

TECH-TALK

BIANNUAL MAGAZINE

COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING



2017-18

ISSUE- II

Computer Science & Engineering Department

VISION

“The Computer Science & Engineering aims at providing continuously stimulating educational environment to its students for attaining their professional goals and meet the global challenges.”

MISSION

- To develop a strong theoretical and practical background across the computer science discipline with an emphasis on problem solving.
- To inculcate professional behavior with strong ethical values, leadership qualities, innovative thinking and analytical abilities into the student.
- Expose the students to cutting edge technologies which enhance their employability and knowledge.
- Facilitate the faculty to keep track of latest developments in their research areas. Encourage the faculty to foster the healthy interaction with the industry.

UG – B.TECH

PROGRAMME EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES (PEOs)

PEO I: To inculcate the adaptability skills into the students for software design, software development or any other allied fields of computing.

PEO II: To equip the graduates with the ability to analyze, design and synthesize data to create novel products.

PEO III: Ability to understand and analyze engineering issues in a broader perspective with ethical responsibility towards sustainable development.

PEO IV: To empower the student with the qualities of effective communication, team work, continues learning attitude, leadership needed for a successful computer professional.

PROGRAMME OUTCOMES (Pos)

Engineering Graduates will be able to:-

Engineering knowledge: Apply the knowledge of mathematics, science, engineering fundamentals, and an engineering specialization to the solution of complex engineering problems.

Problem analysis: Identify, formulate, review research literature, and analyze complex engineering problems reaching substantiated conclusions using first principles of mathematics, natural sciences, and engineering sciences.

Design/development of solutions: Design solutions for complex engineering problems and design system components or processes that meet the specified needs with appropriate consideration for the public health and safety, and the cultural, societal, and environmental considerations.

Conduct investigations of complex problems: Use research-based knowledge and research methods including design of experiments, analysis and interpretation of data, and synthesis of the information to provide valid conclusions.

Modern tool usage: Create, select, and apply appropriate techniques, resources, and modern engineering and IT tools including prediction and modeling to complex engineering activities with an understanding of the limitations.

The engineer and society: Apply reasoning informed by the contextual knowledge to assess societal, health, safety, legal and cultural issues and the consequent responsibilities relevant to the professional engineering practice.

Environment and sustainability: Understand the impact of the professional engineering solutions in societal and environmental contexts, and demonstrate the knowledge of, and need for sustainable development.

Ethics: Apply ethical principles and commit to professional ethics and responsibilities and norms of the engineering practice.

Individual and team work: Function effectively as an individual, and as a member or leader in diverse teams, and in multidisciplinary settings.

Communication: Communicate effectively on complex engineering activities with the engineering community and with society at large, such as, being able to comprehend and write effective reports and design documentation, make effective presentations, and give and receive clear instructions.

Project management and finance: Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the engineering and management principles and apply these to one's own work, as a member and leader in a team, to manage projects and in multidisciplinary environments.

Life-long learning: Recognize the need for, and have the preparation and ability to engage in independent and life-long learning in the broadest context of technological change.

PROGRAM SPECIFIC OUTCOMES(PSOs):-

1. Programming Paradigms:

To inculcate algorithmic thinking, formulation techniques and visualization, leading to problem solving skills using different programming paradigms.

2. Data Engineering:

To inculcate an ability to Analyse, Design and implement data driven applications into the students.

3. Software Engineering:

Develop an ability to implement various processes / methodologies /practices employed in design, validation, testing and maintenance of software products.

PG - (M.TECH)

PROGRAMME EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES (PEOs)

1. To inculcate the investigating and adaptability skills into the students to carry out research on recent trends in Computer Science and Engineering Technology .
2. To empower the student with the qualities of effective communication, technical document writing, team work, lifelong learning attitude, and leadership needed for a successful career.
3. Enlighten the students on analysing engineering issues in a broader perspective with ethical responsibility towards sustainable development to satisfy the societal needs.
4. Equip the students with all-round knowledge to adapt the evolving technical challenges and changing career opportunities in par with global competency.

Program Outcomes PG Graduates will be able to :-

PO1: Independently carry out research /investigation and development work to solve practical problems

PO2: Write and present a substantial technical report/document

PO3: Demonstrate a degree of mastery over the area as per the specialization of the program. The mastery should be at a level higher than the requirements in the appropriate bachelor program

PO4: Design and develop software projects given their specifications and within performance and cost constraints.

PO5: An ability to Work on multi-disciplinary projects and exhibit team skills to upgrade knowledge for adoption of current technological changes.

PO6: Understand the impact of the professional engineering solutions in societal and environmental contexts, and demonstrate the knowledge of, and need for sustainable development.



Mr. A. Sudhakar

Assistant Professor

"Secure Fair Rendez- Vous Point technique for minimizing meeting location on mobile device"

Abstract

Present days people of urban and rural are using smart phones and mobile devices intensively. In Particular urban population depends on the applications and gadgets which are provided by the mobile devices and Smart phones to plan their daily life. The applications which are built on these devices mainly depend on the current or preferred locations of the user to provide the services they wish, which may cause damage to the privacy of mobile device users. In general no user wish to reveal their present location or the location they wish to go. We proposed pp algorithms which will provide an optimal location for group of user.

Location Determination Server:

The primary type of LDS adversarial behavior that we want to protect against is an honest-but-curious or semi-honest adversary, where the LDS is assumed to execute the algorithms correctly, i.e., take all the inputs and produce the output according to the algorithm, but is not fully trusted. It may try to learn information about the users' location preferences from the received inputs, the intermediate results and the produced outputs. Users: our main goal is to protect against semi-honest participating users who may want to learn the private location preferences of other users from the intermediate results and the output of the Fair point rendez-vous algorithm. We refer to such attacks as passive attacks. As user inputs are encrypted with the LDS's public key K_p LDS, there is a confidentiality guarantee against basic eavesdropping by participants and non-participants. Given this goal of protecting against semi-honest users, we will later also analyze how our proposed solutions fair against certain active attacks, including collusion among users and input manipulation attacks.

