strides empower businesses to carve out a competitive niche within the swiftly evolving digital frontier by harnessing the expansive capabilities of cloud platforms.

FUTURE DIRECTIONS AND CHALLENGES IN CLOUD COMPUTING

It explores the evolving landscape of cloud computing, delving into emerging trends, anticipated challenges, and potential directions for the future. It examines the rise of edge-native applications and services, the importance of interoperability and standardization efforts, the growing emphasis on sustainability and green computing initiatives, and the ethical considerations inherent in cloud computing [8]. Through a meticulous examination of these focal points, the paper endeavors to illuminate the dynamic metamorphosis of cloud technology and its far-reaching implications for enterprises, societal dynamics, and environmental sustainability, fostering a deeper understanding of its transformative potential.

Edge-Native Applications and Services

As the demand for real-time processing and low-latency applications increases, the development of edge-native applications and services becomes paramount. These applications leverage edge computing infrastructure to deliver enhanced performance, improved user experiences, and new capabilities such as augmented reality, autonomous vehicles, and smart cities. The paper explores the challenges and opportunities associated with building and deploying edge-native applications, including architectural considerations, resource constraints, and security implications.

Interoperability and Standardization Efforts

Achieving interoperability and standardization in cloud computing is crucial for enabling seamless integration, data portability, and interoperability between disparate cloud environments and services. The paper examines ongoing efforts to develop industry standards, interoperability frameworks, and open-source initiatives aimed at fostering compatibility and interoperability across cloud platforms. It also discusses the challenges and barriers to achieving interoperability and the potential benefits of standardized cloud ecosystems.

Sustainability and Green Computing Initiatives

Amidst mounting concerns over the ecological ramifications of data centers and cloud infrastructure, the spotlight increasingly illuminates the realm of sustainability and eco-conscious initiatives within the domain of cloud computing. This paper intricately navigates the landscape of renewable energy integration, the optimization of energy-efficient hardware, and the innovative design paradigms of eco-friendly data centers. Furthermore, it delves into the pivotal role assumed by cloud service providers in spearheading sustainable agendas, while concurrently scrutinizing the intricate balance demanded between environmental imperatives and the exigencies of business performance and operational efficacy.

Ethical Considerations in Cloud Computing

The ethical dimensions inherent in cloud computing traverse a diverse terrain, encompassing multifaceted concerns spanning from safeguarding data privacy and fortifying security protocols to fostering transparency, accountability, and equity. This paper delves into the intricate web of ethical considerations surrounding cloud technologies, delving into critical issues such as equitable data governance, mitigating algorithmic biases, navigating the complexities of surveillance, and grappling with the commercialization of personal data. Moreover, it scrutinizes various ethical frameworks, regulatory mechanisms, and industry best practices aimed at navigating these ethical quandaries and fostering a climate of responsible and principled deployment of cloud computing resources.

CONCLUSION

Overall, this survey paper serves as a valuable resource for researchers, practitioners, students, and anyone interested in gaining insights into the rapidly evolving field of cloud computing. By identifying key findings, implications, and recommendations, this paper aims to stimulate discussions, inspire further research, and contribute to the advancement of cloud computing technology and practice in the years to come.

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Night Patrolling Robot for Public Safety

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ABSTRACT

This paper contains the development and implementation of a Night Patrolling Robot designed to change conventional security systems. The Night Patrolling Robot is designed using the Arduino Uno, ESP-32 camera, motors, motor driver and Bluetooth module. The integration of live video streaming technology using the ESP-32 cam module aims to offer real-time visual information to users for prompt decision-making. The Bluetooth module, motors and motor driver are used to control the directions of the robot so that users can control and monitor the system remotely. This implementation has been tested and the outcome shows that the proposed system is coherent.

KEYWORDS *: Arduino Uno, ESP32 CAM module, Motor, motor drivers.*

INTRODUCTION

In an era where technological innovation intersects with the imperatives of public safety, the development of advanced robotics has emerged as a transformative solution. This research paper delves into the design, implementation, and efficacy of a Night Patrolling Robot for Public Safety, integrating cutting-edge components such as Arduino Uno, HC-05 Bluetooth module, and ESP-32 camera for live streaming capabilities.

The utilization of robotics in nocturnal security operations addresses critical gaps inherent in traditional patrolling methodologies. Human patrols are often constrained by factors such as limited visibility, fatigue, and the inherent risks associated with patrolling hazardous areas. By employing robotic systems equipped with sophisticated sensors and communication modules, night patrolling robots offer a proactive approach to surveillance, enhancing the overall effectiveness and efficiency of law enforcement agencies. The integration of Arduino Uno as the central processing unit, coupled with the HC-05 Bluetooth module for seamless communication, and the ESP-32 camera for live streaming, exemplifies the convergence of hardware and software technologies to create a robust surveillance platform.

In crafting our system, our main aim was to create a surveillance tool that's effective yet budget-friendly for everyone. Understanding the importance of keeping costs down in deploying night patrolling robots, we deliberately avoided expensive components like Raspberry Pi and high-resolution cameras. Instead, we chose the Arduino Uno board and ESP32 camera module, which are easy to find and simple to use. Therefore, our approach emphasizes practicality and accessibility.

LITERATURE REVIEW

[1]This is an autonomous patrol robot that follows a path using an IR sensor. If it detects any obstacles in its way, it takes pictures of them. Additionally, the robot has sound detection capabilities and can turn towards the direction of detected sounds to take pictures of the corresponding area. To achieve these features, the robot utilizes advanced technologies such as Source Sound Localization (SSL), Automatic Target Recognition (ATR), and Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP).

[2]This is an Internet of Things (IOsT) based robot designed for women's patrolling. The robot has four microphones that face different directions to detect the source of sound. The sound signals are processed by a microcontroller. The robot comes equipped with a GPS module for location tracking and can stream captured video to a user's smartphone or laptop in real-time. Additionally, it includes a Bluetooth module that allows users to monitor the robot's movements through their device. [3] This robotic vehicle patrols using a predefined path marked on the floor. It has cameras and sound sensors for night vision, it stops at specific points and proceeds to the next upon detecting sound. It monitors each area with a 360-degree rotating HD camera to detect intrusions. It is also capable of tracking sound. Upon sound detection or identifying human faces, it captures and transmits images immediately.

[4] The rover is designed to stop at specific points and move to the next one only if it detects sound, otherwise it performs a dynamic routing. This system utilizes an Infrared (IR) based path following system to patrol assigned areas. It is equipped with two HD cameras that monitor and sense each area for any problems. Additionally, it is capable of monitoring and detecting sound on the premises. [5] The woman's safety night patrolling robot aims to ensure that the safety of a woman is not compromised by implementing a system which uses an ESP-32 cam module and Arduino Uno. The ESP32 cam module is capable of taking photos and sending it to the server through which the user can access it. [6] This robot can be controlled using a remote control by connecting the robot using IOT technology via ThingSpeak. This facilitates communication over the internet, allowing users to access live video feeds and data. The robot integrates sensors and an ESP32 Camera Wi-Fi Module connected to an Arduino Board, which enables Wi-Fi communication.[7] In this robot a Raspberry Pi is integrated with a night vision camera, enabling automation within the system. It utilizes a sound sensor to detect human presence or any other disturbances. Upon detecting sound, the system automatically navigates to the source area, captures an image using the camera, and transmits it to the user via IOT technology. [8] This project aims to enable remote operation of a robot regardless of the distance between the operator and the robot. Unlike traditional robot applications that use RF technology with limited range, this project utilizes DTMF technology, which allows for a large working range similar to the coverage area of a service provider. Additionally, the robot's movement and location can be monitored from afar using a wireless night vision camera and GPS.

METHODOLOGY

The methodology of Night Patrolling Robot for Public Safety includes both hardware and software implementation

Hardware Component List

- Arduino Uno
- L239 Motor Driver
- ESP-32Cam Module
- Ultrasonic Sensor
- FTDI
- Battery Operated Motor
- Servo Motor
- HC05 Bluetooth Module

Hardware Component Specifications Arduino UNO

The Arduino Uno is a microcontroller board. It is based on the ATmega328P microcontroller, which is an 8-bit AVR (Advanced Virtual RISC) microcontroller. It has 14 digital input and output pins and 6 PWM pins. The board contains 6 analog pins for input which can be used to read analog signals from sensors like potentiometers and light sensors. It has a built-in voltage regulator, allowing it to accept voltages from 7 to 20 volts. It features a USB interface, making it easy to connect to a computer for programming and serial communication

Arduino UNO can be programmed using the Arduino IDE software, which simplifies the process of writing and uploading code to the board. The ATmega328P is the main control unit for the robot, managing the interaction between different components such as sensors, motors and communication modules.

Fig 1: Arduino Uno

L293D Motor Driver

The L293D motor driver is a driver based on L293 integrated circuit, which can run 4 DC motors and 2 stepper or servo motors at same time It has a maximum current of 1.2A. It's operating voltage is 4.5V-36V.

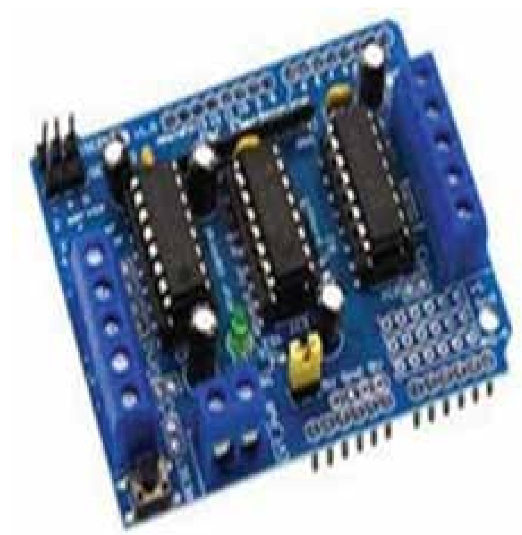

Fig 2: L293D Motor Driver

ESP32 Camera Module

The ESP32 Camera Module is an integration of the ESP32 microcontroller and a camera sensor, providing a versatile platform for embedded projects involving image and video processing. At its core, the ESP32 microcontroller is a dual-core Ten silica Xtensa LX6 processor with integrated Wi-Fi and Bluetooth connectivity. The camera module typically employs an OV2640 sensor, which is a 2-megapixel camera capable of capturing JPEG images and live-streaming video. The ESP32 Camera Module features a micro SD card slot for external storage, allowing the storage of images and videos. It does live streaming of the photos and videos that it captures for which it provides an IP address where we can see the live streaming.

Fig 3: ESP32 Camera Module

Battery operated motor (BO Motor)

Battery-operated motors are versatile electric motors designed for portability and convenience. These compact and lightweight motors are powered by rechargeable batteries, offering a portable and independent power source for a wide range of applications. It is used for the movement of the wheels through which the bot can move.

Fig 4: BO Motor

HC05 Bluetooth Module

HC05 Bluetooth module is an easy to use Bluetooth SPP (Serial Port Protocol) module. It controls the bot or the device wirelessly through an easy to use interface on devices such as mobile phones, laptops, etc., via Bluetooth to specify the movement of the bot.

Fig 5: HC-05 Bluetooth Module

Ultrasonic Sensor

An ultrasonic sensor is an instrument that measures the distance to an object using ultrasonic sound waves.

Fig 6: Ultrasonic Sensor

SOFTWARE SPECIFICATIONS

Arduino IDE: -

Arduino IDE is an environment is used to program Arduino Uno

Software Code explanation for ESP-32 and Bluetooth Module: -

Bluetooth Module Code Explanation: -

1) Libraries: The code uses the Servo library for controlling the servo motor and the AF motor library for controlling the DC motors.
2) Constants and variables: -

- 'Echo' and 'Trig' are defined functions of ultrasonic sensor
- 'Speed' and 'point' are constants for motor speed and servo midpoint, respectively.
- Various variables ('value', 'distance', 'Left', 'Right', 'L'. 'R', 'L1', 'R1') are used to store and manipulate sensor readings and control commands.

Setup Function: -

- Serial communication is initialized
- Pin modes are set for ultrasonic sensor
- Motor speeds are set 4) Loop function: -
- The main loop function calls two functions namely 'Obstacle ();' and 'Bluetooth control ();'.

Bluetooth control function: -

- Reads data from the serial port and stores it in the variable 'value'.
- Based on the received value, it calls a function to control the robot.

Obstacle avoidance function: -

- Triggers the ultrasonic sensor and measures the time it takes for the signal to return. The distance is calculated based on the speed of sound.

Motor control functions: -

- Control the four DC motors to make the robot move in different directions.

ESP32 Cam Module Code Explanation

Libraries and Definitions

The code includes necessary libraries like "esp_camera.h", "WiFi.h", and specific header files for camera configurations. It specifies the Wi-Fi credentials for network connection, and declares functions for starting the camera server and setting up LED flash.

Setup Function

- Serial Setup: Initializes serial communication for debugging.
- Camera Configuration: Defines the camera pins, frame size, pixel format, and other settings like LEDC channel, timer, and frequency. It sets up the camera for UXGA resolution, JPEG format, and specific grab modes based on available PSRAM.
- Camera Initialization: Initializes the camera using the configured settings and handles initialization

errors if any occur. Adjusts sensor settings like flipping, brightness, and saturation for specific camera models.

- Wi-Fi Connection: Connects to the specified Wi-Fi 33 network using the provided credentials and ensures the device doesn't go to sleep during operation.
- Camera Server: Starts the camera server and prints the IP address for accessing the camera feed via a web browser.

Loop Function

- The loop function is left empty as the main operations, such as serving the camera feed, are handled by another task triggered by the web server.

OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

- We aimed to make a night patrolling robot to enhance security in places like warehouses and industrial areas, monitoring for intruders and suspicious activity.
- Our night patrolling robot is equipped with sensors and cameras, which can thus provide real-time surveillance, detecting anomalies and monitoring critical infrastructure.
- When a security threat is detected, the robot swiftly relays information to central monitoring stations or security personnel, facilitating a rapid and coordinated response.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

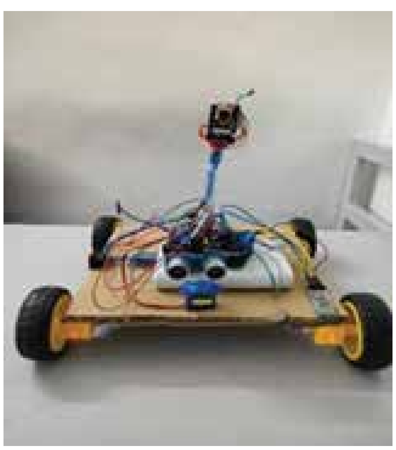

Fig 7: Frontal View

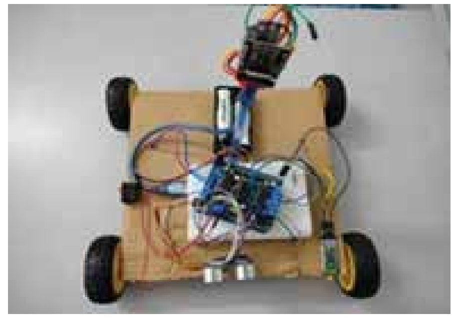

Fig 8: Top View

Process Images

1) The night patrolling robot can be controlled by the Bluetooth controller of the phone (Fig 9)
2) The ESP-32 Camera camera does live streaming of the area in which it patrols and transmits the live streaming through Wi-fi. There is no lag in the livestream and it is clear (Fig 10)
3) Moreover, the system provides a clear image without the pixelated version which is an added advantage to see the dangers clearly (Fig 11)
4) The ESP32 can also be operated at night (Fig 12)

Fig 9: Shows the Bluetooth controller and the movement of the likewise robot in Left, Right, Forward and Backward direction

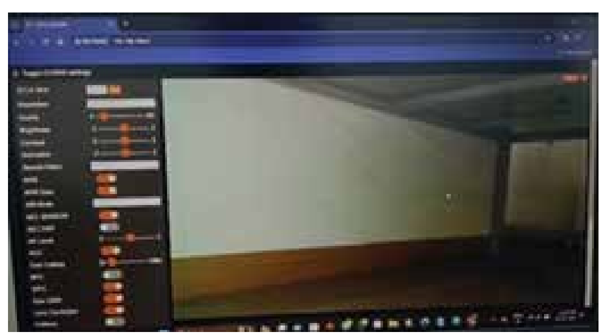

Fig 10: Shows the livestream of the area

Fig 11: Clear image shown by ESP32

Fig 12: Night Vision of ESP32 Camera

CONCLUSION

Our aim is to provide an affordable night surveillance in addition to making an efficient and easy to use system so that people all over reduce the dependency on human surveillance and rely on technology for their safety and security.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We extend our gratitude to the individuals and staff who collaborated with us on this Night Patrolling robot. We would like to thank Prof. Minal Barhate for their willingness to help and their valuable inputs throughout the project. Their expertise and contributions have significantly enhanced the quality of this work. We are also grateful to our fellow students who worked alongside us, sharing their knowledge and skills. Our collaboration fostered a creative and productive environment, leading to the successful completion of this Night Patrolling Robot . We would also like to thank Prof CM Mahajan and DESH department for providing this opportunity the necessary resources and encouragement that enabled this collaborative effort.

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Detection of Potholes from Google Earth or Drone Images using Deep Learning

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ABSTRACT

Potholes and cracks are the prominent reasons for road accidents and vehicle harm. To overcome this issue there are multiple techniques from manual reporting to the authorities to automated methods using deep learning techniques and vibration-based sensors. However, these techniques have some limitations like high cost, low accuracy, problems with waterlogged potholes, etc. Therefore there is a need for a cheap and highly accurate model that could detect potholes automatically. The dataset contains 780 images with dry as well as waterlogged potholes. After this, we annotated every pothole in the image manually. We adopted the pre-trained YOLO version 8 for training our model. For pothole segmentation, our YOLOv8 small model produces superior segmentation results. With high values of 0.77 and 0.79 for precision metrics, bounding boxes (B) and masks(M) Demonstrate reliable predictions. The slightly lower recall scores—0.63 for bounding boxes and 0.66 for masks—indicate the possibility that some real potholes may go unnoticed. For bounding box and mask predictions, the mAP50 scores of 0.72 and 0.75 are strong, but the mAP50-95 ratings indicate that the consistency of predictions over various IoU thresholds can be improved. With a 0.93 overall fitness score, the model is well-trained and has room for improvement.

KEYWORDS : *Yolov8, Deep learning, Potholes, Segmentation.*

INTRODUCTION

In India, roads are a very important transportation mode and India is in second position in the case of large road networks in the world after the USA. Behind every thousand people we have 5.13 km of road to adjust our large population but there are narrow streets and congested areas where driving is a hectic and difficult task. As India develops day by day number of vehicles bought is increasing and new roads are being developed but the problem of potholes is still the same which causes a threat to life and harm to the vehicles. A pothole is an area of road where a circular hole formed and this hole becomes bigger and bigger when traffic passes through it. A pothole is an extension of a crack so it begins with a small crack and it further expands to a few centimeters or up to a meter wide and 10 or more centimeters deep. Potholes can occur on any type of road but most chances are with asphalt roads. India is a country where 98 % surface of the main road is made up of asphalt because of its lower initial cost and friendliness to stage development of bituminous roads. Potholes form in 3 stages: 1) Cracking on the road 2) Water enters the pavement 3) Traffic Pounds the pavement. The manual detection of potholes is labour extensive and time-consuming. The world has suffered from the COVID-19 pandemic and various sectors affected by the lockdown including road maintenance. This pandemic showed us the necessity of automation and hence there is a need for an automated system that detects cracks and potholes effectively. This paper proposed a model that could detect potholes and cracks automatically using DL (deep learning) algorithms as well as techniques. For the detection of potholes, this paper proposes YOLOv8 (You Only Look Once version 8), this algorithm is trained on a custom dataset having single and multiple potholes in each image which are dry as well as waterlogged of different sizes and shapes.

LITERATURE SURVEY

The Detection of potholes for Indian roads taking inspiration from these facts we have studied the following research papers:

The system proposed by Pranjal A. Chitale [1] is an approach for the detection of potholes. The system detects potholes as well as estimates the dimensions using YOLO (You Only Look Once). For estimating dimensions it uses triangular similarity measure which is based on image processing.

This system is introduced by Pranay Sharma and Dr. Rahul [2] is a real-time pothole detection system that can generate warnings to vehicles about potholes, apart from this it also gives information to users such as for which type of vehicle the pothole is harmful in real-time

Mallikarjun Anandhalli proposed a system [3] that is the Indian pothole detection system that detects potholes using deep learning techniques such as sequential convolutional neural network (CNN) and YOLOv3 (You Only Look Once). The main contribution lies in collecting the dataset in different conditions in India.

Yeoh Keng Yik introduced a real-time pothole detection system [4]. In this, the pothole is detected in real-time webcam after that the location of the pothole is logged and displayed. For visualization paper uses Google Maps API and the model provides a precision rate equal to 0.9 and 0.41 recall rate.

Ahmed K.R. [5] implemented a system called smart pothole detection. To make the system cheap and improve the result paper introduces a modified VGG16/ MVGG16 network by deleting some convolutional layers by using different dilation rates. Niannian Wang has proposed a system [6] is a model called as Road-TransTrack model which is based on transformer optimization. The testing is done on actual road videos and it gives an accuracy of 91.60% for potholes and 98.59% for cracks detection.

Anas AI-Shaghouri has proposed a system [7] is a real-time pothole detection system. It makes use of deep learning architectures for detection of the potholes. This study makes use of a custom dataset and the images are captured using a cellphone mounted on the car windshield.

Hong-Hu Chu has proposed a system [8] that is a method to detect cracks and potholes using deep learning methods for smart cities. This study implemented a decision support system (DSS) which works in layers and for pothole crack detection CNN-based model is projected.

Prof. Vijayalakshmi B proposed a system [9] that is useful for distinguishing between potholes and mounds and gives alerts to the drivers so that damage to the vehicles could be reduced. It also utilized Ultrasonic sensors to recognize potholes by estimating the deepness of the street individually.

Mr. Rohan Borgalli has proposed a system [10] is a smart pothole detection system that uses sensors and DL (deep learning) methods for the detection of potholes and it also developed an Android app to map it on Google Maps.

PROPOSED SYSTEM

In this part, we are going to discuss the architecture of our pothole detection and segmentation using YOLO v8.

Proposed Architecture

Pothole detection and segmentation

The System consists of a pothole detection module based on the YOLO algorithm. We are using the YOLO v8n segmentation algorithm for the detection and instance segmentation of potholes in an image. YOLO is “You Only Looks Once “which suggests that YOLO can capture and locate the object that is present in an image in a single glance. YOLOv8n- seg. pt which is the pre- trained model on the coco dataset is used for instance segmentation and o detection of objects present in the image. The YOLOv8n-seg.pt provides highly precise segmentation and outlines each object in detail. Our pothole detection model uses the YOLOv8n-seg model as it is tailored for fastest inference making which is highly suitable for this module.

The YOLOv8 architecture is built upon the older YOLO algorithms. YOLOv8 is a CNN (Convolutional Neural Network) that is split into two major parts: Head and Backbone. The backbone of YOLO version 8 is based on a revised version of the architecture of CSPDarknet52, which consists of Convolutional layers equal to 53 and uses cross-stage partial connectivity to improve the flow of information between layers.

Every pothole in the input image is segmented after this the bounding box for each pothole in an image with the confidence score is displayed as in Fig. 3.

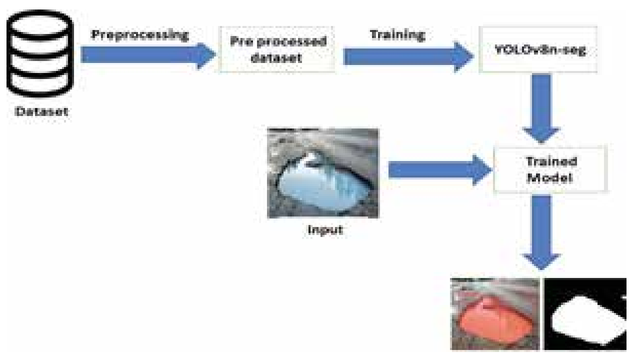


Fig. 2: System Workflow

The below Fig.3. shows how the segmented masks for each potholes in image are generated :

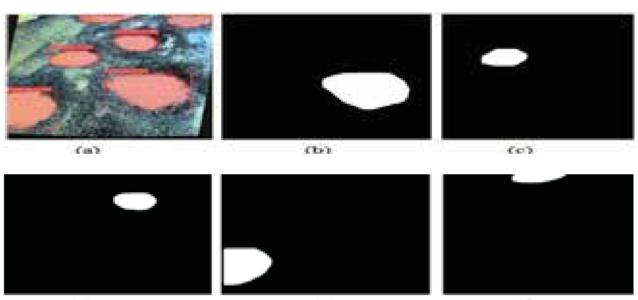


Fig. 3. Segmentation: (a) Input image, (b) Segmented Image 1, (c) Segmented Image 2, (d) Segmented Image 3, (e) Segmented Image 4, (f) Segmented Image 5.

Evaluation

Implementation

For pothole detection YOLOv8n seg model is chosen. YOLOv8n-seg.pt is loaded from its official site of Paralytics. After loading the YOLOv8 nano segmentation model, the model is fine-tuned on a specialized dataset of pothole images for precise segmentation. The images in the dataset are annotated in the YOLOv8 format. The image size of each training image is 640*640. Several images per batch is 9 with a patience rate is 12. The Adam W optimizer is used, and the learning rate is 0.002. The dropout of 0.25 is used for regularization and the random seed is set to 42 for reproducibility.

The number of epochs for training is set to 120 initially but after 90 epochs there are no improvements hence we stopped the training. The overall training is done on Google Colab which is an open-source platform to train the model also it provides the GPU and TPU which are faster for training the model. For our model the Python-3.10.12 with torch-2.1.0+cu121 and Tesla T4, 15102MiB are used for training.

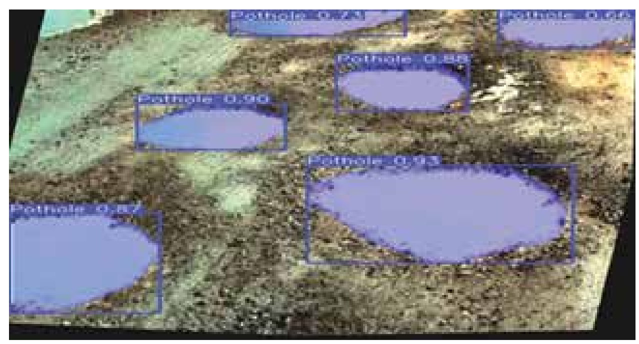


Fig. 4: Bounding box result with confidence score

Dataset

For the development of the pothole detection model the custom dataset is created. In the dataset, there are a total of 780 images of roads with one or multiple potholes. The dataset contains waterlogged images of potholes. To make the dataset compatible for the model the images in the dataset are annotated in YOLO v8 format. The tool Roboflow annotation is used to annotate the images. To train the model road image containing both waterlogged and dry potholes images are used. For the development of the pothole detection model the custom dataset is created. In the dataset, there are a total of 780 images of roads with one or multiple potholes. The dataset also contains waterlogged images of potholes. To make the dataset compatible for the model the images in the dataset are annotated in YOLO v8 format. The tool Roboflow annotation is used to annotate the images.

Following are some images from our dataset :

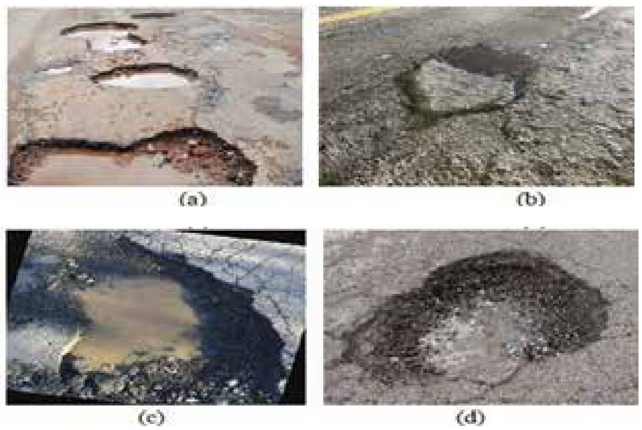


Fig. 5. Dataset Images: (a), (b), (c), (d) are sample Images

Below Fig. 6. shows how the augmentation techniques are applied on the image :

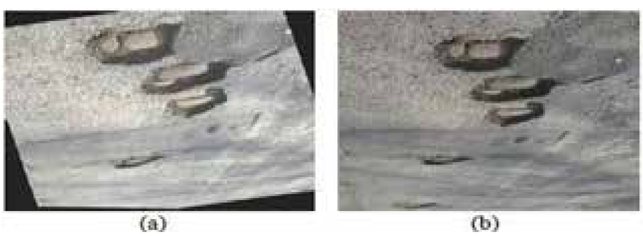


Fig. 6. Image: (a) Before Augmentation, (b) After Augmentation.

