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MOTHER THERESSA COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY

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P.P.Colony (Po.), Peddabonkuru (Vill), PEDDAPALLI (Mdl. & Dist.) - 505174, Telangana State.

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Number of research papers per teachers in the Journals notified on UGC Website in A.Y. 2022

S.No.	Name of the authors	Department of the teacher	Title of the paper	ISSN Number	Link Website of the Journal	Link article/paper/abstract of the article	Is listed in UGC care list/Scopus/Web of Science/other mention
1	SRINIVAS MEKALA	Department of Chemistry	PLASTICS DEGRADING IN SALTWATER IN A CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT	0970-2555	http://www.journal-iie-india.com	http://www.journal-iie-india.com/1_jan-dec_22/4_oct.pdf	UGC
2	RAMESH NAMPALLI	Department of Chemistry	PLASTICS DEGRADING IN SALTWATER IN A CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT	0970-2555	http://www.journal-iie-india.com	http://www.journal-iie-india.com/1_jan-dec_22/4_oct.pdf	UGC
3	G V RAMYA KRISHNA	Electronics & Communication Engineering	INNOVATIVE DESIGN OF VERY LARGE SCALE INTEGRATION (VLSI) FOR APPLICATIONS REQUIRING HIGH PERFORMANCE MULTIPLIERS	0970-2555	http://www.journal-iie-india.com	http://www.journal-iie-india.com/1_jan-dec_22/5_oct.pdf	UGC
4	BOORLA SANTHOSH	Electronics & Communication Engineering	INNOVATIVE DESIGN OF VERY LARGE SCALE INTEGRATION (VLSI) FOR APPLICATIONS REQUIRING HIGH PERFORMANCE MULTIPLIERS	0970-2555	http://www.journal-iie-india.com	http://www.journal-iie-india.com/1_jan-dec_22/5_oct.pdf	UGC
5	BOORLA SANTHOSH	Electronics & Communication Engineering	IOT DATA IS UTILIZED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF A SYSTEM THAT MONITORS THE LEVELS OF NOISE AND AIR POLLUTION	2278-4632	http://iunikhvatioumal.in/	http://iunikhvatioumal.in/no_2_online_22/43_july.pdf	UGC



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6	BOORLA SANTHOSH	Electronics & Communication Engineering	CURRENT ELECTRONIC VOTING MACHINES IN INDIA: INSIGHTS INTO THE WORLD'S GREATEST DEMOCRATIC ELECTIONS	1906-9685	https://jnao-nu.com/	https://jnao-nu.com/Vol.%2013.%20Issue.%2001.%20January-1.%20January-1.%202022/14.pdf	UGC
7	G.SRILAXMI	Electronics & Communication Engineering	METHOD OF DEBUGGING FOR TESTING AN INTEGRATED CIRCUIT	0970-2555	http://www.journal-iiie-india.com	http://www.journal-iiie-india.com/1 jan-dec 22/6 oct.pdf	UGC
8	MADIREDDY SANDHYA RANI	Electronics & Communication Engineering	METHOD OF DEBUGGING FOR TESTING AN INTEGRATED CIRCUIT	0970-2555	http://www.journal-iiie-india.com	http://www.journal-iiie-india.com/1 jan-dec 22/6 oct.pdf	UGC
9	DR.E. UPENDAR	Department of Management	Women Empowerment through Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSMEs) In India	2278-4632	http://junikhyatoucnal.in/	http://junikhyatjournal.in/no 2 Online 22/41 july.pdf	UGC
10	V NAVATHA	Computer Science & Engineering	ANALYZING THE PERFORMANCE OF THE PLATFORM IN RELATION TO BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY	2278-4632	http://junikhyatoucnal.in/	http://junikhyatjournal.in/no 2 Online 22/42 july.pdf	UGC
11	V NAVATHA	Computer Science & Engineering	MAXIMIZING RESOURCE DISTRIBUTION EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS WITH OVERLAY ROUTING RELAY NODES	1906-9685	https://jnao-nu.com/	https://jnao-nu.com/Vol.%2013.%20Issue.%2001.%20January-1.%20January-1.%202022/11.pdf	UGC
12	YALLA VENKATESWARLU	Computer Science & Engineering	ANALYZING THE PERFORMANCE OF THE PLATFORM IN RELATION TO BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY	2278-4632	http://junikhyatoucnal.in/	http://junikhyatjournal.in/no 2 Online 22/42 july.pdf	UGC
13	YALLA VENKATESWARLU	Computer Science & Engineering	ENHANCED SECURITY: THE PERSPECTIVE OF INTEGRATING BLOCKCHAIN AND IOT	1906-9685	https://jnao-nu.com/	https://jnao-nu.com/Vol.%2013.%20Issue.%2001.%20January-1.%20January-1.%202022/13.pdf	UGC



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14	Dr.Y. VENKATESHWARLU	Computer Science & Engineering	DECENTRALIZED AGRICULTURE TRADE MARKET WITH CONTINUOUS QUALITY VERIFICATION USING IOT AND	2366-1313	https://zkginternational.com/	https://volume6/DECENTRALIZED-AGRICULTURE-TRADE-MARKET-WITH-CONTINUOUS-QUALITY-VERIFICATION-USING-IOT-AND-	UGC
15	Dr. THODUPUNURI SRINIVAS	Electronics & Communication Engineering	IOT DATA IS UTILIZED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF A SYSTEM THAT MONITORS THE LEVELS OF NOISE AND AIR POLLUTION	2278-4632	http://unikhyatiounrmail.in/	http://unikhyatiounrmail.in/no2Online22/43july.pdf	UGC
16	KANUKUNTLA UPENDER,	Mechanical Engineering	THE IMPACT OF GRAVITY ON SPHERES: EXPLAINED BY CLASSICAL PHYSICS	2278-4632	http://unikhyatiounrmail.in/	http://unikhyatiounrmail.in/no2Online22/44july.pdf	UGC
17	MD EZAZ KHAN	Mechanical Engineering	THE IMPACT OF GRAVITY ON SPHERES: EXPLAINED BY CLASSICAL PHYSICS	2278-4632	http://unikhyatiounrmail.in/	http://unikhyatiounrmail.in/no2Online22/44july.pdf	UGC
18	A.NAVYA	Computer Science & Engineering	QUICKLY FIND YOUR NEAREST NEIGHBOR USING YOUR KEYWORDS	2347-3150	https://shabdbooks.com/archives	https://drive.google.com/file/d/108thv6sOnCY0D1xhSIQs1R3PORGEb0U/view	UGC
19	A.NAVYA	Computer Science & Engineering	CONVOLUTIONAL NEURAL NETWORK TO DETECT AND EVALUATE SKIN DISEASES	2366-1313	https://zkginternational.com/	https://volume6/CONVOLUTIONAL-NEURAL-NETWORK-TO-DETECT-AND-EVALUATE-SKIN-DISEASES-	UGC
20	R.PADMA	Computer Science & Engineering	QUICKLY FIND YOUR NEAREST NEIGHBOR USING YOUR KEYWORDS	2347-3150	https://shabdbooks.com/archives	https://drive.google.com/file/d/108thv6sOnCY0D1xhSIQs1R3PORGEb0U/view	UGC
21	CH VAMSHIRAJU	Computer Science & Engineering	IDENTIFICATION OF APPLICATIONS THAT ARE MALICIOUS ON FACEBOOK	2347-3150	https://shabdbooks.com/archives	https://drive.google.com/file/d/16l-mDgEst4cKvq9fntxglBcR501WwVil/view	UGC



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22	CH VAMSHIRAJ	Computer Science & Engineering	EXPLORING THE POTENTIAL USE OF BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY IN ELECTRONIC VOTING	1906-9685	https://jnao-nu.com/	https://jnao-nu.com/Vol.%2013.%20Issue.%2001.%20January-1.%20January-1une%20.%202022/12.pdf	UGC
23	ADICHERLA RAMESH	Computer Science & Engineering	IDENTIFICATION OF APPLICATIONS THAT ARE MALICIOUS ON FACEBOOK	2347-3150 Page No	https://shabdbooks.com.archives	https://drive.google.com/file/d/16l-mDQsT4cKVq9fntxglBcR501Wvvl/view	UGC
24	REVELLI KISHOR KUMAR	Computer Science & Engineering	THE ATTACKS ON SENSOR NETWORKS AND THE METHODS USED TO ATTACK THEM	1005-0299	https://materialsciencetech.com	https://materialsciencetech.com/mst/uploads/2022-41819.pdf	UGC
25	BODA SWATHI	Computer Science & Engineering	NETWORKS AND THE METHODS USED TO ATTACK THEM	1005-0299	https://materialsciencetech.com	https://materialsciencetech.com/mst/uploads/2022-41819.pdf	UGC
26	BODA SWATHI	Computer Science & Engineering	PREDICTION OF CRYPTOCURRENCY PRICES USING MACHINE LEARNING TECHNIQUES	2366-1313	https://zkjournalinternational.com/	https://zkjournalinternational.com/archives/volume6/PREDICTION-OF-CRYPTOCURRENCY-PRICES-USING-MACHINE-LEARNING-TECHNIQUES.pdf	UGC
27	SHASHIKANTH ALLENKI	Computer Science & Engineering	MAXIMIZING RESOURCE DISTRIBUTION EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS WITH OVERLAY ROUTING RELAY NODES	1906-9685	https://jnao-nu.com/	https://jnao-nu.com/Vol.%2013.%20Issue.%2001.%20January-1.%20January-1une%20.%202022/11.pdf	UGC
28	ADICHERLA RAMESH	Computer Science & Engineering	EXPLORING THE POTENTIAL USE OF BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY IN ELECTRONIC VOTING	1906-9685	https://jnao-nu.com/	https://jnao-nu.com/Vol.%2013.%20Issue.%2001.%20January-1.%20January-1une%20.%202022/12.pdf	UGC
29	KISHOR KUMAR GAULA	Computer Science & Engineering	ENHANCED SECURITY: THE PERSPECTIVE OF INTEGRATING BLOCKCHAIN AND IOT	1906-9685	https://jnao-nu.com/	https://jnao-nu.com/Vol.%2013.%20Issue.%2001.%20January-1.%20January-1une%20.%202022/13.pdf	UGC



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30	KISHOR KUMAR GAULA	Computer Science & Engineering	DECENTRALIZED AGRICULTURE TRADE MARKET WITH CONTINUOUS QUALITY VERIFICATION USING IOT AND CURRENT ELECTRONIC VOTING MACHINES IN INDIA: INSIGHTS INTO THE WORLD'S GREATEST DEMOCRATIC ELECTIONS	2366-1313	https://zkqinternational.com/	https://zkqinternational.com/archives/volume6/DECENTRALIZED-AGRICULTURE-TRADE-MARKET-WITH-CONTINUOUS-QUALITY-VERIFICATION-USING-IOT-AND-CURRENT-ELECTRONIC-VOTING-MACHINES-IN-INDIA-INSIGHTS-INTO-THE-WORLD-S-GREATEST-DEMOCRATIC-ELECTIONS	UGC
31	Dr. B. RAMANA KUMAR	Electronics & Communication Engineering	UTILIZING PHASE SHIFT CONTROL METHOD-BASED VOLTAGE DOUBLE: A ZERO-VOLTAGE SWITCHING METHOD FOR BIDIRECTIONAL DC/DC CONVERTERS	1906-9685	https://jnao-nu.com/	https://jnao-nu.com/Vol.%2013.%20Issue.%2001.%20January.%202022/14.pdf	UGC
32	Dr. B. VEERA MUTHU PANDIAN	Electrical & Electronics Engineering	UTILIZING PHASE SHIFT CONTROL METHOD-BASED VOLTAGE DOUBLE: A ZERO-VOLTAGE SWITCHING METHOD FOR BIDIRECTIONAL DC/DC CONVERTERS	1906-9685	https://jnao-nu.com/	https://jnao-nu.com/Vol.%2013.%20Issue.%2001.%20January.%202022/15.pdf	UGC
33	Dr. K.JAYA KUMAR	Electrical & Electronics Engineering	UTILIZING PHASE SHIFT CONTROL METHOD-BASED VOLTAGE DOUBLE: A ZERO-VOLTAGE SWITCHING METHOD FOR BIDIRECTIONAL DC/DC CONVERTERS	1906-9685	https://jnao-nu.com/	https://jnao-nu.com/Vol.%2013.%20Issue.%2001.%20January.%202022/15.pdf	UGC
34	E. DEVENDER	Department of Management	EXPLORING THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF THE CAPITAL MARKET IN THE INDIAN ECONOMY	1906-9685	https://jnao-nu.com/	https://jnao-nu.com/Vol.%2013.%20Issue.%2001.%20January.%202022/16.pdf	UGC
35	K. VENKATESWARLU	Department of Management	EXPLORING THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF THE CAPITAL MARKET IN THE INDIAN ECONOMY	1906-9685	https://jnao-nu.com/	https://jnao-nu.com/Vol.%2013.%20Issue.%2001.%20January.%202022/16.pdf	UGC
36	RAJVALAXMI JUPAKA	Computer Science & Engineering	CONVOLUTIONAL NEURAL NETWORK TO DETECT AND EVALUATE SKIN DISEASES	2366-1313	https://zkqinternational.com/	https://zkqinternational.com/archives/volume6/CONVOLUTIONAL-NEURAL-NETWORK-TO-DETECT-EVALUATE-SKIN-DISEASES	UGC
37	THODUPUNURI SRINIVAS	Electronics & Communication Engineering	ENHANCE CONTENT, REMOVE NOISE, AND REDUCE MOTION BLURRING IN DIGITAL IMAGES	2366-1313	https://zkqinternational.com/	https://zkqinternational.com/archives/volume6/ENHANCE-CONTENT-REMOVE-NOISE-AND-REDUCE-MOTION-BLURRING-IN-DIGITAL-IMAGES	UGC