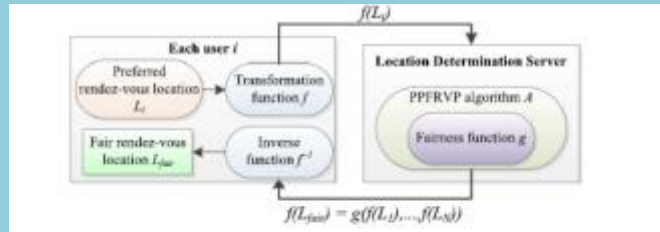


Fig. 1. Functional diagram of the PPRVP protocol.

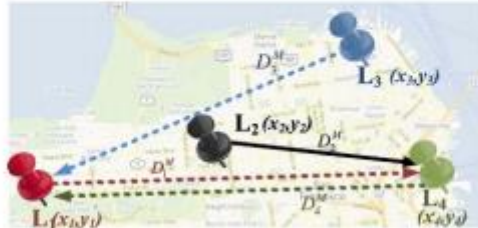


Fig. 2. PPRVP scenario, where the fairness function is $g = \operatorname{argmin}_i (D_i^M)$. The dashed arrows represent the maximum distance D_i^M from each user u_i to any user $j \neq i$, whereas the solid line is the minimum of all such maximum distances. The fair rendez-vous location is $L_{fair} = L_2 = (x_2, y_2)$.

Conclusion

In this work, we addressed the privacy issue in the Fair Rendez-Vous Problem (FRVP). Our solutions are based on the homomorphic properties of well-known cryptosystems. We designed, implemented and evaluated the performance of our algorithms on real mobile devices. We showed that our solutions preserve user preference privacy and have acceptable performance in a real implementation. Moreover, we extended the proposed algorithms to include cases where users have several prioritized locations preferences. Finally, based on an extensive user-study, we showed that the proposed privacy features are crucial for the adoption of any location sharing or location-based applications.



Mr. G. Vijay Suresh

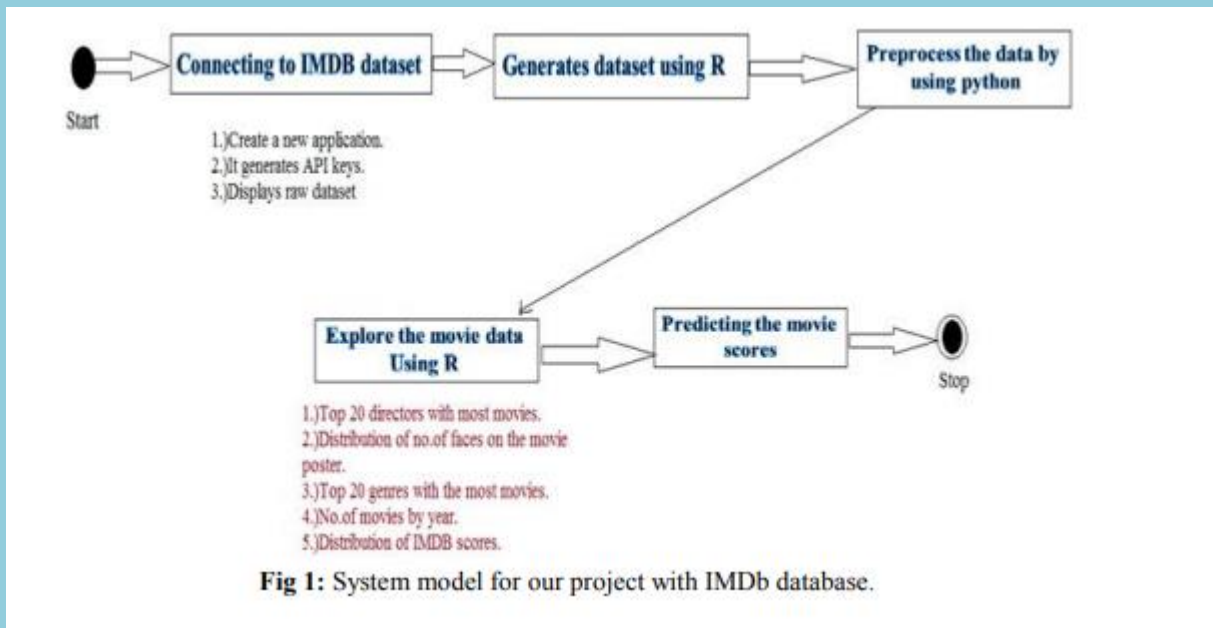
Associate Professor

"Opinion Mining on Twitter Data of Movie Reviews using R"

Abstract:

Supposition investigation is essentially worried with the examination of feelings and assessments from the content. We can allude supposition examination as conclusion mining. Conclusion investigation finds and legitimizes the opinion of the individual regarding a given wellspring of substance. Web-based social networking contain a gigantic measure of the opinion information as tweets, websites, and updates on the status, posts, and so forth. Estimation examination of this to a great extent created information is exceptionally helpful to express the feeling of the mass. Twitter feeling investigation is dubious when contrasted with wide slant examination due to the slang words and incorrect spellings and rehashed characters. We realize that the greatest length of each tweet in Twitter is 140 characters. So it is essential to distinguish amend notion of each word.

A lexical database called WordNet was utilized by Kamps et al which decides a passionate matter in a word. WordNet conveys equivalent words and separation metric to discover the introduction of descriptors. To beat impediments in lexical substitution assignment, Baroni et al built up a framework upheld by word space show formalism along these lines speaking to neighborhood words. EmotiNet adroitly spoke to the content that put away the structure of genuine occasions in a space. This was presented by Balahur et al. to us are called as test informational indexes. Here various classifiers are prepared with preparing information and after that obscure information or we would say be able to a test information is given to this model to get coveted outcomes. Machine Learning comprises of different distinctive classifiers, for example, Ensemble classifier, k-eans, Artificial Neural Network and so on.