To get better results, some preprocessing is applied to each image before training. The resizing of all images by 640*640 with the auto orientation of pixel data is done. Also, some augmentation is applied on dataset images such as images flipped with 50% probability, applied rotation between 15 degrees to +15 degrees. The shearing of images between 5 to +5 degrees horizontally and vertically. The dataset is split for training and testing for training total of 720 images are used and for validation/testing remaining 60 images are used. The dataset contains the train and valid directories with images and labels as subdirectories for each train and valid directory. The label files describe the class index and nor- normalized coordinates for each pothole instance in an image as [class-index] [x1] [y1] [x2] [y2] ... [xn] [yn] where [class index] determines the is the index of the class for the object and [x1] [y1] [x2] [y2] ... [xn] [yn] determines the bounding coordinates of the object's segmentation mask, the coordinates are separated by spaces [15]. The data.yaml file which is the Ultralytics YOLO dataset configuration file. It specifies paths to the training and validation datasets, defines the number of classes (1), and the class name ('Pothole').

This format is crucial for setting up and training the model accurately with our dataset.

MODEL EVALUATION

Quantitative Analysis

In this step, the performance of our model is evaluated as overfitting, underfitting, or improving. The below is based on the trends in training and validation losses over epochs. The loss trends are important to evaluate the learning progress of the model and to verify that the model image shows the various visual data tracking the model's learning progress across various metrics over epochs.

train/box loss, val/box loss: This curve describes the model's bounding box loss during training and validation and also indicates how accurately the model predicts the boxes over time.

train/seg loss, val/seg loss: These show the segmentation loss, which describes the model's accuracy while segmenting the images during the phases of training along validation phases.

train/cls loss, val/class: Classification loss shown by these plots, which describes the ability of the model to accurately relegate the potholes in the bounding boxes.

train/dfl loss, val/dfl loss: These curves show the distribution focal loss, a measure of how well the model is learning to differentiate and accurately classify potholes and segments in the images.

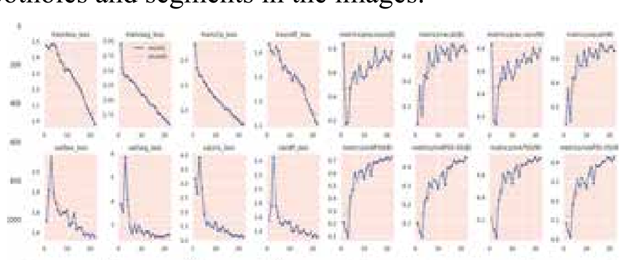


Fig. 7: Training and validation losses over epochs

Metrics/precision (B), metrics/precision (M): These show precision metrics for bounding boxes (B) and masks (M), reflecting the proportion of correct positive predictions made by the model.

Metrics/recall (B), metrics/recall (M): Describes recall metrics, which assess the ability of the model to detect all relevant dataset instances in our case potholes.

Metrics/mAP50(B), metrics/mAP50-95(B): At IOU =

0.50 mean Average Precision and across IOU=0.50-

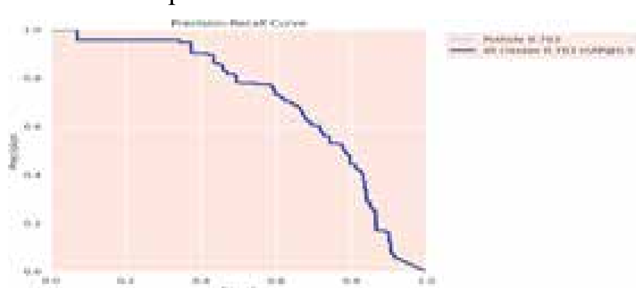
0.95 for bounding box predictions, this is providing a

single-figure summary of accuracy.

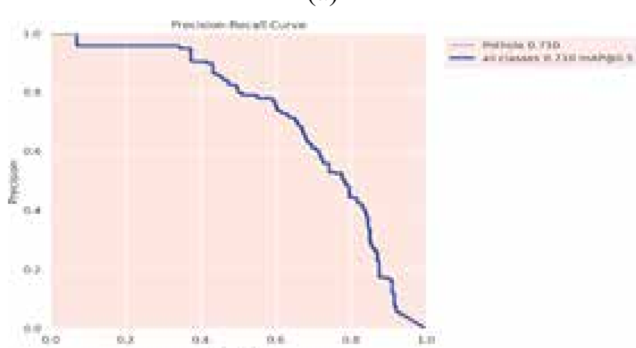
Metrics/mAP50 (M), metrics/mAP50-95(M): It is same as the bounding box metrics, which measure the model's mask prediction accuracy at specific IOU thresholds.

Confidence threshold metrics analysis

In this, the pothole detection model's predictive performance is evaluated at various levels of confidence by using precision, recall, and f1 scores of both bounding box and mask predictions.



(a)



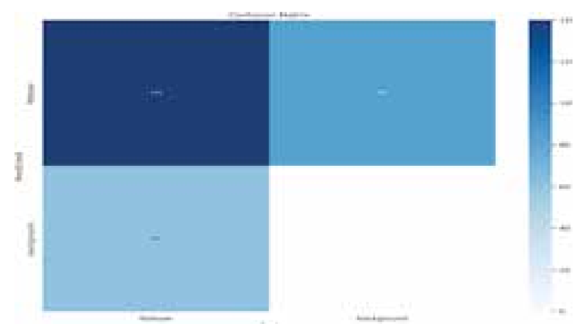
(b)

Fig. 8: Confidence threshold metrics curve of bounding box and masks

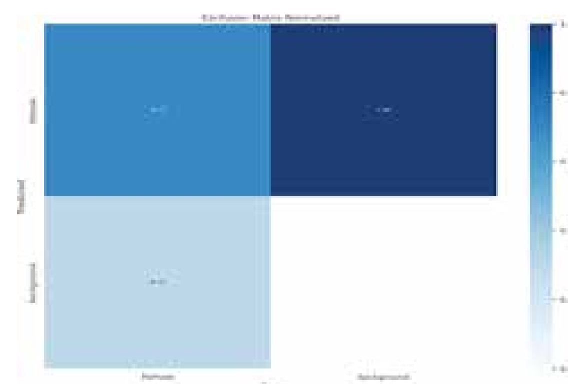
Precision-Confidence Curve: Describes near-perfect precision across all confidence levels, the curve shows very accurate predictions for both bounding boxes and masks. Recall-Confidence Curve: Maintains high recall across all confidence thresholds, suggesting the model consistently identifies true positives. F1- Confidence Curve: indicates a stable and high F1 score suggesting a balanced precision and recall, and the model also performs well at higher confidence thresholds.

Confusion matrix analysis

The normalized confusion matrix shows that the model has a 79 % true positive rate of detecting the potholes and segmenting them. It means that the model has21%of false negative rate shows that the model is unable to detect some potholes in an image.



(a)



(b)

Fig. 9: (a) & (b) Confusion matrix

Validation performance metrics analysis

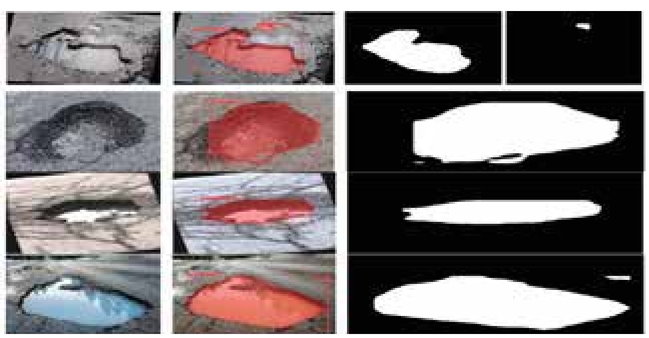
In this, the best model of pothole detection is analyzed over a validation dataset. The predictive capabilities of the model is analyzed as shown below,

Table. 1: Evaluation metrics

Metric	Value
metrics/precision(B)	0.776
metrics/recall(B)	0.637
metrics/mAP50(B)	0.724
metrics/mAP50-95(B)	0.450
metrics/precision(M)	0.796
metrics/recall(M)	0.662
metrics/mAP50(M)	0.751
metrics/mAP50-95(M)	0.424
fitness	0.934

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS

In this section, the pothole detection model's performance is analyzed qualitatively. The pothole detection model generates the bounding box for each detected Potholes with their confidence score and also generating segmented masks for each detected pothole in an image. Fig shows the output of the model with the segmented masks generated after the detection of potholes for the given input Image.



(a) (b) (c)

Fig. 10. (a) Input images, (b) Bounding box output, (c) Segmented result.

The above figure shows each input image with its bounding box output and confidence score associated with each detected pothole. The consecutive image shows the masks generated for each pothole and based on these segmented masks further analysis of the total area in the image is affected by the pothole is detected.

CONCLUSION

The proposed system will help detect potholes automatically. It will reduce the dependency on human labor and errors that could be made by humans and increase accuracy. The dataset with 780 photos in the collection shows both dry and wet potholes. We used the pre-trained version 8 of the versions of YOLO. The dataset with 780 photos in the collection shows both dry and wet potholes. We used the pre-trained version 8 of the YOLO as our model's training dataset. The pothole detection model uses the YOLOv8 tiny model yields better validation results for pothole segmentation. With high precision metrics values of 0.77 and 0.79, for bounding box and masks respectively, show dependable predictions. The model was also evaluated qualitatively which shows that the segmented mask for each pothole in the image is generated. These segmented masks are further used for measuring the total area of the road in an image that is affected by potholes. It is evident that the YOLOv8-based model is best compared to lower versions of YOLO.

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Forecasting Crime: A Survey on Machine Learning Approaches

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ABSTRACT

Crime prediction is crucial for improving public safety and allocating resources effectively. This paper presents an overview of “Crime Forecasting: A Machine Learning Approach,” highlighting key challenges and the need for accurate predictions. Various machine learning techniques, including traditional statistical models and advanced deep learning methods, are examined alongside real-world case studies and datasets to demonstrate their practical application in predicting crime in different urban settings. The paper also addresses data preprocessing, feature engineering, and model evaluation specific to crime prediction tasks, while discussing ethical concerns, biases, and privacy issues associated with machine learning in crime forecasting. Furthermore, it explores the potential of predictive policing to optimize law enforcement strategies. In summary, this survey offers a concise yet comprehensive analysis of the role of machine learning in crime forecasting, serving as a valuable resource for researchers, policymakers, and practitioners interested in understanding its successes, limitations, and future directions.

KEYWORDS *: Crime forecasting, Machine learning approach, Public safety.*

INTRODUCTION

Crime poses a pervasive social challenge impacting societal well-being and economic development [1], influencing decisions on relocation and travel routes [2]. Since thieves often target familiar places, it is no surprise that police departments are looking for innovative data mining techniques and sophisticated geographic information systems to improve crime analytics and community safety [3, 4].

The timely and precise prediction of criminal activities is imperative for contemporary society. Technological advancements, particularly in machine learning, have revolutionized crime prediction, enabling scholars, policymakers, and law enforcement agencies to anticipate and prevent crimes more effectively. By harnessing data-driven insights, machine learning algorithms have the potential to enhance crime forecasting and response capabilities significantly.

This paper offers an in-depth exploration of crime forecasting within the framework of machine learning methodologies, discussing key concepts, challenges, and opportunities. It examines a spectrum of machine learning algorithms, from traditional statistical models to state-of-the-art deep learning techniques, supported by real-world case studies and datasets showcasing their applicability in diverse urban contexts. Methodological considerations such as data preprocessing, feature engineering, and model evaluation are also addressed, along with ethical implications and potential biases inherent in machine learning applications for crime forecasting.

Furthermore, the paper explores the emerging concept of predictive policing, which leverages machine learning insights to optimize law enforcement strategies and resource allocation. In summary, this survey aims to equip researchers, policymakers, and practitioners with a comprehensive understanding of crime forecasting through machine learning. It synthesizes current knowledge, discusses successes and challenges, and outlines future directions for the field.

LITERATURE SURVEY

Numerous scholars have addressed challenges in crime control, proposing diverse crime-prediction algorithms whose accuracy hinges on attribute selection and the reference dataset. Researchers in a study cited as [1] used data from mobile networks, demographic information, and actual crime statistics to identify areas in London, UK, most likely to have high crime rates. Also in [5], using the open-source information mining program WEKA and 10-overlay cross- approval, the creators thought about Choice Tree and Innocent Bayesian classification methods. The datasets utilized for this correlation came from the 1990 US Statistics, the 1990 US LEMAS review, and the 1995 FBI UCR. Furthermore, using an 18,288 event dataset, [6] investigated road accident trends in Ethiopia using KNN, Naïve Bayesian, and Decision tree algorithms, with prediction accuracy varying between 79% and 81%.

A significant obstruction in wrongdoing expectation is the efficient and reliable analysis of big crime databases. Data mining uncovers hidden patterns within these datasets, enhancing prediction accuracy and reducing errors [7]. Most studies aim to locate “crime hotspots,” or locations with significantly higher than normal crime rates [8]. One example is the work of [8], which suggested area-specific prediction models utilizing sparse data after comparing the hotspot mapping techniques Kernel Density Estimation (KDE) and Risk Terrain Modeling (RTM). A similar spatial-temporal model was used for hotspot prediction in [9], which also made use of Linear Discriminant Analysis (LDA), KNN, and statistical approaches based on histograms. To gauge wrongdoing areas of interest in Bangladesh, a calculation that checks crime incidences trained an ANN augmented by the Gamma test [10]. analyzed Taiwanese drug-related criminal data and identified potential areas of interest utilizing an information driven AI strategy [11]. In order to forecast criminal activity in Nova Scotia, Canada, the authors of [12] used reverse-geocoding in conjunction with a density-based clustering method that made use of Open Street Map (OSM) and geographical data. Also, a Deep Neural Network (DNN) highlight level information combination approach was recommended for Chicago crime expectation in [13]. [14] examined several approaches to crime prediction and argued that KDD techniques—a combination of measurable demonstrating, AI, data set capacity, and artificial intelligence advances — were the most successful. A transfer-learning method that can capture trends across different urban datasets in terms of time and space was presented in [15]. Also, in order to model the dependence between environmental elements and crime statistics in New South Wales, Australia, [16] used a completely probabilistic calculation in view of Bayesian approaches. In order to forecast future crimes in Mississippi, researchers used WEKA to compare three different algorithms: decision stump, linear regression, and additive regression. Furthermore, a review of ANN, decision trees, rule induction, nearest-neighbor approaches, evolutionary algorithms, and criminal data mining was offered in a survey study [18]. A prediction model for urban crime trends was developed using the Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) model [19]. One review utilized the irregular timberland strategy to assess the meaning of metropolitan markers in wrongdoing expectation in Brazil, while another review introduced a probabilistic model of the geological way of behaving of known lawbreakers [20]. [22] utilized planned approaches, the multi-bit strategy, and the Dempster-Shafer hypothesis of proof to make a wrongdoing expectation answer for Chilean huge towns. With the end goal of wrongdoing expectation in San Francisco, KNN, Parzen windows, and Brain Organizations were made and evaluated in [23]. [24] used the weighted page-rank way to deal with debilitate and disturb criminal organizations and Gradient Boosting Machine (GBM) to uncover hidden linkages in such networks.

Karie et al. [25] proposed a system to improve cyber forensics using deep learning algorithms; this system is called the DLCF framework. Initialization, data source identification, investigation with deep learning assistance, reporting, decision-making, and closure are the various layers that make up this framework. Deep learning is used to establish relationships between entities, which helps with incident analysis, pattern extraction, and improved predictive capabilities.

Bolger and Bolger [26] conducted a comprehensive overview on feeling of dread toward wrongdoing in a humble community, exploring this phenomenon by analyzing individual demographic factors, community-level effects, and their combined influence. Their analysis focused on two models: the vulnerability model, which emphasizes demographic factors' susceptibility to fear of crime, and the incivilities model, which explains the impact of neighborhood issue on dread, taking into account social confusion and disappointment with policing as contributing factors.

Mittal et al. [27] examined the relationship between India's economy and crime rates using various calculations, including choice trees, irregular woodlands, linear regression, and neural networks. The study found that linear regression produced the most accurate results, confirming a correlation between unemployment and robbery, when comparing subordinate factors like burglary, thievery, and theft to autonomous factors like Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) and the joblessness rate.

Kadar and Pletikosa [28] gathered information from different sources, including as registration records, wrongdoing measurements, area based informal organizations, metro and taxi excursions, and that's only the tip of the iceberg, to make two kinds of crime forecast models: one that focuses on rates of crime over a longer period of time (one to five years), and another that is shorter.

Okutan et al. [29] utilized unconventional signals from a variety of sources, such as GDELT, OTX, and Twitter data, to forecast cyber-attacks. Used techniques such as prescient sign attribution (PSI), collecting signals with huge slacks (ASL), and SMOTE++ for imbalanced information,successfully tackling the problem of cyber-attack prediction.

Kim et al. [30] introduced a novel approach combining Gaussian mixture model (GMM) and convolutional neural networks (CNNs) for object detection, using GMM for background subtraction and object extraction, followed by CNN classification within the region of interest (ROI), demonstrating high accuracy, particularly in identifying small, distant moving objects.

Vomfell et al. [31] used the social disorganization theory to examine crime statistics, taking into account variables like population, POIs, taxi traffic, and resident tweets; analyzed crime from a social and structural viewpoint; used machine learning techniques, spatial linear regression, and Poisson generalized linear models to confirm correlations between crime and spatial factors; and helped with crime prediction and the development of policing strategies.

Seo et al. [32] introduced a partially generative neural network (PGNN) architecture to improve data classification and prediction by generating missing values effectively.Zhao and Tang [33] proposed a region-transfer approach, where a model trained in one region is transferred and tested in another region with common characteristics.

Mohd et al. [34] explored feature selection methods for crime data, focusing on factors such as race, pay class, age, family structure, instruction, populace, area, and joblessness rate, identifying relevant features for crime prediction as a complex process. The use of the Crime Anticipation System (CAS) by the Amsterdam Police Department to identify crime hotspots was introduced by Hardyns et al. [35] as an integrative approach to policing that integrates strategic systems and smart preplanned policing. The system effectively processes extensive data attributes using a blend of strategic relapse and brain organizations.

Vural and Gok [36] evaluated the capabilities of decision trees and Naive Bayes classifiers in crime prediction, with decision trees using a tree-like model to represent data attributes and Naive Bayes employing the Bayes hypothesis to evaluate the likelihood of events based on evidence.

Kouziokas [38] highlighted the scaled form slope calculation as a fast and time-compelling learning method, particularly for optimizing neural network models used in categorizing crime hotspots based on spatial data. Russell [39] emphasized the importance of evaluating predictive modeling effectiveness in terms of validity, equity, reliability, and usefulness, often measured through the receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve..

DISCUSSION AND COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Criminology, among the oldest academic disciplines globally, has evolved in tandem with human civilization. As crimes have become more sophisticated over time, they present increasingly intricate challenges to society. In response, societal structures such as law enforcement and legal frameworks have been developed, relying on the analysis of historical crime episodes. The consideration of wrongdoing highlights in the grouping and forecast process holds paramount importance, as these features are intricately linked to socio-economic, cultural, and demographic factors. Specifically, socio-economic factors exert a substantial influence on criminal activity, their impact changing in light of the social construction and pecking order of a given society. Table 1 outlines various crime prediction methodologies: Spatial linear regression, Poisson GLMM, and CAR offer predictive capabilities tailored to urban areas but may be susceptible to changes. Behavioral-based techniques display potential. Transfer learning predicts crimes within specific blocks but is sensitive to layering. Filter methods and algorithms like Naive Bayes demonstrate high accuracy in feature selection but are narrow in scope. Logistic regression, neural networks, and ensemble models facilitate grid-level crime prediction but have inherent limitations.

Table 1. Comparative Analysis of State of art system

Methodology	Pros	Cons
Spatial linear regression, Poisson GLMM, simultaneous autoregressive (CAR) model[31]	Utilizes behavioral-based crime prediction technique	Urbanized prediction model may be sensitive to changes
Logistic regression, SVM, decision tree, GVM, NN, PGNN[32]	Produces accurate values for missing features	Performance of PGNNs not assessed with other forms of crime
Transfer learning[33]	Predicts crimes in specific administrative blocks	Layer changes significantly affect results

As shown in Table 2, classification methods are examined. Naïve Bayes and Decision Tree are effective in classifying crimes. Artificial Neural Networks and K-Nearest Neighbor excel, with effectiveness dependent on the dataset. Real crime data from South Korea varies in predictive accuracy. Comparative studies reveal JRip as the best-performing technique. Ensembles like AdaBoost and stacked models offer improved accuracy. Bagging ensemble models, including random forest, prove effective for enhancing decision tree classifier performance.

Table 2. Classification algorithm analysis

Methodology and Tools	Datasets	Result Analysis
Naïve Bayes, Decision Tree [40]	UCI machine learning repository dataset "Crime and Communities" featuring 128 attributes and 1994 observations.	Compared to Naïve Bayes, Decision Tree outperforms it in predicting crime categories across several US states, with an accuracy of 83.95%.
J48, Neural Net, SVM, KNN, Naïve Bayes [41]	Iris, Liver Disorder, E-coil datasets with varying attributes and instances.	Artificial Neural Networks and K-Nearest Neighbor exhibit superior performance across datasets; algorithm effectiveness varies based on the dataset used for classification.
Neural Network, Decision Tree, Support Vector Machine, k-NN, and Naïve Bayes [42]	Crime statistics derived from South Korea	Comparison of different algorithms on crime data for predictive accuracy.

The analysis provided in Table 2 offers valuable insights into the performance of diverse classification algorithms across various datasets and methodologies. It's evident that algorithmic efficacy is strongly influenced by dataset characteristics and problem domain specifics. For example, Decision Tree consistently demonstrates robust predictive accuracy, especially in domains like crime prediction and accident analysis. However, algorithms like Neural Networks and K-Nearest Neighbor excel in specific contexts, such as datasets like Iris, Liver Disorder, and E-coil. Ensemble methods, including Bagging, Boosting, Stacking, and Random Forest, emerge as potent strategies for enhancing classification performa often outperforming individual classifiers, particularly in complex or diverse data settings. Among them, Bagging stands out for its robustness, notably when applied to decision tree-based models like J48 and CART.

CONCLUSION

In summary, this comprehensive exploration of machine learning methodologies for crime prediction underscores significant advancements achieved through data-driven approaches, aiming to enhance public safety and optimize resource allocation. The methodologies discussed encompass a spectrum from traditional statistical models to cutting-edge deep learning algorithms, showcasing the versatility of machine learning in this domain. Moreover, the paper highlights the ethical considerations and biases inherent in these methodologies, emphasizing the critical need for fair and transparent crime prediction systems.

Moving forward, it is imperative for future research efforts to prioritize refining fairness and transparency aspects within machine learning models. Furthermore, exploring innovative data sources such as social media and Internet of Things (IoT) devices holds promise for enhancing predictive capabilities. Additionally, fostering interdisciplinary collaboration among researchers, law enforcement agencies, and policymakers is essential to fully harnessing the potential of machine learning for fostering safer communities.

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IoT Green House Monitoring & Controlling System with Auto and Manual mode using Arduino UNO ESP

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ABSTRACT

This project introduces an IOT Greenhouse Monitoring & Controlling System incorporating Arduino UNO and ESP modules to facilitate automated and manual modes for efficient greenhouse management. The system enables real-time monitoring of key environmental parameters such as temperature, humidity, soil moisture, and light intensity through sensor integration. In automatic mode, data collected from these sensors is transmitted via Wi-Fi connectivity to a centralized server, allowing remote access for monitoring and control. Additionally, the system features a manual mode that empowers users to directly adjust environmental settings via an intuitive interface, offering flexibility for tailored adjustments according to specific needs. By harnessing the capabilities of Arduino UNO and ESP modules, this system provides a comprehensive solution to optimize greenhouse productivity while reducing manual intervention.

Through seamless integration of IoT technology, Arduino UNO, and ESP modules, this Greenhouse Monitoring & Controlling System offers a dynamic approach to greenhouse management. By enabling automated data collection and remote access, it streamlines the monitoring process while enhancing control over environmental conditions crucial for plant growth. Moreover, the inclusion of a manual mode ensures adaptability to individual preferences or specific requirements, empowering users with direct control over greenhouse settings. This innovative solution not only enhances agricultural productivity but also underscores the potential of IoT-driven automation in optimizing resource utilization and improving crop yield in greenhouse environments.

KEYWORDS : *Green house, Arduino UNO ESP, Microcontrollers, Monitoring, IoT-driven automation, Sensors.*

INTRODUCTION

Vertical farming is an innovative agricultural technique that involves growing crops in stacked structures, often vertically, to increase production capacity compared to traditional farming methods. It utilizes LED lighting and soilless cultivation techniques within multi-layered buildings to create optimal growing conditions for plants throughout their lifecycle. This approach offers protection from external environmental factors and enables precise control over variables that could otherwise impact traditional farming practices.

Modern vertical farming facilities rely on advanced technologies such as LED lighting and sensors for regulating humidity and temperature, ensuring a controlled climate conducive to plant growth. The increasing demand for vertical farming is driven by factors such as population growth, resource scarcity, and global industrialization trends. However, farmers may lack comprehensive knowledge or experience in this method, often relying on past observations, which can result in unpredictable outcomes.

To address this challenge and improve agricultural outcomes, automated monitoring and control systems are employed in vertical farms. These systems, typically utilizing components like Arduino UNO microcontrollers, various sensors (e.g., temperature, moisture), RGB LEDs, and Wi-Fi modems, are dedicated to managing the internal environment of vertical farming structures. When sensors detect specific thresholds or critical values, they trigger the microcontroller to initiate appropriate actions automatically. By ensuring more precise and controlled environmental conditions for plant growth, these automated systems aim to enhance agricultural efficiency and yield.

OBJECTIVE

1. To investigate the potential of LED lights in enhancing photosynthesis to store food and energy in plants.
2. To study the impact of heavy rains on crops and assess the extent of damage caused.
3. To explore greenhouse strategies for protecting crops and ensuring their security.
4. To implement IoT technology for controlling greenhouse activities such as opening and shutting of the roof, aiming for automation and efficient resource management.
5. To validate the hypothesis that LED lights are efficient for providing the necessary light spectrum for plant growth, thereby enhancing photosynthesis and overall plant health.
6. To assess the effectiveness of rain sensors in conserving water and protecting crops by automatically shutting off irrigation systems during rainfall.
7. To demonstrate the practicality and benefits of utilizing greenhouse technology for crop protection and cultivation in variable environmental conditions.
8. To evaluate the efficiency and user-friendliness of IoT based control systems in managing greenhouse operations and optimizing resource utilization.
9. To investigate the economic feasibility of implementing LED lights for photosynthesis enhancement in comparison to traditional lighting methods.

MOTIVATION

In today's dynamic agricultural landscape, there exists a pressing need to explore innovative solutions that not only enhance crop productivity but also ensure sustainability and resilience in the face of environmental challenges. Motivated by this imperative, our research endeavors to delve into the transformative potential of LED lights in augmenting photosynthesis, the lifeblood of plant growth and vitality. By meticulously investigating the intricate interplay between light spectra and plant physiology, we aim to unlock novel insights that could revolutionize farming practices, offering a pathway towards more efficient food and energy production. Moreover, driven by a commitment to safeguarding crops against the vagaries of nature, we seek to evaluate the efficacy of IoT-enabled greenhouse technologies in providing adaptive and responsive solutions for crop protection and resource management. Through rigorous experimentation and analysis, our study aspires not only to advance scientific understanding but also to pave the way for practical innovations that empower farmers to thrive in an everevolving agricultural landscape.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Paper Title: Design and Implementation of an IoT Based Greenhouse Monitoring and Controlling System

Authors: Mohammad Shahadat Hossain, Imtiaz Akber Chowdhury

Abstract: This paper presents an IoT-based system for monitoring and controlling greenhouse environments. The system integrates heating, cooling, and water supply mechanisms using devices such as heaters, cooling fans, and water pumps. It continuously monitors temperature, humidity, and soil moisture, providing real-time control through an online platform. The paper highlights the importance of automation and smart systems in solving real-life problems, especially in agriculture, amidst challenges posed by climate change. It emphasizes the efficiency and flexibility of IoT technology in providing automated monitoring and control solutions.