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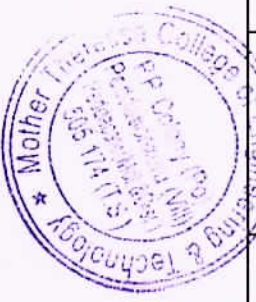
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38	G Y RAMYA KRISHNA	Electronics & Communication Engineering	ENHANCE CONTENT, REMOVE NOISE, AND REDUCE MOTION BLURRING IN DIGITAL IMAGES	2366-1313	https://zkginternational.com/	https://zkginternational.com/archives/pdf/volume6/ENHANCE-CONTENT-REMOVE-NOISE-AND-REDUCE-MOTION-BLURRING-IN-DIGITAL-IMAGES.pdf	UGC
39	KOTAWAR SAVITHA	Computer Science & Engineering	MACHINE LEARNING ALGORITHMS TO CLASSIFY DAMAGING COMMENTS INTO MULTIPLE CATEGORIES	2366-1313	https://zkginternational.com/	https://zkginternational.com/archives/pdf/volume6/MACHINE-LEARNING-ALGORITHMS-TO-CLASSIFY-DAMAGING-COMMENTS-INTO-MULTIPLE-CATEGORIES.pdf	UGC
40	PARLAPALLI RENUKA	Computer Science & Engineering	MACHINE LEARNING ALGORITHMS TO CLASSIFY DAMAGING COMMENTS INTO MULTIPLE CATEGORIES	2366-1313	https://zkginternational.com/	https://zkginternational.com/archives/pdf/volume6/MACHINE-LEARNING-ALGORITHMS-TO-CLASSIFY-DAMAGING-COMMENTS-INTO-MULTIPLE-CATEGORIES.pdf	UGC
41	Dr. T. NARAYANAN	Computer Science & Engineering	PREDICTION OF CRYPTOCURRENCY PRICES USING MACHINE LEARNING	2366-1313	https://zkginternational.com/	https://zkginternational.com/archives/pdf/volume6/PREDICTION-OF-CRYPTOCURRENCY-PRICES-USING-MACHINE-LEARNING.pdf	UGC
42	R. PADMA	Computer Science & Engineering	THE POWER OF ANONYMIZED AUTHENTICATION AND DECENTRALIZED ACCESS CONTROL	2366-1313	https://zkginternational.com/	https://zkginternational.com/archives/pdf/volume6/THE-POWER-OF-ANONYMIZED-AUTHENTICATION-AND-DECENTRALIZED-ACCESS-CONTROL.pdf	UGC
43	SHABANA BEGUM	Computer Science & Engineering	THE POWER OF ANONYMIZED AUTHENTICATION AND DECENTRALIZED ACCESS CONTROL	2366-1313	https://zkginternational.com/	https://zkginternational.com/archives/pdf/volume6/THE-POWER-OF-ANONYMIZED-AUTHENTICATION-AND-DECENTRALIZED-ACCESS-CONTROL.pdf	UGC



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Number of research papers per teachers in the Journals notified on UGC Website in A.Y. 2023

S.No.	Name of the author s	Department of the teacher	Title of the paper	ISSN Number	Link Website of the Journal	Link article/paper/abstract of the article	Is listed in UGC care list/Scopus/Web of Science/other mention
1	SHASHIKANTHI ALLENKI	Computer Science & Engineering	THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN ATTENDANCE SYSTEM THAT IS BASED ON FACIAL RECOGNITION	2347-3150	https://shabdho.oks.com.archive	https://drive.google.com/file/d/16l-mDQsT4cKvqq9fntxqLBcR501Wvvl/view	UGC
2	REVELLI KISHOR KUMAR	Computer Science & Engineering	THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN ATTENDANCE SYSTEM THAT IS BASED ON FACIAL RECOGNITION	2347-3150	https://shabdho.oks.com.archive	https://drive.google.com/file/d/16l-mDQsT4cKvqq9fntxqLBcR501Wvvl/view	UGC
3	EMBADI DEVENDER	Department of Management	EXAMINING CAPITAL MARKET ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTION IN INDIA: A STUDY	2249-7455	https://shabdho.oks.com.archive	https://drive.google.com/file/d/10gikHZ5etdh_sW0xNn1xr9ceIuJlD-Uj/view	UGC
4	EMBADI DEVENDER	Department of Management	AN OVERVIEW OF INDIA'S CAPITAL MARKET'S ROLE AND CHALLENGES	2366-1313	https://zkjinter national.com/	https://zkjinternational.com/archive/volume8/AN-OVERVIEW-OF-INDIAS-CAPITAL-MARKETS-ROLE-AND-CHALLENGES.pdf	UGC
5	KANNAM VENKATESWARLI	Department of Management	EXAMINING CAPITAL MARKET ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTION IN INDIA: A STUDY	2249-7455	https://shabdho.oks.com.archive	https://drive.google.com/file/d/10gikHZ5etdh_sW0xNn1xr9ceIuJlD-Uj/view	UGC



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6	KANNAM VENKATESWARLU	Department of Management	AN OVERVIEW OF INDIA'S CAPITAL MARKET'S ROLE AND CHALLENGES	2366-1313	<a href="https://zkjinter
national.com/">https://zkjinter national.com/	<a href="https://zkjinternational.com/
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AND-CHALLENGES.pdf">https://zkjinternational.com/ archive/volume8/AN- OVERVIEW-OF-INDIAS- CAPITAL-MARKETS-ROLE- AND-CHALLENGES.pdf	UGC
7	YALLA VENKATESWARLU	Computer Science & Engineering	FACE RECOGNITION: THE FOUNDATION OF AN ATTENDANCE TRACKING SYSTEM	1005-0299	<a href="https://material
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8	Y VENKATESHWARLU	Computer Science & Engineering	GOVERNMENT OF THE DRUG SUPPLY CHAIN VIA A CRYPTOCURRENT BLOCKCHAIN	0889-6402	<a href="https://www.jo
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9	BURLA SRINIVAS	Computer Science & Engineering	FACE RECOGNITION: THE FOUNDATION OF AN ATTENDANCE TRACKING SYSTEM	1005-0299	<a href="https://material
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10	BURLA SRINIVAS	Computer Science & Engineering	GOVERNMENT OF THE DRUG SUPPLY CHAIN VIA A CRYPTOCURRENT BLOCKCHAIN	0889-6402	<a href="https://www.jo
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11	BURLA SRINIVAS	Computer Science & Engineering	BLOCKCHAIN AND 6G: THE FUTURE OF SECURE AND UBIQUITOUS COMMUNICATION	1906-9685	<a href="https://jnao-
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12	Dr. THODUPUNURI SRINIVAS	Electronics & Communication Engineering	DEEP LEARNING ALGORITHMS ARE BEING USED TO SEGMENT MRI PICTURES OF BRAIN TUMORS	0889-6402	https://www.ijournalodi.com	https://www.journalodi.com/uploads/2023-V29I30I17.pdf	UGC
13	Dr.E.Upendar	Department of Management	A Study on Financing Problems of MSMEs in Adilabad District of Telangana State	0889-6402	https://www.ijournalodi.com	https://www.journalodi.com/uploads/2023-V29I30I15.pdf	UGC
14	ADICHERLA RAMESH	Computer Science & Engineering	BLOCKCHAIN AND 6G: THE FUTURE OF SECURE AND UBQUITOUS COMMUNICATION	1906-9685	https://jnao-nu.com/	https://jnao-nu.com/Vol.%2014.%20Issue.%2001.%20January-June%20-%202023/34.pdf	UGC
15	BOORLA SANTHOSH	Electronics & Communication Engineering	DEVELOPMENT OF A TRULY RANDOM NUMBER GENERATOR USING AN FPGA-BASED SYSTEM	1906-9685	https://jnao-nu.com/	https://jnao-nu.com/Vol.%2014.%20Issue.%2001.%20January-June%20-%202023/35.pdf	UGC
16	G Y RAMYA KRISHNA	Electronics & Communication Engineering	DEVELOPMENT OF A TRULY RANDOM NUMBER GENERATOR USING AN FPGA-BASED SYSTEM	1906-9685	https://jnao-nu.com/	https://jnao-nu.com/Vol.%2014.%20Issue.%2001.%20January-June%20-%202023/35.pdf	UGC



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18	Dr. N. PRABHAKARAN	Computer Science & Engineering	INTELLIGENT GRID-BASED FEDERATED LEARNING ON BLOCKCHAIN	1906-9685	https://jnao-nu.com/	https://jnao-nu.com/Vol.%2014.%20Issue.%2001.%20January-1une%20-%202023/36.pdf	UGC
19	Dr. K.JAYA KUMAR,	Electrical & Electronics Engineering	UPFC-ASSISTED POWER FLOW IMPROVEMENT IN THE TRANSMISSION LINE	2366-1313	https://zkjinter-national.com/	https://zkjinternationl.com/ar-chive/volume8/UPFC-ASSISTED-POWER-FLOW-IMPROVEMENT-IN-THE-TRANSMISSION-LINE.pdf	UGC
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21	MADIREDDY SANDHYA RANI	Electronics & Communication Engineering	UTILIZING RASPBERRY PI3 AND GSM: AN IOT-ENABLED FIRE PREVENTION, DETECTION, AND MONITORING SYSTEM	2366-1313	https://zkjinter-national.com/	https://zkjinternationl.com/ar-chive/volume8/UTILIZING-RASPBERRY-PI3-AND-GSM-AN-IOT-ENABLED-FIRE-PREVENTION-DETECTION-AND-MONITORING-SYSTEM.pdf	UGC
22	Dr. B. RAMANA KUMAR	Electronics & Communication Engineering	UTILIZING RASPBERRY PI3 AND GSM: AN IOT-ENABLED FIRE PREVENTION, DETECTION, AND MONITORING SYSTEM	2366-1313	https://zkjinter-national.com/	https://zkjinternationl.com/ar-chive/volume8/UTILIZING-RASPBERRY-PI3-AND-GSM-AN-IOT-ENABLED-FIRE-PREVENTION-DETECTION-AND-MONITORING-SYSTEM.pdf	UGC



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THE PRIVACY RULE: A GUIDELINE FOR PROTECTING PERSONAL INFORMATION THE POSSIBILITY OF USERS POSTING PICTURES TO CONTENT SHARING WEBSITES

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ABSTRACT: A social network is a virtual community online where individuals may interact and collaborate. Social media platforms facilitate instantaneous communication between users. This is a novel and practical approach of interacting with others. Data thieves now have a new option to make money by swiftly using data from a variety of sources. CSS makes it more difficult to safeguard users' personal information, and some people take advantage of the fact that users rely on their network connection to send them insults. The likelihood of sensitive user information being exposed is thus increased. This study investigates the most recent concerns and dangers that could damage various CSS. This research recommends data mining as a method for verifying the efficacy of blocking mechanisms, checking social network privacy settings, and limiting access. In order to accomplish this, an Access Policy Prediction (APP) component is included in an access control system that uses the Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC).

Keywords: Adaptive Privacy Policy Prediction (A3P), A3P- Core, A3P- Social, Polar Fourier Transform (PFT)

1. INTRODUCTION

The term "social media" is used to describe a collection of Web 2.0 applications that facilitate communication and collaboration between users through the sharing and trading of user-generated content. Social networking sites have surpassed all other forms of online content in terms of popularity due to the sheer number of individuals using them to build relationships and share information. Twitter, Facebook, LinkedIn, and Google Plus have been cited as the world's four most popular social networking sites. In the present era of social networking, individuals must select which friends, groups, and other Facebook users are permitted to view their information. The content includes images, videos, status updates, and profile information. Science and the popular press have paid a lot of attention to the problem of

user privacy on social networking sites like Facebook.

Regrettably, our efforts to enhance privacy controls and options have been hindered by our lack of focus on how people configure their privacy settings on social networking sites like Facebook. The frequency with which consumers' privacy will be invaded is unclear, but it's likely that their expectations will go unfulfilled. Better relationships between users in today's digital environment are increasingly dependent on the use of images. Users can disseminate data through a variety of channels, including Google Plus, Flickr, and Picasa. Connecting with people outside of one's existing network is possible. In turn, this can help people expand their social circles and common interests. People understandably worry about their privacy when submitting photos to social networking sites.



UTILIZING STATCOM CONTROL IN ORDER TO IMPROVE THE PERFORMANCE OF A RELIABLE POWER SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT: This work demonstrates two control approaches for the static synchronous compensator (STATCOM) that allow the d-q axis control and adaptive voltage control to perform properly. The Static Synchronous Compensator (STATCOM) is an effective and dependable method of keeping the power system stable. The PI controller can change reactive power, grid voltage, current, and, as previously stated, the stable DC link voltage of the DC link capacitor. The instrument MATLAB/SIMULINK is used to implement the models. The performance of the STATCOM is investigated in both standard and high-power network situations. The results reveal that when the chosen controller was introduced to the STATCOM, it effectively maintained the power system's stability within the network design by regulating reactive power and bus voltages.

Keywords: FACTS, Picontroller, D-Q controller, static synchronous compensator(STATCOM),adaptive voltage control.

1. INTRODUCTION

When a country's economy is still growing, energy is critical to its progress. The current transmission networks will collapse shortly as the electrical system becomes more industrialized. As a result, it is important to create a one-of-a-kind transmission system. Because politics, the environment, and commerce are all intertwined, it may be difficult to keep creating new transmission lines, which are required to eliminate overhead wires and put up interim security measures that work well.

Taking all of these considerations into consideration, the goal of this study was to introduce Flexible Alternating Current Transmission System (FACTS) devices to the electrical grid to improve its stability. The STATCOM device was chosen as a FACTS device because of its ability to quickly adjust to and correct both leading and trailing VAR. According to the prior disclosure, this STATCOM's architecture is unusual from others since it includes voltage source inverters layered on top of each other. Each Voltage Source

Inverter (VSI) uses Sinusoidal Pulse Width Modulation (SPWM) to control how the switching devices perform.

Using a cascaded architecture of numerous inverters, the best modulation approach for static synchronous compensators (STATCOMs) was devised. Much research has been done on space vector theory, which was critical in making the STATCOM model work. Voltage equations can be transformed into DQ-axis frames using this method. We've devised a novel method for high-power applications that works like a simple 24-pulse, 2-level 100MVAR STATCOM that shifts frequencies. To achieve the needed voltage, a novel plan for a Distribution Static Synchronous Compensator (D-STATCOM) has been proposed. A Voltage Source Converter (VSC) is required for the system to function. In one study, adaptive proportional-integral (PI) control was utilized to show how control wins may be adjusted automatically when there were disturbances. In other words, even when processes are changed, performance is always obtained.

An analysis was conducted to determine how



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CAUSES AND SOLUTIONS OF WRITING PROBLEMS

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ABSTRACT: The aim of this research was to determine the writing-related challenges faced by students registered in the General Foundation Programme (GFP) and to provide possible remedies. The study was carried out at A'Sharqiyah University in Oman in February 2023. The researcher employed content analysis as a methodology for a descriptive study. A total of thirty-six GFP students were randomly selected to participate in an assignment that needed them to compose a 100–120 word paragraph on a given subject. To find errors that students had made, six instructors with expertise in Generalized Feedback Protocol (GFP) double-marked the students' written assignments. The results of the study show that children have difficulty with a number of writing skills, including word choice, sentence construction, verb tenses, syntax, and capitalization. A number of recommendations were made in light of the previously described findings. Children benefit much from extensive reading since it helps them develop their vocabulary, grammar, and comprehension abilities in general. It is also advised that the writing instructor highlight the strong points rather than the weaknesses in the pupils' work.

KEY WORDS: writing problems, GFP, effective solutions, A'Sharqiyah University, GFPinstructors.