Conclusion

Consequently we reason that the machine learning system is extremely simpler and proficient than typical procedures. These systems are effectively connected to twitter notion investigation. Twitter conclusion investigation is troublesome in light of the fact that it is exceptionally difficult to distinguish enthusiastic words from tweets and furthermore because of the nearness of the rehashed characters, slang words, void areas, incorrect spellings and so on. Grouping exactness of the element vector is tried utilizing classifier like Nave Bayes. The presumption of Naïve Bayes that the information is free, turned out to be an amazing device in this examination. It was found by the creator that Machine learning calculations were more straightforward to actualize and more effective than different parts of the paper as they delivered a table which considered straightforwardness in the exactness of the Naive Bayes grouping.



Dr. Ch. V. Narayana

Professor & HoD

"An Efficient Data Transmission in Cluster-Based Wireless Sensor Networks by using Advanced LEACH and SET Protocols"

Abstract:

Wireless Sensor Networks (WSN) plays vital role in exploration field. Due to its immediately increasing utilization in monitoring various kinds of environment by appreciate physical phenomenon. Clustering is an adequate and compelling method to enhance conduct of the WSNs system. In this printed material, we think about a protected transportation of information for group based WSNs, where the batch are formed dynamically and anyway. SET-IBOOS additionally decreases the computational operating cost for protocol security, which is critical for WSNs, while its defence depends on the cohesion of the problem of distinct logarithm We propose a novel approach for choosing group head utilizing the idea remaining vitality in Enhanced LEACH, Which extends LEACH contract by balancing the energy consumption in the network. The reproduction results show that Enhanced LEACH outperforms LEACH in terms of network system lifetime and reduce the energy expenditure

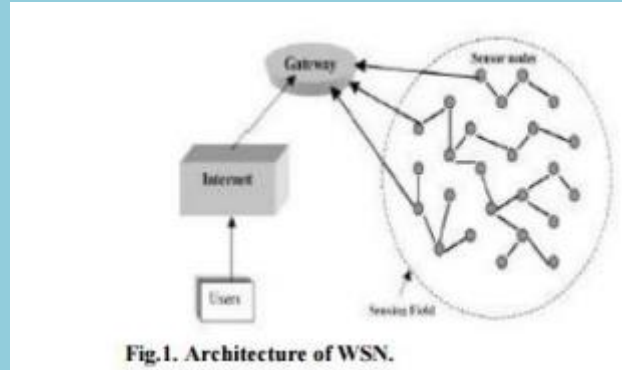
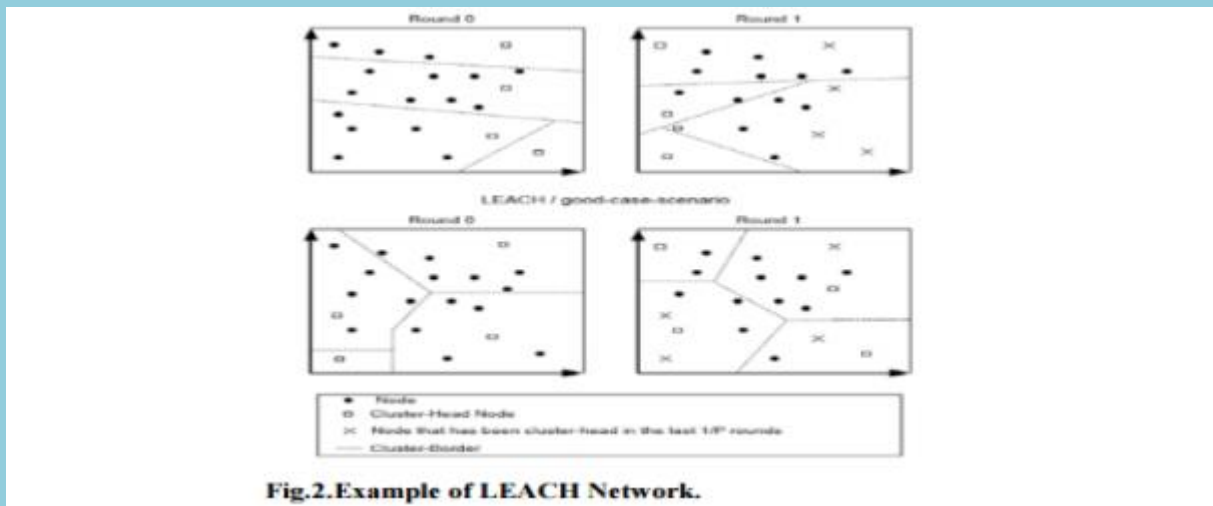


Fig.1. Architecture of WSN.

L.B. Jivanadhametal. proposed formation of a Secured Cluster-based architecture for a Dynamic Wireless Sensor Network that administer two topology authority procedures: node-move-in and node-move-out. The prepared security protocol assimilate one round Zero Knowledge Proof and AES algorithm to relate for bud authentication, wherever only authenticated bud will be acknowledged through node move-in operation. In addition they interpreted that, it needs $O(h+q)$ rounds for a node to connect into a network securely, where h is the height of the aggressive cluster-based wireless sensor network and q is the number of adjoining nodes of a joining node. After the $O(h+q)$ endeavour to join the network, the node is considered as afraid and is eventually deserted from accompany the network as in.



Conclusion

In this paper, the information transmission issues and the security issues in CWSNs. We at that point introduced two secure and proficient information transmission conventions separately for CWSNs, SET-IBS and SET-IBOOS. In the assessment segment, we gave practicality of the proposed SET-IBS and SET-IBOOS as for the security prerequisites and examination against directing assaults. SET-IBS and SET-IBOOS are proficient in correspondence and applying the ID based crypto-framework, which accomplishes security prerequisites in CWSNs, and in addition tackled the vagrant hub issue in the safe transmission conventions with the symmetric key administration. Finally, the correlation in the estimation and reproduction comes about demonstrate that, the proposed SET-IBS and SET-IBOOS conventions have preferable execution over existing secure conventions for CWSNs. Regarding both calculation and correspondence costs, we brought up the benefits that utilizing SET-IBOOS with less helper security overhead is favoured for secure information transmission in CWSNs..