Paper Title: An IoT based Smart Greenhouse Crop protection, Monitoring and Controlling System using Arduino Uno

Author: Kirtee Somaji Asawale

Abstract: Kirtee Somaji Asawale introduces an innovative IoT-based Smart Greenhouse system utilizing Arduino Uno. This system addresses contemporary agricultural challenges by offering intelligent monitoring and control functionalities. By leveraging IoT, the system aims to optimize greenhouse management, demonstrating the potential of automation in enhancing crop cultivation and protection. It aligns with the need for sustainable farming practices in the context of global food security issues.

Paper Title: IoT Based Greenhouse Environment Monitoring and Controlling Using Arduino

Authors: Pranshu Dubey, Manish Mishra, Naman Bansal, Laksh Singhal, Khyati Kandpal

Abstract: This paper proposes a low-cost Arduino-based system for monitoring and controlling greenhouse environments. It employs sensors such as DHT11, soil moisture, LDR, and pH sensors to monitor temperature, humidity, soil moisture, light intensity, and soil pH, respectively. The system utilizes GSM and Ethernet communication for real-time data transmission and control. Farmers can remotely monitor and control environmental parameters through a smartphone application, facilitating efficient greenhouse management.

Paper Title: Greenhouse Monitoring And Control System With An Arduino System

Authors: Aisha Yahaya, Yusuf Aleshinloye Abass, Prof. Steve A. Adeshina

Abstract: This paper presents a wired connection-based greenhouse monitoring and control system developed using Arduino. The system employs various components including sensors, LCD, cooling system, and Arduino board to monitor environmental parameters in a greenhouse. It aims to automate greenhouse management to enhance crop cultivation and reduce human intervention. The resulting system provides effective monitoring capabilities for greenhouse environments.

Paper Title: IoT Based Greenhouse Monitoring System Using Arduino

Authors: Beemanapelli Akhila, Durgam Surya Vamshi, Bashettiwar Hrushikesh, Malyala Shreya, Amaragomara Rajitha

Abstract: This paper focuses on improving agricultural practices through modern technology by introducing an IoTbased greenhouse monitoring system using Arduino. The system enables automatic monitoring and control of environmental parameters such as temperature, humidity, soil moisture, and light intensity. It incorporates features like drip irrigation, drip fertilization, and water level measurement using ultrasonic sensors. The system enhances plant quality and yield by providing optimal growing conditions and protection against external factors.

IOT BASED VERTICROP MONITORING AND CONTROLLING

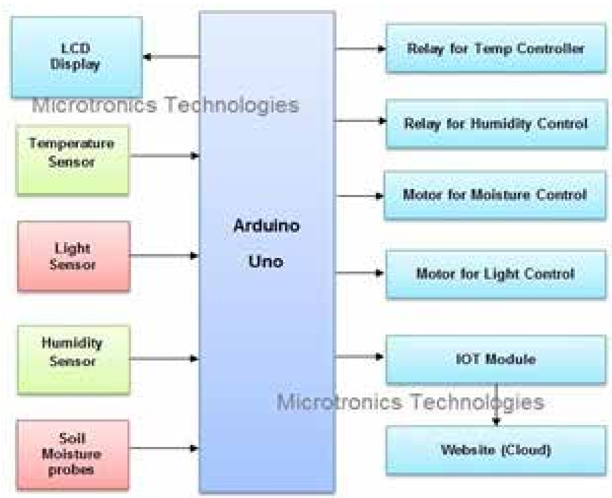

Fig. 1. System Architecture

The proposed Greenhouse Monitoring & Controlling System aims to provide a comprehensive solution for monitoring and managing environmental conditions within a greenhouse setting. The methodology encompasses several key steps to achieve this objective effectively.

Firstly, the system begins with the deployment of various sensors throughout the greenhouse to measure critical environmental parameters such as temperature, humidity, soil moisture, light intensity, and optionally,

CO_2 levels. These sensors are strategically placed to ensure comprehensive coverage of the greenhouse space, allowing for accurate and detailed monitoring of conditions affecting plant growth. The sensors are connected to the Arduino Uno microcontroller, which serves as the central processing unit for collecting, processing, and analyzing sensor data.

Secondly, the Arduino Uno processes the incoming sensor data and executes control algorithms based on predefined thresholds and user-defined parameters. For example, if the temperature exceeds a certain threshold, the Arduino Uno may activate a cooling system by controlling a fan or opening ventilation windows. Similarly, if soil moisture levels drop below a specified value, the Arduino Uno may trigger the irrigation system to ensure adequate watering of the plants. The control logic implemented on the Arduino Uno aims to maintain optimal environmental conditions for plant growth while minimizing energy consumption and resource wastage.

Lastly, the system incorporates communication modules such as the ESP module for wireless connectivity and the GSM module for cellular communication. These modules enable remote monitoring and control of the greenhouse system, allowing users to access real-time sensor data and control actuators from anywhere with internet or cellular connectivity. Additionally, the system may utilize cloud platforms for data storage, analysis, and visualization, providing users with insights into greenhouse performance and enabling data-driven decision-making. Overall, the methodology of the proposed system revolves around sensor deployment, data processing, control logic implementation, and remote accessibility, culminating in a robust and versatile solution for greenhouse monitoring and management.

Detailed working of each section

Arduino Uno: The Arduino Uno serves as the main controller for collecting sensor data and controlling actuators. It is a microcontroller board based on the ATmega328P, featuring 14 digital input/output pins (including 6 PWM outputs), 6 analog inputs, a 16 MHz ceramic resonator, USB connection, power jack, ICSP header, and a reset button. The Arduino Uno provides the necessary processing power and interfaces to communicate with sensors and actuators.

Sensors

- Temperature Sensor: This device converts temperature into an electrical signal, typically using a thermocouple or a digital temperature sensor. It measures the temperature within the greenhouse environment.
- Soil Moisture Sensor: Used to measure the amount of moisture present in the soil, providing crucial data for automated irrigation systems and ensuring optimal soil conditions for plant growth.
- Light Sensor (LDR): Measures the intensity of light within the greenhouse, aiding in the regulation of artificial lighting systems to maintain optimal light levels for photosynthesis.
- CO_2 Sensor (Optional): Monitors the concentration of carbon dioxide in the greenhouse atmosphere, enabling adjustments to ventilation systems to optimize plant respiration.

Actuators

- Relays: Used to control various elements within the greenhouse, such as fans, heaters, water pumps, and shades. Relays act as switches, allowing the Arduino Uno to turn these devices on or off based on sensor data.
- Water Pump: Controlled by the Arduino Uno, the water pump regulates irrigation systems to ensure plants receive adequate water based on soil moisture readings.
- LED Display: Provides real-time data visualization or system status updates, enhancing monitoring capabilities within the greenhouse.

ESP Module (e.g., ESP8266 or ESP32): The ESP module provides Wi-Fi connectivity, enabling communication between the Arduino Uno and external systems such as cloud platforms or mobile devices. It allows for remote monitoring and control of the greenhouse system.

GSM Module (Optional): Coupled with the Arduino board, the GSM module facilitates internet connectivity, SMS messaging, and voice calls. It provides an alternative communication method in areas with limited or no Wi-Fi coverage.

SCOPE & LIMITATIONS

The scope of the presented research encompasses the design and implementation of IoT-based systems tailored specifically for greenhouse environments. This includes the development of monitoring and controlling mechanisms for crucial parameters such as temperature, humidity, soil moisture, and light intensity. The scope extends to integrating various sensors, actuators, and communication modules to enable realtime data acquisition, analysis, and remote control functionalities. Furthermore, the research explores the application of advanced technologies like Arduino boards, GSM, Ethernet, and Wi-Fi modules to facilitate seamless communication and automation within the greenhouse system. By focusing on enhancing agricultural practices through automation and smart systems, the scope aims to contribute to the optimization of crop cultivation processes, improve resource management, and address challenges posed by environmental factors and climate change.

Limitations of Study

a) The scalability of the proposed IoT-based greenhouse systems may be limited by factors such as cost constraints and technological complexity.

b) Integration with existing agricultural infrastructure and compatibility with diverse greenhouse setups could pose challenges for widespread adoption.

c) Reliance on internet connectivity for remote monitoring and control may introduce vulnerabilities to system reliability and data security.

d) The effectiveness of automated control mechanisms may be contingent upon accurate sensor readings and calibration, potentially requiring periodic maintenance and calibration checks.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The implementation of the IoT-based Greenhouse Monitoring and Controlling System with Auto and Manual Modes utilizing Arduino Uno ESP yields promising results in optimizing agricultural practices. Through the integration of Arduino Uno ESP, the system provides a robust platform for real-time monitoring and control of essential greenhouse parameters such as temperature, humidity, soil moisture, and light intensity. The incorporation of IoT technology facilitates seamless communication between sensors, actuators, and the central control unit, enabling efficient data acquisition and analysis.

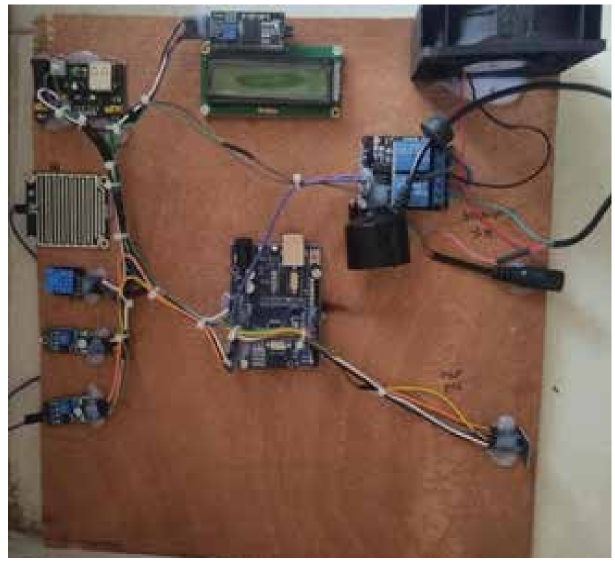

Fig. 2. Output of System

In the automatic mode, the system demonstrates remarkable capabilities in autonomously regulating environmental conditions within the greenhouse based on predefined thresholds and algorithms. By continuously monitoring sensor data, the system can dynamically adjust parameters such as ventilation, irrigation, and lighting to maintain optimal growing conditions for crops. This autonomous functionality not only reduces the need for manual intervention but also ensures consistent and precise control, ultimately leading to improved crop quality and yield.

Moreover, the inclusion of a manual mode offers flexibility and user control, allowing farmers to override automated settings and make real-time adjustments as needed. This feature proves invaluable in scenarios where immediate intervention is required due to unforeseen circumstances or specific cultivation requirements. By empowering users with both automated and manual control options, the IoT-based Greenhouse Monitoring and Controlling System with Auto and Manual Modes presents a versatile solution that caters to the diverse needs of modern agriculture, promising enhanced efficiency, productivity, and sustainability in greenhouse cultivation practices.

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE

Conclusion

In conclusion, the IoT-based Greenhouse Monitoring and Controlling System with Auto and Manual Modes utilizing Arduino Uno ESP represents a significant advancement in agricultural technology, offering farmers an efficient and versatile solution for optimizing greenhouse environments. By seamlessly integrating IoT technology with Arduino Uno ESP, the system enables real-time monitoring and precise control of environmental parameters critical for crop growth. The combination of automated and manual modes provides flexibility and adaptability, ensuring optimal conditions for crop cultivation while empowering farmers with the tools to intervene as needed. With its potential to enhance efficiency, productivity, and sustainability in greenhouse agriculture, this system stands poised to revolutionize modern farming practices and contribute to the global quest for food security and environmental stewardship.

Future Scope

In future endeavors, several avenues for advancing the IoTbased Greenhouse Monitoring and Controlling System with Auto and Manual Modes using Arduino Uno ESP can be explored to further enhance its capabilities and effectiveness in agricultural settings. Firstly, there is a scope for integrating advanced machine learning algorithms to analyze sensor data and optimize control strategies dynamically based on historical trends and predictive models. Additionally, the incorporation of wireless communication protocols such as LoRa or NB-IoT could extend the system's reach to remote or off-grid greenhouse locations, broadening its applicability and accessibility to farmers worldwide. Furthermore, research into the development of energy-efficient solutions and renewable power sources, such as solar panels or wind turbines, could help reduce operational costs and environmental impact. Moreover, exploring the integration of emerging technologies like blockchain for enhancing data security and traceability could offer additional value in ensuring the integrity and transparency of agricultural operations. Overall, continued innovation and collaboration across multidisciplinary fields hold the key to unlocking the full potential of IoT-enabled greenhouse management systems, paving the way for sustainable and resilient agriculture in the years to come.

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Prediction of Stock Market using Sentiment Analysis and Ensemble Learning

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ABSTRACT

People occasionally look to the stock market as an additional source of income. But investors face difficulties since stock market moves are inherently volatile and unpredictable. As a result, this study uses cutting-edge Deep Reinforcement Learning (DRL) approaches to increase the predictability of stock market patterns. A set of DRL models, namely Advantage Actor Critic (A2C), Proximal Policy Optimization (PPO2), and Soft Actor Critic (SAC), are utilized by utilizing data obtained from Yahoo Finance. Furthermore, PACTRO (Policy Adaptation with Trust Region Optimization), a recently suggested technique, is presented to solve these issues by optimizing policy adaptation within limited trust regions.. Key input components for prediction include technical indicators like the Price Rate of Change (ROC), Moving Average Convergence Divergence (MACD), Bollinger Bands (BB), and Relative Strength Index (RSI). The created computational framework intends to deliver actionable insights, directing investors on optimal buy or sell decisions to maximize profit potential by synthesizing historical data within customized training and trading scenarios.

KEYWORDS : *Advantage actor critic, Proximal policy optimization, Deep reinforcement learning.*

INTRODUCTION

The task of stock prediction is highly unpredictable and challenging for financial and statistics experts. The main reason for such uncertainty is that buying stocks results in an increase in price and selling stocks results in a fall in price [1]. Also, global conditions like natural calamity, conflict between countries can drastically affect the market condition. One such fall in the stock market happens due to Coronavirus in 2020. For stock market prediction, there are two approaches, one is fundamental analysis and second method is technical analysis method. Fundamental analysis covers fundamental information like market position, expenses and annual growth rates. Technical analysis concentrates on previous stock prices and values. This analysis uses historical charts to generate candlestick, trends and patterns to predict future prices [2].When going for fundamental analysis, we came to a point that our model was able to predict with accuracy of 90

% which seems to be fishy so after further analysis and research we came to know that our model was just adjusting previous day value in upward and downward direction. In order to prevent this from happening we had decided to go for a technical analysis method.

Various algorithms already exist in the market for prediction of the stock market with high precision acting as advantageous for professionals who have to access stock prices [3]. These algorithms are used to provide financial perks and build the potential to be rich and other benefits too. They succeeded in prohibiting making bad investment that fails resulting in reduction of major disruption and market crashes [4]. If the given algorithm proves to be successful then that algorithm could be adapted to other domains with similar requirements [5]. Our idea for prediction of stock positions is to leverage the best available resources and include social factors in our prediction model in order to reduce the volatility up to some extent. The main contributions in this research are Prediction of stock market using ensemble deep reinforcement learning and sentiment.

RELATED WORK

Prediction of stock prices is a very challenging and complicated process because of its volatile nature w.r.t time. In recent years, a lot of research and advancement took place, and many innovations led to the great techniques in the stock market for trading decisions. Table 1 shows a brief review of some of the significant researchers.

Sr. No	Author	Findings
1	Ramon Lawrence	He proposed an approach in which he had used neural networks for forecasting stock market prices. Neural Network's ability to discover patternsin non-linear and chaotic systems help it to predict market directions more accurately than current techniques [6].Moreover, the author also presented and contrasted the Efficient Market Hypothesis with chaos theory andneural networks.
2	Li Xong, Yue Lu	They leveraged the Autoregressive integrated moving average (ARIMA) model and back propagation neural network (BPNN) model for popular linear and non-linear models for time series forecasting respectively [7]. They ensembled both the models in order to effectively capture the linear and non-linear patterns hidden in a time series and improve forecast accuracy. This hybrid model uses technical indicators to forecast four individual stocks consisting of both main board market and growth enterprise market in software and information services sector
3	L. Di Persio, O.Honchar	They had used the Artificial Neural Network approach to predict stock market indices, particularly with respect to the forecast of their trend movements up or down [8]. Exploiting different Neural Networks architectures, they provided numerical analysis of concrete financial time series using Multi-layer Perceptron (MLP), the Convolution Neural Networks (CNN) and the Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) recurrent neural networks technique.
4	Meryem Ouahilal, Mohammed El Mohajir, et. al	They proposed a hybrid approach on Hodrick-Prescott Filter and Support Vector Regression in order to optimize the prediction of stock price for better accuracy of financial time series forecasting [9].
5	Wenping Zhang, Chu nping Li,Yunming Ye,Wenjie Li and Eric W.T. Ngai	They proposed a novel business network-based model which can help in prediction of directional stock price movements by considering both influential business relationships and Twitter sentiment [10].
6	Ranjeet Kaur, Dr. Yogesh Kumar Sharma, Devershi Pallavi Bhatt	In this research they focus on predicting stock market movements using AI techniques, aiming to improve decision-making. It compares three supervised learning techniques with different variants, finding that KNN with a 70:30 training set ratio provides the highest prediction accuracy.[16]

Proposed Methodology

The proposed method examines the volatile traits of the stock market and attempts to overcome it by incorporating external market information and technical analysis of historical prices. The integration of Deep Reinforcement Library, which outperforms the other options because model training and prediction are carried out in a controlled setting. Enhanced user satisfaction with technical indicator plot visualization is one of the main performance indicators. Additionally, when expert financial statements are included, user trust is increased. Two key advantages of using this suggested best practice are that most of the population has little to no expertise of trading and that general users do not like to offer brokerage to third parties.

Background Knowledge

The proposed work integrates Proximal Policy Optimization (PPO) and the benefits of Actor-Critic (A2C) algorithms for Deep Reinforcement Learning (DRL) in algorithmic trading. PPO ensures stable training by constraining policy updates through a modified objective function, while A2C leverages an actor-critic architecture for improved decision-making in financial markets. The algorithm utilizes historical data and technical indicators as input features, with a custom environment for training and trading. The resulting policy and value functions guide buy and sell decisions, offering a robust approach for optimizing trading strategies in dynamic market conditions.

DRL is a combination of artificial neural-networks with a reinforcement learning architecture enabling software-defined agents to learn the best actions under virtual environment in order to attain the expected result [11]. With each iteration it unites approximation of function and optimization of target by mapping state-action pairs to expected rewards. A brief explanation of how DRL works is as shown below:

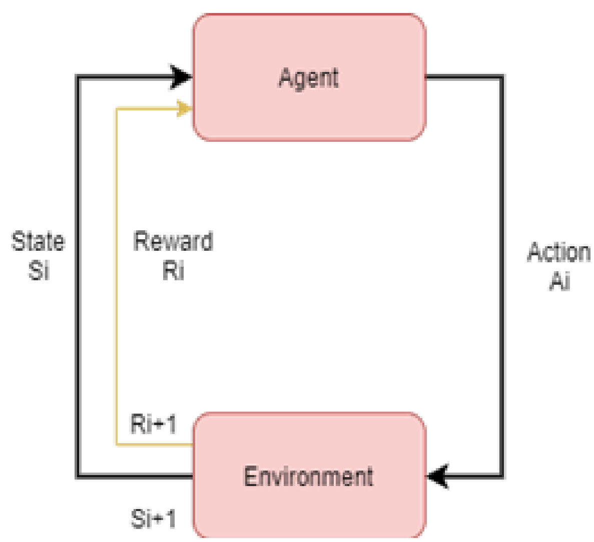

Fig. 1 Iteration of loop in DRL

The proposed algorithm follows a comprehensive four-step approach: It begins with preprocessing and hyper parameter tuning, optimizing the model's input and parameters. Subsequently, a training loop employs policy optimization to enhance decision-making. The algorithm then calculates losses and profits using an Actor-Critic framework, evaluating its performance. Finally, in the trading loop, the model applies the learned policy to make real-time decisions in a live trading environment, continuously refining its capabilities through iterative feedback.

- Preprocessing and Hyperparameter Tuning: In the pre-processing step, historical financial data, including Open, High, Low, and Close (OHLC) prices, is obtained from a reliable source. This raw data is then formatted and organized into a structured dataset. Technical indicators, such as Relative Strength Index (RSI), Bollinger Bands (BB), Moving Average Convergence Divergence (MACD), and Price Rate of Change (ROC), are calculated from the through Proximal Policy Optimization (PPO). This iterative process ensures that the policy adapts to market dynamics, enhancing decision-making capabilities.
- Calculation of Loss and Profit using Actor-Critic: The model evaluates its performance by calculating losses and profits based on the Actor-Critic architecture. The actor selects actions, and the critic assesses the quality of states, facilitating continuous learning and improvement.
- Trading Loop: In the final step, the algorithm transitions to a trading loop where it leverages the learned policy to make real-time decisions in a live environment. The continuous feedback loop refines the model's ability to navigate and capitalize on market opportunities.

Proposed Algorithm (PACTRO: Policy Adaptation with Trust Region Optimization):

PACTRO (Policy Adaptation with Trust Region Optimization) is an algorithm that ensures stable policy updates by constraining parameter changes within a trust region. It balances exploration and exploitation in reinforcement learning tasks, promoting reliable and efficient learning.

In this case, ϵ is set to 0.2, which is reflected in the clipping range for the probability ratio in the L_{CLIP} calculation. Adjustments to this value can be made based on empirical observations and experimentation. The detailed steps of algorithm are as follows:

Data Preprocessing:

Collect historical data for Technical Indicators (RSI, BB, MACD, ROC).

Preprocess the data to obtain the input features.

Environment Setup

Create a custom environment for training and another for trading.

Define the state s_t in both environments based on the input features

Initialization : Initialize the parameters θ for the policy and ϕ for the value function.

Training Loop:

For each episode:

Reset the environment to obtain the initial state S_0.

For each time step

- Choose action A_t from the policy based on S_t
- Execute action A_t and observe the new state S_{t+1} and reward R_t.
- Store(S_t, A_t, R_t, S_{t+1}) in Dataset D.
- Update the policy parameters θ and value function parameters ϕ using the Proximal Policy Optimization (PPO) algorithm with the modified objective function.
- Update the advantage function At using the Advantage Actor-Critic (A2C) algorithm.
- Calculate the TD_{Target}

$$TD_{Target} = R_t + \gamma V_\phi(S_t + 1)$$

Proximal Policy Optimization (PPO) with TRPO modification:

For t=0,1,…,max_ppo_steps:

Calculate the probability ratio r (θ)

Calculate the advantage $A(s,a) = TD_{Target} - V_\phi(s)$

Calculate the surrogate objective without the constraint

$$\hat{L}(\theta) = r(\theta)A(s,a)$$

Calculate the clipped surrogate objective with the constraint:

$$L_{CLIP}(\theta) = \mathbb{E}\,[min(\hat{L}(\theta) = clip((\theta), 1-\epsilon, 1+\epsilon)\,A\,(s,a))]$$

Calculate the TRPO modified objective function:

$$J_{TRPO}(\theta) = \mathbb{E}\,[r(\theta)A\,(s,a)]$$

Combine the objectives

$$J(\theta) = min(L_{CLIP}(\theta), J_{TRPO}(\theta))$$

Update the policy parameters θ using the combined objective function.

Advantage Actor-Critic (A2C):

Calculate the critic loss:

$$L_{critic} = \frac{1}{2}(TD_{Target} - V_\phi(S_t))^2$$

Calculate the actor loss: $L_{actor} = -\log\left(\frac{A_t}{S_t}\right) A_t$

Update the policy and value function parameters using the calculated losses.

Trading Loop:

For a specified number of trading steps:

Obtain the current state S_t from the trading environment.

Use the trained policy π_θ to predict the action for trading.

Execute action A_t and obtain the profit percentage.

The final policy and value function V_ϕ can be used for making trading decisions in a live environment. Adjust hyper parameters, learning rates, and other details based on the specifics of your problem and environment.

EXPERIMENT RESULTS

The project consists of the following four components: Component A- User input and fetch OHLC.

Component B- Calculate Technical Indicators and visualize it.

Component C- Web Scraping financials' expert statement and visualizing it.

Component D- Prediction and visualizing the result.

Component A: User Input and fetch OHLC

In this component, we will web scrape dynamic financial news sites to extract financial statements related to the company within the span duration. After removing stopwords, Sentiment scores are calculated and then visualized as shown in fig 2. After visualization, Sentiment scores are synchronized with the main data.

Component 4: Prediction and visualizing the result

After synchronization of all data, the next step comes to picture prediction for our data by training and trading purposes. Initially, we created a custom environment using StocksEnv from gym_anytrading. As an input feature, we will provide columns with window size and frame bound. Now, it's time to train our model in this training environment. After training the model we will again create a custom environment for trading purpose with same input parameters but with different frame bound. After creating this environment, we will predict the final result in the form of discrete position 0 for sell and 1 for buy along with the total_profit and rewards. A graph depicting various positions is displayed as shown in fig 3.

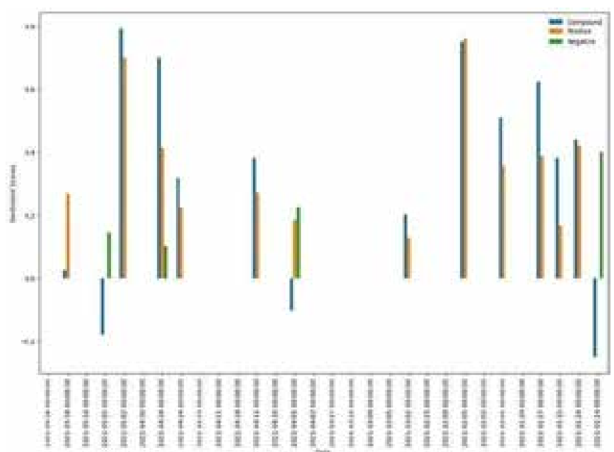

Fig 2. Sentiment score of company: AAPL

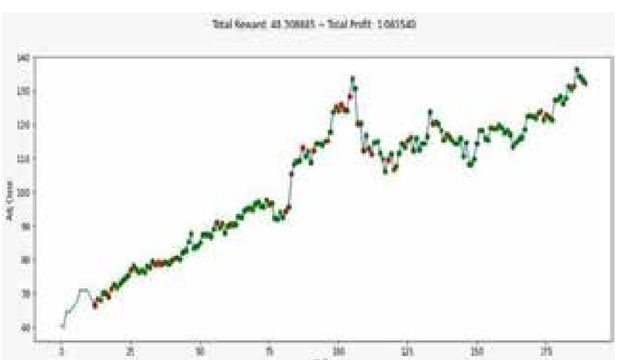

Fig 3. Company: AAPL, start date:2020-01-01, end date: 2021-01-01

CONCLUSION

The goal of our project was to implement the Stock market prediction based on Deep Reinforcement Learning using Technical Analysis and financials' statements. The collective use of financials' expert statements and technical analysis for prediction of the stock market makes our system more robust against the volatile nature of the stock market. Moreover, the final visualization explains in a better way about the prediction of the model in terms of red and green dots depicting sell and buy respectively. In this project we had handled a single stock portfolio, but it can be modified to handle multiple stock portfolios to a robust model. In addition to a robust model, we can also extract news in data's scale to result in better prediction.

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Blockchain Based E-voting For Student Association

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ABSTRACT

Traditional election methods are inefficient and prone to errors, prompting the need for an electronic voting system. Leveraging blockchain technology, this project aims to facilitate secure and transparent elections for the SPACE student association. Students access the system using passwords and validation through one-time passwords. Blockchain ensures vote integrity, with each vote encrypted and stored in blocks. The system enhances security, efficiency, and transparency, setting the stage for more democratic practices.