1. INTRODUCTION

Written communication ability is widely regarded as a fundamental linguistic ability. The act of writing plays a critical and necessary role in the articulation and embodiment of one's attitudes, thoughts, and beliefs. There are several incentives that can motivate people to send electronic email, written correspondences, formal documents, online journals, or brief written messages. As a result, it is critical to assess your written material's intended audience. When writing, it is possible to tailor the content of a written work to different target audiences, including those with masculine or feminine orientations, as well as both individual and communal readerships. The target audience may include people with varying levels of recognition, ranging from widely known to very unknown.

Writing can be divided into two categories: informal and formal. Academic writing is distinguished by the use of standard English, the incorporation of sophisticated sentence structures, the use of personal pronouns in moderation, and the avoidance of slang or colloquial terminology. Informal patterns, on the other hand, exhibit

distinguishing traits such as the use of colloquial language, short formulations, and nonstandard versions of the English language.

There are numerous compelling arguments in favor of incorporating writing education within foreign or second language programs. The use of writing as a technique of enhancing knowledge acquisition is an example of this phenomena. According to Raimes (1983), this teaching technique allows students to expand on their prior knowledge and use language in a way that stimulates creativity. Furthermore, Hedge (1988) contends that increasing in-class writing has a good effect on student learning. This is evidenced by its ability to improve comprehension of newly acquired vocabulary and grammatical concepts while also encouraging the acquisition of new language elements. Students in this educational setting have the opportunity to enhance their writing skills by obtaining constructive feedback from their instructor. Using writing activities, educators can improve their ability to competently supervise their pupils and identify their writing deficiencies. This exemplifies the need of incorporating writing into language instruction.



PLASTICS DEGRADING IN SALTWATER IN A CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT

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Abstract: When these materials are thrown as waste, biodegradable plastics are used to lessen the environmental implications. These compounds, however, have the potential to be introduced into natural ecosystems due to poor management methods and environmental contamination. The efficacy of biodegradable and oxodegradable polymers in marine environments is assessed using a respirometric laboratory test in this study. Plastic probes, both pre-exposed to simulated weathering and without prior exposure, were inoculated with a marine organism over 48 days. This procedure was carried out with the assistance of a continuous aeration system, which also aided in the absorption of the ensuing CO₂ emissions. Following the test, an assessment was done regarding the samples' loss in mechanical qualities. The biodegradable plastic had a higher percentage of mineralization (10%), whilst the polyolefins showed no significant difference (range from 2.06% to 2.78%) regardless of the presence or absence of pro-oxidants or previous abiotic deterioration. In contrast, when exposed to UV light, the oxodegradable plastic had a considerable loss in elongation at breakage (>68%). The results show that the polymers under examination are more susceptible to physical breakdown, with much slower rates of biodegradation. These entities may fragment as a result of a combination of numerous mechanisms preceding their significant biodegradation. Although the materials may be useful in certain waste management settings, it is critical to limit the formation of microplastics by ensuring their exclusion from marine environments.

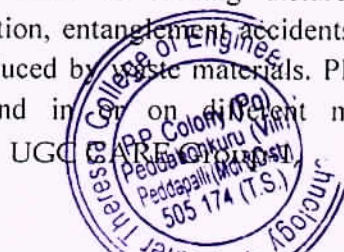
Keywords: Mineralization, Oxodegradable, Marine Environment, Polylactic Acid

1. INTRODUCTION

Plastics have become vital materials in modern times, with applications in a wide range of industries including food, building, medicine, and automobiles. The combination of low cost and desirable characteristics, such as lightweight construction, excellent durability, and versatility, has resulted in a constant growing trend in their use. Nonetheless, due to their low potential for disintegration in the natural environment, inappropriate disposal and waste management of plastic items provide a considerable difficulty. The accumulation of plastic waste has significantly degraded the marine ecosystem. Plastic waste has the potential to harm marine species once it enters these habitats. There have been documented cases of numerous affects on marine species, such as feeding disturbances caused by ingestion, entanglement accidents, and asphyxiation induced by waste materials. Plastics have been found in

creatures, including seabirds, turtles, and mammals.

Numerous biodegradable polymers have been offered as a feasible option to mitigating the negative environmental implications of plastic waste. Compostable and oxodegradable plastics are the two most common forms of plastics on the market today. Biodegradable polymers are created by adding pro-oxidant compounds into ordinary plastics, such as cobalt (Co) and manganese (Mn) salts. Biodegradable alternatives, such as those described, are used to replace more degradable polymers, such as polyethylene and polystyrene. When exposed to UV light or at high temperatures, the activation of pro-oxidants produces free radicals, which then damage the polymer chain. This mechanism converts high-molecular-weight compounds to low-molecular-weight equivalents. Microorganisms are expected to engage in metabolic processes to break down the resultant oligomers and smaller molecules,



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INNOVATIVE DESIGN OF VERY LARGE SCALE INTEGRATION (VLSI) FOR APPLICATIONS REQUIRING HIGH PERFORMANCE MULTIPLIERS

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Abstract: Multipliers play a crucial role in many applications of digital signal processing. Researchers have been working hard to develop a multiplier that satisfies the four requirements of modern technology: low power consumption, homogeneous architecture, compact size, and light weight. The research suggests that there are several potential applications for a tiny very large scale integration (VLSI) architecture for a four-bit multiplier optimized for speed and low power consumption. When Dadda mathematical logic is combined with a mixed single-bit full adder, a highly reliable multiplier factor is produced. The method used to determine this multiplier appears to be correct. Route latency is reduced by 65.9 percent when using the proposed multiplier factor, and energy usage is cut by 24.5 percent when compared to the current multipliers. Find the optimal multiplier with the help of the specter virtuosity app. The real multiplier factor should be calculated using the EDA program CADENCE 5.1.0.

Keywords: Multiplier; Dadda Algorithm; Gate diffusion Input (GDI); Pass transistor logic (PTL); CMOS process technology; Cadence(tool)

1. INTRODUCTION

When processing data in real time, digital systems rely heavily on a component called a multiplier. Efforts are currently being made to reduce the size, power consumption, and processing time of multiplication and division operations. The multiplier reduces all numbers by 25%–35% when used in conjunction with a half adder and a full adder. Digital signal processing (DSP) operations on small sequences are sped up by 40-60% when high-speed Vedic multipliers are used instead of standard multipliers. Since fixed and floating point multipliers were developed using a Vedic technique [3], digital signal processors have improved precision and performance. There have been many different designs and algorithms used to increase efficiency and power. Dadda, Wallace Tree, Vedic, and Booth are all prominent examples.

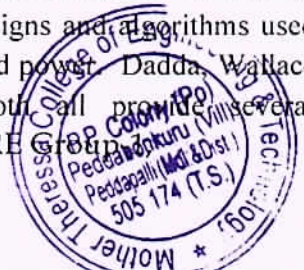
examples.

In the following section, the Dadda algorithm will be discussed in detail. The proposed system's design is elaborated upon in Section III.

Section IV of the paper analyzes the data, taking into account both the suggested and actual multipliers. In the concluding fifth chapter, everything is resolved.

2. DADDA ALGORITHM

The suggested research use the Dadda technique to shorten the critical path, hence increasing the multiplier's throughput. The proposed multiplier uses a four-bit representation to perform sixteen independent partial multiplications. Figure 1 depicts an example of grid multiplication using a 4x4 grid and a 4 leaf tree. Get the tree down to just two nodes using the dada approach.





METHOD OF DEBUGGING FOR TESTING AN INTEGRATED CIRCUIT

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ABSTRACT: Due to the ever-increasing complexity of today's designs and the pressure to bring products to the market as quickly as possible, it is unavoidable that some design flaws may escape detection using pre-silicon verification procedures and then become apparent in silicon prototypes. Debugging on silicon is currently considered to be one of the most important steps in the design of digital integrated circuits. During the process of troubleshooting, it may be necessary to record real-time data on internal signals. Two examples of embedded hardware components that may be utilized for this purpose are scanning chains and trace buffers. However, due to the analysis of such a large quantity of data and the identification of the underlying reason, there are only a few remedies that are likely to be successful. The Built-In Self-Test (BIST) approach is presented in this paper, which helps to close a gap in the existing research. The technique for configuring the hardware is intended to be made easier as a result of this study by making use of the trace buffer. The primary objective is to collect spatial and temporal data in an effective manner for the aim of determining the causes of issues and making diagnoses regarding their origins.

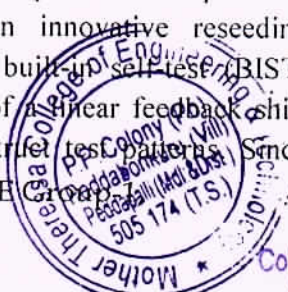
Keywords: BIST, LFSR, FPGA, Fault Detected, Reduction of power and error.

1. INTRODUCTION

In this research, we study the built-in self-test (BIST) and BIST-based diagnostic techniques for programmable logic resources found in field programmable gate arrays (FPGAs). The BIST method performs a comprehensive assessment of the programmable logic blocks (PLBs) that are contained within integrated circuits even as the system continues to operate normally. BIST-based diagnosis allows for the detection of any accumulation of faulty programmable logic blocks (PLBs). Then, in each PLB that is not performing properly, further diagnostic setups are utilized in order to locate the specific flip-flop that is causing the issue. The ability of a Programmable Logic Board (PLB) to identify faulty modules offers a special kind of fault tolerance. This enables the utilization of PLBs that have suffered partial damage during fault-free periods of operation. This study provides an innovative reseeding strategy for scan-based built-up self-test (BIST) systems that make use of a linear feedback shift register (LFSR) to construct test patterns. Since

the Linear Feedback Shift Register (LFSR) creates the same set of states, there is little difference in the costs associated with its implementation. In addition to that, the results of this research suggest a method for seed selection that can effectively reduce the total number of seeds required for comprehensive defect covering. According to the findings of the studies, the linear feedback register reseeding approach that is recommended performs better than the other strategies that are currently being used.

Programmable logic blocks, programmable input/output blocks, and routed interconnects are the primary components that make up a field-programmable gate array (FPGA). An FPGA device's communication network typically consumes approximately 80 percent of the transistors that make up the device. Field-Programmable Gate Arrays, more commonly known as FPGAs, present a one-of-a-kind set of challenges when it comes to testing. The vast majority of FPGA (Field-Programmable Gate Array) sites have an error rate that is



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Women Empowerment through Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSMEs) In India

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ABSTRACT

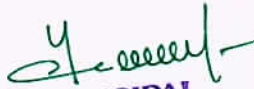
The Purpose of this paper study how the women's are empowering through Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in India. Women one time in this world were not considered to become entrepreneurs. Today the role of women entrepreneurs in nation well establish. In India 9 percent of total entrepreneurs in small industries are women entrepreneurs. The areas chosen by women are retail trade, restaurants, and hotels, education, cultural, insurance and manufacturing. The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector has been recognized as engine of growth all over the world. The main objective of associations is development of women entrepreneurship in the country showing an interest to be economically independent. Indian women well manage both burden of work in household front and meeting the deadlines at the work place. The women entrepreneurs are manufacturing the different products in India. There are many opportunities for women entrepreneurs but some of the problems are facing by the Indian women's today.

Keywords:-Women, Entrepreneur, Empowering MSMEs, Indian Economy, Opportunities.

I. INTRODUCTION

The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector has been recognized as engine of growth all over the world. The Micro, small and medium enterprises are the back bone of the Indian economy. MSMEs are often acting as the nurseries for entrepreneurship and innovation. Its role is always important for India's economic growth and its development. This sector has always been looked upon a source of employment generation. MSMEs are not uniform across the globe. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector has emerged as a highly vibrant and dynamic sector of the Indian economy over the last five decades. MSMEs not only play crucial role in providing large employment opportunities at comparatively lower capital cost than large industries but also help in industrialization of rural & backward areas, thereby reducing regional imbalances, assuring more equitable distribution of




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ANALYZING THE PERFORMANCE OF THE PLATFORM IN RELATION TO BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY

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ABSTRACT: Blockchain (BC) is a cryptographic method that allows for the secure preservation of immutable transaction records across different locations. As a result, a large number of firms are considering incorporating blockchain technology into their IT architecture. Even if commercial applications adopt BC-based systems, problems about privacy, performance, accessibility, and scalability persist. Permissioned Blockchain (PBC) frameworks offer a safe and dependable way to store sensitive data. The purpose of this research is to assess the scalability and growth potential of big private blockchain networks. Each platform was evaluated using a variety of roles and success criteria. Businesses may accurately evaluate and select the best private blockchain option by methodically weighing the pros and downsides of each accessible platform.

Keywords: Blockchain, Decentralized, Immutable, Permissioned Blockchain

1. INTRODCUTION

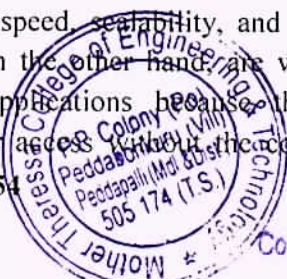
Without the use of intermediaries, BC makes transactions transparent and secure. BC is overtaking Bitcoin as the market's leading force. BC makes use of blockchain technology to enable a distributed ledger system that keeps a copy of the ledger. Numerous BC frameworks offer versatile platforms that can be used for a wide range of applications. While several blockchain-based efforts are being considered, there are still worries about potential technological limitations to scalability, throughput, and latency for a BC platform. In British Columbia, there are two kinds of networks: public and private. Anyone with the ability to connect to a publicly available network can initiate and authenticate transactions. With the help of a huge network of nodes, transactions are collected and split into blocks using the proof-of-work consensus approach. Because of their unlimited accessibility and the resource-intensive nature of its consensus method, permissionless blockchain networks confront significant hurdles in terms of speed, scalability, and privacy. PBC networks, on the other hand, are well suited for enterprise applications because they can give verified users access to the system without the complication of

consensus processes. As a result, these systems display energy- and resource-efficiency properties. This essay addresses questions about the efficacy and scalability of PBS platforms. Under what conditions does one platform outperform the others? The manner in which each PBC (Permissioned Blockchain Consortium) platform maintains varied needs, such as transaction volume and associated nodes, is of particular importance throughout the approval process.

Comparable attempts are discussed in greater detail in Section II of the text. The fourth portion of the research looks at the connection between PBC platforms and cloud computing services. The protocols used in PBC are described in the third section of the paper. Section V of the study gives and discusses the scalability and effectiveness assessment. The paper's conclusion is stated in Section VI.