Ms. M. Sri Bala

Asst. Professor

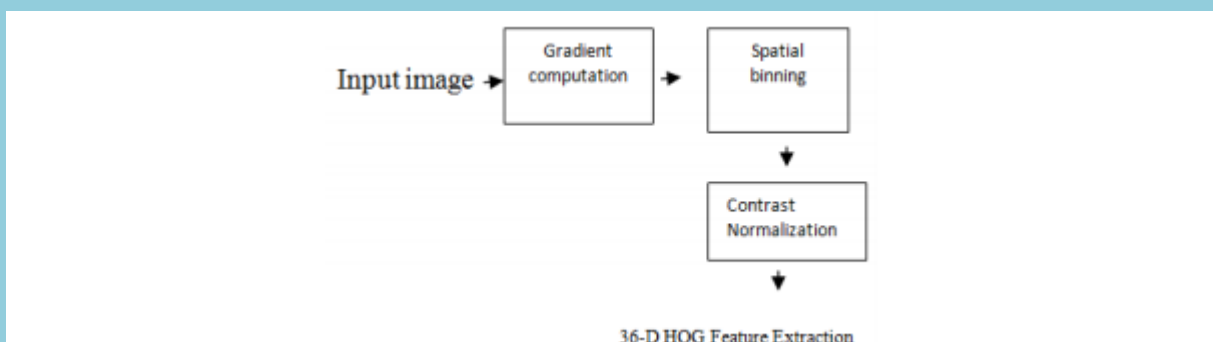
"Pedestrian Detection by Using Random Decision Algorithm with Support Vector Machine"

Abstract:

Achieving pedestrian detection by means of computer vision is not a new topic in the field of computer vision research; however it is still being pursued with renewed interest because of the huge scope for performance improvement in the existing systems. Generally, the task of pedestrian detection (PD) involves stages such as pre-processing, ROI selection, feature extraction, classification, verification/refinement and tracking. Of all the steps involved in the PD framework, the paper presents the work done towards implementing the feature extraction and classification stages in particular. The presented work focuses on the implementation of the Histogram of Oriented Gradients (HOG) features with modified parameters that can represent accurate intrinsic information of the image. Classification is achieved using Support Vector Machine (SVM). However instead of employing a readily available SVM library, the linear SVM implemented uses the Sequential Minimal Optimization (SMO) algorithm. The results observed by this HOG-SVM combination show promise to be the best feature extraction cum classification module for a full-fledged PD system.

Implementation Of Hog:

From the literature survey performed, HOG emerged as the most successful stand-alone descriptor for supervised classification. This section describes feature extraction as proposed in and its implementation. Figure shows the block diagram of the HOG extraction process. The following sub-sections detail each of the constituent blocks.



Support Vector Machine is a classification method and is widely used in supervised classification in machine learning applications. Using of this is Simple and accuracy, the SVM classifier is popular because of the ease and it is convert the low dimensional data to

high dimensional data. It performs binary classification by defining a hyper-plane that classifies the input data into two classes. As shown in Figure 3, SVM has two variants - Hard margin SVM and Soft-margin SVM. Hard margin SVM requires all data points to be classified correctly into their respective classes.

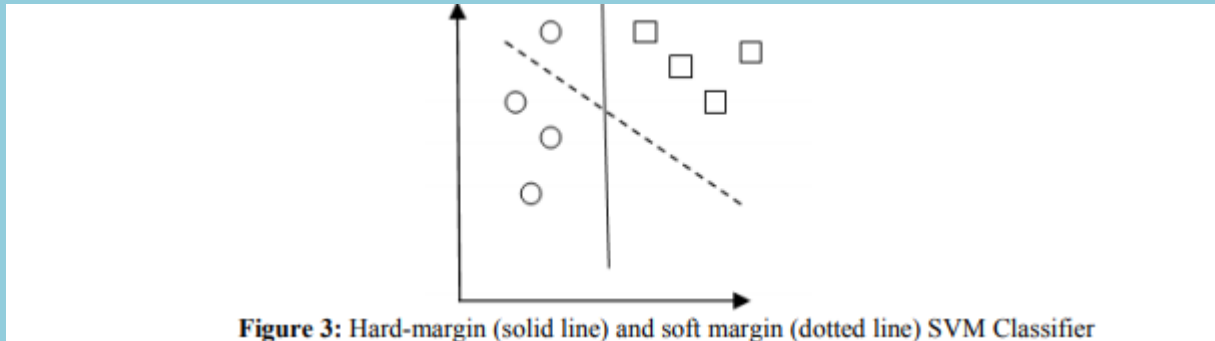


Figure 3: Hard-margin (solid line) and soft margin (dotted line) SVM Classifier

Conclusion:

In this paper, feature extraction and classification are presented in the implementation of two key blocks in the pedestrian detection frame work. We use the HOG features for implementation of feature extraction, with a cell size of 16X16 (for computational speed up) and an efficient normalization strategy. Implementation of the classification module we use a soft margin linear svm based on the simple yet efficient SMO algorithm. Here classifier uses a subset of the pedestrian of false positives incurred — can be undertaken. Future work can also be aimed at the implementation of an equally efficient segmentation approach, which would complement the presented feature-classifier modules.



