

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON TECHNOLOGY ENABLING MODERNIZATION

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National Conference on Technology Enabling Modernization

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THROUGHPUT MAXIMIZATION IN A WIRED SENSOR NETWORK USING FRACTIONAL BANDWIDTH ADJUSTMENT

Mr.Sunil Taterao Hambarde, Principal, Vasant Kale College Of Computational & Management Sciences

Abstract

Standard cognitive dialogues largely depend on the intelligence of low frequency bandwidth to provide higher network throughput, which needs monitoring LFB standards and performs for spectrum allocations, data distribution among wireless sensor networks, and other responsibilities. These attempts unavoidably raise the computational costs and detection overheads of the LFBs, lowering the levels of spectrum efficiency since the first data transmissions are inherently unpredictable. We attempt to shift the network load from LFB to HFB in this research. The semi-frequency division and a transparent data distribution method allow for the regulation of the HFB's resource use pattern without affecting its performance and an improvement in network throughput for the LFB. In order to verify the accuracy of the best solution, we investigate the resource optimal issue in conjunction with the quadratic polynomial function estimate approach. That such strategies are successful in achieving efficiency near to that of the optimal option may be shown in theoretical research and numerical simulations.

MANET COLLISION AVOIDANCE BY MAXIMUM LIFE TIME ROUTE DETECTION

Mr.Santoshkumar Wadkar, Asst. Professor, Vasant Kale College Of Computational & Management Sciences

Abstract

For packet transmission in a mobile ad hoc network with single input multiple output paths, we provide a greatest route finding technique. Workload-planned SIMO end-to-end channels that aim to send a certain number of packets to a chosen destination in a predetermined amount of time are of interest to us. We demonstrate how the stragglings mobile nodes identify the route in a dispersed manner. Our revised logistic regression approach considers the quality of SIMO routes while allocating rights, resulting in the transmission energy that is sent at the lowest possible level. The resultant technology is user-friendly and offers the most energy-effective power and information delivery. The proposed route finding method is shown via experiments to save a substantial amount of energy when compared to an engaging source multi hop algorithm with excellent power management.

PACKET LOSS RATE PREDICTION USING THE INTERNET PROTOCOL

Mr. Abhijeet Alandkar Asst. Professor, Vasant Kale College Of Computational & Management Sciences

Abstract

To evaluate packet loss at the routing information, researchers used a routing protocol technique. To better understand dropout during the initial route finding and to evaluate the value of the evidence for the ensuing path finding problem, which can be defined as the prediction of packet delivery setbacks due to collision and energy issues, the frameworks use two different protocol methods, internet protocol and post office protocol. The protocols are designed to predict the packet loss rates for the first four paths taken by each node. Take a look at any of these possibilities first, and then register at a certain time. The methods were tested utilizing cross-right and previously undiscovered data across the whole network, and they were implemented using past route history and statistics from network nodes. The trials' findings indicate that adding route history data improves the accuracy of packet loss predictions.

**GRAY SCALE PICTURE GROUPING USING SUCCESSFUL
AUTOENCODERS AND BACKPROPAGATION MECHANISM**

Mrs. Apeksha Chandrashekhar Kulkarni Asst. Professor, Vasant Kale College Of Computational & Management Sciences

Abstract

The backpropagation method for grayscale pictures with low pixel density and congestion is improved by this work. The feature significance approach is used to collect features before pack propagation is used to create a classification model. The autoencoder platform is then used to create a large number of backpropagation models for the goal grouping procedure. In order to increase the effectiveness of the classifier, a novel function for altering sample grades is presented in this study. In order to shorten the training duration of the proposed technique, a unique iteration mechanism for backpropagation classifiers is developed. According to the study findings, the recommended method performs better than general procedures on various grayscale image datasets, with performance on the grayscale dataset provided in this research for improving grouping ability being approximately 96 percent.

SEGMENTATION OF REAL DATA AND NOISE DATA IN WSN USING LSTM

Mr.Pramod Laxmanrao Hambarde Asst. Professor, Vasant Kale College Of Computational & Management Sciences

Abstract

We provide methods for classifying original and noisy data from high-dimensional inputs on line graphs using Long Short Term Memory. The methods rely on a rational functional and a wireless sensor network connected to variance and bar graph layers. The full simplex technique is used to provide a genuine and noisy data categorization extension, and the dual potential is changed to accommodate the many data scenario. The first strategy makes use of an LSTM analytical model to decrease the hardware. The following technique uses a chart-based adaptation of the purely statistical primal full simplex approach to alternate development and upsampling. We employ a unique dataset, noisy data labeling, and multiple real reference data sets to experimentally illustrate the value of both methodologies. Experiments show that the recommended method outperforms other methods already in use.

STRATEGY FOR SEMANTIC CONVERSION IN CLOUD COMPUTING

Ms.Kalyani Deshpande Asst. Professor, Vasant Kale College Of Computational & Management Sciences

Abstract

Intelligent application development has greatly aided cloud computing. The protocols have developed in a number of ways, resulting in problems with terminal device compatibility, which has slowed the development of fog computing. This research developed an RP-based multi-protocol gateway to access non-RP services as well as an interoperability solution for intelligent devices. Major operations fall into one of three categories: manager, adapter, or device agent. The interoperability issue between RP client devices and non-RP server devices is resolved by the device agent's semantic conversion technique for an RP with other protocols. Finally, the semantic translation between the RP protocol and other protocols as well as the RP multi-protocol interworking gateway were established.

