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PROJECTS IN JAVA / J2EE / J2ME / ANDROID

<u>IEEE PROJECTS 2012 – 2013</u>

NJA 1. SECURED LOCATION TRACKING WITH TAMPER PROOF USER LOCATION IDENTIFICATION TOWARDS EFFECTIVE AND RESTRICTED DATA ACCESS

ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM



DESCRIPTION: In the **EXISTING SYSTEM**, user Location is usually tracked using GPS, but GPS cannot be used or the internal tracking. So there is no effective Location Tracking Mechanism. In the **PROPOSED MODEL**, A Privacy-Preserving LocAtion proof Updating System (APPLAUS) in which colocated mobile devices mutually generate location proofs and send updates to a location proof server. Periodically changed pseudonyms are used by the mobile devices to protect source location privacy from each other, and from the untrusted location proof server. **MODIFICATION** that we Propose in this Project, is to Automatic Alert SMS to the Main Server about the particular User's Misbehavior, So that the Admin can take necessary action against the user if required.

ALGORITHM / METHODOLOGY: Modified Correlation Clustering

DOMAIN: Mobile Computing









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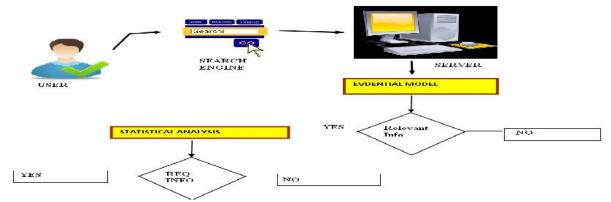
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IEEE REFERENCE: IEEE TRANSACTIONS on Mobile computing, 2013

NJA 2. EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT DATA RETRIEVAL SYSTEM WITH ENHANCED USER FEEDBACK

ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM



DESCRIPTION: In the **EXISTING SYSTEM**, User gives the Search input to the Search Engine, which provides all sets of data irrespective of Relevant Results with respect to the Query as well as Redundant Results. In the **PROPOSED SYSTEM**, We are using Statistical and Evidence Approach to retrieve the Results. Statistical Approach is used in reranking the results after obtaining the Feedbacks from the different Users in the corresponding URLs. In the Evidence Approach, we are evaluating resultant URLs are really matched to the query, only then the resultant URLs are displayed to the user. **MODIFICATION** that we Propose is to get the Feedback of Rating for both the Key word Matched data as well as Information in the Resultant Data. This Process filters unwanted Resultant and provides Exactly Matched as well as Best Resultant Data to the users.

ALGORITHM / METHODOLOGY: Statistical and Evidence Algorithm









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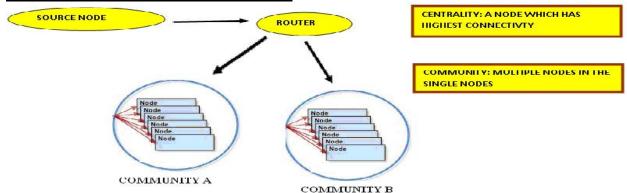
DOMAIN: Data Mining

IEEE REFERENCE: IEEE Transactions on Knowledge and Data

Engineering, 2013

NJA 3. EXPLOITING SOCIAL CONTACT PATTERNS WITH CENTRALITY APPROACH FOR DATA FORWARDING IN DELAY-TOLERANT NETWORKS

ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM



DESCRIPTION: In the **EXISTING SYSTEM**, Unpredictable node mobility, low node density, and lack of global information make it challenging to achieve effective data forwarding in Delay-Tolerant Networks (DTNs). Most of the these nodes may not be the best relay choices within a short time period due to the heterogeneity of transient node contact characteristics. In the **PROPOSED SYSTEM**, a novel approach to improve the performance of data forwarding using Two Approaches, 1. Centrality 2. Community. Centrality deals by identifying a node which has Highest Connectivity with other nodes, so this centrality node can definitely deliver the data to the Destination without loss. In the Community Approach, is to find out a Community of Nodes formation where the destination is attached with, so that the data can be delivered to the









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Destination within the Short Period of time without Loss. The **MODIFICATION** that we propose is the security part, there by we can encrypt the data & can be send to destination safely.