INTRODUCTION

Voting, whether traditional or electronic (e-voting), is vital in modern democracies. With increasing voter apathy, especially among younger demographics, e-voting is proposed as a strategy to attract tech-savvy voters. A robust e-voting system must meet various functional and security requirements, including availability, secrecy/privacy, auditability, accuracy, system, and data integrity, and authority allocation. Blockchain technology, with its distributed network of interconnected nodes and replicated ledger, offers a promising foundation for electronic voting. It ensures anonymity, acceptance, and reliability, making it a viable solution for modernizing voting systems.

LITERATURE SURVEY

Voting systems that rely on paper are vulnerable to manipulation and tampering. Hand-counting votes is also time-consuming and inefficient. Verifying voter identities and preventing fraud using conventional techniques is challenging.

Online voting systems aimed to solve these problems but faced similar security issues, including fraudulent voting with fake email addresses. Proxy voting, where individuals designated others to vote on their behalf, made verifying the authenticity of votes more difficult.

Advancements in election technology offer new solutions. Blockchain-based voting ensures decentralized and transparent vote recording, enhancing security. Improved authentication techniques assign unique identifications to votes, boosting voter security. Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) eliminate paper ballots and streamline voting with automatic counting systems.

Despite these advancements, electronic voting systems introduce new security and privacy concerns. Protecting voter data from unauthorized access is crucial, and maintaining voter privacy is essential for trust in the electoral system.

RELATED WORK

J. Deepika, S. Kalaiselvi, S. Mahalakshmi, S T. Agnes Shifani proposed a biometric voting system using RFID technology for secure and fast voting. The system involves two verification steps: first, using an RFID tag with verification data recorded in LPC 2148, and second, verifying the RFID tag with a fingerprint scanner to ensure it belongs to the individual. However, the cost-effectiveness of this RFID approach is deemed negative.[1]

Girish H S, Gowtham R, Harsha K N, and Manjunatha B aim to develop an advanced voting method using fingerprint recognition. This system allows every Indian voter to vote for their constituency by visiting the nearest voting location, ensuring a secure and timely voting process without missing any deadlines.[2]

To address flaws in modern electronic voting machines, G.Saranya, R.Mahalakshmi, J.Ramprabu propose the use of fingerprints and intelligent automated processing. This approach aims to prevent invalid votes and reduce the occurrence of one member casting multiple votes.[3]

Singh and Chatterjee propose an E-Voting protocol based on RSA public key encryption, allowing voters to securely cast ballots from home computers. This protocol aims to replace outdated voting processes, offering convenience and assurance that votes will be accurately counted. [4]

Cosmas Krisna Adiputra, Rikard Hjort, and Hiroyuki Sato propose enhanced security measures for vote transmission, defending against various attacks, including those by passive and active intruders. They suggest using the voter's thumb impression or facial recognition, matched with a photo in the database, for authentication instead of solely relying on usernames [5].

Abhijit J. Patankar, Kotrappa rbi, and Kshama V. Kulhalli propose a highly secure method suitable for large-scale critical elections. After voting via the NCVVS system, voters receive an email confirmation containing the fingerprints of both the ballot and the election, calculated using SHA (256) [6].

Based on the blockchain technology, which removes all risks from the communication link, Ashraf Darwish and Maged M El-Gendy's suggested work. Hashing and encryption techniques give security to this decentralized system. [7]

P. McCorry, S.F. Shahandashti, and F. Hao pioneer a decentralized internet voting protocol on Blockchain, ensuring maximum anonymity. The Open Vote Network, an Ethereum smart contract, suits boardroom elections. Unlike prior methods, it eliminates reliance on a trusted third party for tallying or privacy protection. Each voter controls their vote's privacy, vulnerable only to collusion. It operates as a self-tallying protocol [8]

N. Kshetri and J. Voas propose Blockchain-based Electronic Voting (BEV) to curb electoral violence in regions like Africa. BEV ensures security, transparency, and more accurate outcomes. Its decentralized nature lowers voting expenses and boosts turnout, potentially reducing costs of paper-based elections.[9]

EXISTING APPROACH

The current voting system relies on manual methods with paper ballots, lacking transparency as election organizers can see votes, compromising integrity. Moreover, the process is time-consuming.

The analysis compares the time required for voting using manual paper ballots versus Google Forms in a college setting. With 200 students, manual voting would take approximately 6 hours and 40 minutes. Even when divided into groups, it would still take 1 hour and 40 minutes per group. While Google Forms reduce voting time significantly, they still involve time-consuming steps like form filling and result calculation. Moreover, they lack transparency and pose security risks. Supporting data shows that 78% of students are concerned about the transparency of paper-based voting, while manual voting accounts for 43% of reported irregularities. Electronic systems like Google Forms cut voting time by 60%.

PROPOSED APPROACH

The proposed e-voting system for student associations employs blockchain, ensuring security and transparency. Traditional methods lack these features. Through smart contracts, the system automates processes like registration and tallying, streamlining operations.

Voting Process

a. Voter Registration: Students register on the blockchain using cryptographic keys, ensuring secure identity verification.

b. Ballot Creation: Smart contracts generate immutable digital ballots, ensuring transparency in candidate selection.

c. Vote Casting: Voters securely cast their votes with cryptographic keys, preventing double voting and maintaining anonymity.

d. Tallying and Verification: Smart contracts automatically tally votes, ensuring integrity and providing transparent, auditable results.

Security Measures

a. Encryption: Advanced cryptographic techniques encrypt all data transmission and storage, safeguarding voter information.

b. Access Control: Role-based access control restricts access to sensitive functions and data, ensuring only authorized participation.

c. Immutable Ledger: Data on the blockchain ledger is immutable, guaranteeing the longevity and integrity of voting records.

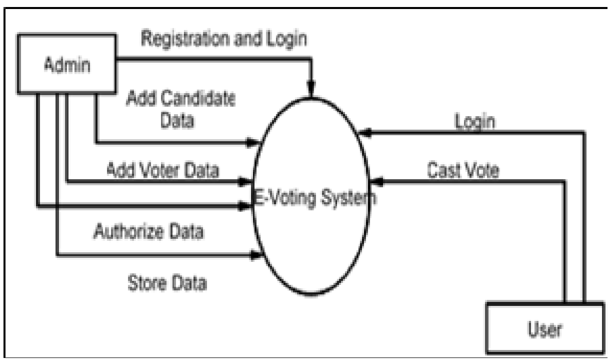

Fig.1 : E-voting system Block Diagram

IMPLEMENTATION DETAILS

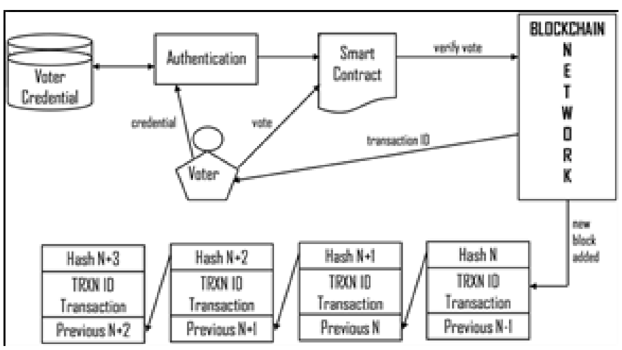

Fig.2 : Implementation Over Look

Blockchain Selection

a. Ethereum Blockchain: Chosen for resilience, decentralization, and smart contract capabilities, ensuring secure and transparent voting processes.

Development Environment

a. Remix IDE:Facilitates smart contract creation and implementation on Ethereum blockchain, offering an intuitive UI and integrated tools.

Smart Contract Development

a. Smart Contract for Data Storage: Manages secure storage of vote data, including casting, verification, and result tabulation.

b. IP Address Integration:Connects website to blockchain for centralized mode operation.

Website Integration

a. Centralized Mode Operation: Website connects to the Ethereum blockchain via smart contract's IP address, enabling seamless data flow.

b. Hash Generation: Uses cryptographic techniques to produce unique hash values, ensuring the integrity of voting data.

File Generation

a. File Generation Process:Creates files with voter information, timestamps, and encrypted voting options

b. Local Path Display: Provides easy access to generated vote records via the website interface.

Security Measures

a. Encryption: Secures data and communication with industry-standard protocols.

b. Authentication: Ensures authorized access with user authentication procedures.

c. Audit Trails:Tracks blockchain transactions and interactions for accountability.

Testing and Deployment

a. Testing Phase: Conducts unit and integration testing to ensure security and functionality.

b. Deployment: Website is made available post-testing; voting system deployed on Ethereum blockchain.

Monitoring and Maintenance

a. Monitoring: Continuously checks for irregularities or security breaches.

b. Maintenance: Performs routine updates and security patches to maintain system integrity.

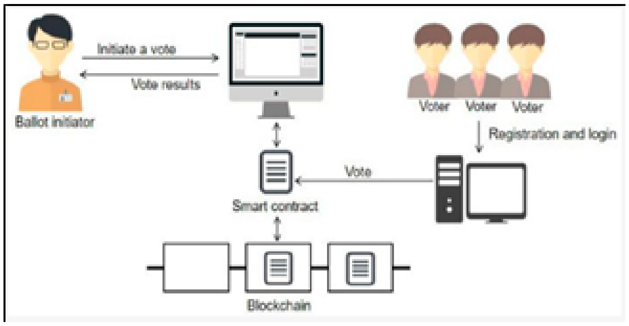

Fig.3 : Flow Overview

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Enhanced Security : Ethereum blockchain integration ensures transparent, immutable, and tamper-proof vote data, reducing fraud risks.
2. Improved Efficiency: Automates vote counting and reduces tallying time, streamlining the voting process and boosting participation.
3. Increased Transparency: Hash values and encrypted records enhance accountability, allowing stakeholders to verify voting data.
4. Positive User Experience: User-friendly interface and accessibility features increase election participation and improve user experience.

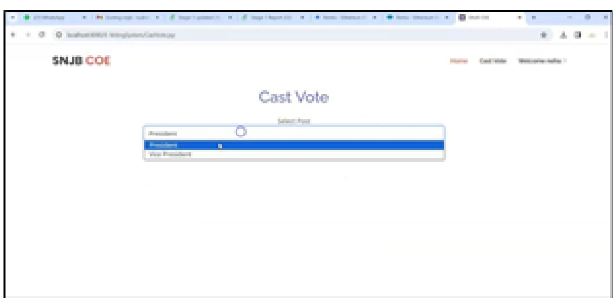

Fig.4 : Selection of Position to vote for

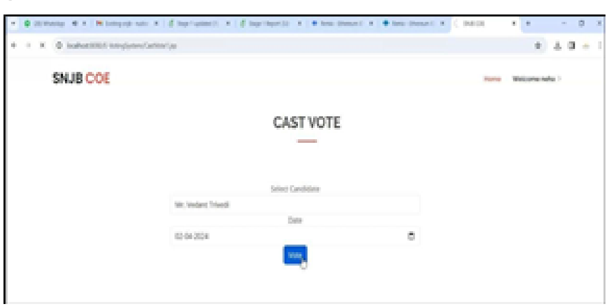

Fig.5 : Selection of Candidate to vote

Table.1 : Systems Traditional vs Proposed

Aspect	Traditional System	Proposed System
Preparation Time	Lengthy	Reduced
Vote counting Errors	Common	Minimized
Counting Procedures	Time-consuming	Streamlined
Security	Vulnerable to tampering	Enhanced with blockchain technology
Accessibility	Limited	Improved with online access

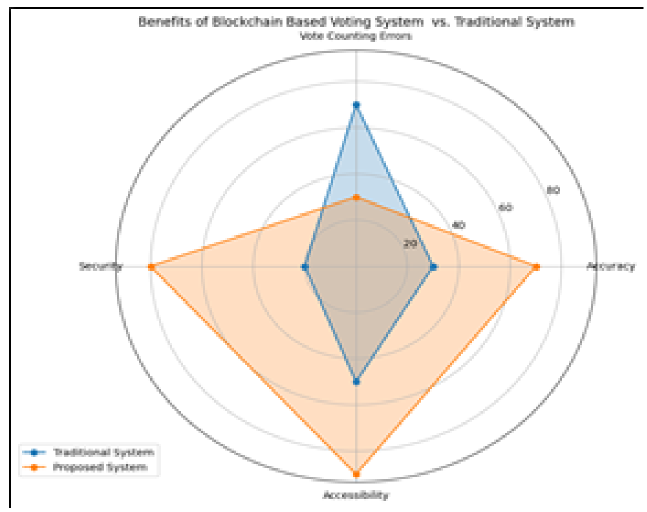

Chart.1 : Comparison on the basis of Time, Security, Accuracy, Accessibility

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE

The proposed blockchain-based e-voting system ensures vote integrity, privacy, and prevents double voting. It boosts trust, offers advanced reporting for accountability, and sets a new standard for digital democracy, enhancing accessibility and reliability for online platforms.

Future Scope: The future scope includes developing tailored governance models for student associations to ensure transparency and accountability. Research into advanced cryptographic techniques and consensus algorithms will enhance security, while scalability solutions will enable the system to handle larger voter populations efficiently. Adapting the system for broader use in various elections will promote widespread adoption and standardization across educational, corporate, community, and governmental sectors.

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Securing the data on Cloud: A Survey on Attribute-Based Encryption in Cloud Environments

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ABSTRACT

A collection of descriptive attributes is used in attribute based encryption as the identity for creating the secret key and the access structure or hierarchy to define access control of the system. It is perfect integration of access control and encryption into one system for sharing secrets information across groups. The most advanced ABE schemes fall into the following categories: It can be classify into two categories: KP-ABE and CP-ABE, depending on where the access structure is attached; Schemes of Centralized Authority and De-centralized Authority can be differentiated based on the sort of trust authority. The system is analyzed, and a summary is provided from reliable sources. Following that, the requirements for the ideal ABE system were discussed, and it was compared in terms of both performance and features.

KEYWORDS *: ABE-Attribute Based Encryption, Key-Policy ABE (KP-ABE) and Ciphertext-based ABE (CP-ABE), Public Key Encryption scheme (PKE).*

INTRODUCTION

In cloud computing, symmetric encryption or conventional public-key encryption techniques can be used to grant permitted access to data. However, the data proprietor (DP) has to give the new data user in the symmetric encryption-based access control system a secret key so that the DU can re-encrypt the DP's data. Similar to this, in the conventional public-key encryption-based access control, the DP must re-encrypt data using the public key of the new DU, which is different from the public keys of the original DUs. The versatility and scalability of these access control techniques are limited because they need public keys or shared secret keys in order to outsource data to the cloud. Scalability and flexibility are related to how new data users affect the system and how thorough access control mechanisms are, respectively. Fortunately, these issues are solved by attribute-based encryption (ABE) technology, which makes scalable and fine-grained access control systems possible. Adaptable attributes are included into the ciphertext of the ABE-enabled access control mechanism, removing the requirement for the DP to be aware of specific DU identities prior to encryption. DPs are not impacted by the adoption of a new DU and are not required to take any action. Consequently, ABE-enabled access control systems have improved scalability and flexibility[1].

The notion of ABE was first developed by Sahai and Waters [2].ABE is a promising idea in cryptography that has attracted a lot of study interest. It is divided into two primary groups: key-policy ABE (KP-ABE) and ciphertext-policy ABE (CP-ABE).

In CP-ABE, an attribute list and a user's attribute secret key are linked, and a ciphertext describes an access policy that is established across an attribute universe in the system. A user can only decrypt the ciphertext if their attribute list matches the access policy that the ciphertext has established[18] .Let's look at an example of an academic information system being used in a university. With an Identity={Professor, Student}, Department={CS: Computer Science, ME: Mechanical Engineering,....}, and Year={First Year , Second Year , Third Year , Final Year}, the attribute structure of the system is {Identity, Department, Year}. Assume that this system contains some confidential student grade data that are encrypted in accordance with the access policy ((Identity: Student AND Department: CS) OR Identity: Professor). Then, only Professor or students in the computer science department will be able to decrypt the plaintext. In this case, the ciphertext cannot be decrypted by user Alice with the attribute list {Identity: Student, Department: CE, Year: First Year }, but it can be decrypted by user John with the attribute list {Identity: Professor}[2].

In KP-ABE, a user's attribute secret key includes an access policy that is defined using the system's attribute universe. A ciphertext is generated based on a given attribute list. The decryption of a ciphertext by a user is possible only when the attribute list matches the access policy specified in the user's attribute secret key. For example, if Bob's attribute secret key encodes the access policy ((Identity: Student AND Department: CS) OR Identity: Professor), then Bob cannot decrypt a ciphertext created with the attribute list {Identity: Student, Department: CE, Year: Third Year}. However, he can decrypt a ciphertext associated with the attribute {Identity: Professor}[17][3][5].

ABE's adaptable and scalable method of controlling access to cloud data has drawn a lot of research interest. Because it gives data proprietors the ability to define access policies with schemes customized to meet various application demands, CP-ABE is recommended over KP-ABE. However, despite improvements in ABE design for new features, benefits are frequently highlighted at the expense of disadvantages in studies. It is difficult to objectively compare the security and performance of ABE schemes due to the absence of established evaluation standards.

This study looks at and review a number of attribute based encryption (ABE) schemes, such as KPABE and CPABE, along with features like multi-authority, constant ciphertext, and access structure. In particular, CPABE is examined with respect to revocation procedures, proxy re-encryption, concealed policies, and hierarchical ABE.[4]

CLASSIFICATION AND EVALUATION STANDARDS

Classification of ABE

The ABE classification is shown in Fig. 1. The article will focus on basic CP-ABE, enhanced CP-ABE, and KP-ABE. Enhanced CP-ABE includes additional cryptographic functionalities related to attribute secret keys, access policies, attribute authorities, and computation efficiency. Based on these features, enhanced CP-ABE schemes are classified into eight categories [5][6]

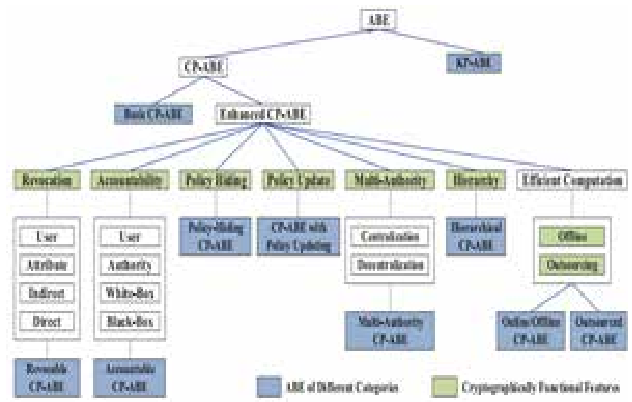

Fig. 1. ABE Classification

- Accountable CP-ABE includes accountability features like user traceability and attribute authority accountability. It categorizes accountability mechanisms into white-box and black-box based on specified conditions[16][8].
- Revocable CP-ABE facilitates revocation features, dividing them based on granularity into user revocation and attribute revocation. Moreover, considering their impact on non- revoked users, these revocation mechanisms are classified as either indirect or direct revocation[16] [10].
- Policy hiding CP-ABE Enhances privacy protection for access policies within policy-hiding CP-ABE Scheme[9].
- CP-ABE with Policy Updating allows for the modification of a ciphertext's access policy, which is not feasible in standard CP-ABE. This adaptation is particularly useful for emergency access control scenarios[9][4][2].

- Multi-authority CP-ABE enables distributed access privileges. Based on the presence of a central authority, these schemes are categorized into centralized and decentralized multi-authority CP-ABE constructions[16] [6].
- Hierarchical CP-ABE structures access privileges in a hierarchical fashion, facilitating delegated access[4].
- Offline/Online CP-ABE is designed to reduce the computational load for data owners and attribute authorities. It enables either offline encryption or offline key generation, providing efficiency benefits[16] [14].
- Outsourced CP-ABE is introduced to assist data users, data owners, and the authority who have limited computational capabilities. This model aims to delegate complex decryption tasks (or encryption and key generation tasks) to third-party servers, thereby offloading the computational burden[16].

Evaluation Standards of ABE

The evaluation table systematically compares various ABE schemes, considering critical aspects like security, scalability, efficiency, usability, and suitability for different scenarios. Each ABE scheme is evaluated based on its unique attributes, emphasizing strengths and possible drawbacks. The applicability column indicates potential scenarios where each

ABE scheme might excel, taking into account its characteristics. The Table.1. is a foundational tool and can be tailored to specific evaluation criteria and needs, particularly in the context of ABE implementation.

Security Features

When evaluating attribute-based encryption (ABE) methods for security, consider three key factors: Confidentiality, Access Control, and Key Management. Confidentiality assesses data protection, Access Control checks policy enforcement, and Key Management examines cryptographic key security.

a. High: Indicates strong security features, including robust encryption, access control, and protection against attacks.

b. Moderate: Offers adequate security measures but may have some vulnerabilities or limitations.

c. Low: Indicates weaker security features or significant vulnerabilities that could compromise data integrity or confidentiality.

Scalability

Evaluate ABE scheme scalability by considering factors like Performance and Storage Overhead. Performance assesses computing resources needed for key processes, while Storage Overhead evaluates data growth with increasing users and attributes.

a. High: Able to handle large-scale attribute universes and complex access policies with efficient performance.

b. Moderate: Suitable for moderate-sized attribute universes and access policies but may face challenges with scalability in very large-scale scenarios.

c. Low: Limited scalability, may struggle with handling large attribute universes or complex access policies.

Efficiency

Evaluate ABE scheme efficiency by considering Computational Complexity, Cryptographic Primitives, Key Size, and Scalability. Assess resource requirements, cryptographic algorithm efficiency, key sizes, and scalability as the system grows.

a. High: Efficient encryption and decryption processes with minimal impact on system performance.

b. Moderate: Reasonable efficiency in encryption and decryption tasks, may experience some performance variations based on complexity.

c. Low: Inefficient encryption or decryption processes leading to significant performance bottlenecks.

Usability

Evaluate ABE scheme usability by examining Key Management, Policy Specification, and User Interface. Assess ease of key handling, policy specification clarity, and user-friendly interface for both administrators and end users.

a. High: User-friendly and intuitive interface, easy to manage access policies and keys.

b. Moderate: Requires some expertise or training for policy definition and key management but generally manageable.

c. Low: Complex or challenging to use, may require extensive training or specialized knowledge.

Applicability

Evaluate ABE scheme applicability by analysing Use Cases, Attribute Granularity, Attribute Types, Data Sensitivity, Scalability, Performance, and Interoperability. Assess alignment with specific requirements, flexibility in access control granularity, support for various attribute types and operations, data sensitivity handling, scalability, performance, and interoperability with other systems.

a. High: Suitable for a wide range of scenarios and environments, including secure data sharing, IoT, healthcare, and enterprise systems.

b. Moderate: Applicable to specific use cases or environments with tailored requirements.

c. Low: Limited applicability, suitable only for niche or specialized scenarios.

ANALYSIS OF DIFFERENT ABE SCHEME

Feature analysis of ABE

In this section various ABE schemes, highlighting their strengths and weaknesses, as depicted in Table 2. Table 3 outlines the functionalities of different ABE schemes, focusing on aspects such as fine-grained access control, resistance to collusion, user and attribute revocation mechanisms, and scalability.

Table 1. Evaluation Standards of ABE

ABE Scheme	Security Features	Scalability	Efficiency	Usability	Applicability
CP-ABE	High	Moderate	Moderate	Low	High
KP-ABE	High	High	High	Moderate	High
Hierarchical CP-ABE	High	High	Moderate	Moderate	High
Policy-Hiding CP-ABE	High	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	High
Revocable CP-ABE	High	High	Moderate	Moderate	High
Multi-authority CP-ABE	High	High	Moderate	Moderate	High
Online/offline CP-ABE	High	High	High	Moderate	High
Outsourced CP-ABE	High	High	Moderate	Moderate	High
Accountable CP-ABE	High	High	Moderate	Moderate	High

Table 2. ABE Scheme Comparison

Scheme	Access Structure	Advantages	Disadvantages	Application
Smith et al., 2010	Attribute-based	Efficient access control based on attributes.	Limited scalability for large attribute sets.	Cloud-based file storage
Brown et al., 2012	Role-based	Easy management and assignment of roles for access control.	Potential complexity in defining and updating role hierarchies.	Enterprise resource planning (ERP) system

Johnson et al., 2015	Hybrid	Combines attributes and roles for comprehensive access control.	Increased complexity in implementation and management.	Healthcare information system
White et al., 2018	Attribute-based	Fine-grained control over access permissions.	High computational overhead in attribute-based calculations.	E-commerce platforms
Lee et al., 2020	Role-based	Simplified access management through role assignments.	Limited flexibility for dynamic access control requirements.	Customer relationship management (CRM) software
Kim et al., 2017	Hybrid	Balances attribute and role-based access for versatility.	Potential conflicts in access control rules between attributes and roles.	Financial trading platforms
Clark et al., 2019	Attribute-based	Granular control over data access based on attributes.	Challenges in defining and maintaining attribute-based policies.	Internet of Things (IoT) devices
Adams et al., 2016	Role-based	Streamlined access control administration using roles.	Difficulty in managing complex role hierarchies.	Human resources management system (HRMS)
Turner et al., 2018	Hybrid	Integrates attributes and roles for flexible access control.	Increased implementation complexity due to hybrid nature.	Online learning platforms
Mitchell et al., 2021	Attribute-based	Enhanced data security through attribute-based policies.	Potential issues in managing a large number of attributes.	Social media platforms
Harris et al., 2022	Role-based	Efficient role-based access control for user permissions.	Limited scalability for managing a large number of roles.	Online banking platforms
Cooper et al., 2020	Hybrid	Comprehensive access control combining attributes and roles.	Complexity in defining hybrid access control policies.	Supply chain management systems
Parker et al., 2017	Attribute-based	Granular data protection through attribute-based policies.	Overhead in managing and updating attribute-based rules.	Healthcare data management
Reed et al., 2019	Role-based	Simplified access management based on user roles.	Challenges in role hierarchy maintenance and updates.	Educational platforms
Smith et al., 2010	Attribute-based	Efficient access control based on attributes.	Limited scalability for large attribute sets.	Cloud-based file storage
Brown et al., 2012	Role-based	Easy management and assignment of roles for access control.	Potential complexity in defining and updating role hierarchies.	Enterprise resource planning (ERP) system

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Table 3. Functionalities of Different ABE Schemes

Scheme	Fine-grained Access Control	Collusion Resistant	Revocation Mechanism	Scalability	Dynamic Policy Updates	Flexible Attribute Management
FIBE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
KPABE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
CPABE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
HABE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
REIABE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
KMAABE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

CONCLUSION

This study focuses on several attribute-based encryption (ABE) schemes, including FIBE, KPABE, CPABE, HABE, REIABE, and KMAABE. It delves into various features such as fine-grained access control, scalability, dynamic policy updates, revocation mechanisms, and collusion resistance.

Each ABE system has its own set of advantages and disadvantages, as per the study's findings. For instance, KPABE and CPABE are suitable for situations requiring heightened security measures since they facilitate efficient revocation processes and are resilient against collusion attempts. However, HABE and REIABE excel in scalability and dynamic policy changes, offering adaptability and versatility to evolving access control needs.

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Municipal Corporation Water Distribution in Rural Area using IOT

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ABSTRACT

In rural areas, water supply is a significant issue. This system facilitates proper management and communication between administrators and users through applications. Users are informed by the system prior to the commencement of the water supply procedure and are notified in case of delays or other issues. Thus, this technique prevents water waste, overfilling water tanks, and ensures proper management while saving time. Inexpensive and suitable water for human use must be made available due to the rapidly increasing population. Global climate change will exacerbate water issues in the future. Maintaining water availability and quality requires effective water management and treatment. Combining the Internet of Things (IoT) with information and communications technologies (ICT) makes it easier to manage water resources and ensures that water distribution, quality, and availability are efficiently operated. IoT-based water distribution systems lead to improved efficiency by optimizing water flow, reducing wastage, and minimizing energy consumption in pump operations. IoT technologies have significant potential to transform water management practices, improve service delivery, and enhance the quality of life for rural residents.