Mr. L. Kranthi Kumar

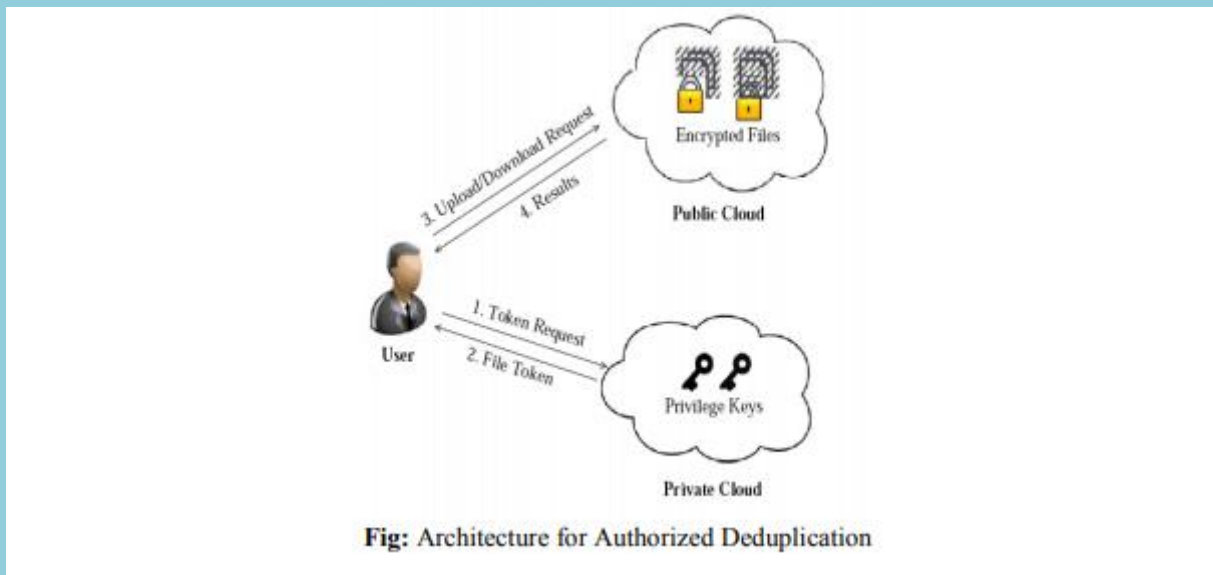
Assistant Professor

"Convergent Encryption Using Deduplication on Hybrid Cloud"

Abstract:

This paper represents that, an important data compression technique is data deduplication. In this technique repeating data of duplicate copies are eliminated. To support deduplication we protect confidentiality of sensitive data. For encrypt the data we have been proposed convergent encryption technique. There have different traditional deduplication systems, from those systems different privileges of users are further considered in duplicate check besides the data itself. In hybrid cloud architecture, we present several new deduplication constructions for supporting authorized duplicate check. Based on the definitions we proposed security model for the purpose of security analysis. A proof of concept is to implement a prototype of authorized duplicate check and using our prototype we conduct testbed experiments.

The architecture consist a public cloud and a private cloud. The private cloud is involved as a alternate to allow data owner or users securely perform duplicate check with differential authorizes. The data owners only outsource their storage of data by applying public cloud while the data operation is managed in private cloud. A new deduplication system supporting differential duplicate check is proposed under this hybrid cloud architecture where the s-csp resides in the public cloud. Security analysis demonstrates that our system, then we specifies a proposed security model. Then we implement a prototype of the proposed authorized duplicate check and testbed experiments are conducted to evaluate the overhead of the prototype.



Implementation

For the proposed authorized deduplication system we implement a prototype. In this implementation model there have mainly three entities are present. They are client, private server and storage server. A client program is used to model the data users to carry out the process of uploading the files. A private server is used to model the private cloud. The server was manages the private keys and file token computation also handles. A storage server program is used to model the s-csp which stores and deduplicates the files. By using the openssl library we implement cryptographic operations of hashing and encryption. And also implements the communication between the entities based on hyper text transfer protocol (HTTP).

Conclusion

In this paper, for protection of data security authorized data deduplication was proposed. The data security is includes differential authorizes of users in the duplicate check. There are several new deduplication constructions also presenting for support the authorized duplicate check in hybrid cloud architecture. Security analysis determines that our schemes are secure. The security analysis is to be secures the inside attacks and outside attacks. By using the proof of concept, we implement a prototype of our proposed authorized deduplication system and also conduct the testbed experiments. In the future the security problems will be prevent and may arise in the practical deployment of the present model. By the deduplication of data, it saves the memory and provides the sufficient memory to us. And also it protects the confidentiality of the important data



Mr. J. Nageswara Rao

Assistant Professor

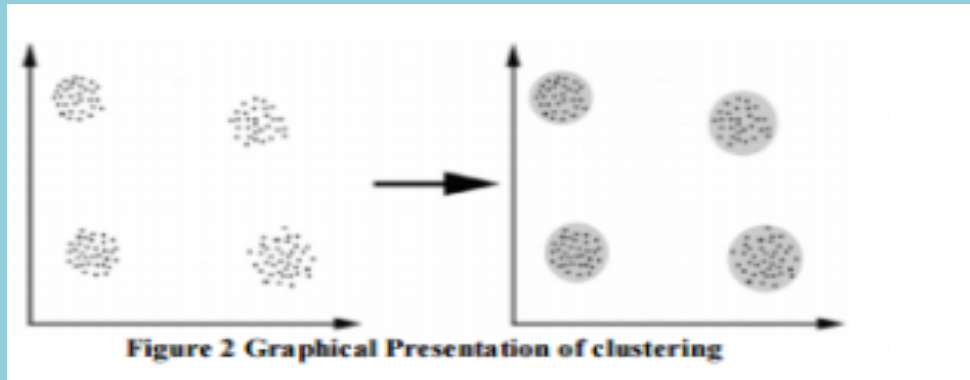
"Bi-Secting K-Means Of Document Clustering For Forensic Analysis of Computer Inspection"

Abstract

In most recent couple of decade numerous analysts investigation is anticipated to break down the criminal with that of wrongdoing. It is seen that there is a lot of acceleration in the wrongdoing rate because of the crevice between the ideal use of investigation and advances. In view of this there are numerous new accommodation for the advancement of new strategy and procedures in the field of wrongdoing examination utilizing the strategies built up on information mining, criminological, picture change over, and social mining. The vital part of computerized face off regarding is to enhance the examination of criminal exercises that include assemble, to save, investigate, advanced gadgets and give mechanical and logical statement, and to give the vital approval to experts. Report band includes descriptor and descriptors destruction. In this paper, displays a model utilizing new mode for assessment of report bunching of criminal database by utilizing bi-secting k-implies grouping approach. This model exhibit the criminal information basing on the sort wrongdoing.



In the proposed work a strategy for the report package for criminal distinguishing proof is accomplish. Extraction and quick data advancement or filtering. Related to information package. By utilizing NLP which a field of software engineering, manmade brainpower, and computational etymology worried with the participation amongst PCs and human (characteristic) dialects.