ALGORITHM / METHODOLOGY: Contact Patterns, Community

DOMAIN: Mobile Computing

IEEE REFERENCE: IEEE TRANSACTIONS on Mobile computing, 2013

NJA 4. ROBUST IDENTIFICATION OF USER MOVEMENT WITH LOCATION TRACKING USING SSD

ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM

USERS IN AREA I



DESCRIPTION: In the **EXISTING SYSTEM**, the popular location fingerprint, Received Signal Strength (RSS), is observed to differ significantly across different devices' hardware even under the same wireless conditions. The system was not that Effective when compared to SSD. In the **PROPOSED SYSTEM**, we are using, SSD Approach is used to Identify Best matched Tower from the user's point of Position. User's Signal Strength is calculated so that the difference of the Signal Strength between the user with the different Towers are analyzed to identify a best matched or nearest Tower from the user point of view. We present the results of two well-known localization algorithms (K Nearest Neighbor and









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Bayesian Inference) when our proposed fingerprint is used. **MODIFICATION** part that we propose in this Project is to stream Advertisement Campaigns if the user passes best matched Tower by calculating SSD.

ALGORITHM / METHODOLOGY: KNN, SSD

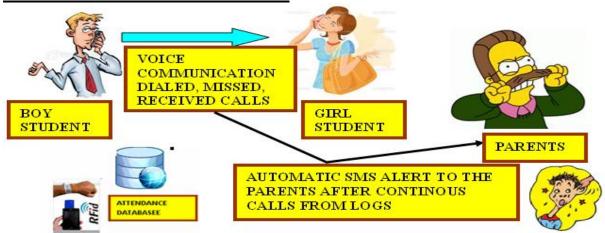
DOMAIN: Mobile Computing

IEEE REFERENCE: IEEE TRANSACTIONS on Mobile computing,

2013

NJA 5. STUDENT BEHAVIOR & ATTENDANCE MONITORING WITH AUTOMATIC SMS ALERT TO PARENTS

ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM



<u>DESCRIPTION:</u> In the **EXISTING SYSTEM**, there is no Tracking of the Children's and the Parents do not have any control over their children. They do not have any Track of the students Mobiles also. **PROPOSED SYSTEM**, the student's presence would be send as SMS to the Parents immediately that day itself on a Daily Basis. Every Student would be provided with RFID Authentication. The **MODIFICATION** that we Propose in this Project, along with the









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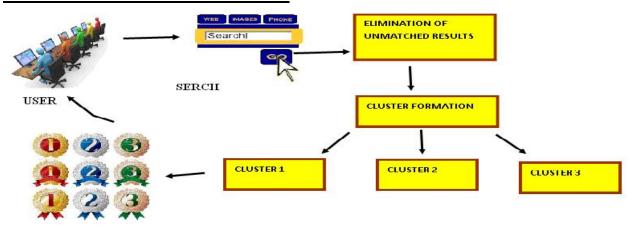
RFID Student Attendance System Students Mobile number Log Tracking is also carried out and Automatic Alert SMS is send to the Parents. 1. If one student is speaking to another number for more than 5 mins, call would be disconnected as well automatic Alert SMS is send to the Parents. 2. Dialing / Receiving Calls for more than 5 times a day to / by a particular number will also send an automatic Alert SMS to the Parents. 3. Sending / Receiving SMS for more than 5 Times to / from Number will also send Alert SMS to the Parents.

DOMAIN: Mobile Computing, Embedded

IEEE REFERENCE: IEEE Paper on ICCSEE, 2012

NJA 6. XML WITH CLUSTER BASED SPEEDY AND EFFECTIVE FEATURE EXTRACTION FOR EFFICIENT SEARCH ENGINE

ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM



<u>DESCRIPTION:</u> In the **EXISTING SYSTEM**, Searching is a very tedious Process because, we all be giving the different Keywords to the Search engine until we land up with the Best Results. There is no Clustering Approach is achieved in the Existing. In the **PROPOSED**



RANKING







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SYSTEM, Feature selection involves identifying a subset of the most useful features that produces compatible results as the original entire set of features. The FAST algorithm works in two steps. In the first step, features are divided into clusters by using graph-theoretic clustering methods. In the second step, the most representative feature that is strongly related to target classes is selected from each cluster to form a subset of features. **MODIFICATION** is that XML based Cluster Formation is achieved in order to have Space and Language Competency.