2. RELATEDWORKS

Dinh et al. present a comprehensive set of benchmarking instruments and indicators for assessing the effectiveness and scalability of these systems. Zheng et al. describe a model-checking



IOT DATA IS UTILIZED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF A SYSTEM THAT MONITORS THE LEVELS OF NOISE AND AIR POLLUTION

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ABSTRACT: It can be seen that there is a considerable quantity of haze as well as pollution present. In order to properly address and mitigate this issue, a systematic monitoring of the decibel level of the grid and the corresponding concentration of potentially harmful substances has been undertaken. This will allow for appropriate action to be taken. When the intensification of the negative effects that fat waste has on organisms gets more pronounced, one ought to proceed with extreme caution. Every living thing has the potential to have their health negatively impacted by factors such as excessive noise and possibly harmful materials in their surrounding environment.

Keywords: air pollution, sound pollution, sensors, IOT sensors, monitoring system, raspberry Pi.

1. INTRODUCTION

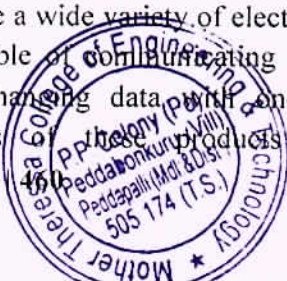
The current era is witnessing technical developments at a rate that has never before been seen in human history. It would appear that brand new developments are being offered almost on a daily basis that make living a simpler live possible. Throughout the course of human history, the process of continually monitoring and detecting contamination faced enormous obstacles and demanded a great amount of time investment. As pollution has gotten worse and technology has advanced, smart people have come up with innovative solutions to reduce the spread of hazardous areas.

These solutions have been made possible by the convergence of these two trends. The "Internet of Things" field stands out as the only area in which technical improvements have been witnessed in recent times. This is because it is the only field that connects physical objects to the internet. The rise of the Internet of Things (IoT) may be traced back to the widespread adoption of the internet as well as the growing collaboration between humans and machines.

There are a wide variety of electronic gadgets that are capable of communicating with one another and exchanging data with one another. Some examples include digital

watches, refrigerators, cars, and fully automatic washing machines. There are several different systems that make it easier for information sharing of this kind to take place. The cost-effectiveness and ease of deployment of the Internet of Things (IoT) can be directly attributable to the phenomenon of its ever-increasing popularity. Air pollution and excessive noise levels are the two principal dangers that pose serious threats to all forms of life that may be found on Earth. Because of this, monitoring and regulation are considered to be of great importance. In order to determine what caused a manual addition, it is necessary for a data courier to travel to the area that was affected, retrieve the appropriate data, carefully study it, and then perform the necessary comparisons. Only then can the cause of the manual addition be determined. The implementation of these tactics not only requires a significant amount of time but also proves to be ineffective in the long run.

The principal atmospheric gases responsible for ozone depletion are carbon monoxide (CO) and sulfur dioxide (SO₂), and the pollution monitoring system is equipped to detect both of these pollutants. Carbon monoxide (CO) and sulfur dioxide (SO₂) are abbreviated as CO and SO₂ respectively. Within the datacenter, there is a



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THE IMPACT OF GRAVITY ON SPHERES: EXPLAINED BY CLASSICAL PHYSICS

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ABSTRACT: Ancient spinning toys such as the spinning top and the boomerang have fascinated individuals for thousands of years due to their dynamic movements. Gyroscopic effects are the complex movements displayed by rotating objects, along with the influence of unpredictability. Since the inception of the Industrial Revolution, mathematicians and physicists have been endeavoring to discover solutions to these quandaries. The theory of gyroscopes is founded upon Leonhard Euler's concept of the rotational motion of a disc, which he further developed and disseminated through publication in global encyclopedias. The emergence of gyroscopic phenomena is more intricate than the fundamental principles previously proposed. Recently, analytical explanations have been developed for further gyroscopic occurrences. The rotating item experiences a set of interconnected inertial forces caused by the rotating mass, in accordance with the principle of mechanical energy conservation. This system exposes the fundamental principles underlying the gyroscope.

KEYWORDS: Gyroscopic effects, rotating objects, mechanical energy conservation

1. INTRODUCTION

Throughout history, people have been fascinated by the phenomenon of gyroscopic phenomena. Observers were astonished by the unconventional and unexplainable motions produced by the boomerang, spinning top toy, and other things that rotate. During the Industrial Revolution, physicists and mathematicians were captivated by gyroscopic phenomena, which involve intricate dynamics that occur when rotating objects are affected by unknown forces. However, it took several years to successfully address the gyroscopic effects, which finally proved to be beneficial for them. The gyroscopic effect refers to the sideways displacement of a rotating disk caused by precession torque. The phenomenon was first explained by the mathematician L. Euler in 1765. The proposed solution, including the modification of angular momentum, is universally recognized as the fundamental principle of gyroscope theory and developed worldwide.

Although he had the potential to explain the second gyroscopic effect by using centrifugal forces, he decided not to do so without disclosing the underlying reason. The incorporation of supplementary gyroscopic effects into analytical solutions has not been accomplished due to their dependence on antiquated data from the previous century. The scientific principles of energy and the Coriolis acceleration were both identified in the mid-nineteenth century, with energy being identified in 1835 and the Coriolis acceleration in 1847. In 1905, Albert Einstein developed an extended version of the theory of potential and kinetic energy.

In the early 1900s, physicists and mathematicians had numerous opportunities to clarify their comprehension of physics and offer explanations for gyroscopic phenomena. Nevertheless, they failed to capitalize on these chances until one hundred years later. The scientific methodologies employed in physics and mathematics enable the formulation and resolution of complex problems

QUICKLY FIND YOUR NEAREST NEIGHBOR USING YOUR KEYWORDS

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ABSTRACT:Two well-known spatial search methods are range queries and nearest neighbor retrieval. Geometry plays a vital role in both of them. Most modern apps require you to fill out sophisticated query forms that search for items that fulfill both content- and location-based criteria. This type of research must be used in a variety of settings. In this scenario, if a collection of restaurants all provide steak, pasta, and brandy, the nearest neighbor query would return the address of the one closest to the user. This question is intended to halt a cursory examination of the companies. This is what the searcher would do to find the restaurant closest to their current location. The IR2-tree, often regarded as the method's most successful component, is utilized to accelerate question resolution. The IR2-tree has a number of flaws that make it less relevant in our investigation. The article delves deeper into these coverage gaps. The research provides greater information regarding all of the issues that were raised. This concept resulted in the development of the spatial inverted index, a novel method of obtaining information. The suggested method is superior to the usual way since it allows you to use the inverted index with large datasets. Furthermore, the formulae in this system speed up term searches, with a focus on localization. Lab testing have proven that the offered alternatives are faster than the IR2-tree.

Keywords:IR2-tree, steak, spaghetti, and brandy

1. INTRODUCTION

A spatial database may keep track of objects with many dimensions, such as points and rectangles. The same holds true for any set of values when using this method. This type of database, which can be searched using a variety of user-supplied criteria, also allows for speedy retrieval of these items. The ability of these databases to display geometric shapes of real-world items indicates how useful they are going to be. This feature makes it easy to shape these things.

On a map, sequences of rectangular forms are commonly used to illustrate the size of a larger area, such as a park, lake, or landscape. This could be because squares are easier to draw than other geometric shapes. While the businesses listed above are contrasted, businesses such as restaurants, hotels, and hospitals are typically depicted as separate entities. Even if they share certain similarities with the businesses listed above.

GIS databases are versatile and beneficial since

they may be utilized for a variety of purposes. You can use the range search function in a GIS to find all of the restaurants in a specific area. In contrast, the closest neighbor retrieval function locates the restaurant that is closest to a specified address. When these two inquiries are combined, they assist us in locating the restaurant closest to a particular location. More and more search tools are becoming available on the internet, allowing for the development of improved location querying tools. This type of query is used to locate specific locations on a map.

The majority of the time, questions concern the shape of what is being investigated. Finding the distance between two places and determining whether a specific point is inside a specific square are two instances of this type of inquiry. It has been demonstrated that selecting items while considering both their textual qualities and their geometric coordinates is significant in modern applications.

To be considered cutting-edge, an app must

IDENTIFICATION OF APPLICATIONS THAT ARE MALICIOUS ON FACEBOOK

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ABSTRACT: Twenty million daily app installations by third parties significantly contribute to Facebook's allure and success. Unfortunately, con artists have figured out how useful it is to exploit computers to propagate viruses and spam. Our analysis shows that at least 13% of the applications in our dataset exhibit suspicious behavior. So far, scholars have mostly focused on finding potentially dangerous posts and campaigns. Methods for determining whether a Facebook app poses a threat are discussed in this paper. "Facebook's Rigorous Application Evaluator," or FRAppE, is widely regarded as the first software of its kind designed to identify potentially malicious Facebook applications. In order to create FRAppE, we analyzed the content published by 111,000 Facebook applications and seen by 2,200,000 Facebook users. The first step is to create a catalog of easily identifiable features that can identify dangerous software from secure software. Viruses and other malicious software sometimes use deceptively similar names to legitimate programs and request fewer rights. FRAppE's true positive rate is an amazing 95.9%, and it is able to detect malicious applications with a success rate of 99.5% while producing zero false positives. Finally, we examine Facebook malware's ecological features to learn how the harmful programs spread. Our data set revealed the surprising reality of programmatic collaboration and mutual support. The virality of an additional 3,723 apps can be traced back to one of the 1584 recognized apps. It is hoped that FRAppE would pave the way for the establishment of a third party to monitor Facebook applications and warn users of potential risks before they install them.

1. INTRODUCTION

Participating in an online community by use of a program created by a firm other than the one you're now using is perfectly fine and even encouraged. The improvements include a wide range of entertainment possibilities, from talking to others to playing games to listening to music. To facilitate the creation of Facebook-compatible software, the social networking service provides an application programming interface (API) to programmers. Over half a million applications are available on Facebook, with another twenty million being added every day. Numerous useful programs have been created all of which have attracted sizable audiences. The population of City Ville is 42.8 million whereas the population of Farm Ville is only 26.5 million. Recently, criminal users have been adding

malware to this popular alternative app store. Hackers stand to gain a great fortune from the widespread distribution and use of malware designed to target OSNs. With its massive user base of over 900 million people, Facebook presents a tempting opportunity for thieves. There are many advantages for hackers while working with a malicious application. This malware can spread other malicious software, collect sensitive information including email addresses, locations, and gender, and send spam to a huge number of users and their connections. Furthermore, the widespread availability of low-cost and easy-to-use toolkits (some of which can be purchased for as little as \$25) enables the quick spread of malicious software. Due to the existence of both purpose and opportunity for unfavorable events to occur, a substantial amount of harmful

THE ATTACKS ON SENSOR NETWORKS AND THE METHODS USED TO ATTACK THEM

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ABSTRACT: Wireless sensor networks (WSNs) have many exploitable vulnerabilities. These issues stem from unsecure sensor nodes. This makes the network vulnerable to physical attacks. Malicious actors can easily send and receive data inside the network's communication range, which raises concerns about sensor node connection. This page discusses Wireless Sensor Networks (WSNs) security services, threats, and research-validated trust-based solutions. This research offers innovative attack prevention and reduction methods. We also present a new taxonomy of Wireless Sensor Network (WSN) attacks based on attack attributes. Finding similar assaults might help WSN security researchers.

Keywords: Wireless sensor networks; WSN possible attacks; WSN attacks' detecting features; WSN securityservices;WSNtrustbasedsolutions;WSNattacksmitigationtechniques;WSNattackavoidancetechniques

1. INTRODUCTION

Wireless technology improves many ordinary tasks. Often, WSNs and other wireless networks manage sensitive and confidential data. WSNs are essential for smart city environmental monitoring. Network security and integrity require strong attack and intrusion defense. It's also difficult. Military wireless sensor networks (WSNs) monitor troop movements and enemy capabilities. Cameras are also employed to monitor low-level radiation sources, highway traffic, wildlife and birds, railroad bridge trains, fires, landslides, earthquakes, and agricultural practice improvement.

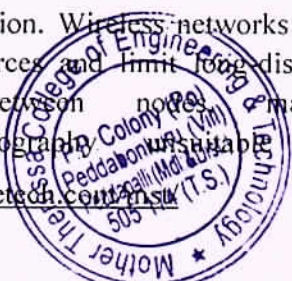
Hackers can spread false information, damage network nodes, cut network segments, and cripple the network. Many apps handle sensitive personal data, thus hacker security is crucial. Network security requires external access restriction and early node deactivation. Wireless networks have minimal power sources and limit long distance communication between nodes, making asymmetric cryptography suitable for

deployment. Innovative node isolation and identification methods are essential. These methods were classified as intrusion detection system misuse and others. Every attack could have a pre-detection signal. The detecting system seeks signature behaviors. studying non-traditional ways to find unauthorized access. These solutions assume the invader operates differently from other network nodes. Every node will monitor its neighbors for unusual activity.

2. WSN SECURITY SERVICES

Security measures must be taken to reduce assaults and incursions to allow data to transit securely between nodes. The OSI model and transmission requirements define the services. Secure data exchange routes incorporate many security measures:

- The authentication system offers two service tiers.
- For message verification, recipients favor network node verification over sender node verification.





MAXIMIZING RESOURCE DISTRIBUTION EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS WITH OVERLAY ROUTING RELAY NODES

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ABSTRACT: The internet is regarded as the most valuable resource by the vast majority of people all over the world. The major goal of the Internet is to provide a variety of information, communication, and service technologies that are easy to use and respond quickly. Many attempts have been made to identify and resolve the difficulties that limit people's capacity to use the Internet. The most common causes of Internet slowdown include problems with your link or router, as well as other issues. Deploying a large number of smart routers as part of the network's backbone architecture is one approach for improving Internet functionality. If these routers could communicate with other devices along the path, they could easily monitor and manage data traffic. Intelligent nodes, also known as relay nodes or overlay nodes, make it easier to travel through overlay paths, which speeds up the process of constructing an overlay network. Because of their dynamic operational qualities, the aforementioned nodes improve the functioning of the current system. The Overlay Routing Resource Allocation (ORRA) architecture provides a wide range of potential applications due to its versatility. ORRA has a reduced maintenance burden than rival overlay protocols such as Detour and the Resilient Overlay Network (RON).