Conclusion

Grouping has various applications in each field of life. We are applying this procedure whether intentionally or unconsciously in everyday life. One needs to group a great deal of thing on the premise of comparability either deliberately or unknowingly. Grouping is frequently one of the initial phases in information mining examination. The partitioned bisecting K-imply calculation likewise accomplished great outcomes when legitimately instated. Considering the methodologies for assessing the quantity of bunches, the relative legitimacy foundation known as outline has appeared to rearranged version. It distinguishes gatherings of related records that can be utilized as a beginning stage for investigating further connections.



Mr. G. Balu Narasimharao

Assistant Professor

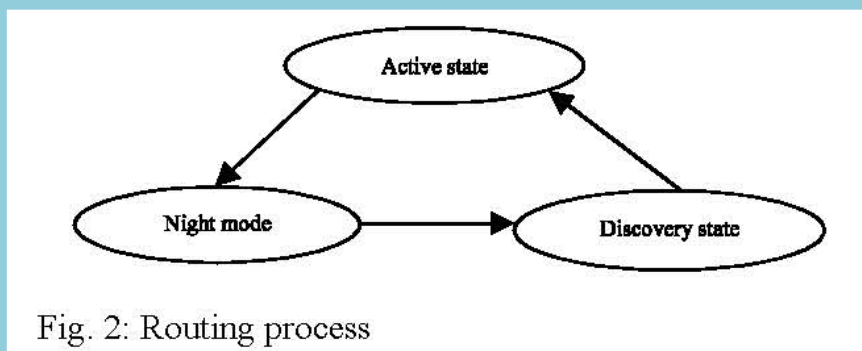
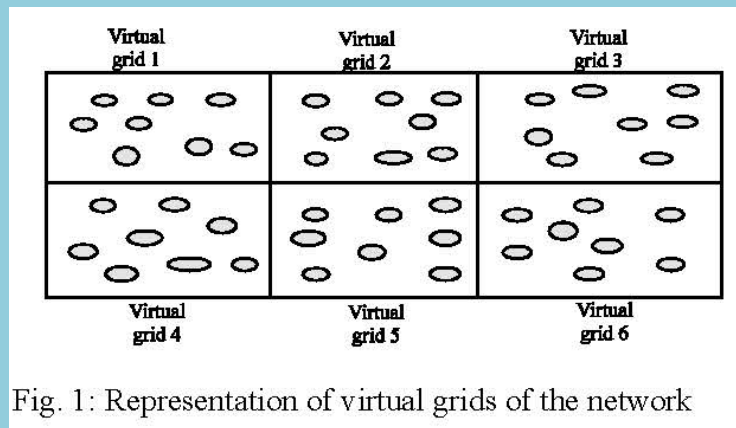
"Improvement of Energetic state for power reduction in Mobile Ad-hoc networks"

Abstract-

Energy Hole is the significant issue in the proficiency of Wireless Sensor Networks (WSNs). Sensors close to the static sink go about as transfers for far sensor. In this manner will drain their Energy rapidly, coming about Energy holes in the sensor field. Portability of a sink has been broadly acknowledged as a proficient approach to lighten this issue. A directing convention MASEHA (Multi-bounce correspondence utilizing Active and Sleep hubs for Energy Hole Avoidance) is proposed in this paper to defeat the Energy gap issue.. Versatile Immune Algorithm (AIA) is utilized to locate the ideal group heads (CHs) Selection of CHs is done on the premise of most extreme Energy and least separation multi-jump correspondence. Reproduction comes about demonstrate that these aspects help in outflanking our proposed convention with the current conventions. In addition, the portable sink expands the capacity of the proposed convention to convey bundles to the goal.

Table 1: Inferences of related works

Proposed method	Algorithm used	Tools used	Years of publication	Inference
Energy efficiency based on round scheduling of cluster head allocation of needs	LEAD	NS-2	2011	This algorithm quite outperforms the traditional energy efficient by 35%
Energy efficiency based on homogeneous cluster	HCA	NS-2	2010	The life span of the network is increased by ensuring a homogeneous distribution of nodes in the cluster
Search and replication in unstructured peer-to-peer networks	Gnutella's query algorithm	GloMoSim	2002	It can find data reasonably quickly while the network reducing the network traffic
QoS controlled dynamic replication in the Peer-to-Peer systems	Replica placement algorithm	GloMoSim	2002	IT tackled the replica placement problems and studied the effects of the number and location of replicas on reached QoA



Algorithm 3; Energy Efficient Dynamic State (EEDS):

INPUT: N nodes with 100% of energy

Z-Buffer Sizes, T-Time Stamp

1. Initialize n nodes to the network
2. Form the virtual grids
3. IF node losses 10% energy
4. Assign its work to its neighboring node
5. Node enters into night mode
6. IF No. of nodes in the night mode $\geq z-1$
7. First node is transferred to the discovery state
8. IF node in the discovery state exceeds timestamp T
9. Node triggers the alarm
10. Enter into the the active state

Algorithm 4; Computation of energy level after simulation:

```
For {set i 0 } {Si<Sval (nn)} {incr i} {  
Set CE (Si) [expr SinitialEnergy (Si)-SfinalEnergy (Si)]  
Puts Sen *Energy consumption (S) = SCE (Si)*  
}  
set energyConsumption 0  
for {set i 0} {Si<Sval (nn)} {incr} {  
set energyConsumption {expr SCCE (Si)+SenergyConsumption]  
}
```

Conclusion

Network lifetime is considered to be the major impact that influences the performances of the network. This paper proposed a solution to improve the entire lifetime of the network by monitoring the nodes continuously. The energy efficiency dynamic state algorithm enhances that nodes performances throughout the simulation by maintaining the energy of the node uptime than other traditional methods used to provide energy efficiency.



Dr. P. M. Ashok Kumar

Professor

"A Transfer Learning Framework for Traffic Video using Neuro-Fuzzy approach"

Abstract

One of the main challenges in the Traffic Anomaly Detection (TAD) system is the ability to deal with unknown target scenes. As a result, the TAD system performs less in detecting anomalies.