MULTI-RESOLUTION APPROACH USING MULTI-LAYER PERCEPTRONS

Mr. Rajdeep Kamble Asst. Professor, Vasant Kale College Of Computational & Management Sciences

Abstract

A form of neural network called a multi-layer perceptron uses a fundamental topological structure to predict complex functions directly from input-output data. Wavelet basis function neural networks are constructed in this letter. Radial basis function neural networks and wavelet neural networks are equivalent. Functions in neural networks are modeled using both the scaling function and the wavelet function of a multi resolution approximation. A multilayer perceptron may need hundreds or even tens of thousands of epochs to train for complex jobs. Two of the most well-known methods for accelerating learning are the momentum technique and adopting a variable learning rate. The article covers potential applications of neural networks for controlling induction drive.

LSTM LAYER BASED ON REGRESSION FOR DETECTING THE BRAIN DISEASE

Mr. Kalilash Hambarde Asst. Professor, Vasant Kale College Of Computational & Management Sciences

Abstract

For the purpose of identifying brain disorders, we proposed regression-based pre-trained LSTM layers as a collaborative majority voting classifier. The proposed fusion model combines collaborative deep learning networks with cooperative models that have previously undergone LSTM layer training. In specifically, we employed transfer learning to extract deep features from these pre-trained deep models' several completely connected layers. The feature extraction models used in this research are DenseNet201 and AlexNet. Using ensemble methods, the recovered deep features are then utilized to create a robust fusion model for identifying pests and disease in apples. The class labels of the brain pictures were then determined using a majority vote classifier using the output predictions of three Ensemble Methods. Additionally, we use a computerized system to determine the ideal network parameters for the collaborative Methods layer.

TECHNIQUE BASED ON KERNEL IN WSN PLATFORM

Mr.Amol C. Kalaskar Asst. Professor, Vasant Kale College Of Computational & Management Sciences

Abstract

Kernel-based approach is a well-liked unsupervised learning technique in the fields of data mining, machine learning, and pattern recognition. The process entails clustering single, unique points in a manner that either makes them similar to one another or makes them different from points in other clusters. The current enormous surge of data has tested conventional grouping techniques. As a consequence, a number of research papers describing innovative clustering methods have been published. These algorithms use cloud computing platforms like Apache Spark, which is designed to handle enormous volumes of data quickly and in a distributed fashion. On the other hand, soft clustering research using Spark is still in its infancy.

IDENTIFICATION OF THE ENEMY WITH THE IMPROVED GAN NETWORK

Mrs.Poonam Yewale Asst. Professor, Vasant Kale College Of Computational & Management Sciences

Abstract

Recent problems in the fields of human-computer interaction and computer vision have made the adversary of the biometric facial picture an important job with a broad variety of useful practical application values. Existing techniques for determining the age of face images in the wild are unreliable because they only consider broad factors and ignore specifics in age-sensitive regions. We describe a novel method for fine-grained gender estimation in the real world based on our attention GAN network, which draws inspiration from fine-grained categories and the visual attention mechanism. The recommended method produces a more precise age assessment by extracting local features from age-sensitive areas. The recommended method collects regional characteristics from gender-sensitive areas, leading to a more precise age calculation. The core model, which is selected as a residual deep learning technique, is pre-trained using the image data source in online, and it is then adjusted using efficiency parameters.

ANALYZING THE TRANSMISSION OF DATA IN NEURAL NETWORKS

Ms. Bhagyashri Yewale Asst. Professor, Vasant Kale College Of Computational & Management Sciences

Abstract

It is crucial to initially construct a signal processing architecture in order to extract relevant information from large data systems. Deep learning (DL) is one of the many potential data sources and is a rich large data source: Data is produced in large-scale networks with many sensor nodes. Due to the restricted capacity of the nodes, DL, unlike conventional neural networks, have major issues with data reliability and communication. Furthermore, when there are a lot of sensor nodes close together, a lot of the observed data is unnecessary, redundant, or irrelevant. We thoroughly examine the most recent research on integrating DL into large data platforms. In line with the topics and goals of the study, potential applications and technical challenges of networks and infrastructure are presented and examined.

ADVANCED SECURITY DATA ENCRYPTION FOR DETECTING UNAUTHORIZED PARTY ACCESS

Ms.Rutuja Innani Asst. Professor, Vasant Kale College Of Computational & Management Sciences

Abstract

The creation of public and secret keys is one of the basic problems in data encryption, and one to one cryptosystems were created to solve this problem. In a one-to-one cryptosystem, a trustworthy intruder may produce public and secret keys by using an identity, such as a user's user name and email address. Using one-to-one communication, a reliable unauthorized distributes secret keys to users using a system-wide master secret. Identity-based cryptosystems may be built using the idea of pairings. To deliver secret keys to users, a reliable unauthorized party employs a system-wide master secret. Identity-based cryptosystems may be built using the idea of pairings. The security theories examined for the one-to-one cryptosystem are also included in this paper. Some of the security notions that have been looked at include one-wayness, distinguishability, semantic security, and non-malleability.



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