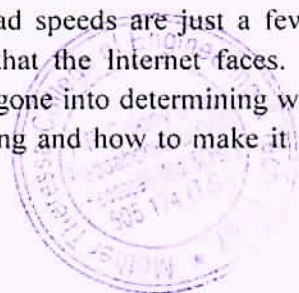
Keywords: overlay, routing, relay

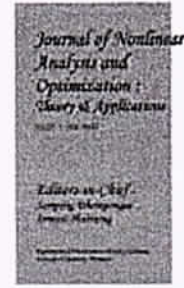
1. INTRODUCTION

It is estimated that millions of individuals use the Internet every day, with many more joining every day. To satisfy the needs of Internet users, networks can be designed in a variety of ways. The networks are made up of autonomous subsystems that carry out their own functions. Each system has its own manager who is in charge of keeping it running and making any necessary changes. Given its numerous applications and potential for growth, there is an evident need to improve the Internet's resilience, adaptability, efficiency, and accessibility. Software and hardware issues, poor performance, high traffic, and slow download speeds are just a few of the daily challenges that the Internet faces. A great deal of study has gone into determining where the Internet goes wrong and how to make it stronger

and more efficient. There are several options for getting to the location. To establish the most direct path for data transfer, multiple routing protocols are evaluated and contrasted. Keep in mind that the routing algorithm's recommended path may not always be the shortest. The overlay approach employs a selection mechanism to choose the best path for data transmission. This increases both the speed and efficiency of transmission. The overlay network locates and uses nodes already existent in the underlying infrastructure to mediate data flows using a specific approach. To enhance their utility, these intermediary nodes require frequent maintenance and customization.

With the overlay network, you can easily improve the performance and functionality of your existing network infrastructure. It might be argued that universalizing such functionalities across all devices is unnecessary. It's intriguing that a





EXPLORING THE POTENTIAL USE OF BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY IN ELECTRONIC VOTING

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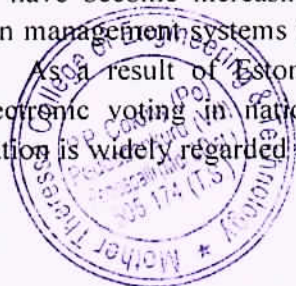
ABSTRACT: The blockchain is a sophisticated piece of technology that is gaining popularity as a result of its use in digital currencies and other financial transactions. The blockchain technology keeps a close eye on the transaction process and gives users the ability to verify that the agreement reached during the transaction is accurate. This investigation places a significant emphasis on the electronic voting system, also known as the e-voting system, because the primary objective of this study is to investigate the various applications that could be made possible by blockchain technology. The traditional electronic voting techniques have been plagued by a number of shortcomings and restrictions for a considerable amount of time. The development of a trustworthy electronic voting system was the consequence of incorporating blockchain technology into a decentralized application. The recently put into place system is superior to the one that has been in place up until now in terms of justice, transparency, and adaptability. In addition to the use of a secret key, we will also make use of a digital signature in order to protect the confidentiality of voter information that is kept in the centralized database. In addition, the application built on blockchain technology offers high degrees of accessibility, confidentiality, and longevity. This results in a reduction in the costs associated with conducting a nationwide survey while simultaneously strengthening the system's stability and security.

Keywords: Blockchain, Distributed E-voting Architecture, Electronic Voting, Electronic Ballot.

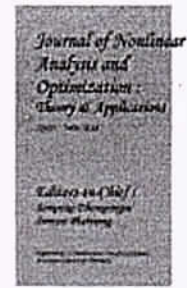
1. INTRODUCTION

The modern era can be identified by the proliferation of technological advancements that are extremely complicated. As a result of the fourth industrial revolution, the government is only one of many institutions that is going through a period of transition right now. In recent decades, governments have become increasingly likely to utilize election management systems that are computer-based. As a result of Estonia's pioneering use of electronic voting in national elections, the Baltic nation is widely regarded as a

leader in the development of cutting-edge voting technology. After that, Nigeria introduced computerized voting techniques to ensure that all parties would be treated fairly and that the process would be transparent. Following Switzerland's lead and using this method for state elections, Norway became the first nation to implement it for local council elections. Both the regular way to ballot labeling and the alternative voting method are meant to accomplish the same things for voters. When compared to the standard technique of voting, the dependability, security,



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ENHANCED SECURITY: THE PERSPECTIVE OF INTEGRATING BLOCKCHAIN AND IOT

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ABSTRACT: Blockchain, a Bitcoin offshoot, has received a lot of attention for the potential it shows in other areas, particularly in very complex non-financial systems. A Blockchain-powered distributed ledger can achieve a high level of security and immutability by combining cryptographic methods like hashing and asymmetric encryption with a distributed consensus mechanism. The requirement for go-betweens is therefore eliminated. On the other side, there are too many Internet of Things (IoT) gadgets connected to the network. This occurrence represents a more serious threat to confidentiality and safety. As a result, it is essential to address the security issues that have emerged in the expanding IoT ecosystem. This research looks into how blockchain could be used to make the Internet of Things safer and more private. For this assessment, we looked at how Blockchain (BC) has been used for IoT security in recent academic papers and projects/applications. The goal was to determine what was standing in the way of using BC to make the IoT ecosystem safer, and then to suggest ways to overcome those difficulties.

Keywords: *Blockchain, Distributed Ledger Technology (DLT), Internet of Things (IoT), Proof-of-Work (PoW), Security.*

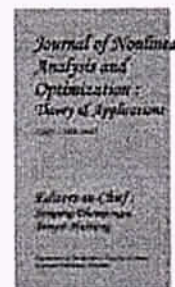
1. INTRODUCTION

In this article, we take a look at how Blockchain of Things (BCoT) could become more widespread and how Blockchain technology could be used to bolster the safety of Internet of Things networks. Despite the revolutionary nature of blockchain, this article focuses on research from the previous decade. This research looks into how Blockchain could be used to strengthen the safety of IoT devices and networks. In order to accomplish this goal, researchers are examining blockchain and related digital ledger technologies to learn more about their potential uses, restrictions, privacy and security issues. The 2018

International Conference on Emerging Technologies in Computing was held at London Metropolitan University, and this publication provides a succinct review of the results obtained there. The IoT ecosystem promotes security and privacy just like traditional IT companies. Since blockchain fortifies the very foundation of the IoT, it is widely recognized as indispensable for protecting users' personal data and security. Blockchain experts and researchers are always looking for new applications and perspectives. To solve complex mathematical problems, computers use a technique called proof-of-work (PoW).



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CURRENT ELECTRONIC VOTING MACHINES IN INDIA: INSIGHTS INTO THE WORLD'S GREATEST DEMOCRATIC ELECTIONS

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ABSTRACT: According to a 2011 census, India has more than 1.4 billion people, making it the world's largest country. It appears promising because it has the potential to help extend democracy over the world while simultaneously understanding and valuing distinctions in culture, society, economy, and geography. According to the 2019 election overview report (ECI, 2019), there were about 90,87,17,791 voters (including NRIs) in 543 parliamentary districts. People can express their opinions to their government by voting in elections. Elected politicians are chosen by the public and must rely on their votes to remain in office. Before you can vote, your choices must be written on a ballot. Because India is the world's largest populous democracy and a developing economic and political force, its elections are widely watched around the world. Elections in India are crucial since the country has one of the most important government systems in the world. According to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), everyone has the right to vote in fair and free elections to choose their government leaders. The Election Commission of India, an independent constitutional body, is in charge of election administration in India. Voter involvement and comprehension are critical for a successful election. Anything may be said about how foreign trade is now going.

Keywords: democracy, government, accommodates, public, Human Rights.

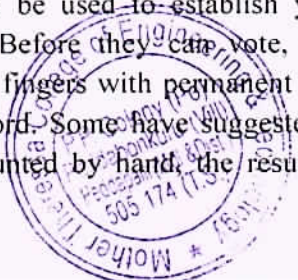
1. ELECTRONIC VOTING IN INDIA

The names of voters are not made public until the Election Commission of India (ECI) has thoroughly vetted them. This is due to the fact that it phones each voter's house to ensure that they are properly registered. Until 2004, the ECI held its elections using the same procedure. The election required over 800,000 metric tons of paper and over 400 thousand gallons of permanent ink.

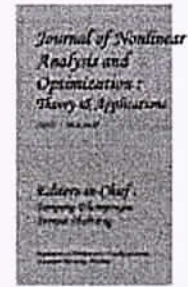
According to Kumar et al. (2012) and Aditya et al. (2004), 2.5 million secure boxes would be maintained in a secure location until the election results were known. Voter ID cards and Aadhar cards can both be used to establish your identity when voting. Before they can vote, voters must mark their left fingers with permanent ink and sign the voters' record. Some have suggested that if the votes were counted by hand, the results would be

skewed in favor of one candidate. However, developments in ICT resulted in a one-of-a-kind, low-cost solution that enabled additional e-government progress.

By introducing more validation processes to ensure that ballots are genuine, the technical solution has reduced the likelihood of election fraud. Vote rigging and impersonation are examples of this. E-voting is a relatively new trend in e-government employing ICTs. There are a few ways to vote on a computer, but few people use them. In recent years, India, the United States, Japan, South Korea, and Brazil have all embraced cutting-edge technology to make their voting systems safer and more effective. Bhutan, Nepal, Bangladesh, and Namibia import their voting equipment from foreign nations, whereas India manufactures its own (The Hindu, 2014). A lot of countries are lobbying for computerized voting devices.



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UTILIZING PHASE SHIFT CONTROL METHOD-BASED VOLTAGE DOUBLE: A ZERO-VOLTAGE SWITCHING METHOD FOR BIDIRECTIONAL DC/DC CONVERTERS

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ABSTRACT: Direct current is the most powerful type of energy. Power Electronics circuits may provide a significant quantity of power in an efficient manner even at a duty cycle of 50%. DC-to-DC devices can provide greater output voltages, but they cannot change the voltage in the normal way. To manage the output voltage, we recommend utilizing active power filters and rectifiers, commonly known as active boost rectifiers (ABR). Because both operations necessitate pulse-based switch control, the recommended rectifier combines parts of a bidirectional switch and a typical diode rectifier. After the switch is turned on, the output voltage can be adjusted by varying the phase difference between the primary and secondary sides. A family of soft-switching devices would be impossible without the a-b active boost rectifier. It is possible to switch between the primary and secondary sides of the converter without applying any voltage in the soft switching continuous conduction mode. Both the primary and secondary sides of the converter may transition to zero voltage and zero current while the converter is in its discontinuous conduction state. If the diode ever has trouble with reverse recovery, there is a means to boost its strength. In order to evaluate the success of the present ABR and converters idea, the study analyzes the complete bridge converter with a doubler diode filter and dissects its operation in terms of voltage conversion ratio and output characteristics. It provides the simulation findings for this study's viability and effectiveness.

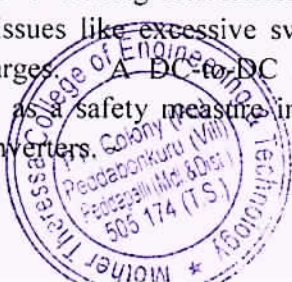
KEYWORDS: Active boost rectifier (ABR), DC–DC converter, full bridge converter (FBC), soft switching, voltage doubler (VD).

1. INTRODUCTION

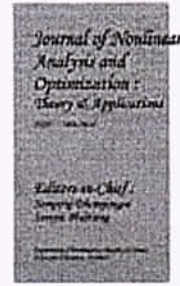
DC to DC converters are so common and effective that they are practically omnipresent. What are the benefits of voltage inversion in power electronics and computer applications in general? How likely is its use in such applications? The DC-to-DC Converter serves as the foundation for a wide range of switching converters. It is critical for avoiding issues like excessive switching and switching charges. A DC-to-DC converter is typically used as a safety measure in phase-shift full-bridge converters.

2. PROPOSED DC–DC CONVERTERS WITH ABR FILTER

Figure 1 depicts the concept of an Average Boost Rectifier (ABR) employing a Voltage Doubler (VD) and a Full Bridge Converter (FBC) rectifier. In preparation for the usage of DC converters, the duty cycles of each switch have been reduced to 50%. The voltage converter can be turned on or off using two switches (S1 and S4). There is an additional direct current (DC) source for the input



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EXPLORING THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF THE CAPITAL MARKET IN THE INDIAN FINANCIAL SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT: The capital market is a critical component of the financial system. The capital market is what keeps capitalism running. The Indian stock market has changed its structure since it was opened up. The Indian capital market, particularly the secondary market, has been constantly altering, resulting in a stock market revolution. These innovations have enabled modern technology and internet commerce. When the financial system is solid, it is possible to accumulate enough cash through investments, loans, and deposits. Consider this system to be a collection of interconnected, dependent subsystems made up of various pieces. The purpose of this research is to determine what the capital market does and how significant it is for capital production and the smooth operation of the Indian financial system.

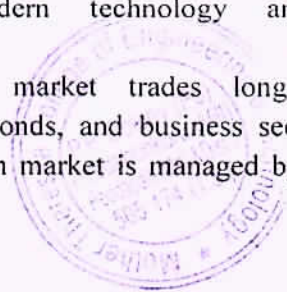
Keywords: Capital market, Capital formation process, Investments.

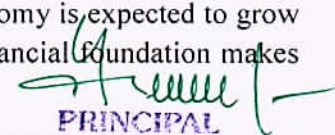
1. INTRODUCTION

Since the Indian economy was opened up, the Indian stock market has received a lot of interest. As a result, several scholars have investigated various issues concerning the Indian stock market. The capital market is a critical component of the financial system. The capital market is what keeps capitalism running. The government's economic changes have had an impact on how the capital market is administered and governed. The Indian stock market has changed its structure since it was opened up. The primary purpose of the adjustment is to improve market efficiency. The stock market has also altered significantly as a result of changes in the Indian capital market, particularly in the secondary market. These innovations have enabled modern technology and internet commerce.

The capital market trades long-term debt, government bonds, and business securities. The long-term loan market is managed by the capital

market. It provides funds for both the short and long term. The corporation trades securities such as bonds, debentures, and shares. People only buy and sell long-term assets in the capital markets. It allows savers, individuals in need of money, and savers to conduct money-making trades. The capital market contributes to economic growth by shifting funds away from the economy and into more profitable areas. They assist businesses in paying for operations and infrastructure modifications. Investors make money on the stock market. Investors profit as the value of stocks and other financial assets rises. The majority of the time, they use this extra cash to increase sales and help the economy thrive. India's economy has grown rapidly since it was reformed, becoming more global and technological. Even though there is a lot of uncertainty and negativity right now, India's rising market economy is expected to grow quicker. India's robust financial foundation makes it extremely resilient.




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DECENTRALIZED AGRICULTURE TRADE MARKET WITH CONTINUOUS QUALITY VERIFICATION USING IOT AND MACHINE LEARNING

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ABSTRACT- There is a wide range of causes for farmer suicides in India. Profitable commodity management and cultivation is of utmost importance. Using the Internet of Things (IoT) and machine learning to detect crop disease, this article offers a decentralized platform for buying and selling agricultural produce, linking farmers with investors interested in their farms.

Keywords- Blockchain, IOT, Machine Learning.