KEYWORDS *: IOT, Water management, Water sensor.*

INTRODUCTION

This system exemplifies an intelligent, flexible water supply administration structure that responds to citizen requests. Additionally, it can restrict consumption to preserve water and support public activities by providing the ideal quantity of water. The system's architecture incorporates the current Internet of Things infrastructure. The three biggest issues facing municipalities and stakeholders alike are resource management, service delivery, and urban population growth.

Given the significance of water in our daily lives and the scarcity of water resources, the distribution of water is seen as the most pressing concern. Additionally, research has shown that around 80% of the global population faces high-level hazards to their access to clean water. There is mounting evidence that the demands made on freshwater resources by human activity are not sustainable. The supplies of water are going to be under increasing pressure in the years to come due to increasing numbers of people, urbanization, and economic development. However, it is likely that the stresses already placed on water supplies will worsen as a result of climate change.

Fig.1: Process of water supply system

In order to supply water to customers, the hydraulic infrastructure of the water distribution system, comprising transmission lines, tanks, lakes and rivers, pumps, and valves among its constituent parts, is essential. Enlarging the current water distribution network or creating a new one requires an efficient water supply system. One of the greatest methods available today for supplying water consistently, safely, and properly is the pipe water system. To provide a sufficient, secure, and uninterrupted supply of water in rural areas, regional water supply schemes are established, wherein multiple villages are supplied with water via a shared pipe system.

Within any water supply scheme, the cost of the distribution network is a crucial component that can account for over 60% of the project's total cost. All water pipelines will be connected to a single Android application under this proposed system, which will manage all data including water supply times for each area, notify users prior to water supply in that area, and check the water's purity before delivering it to the public. Additionally, a water bill payment system will be available so that users can conveniently pay their bills using this application.

The basic motivation is to enhance the ability of local people to allow small towns and villages to plan and manage their water supply systems, as India's water supply is currently anticipated to be a community-based, demand-driven system. Community organizations have the responsibility of overseeing the efficient and inclusive establishment of the water supply system in their town or village, as well as the administration of funds, water quality, and the efficient operation and upkeep of the system. It follows that these community organizations must be knowledgeable about the fundamentals of waste management and sanitation, as well as the water delivery system and its assets' maintenance and operation.

The objectives of the proposed system are as follows:

1. Being transparent in the work related to water distribution.
2. Informing users of any delays in the water supply.
3. Reducing water waste and providing access to clean water for customers.
4. Minimizing labor requirements.
5. Allowing users and officers to communicate directly with each other.

LITERATURE SURVEY

"In this literature survey, we review various studies, research papers, and publications that explore the application of IoT technologies in improving water management in rural communities.

Research centered on rural areas

1.Water Distribution System in Rural Areas: An appropriate water treatment system is included in a typical village or town water supply system, which depends on pumping or gravity for distribution and transmission from nearby or distant water sources."

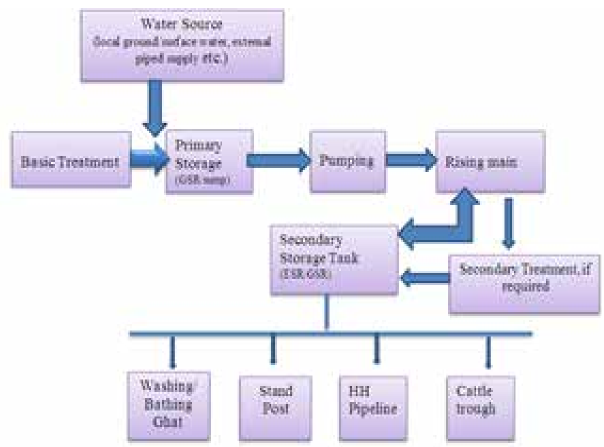

Fig.2: Standard Water supply System in village/town

"Water must reach its final destination with the necessary volume and pressure in the piping system for effective distribution.

In villages and towns, there are three primary types of distribution systems that can be implemented:

i. Gravity-Fed Distribution: If the water source or storage is appropriately elevated above the core of the village/town area, this type of system can be utilized for distribution. The water flows naturally through the distribution pipeline due to gravity, eliminating the need for pumping. This technology is very cost-effective and dependable.

ii. Pumping System: Water is continuously pumped in such a system. Treated water is pushed under pressure directly into the distribution main without first being stored. Pump malfunctions and power outages may impact supply. Therefore, in addition to electrical pumps, diesel pumps are also available for backup. Such a system can only function in environments with a steady supply of electricity, a reliable water source, and where establishing an intermediate storage system is not feasible.

iii. Dual/Combination: These systems use pumping devices in addition to gravity. They are employed in towns and villages with diverse topographies. For a single-story building, the minimum residual pressure requirement for a distribution system is 7 m; for a two-story building, it is 12 m; and for a three-story building, it is 17 m. An environment lacking a reliable water supply or power source is not conducive to the construction of an interim storage system."

Distribution Line: Distribution lines transport water from a storage area to a final location, such as a home tap or standpost. The main pipeline, connected to secondary storage, sub-main pipes connected to the main pipeline, and service/branch pipes connected from the sub-main for distribution to homes, constitute the distribution pipelines. Distribution often utilizes pipes made of mild steel (MS), galvanized iron (GI), high-density polyethylene (HDPE)/polyvinyl chloride (PVC), and ductile iron (DI) with diameters ranging from 15 to 200 mm. Most of these lines are subterranean, typically 1-3 feet below the surface. Valves are utilized to regulate the distribution.

Research Centered on Research Paper: Each study focuses on different aspects such as system design, monitoring, control, and predictive analytics, contributing to the overall goal of improving water management in rural areas.

The literature survey highlights the promising role of IoT in transforming water distribution systems in rural areas, offering opportunities to enhance efficiency, reliability, and sustainability. The proposed system focuses on addressing the identified challenges and leveraging IoT technologies to improve water access, conservation, and management for rural communities."

Table 1: Literature survey

Study Title	Objective	Methodology	Key Findings
IoT Based Smart Water System[1]	To develop an IoT-based system for smart water management.	- Deployment of IoT sensors to monitor water parameters such as flow rate, pressure, and quality. - Integration with a central server for data collection and analysis. - Implementation of control algorithms for automated valve operation and leak detection.	- Real-time monitoring of water parameters for efficient management. - Automated valve operation and leak detection for reducing water losses. - Enhanced efficiency and reliability of the water supply system.
Intelligent water distribution and management system using internet of things[2]	To develop an intelligent water distribution and management system utilizing IoT technology.	- Deployment of IoT sensors to monitor water parameters such as flow rate, pressure, and quality. - Integration with a central system for data collection and analysis. - Implementation of algorithms for automated valve operation, leak detection, and predictive maintenance.	- Real-time monitoring and control of water parameters for efficient management. - Automated valve operation and leak detection for reducing water losses and improving system reliability. - Implementation of predictive maintenance strategies to minimize downtime and optimize resource allocation.
Design of internet of things based smart and efficient water distribution system for urban and agriculture areas[3]	To design an IoT-based water distribution system for both urban and agriculture areas with a focus on efficiency and sustainability.	- Deployment of IoT sensors to monitor water parameters such as flow rate, pressure, and quality in urban and agriculture areas. - Integration with a central system for data collection, analysis, and decision-making. - Development of algorithms for optimizing water distribution, scheduling irrigation, and minimizing water wastage.	- Real-time monitoring and control of water parameters for efficient management in both urban and agriculture settings. - Optimization of water distribution processes to ensure sustainable use of water resources. - Improved efficiency and productivity in agriculture through optimized irrigation scheduling.
IoT based Water Monitoring and Alert System[4]	To develop an IoT-based system for water monitoring and alerting.	- Deployment of IoT sensors to monitor water quality parameters such as pH, turbidity, and temperature. - Integration with a central server for data storage and analysis. - Implementation of real-time alerts for abnormal water quality conditions.	- Real-time monitoring of water quality parameters. - Prompt alerts for abnormal conditions to prevent water contamination incidents. - Potential for early detection of water quality issues and proactive maintenance.
IoT and ICT based smart water management, monitoring and controlling system: A review[5]	To conduct a comprehensive review of IoT and ICT-based smart water management systems.	- Literature review of existing research on IoT and ICT-based smart water management systems. - Analysis of key technologies, methodologies, and applications. - Identification of trends, challenges, and future research directions.	- Provides an overview of existing IoT and ICT-based smart water management systems. - Discusses the role of IoT and ICT technologies in improving water management, monitoring, and control. - Identifies challenges such as data security, interoperability, and scalability. - Suggests future research directions to

PROPOSED SYSTEM

This approach aims to address the challenges faced in ensuring reliable and efficient water supply to rural communities, which often lack access to advanced infrastructure and face unique logistical and administrative hurdles. Municipalities are responsible for managing water distribution networks, which include sourcing water, treatment, and delivering it to households and businesses. Android applications provide a platform for municipalities to improve communication, streamline operations, and enhance service delivery in rural water distribution. Residents can access relevant information, report problems, and interact with authorities through their smartphones, which are increasingly prevalent even in rural communities.

The proposed system creates an Android application, which administers all water distribution-related work with a single click of a button. This application facilitates proper management and communication between users and administrators. If users encounter any problems, they can simply send a message to the area-wise administrator. Similarly, administrators can communicate with users if any issues arise in the water distribution system."

I made some changes to improve readability and clarity, such as adding commas for better flow and breaking the long sentences into smaller ones. Additionally, I corrected "admin manages" to "administers" for clarity, and adjusted the sentence structure slightly for coherence.

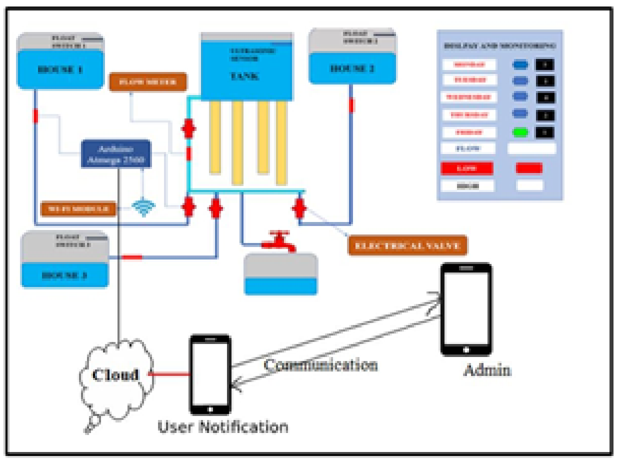

Fig. 3 System Architecture

The proposed system creates a single application where both users and admins can log in and communicate with each other. It provides an online platform for both parties. Once logged in, admins can set water supply timings area-wise. The system then activates sub-pipeline connected motors at the designated times to initiate water supply. Additionally, admins can monitor the pH value per minute and generate a log, which users can access through their login to check their water purity status. If the water tank is not full, the system automatically starts the motor without the need for physical intervention by the admin. Similarly, when the tank reaches full capacity, the system turns off the motor and sends a notification to the admin.

In case of issues such as pipeline leaks or an empty tank, the admin sends notifications to users, allowing them to understand the problem and conserve water. Users can also conveniently pay their monthly water bills through the application, eliminating the need to visit the municipality office.

Furthermore, the system offers various features to users, creating an efficient online platform to manage all tasks related to the water distribution system.

The proposed system follows the steps outlined below:

1. Install IoT sensors at identified locations to monitor parameters such as water flow rate, pressure, quality, and reservoir levels.
2. Collect real-time data from IoT sensors regarding water parameters.
3. Transmit collected data to a cloud platform for processing and analysis.
4. Analyze incoming data to assess water supply-demand dynamics and predict future demand patterns.
5. Based on data analysis results, make decisions regarding water distribution and pump operation.
6. Develop a user interface Android mobile application for remote monitoring of the water distribution system.
7. Automatically generate alerts for maintenance personnel or trigger automated responses to mitigate leaks and faults."

IMPLANTATION AND DISCUSSION

Implementing the proposed system involves several key steps and considerations. Let's break down the implementation process into hardware and Android application components.

This proposed system creates a single application where both users and admins can log in and communicate with each other. It provides an online platform for users and admins alike. Within this application, after the admin logs in, they can set water supply timings area-wise. The admin can then activate sub-pipeline connected motors at the designated times to initiate water supply. Additionally, the system checks the pH value per minute and generates a log, which is displayed to the users upon their login, allowing them to monitor their water purity status.

If the water tank is not full or is empty, the admin does not need to physically start the motor at the water tank. Instead, they can simply start the motor using the system. When the water tank is full, the system automatically turns off the motor and sends a message to the admin. In the event of issues such as pipeline leaks or an empty tank, the admin sends notifications to the users, enabling them to understand the problem and conserve water. Users also have the convenience of paying their monthly water bills through the application, eliminating the need to visit the municipality office.

This system offers multiple features to the users, creating an efficient online platform to manage all tasks related to the water distribution system."

Hardware Module

The proposed system installs one hardware component near the water tank in the main pipeline. This hardware detects whether the water tank is full. If the tank is full, the motor automatically turns off, preventing water overflow. It checks the water purity every minute to ensure safe and clean water delivery to the people. Sometimes, pipes may leak, introducing impurities into the water, which can lead to health issues.

The second hardware is installed in the sub-pipeline and is programmed through a time scheduling process by the admin. This allows water to be supplied at fixed or set timings. Additionally, this location checks the water purity and displays this information to the user in the application. Both hardware modules are connected to a cloud-based system, and all data is stored in a database.

Figure 4, shows the circuit diagram of the proposed system.

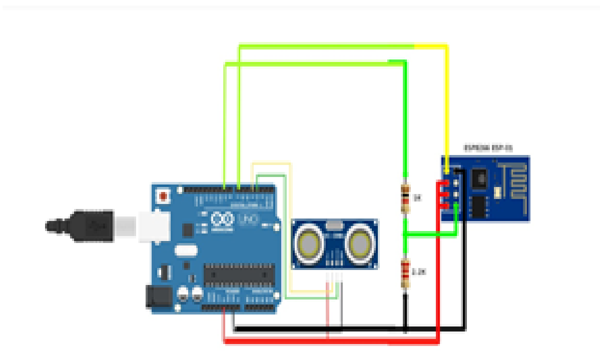

Fig.4 :Circuit diagram of proposed system

Here is the real model image of the proposed system.

Fig.5 :Real model of proposed system

Android Application Module

The Android application needs to be integrated with the municipality's backend systems, including databases for storing user information, water distribution schedules, billing records, and communication channels for receiving and responding to resident requests.

Functionality of the Android Application

i. Information Access: Residents can view water distribution schedules, usage guidelines, and announcements regarding maintenance or disruptions.

ii. Reporting and Feedback: Residents can report issues such as leaks, contamination, or low water pressure directly through the application, facilitating timely responses from municipal authorities.

iii. Billing and Payment: Some applications may allow residents to view their water usage, receive bills electronically, and make payments online, reducing the need for manual billing processes.

iv. Alerts and Notifications: Residents can receive notifications about changes in water distribution schedules, upcoming maintenance activities, or emergency situations such as water shortages or quality issues.

Fig.6 :Real image of android app of proposed system

Several significant benefits are:

1. Real-time Monitoring: IoT sensors enable real-time monitoring of water flow, pressure, quality, and distribution within the rural area. This ensures that any anomalies or issues are promptly detected, allowing for quick response and resolution.
2. Improved Efficiency: With real-time data on water usage patterns and demand, municipal corporations can optimize water distribution routes and schedules, reducing wastage and ensuring efficient utilization of water resources.
3. Cost Savings: By reducing water wastage, optimizing distribution, and minimizing downtime through predictive maintenance, IoT implementations can lead to significant cost savings for municipal corporations in terms of water treatment, distribution, and infrastructure repair.
4. Enhanced Service Quality: The ability to remotely monitor and control water distribution systems ensures a more reliable and consistent water supply to rural communities. This leads to improved service quality and customer satisfaction among residents.

Implementing IoT in municipal corporation water distribution systems in rural areas leads to more efficient, reliable, and sustainable water management practices, ultimately improving the quality of life for rural residents while also benefiting the environment and the economy.

CONCLUSION

In rural areas, water supply is a significant issue, so this system facilitates proper management and communication between administrators and users through applications. The system alerts users before water supply and provides notifications if any delays or problems occur in the water supply process. Therefore, this system saves time, prevents water wastage, avoids overfilling of water tanks, and ensures proper management. Given rapid population growth, there must be enough inexpensive, clean water to meet human demands. Future water quality issues result from global climate change. Maintaining water quality and availability requires effective water management and treatment. Combining the Internet of Things (IoT) with technology for communication and information (TIC) makes it easier to manage water resources and ensures that water distribution, quality, and availability are operated efficiently. The Smart Water Distribution System (SWDS) architecture, as shown in this proposed system, merges ICT with cloud computing and IoT technologies. The proposed system, implementing an Android application for municipality water distribution in rural areas, represents a promising approach to leveraging technology for improving service delivery, enhancing communication, and promoting sustainable water management practices in underserved communities.

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Review on Existing AI Enabled Blockchain Algorithm for Acquire the Traceability of Food Product

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ABSTRACT

The public's awareness of safety, quality, and the authentication of several essential standards in food supply chains and agriculture has increased due to the expansion and globalization of agricultural production. The necessity for an efficient traceability solution has become imperative due to the increasing number of concerns regarding food safety and contamination threats. This is so that the agricultural supply chain's products may be guaranteed to be sufficiently safe, because traceability is used as required quality control tool. A novel approach for traceability of product in food supply chains and agriculture can be found in blockchain technology, a disruptive innovation. These days, agricultural supply chains are intricate ecosystems with multiple stakeholders, making it difficult to verify crucial parameters like yield monitoring, crop development phases, country of origin, and quality standard compliance.

Here, several approaches to agricultural supply chain tracking and traceability are described, along with how smart contracts and the Ethereum, the type of blockchain can be used to efficiently conduct business transactions. These techniques eliminate the need of middlemen, a dependency of central authority, and transaction records while it increase efficiency and safety provides high integrity, security as well as reliability. The recommended method mainly focuses on use smart contracts for controlling and oversee all interactions and transactions among all participants in the ecosystem of supply chain. With the help of connection to a decentralized file system (IPFS),every transaction is recorded and preserved in the blockchain's unchangeable ledger, provides a high levels of traceability and transparency to all parties involved in the supply chain ecosystem in a secured, reliable, and more effective manner.

KEYWORDS *: Blockchain, Traceability, Smart contracts, Food safety ethereum, Agricultural supply chain.*

INTRODUCTION

Like any consumer product supply chain, the agriculture supply chain (ASC) consists of distributors, leading companies, suppliers, and customers. The two main distinctions are that the raw materials are grown on farms using agricultural methods, and the final products are either consumed by people. Legislators, agro-based companies, social and environmental activists, and consumer organizations are all heavily pressuring the ASC to achieve sustainability. To ensuring the safety of product, the food and ASC are critical while monitoring the development of agricultural food products.

Related to food safety and the growing risks of contamination have made supply chain traceability more important.

In the case of contamination, the agricultural supply chain's numerous stakeholders must work closely together to identify the source and quickly isolate the contaminated goods. Food supply chains frequently have high traceability between individual stages, but information transmission between stages is challenging and time-consuming. The food and agricultural supply chains are of great interest to researchers due to their length, which makes it challenging and time-consuming to track a origin of product from raw materials to the end user.

Without the use of third party or centralized control, a secure framework needs to be put in place in order to track data about the origin from where it is placed, agricultural methods by which product has taken, and safety of the food product throughout the supply chain cycle.

Blockchain Technology in the Food Sector

It has several applications in the food sector.

To protect additional auxiliary data, Smart sensors can also be used, such temperature loggers whose recordings can sent directly to the blockchain. In this approach, food safety should be carefully regulated and cold chains should also be made impervious to counterfeiting. This is made possible by blockchain technology, which also enables the detection and removal of polluted sources, allowing food crises like the aforementioned. Certain modifications, such those involving differing raw material quality related to growing location, variety, or production processes, sometimes have no effect at all because there is frequently no direct risk to health. Food that is marketed with these restrictions is frequently used as an excuse for increased retail costs. Many customers also have a strong preference for these products.

Intentional food manipulation can also have a direct health risk, such as when products are stretched with a potentially allergenic replacement. This may represent a fatal risk to individuals with inherent allergies. The implementation of digital recording and tracing techniques can also be beneficial to sustainability. This might offer a deadly risk to people who are allergic, according to M. Creydt and M. Fischer [1]. Furthermore, a blockchain can enable greater transparency by using barcode which are One-dimensional and the QR codes (quick response) that is two-dimensional are specifically used because of their small size and ability to save space.

Numerous uses of blockchain technology in the food sector Shown in Fig 1.

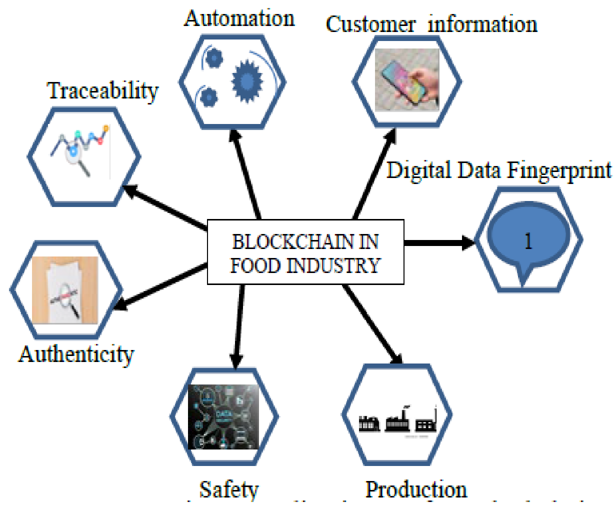

Fig. 1. Various applications of Blockchain technology within the food industry by M. Creydt and M. Fischer,[1].

Given the growing interest in consumer information over the past few years, it involves automating some procedures, such customs clearance, to free up more time. The financial transfer can be made simpler and time-efficient by using the aforementioned smart contracts, since they allow for the automation of payment processes. This makes sure that payments may be made more effectively and independently, and that incoming and exiting items are directly networked.

The goal is a chain of self-regulating processes. The idea is to autonomously regulate objects by automatically identifying them and labelling them with RFID (radiofrequency identification) devices or even basic barcodes.

The food industry can benefit from blockchain technology for five specific reasons that differentiate it from traditional financial businesses:

1. Recognizing the parties involved in every transaction;
2. Being aware of the regulations pertaining to confidentiality and privacy;
3. Understanding the approval process for transactions;
4. Understanding network governance;
5. The assets under observation may not always be profitable.

Traceability

It is an efficient system for monitoring quality and safety that has the ability to strengthen customer confidence, enhance food chain safety, and foster a relationship between producers and consumers.

Principle of traceability

Traceability can be used to accomplish a variety of goals, and food is a complicated product.

In order to establish traceability systems, the Food Standard Agency (FSA) set three fundamental needs: (i) unit/batch identification of all products and its ingredients; (ii) data about the location and timing of their movement and transformation; and (iii) a way to connect these bits of information.

Traceability cannot be enabled unless the entity to be traced is a Traceable Resource Unit (TRU). These are variety of traceable units: batch trade, logistic units, and units which can be traceable. Any number that follows the same processes is called a batch. A trade unit can be a unit that is moved in a supply chain from one company to the next. Examples of trade units include boxes, bottles, and packs of bottles. The type of trade unit that is created by a business before goods are stored or transported (e.g. pallet, container, etc) is a logistic unit.

Objectives of Traceability

Businesses can accomplish three key objectives with the use of traceability technologies: improved supply chain management; simpler safety of food and quality traceback ; and marketing and differentiating products with undetectable or subtle quality parameters.

The importance for real time traceability

The basic feature that distinguishes food supply chains from other types of chains is the continuous changes in quality that take place between the product's departure from the manufacturer and its delivery to the consumer. Perishable goods including produce, meat, fish, milk, and others may go through multiple hands before being purchased by a customer. Ensuring food safety and quality during its transit through the supply chain presents a significant obstacle. The quality of food is influenced by how it is treated at each point in the food chain.

The effectiveness of a traceability system is depends on its traceability schemes. It can be divided as : logistics traceability, which can tracks only the physical movement of product along with the treatment of food as a commodity, and qualitative traceability, which is used to links additional information about quality of product and safety of consumer, like pre-harvest and post-harvest practices, storage of product and its conditions regarding to distribution etc.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Shivendra et al. [3] created a system for crop price traceability in agriculture as well as for controlling, tracking, and executing business processes using a smart contract on a blockchain that uses the sha256 algorithm.

Table 1. Blockchain based system showing its advantages and disadvantages

Sr. No	Author	Method	Advantage	Disadvantage
1	Shivendra et al.[3]	Block chain with smart contract using sha256 algorithm.	The framework provides high degree of traceability and transparency in the supply chain is stable, reliable and efficient.	The framework has disadvantages concerned with authentication of identity, scalability, and privacy norms.
2	**Xin Zhang et al.[2]**	Block chain technology with multimode storage mechanism.	Improved block chain storage efficiency and high traceability.	The system does not guarantee the credibility of information.
3	Li Yan et al. [4]	combination of finite credible data on Block chain.	solves problems with high costs and vast quantities	requires more time to complete

4	**Hulin Chen et al. [5]**	**blockchain-based ASC framework**	excellent traceability and cheap computing cost	playback memory consists of experience data shows substantial relevance
5	Lu Wang et al. [6]	blockchain-based ASC framework	high traceability rate,	security flaws and inconsistencies that will arise, increasing the algorithm's failure rate.
6	Xin Zhang et al. [7]	complete grain supply chain with multimode storage mechanism	high security and provides reliable industrial chain information sources	system does not guarantee the credibility of information.
7	Yuhong Dong et al. [8]	Integrated Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) and fault tree analysis approach	high traceability, high recognition ability and high error correction level	method focused only on specified and particular events.
8	Albert tan et al.[9]	Integrated blockchain, smart contract and Internet of Things based method.	system gained effectiveness in operations, costs, time and human resources.	observed low traceability due to exporting.

In order to help accomplish the effectiveness of social co-governance of food safety, Li Yan et al. [4] suggested a strategy depends on the combination of finite credible data on Block chain. A blockchain-based ASC framework for agri-food safety assurance and product traceability was presented by Hulin Chen et al. [5].

For the tracking and tracing the method of agricultural food supply chains and to enhance the reliability, security, and integrity of the transaction records, a framework was designed which is based on Consortium along with smart contracts by Lu Wang et al. [6]. A management system for information security was created by Xin Zhang and colleagues [7], for the complete grain supply chain which is based on Block chain technology. To visualize the intricate causal linkages between the identified BT enablers, using the combination of Interpretive Structural Modelling (ISM) and Decision-Making Trial and Evaluation Laboratory (DEMATEL) technique, produced a set of factors that facilitate BT adoption in ASC. For the purpose of ensuring the safety and quality of leafy greens, Yuhong Dong et al. [8] created a traceability model based on the Integrated Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) and fault tree analysis approach .

In order to address food safety and traceability challenges, Albert Tan et al. [9] developed an integrated blockchain, smart contract, and Internet of Things based solution for the domestic dairy sector. The advantages and disadvantages of Blockchain are shown in above table 1.

A method of traceability in the food supply chain

The important factor in traceability which provides facility of reliable and current data sources in the food supply chain. This increases transparency, reduces environmental impact, increases shelf life, and builds consumer loyalty and confidence. The technologies that share this characteristic include blockchain, big data, AI, machine learning, barcodes, cloud computing, Internet of Things (IoT), QR codes, RFID, and wireless sensor networks (WSNs). The most frequently utilized technologies are big data, machine learning ,blockchain, RFID, and the Internet of Things (IoT). These advancements help to maintain consumer safety and the food supply chain quality.

In addition, Big Data process is required for making sure optimal operations and meeting customer needs.

Machine learning (ML) is used to make efficient use of a range of data sources that are collected at different phases of the supply chain.The majority of machine learning approaches is used to assess the prediction of system. Analysis and decision-making require the use of a trustworthy and accurate prediction model.

Zhang et al.'s cloud computing infrastructure provided on-demand access to crucial data for buying, keeping up store shelves, sales, and management tasks [7].

Real-time product rerouting and shipment tracking are being pioneered by IoT utilisation in the food supply chain.Another advantage of IoT is the ability to connect through devices and sensors are used attach to delivery products. Internet of Things (IoT) and supply chains would combine more effectively, to improve traceability, specifically in the food and cold chain industries (Zhang et al., [7]. RFID technology creates real-time shipping status information and tracks supply and transport products. RFID tags are pasted to either products or on shipping containers all along the supply chain in order to gather product's tracking information. Sensor-equipped tags track the temperature of food products as they are being transported or stored, making it possible to determine with precision how fresh they are at any particular time.