The proposed ANFIS-LCTE transfer learning model consists of four steps. (1) Low level visual items are extracted only for motion regions using optical flow technique. (2) Temporal transactions are created using aggregation of visual items for each set of frames. (3) An LCTE is applied for each set of temporal transaction to extract latent sequential topics. (4) ANFIS training is done with the back-propagation gradient descent method. The proposed ANFIS model framework is tested on standard dataset and performance is evaluated in terms of training performance and classification accuracies. Experimental results confirm that the proposed ANFIS-LCTE approach performs well in both source and target datasets.

Visual item

The term visual items refer to distinct motion pixels in each frame. Thus, the visual item feature (f_i) is characterized by three related attributes: abstract spatial location (x, y), motion direction h , start time t_s and end time t_e . On the whole, we represent the visual item feature (f_i) as $(x_i, y_i, h_i, t_{s,i}, t_{e,i})$.

Feature aggregation

Feature aggregation is defined as the process of eliminating redundant features (f_i) based on common spatial location (x, y). During this process, we update the time of finish attribute t_e with current frame number, with reference to starting frame number.

Temporal transactions

A temporal transaction is defined as a sequence of consecutive frames with aggregated feature items, $T_i = \{fr_1, fr_2, \dots, fr_n\}$, where 'n' represents sequence length 'seq_len'.

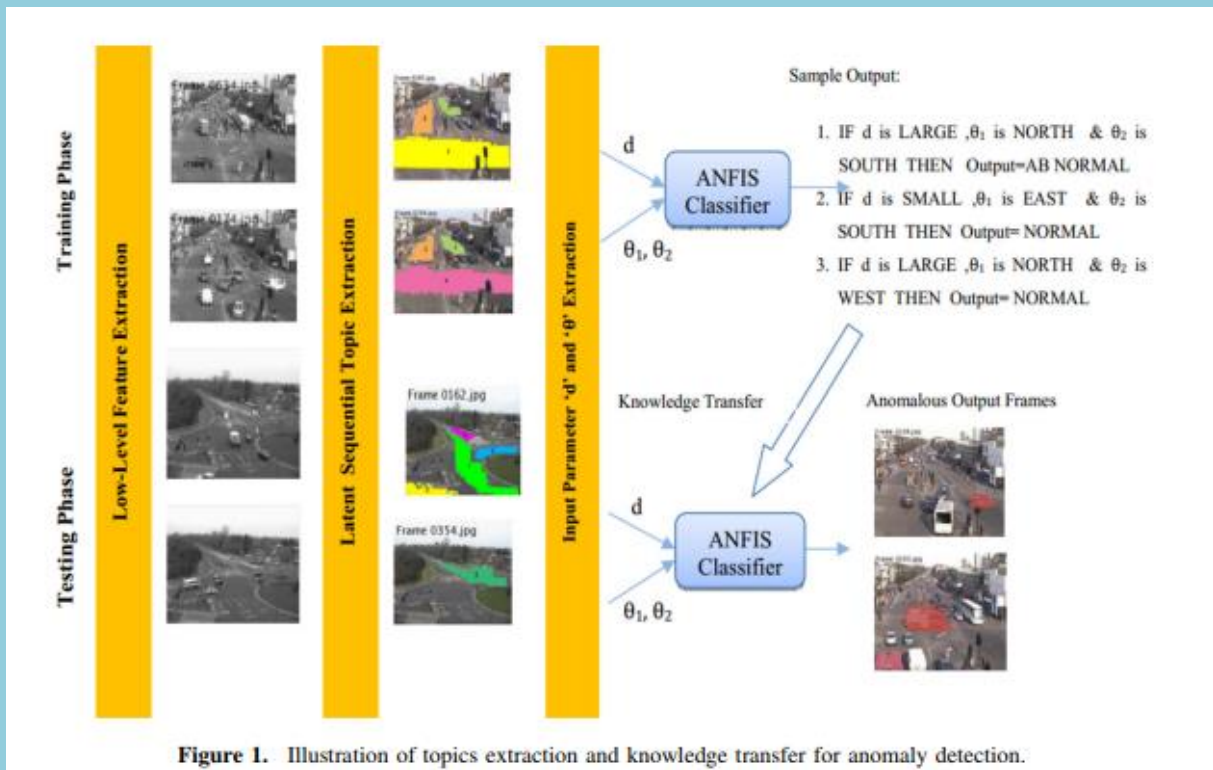


Figure 1. Illustration of topics extraction and knowledge transfer for anomaly detection.

Conclusion

This paper has proposed a novel approach in transferring semantic knowledge of normal and abnormal events using a neuro-fuzzy approach. The main contribution of this paper includes a novel low-level feature representation, LCTE algorithm and application of ANFIS. We extract topics of each video sequence and fuzzify the topic parameters to check the normal behaviour using an ANFIS classifier. The same is repeated with swapping of the datasets. A comparative study with and without TL framework is presented using ROC curves. Results are qualitatively consistent with the activities occurring in the scene.



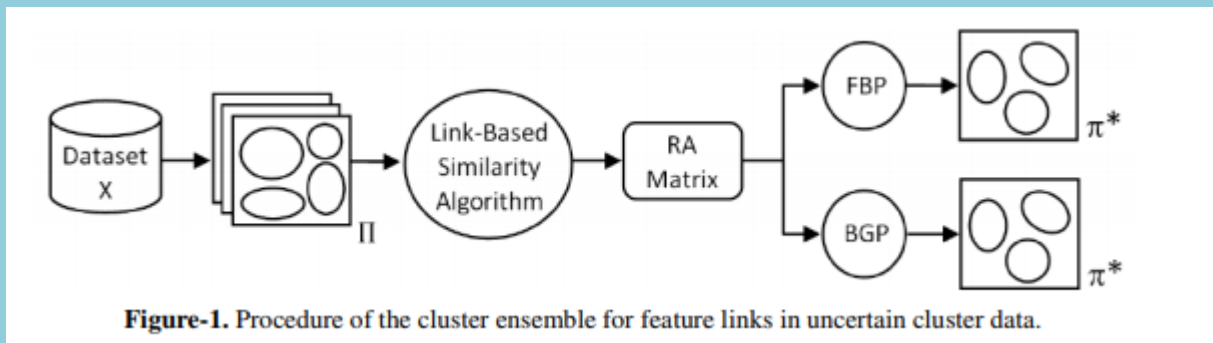
Dr. D. Veeraiah

Associate Professor

"Multi Attribute Similarity Index Data Presentation for Uncertain Categorical Data"