1. INTRODUCTION(HEADING1)

Agriculture is particularly important in India, which ranks second in the world in terms of agricultural output. Agriculture contributed over 20% of India's GDP and employed roughly half of the country's workforce. The farming industry in India is hampered by middlemen, diseases, a lack of storage space, and loans. Because of these concerns, major agricultural producers have lost money, and an increasing number of them have committed suicide. Our solution is a peer-to-peer platform that allows buyers to invest directly in sellers at the start of each month. Sensors and Machine Learning algorithms on this platform monitor crop health and predict disease outbreaks. This strategy allows farmers to sell products directly to clients at a predetermined price while also ensuring quality and regular tracking. This strategy guarantees that crop health is constantly monitored, and it eliminates the need for farmers to borrow money from banks. People solely use cash to pay.

EASE OF USE

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Cross Platform Application:

The cross-platform app allows users to select crops directly and connect with the app regardless of platform. If the farmer uploads photographs of the crop's leaves, our technology will determine how likely it is that a disease will spread. All interactions between apps are rapidly transmitted to the cultivator.

Ease of crop health data for the farmer without manual intervention

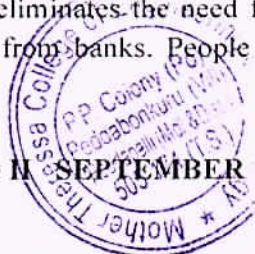
Sensors on farmland transmit data to a cloud server. Direct contact alerts the farmer immediately if something is amiss with the crop. Farmers can use this technology to monitor food development and improve it with fewer pesticides and fertilizers.

Consumer is Aware of the crop health

Too much fertilizer and chemical use can be reduced by constantly monitoring crop health data.

2.MOTIVATION

Farmers in India die primarily as a result of high agricultural supply costs. Fertilizer crop



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CONVOLUTIONAL NEURAL NETWORK TO DETECT AND EVALUATE SKIN DISEASES

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ABSTRACT: This concept is focusing on diagnosing a wide variety of skin conditions that are frequently difficult to spot, dermatology is an incredibly valuable academic field. This area of research is one of a kind due to the complexity and ambiguity it encompasses. The presentation of an illness can be affected by a wide range of factors, including genetics, environment, and even geographical location. The structure of the human epidermis is quite complex, and its features are rather detailed. These are caused by a wide variety of factors, such as an individual's hair, pigmentation, and various other defensive properties. When diagnosing skin conditions, doctors frequently turn to tests that are performed in pathological laboratories. The primary objective of these examinations is to identify the specific nature of the issue. Many people consider each of these illnesses to be one of the most hazardous diseases ever discovered. Cancers of the skin can be fatal if they are not detected and treated as quickly as possible after they are discovered. In this study, a Convolutional Neural Network, also known as a CNN, will be used to test how well it can detect and categorize seven distinct types of skin cancer. These types of skin cancer are as follows: melanocytic nevi, melanoma, benign keratosis-like lesions, basal cell carcinoma, actinic keratoses, vascular lesions, and dermatofibroma. You may access the dataset that was utilized in this study on the Kaggle website. It is called Skin Cancer MNSIT: HAM10000. The number of photographs required differs widely between different disease categories. When compared to other classes, some only have a few hundred photographs, while others have thousands.

Key Words: Dermatology, Skin Disease, Cancer, Convolutional Neural Network, MNSIT: HAM10000

1. INTRODUCTION

Because of how common and dangerous they are, cancers of the skin have had a significant influence on the course of human history. They are having problems getting lab tests, which makes it more difficult to determine what the issue is with them. Our objective was to bring about a change in the way things are now done, and one of our proposals was to devise a method for the detection of skin cancer on its own. One of the primary objectives of this method is to provide assistance to individuals in correctly categorizing pigmented skin lesions that have developed on their skin. The primary objective of this course is to instruct each and every participant on how to

examine their own epidermis, determine what is wrong, and create treatment plans. The primary purpose of this research is to provide the treating physician with further information regarding the sort of cancer that is being treated. Because of this, in the end we will have a review that is both more accurate and current. When batch normalization is utilized, the amount of data that is passed through each layer of a convolutional neural network (CNN) remains constant. The utilization of batch normalization is another component of this endeavor that will be carried out. In order to complete the optimization process, in addition to the Adam optimizer, a special application is utilized. Anyone, at any time, can access the data that was utilized in this study due to the fact that Kaggle made it open. More than fifty-five percent

ENHANCE CONTENT, REMOVE NOISE, AND REDUCE MOTION BLURRING IN DIGITAL IMAGES

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ABSTRACT: Image editing contains a wealth of information about how to improve photographs. This technology can be used to create digital images, computer graphics, smart transportation systems, and texture designs, to name a few applications. Motion blur should be applied, noise should be decreased, and brightness should be enhanced as appropriate. To increase contrast, the flexible histogram and scaling of the histogram are applied. These approaches for increasing contrast are effective. A Wiener filter, a median filter, or a MATLAB-written filter can be used to remove background noise. To remove motion blur from the same image, repeat the procedures above. This is why the study creates a graphical user interface (GUI) containing all of the photo-improvement technologies that may be applied to a single image.

Keywords: Linear Filter, Image enhancement, noise removal, Histogram equalization, Contrast enhancement, image processing.

1. INTRODUCTION

Planet researchers utilize computer image processing to improve the appearance of images of Mars, Venus, and other planets. People frequently alter their photographs in order to improve their appearance. To improve an image, you must alter it so that you can see what it depicts. It is critical to increase the image quality such that the end result is superior than the source for which it was created. One important reason to improve photos is to bring out elements that were concealed in low-contrast photos.

A picture can be improved by reducing noise and eliminating distortion. The initial step in many domains, such as computer graphics, smart transportation systems, digitalization, multidimensional systems, combat output, medical output, and commercial output, is to improve contrast. By far the greatest method to grasp what's going on around you is to look. In addition to seeing, you can touch, taste, smell, and

taste. More than 99% of the brain's power is controlled by this portion of the brain.

That is why we need to change the images. Whatever the picture looked like before AHE changed the contrast and added strange effects. The image's nicest part is always the intermediate gray level. This results in histograms that are all the same and poor quality processed pictures. If there is noise in the final image after we took it, we made a mistake. One pixel at a time does not accurately depict how bright another pixel in the image is. Background noise can be removed from a video or image. This is referred to as noise reduction. Signal processing and noise reduction are the same thing. It is critical to understand the raw signal because the desired result is dependent on the type of signal. There are filters that can be used to improve a camera's first image. The thing completed is the end.

When editing digital color photographs, it is quite difficult to remove noise. There are various



MACHINE LEARNING ALGORITHMS TO CLASSIFY DAMAGING COMMENTS INTO MULTIPLE CATEGORIES

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ABSTRACT: When people write harsh, angry, or unfair remarks on internet forums, they are referred to be toxic statements, and many people cease engaging in the discourse as a result. Individuals are less likely to freely express divergent perspectives as a result of cyberbullying and cyber harassment, which limits the spread of ideas. Because the majority of websites are inadequate at enabling meaningful discourse, procedures such as limiting or removing user comments are implemented. The study's goal is to figure out how much internet abuse there is and how it is classified so that machine learning algorithms can evaluate how bad it is.

Keywords: Accuracy, Multilabel Classification, Machine Learning Algorithms, Toxic Comments.

1. INTRODUCTION

With the advent of the twenty-first century, the internet and mobile phones enabled individuals all over the world to communicate. This extraordinary achievement is the product of computer science and technology's rapid evolution. Email was largely used for private correspondence in the early days of the Internet. As a result of this style of communication, the number of unwanted or unsolicited communications surged considerably. It was difficult to discern between unwanted and genuine communications during this time period. The rise of social networking sites like Facebook and Reddit has radically impacted how individuals communicate and exchange files online. As a result, categorizing publications as good or harmful is becoming more important as a means of safeguarding society from harm and deterring individuals from engaging in activities that undermine social harmony.

A number of people who propagate damaging and hazardous content online have lately been apprehended by police. The Vadodara police detained popular YouTube user Shubham Mishra last year after a video on his channel showed him making explicit threats against stand-up comic

Agrima Joshua in front of a big audience. Donald J. Trump had difficulty using a few social media platforms in January 2021 because he was involved in the instability in Washington. As a result, a scary situation develops, and some information must be validated before being posted online. Internet users are at risk of being damaged as a result of these malicious groups. Can a claim and questions posted on the internet not be verified? Please supply documentation before I can terminate your account, sir. It goes without saying that terms like back up wanker and Bullshit have negative meanings. This statement will go through a specific technique known as preprocessing before we begin analyzing it. The amount of toxicity will then be determined using a categorization scheme.

A variety of classification methods and machine learning algorithms will be used on the supplied data to sort the harmful remarks into the relevant groups. Following that, we'll evaluate and contrast various strategies using metrics like accuracy, log-loss, and hamming loss.

2. RELATED WORK

Recent academic study has concentrated on

PREDICTION OF CRYPTO-CURRENCY PRICES USING MACHINE LEARNING TECHNIQUES

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ABSTRACT: This study examines many of the factors that influence Bitcoin's value in order to forecast its price. The goals of the first round of research were to comprehend and identify daily Bitcoin market trends, as well as to learn more about the best way to price Bitcoin. The data set comprises daily records of numerous Bitcoin pricing and payment network features throughout time. In the second phase of the study, we will guess the sign of the daily price change as accurately as possible based on the data we have.

Keywords: Lasso Algorithm, Decision Tree, Linear Regression, MSE, RMSE, MAE, RSQUARED.

1. INTRODUCTION

By contrasting the results of a number of different machine learning strategies, the objective of Bitcoin Prediction is to ascertain which of these methods yields the best accurate forecasts of future Bitcoin prices.

The objective of this study is to forecast the price of bitcoin by utilizing machine learning in conjunction with feature selection. The objective is to transform the data from the order book into time-based characteristics, also known as feature series, so that forecast models may be developed that take into account both volatility and feature series.

Trading strategies, investment choices, the value of options, and indicators of systemic risk are all significantly influenced by volatility, which is a measure of how much prices fluctuate. Volatility can be thought of as a measure of how much prices move. The market value of one bitcoin is currently higher than that of any other cryptocurrency, and it is an essential component of the ongoing financial transformation that is being driven by blockchain technology. The fact that this knowledge can foresee changes

in the price of bitcoin will pique the curiosity of people who study data mining and machine learning in particular.

Bitcoin is a form of virtual currency that is increasingly being used across the globe to send and receive monetary transactions as well as to conduct online business transactions. Due to Bitcoin's decentralized nature, it is impossible to attribute its creation to a specific person or group. It is uncomplicated and expedient to conduct business with them because they are not affiliated with any one nation. You may use bitcoin to make purchases on a wide variety of websites, and there are many of them. These kind of businesses are referred to as "bitcoin exchanges." They make it possible to buy and sell Bitcoin using a variety of other currencies.

Mt. Gox is generally acknowledged to be the premier Bitcoin exchange by an overwhelming majority of persons. A digital wallet, which operates in a manner analogous to that of an online bank account, is where bitcoins are kept during their storage. The blockchain is a distributed ledger that maintains transaction timestamps along with them. Blocks are utilized in a blockchain in order to retain a record of each new entry that is added to the chain. It is possible

THE POWER OF ANONYMIZED AUTHENTICATION AND DECENTRALIZED ACCESS CONTROL

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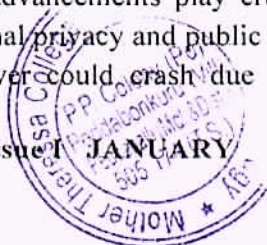
ABSTRACT: This research demonstrates an anonymous authentication system that may be used in a decentralized manner to keep cloud data safe. The series implies that covert login to the cloud is performed prior to data storage. There are restrictions on who can decrypt data to prevent unauthorized access. When using this solution, your creation, modification, and retrieval of cloud data will be safe from replay assaults. Another feature is the ability to delete an account. Our powerful and dispersed authentication and access control solution outperforms cloud-based rivals in terms of security and throughput. When procedures are consolidated, it costs less to compute, send, and store data..

Index Terms — Access control, authentication, attribute-based signatures, attribute-based encryption, cloud storage.

1. INTRODUCTION :

Both corporations and educational institutions are investigating cloud-based applications. Data can be stored and managed by cloud users on remote servers accessible over the internet. This eliminates the requirement for centralized management of resources. The infrastructure, software, and tools available in the cloud simplify the development of mobile applications. People's social media and health records are both stored in the cloud. When utilizing cloud services, it is crucial to keep in mind the importance of security and privacy. Once users have been authenticated, only then may transactions be processed, and allocated data is immutable in the cloud. The cloud and other potential attacks are just two of the numerous dangers that privacy can ward off. Like its services, the cloud can force users to take personal responsibility for any data that is transferred to third parties. We verify the identity of the data keeper. Law enforcement and technological advancements play crucial roles in securing personal privacy and public safety. The cloud server could crash due to Byzantine

behavior if the storage server unexpectedly stops working. Intentionally altering data and taking advantage of the interconnected nature of servers are two types of cloud hacks. Cooperative storage systems allow for the modification of internal data files. Use encryption techniques to safeguard data in transit and at rest. Not every cloud storage can save data securely. Clouds shouldn't be aware of the probe, although they may provide details if prompted. We employ searchable cryptography. Cloud is unable to decipher the meaning of encrypted texts. Use keywords that describe the data to improve search results. Phrase searches can be conducted rapidly. Many experts in the field are currently investigating cloud computing's privacy and security flaws. Data stored in the cloud is unreadable due to the prevalence of homomorphic encryption algorithms. Cloud storage ensures the safety of data. The cloud can't predict the outcome, but the user can. The individual needs to verify that the cloud is authentic. Cloud responsibility is a complex topic from a scientific and legal perspective. It's unacceptable for any service to reject a user's request. The journal must accurately record all transactions, regardless



THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN ATTENDANCE SYSTEM THAT IS BASED ON FACIAL RECOGNITION

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Abstract: Manual attendance recording takes time and is prone to errors. We developed and tested the RollCall web tool to track and assess instructor and student attendance at the University of Ilorin Engineering Department. With this technology, teachers may easily manage classes, take attendance, and retrieve attendance records. Students can use their online profiles to manage their schedules, attendance, and upload images. Attendance tracking is accomplished through the use of Python-based Sci-kit Learn and OpenCV facial recognition modules. The user interface of the web app was created using JavaScript, HTML5, and Twitter Bootstrap CSS. The study discovered that RollCall could assist teachers and students in managing attendance. The user-friendly web-based solution enhances student attendance tracking.

Keywords: FaceRecognition, ClassAttendance, OpenCV, Python

1. INTRODUCTION

Attendance must be documented in any school setting. Students would be encouraged to participate and learn from their teachers as a result of this. According to the University of Ilorin's information and regulations manual, students must attend 75% of the semester's class meetings in order to take exams. Typically, attendance is recorded by signing a sheet. Unfortunately, many students struggle to put these strategies into practice. When the teacher calls names around the class, time is lost. Disruptive students can simply change attendance sheets once they are distributed in class. Because each person has a unique fingerprint, fingerprint-based attendance monitoring systems can be useful. Infants are unable to respond appropriately to them. Attendance tracking software increases teacher efficiency while decreasing stress (Gheisari et al., 2022; Memane, 2022).