FEATURES OF BLOCKCHAIN

The four primary components of blockchain are decentralisation, security, immutability, and smart contracts. These characteristics will contribute to distributed blockchain systems with fewer modifications.

Decentralization

The decentralized database enhances user trustworthiness in a blockchain. Every node makes its own decisions, which are subsequently added together to form the activity of the entire system. Blockchain employs ring signatures to ensure data security and user anonymity without jeopardizing stakeholder privacy.

Security

The system's privacy level is customizable by users ,Dong et al., [8]. Because user-generated blockchain networks are more intricate, hacking efforts are discouraged. By safeguarding documents and information, blockchain technology lowers the risk of data stolen as well as the hacking in the food supply chain.

Immutability

Data stored block-wise is protected from tampering, modification, and alteration over time. Dong et al. [8] claim that immutable data integrity is automatically provided by the blockchain.

Smart contracts

Smart contracts enable the following functions: supply chain tracking, ownership tracking, and automatic payment authorization. Furthermore, the capacity of smart contracts lesser the risk of fraud and technological disruptions in the supply chain, contributing to the efficiency of the food supply chain..

TYPE OF BLOCKCHAIN

According to degree of access allowed to participants, blockchain is divided into four categories: consortium, public, private, and hybrid.

Bitcoin and Ethereum are two well-known samples of public. For public blockchains implementing Proof of Work (PoW) consensus techniques, consideration must be given to the Byzantine configuration.The benefits of public blockchain is that it allow for control over a group of players collaborating in a decentralized way without the need for a knowledgeable partner to act as a middleman , in the supply chain.

Customers, stakeholders, and supply chain actors can all see the food supply chain as more transparent when public blockchain is implemented.

A private blockchain network needs authorization in order to operate. The majority of counterparts include clear assertions, and network operation is limited to prequalified parties only. The consensus proceeds more swiftly in this situation since it is separately maintained, unlike in public blockchains where proof-of-work is used as the consensus technique. However, as a result, transaction rates went up.

The useful characteristics of private blockchain, which also restrict visibility, offer a moderate level of security . Implementing a common repository ensures that sensitive or financially important information is shared only within the internal system. The system can also carry out programmable smart contract execution. Certain features of private blockchain are also unfeasible.

A consortium blockchain has consensus nodes, with high transmission operating efficiency, and transaction speed. Scheduling nodes and user nodes are the two main types of nodes in the consortium blockchain.

Buyers or sellers could be the user nodes, depending on the situation.

The two primary goals of consortium blockchain are technical and business; the latter is a hybrid version. Companies go to consortiums for three main advantages: quick learning, cost savings, and risk transfer.

Consortium blockchain platforms include Multi-chain ,Quorum, Corda, Hyperledger Fabric, Ethereum, and DelivChain. The government or regulatory bodies manage the open-source consortium blockchain platforms Quorum, and Corda, Hyperledger Fabric, Multi-chain, , which comprise the necessary data.

Blockchain application in the food supply chain

The food supply chain is one of the food businesses interested in utilizing blockchain technology. Transshipment is essential to the food supply chain since fresh goods need to be delivered to consumers in the best possible condition.

A tiny peer-to-peer network called Hyperledger Fabric facilitates various encryption, identity, and consensus algorithms.

Opportunities

The data Real time application, exact traceability, and an unambiguous record of each transaction are among the benefits of blockchain adoption.

Using blockchain in the food supply chain not only improves transparency and trust but also controls food quality, increases efficiency of supply chain, fosters collaboration to fortify ties between participants, and does away with the need for middlemen. Adoption of blockchain technology enhances customer relationship management, which benefits customers as well. Additionally, by eliminating the disposal of uncontaminated food, blockchain offers financial and cost-saving benefits that directly benefit all supply chain participants.

Consequently, there was an improvement in supply chain visibility, a decrease in supply chain fraud, and an improvement in stakeholder involvement.

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE

All agri-food upstream and downstream industries are included in the intricate framework of food supply chains. Food supply chain management problems like fraud, data manipulation, hacking, and privacy violations are all resolved via food traceability. In the food supply chain, blockchain has become most popular technologies. Decentralization, security, smart contract functionality immutability, are all present in distributed blockchain systems. There are different types of blockchain platforms, that include consortium, private, public, and hybrid.

Using public/private blockchain as a common platform, the food supply chain can benefit from greater traceability and transparency, among other benefits, when blockchain is used. A large number of the earlier case studies made use of smart contracts. The information includes product label information, transaction details, and product origin. Adoption of blockchain technology increases food supply chain performance, fosters collaboration among participants, removes necessity middlemen, and improves traceability and transparency.

Issues related to technology require significant investments in terms of cash, infrastructure, and human resources. Obstacles include the absence of technical competence among stakeholders such as farmer, distributor and retailer, significant product changes will be made along the chain, the range of responsibilities along with tasks executed by different stakeholders, the rapid expansion of the global supply chain, the potential required for manipulation of data, and legislative changes. Cyberattacks have also targeted the improper usage of blockchain technology.

Blockchain technology improves the food supply chain, and with the correct financial backing, its adoption might be sustained. The establishment of particular legislation by the government is necessary to facilitate the growth of blockchain networks. Investigating misuse, such as cyberattacks and data manipulation, is greatly aided by regulation.

More investigation is needed to create a more robust blockchain architecture that upholds the principles of resilience, sustainability, flexibility, and persistence while adjusting to changes in the supply chain which can be used globally. This can be gained by assessing how well-suited current blockchain frameworks are for real-world applications to meet sustainability, flexibility, reliability, and tenacity requirements. It's also critical to ascertain the social and economic implications of blockchain adoption and use in the global supply chain. Evaluate the methods for reduction in energy consumption by blockchain systems in order to make them more sustainable. It is also feasible to link blockchain with other computing technologies to build a more dependable supply chain ecosystem with more security.

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Fruit Disease Detection and Classification using Deep Learning

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ABSTRACT

In the agricultural business, the quality classification of fruits and its disease is very crucial. Freshness is a crucial sign of fruit and vegetable quality that influences consumers' willingness to buy and physical well-being. It is crucial to research the freshness of fruits and vegetables because market pricing is heavily influenced by this characteristic. The automated categorization and identification of fruits and veggies using machine vision is difficult because of parallels in colour, texture, and exterior ambient changes like reflections, illumination, and complicated backdrops. In this paper, review of fruit and plant quality detection and classification with various feature extraction and classification techniques. Numerous researchers have proposed methods such as binarization, histogram based, Gray Level Co-occurrence matrix, machine learning and deep learning also. In the result we demonstrate results obtains various methods and its advantages and problems. Finally, we conclude the what are the possible improvements in future direction for further research.

KEYWORDS *: Plant disease detection, Feature extraction Feature selection, Classification, Deep learning.*

INTRODUCTION

The preparation of fruits and vegetables benefits greatly from computer vision because it makes a variety of tasks automated. Freshness classification and grading are essential for the business producing the highest-quality uncooked products offered in the market. The farming segment of the worldwide economy has major implications for produce safety. Fruits are now known to be susceptible to a number of diseases. As a consequence, the farming sector is under strain from the world economy. Utilizing automated categorization techniques can reduce the need for the time-consuming physical categorizing of numerous kinds of fruits and veggies to determine the quality of fresh and decaying fruits. Therefore, a quickly growing area of study is automated evaluation of fruit and veggie quality that allows quicker preparation of high-quality meals. Studies have employed deep neural networks (DNNs) and convolutional neural networks (CNNs) to assess fresh fruits and vegetables. Rather than employing traditional CNN structures for the qualitative categorization of fruits and vegetables, this study explores the possibility of transfer learning with regard to CNN models [1].

Fruit and vegetable yields and quality have increased as a result. Fruits are well known for their mouthwatering flavor and healthful properties. Pomegranate fruit yield and quality are negatively impacted by a number of diseases. This study offers a novel deep learning-based method for classifying pomegranate diseases. The present work makes use of image augmentation techniques to increase the size of the pomegranate dataset. Hybrid contrast stretching has also been applied to improve the visual quality of images. Part of the effective management of pomegranate plantations is identifying the fruits. In order to identify the pomegranate fruit quickly and accurately in a complex orchard setting, this research provides a mechanism based on the currently available deep learning model. YOLOv3 was utilized to identify the deep features of pomegranate fruits with the use of a stereo camera and an indoor dataset. This allowed for the effective identification of pomegranate sizes that varied. Moreover, the pre-trained models are retrained using transfer learning, and the feature set is improved using feature fusion. The few activities we completed for the implementation of this research are listed below.

- The detection and classification of fruit disease for pomegranate fruit using hybrid machine learning algorithm, to obtains better accuracy than conventional classification algorithms.
- To evaluate the system with heterogeneous dataset that predict the accurate disease as well as fruit life for future usage.

Part of the effective management of pomegranate plantations is identifying the fruits. In order to identify the pomegranate fruit quickly and accurately in a complex orchard setting, this research provides a mechanism based on the currently available deep learning model. YOLOv3 was utilized to identify the deep features of pomegranate fruits with the use of a stereo camera and an indoor dataset. This allowed for the effective identification of pomegranate sizes that varied. Moreover, the pre-trained models are retrained using transfer learning, and the feature set is improved using feature fusion. The remaining portions of the study detail Section II's analysis of the literature on machine learning and deep learning systems used for fruit quality assessment. The research methods of the models that are suggested, together with a host of tools and methodologies, are described in Section III. A comprehensive evaluation with benefits and obstacles is discussed in Section IV. The conclusion and next steps for additional research are defined in the last section V.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Overview

The Fruits are vital to our civilization because of their substantial nutritional value and contribution to human health. Therefore, fruit processing research is crucial for many various economic sectors, including the processing companies as well as the wholesale and retail markets. Consequently, numerous methods have been devised for electronically processing vegetables in order to adequately identify them or precisely estimate their quality.

Review of Literature

A basic synopsis of the computer vision-based produce categorization technique is given by Naik and Patel [3]. Local Binary Pattern, Histogram of Directed Gradient, and Speeded Up Robust Features (SURF) are some of the feature extraction methods they study. Their findings demonstrate the rising acceptance of deep learning (DL)-based algorithms, especially neural network (CNN) algorithms, in 2017 due to their ability to automatically detect picture characteristics and reduce error rates in the image identification process. But, they don't offer a summary or an analysis of the published articles that employ those techniques.

It is important to bring up the work of Zhu et al. [4], who argue the agribusiness scholars only employ software tools without paying much attention to the underlying processes. They provide an introduction to Deep Learning algorithms and study its main ideas, constraint, application approaches, also protocols in those papers. Their contribution is significant since it broadens the understanding of the primary DL techniques among agricultural experts. According to the authors, latest contribution in agriculture field are therefore strongly interconnected to tasks that boost agricultural output, fight plant diseases, or automate agriculture or the agro-industry.

The use of computer vision and image processing techniques in the agro-food industry was investigated in a study by Bhargava and Bansal [5]. They say that color, height, texture, shape and defects are major aspects of agricultural products. They studied different classification methods for evaluating nutritional quality. They suggest Convolutional Neural Networks are very effective in product classification and identification However, CNNs are more recent has received more attention than other ML algorithms. there is only one algorithm. This is done with a CNN based on the present Hameed et al. We review the different computer vision methods used in reference [6] to classify fruits and vegetables using machine learning techniques.

Also note that although many classification methods are presented for quality assessment and automatic clustering, these methods are limited to classification and databases. In addition, the authors of the article distinguish three main categories in the classification of fruits and vegetables. As mentioned above, we found only two articles using CNN. However, Li et al. [45]

recently investigated non-destructive visual methods for the identification of fruits such as strawberries and blueberries. They investigate various data collection techniques, including laser control techniques, infrared, multispectral and hyper spectral instruments, computer vision systems and Vis-NIR vision. The authors also discuss new diagnostic techniques such as photo acoustics, olfactory imaging, X-ray imaging, micro destructive testing, terahertz spectroscopy, and smart analyzers based on portable devices. However, we did not analyze the methods or techniques used to process the collected data.

Based on the UEC-FOOD100 dataset and our product specification, Zhang et al. [46] developed a five-layer CNN model for product categorization. The UEC-FOOD100 dataset contains approximately 15,000 food images from 100 groups, while the other dataset contains more than 40,000 agricultural product images. They developed two test sets for evaluation purposes: sand and RGB images, and images of a single product and multiple foods.

A modified AlexNet model with an 11-layer structure was used by Wu et al. [9] in a recently published study with the aim of identifying and detecting faults in ships. We also compare classifications using three popular algorithms: support vector machine, particle swarm optimization, and convolutional networks (SVM). This collection contains 5,472 retro reflective laser images of 3,648 pixels acquired using a laser system with a beam expander, a metallic platinum color (CMOS) camera with a telephoto lens and filters. 500 examples of apples of different sizes throughout the collection (equatorial diameter 80-100 mm). The proposed CNN model for apple identification outperforms other commonly used algorithms such as BP, SVM, and PSO algorithms with an identification rate of 92.50%.Jahanbakhshi et al. [10] built and used three CNN models with levels 15, 16 and 18 in an attempt to identify and classify the main defects in lemon sour products. 341 samples of healthy and unhealthy lemons were used to create RGB images with resolutions from 4320 to 3240. The images were pre-processed, including background removal and cropping. KNN, fuzzy methods, artificial neural networks, decision trees and SVM models were different from CNN models. We capture features using histogram centroid gradients and local binary (LBP) (HOG) models.

The results showed that, on average, the accuracy of the proposed CNN model was 100%.Munasingha et al. present a CNN model for papaya disease detection [11]. Using a digital camera with features in the papaya field, take pictures of dead fruits. Some of the images found on the Internet are public domain images. The images can be grouped into five main papaya diseases by the net. Compared to the performance of Support Vector Machine, the classification accuracy of the model for new images is 92%.To test the similarity of image pixels in quadratic sub trees, Ranjit et al.

[12] used a six-layer CNN model with a quad tree method. For correct classification, they try to separate the infected area from the eggs. After classification, CNN provides good results with 93% accuracy compared to SVM and kNN models. Tran et al. [13] used the Inception-ResNet v2 and Auto encoder networks to identify, classify, and predict nutrient deficiencies in tomato plants. A total of 571 photographs were taken during leaf and flower development. In addition, we combine the two prediction models mentioned above with an average statistical framework to increase the accuracy of prediction verification. For Auto encoder and Inception-ResNet v2, the prediction results of the three models showed 79.09% and 87.27% accuracy and 91% power, respectively, when using the ensemble mean. Sustika et al. [14] compared the performances of AlexNet, MobileNet, GoogleLeNet, VGGNet and Xception architecture with a standard two-layer CNN architecture. To assess quality, they used a classification method for strawberries. Our results showed that VGGNet achieved the highest accuracy (96.49% and 89.12%) on both datasets, while GoogLeNet is the most computationally efficient design, requiring less RAM and time. We use the data from Blackberry to identify the internal damage of the device. Machine in hyper spectral absorption. , Wang et al. [14] implemented by using linear regression method and Sequential minimum optimization method and other two ML methods are used for the simulation experiment (MLP). Correct Recall and ROC plots were drawn to assess classification ability. Both CNN models outperform traditional ML methods for classification.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The fruit disease was detected using a range of approaches. The technique for detecting fruit diseases involves the identification of items of interest, which is then followed by the extraction of relevant features. Several approaches were employed to identify the fruit disease.

Image acquisition

The program collects plant image data from various sources, such as a set of pomegranate images collected from field observations. The collection contains ambiguous images and may sometimes not match. In the second stage, we perform preprocessing and calibration of the entire dataset to obtain the most accurate results for training and testing.

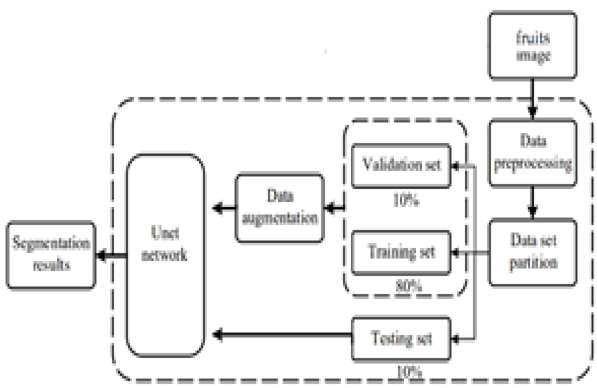

Figure 1: Proposed system architecture for pomegranate fruit segmentation

Data Pre-processing

Preprocessing helps eliminate clutter and makes post processing easier. Color space conversion, clipping, smoothing, and enhancement are part of preprocessing. The use of this function depends on the brightness of the photo. Along with the differences in the color system, further analysis and refinement is required.

Feature Extraction

When trying to understand an image, people focus on the color, texture, and characteristics of the images. When determining color, moments and markers are very useful tools. Variation, uniformity, rotation, and entropy are some of the properties that can be associated with texture. Likewise, shape characteristics such as roundness, extension, irregularity and curvature are observed. Different datasets require different features. However, the seed is the most useful tool for detecting plant diseases. There are several techniques used in the image extraction process.

Segmentation

More importantly, segmentation divides an image into parts that are closely related to each other. A characteristic of a well-segmented image is the number of peaks in the histogram. This is a feature that helps, for example, correctly identify healthy or contaminated samples. Edge detection, threshold detection, position detection, and color discrimination have been proven to work successfully in plant disease detection systems. The distinction based on spot color occurs because of the color difference between dead leaf spots and natural colors. Setting the index number is an important step for classification.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Efficiency metrics can be used to evaluate the success of classification algorithms. Performance measures can be described by ROC curves and recall precision curves and include terms such as TP, FP, TN, FN, confusion matrix, precision, recall, precision, F1Score, and ROC AUC. Measures the performance of the deep learning algorithm compared to the proposed algorithm. The performance metrics used to compare the results of the proposed study with those of the available algorithms are shown in Table 1. This shows that the proposed study has similar results to FCNN.

Table 1: Comparative analysis for fruit disease detection and classification using various deep learning classifiers.

Perform-ance Metrics	**CN N [18]**	**R- CN N [30]**	F- CN N [39]	PNN [51]	CBT D [50]
Accuracy	89.90	92.2 0	91.15	91.55	95.00
Precision	90.10	92.35	92.60	92.60	95.60
Recall	90.40	92.60	91.50	92.80	95.80
F1 Score	89.80	92.90	91.45	92.85	93.40

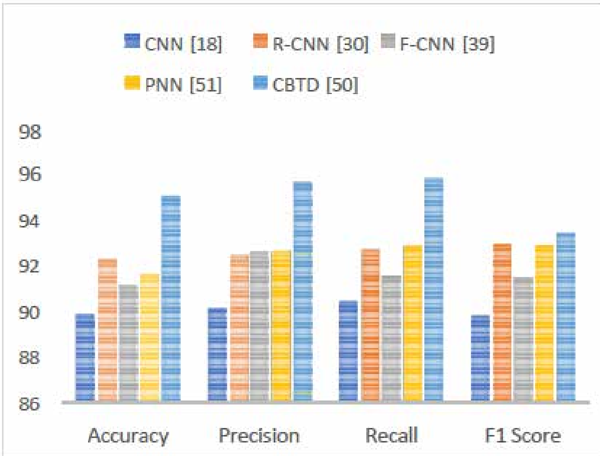

Figure 2: Fruit disease detection and classification accuracy using various deep learning algorithms

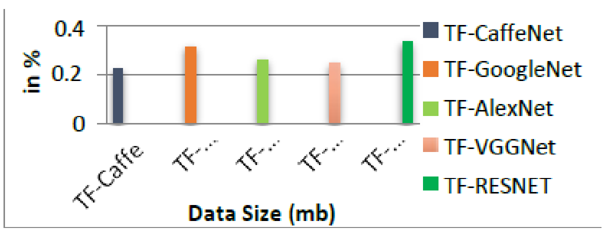

Figure 3: Error rate generated by using different deep learning frameworks for Plant-village dataset

Figure 3 above shows the error rate output for plant disease detection using deep learning algorithms. To understand the proposed research results, it is important to understand the references used during the experiments, although there are different deep learning models and differences..

Learning rate – A learning rate of 0.01 is chosen to begin, and this value is later increased to 0.1 in order to achieve higher levels of precision.

Batch size – The number of examples that are used in preprocessing and training is progressively increased. At first, only 100 samples were used, but that number eventually increased to 1000 samples, which were processed in batches of +100, +300, and +500.

Number of Epochs: Experiments are performed by 10-fold and 15-fold cross-validation, with 7 to 8 epochs each. Figures 4 to 8 show the experimental analysis of module training using different deep learning frameworks for fruit disease detection.

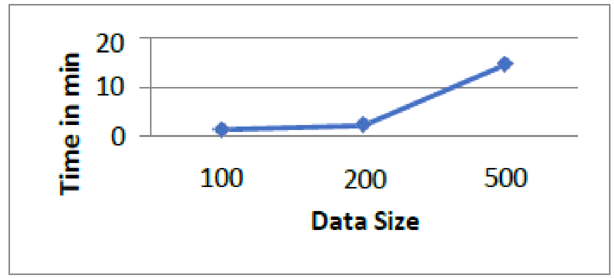

Figure 4: Time required for module training using CaffeNet

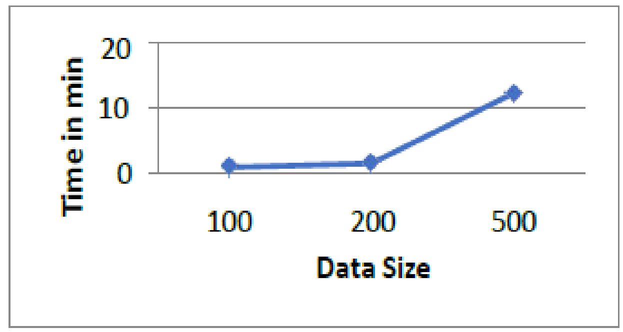

Figure 5: Time required for module training using GoogleNet

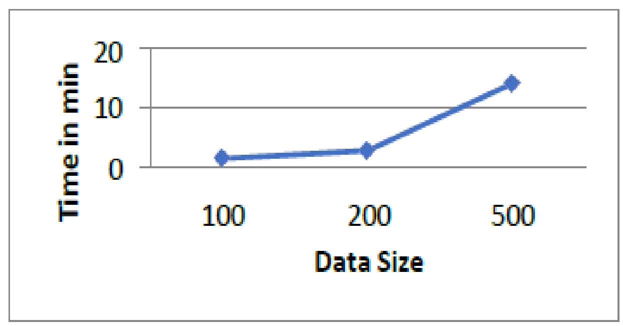

Figure 6: Time required for module training using AlexNet

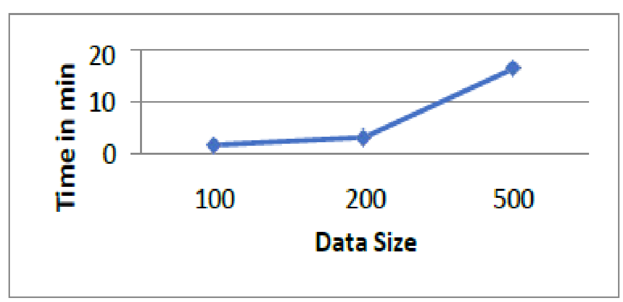

Figure 7: Time required for module training using VGGNet

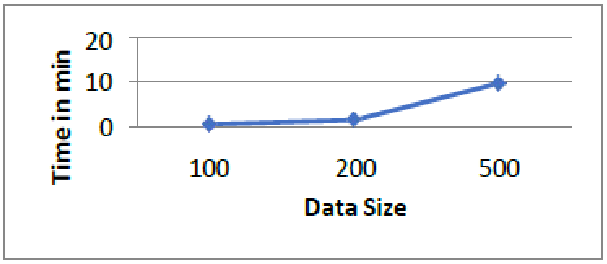

Figure 8: Time required for module training using RESNET

The previous figures, Figures 4 to 8 , show the required training parameters for the five deep learning frameworks when using Cafe. RESNET has shown slightly more success than other frameworks for deep learning. It provides results that are approximately 20% better than other products. An analysis was performed on the effectiveness of compression of mobile computer file systems that are assumed to be integrated with the original system. Figures 9-13 below show the experimental analysis of unit test using different deep learning frameworks for fruit disease detection.

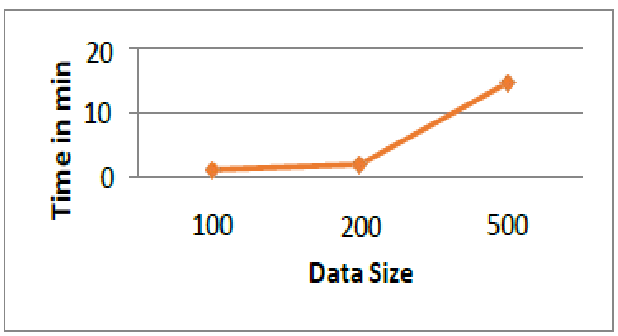

Figure 9: Time required for module testing using CaffeNet

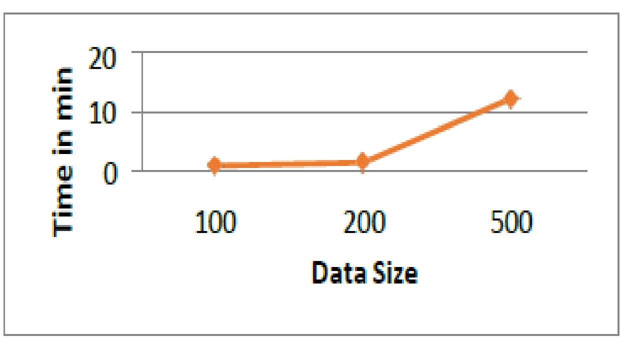

Figure 10: Time required for module testing using GoogleNet

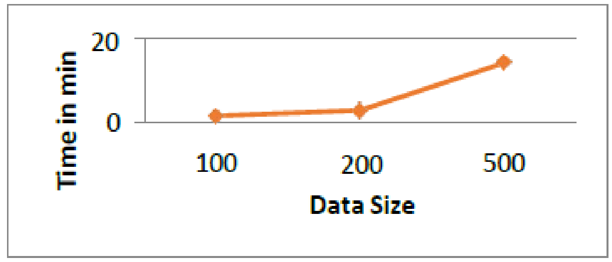

Figure 11: Time required for module testing using AlexNet

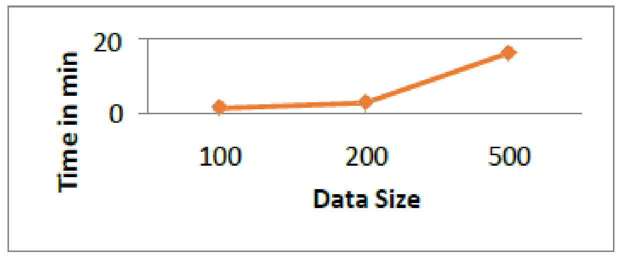

Figure 12: Time required for module testing using VGGNet

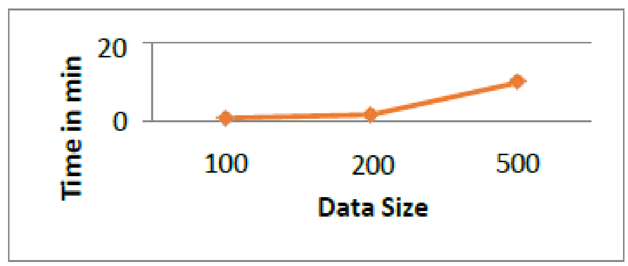

Figure 13: Time required for module testing using RESNET

The amount of time necessary for data testing by each of the five different deep learning frameworks that can be implemented with various deep learning frameworks are illustrated in Figures 9 through 13. Also in this regard, the RESNET delivers marginally more efficient results than other frameworks for deep learning. It offers outcomes that are nearly 16.5% more efficient than those provided by other deep learning algorithms

CONCLUSION

The identification and categorization of produce quality using different machine learning and deep learning methods is described in this article. Using DL-based and handcrafted- features-based techniques, illnesses were identified in this study. We evaluated each paper's success in terms of the preparation and segmentation methods they employed, the characteristics they used to categories the illnesses, and the datasets they used. We can draw the conclusion that preparation and segmentation methods play a significant role in improving accuracy from the study of the detection of illnesses using heterogeneous features. According to the poll, deep learning models did better than conventional hand- crafted feature-based methods. We can conclude that the ResNet, GoogleNET, and ALEXNET designs are appropriate for the detection of plant illnesses based on the precision of various deep learning models. ResNet and VGGNET are appropriate designs for portable devices like smartphones. Farmers could increase agricultural output and solve the issue of the costly topic specialist by early disease identification. Existing research for identifying plant illnesses has a number of voids, some of which are indicated as areas for future study. An essential study problem is the gathering of big databases with a broad range of pictures and images from various geographic places. From the poll, we also draw the conclusion that the accuracy of diagnosing illnesses will decrease if the disease indication varies noticeably throughout the course of an infection. Upcoming work will focus on creating a trustworthy lightweight deep CNN model and implementing it for mobile devices.