Abstract

Data summarization in unrealistic or uncertain data streams is a basic concept in relational data sources. For outstanding data summarization on uncertain data stream evaluation with jumps of data streams environments. Traditionally single attribute summarization approach was introduced to define related instances to construct Uncertain One Class Classifier to summarize class instances perfectly. This framework kernel density based method to generate possible score to obtain each attribute with feasible data maintenance; UOCC also provides support vector machine (SVM) representation to summarization concept based on user's preferences and user's requirement in stored data source. It was generated possible score based on data instances. So, we propose to develop Multi Attribute Grouping Method (MAGM) to define data summarization and portioned attribute selection for data exploration in uncertain data streams. MAGM defines a matrix to construct unidentified records into cluster in uncertain reliable data streams with attribute partitioning and feature selection.



Data mining is an aggressively concept in information retrieval based on different attributes from different data sources. For effective data collection from data sources with respect to relevant data one class learning is required to perform labelled based classification with individual training sequences on attributes. For some real world data outsourcing real time data set portioning with abnormal behavioural class label instances with expensive impossible data presentation. To learn these types of collective sequences in real time data set proceedings to classify target data into distinct classifier data procedures. For variety of different applications anomaly detection, document classification image annotation and content specification for different data formations.

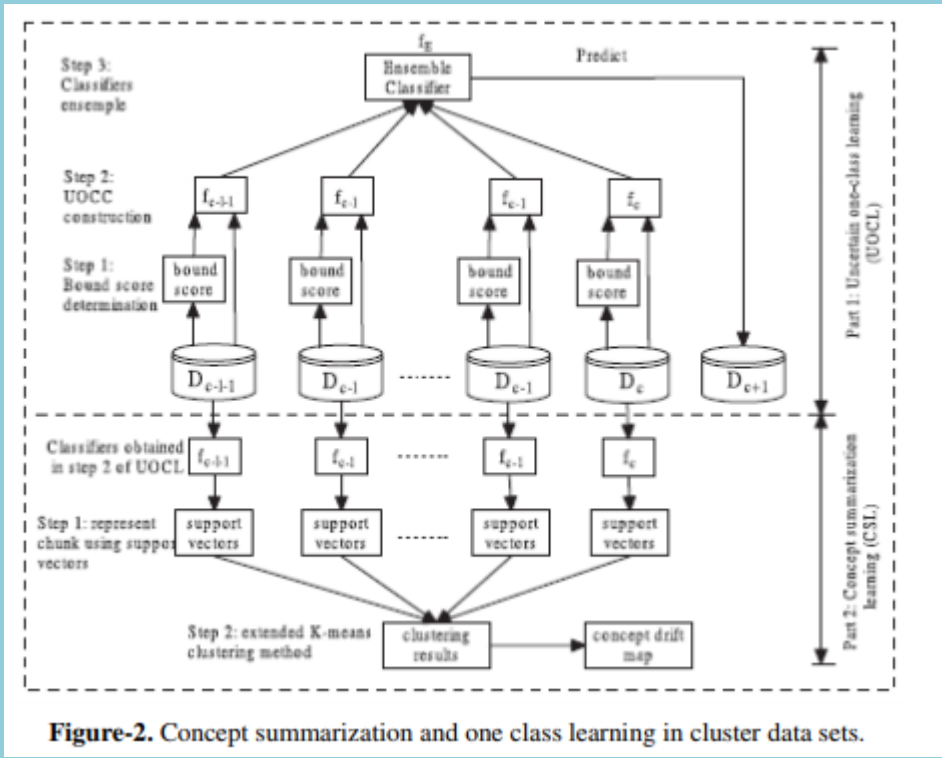


Figure-2. Concept summarization and one class learning in cluster data sets.

Conclusion

This paper presents novel MAGM to categorize data based on different attributes from multidimensional data sources. It constructs and transforms matrix formation into attribute partition based on graph procedure. Our experimental results give efficient and effective approaches to configure data sets to measure attributes and combine those attributes using link based methodology. It gives effective results in multi attribute combination from cluster relational data source with semantic data structure with similarity measures with feature partition. Our future work relates and extends to detect data redundancy in categorical data based on multiple attributes.

NCC



36 Cadets participated in "Republic Day Celebrations" on 26-01-2017.



2 Cadets participated in "Selection trails for TSC" from 21-04-2018 to 24-04-2018.



13 Cadets participated in "Swachh Pakwada Program" from 25-04-2018.



Mediseti Kiranmai D/O Mr. M.V.CH.Murali Krishna Prasad from (III CSE) participated in the 69th Republic Day celebrations held at Rajpath in New Delhi.

SAHELI

- International Women's Day celebrated by saheli on 15-03-2018.
- Conducted "Test your C skills" competition on 12-02-2018.

Number of students registered: 129

1st Prize: K.Sushma (15761A0528)

2nd Prize: K.Sriram (15761A0578)



Editorial Board



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Acknowledgements

At the end, we would like to extend our sincere gratitude to our management for their constant support. Also we would like to thank our Principal, Dr. K. Appa Rao and Mentor Dean, Dr. R. Chandrashekaram for their encouragement. We would also like to thank our HOD Dr. Ch. Venkata Narayana for the innovative ideas for the additions made to our magazine, and Faculty for shaping the TECH-TALK. Also our gratitude to our fellow members of the editorial board and department for their support to the TECH-TALK. Lastly we would like to thank all the faculty members, students and all stakeholders for their valuable inputs.

**-The Editorial Team
TECH-TALK**

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**“ Education is not the learning
of facts, but the training
of the mind to think ”**

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