Biometric recognition systems are becoming more efficient and reliable. Many features of a person's appearance and behavior are distinguishing. It can use software and technology to reconstruct names, read data, and locate people. Biometrics can be used to validate a person's identity (Ghosh,

Sharma, & Kesharwani, 2022; Ramrez-Mendoza et al., 2022).

In this study, only facial recognition is employed to identify infants. Face traits and curves are used to build patterns that the program can use to recognize a person in a photo or video still. Several ways are based on matching a subject's face traits from an image with a database. Despite being less accurate than iris and fingerprint recognition, facial recognition is a common biometric approach. Because there are no negative consequences. According to Smith and Miller (2022) and Ramya et al. (2022), facial recognition technology can be used to restrict entry to restricted locations, diagnose disease, and check IDs at ATMs for security.

2. RELATEDWORKS

Several publications and articles discuss classroom participation automation and monitoring. In 2021, Kumar and colleagues investigated RFID and fingerprints. RFID readers and identifiers are used to track attendance. SD cards are frequently used for biometric authentication. Teachers can authenticate student attendance forms using real-time clocks. Jhav et

EXAMINING CAPITAL MARKET ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTION IN INDIA: A STUDY

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ABSTRACT:Capital plays a crucial role in the overall production of any economy. A robust financial system plays a pivotal role in facilitating the generation of sufficient liquidity within the economy through various channels such as investments, savings, and loans. Reserves are a critical factor enabling investment, contingent upon the income generated by an individual or collective entity. The system in question can be conceptualized as a collection of interconnected subsystems that collaborate harmoniously to accomplish a specific objective within predefined boundaries. These smaller systems consist of numerous interconnected and interdependent components that collaborate with one another. In the field of finance, the term system denotes a complex assemblage of financial institutions, instruments, participants, markets, and related components that operate in synergy to facilitate economic expansion. The financial system expeditiously facilitates the process of transferring funds, hence contributing to the expansion of the economy via the financing channel. The objective of this study is to examine the composition and functioning of the Indian capital market.

Keywords: Savings, CapitalMarket, interdependent, finance

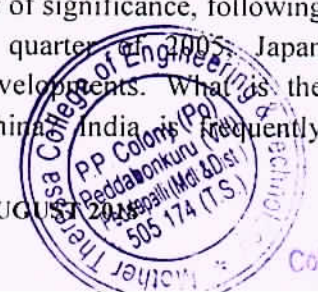
1.INTRODUCTION

In the past, India's economy was characterized by a managed approach, however presently, prices exhibit a dynamic and fluctuating nature. In recent times, India has experienced enhanced accessibility to risk management instruments, owing to the ongoing liberalization process and the proactive initiatives undertaken by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in establishing a currency forward market. Derivatives have a significant role in the management of risk within the context of liberalization. Following a thorough analysis of market demands, the National Stock Exchange (NSE) initiated the establishment of derivative markets within the Indian financial landscape. The inaugural futures trading were executed in India during the month of July in the year 1999.

Foreign investors engage in the Indian market by providing Participatory Notes to non-resident buyers. India emerged as a prominent market in Asia for exchange-traded swaps, securing the second position in terms of significance, following S. During the initial quarter of 2005, Japan experienced certain developments. What is the current situation in China, India frequently

associated with China in various contexts. China is making preparations for a rapid expansion of its derivatives markets. Several new relationships have recently been established with prominent American organizations. The United States has various exchanges via which individuals can engage in the purchase of futures contracts. The relaxation of currency regulations by the Central Bank has resulted in the authorization for banks, both domestic and foreign, to engage in trading swaps and yuan forward contracts on behalf of their clientele.

However, in contrast to India, China has not yet implemented the necessary modifications to its stock market. This has the potential to impede the expansion of its futures markets. The Indian market has surpassed several other markets in the region in terms of size. While there is a gradual inclusion of small enterprises and state-owned institutions, it is evident that retail investors, large businesses, and private sector institutions continue to dominate the landscape. The increasing amount of derivatives has led to a greater influx of international brokers, such as JP Morgan Chase, into the Indian market. The availability of tradable



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FACE RECOGNITION: THE FOUNDATION OF AN ATTENDANCE TRACKING SYSTEM

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Abstract: It is essential to have a reliable method for tracking attendance. Identity, authentication, and other forms of security have a finite value. Its non-intrusive and frictionless nature has led to its growing appeal. However, its accuracy trails that of iris and fingerprint verification. Despite the fact that there are numerous options, typical misconceptions persist. This article describes a system that will eventually replace the time-consuming manual approach that is now in use. It is precise, productive, and simple to comprehend.

Keywords: Support Vector Machine (SVM), Optimal Separating Hyperplane (OSH), Region of Interest (ROI).

1. INTRODUCTION

An attendance monitoring system (AAS) can authenticate a student's presence in the classroom by using facial recognition technology. It can be used to monitor what students are doing in class to predict who will be present for assessments and who is daydreaming throughout the course.

The terms "attendance" and "attendance system" refer to the same concept in this context, which is physically showing up to a gathering or event. Attendance is accorded significant value by many businesses and organizations because it can be used to track the commencement of critical pre-planned events and guarantee that they continue uninterrupted. Options for tracking presence allow for both covert and objective observation, as well as limiting participation in sensitive activities to individuals who have been granted permission. Companies now have the ability to track the whereabouts of their employees by utilizing specialized systems made available by recent technological advancements.

Taking attendance via "roll call" and manually are two instances of techniques that have been deemed obsolete in favor of more modern options. RFID cards are widely used to track people as they enter and exit a building or other location.

The fingerprint biometric scanners that are currently in use are a component of the available staff attendance systems.

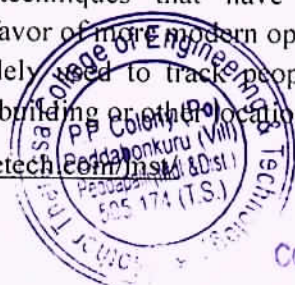
In the case of a pandemic, such as COVID-19, a highly developed system that can keep track of everyone who enters and exits the facility is essential necessary. RFID attendance devices pose a security risk due to their proclivity for abuse, but biometric fingerprint scanners retain their accuracy over time.


2. RELATED WORK

SVM

In most cases, supervised learning procedures are employed to train support vector machines. SVMs were created to improve the efficiency of PCA and LDA subspace features, which are both utilized in classification. The SVM use a training set of images in order to make predictions about the OSH. The use of the OSH reduces the inaccurate classification of photos into two distinct categories. This technique was used by Guo et al. to achieve face recognition. He frequently used techniques from the binary tree classification system to visually separate qualities into two categories. Before deciding how to categorize the data, the information is initially

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GOVERNMENT OF THE DRUG SUPPLY CHAIN VIA A CRYPTOCURRENT BLOCKCHAIN

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ABSTRACT: Blockchain has recently been introduced to the public as a consensus-based, transparent, and immutable FinTech system. The blockchain helps to establish trust between parties. Furthermore, the current applications of blockchain technology are in sectors where trust and value are essential. This article proposes utilizing the Gcoin blockchain to generate transparent, trustworthy information regarding drug transactions. The current way of managing the drug supply chain solely comprises inspection and examination; implementing a surveillance network could be an alternative. With this network in place, organizations would be able to collaborate on protecting public health and patient safety from the distribution of counterfeit pharmaceuticals.

Keywords: blockchain; drug supply chains; G coin

1. INTRODUCTION

Basic research, non-clinical testing, clinical trials, licensing, manufacturing, and sales and distribution are all required to bring a medication to market (Figure 1). Control and inspection are crucial throughout the life cycle to maintain quality.

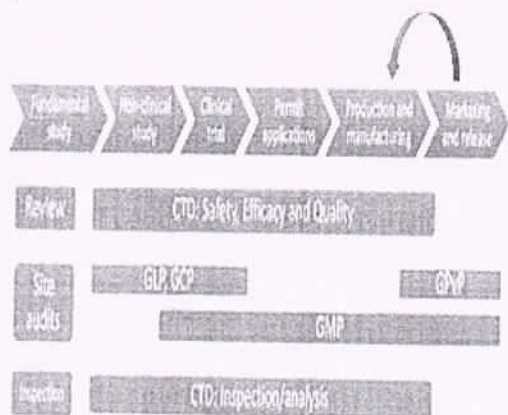
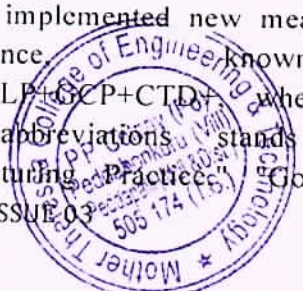


Figure 1.

On September 6, 2016, the government of Taiwan implemented new measures for drug surveillance, known as GMP+GLP+GCP+CTD, whereby each of those abbreviations stands for "Good Manufacturing Practice," "Good Laboratory Practice," "Good Clinical Practice," and "Common Technical Document." These limitations have an impact on the timing and location of medicine distribution. Vaccines, botulinum toxin, and plasma-derived medical supplies are all included. In addition, the insurance policy will pay for twenty of the most regularly prescribed, high-priced medications. Police accountability and monitoring systems must cover these substances by January 1, 2018.

Using technology to assess and enforce medicine quality, facilitate drug returns, and safeguard customers' safety and health can reduce the likelihood of counterfeit drugs entering the legitimate supply chain. If the medical supply chain is too regulated, the worst case scenario could be the widespread use of obsolete medications. The World Health Organization (WHO) defines counterfeit pharmaceuticals as those that have been manufactured with the intent to deceive consumers into thinking they are safe and effective. The use of counterfeit medications has far-

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DEEP LEARNING ALGORITHMS ARE BEING USED TO SEGMENT MRI PICTURES OF BRAIN TUMORS

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ABSTRACT: Disentangle the healthy white matter (WM), gray matter (GM), and cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) from the enlarged, necrotic heart and agitated prison cells. Because it is noninvasive and produces greater soft tissue quality, magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) is preferred over other methods of dissecting brain tumors into their component pieces. New insights into computer-assisted brain tumor segmentation are emerging after more than a decade of research, and therapeutic applications are on the horizon. Detecting brain tumors at an early stage has advantages such as identifying the healthiest people and boosting treatment effectiveness. The detection of cancer from a large number of clinically comparable MRI scans of the brain is a time-consuming manual technique. Brain tumor image segmentation must be done automatically. In this study, we investigate at brain MRI features through the lens of deep learning. We will begin with a survey of the literature on deep learning architecture, followed by a discussion of its use in the treatment of brain injuries. Then, a brief summary of the speed, efficiency, and features of deep learning is offered. Finally, we assess the current situation and forecast the future.

Index Terms: MRI, Deep Learning, Brain Tumor Segmentation

1. INTRODUCTION

Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) creates high-resolution, noninvasive images of soft tissue, which is important for studying brain structure. The brain can be examined with CT and PET scans, but MRI is the gold standard. In this study, only magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) is taken into account. Quantitative magnetic resonance imaging of the brain has been used to investigate a wide range of disorders, including Alzheimer's, epilepsy, schizophrenia, multiple sclerosis, cancer, and infectious diseases. By testing brain tissue samples for anomalies, neurological illnesses such as MS, epilepsy, Alzheimer's, and schizophrenia can be detected and treated. Both brain tissue loss and reward counting have similarities in the brain. Researchers can assess changes in distinct brain regions over time by splitting MRI data by time. The capacity to discern between abnormal and healthy tissue is required for diagnosis, surgical planning, postoperative evaluation, and radiation protocol design. Qualitative evaluations of the spatial and temporal aspects of both healthy and sick structures are widespread in clinical research.

These studies look at the impact of therapy on both healthy and ill patients. Quantitative magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) is a diagnostic and research technique for neurological illnesses. Segmentation is essential for quantitative analysis of photographs. Only 2D voxels can be used to detect a 3D space. Manually disassembling in-vivo photos to judge their quality is routine procedure. Structure analysis, on the other hand, must be done meticulously. This method is time-consuming, labor-intensive, and prone to errors due to human error. We need automated work decomposition solutions to compete with the precision and accuracy of human assessors. Increased imaging capabilities on functional, physiological, dimensional, and spatial levels. This suggests that there is a growing body of huge and sophisticated medical picture data. It is critical to employ development tools to create or update resources in order to obtain access to these large repositories of information. Knowledge processing machines may be able to predict the future by using massive datasets and machine learning approaches. These strategies can be used

A Study on Financing Problems of MSMEs in Adilabad District of Telangana State

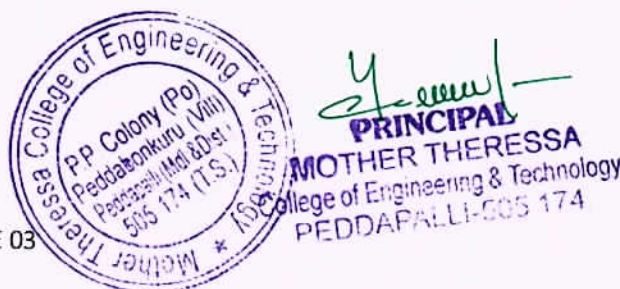
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ABSTRACT:

The purpose of this paper is to study the major financing problems encountering to develop Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in Adilabad district, Telangana State . Finance is the life- blood of every organization. MSMEs consider challenges in access to adequate finance is one of the biggest constraints in growth. The main objective of this study financing problems and practices faced by the MSMEs in Adilabd district of Telangana State. Adequate credit flow to MSMEs helps to growth of economy. MSMEs are the back bone of the Indian economy it also recognized as engine of the economic growth .the major financing problems are facing such as Non-availability of adequate and timely credit, High cost of credit, Collateral requirements, Limited access to equity capital, Unable to repay the loans, High interest rates. Government/financial institutions/banks are not responding the loans Surveys found that due to the financing problems every day 79 MSMEs enterprises are falling in sickness. The study found that majority of MSMEs is facing many financing problems Lack of collateral requirements, credit worthiness and lack of good will banks and financial institutions are not able to granting loans to this sector. To draw valid conclusions from the data the data are applied Mean, Median and Mode to check the normality. The multiple regression test was conducted to know the impact of financing problems effect on the funds procurement. This study focused on only manufacturing sector of Adilabad district of Telangana State.