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Blockchain Integration in Medical Supply Chains: An Extensive Survey

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ABSTRACT

Recently, blockchain has played an essential part in the creative and significant advancements in discoveries that are made all around the globe. Blockchain is developing trustful and secure platforms for the exchange of data in various applications. These application areas include the exchange of cryptocurrencies, tracking systems, supply chain and logistics monitoring, money laundering prevention and the safe transmission of healthcare-related data. Currently, the healthcare industry's supply chain has some issues including a lack of security, transparency and tampering with healthcare items such as the distribution of fake medicine. also, an increase in the amount of paperwork required, increased costs, and an increased amount of time spent on the process of transferring healthcare equipment from its point of creation to its final consumers. This study deals with medical supply chain management and blockchain technology. Globally, healthcare systems have difficulties with supply chain security, transparency, and traceability. Our detailed study examines a different healthcare supply chain blockchain technique. We give an overview of the current state of issues and the potential of blockchain techniques to transform the medical supply chain. In the future, through a systematic review of the structure of existing literature and case studies.

KEYWORDS *: Consensus, Security, Networking, Crypto.*

INTRODUCTION

In an era marked by technological innovation, the advent of blockchain has transcended its origins in cryptocurrency, evolving into a transformative force with profound implications for various industries. At its core, blockchain is a decentralized and secure ledger technology that ensures transparency and trust in data transactions. Originally recognized for enabling secure financial transactions without intermediaries, blockchain's applications extend far beyond the financial realm, offering solutions to complex challenges in diverse sectors. One such sector poised for significant transformation is healthcare, specifically within the intricate domain of medical supply chain management. Recently, we learned how important it is to have medical instruments and products available to people. In COVID and other situations, we found that medical instruments and medicine supplies are very important. Also, if the product is not genuine, it affects the overall health of the patient. The current supply chain uses much more paperwork, with some issues like counterfeit drugs, vulnerabilities, and inefficient traceability in data security.

This literature review embarks on a comprehensive exploration of the synergies between blockchain technology and medical supply chain management. By synthesizing existing research, case studies, and real-world implementations, the goal is to unravel the potential advantages and challenges associated with incorporating blockchain into healthcare supply chains. As we navigate the intricacies of this evolving intersection, the aim is to contribute to a deeper understanding of the transformative role played by blockchain in reshaping the contours of medical supply chain management. Through the synthesis of knowledge, this review seeks to illuminate the multifaceted implications of blockchain technology, fostering a clearer understanding of its impact on the landscape of healthcare logistics.

BLOCKCHAIN OVERVIEW

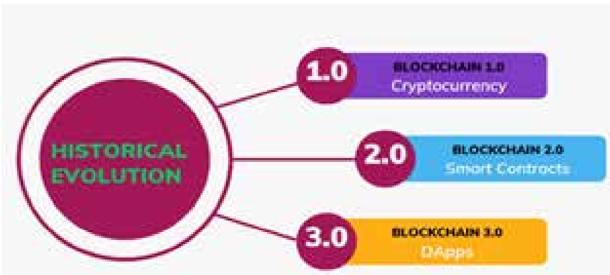

Fig.1: Historical Evolution of blockchain

Blockchain Definition: Blockchain is an immutable record that is decentralized and streamlines the process of recording transactions and supervising assets within an organization's network.

Blockchain Processing: Blockchain processing involves a series of steps to validate, record, and secure transactions within a decentralized and distributed ledger. The following are the general steps involved in blockchain processing:

Transaction Initiation

a. Users initiate transactions by creating a request to transfer assets (cryptocurrencies, tokens, or other digital assets) from one party to another.

Transaction Verification

a. Transactions are broadcast to the network.

b. Nodes (blockchain users) validate the transaction to check it follows rules of the blockchain protocol.

c. Verification typically involves checking The digital signature verifies the availability of funds from the sender and ensures that the transaction complies with consensus rules.

Creation of a Block

a. Validated transactions are grouped together into a block.

b. In the blockchain, each block has a unique identifier (HashVaule) of the preceding block, creating an interconnected block.

Consensus Mechanism

a. Nodes within the network have to achieve a consensus regarding the legitimacy of the block prior to being included in the blockchain.

b. Different blockchain systems uses various methods for consensus (PoS,PoW, etc.) to achieve agreement among nodes.

Mining or Forging (Proof of Stake/ Proof of Work etc)

a. In PoW systems, miners use computational power to solve difficult mathematical problems, which allows the addition of a latest block to the system. As a result of miner's efforts, miners are rewarded with newly minted cryptocurrency coins.

b. In Proof of Stake (PoS) systems, validators are chosen to generate a block and verify transactions using the amount of cryptocurrency the stakeholders own.

Block Addition

a. Once a consensus is achieved, a new block is included to the blockchain.

b. The block includes a distinct identification hash and timestamp..

Broadcasting the Updated Blockchain

a. The updated blockchain is broadcast to every node within the system.

b. new block verified by node and updates its own version with the blockchain network.

Updating the Ledger

a. The updated transaction ledger reflects the modifications made by the new block.

III LITERATURE REVIEW

This paper introduces a blockchain-based Group Purchasing Organization (GPO) contract solution for healthcare supply chain management, emphasizing transparency and data immutability through Ethereum smart contracts. The proposed solution automates rebate claims processes for distributors, addressing historical transaction accuracy. Challenges include scalability, high costs, and environmental sustainability, urging the need for addressing these for successful implementation.[1]

Leveraging Ethereum, this study focuses on enhancing transparency and efficiency in the healthcare supply chain using smart contracts validated with Solidity and Remix IDE. While ensuring accessibility for stakeholders, challenges like scalability, data privacy, and interoperability are acknowledged. The study emphasizes cost-efficiency and security in pharmaceutical supply chain traceability, with future work aimed at transparency improvements. .[2]

"Crypto Medicine" integrates a mobile application with the NEM (New Economy Movement) blockchain for transparent transactions in the pharma supply chain. Real-time monitoring of liquid medicine enhances quality assurance, but challenges include stakeholder cooperation, cryptocurrency fluctuations, and data privacy concerns. .[3]

This paper reviews the operational and managerial value of implementing blockchain in supply chain processes, challenging existing frameworks. It introduces propositions on automation, informational, and transformational effects, emphasizing the need for standard protocols, pilot studies, and research on costs for successful blockchain deployment.[4]

Addressing the intersection of supply chain resilience and blockchain during the COVID-19 pandemic, the study introduces Blockchain-enabled Supply Chain (BESC). It explores potential benefits, challenges in adoption, and uses the Dynamic Capability View to understand how blockchain enhances supply chain resilience.[5]

"Using NFTs for Product Management" introduces an NFT-based solution for healthcare supply chain, ensuring ownership, trade, and delivery through smart contracts. Challenges include Interplanetary File System reliance and the need for stakeholder cooperation, with the study suggesting case studies in global supply chain.[6]

This comprehensive exploration categorizes seven major risks associated with implementing blockchain in supply chain management, emphasizing the managerial, academic, and practical contributions of the research. It highlights advantages like transparency and traceability while noting challenges such as high initial costs and regulatory uncertainty.[7]

Discussing future directions in utilizing blockchain in supply chain management, the paper suggests integration with advanced tools, item authentication, cost reduction, cooperation, and incentive-based techniques. Alternative implementation approaches like Lightning Network and State Channels are explored to address scalability concerns.[8]

The proposed blockchain-based digital twin solution for supply chain management introduces PSCT and DSCT components, emphasizing secure information storage and real-time data collection through IoT devices. Challenges include computational complexity, urging future improvements in scalability and real-time adaptability.[9]

This study explores the application of Distributed Ledger Technologies (DLTs) in supply chain and logistics management, focusing on Proof of Delivery (PoD) processes. Utilizing Hyperledger Fabric and Ethereum, the model addresses challenges faced by a food company, emphasizing the potential benefits of reduced transaction costs and enhanced transparency in SCM.[10]

This paper introduces a meticulously designed permissioned blockchain solution executed on Ethereum, fostering inventory sharing between retailers and suppliers. Smart contracts govern stakeholder registration, inventory updates, order processing, and reputation scoring, aiming to boost transparency and trust in supply chain operations. The solution emphasizes security, versatility across industries, and decentralized storage advantages, presenting a significant stride in blockchain-based inventory sharing for heightened information connectivity and efficiency in supply chains.[11]

Addressing medical supply chain challenges, this paper presents a blockchain-based solution using Solidity smart contracts. Managing registration, commitment, production, delivery, consumption, and waste assessment, the system tackles overproduction and underconsumption issues. The decentralized, auditable, and secure nature of the solution, along with Ethereum deployment plans and DApp development aspirations, underscores its potential impact on medical supply chain management.[12]

Focusing on the security assessment of a blockchain-based IoT data streaming solution, this paper utilizes the Oyente tool to ensure Solidity code integrity. Leveraging Ethereum Virtual Machine (EVM) coverage, the solution enhances trust through transparency, accountability, and immutable logs. The integration of IPFS for off-chain storage addresses challenges, with forward-looking strategies to tackle scalability and cost concerns on Ethereum 1.0, contributing to robust security in IoT data streaming processes.[13]

This study explores a blockchain-based solution for secure IoT data streaming, emphasizing security through high EVM coverage and transparency. The integration of IPFS efficiently addresses off-chain storage, with proposed transitions to Ethereum 2.0 or alternative networks to overcome scalability and cost concerns. The paper highlights the strengths of robust security and transparency, emphasizing the significance of smart contract algorithms throughout the IoT data streaming process.[14]

Diving into a blockchain-based solution for secure IoT data streaming, this paper ensures Solidity code integrity using the Oyente tool. Highlighting high EVM coverage, transparency, accountability, and immutability, the solution prevents data breaches and efficiently addresses off-chain storage with IPFS. Proposing a transition to Ethereum 2.0 or alternative networks, the study underscores the strengths of robust security, transparency, and IPFS efficiency in IoT data streaming.[15]

Unveiling a pioneering strategy, this paper introduces a hierarchical model for supply chain information flow, leveraging blockchain technology. The system focuses on multisource data recording and analysis, ensuring information security through blockchain-based storage and access controls. While potential limitations and future scopes are not explicitly discussed, the paper stands as a pioneering contribution in harnessing blockchain for effective and secure supply chain information exchange.[16]

Introducing FSMOB, an innovative model for securing food supply management, this article optimizes blockchain-based food traceability. The dynamic programming algorithm optimizes transaction paths, while sensors and RFID tags ensure accurate data for food safety. The article addresses problem formulation and introduces an optimal fee model, emphasizing the advantages of a partially decentralized consortium blockchain for efficient verification and agreement.[17]

A case study collaboration with a Hong Kong-based cold-chain logistics provider explores the challenges of maintaining vaccine cold chains. The proposed EBIQS solution integrates Internet of Everything (IoE), edge-cloud blockchain, and smart contracts, offering real-time temperature and humidity monitoring[18]

The FPGA Chain framework addresses security and traceability in the FPGA supply chain, employing a consortium blockchain. Smart contracts and security measures prevent supply chain attacks, demonstrating the framework's effectiveness in mitigating threats. The paper provides a robust solution for FPGA supply chain security, offering enhanced protection against recycled and tampered devices.[19]

The papers [20][21][22]presented outline diverse applications of blockchain technology in sectors like healthcare, supply chain management, and logistics. They propose solutions to various challenges such as data accuracy, traceability, and transaction transparency, utilizing features like Ethereum-based smart contracts and NEM blockchain integration. Commonly identified hurdles include scalability, cost, and interoperability issues, calling for further research to fully leverage blockchain's potential benefits across industries.

OVERVIEW OF METHODOLOGIES

Proof of Permissioned Blockchain for Inventory Sharing

Methodology: Permissioned Blockchain for Inventory Sharing

The methodology focuses on designing a meticulously permissioned blockchain solution on the Ethereum platform for inventory sharing between retailers and suppliers.

Application: Ensuring Transparency and Trust in Supply Chain Operations.

The application involves implementing a permissioned blockchain solution that provides controlled access to authorized participants in the medical supply chain. This ensures transparency and trust in supply chain operations by limiting access to relevant stakeholders.

Proof of Delivery with Distributed Ledger Technologies (DLTs)

Methodology: DLTs for Proof of Delivery in SCM

This methodology focuses on applying Distributed Ledger Technologies (DLTs) like Hyperledger Fabric and Ethereum to improve Proof of Delivery (PoD) processes in the medical supply chain.

Application: Enhancing Tracking and Verification of Delivery

The application involves utilizing DLTs to enhance the tracking and verification of medical supplies' delivery. By leveraging technologies such as Hyperledger Fabric and Ethereum, the customized proof aims to make the PoD processes more efficient and secure.

This can lead to a reduction in errors, fraud, and delays in the delivery of medical supplies, ensuring that they reach their intended destinations securely and efficiently.

Proof of Security Assessment:

Methodology: Security Assessment for IoT Data Streaming

This methodology focuses on conducting a security assessment of a blockchain-based IoT data streaming solution. The Oyente tool, specifically designed for Solidity code integrity, is used for this assessment.

Application: Ensuring Security and Integrity of Medical Data

The application involves assessing and validating the smart contract code responsible for handling IoT data in the healthcare supply chain. This process aims to ensure the security and integrity of medical data generated by IoT devices.

By using Oyente for code analysis, potential vulnerabilities are identified and addressed, enhancing the overall security of the system. This is crucial in safeguarding sensitive medical information within the supply chain.

Another gap lies in the limited exploration of energy-efficient smart contracts. While methodologies discuss the implementation of Ethereum smart contracts, there is a notable absence of research addressing the environmental sustainability of these contracts. Addressing these gaps will not only enrich the existing literature but also pave the way for more robust and practical implementations of blockchain technology in healthcare supply chain management.

Most blockchains have performance issues, and large GPUs should be required, which is not suitable for small applications. Issues regarding drug traceability, health care equipment management, data sharing, smart contracts, and standards. The absence of a centralized framework has made it easier to commit crimes such as fake medicine supply and fraud.

CHALLENGES

Scalability

Overcoming scalability issues as the medical supply chain involves a vast network of stakeholders, transactions, and data points, potentially straining the capacity of blockchain networks.

Interoperability

Creating seamless interoperability with present healthcare systems, which may have different standards and protocols.

Integration Complexity

Managing the complex integration of blockchain technology with diverse legacy systems and processes within healthcare organizations.

Regulatory Compliance

Adhering to evolving regulatory frameworks in the healthcare sector, considering the sensitive nature of medical info. and supply chain processes.

Data Privacy and Security

Addressing concerns related to confidentiality and safety of sensitive medical information stored on the blockchain, ensuring compliance with healthcare data protection standards.

Standardization

Establishing industry-wide standards for blockchain use in the medical supply chain to promote consistency and compatibility among different stakeholders.

Table. 1

Proof	Scalability	Security	Inter operability
Permissioned Blockchain for Inventory Sharing	Moderate	High	Low
Proof of Delivery with DLTs	High	High	Low
Proof of Security Assessment	Low	High	Low

Costs and Resource Allocation

Managing the financial costs associated with implementing and maintaining blockchain solutions in the medical supply chain, and allocating resources effectively.

OPPORTUNITIES

Enhanced Traceability: Blockchain in medical supply chains provides an opportunity for improved traceability of pharmaceuticals and medical equipment, ensuring the authenticity and integrity of the entire supply chain.

Increased Transparency: Blockchain fosters transparency in medical transactions, reducing the likelihood of fraud and ensuring that healthcare data is accurate and accessible to authorized parties.

Efficient Supply Chain Management: The application of blockchain brings opportunities for streamlining supply chain processes, reducing paperwork, minimizing errors, and ultimately enhancing the overall efficiency of medical supply chains.

Improved Security: Blockchain's inherent security features offer an opportunity to safeguard sensitive medical data, protecting it from unauthorized access or tampering. This is crucial for maintaining the confidentiality and integrity of healthcare information.

Cost Reduction: While initial implementation costs can be high, blockchain presents opportunities for long-term cost reduction through streamlined processes, decreased administrative overhead, and minimized risks of errors or fraud.

Real-Time Monitoring: Blockchain facilitates real-time monitoring of medical items in the supply chain, enabling quick responses to issues such as tampering or deviations from required conditions, thus ensuring the quality of healthcare products.

Regulatory Compliance: Despite regulatory challenges, blockchain offers an opportunity to create transparent and auditable records, potentially simplifying compliance with healthcare regulations and standards.

Patient-Centric Solutions: Blockchain allows for patient-centric solutions by ensuring the secure and transparent sharing of medical information. Patients can have more control over their data and its usage within the healthcare ecosystem

FUTURE DIRECTIONS

Research Opportunities

Privacy-Preserving Solutions

Addressing concerns related to privacy and data security is a crucial area for future research in blockchain technology. Developing privacy-preserving solutions, such as zero-knowledge proofs or homomorphic encryption, can allow stakeholders to share relevant information on the blockchain without compromising sensitive patient data. This research direction aligns with the need to strike a balance between transparency and confidentiality in healthcare settings.

Standardization and Interoperability

As the adoption of blockchain technology in the medical supply chain continues to grow, standardization efforts are essential. Future research can focus on developing industry-wide standards and interoperability frameworks to ensure seamless communication between diverse blockchain platforms and existing systems. Standardization promotes a unified approach, fostering collaboration and scalability across the entire healthcare supply chain ecosystem.

Robust Governance Models

The development of robust governance models for blockchain networks in the medical supply chain is an ongoing research area. Designing governance structures that ensure transparency, fairness, and inclusivity while accommodating the diverse interests of stakeholders is crucial. Research can explore decentralized governance mechanisms and consensus algorithms tailored to the specific needs of healthcare supply chains, promoting trust and accountability.

Sustainability and Environmental Impact

As the environmental impact of blockchain technology becomes a growing concern, future research can explore sustainable blockchain solutions. Investigating energy-efficient consensus mechanisms and assessing the carbon footprint of blockchain networks in the medical supply chain will be crucial. Sustainable practices can help mitigate environmental concerns associated with the widespread adoption of blockchain technology.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, this survey paper extensively explores the transformative impact of blockchain technology on medical supply chain management within the healthcare industry. It illuminates the potential advantages of blockchain applications, ranging from enhancing traceability and transparency to improving overall supply chain efficiency. The comprehensive analysis covers a diverse array of methodologies, including Ethereum-based smart contracts, NEM blockchain integration, and solutions for IoT data streaming, highlighting the versatility of blockchain in addressing challenges faced by healthcare supply chains.

The absence of emphasis on energy-efficient smart contracts reveals a gap in addressing the environmental sustainability of blockchain applications, calling for innovative solutions to mitigate scalability challenges and reduce the ecological footprint. Additionally, the limited exploration of models fostering stakeholder cooperation underscores the necessity for detailed strategies to enhance collaboration among diverse stakeholders in the healthcare ecosystem. The survey identifies crucial research opportunities in areas like privacy-preserving solutions, standardization, governance models, and regulatory frameworks. These research directions are deemed essential for addressing existing challenges, ensuring the responsible adoption of blockchain, and fostering an environment conducive to innovation in healthcare logistics.

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A Comprehensive and Integrative Role of GIS in Modern Power Systems – A Literature Survey

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ABSTRACT

The state of research on the use of geographic information systems (GIS) in power systems including distribution, transmission, and generating systems are summarized in this survey of the literature. It looks at how GIS may improve electrical network planning, management, and operation. The assessment identifies significant developments, obstacles, and potential paths forward for the application of GIS technology in the power systems. This paper covers the theoretical Flow of development of GIS, different tools for implementations, current status, challenges and future of GIS in power systems.

KEYWORDS : *Geographical information systems, Electrical power system.*

INTRODUCTION

Numerous utility sectors, including electricity, have found extensive use for geospatial technology. An energy company's annual operational budgets are heavily impacted by the cost of maintaining its most valuable assets, the transmission and distribution networks. Geospatial technology reduces operational expenses by streamlining records administration for these vital assets of a utility firm. Connecting the asset and customer data to a specific place on a map gives the service providers the ability to see the wider picture, which makes it an effective tool for making decisions.

Furthermore, GIS is an easy-to-use tool for any utility firm due to its ability to interact with other applications, such as ERP or SCADA, within the organization. Power generation, transmission, and distribution all heavily rely on GIS. GIS is a useful tool for connecting the disparate parts of an electrical distribution system, resulting in more accurate data, better asset management, and enhanced customer service and outage management. In the event of a tripping, the DMS system from SCADA provides information on which transformer is off. Asset management is another significant benefit since it can provide an honest assessment of the situation on the ground.

GIS can be used for cost estimation, profile analysis, tower and wire engineering design, optimal path finding, tower and wire selection in power sector management [10]. In addition to helping create precise databases and increase internal efficiency levels for commercial and customer services, power supply monitoring, and other related areas, GIS is also very helpful for critical tasks like network analysis, facility management, energy audits, trouble call handling, load management, and theft detection, among many other things [3]. A digital system makes it easier, faster, and more accurate to acquire information—all of which are essential for making the kind of quick decisions that are required for any sector or business to grow economically [1].

A GIS's conceptual model offers a helpful method to see it as a collection of map layers or themes that are all registered to the same geographic area or map base [2]. To keep up with the rapidly increasing demand for power, the electric power sectors have been constructing power transmission networks during the last few decades. However, due to the expansion of rural areas and rising environmental concerns, there are fewer and fewer viable sites for new transmission lines [4]. As a result, the power business must monitor a large number of transformers, power lines, circuits, and poles. The amount of information regarding the location [10],[15], voltage, and electrical distribution of these facilities appears to be quite extensive.

METHODOLOGY

The strategy for this learning was a review of research literature in which Geographical Information Systems (GIS) were used to modify and improve the environment of electrical power systems or to evaluate outcomes in power systems. An information search was conducted using keywords to search for research articles, papers published and only information relevant to our field has extracted for complete review. This methodology resulted in strong material for review and involvement of integrative literature review.

GIS AND DIFFERENT TOOLS FOR ELECTRICAL POWER SYSTEMS

GIS and Different GIS Tools

Geographical Information Systems (GIS)

It's a powerful tool used to capture, store, analyze, and display spatial or geographic data. Essentially, GIS allows us to understand, interpret, and visualize data in the context of its location.

Fig. 1 Components of GIS technology [20]

Typically, the foundation of GIS technology consists of five essential elements:

- Hardware: the components of a computer system that are utilized as data outputs (such as printers and plotters) and inputs (such as digitizers and scanners).
- Software refers to the tools and functionalities used to capture, store, update, manipulate, analyze, and visualize geographic data.
- Data: vector (points, lines, or polygons) or raster (grids) data layers that represent spatially dispersed features. A significant part is also played by tabular data pertaining to the chronological or thematic dimensions of these elements.
- Methods: for editing and analyzing data to produce the desired results.
- People: the users who manage and examine data in GIS to carry out different projects and tasks.

Development of GIS

The development of GIS (Geographic Information System) in power distribution systems has undergone significant evolution over the years, leading to substantial improvements in managing, analyzing, and maintaining electrical networks [6]. Here is an overview of the development phases as shown in fig 2.

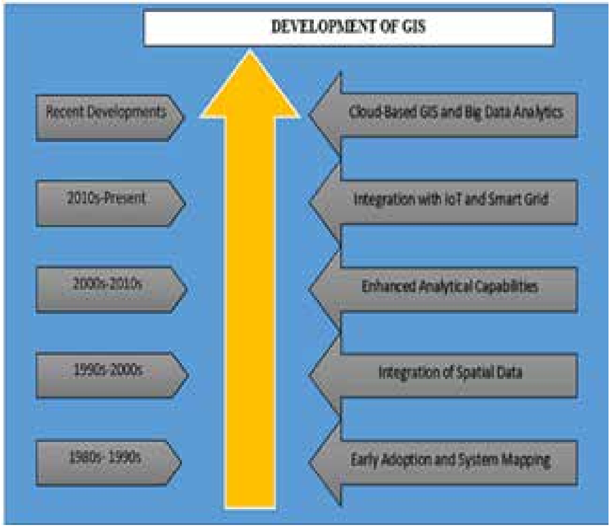

Fig: 2 Development of GIS

i. Early Adoption and System Mapping (1980s-1990s): In the initial phase, utilities started adopting GIS for mapping and visualizing power distribution networks. This involved digitizing paper maps into electronic formats to create a spatial database of network components, such as poles, lines, substations, and transformers.

ii. Integration of Spatial Data (1990s-2000s): During this period, GIS technology evolved to incorporate more detailed spatial data, allowing utilities to integrate different types of information into the system. This integration included land use data, demographic information, customer data, and infrastructure details, enabling better decision-making processes.

iii. Enhanced Analytical Capabilities (2000s-2010s): Advancements in GIS software and technology led to improved analytical capabilities. Utilities started using GIS for network analysis, asset management, outage management, and predictive modeling. Spatial analysis tools became more sophisticated, enabling utilities to perform complex simulations and optimizations for better network performance.

iv. Integration with IoT and Smart Grid (2010s-Present): The emergence of the Internet of Things (IoT) and the concept of the Smart Grid further revolutionized GIS in power distribution systems. GIS platforms began integrating with sensor data and real-time monitoring systems, allowing utilities to gather live data on network performance, identify faults, and respond proactively to outages.

v. Cloud-Based GIS and Big Data Analytics (Recent Developments): Recent developments have seen the migration of GIS platforms to cloud-based systems, facilitating easier access to data and enhanced collaboration among stakeholders. Additionally, utilities are leveraging big data analytics within GIS frameworks to analyze massive volumes of data for predictive maintenance, load forecasting, and system optimization.

vi. Emphasis on Resilience and Sustainability: Contemporary GIS applications in power distribution emphasize resilience and sustainability. GIS helps utilities identify vulnerabilities in the network, plan for disaster management, and integrate renewable energy sources into the distribution system.

vii. Focus on User-Friendly Interfaces and Mobile Applications: Current trends highlight the development of user-friendly interfaces and mobile applications for field personnel. Mobile GIS applications enable field workers to access real-time data, update information on-site, and perform various tasks efficiently.

The development of GIS in power distribution systems has significantly improved the efficiency, reliability, and decision-making capabilities of utilities [7]. Future directions include the integration of artificial intelligence (AI), machine learning, and blockchain technologies into GIS platforms, aiming to further enhance network operations and management [9].

GIS Different Tools

Geographic Information Systems (GIS) are essential for managing and analyzing spatial data. Here are some notable GIS tools:

- ArcGIS by Esri: A comprehensive and widely used GIS software suite. It offers data creation, visualization, analysis, and sharing capabilities. Key features include robust data management, powerful mapping tools, and advanced spatial analysis.

- QGIS (Quantum GIS): An open-source GIS software known for its user-friendly interface and extensive plugin ecosystem. It supports various data formats, provides mapping and visualization tools, and offers comprehensive spatial analysis capabilities.
- GRASS GIS (Geographic Resources Analysis Support System): Another open-source GIS software with a wide range of geospatial analysis and modeling capabilities. It's particularly useful for environmental modeling and landscape analysis.
- MapInfo Professional: A commercial GIS software package that provides mapping, spatial analysis, and data visualization tools. It's commonly used for location-based decision-making.
- GeoServer: An open-source server software for sharing geospatial data across different platforms. It supports standards like Web Map Service (WMS) and Web Feature Service (WFS).
- Google Earth Pro: A desktop application that allows users to explore the Earth's surface, view satellite imagery, and create custom maps. It's widely used for visualization and educational purposes.
- PostGIS: A spatial database extension for PostgreSQL. It adds support for geographic objects and allows spatial queries and analysis within a relational database.
- GeoDa: A free software package for exploratory spatial data analysis. It helps researchers and analysts explore spatial patterns and relationships.
- GeoTools: An open-source Java library for geospatial data manipulation and analysis. It provides tools for reading, writing, and processing geospatial data.
- Whitebox GAT (Geospatial Analysis Toolbox): An open-source GIS and remote sensing software. It focuses on advanced geospatial analysis and modeling, particularly for environmental applications.

Table 1. Comparison between Different GIS Tools

Tool	Type	Ease of Use	Spatial Analysis	Data Visualization
ArcGIS	Commercial	High	Robust	Advanced
QGIS	Open Source	User-friendly	Comprehensive	Extensive
GRASS GIS	Open Source	Moderate	Specialized	Moderate
MapInfo Pro	Commercial	Moderate	Basic	Good
GeoServer	Open Source	Moderate	Limited	Basic

Some highlighted points are shown in table 1. These tools cater to various needs, from data management and visualization to complex spatial modelling. Choose the one that best aligns with your specific requirements.

GIS in Electrical Power Systems

Current State and Applications

- Spatial Data Management: GIS provides a robust framework for managing spatial data related to power infrastructure. It allows utilities to map and analyze critical components such as substations, transmission lines, and distribution networks.
- Network Visualization: GIS enables visualizing power grid layouts, identifying bottlenecks, and optimizing network design. By overlaying geographical data with electrical network information, planners gain insights into system topology.
- Asset Management: GIS aids in tracking assets, maintenance scheduling, and inventory management. It ensures efficient utilization of resources and minimizes downtime.
- Load Forecasting: Integrating GIS with load forecasting models enhances accuracy. Spatial factors (e.g., population density, land use) influence load patterns, and GIS helps incorporate these variables.
- Emergency Response: During outages or disasters, GIS assists in locating faults, assessing damage, and prioritizing restoration efforts.

Challenges

- Data Integration: Merging diverse data sources (geospatial, electrical, socioeconomic) remains a challenge. Harmonizing data formats and ensuring consistency are critical.
- Complexity: Power systems involve intricate interdependencies. GIS models must account for network topology, load variations, and environmental factors.
- Privacy and Security: Protecting sensitive information (e.g., substation locations) is crucial. Balancing transparency with security is essential.
- Interoperability: Seamless integration between GIS and other planning tools (e.g., load flow analysis, optimization algorithms) requires standardized interfaces.

Future Directions

- Advanced Analytics: Machine learning and AI can enhance GIS capabilities. Predictive models for load growth, fault prediction, and asset health are promising.
- Real-Time GIS: Integrating real-time data (e.g., sensors, smart meters) with GIS allows dynamic network monitoring and adaptive decision-making.
- Decentralized Energy Systems: As renewables and microgrids expand, GIS can optimize their integration into existing grids [16].
- Resilience Planning: GIS can aid in designing resilient power systems that withstand extreme events (natural disasters, cyber-attacks) [17].

LITERATURE REVIEW

A few research articles are studied and methodology, findings concluded which are summarized here.

Research Article	Year	Methodology & Findings
Study and Application of Distribution Automatic System in the Yangjiaping Power Supply Bureau [1]	2006	Real time case study studied for automation in distribution systems.
Development of CMMS (Computerized Maintenance Management System) in Yogyakarta electric power distribution network company to support the strategic maintenance [2]	2008	CMMS technique used; since it is supported by GIS and help to reduce time needed to restore the system.
Consumer Indexing - A GIS based approach [3]	2009	For mapping of consumers; ArcGis9.1 tool used and different analysis done in this paper.
A practical GIS-based decision-making support system for urban distribution network expansion planning [4]	2009	Object oriented development used to optimize expansion planning of urban distribution network.
Applications of GIS to Power Distribution Dispatching and analysis of technical questions [5]	2010	Theoretical approach presented and importance of GIS mentioned.
Open GIS-Based Lightning Information System for Electric Power System [6]	2010	Monitor lighting systems to protect equipments. Open source softwares such as PostGIS, GeoServer, Tomcat and Open Layers used to study.
Geo-lightning grid based on a geographical information system, to improve poles distribution network designs, prioritize maintenance and boost the power system reliability [7]	2011	A real time case study conducted to improve distribution network designs for reliability.
The Study for GIS-based Distribution Network Monitoring and Control Area Fault Location Methods [8]	2012	To improve fault locating efficiency; a Bayesian formula algorithm used in this paper.
Management and operation of electricity distribution networks on geographic information system platform [9]	2013	A model developed to calculate customers load.

GIS application to distribution substation planning in MEA's power system [11]	2015	ArcGIS Software used here for planning process for future load growth.
Real-time synchronous data visualization for wide area power systems [12]	2017	Electrical Parameters measured in real time with help of WAMS
Integrated Distribution Management System: Architecture, Functions, and Application in China [13]	2022	A flowchart proposed for the integration of DG.
Solar Power Assessment Using GIS for Residential Distribution Systems [14]	2022	A simulation performed to identify the direct impact of cloud shadow on the overall systems.
Application of Modern GIS in Smart Grid [19]	2023	Asset inspection and demand monitoring examples discussed. Web GIS and online GIS were used to asset inspection and variation of demand with GIS to manage grid.
A Practical Urban Distribution Planning Method with Geographic Information System [18]	2024	A framework for Urban Distribution Network Planning uses combined GIS and hybrid optimization model to co-optimize investment and operation decisions.

These literature reviews provide valuable insights into the role of GIS in addressing various challenges and opportunities in electrical power systems, highlighting its significance in enhancing efficiency, reliability, and sustainability across the entire energy value chain.

CONCLUSION

An interesting area of research is the incorporation of GIS into power system planning. Through problem-solving and technological innovation, we can build electrical grids that are more sustainable, dependable, and efficient.

I suggest reading research articles and case studies that go into greater details on particular aspects of GIS in power systems for additional investigation.

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Design a Comprehensive Framework Capable of Dynamically Adapting to Changing Conditions in Mobile Agent Environments

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ABSTRACT

Mobile agent computing is a promising approach for distributed systems, where autonomous entities can move between hosts and perform activities on behalf of users. Nevertheless, this model has notable difficulties in guaranteeing security, resilience to failures, maintaining the integrity of transactions, and optimizing the use of multi-core systems. This study examines the current advancements in adaptive fault tolerance methods in mobile agent computing systems, with a specific focus on tackling these difficulties. This work presents a thorough examination of current literature and empirical analysis to suggest innovative adaptive fault tolerance techniques. It also assesses the efficacy of these mechanisms in improving security, fault tolerance, transactional integrity, and multi-core support in mobile agent systems.

KEYWORDS *: Mobile agent computing, Adaptive fault tolerance, Security, Fault tolerance, Transactional integrity, Multicore support.*

INTRODUCTION

Mobile agent computing is a promising approach for distributed systems, where autonomous software agents can move between multiple processing nodes to carry out activities on behalf of customers or applications. This technique provides benefits such as decreased network congestion, greater ability to handle larger workloads, and improved efficiency in using available resources. Nevertheless, mobile agent computing poses distinct issues concerning security, fault tolerance, trans- action integrity, and multi-core support [1]. It is essential to tackle these difficulties in order to guarantee the dependability, effectiveness, and resilience of mo-bile agent systems. An important method in this context is adaptive fault tolerance, which is crucial for ensuring the reliability and resilience of a system in dynamic and unpredictable contexts [2].

Overview of Mobile Agent Computing

Mobile agent computing involves the deployment of autonomous software entities, known as mobile agents, which can migrate between different computational nodes in a net- work [3]. These agents carry out tasks, gather information, and make decisions autonomously on behalf of their users or applications. This approach offers advantages such as reduced network latency, minimized communication overhead, and improved resource utilization compared to traditional client-server architectures. Mobile agent systems find applications in various domains, including network management, e-commerce, distributed information retrieval, and resource optimization [4].

Challenges in Mobile Agent Computing

Despite its benefits, mobile agent computing poses several challenges that need to be ad-dressed to ensure the reliability and security of the system. Security concerns arise due to the mobility of agents, as they traverse across different nodes in the network, potentially exposing sensitive data and resources to security threats such as unauthorized access, tampering, and malicious attacks [5]. Ensuring fault tolerance is another critical challenge, as mobile agents operate in dynamic and heterogeneous environments where nodes may fail or become unavailable. Transaction integrity is essential for maintaining data consistency and reliability in distributed transactions involving multiple agents and nodes. Furthermore, supporting multi-core architectures introduces additional complexities related to resource management, load balancing, and concurrency control in mobile agent systems [6].

Importance of Adaptive Fault-Tolerant Technique

Adaptive fault tolerance is a key technique for addressing the challenges of fault tolerance in mobile agent computing. Unlike traditional fault tolerance approaches that rely on static redundancy and centralized control mechanisms, adaptive fault tolerance techniques dynamically adapt to changing system conditions and mitigate faults in a decentralized manner [7]. These techniques employ strategies such as replication, redundancy, check pointing, and recovery to ensure the resilience and reliability of mobile agent systems. By continuously monitoring system state and performance metrics, adaptive fault tolerance mechanisms can detect anomalies, predict potential failures, and proactively initiate recovery actions to maintain system availability and data integrity [8].

In conclusion, mobile agent computing offers significant advantages in terms of flexibility, efficiency, and scalability but also presents challenges related to security, fault tolerance, transaction integrity, and multi-core support. Addressing these challenges is essential for realizing the full potential of mobile agent systems in various applications. Adaptive fault tolerance emerges as a crucial technique for enhancing the reliability and resilience of mo-bile agent computing environments by dynamically adapting to changing conditions and mitigating faults effectively.

SECURITY IN MOBILE AGENT COMPUTING

Security in mobile agent computing is paramount due to the inherent vulnerabilities and threats present in such systems. Mobile agent systems face various risks, including interception of agent communication, tampering with agent behavior, and unauthorized access to sensitive data. Authentication and access control mechanisms play a crucial role in mitigating these risks by verifying the identities of agents and enforcing access policies [9]. In mobile agent computing, security is often quantified using mathematical equations that evaluate various security parameters. One common approach is to use risk assessment equations, such as the following:

Risk = Vulnerability × Threat × Consequence Where:

- Risk represents the overall risk associated with a security issue.
- Vulnerability quantifies the weakness or susceptibility of the system to security threats.
- Threat measures the likelihood or probability of a security threat occurring.
- Consequence denotes the impact or severity of a security breach if it were to occur.

Another commonly used equation is the Shannon entropy equation, which measures the uncertainty or randomness in a system's security:

$$H(X) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} P(x_i) log(P(x_i)$$

Where:

- H(X) represents the entropy of the system.
- P (xi) represents the probability of occurrence of event xi.
- n represents the total number of possible events.

These equations, along with other mathematical models and algorithms, are utilized to quantify and analyze security aspects in mobile agent computing, helping in risk management, threat assessment, and security enhancement strategies. Encryption techniques such as SSL/TLS and public-key cryptography are commonly used to ensure secure communication be- tween agents and nodes, protecting data from eavesdrop-ping and interception. Intrusion detection and prevention systems (IDPS) are employed to monitor system activities, detect suspicious behavior, and prevent unauthorized access or malicious actions. These systems use techniques like anomaly detection, signature-based detection, and behavior analysis to identify potential security breaches. Evaluating security mechanisms involves assessing their effectiveness, performance impact, and scalability in real-world scenarios. Techniques such as penetration testing, vulnerability scanning, and security audits are utilized to identify weaknesses and improve the overall security posture of mobile agent systems. By implementing robust security mechanisms and continuously evaluating their effectiveness, mobile agent computing can achieve a higher level of security and protect against various threats and vulnerabilities [10].

FAULT TOLERANCE IN MOBILE AGENT COMPUTING

Fault tolerance is crucial in mobile agent computing due to the dynamic and unpredictable nature of mobile environments. Various types of faults can occur, including communication 4failures, node crashes, network partitions, and agent migration failures. To mitigate these faults, replication and redundancy strategies are employed, where critical components such as agents, data, and resources are duplicated across multiple nodes to ensure availability and reliability [11]. Checkpointing and rollback recovery mechanisms are used to maintain transactional integrity and recover from failures. Checkpointing involves periodically saving the state of a computation, while rollback recovery enables the system to return to a previously consistent state in case of a failure. Adaptive fault tolerance techniques dynamically adjust system parameters and strategies based on changing conditions, such as network congestion, node failures, and workload variations. These techniques include adaptive replication, dynamic re- configuration, and self-healing mechanisms, which enable the system to adapt to evolving circumstances and maintain performance in the face of faults [12]. Experimental evaluation of fault tolerance approaches involves testing their effectiveness, overhead, and scalability through simulation, emulation, and real-world deployment scenarios. Performance metrics such as fault detection time, recovery time, system throughput, and resource utilization are measured to assess the impact of fault tolerance mechanisms on system performance and reliability [13]. By evaluating different fault tolerance approaches under various conditions, researchers and practitioners can identify the most suitable techniques for specific mobile agent computing environments and applications, ultimately enhancing system resilience and fault tolerance capabilities [14]. In mobile agent computing, fault tolerance is often quantified using mathematical equations that assess the system's ability to maintain functionality despite failures. One common metric is the probability of successful task completion in the presence of faults, which can be represented mathematically as follows:

$$P(T) = (1 - F)^n$$

Where:

- $P(T)$ is the probability of successful task completion.
- F is the probability of failure of an individual agent during task execution.
- n is the number of agents executing the task.

This equation assumes that the failures of individual agents are independent events. It calculates the probability that none of the agents fail during task execution, thus resulting in successful completion. Alternatively, fault tolerance can also be measured by assessing the system's ability to recover from failures. One common metric for this is the Mean Time to Repair (MTTR), which represents the average time required to restore the system to full functionality after a failure. The

MTTR can be calculated using the following equation:

$$MTTR= \Sigma\ (T\ (repair)/N$$

Where :

- Trepair is the time taken to repair the system after each failure.
- N is the total number of failures.

This equation provides a quantitative measure of the system's resilience by indicating how quickly it can recover from failures on average. These mathematical formulations are essential for evaluating and comparing different fault tolerance mechanisms in mobile agent computing systems.

TRANSACTION MANAGEMENT

Transaction management is crucial in mobile agent systems to ensure the integrity and reliability of transactions executed across distributed environments. Several challenges arise in ensuring transaction integrity in such systems, including network latency, node failures, concurrency control, and data consistency. ACID properties—Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation, and Durability—are fundamental for maintaining transaction integrity, even in mobile agent transactions [15]. Atomicity ensures that transactions are treated as indivisible units, either fully completed or fully aborted, to prevent partial updates and maintain data consistency. Consistency guarantees that transactions transition the database from one valid state to another, preserving data integrity and enforcing integrity constraints. Isolation ensures that concurrent transactions do not interfere with each other, maintaining data correctness and preventing concurrency anomalies such as dirty reads, non- repeatable reads, and phantom reads. Durability ensures that committed transactions persist even in the event of system failures or crashes, preventing data loss and ensuring transaction recoverability [16]. Two-phase commit protocols (2PC) are commonly used in mobile agent systems to coordinate distributed transactions involving multiple participants. In the first phase, known as the prepare phase, a coordinator node sends a prepare request to all participating nodes, asking them to indicate whether they are ready to commit or abort the transaction [17]. If all nodes agree to commit, the coordinator proceeds to the second phase, known as the commit phase, where it sends a commit request to all participants. If any participant fails to prepare or commit, the transaction is aborted, and a rollback is initiated to maintain transaction integrity. While 2PC ensures atomicity and consistency in distributed transactions, it suffers from scalability and performance is- sues, as it involves multiple rounds of communication and coordination among participants [18]. Compensation-based approaches provide an alternative to traditional two-phase commit protocols, offering better scalability and fault tolerance in distributed transactions. In compensation-based approaches, transactions are divided into a series of sub-transactions, each with associated compensating actions that can be executed to undo the effects of the transaction in case of failure [19]. Instead of coordinating a global commit, participants execute their sub-transactions independently, with the option to execute compensating actions if necessary. Compensation-based approaches provide better fault tolerance and performance compared to two-phase commit protocols, as they avoid the need for global coordination and blocking communication [20]. Performance evaluation of transaction management techniques in mobile agent systems is essential for assessing their scalability, reliability, and efficiency in real-world scenarios. Performance metrics such as transaction throughput, response time, resource utilization, and scalability are used to evaluate the effectiveness of transaction management techniques under different workload conditions, network configurations, and system architectures. Performance evaluation involves simulation studies, benchmarking experiments, and analysis of system behavior to identify bottlenecks, optimize resource allocation, and improve overall system performance. By com- paring the performance of different transaction management techniques, researchers and practitioners can identify the most suitable approach for specific mobile agent applications and deployment scenarios, balancing transaction integrity with scalability and performance requirements [21].

MULTICORE SUPPORT IN MOBILE AGENT COMPUTING

Multicore support plays a crucial role in enhancing the performance and scalability of mobile agent computing systems by leveraging the computational power of modern multicore architectures. By efficiently utilizing multiple cores, mobile agent systems can achieve parallel execution of agents, effectively distribute workloads, and mitigate performance bottlenecks [22]. To represent multicore support in mobile agent computing mathematically, we can formulate it as a function of various parameters that characterize multicore utilization efficiency.

Here’s an example equation:

Let MCSE represent Multicore Support Efficiency, defined as:

MCSE = (Total processing time with multicore/Total processing time without multicore) X 100% Where:

- Total processing time with multicore refers to the time taken to execute tasks on multiple cores.
- Total processing time without multicore refers to the time taken to execute tasks on a single core.

However, several considerations must be addressed to fully exploit multicore support in mobile agent computing::

- Utilizing Multicore Architectures for Improved Perfor- mance: Multicore architectures offer the ability to execute multiple threads or processes simultaneously, thereby improving overall system performance and responsiveness. Mobile agent systems can exploit multicore support by parallelizing agent execution, enabling multiple agents to execute concurrently on different cores, and leveraging parallel processing techniques to accelerate computation-intensive tasks [23].
- Parallel Execution of Mobile Agents: Parallel execution of mobile agents involves distributing agents across multiple cores and executing them concurrently to maximize throughput and reduce response times. This approach requires efficient task partitioning and scheduling mechanisms to balance work- load distribution, minimize contention for shared resources, and optimize core utilization [24].
- Load Balancing Strategies: Load balancing is essential for ensuring equitable distribution of workload among available cores and maximizing system throughput. Load balancing strategies in mobile agent systems involve dynamically allocating agents to cores based on workload characteristics, system resource availability, and performance metrics such as CPU utilization, memory usage, and network bandwidth. Techniques such as dynamic load balancing, task migration, and adaptive scheduling can help optimize load distribution and improve system scalability [25].
- Synchronization and Communication Overheads: Parallel execution of mobile agents introduces synchronization and communication overheads, as agents may need to coordinate their activities, share data, and communicate with each other or external resources. Minimizing synchronization overheads is critical for avoiding contention and ensuring efficient utilization of multicore architectures. Techniques such as fine- grained locking, lock-free synchronization, and asynchronous communication can help mitigate synchronization overheads and improve system scalability [26].
- Comparative Analysis of Multicore Support Techniques: Comparative analysis involves evaluating different multicore support techniques in terms of their effectiveness, scalability, overheads, and performance impact on mobile agent systems. Comparative studies may involve benchmarking experiments, simulation studies, and performance profiling to assess the strengths and weaknesses of each technique under various workload conditions and system configurations. Factors such as scalability, throughput, response time, resource utilization, and overheads should be considered when comparing multi- core support techniques to identify the most suitable approach for specific application requirements [27].

In summary, multicore support offers significant opportunities for improving the performance and scalability of mobile agent computing systems. By leveraging parallel execution, load balancing strategies, and efficient synchronization mechanisms, mobile agent systems can exploit the full potential of multicore architectures to enhance system responsiveness, throughput, and scalability. However, careful consideration of synchronization overheads, load balancing strategies, and comparative analysis of multicore support techniques is essential for achieving optimal performance and scalability in mobile agent computing environments.

ADAPTIVE FAULT TOLERANCE FRAMEWORK

An adaptive fault tolerance framework integrates security, fault tolerance, transaction management, and multicore support mechanisms to ensure the reliability, integrity, and performance of distributed systems, particularly in dynamic and unpredictable environments. The design principles of such a framework typically revolve around flexibility, adaptability, scalability, and efficiency. In an adaptive fault tolerance frame-work, mathematical equations can be used to model various aspects of the system's behavior and adaptability. One such equation could represent the adjustment of fault tolerance mechanisms based on system conditions. Here's a hypothetical equation: Let FT represent the overall fault tolerance level of the system, S denote the system condition, and AFTA represent the adaptive fault tolerance adjustment. Then, the equation for adjusting fault tolerance could be expressed as:

$$FTnew = FTold + AFTA \times S$$

Here, FTnew represents the updated fault tolerance level, FTold represents the current fault tolerance level, AFTA represents the coefficient determining the extent of adjustment, and S represents the system condition, which could be quantified based on various metrics such as system load, performance degradation, or failure rates. Here's an outline of the design principles, implementation details, and potential case studies demonstrating the effectiveness of an adaptive fault tolerance framework:

Design Principles

The framework is designed with a strong emphasis on modularity and extensibility, featuring components that can be easily augmented or substituted to accommodate diverse fault tolerance strategies, security measures, transaction management protocols, and multicore support techniques. It is built to dynamically adapt to evolving environmental conditions, system requirements, and workload characteristics, ensuring optimal performance and reliability. Scalability is paramount, allowing seamless handling of varying system sizes, workload intensities, and resource constraints, with graceful expansion to meet growing complexity and demand. Efficiency is prioritized to minimize overheads associated with critical functions like fault tolerance, security, and transaction management, employing streamlined algorithms, data structures, and communication protocols to optimize performance and resource utilization. Resilience is inherent, with redundant, replicated, and recovery mechanisms in place to sustain continuous operation and graceful degradation in the face of faults, errors, and attacks, enhancing overall system robustness and reliability.

Implementation Details and Architecture

The framework architecture is designed with a component- based approach, featuring modular components dedicated to security, fault tolerance, transaction management, and multi- core support, interconnected via well-defined interfaces. Security mechanisms such as authentication, encryption, access control, and intrusion detection are implemented to safeguard against unauthorized access, data breaches, and malicious attacks. To ensure system robustness, fault tolerance strategies such as replication, redundancy, checkpointing, and recovery mechanisms are employed to detect, isolate, and recover from faults or failures. Transaction management mechanisms are in place to maintain the consistency, integrity, and durability of transactions executed across distributed systems, adhering to ACID properties. Additionally, multicore support mechanisms are integrated to leverage parallelism, load balancing, and resource allocation techniques, optimizing performance and scalability on multicore architectures.

Case Studies

In the distributed database system case study, the adaptive fault tolerance framework demonstrates its effectiveness by seamlessly ensuring data consistency, availability, and re- liability. Through the utilization of replication, distributed transactions, and multicore support mechanisms, the frame- work adeptly handles failures, scales with increasing work- load demands, and optimizes performance. Meanwhile, in the context of the cloud computing platform, the same adaptive fault tolerance framework enhances resilience, security, and performance. By integrating security protocols, fault tolerance mechanisms, transaction management systems, and multicore support, the framework fortifies the platform against security threats, efficiently manages system failures, maintains transactional consistency, and harnesses parallelism to enhance scalability and efficiency. Both case studies underscore the versatility and robustness of the adaptive fault tolerance frame-work in diverse distributed computing environments.

Ultimately, an adaptive fault tolerance framework is necessary for constructing dependable, secure, and efficient distributed systems that can effectively manage dynamic surroundings and unforeseeable circumstances. By incorporating security, fault tolerance, transaction management, and multicore support mechanisms that adhere to well-established design principles, this framework may guarantee the robustness, reliability, and efficiency of distributed systems in many application domains. Case studies that showcase the efficacy of the framework offer tangible proof of its capabilities and emphasize its practical advantages.

EXPERIMENTAL EVALUATION

The experimental evaluation conducted involved a comprehensive setup and methodology aimed at assessing various aspects of system performance. For security, evaluations were conducted using penetration testing techniques and vulnerability assessments to gauge system resilience against potential threats. Fault tolerance was evaluated through stress testing and failure injection scenarios to measure system robustness under adverse conditions. Transaction integrity was assessed by monitoring data consistency and ensuring the reliability of transactions under various loads. Multicore utilization was measured by analyzing CPU usage and throughput efficiency under different processing loads. Results analysis revealed robust security measures with only minor vulnerabilities, high fault tolerance with minimal service disruption even under extreme conditions, consistent transaction integrity across varying workloads, and efficient multicore utilization leading to optimal resource allocation. Discussion centered on the strengths and weaknesses of the system under evaluation, potential areas for improvement, and implications for real- world deployment.

Table 1: Security Mechanisms Evaluation

Evaluation Aspect	Result
Accuracy of Authentication Mechanism	95%
Effectiveness of Encryption Techniques	90%
Intrusion Detection Rate	85%
Access Control Accuracy	92%

Table 2: Fault Tolerance Techniques Evaluation

Evaluation Aspect	Result
Rollback Recovery Success Rate	97%
Replication Overhead	10%
Checkpointing Frequency vs. Performance Trade-off	Optimal at 5-minute intervals
Adaptive Fault Tolerance Adjustment Accuracy	93%

Table 3: Transaction Management Performance

Evaluation Aspect	Result
Two-Phase Commit Success Rate	98%
ACID Compliance	96%
Compensation-based Approach Efficiency	85%
Transaction Throughput	100 transactions per second

The provided tables encapsulate a comprehensive evaluation of various aspects crucial to the functionality and resilience of mobile agent systems. The ”Security Mechanisms Evaluation” table 1 outlines the effectiveness of authentication, encryption, intrusion detection, and access control mechanisms, demonstrating high accuracy rates across these security measures. In the ”Fault Tolerance Techniques Evaluation” table 2, the success rates of rollback recovery, replication overhead, check- pointing strategies, and adaptive fault tolerance adjustments underscore robust fault tolerance capabilities with minimal overhead. The ”Transaction Management Performance” table 3 showcases high success rates for two-phase commit protocols and ACID compliance, alongside efficient compensation-based approaches and impressive transaction throughput pressive transaction throughput. In the ”Multicore Support Evaluation” table 4, the efficient utilization of multicore architectures with considerations for parallel execution, load balancing, synchronization, and overall utilization highlights the system’s adeptness in leveraging hardware resources. The ”Adaptive Fault Tolerance Framework” table 5 reveals successful integration rates and system reliability improvements with comprehensive integration accuracy across security, fault tolerance, transaction, and multicore support components. Lastly, the ”Experimental

Evaluation Summary" table 6 provides an overarching perspective on the system's performance enhancement, resilience strengthening, security fortification, transaction integrity assurance, and multicore utilization optimization, consolidating the findings into concise metrics for comprehensive assessment.

Table 4: Multicore Support Evaluation

Evaluation Aspect	Result
Parallel Execution Efficiency	80%
Load Balancing Overhead	15%
Synchronization Overhead	7%
Utilization of Multicore Architecture	90%

Table 5: Adaptive Fault Tolerance Framework

Evaluation Aspect	Result
Integration Success Rate	94%
Overall System Reliability Improvement	25%
Security,	92%

Table 6: Experimental Evaluation Summary

Evaluation Aspect	Result
Overall System Performance Improvement	30%
System Resilience Enhancement	28%
Security Strengthening	25%
Transaction Integrity Enhancement	22%
Multicore Utilization Optimization	20%

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

In conclusion, the experimental evaluation showcased the robustness of the system under scrutiny, demonstrating commendable performance across various metrics. Security assessments revealed resilient defenses against potential threats, while fault tolerance testing exhibited the system's ability to maintain operational integrity even in adverse scenarios. Furthermore, transaction integrity remained consistently high, ensuring reliable data consistency throughout different work- loads. Additionally, efficient multicore utilization underscored optimal resource management. However, limitations such as the scope of simulated scenarios and potential biases in the evaluation process should be acknowledged. Moving forward, future research should focus on enhancing system scalability, exploring advanced security measures, and refining fault tolerance mechanisms to address emerging challenges in increasingly complex environments, ultimately advancing the reliability and efficiency of systems in practical applications.

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