Key Words: Adilabad, Telangana State , Economy, Financing, GDP, MSMEs, Sickness





BLOCKCHAIN AND 6G: THE FUTURE OF SECURE AND UBIQUITOUS COMMUNICATION

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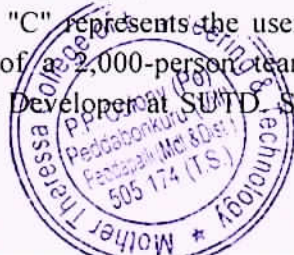
ABSTRACT: The future of communication is safe and reliable. The functionality of futuristic apps depends on a few key features. This research classifies these application needs into two key groups to show how blockchain and 6G may impact future communication systems. Data rates, latency, dependability, and the ability to handle a huge connection capacity are the primary concerns of Requirement Group I (RG-I). Data integrity, non-repudiability, and auditability are the main concerns of Requirement Group II (RG-II). By decentralizing and making resource sharing easier, blockchain and 6G technology would help achieve RG-I's goals and reduce wasteful overuse of assets. The RG-II requirements can be easily met by 6G applications using appropriate blockchain and consensus technology. This research suggests that in the future, dependable and broad connectivity can be achieved through the integration of blockchain technology and 6G.

Keywords: Blockchain, RG-I, 6G Technology.

1. INTRODUCTION

6G vision papers are being written as the commercial viability of 5G grows. The results of these studies suggest that HBC (haptic-based communication), XR (extended reality), WTech (wireless technology), LS-CAS (low-latency communication and sensing), and improved support for vertical domains are all crucial components of 6G services and applications. Large amounts of data must be sent and received reliably and on time by these apps. Someone with ties to LUMS's Electrical Engineering program. I. Hassan; U. It comes to 54792. Their email accounts, 18060048@lums.edu.pk and naved.hassan@lums.edu.pk, can be used to reach them. A single "C" represents the user's input. Yuen is a part of a 2,000-person team as an Engineer Product Developer at SUTD, Singapore

487372 is the location of the business at 8 Somapah Road. The user's input is a single letter, "J." He lives in Singapore and works at the Nanyang Technological University School of Computer Science and Engineering. If you need to get in touch with me, my email is yuenchau@sutd.edu.sg. The address for Junzhao's email is dniyato@ntu.edu.sg. Zhang is currently working as an employee at Oslo University's Informatics Department in Oslo, Norway 0315. Feel free to email me at yanzhang@ifi.uio.no.H. V. Poor works in the 08544 area as a member of the faculty in the Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering at Princeton University. In the United States, use Poor@princeton.edu as your email address. The LUMS Faculty Initiative Fund provided the bulk of the funding for this endeavor. The RIE2020 Advanced Manufacturing and Engineering (AME) Industry Alignment Fund Pre



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DEVELOPMENT OF A TRULY RANDOM NUMBER GENERATOR USING AN FPGA-BASED SYSTEM

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Abstract: Cryptographic technologies have been widely implemented due to the necessity for security measures in a variety of industries, including communication, computerized payment systems, and disk encryption. Random numbers are used in a variety of cryptographic applications, including online gambling, masking protocols, encryption, and key generation, to improve and protect the confidentiality of electronic communications. The presence of predictable random numbers is a serious flaw in cryptography systems that generate private keys. TRNGs, or true random number generators, are necessary for the operation of many cryptographic systems. These elements are used to generate cryptographic keys, random padding, nonces, authentication techniques, passwords, and personal identification numbers (PINs). The fundamental source of the issue is electrical noise, a type of stochasticity present in electronic systems. The majority of these security controls are easily implemented with hardware field-programmable gate arrays (FPGAs). The pulse frequency detection approach is used by the True Random Number Generator (TRNG) intended for Xilinx-FPGA applications.

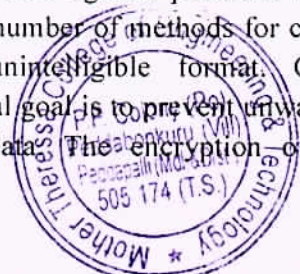
Keywords: True random number generator (TRNG), Cryptography, Field programmable gate arrays (FPGA), Bit frequency detection (BFD), Dynamic reconfiguration port (DRP).

1. INTRODUCTION

Encryption has become critical to the security of modern computer networks and systems. Cryptography is a dependable method for ensuring the integrity and secrecy of sensitive data. Many firms use this technology to protect sensitive data on a regular basis. The Internet and other communication channels have facilitated the emergence of human connection, which has given rise to new security problems. Cryptography safeguards data against potential weaknesses by offering a number of methods for converting data into an unintelligible format. Cryptography's fundamental goal is to prevent unwanted access to sensitive data. The encryption of data frames

necessitates a distinct implementation technique. Creating a system that ensures the message sender receives reliable confirmation that the data was received is another conceivable use case.

Only authorized parties should have access to secret data that is resistant to guessing by unauthorized parties in order to ensure the security of a cryptographic system. Numerous cryptographic applications, such as keys, salts, nonces, challenges, initialization vectors, and other unique variables, rely heavily on random strings. The goal of using random strings in these situations is to make them very unpredictable, defying any attempts to forecast or anticipate them.



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INTELLIGENT GRID-BASED FEDERATED LEARNING ON BLOCKCHAIN

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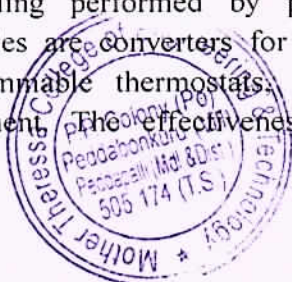
ABSTRACT: Prosumers' participation in demand-response programs is essential to the success of demand-side management in renewable energy infrastructure. People's concerns regarding the confidentiality of their personal energy data used for forecasting continue to act as a barrier to wider adoption of the technology. In this piece, we explore how blockchain-based distributed federated learning (FL) might be used to forecast future energy needs. This approach utilizes FL and blockchain technology to ensure the confidentiality and security of client energy data. Only the weights of locally learnt models are transmitted using the blockchain. Edge prosumer nodes are where sensitive energy data is stored. The worldwide federated technique assures that parameters cannot be modified and can be traced back to their original source by transferring and copying data over the blockchain overlay. We proposed using smart contracts to integrate local machine-learning prediction models with the blockchain, establish scaling functions for model parameters, and reduce network overhead. We use a multi-layer perceptron model and data from prosumers to evaluate centralized, local-edge, and blockchain-integrated algorithms for anticipating energy consumption 24 hours in advance. Even though centralized learning is superior at prediction, blockchain-based distributed FL that consistently protects user data is only marginally less accurate.

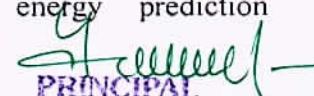
Keywords: energy prediction; federated learning; blockchain; smart grid management; demand response; smart contracts; machine learning

1. INTRODUCTION

The energy grid is decentralizing as intermittent renewable energy sources and energy storage proliferate at the system's periphery. Using demand-side management, an area may be better able to deal with energy fluctuations. It regulates electricity consumption via load scheduling performed by prosumers. Some examples are converters for electric vehicles, programmable thermostats, and smart home equipment. The effectiveness of a demand-

response (DR) program is contingent on two factors: the number of people using the program and the expected daily energy consumption. For load-flexibility solutions to reliably deliver set points to many assets over an extended period of time, multiple energy prediction phases are required. Renewable energy sources have an inconsistent production, and the demand from smaller customers fluctuates often, making it difficult to predict future energy consumption. Currently, accurate one-step-ahead is used by the vast majority of energy prediction




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AN OVERVIEW OF INDIA'S CAPITAL MARKET'S ROLE AND CHALLENGES

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ABSTRACT: The capital market acts as the central hub for the coordination of all short-, medium-, and long-term activities involving the purchase and lending of term money. The ability to count on consistent funding over the course of an operation's lifespan is essential for any and all types of organizations, including governments and public corporations. The majority of the funding comes from a variety of sources, including the federal government, banks, and other industrial finance organizations, as well as private and institutional investors. The contributions of individual investors are equally important. The primary market and the secondary market are the two distinct parts that make up the capital market. The cash market cannot function properly without the participation of the stock market. Even though India's economy is growing at a quick rate, there are still huge income gaps, a significant number of people who are unable to read or write, and a significant number of people who live in poverty. All of these problems exist despite the fact that India's economy is increasing at such a rapid rate. In order to get the stock market rolling again, there will be certain modifications that need to be made. The goal of this research is to establish a hypothesis on the functioning of the Indian capital market in addition to the issues that it is now facing. In addition to this, it provides recommendations for ways in which the operation of the capital market might be improved.

Key Words: Capital Market, Stock Market, Bond Market.

1. INTRODUCTION:

In a market known as a capital market, buyers and sellers can engage in the buying and selling of monetary assets such as stocks, bonds, and other investments. Individuals in addition to businesses both large and small engage in the activities of buying and selling goods and services. Capital markets enable customers to send their additional money to banks so that it can be invested in lucrative companies.

Customers can then invest the money they have leftover in valuable businesses. Long-term assets frequently make up the lion's share of this market's overall value. The primary market and the secondary market are the two distinct parts that make up the capital market.

Primary Market: This market is also sometimes referred to as the fresh issues market. The very first steps of the procedure that is used to issue new securities are covered in this section. The primary market's purpose is to make it easy for investors to send funds to company owners who want to create new businesses or grow existing

ones by issuing securities for the very first time. This is accomplished via the main market's primary function, which is to facilitate the primary market's secondary function.

This is the responsibility of the primary market. Private investors aren't the only ones who are active participants in the market; individual financial institutions, insurance organizations, and mutual fund companies are also in the game. With the assistance of a brochure, an offer to sell, a private placement, an appropriate issue, and a number of other resources, it is feasible to introduce a brand-new issue onto the primary market.

Secondary Market: Some individuals may refer to this place as the stock market or the stock exchange. Other names for this area include the stock exchange and the stock market. You will be able to make purchases and sales of things that are already available in the market on this market. It makes it easier for new investors to enter the market and makes it simpler for long-term buyers to exit the market. In addition to this, it makes it

UPFC-ASSISTED POWER FLOW IMPROVEMENT IN THE TRANSMISSION LINE

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ABSTRACT: In this paper, we describe a new real- and reactive-power coordination controller for a UPFC. The series converter of the UPFC regulates the actual and reactive power flows along the transmission line. In comparison to the DC link capacitor, the shunt converter controls not only its own voltage but also the UPFC bus voltage and the shunt reactive power. The UPFC's shunt converter provides the steady-state real power required by the series converter. To prevent DC link capacitor voltage instability and shortage during rapid changes, a novel real power coordination controller has been developed. UPFC requires reactive power coordination since the shunt converter is connected to the transit voltage. A new reactive power coordination controller has been developed to reduce voltage variations during power exchanges. The Matlab simulations below demonstrate how the recommended controller for coordinating real and reactive power improves the performance of the UPFC controller.

Keywords: FACTS, Unified Power Flow Controller (UPFC), CoordinationController

1. INTRODUCTION

The Unified Power Flow Controller (UPFC) is one of the most often utilized FACTS controls. Its primary function is to control the voltage, phase angle, and resistance of the power system. It also regulates the line reactance and power transfer of the transmission line. The UPFC contains two Voltage Source Inverters (VSIs). They are linked to the power supply via coupling transformers and share a dc storage capacitor.

Two cables are used to connect the transmission tools. A series transformer connects it to the first transformer, and a shunt transformer connects it to the second transformer. By connecting a three-phase system voltage in series with the transmission line, two types of power flows can be managed. You can control the phase angle (V_c) as well as the size of this voltage.

This inverter will then switch between active and reactive energy. The shunt inverter is configured to maintain a constant voltage (V_{dc}) across the storage capacitor and to request either positive or negative terminal dc power from the line. As a result, the losses of the inverter and transformer are equivalent to the UPFC's net real power draw from the line.

Using the excess capacity of the shunt inverter, reactive power can be switched with the line to maintain the voltage stable at the connection point. By isolating the two VSIs' DC wires, they can operate independently. The shunt converter, also known as a STATCOM, regulates the voltage at the link point by adding or subtracting reactive power. The series converter (SSSC) generates or consumes reactive power to control the flow of energy and current in the transmission line. The UPFC can function in a variety of ways.

VAR Control Mode

The control system always preserves the regular input, which is a variable request, regardless of the bus voltage.

Automatic Voltage Control Mode

It is simple to adjust the reactive current of the shunt inverter so that the transmission line voltage at the connecting point maintains a constant reference number and slope. The slope factor indicates how precise the voltage is per unit of reactive current in the current range of the inverter.

UTILIZING RASPBERRY PI3 AND GSM: AN IOT-ENABLED FIRE PREVENTION, DETECTION, AND MONITORING SYSTEM

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Abstract: The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) estimates that roughly 25,000 people per year lose their lives in India as a result of fires and other accidents relating to the same subject matter. The percentage of women who are expected to perish in flames is 66%. The number of daily deaths caused by fires in India ranged from 21 for men to 42 for women throughout the years of 2010 and 2016. Both business owners and employees in the textile industry face a significant challenge in the form of unintentional fires. The findings of this research present a novel approach to recognizing and localizing flames in space. A number of Node MCUs and sensors have been managed with the help of a Raspberry Pi 3, which has been employed. In the event that a fire is discovered, the camera's relay actuator will enable it to revolve through the full 360 degrees and snap photographs in every direction. The content of the webpage, including new pictures and information from sensors, is updated on a regular basis. We made certain that the equipment that was thought to be suspicious of a fire did not send out any false alarms. When an injury is found, the system will generate and send a message that includes pertinent information like the location of the Node MCU as well as an image of the area that is wounded. The impeachment will either receive approval from the administration or be denied. In the event that the system administrator discovers the beginning stages of a fire, the alarm will immediately ring and the fire department will be notified.

1. INTRODUCTION

The majority of people's computer use consisted of straightforward activities like sending and receiving emails and managing their own finances by utilizing various forms of online banking services. People are now able to carry out these chores with the assistance of IoT-enabled intelligent devices such as smartphones as a result of the rapid growth of the Internet of Things (IoT). India is home to both the second-largest population and the economy that is expanding at the quickest rate across the globe. Both business owners and employees in the textile industry face a significant challenge in the form of unintentional fires. At this time, there are a significant number of textile mills that do not have proper fire safety and rescue procedures. The use of antiquated fire

detection systems puts a considerable number of commercial establishments at danger of experiencing fires on an annual basis. In addition, many places do not have an effective means for rapidly cutting off the fuel and electrical supply in the event that there is a fire. This causes the reaction time of the fire department to be delayed. As a consequence of this, there is a critical requirement for an early warning fire detection system that is capable of locating flames and advising people of their presence before they may spread. In today's world, it is absolutely necessary to provide garment workers with the fundamental safeguards and protections they need to keep themselves safe. The risk of fire is just one of the many dangers that workers in the textile sector are exposed to on a daily basis. In the event that there