<u>ALGORITHM / METHODOLOGY:</u> Fast Clustering-Based Feature Selection (FAST)

DOMAIN: Data Mining

IEEE REFERENCE: IEEE Transactions on Knowledge and Data

Engineering, 2013

NJA 7. ANDROID BASED MOVING OBJECTS DETECTION WITH ALERT SMS WITH IMAGE STREAMING

ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM



<u>DESCRIPTION:</u> In the **EXISTING SYSTEM**, the Remote Video Surveillance System is carried using Live Video Transformation to TV. Admin has to see those Videos continuously. In the **PROPOSED SYSTEM**, Webcam is connected in the Security Place. Webcam captures









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first frame as Reference Image and starts comparing with the Rest of Frames, with the Reference Image. If any Object / Person cross, immediately Pixel Calculation is made and comparison is achieved using Back Ground Subtraction Algorithm which identifies the Motion. In the **FUTURE ENHANCEMENT** part, once motion detection is confirmed, an alert SMS is sent to the admin, as well as Admin can see those images using Android phone and helps him to decide whether to discard (or) to take necessary action.

ALGORITHM / METHODOLOGY: Back Propagation

DOMAIN: Mobile Computing, Android

IEEE REFERENCE: IEEE Paper on Systems and Informatics (ICSAI 2012)

NJA 8. ANDROID BASED BUS MONITORING AND AUTOMATIC TIME ALERT

ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM



TIME DUATION TO REACH THE BUS STOP

DISTANCE BETWEEN THE BUS LOCATION AND THE USER REQUESTED BUS LOCATION

<u>DESCRIPTION:</u> In the **EXISTING SYSTEM**, there is no tracking of Buses happening. GPS based Vehicle is only the solution but still arrival Timing of the Buses are not









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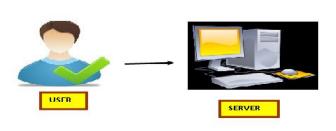
intimated to the bus shop. In the **PROPOSED MODEL**, Zigbbe is attached with the bus and another Zigbee is attached with the Bus Stop. The Bus Number and the Route is intimated to the Bus stop by the bus during it's arrival and the Stop name is intimated to the bus from the Bus stop. In the **MODIFICATION**, as Zigbee is costly to implement, we modify the same process in a prototype manner with Graphical Path Virtualisation. Once the Bus starts from the Bus Depot it intimates to the nearest Bus Stop as it is approaching, Android Mobile user can send the request of his / her Source and Destination of the Route so that the Server will identify the Nearest bus and the Time taken for the us bus to reach the requested stop. So that the Mobile user can plan his / her Travel according to the timing of the arrival of Bus.

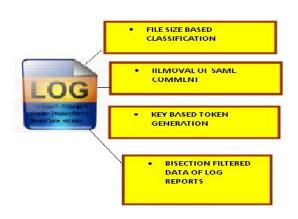
<u>DOMAIN:</u> Mobile Computing, Android

<u>IEEE REFERENCE</u>: <u>IEEE Paper on Computer Distributed Control and Intelligent Environmental Monitoring</u>, 2012

NJA 9. A LIGHTWEIGHT ALGORITHM FOR MESSAGE TYPE EXTRACTION IN SYSTEM APPLICATION LOGS

ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM













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DESCRIPTION: Message type or message cluster extraction is an important task in the analysis of system logs in computer networks. Defining these message types automatically facilitates the automatic analysis of system logs. In this paper, we introduce a novel algorithm for carrying out message type extraction from event log files. IPLoM, which stands for Iterative Partitioning Log Mining, works through a 4-step process. The first three steps hierarchically partition the event log into groups of event log messages or event clusters. In its fourth and final stage, IPLoM produces a message type description or line format for each of the message clusters. IPLoM is able to find clusters in data irrespective of the frequency of its instances in the data; it scales gracefully in the case of long message type patterns and produces message type descriptions at a level of abstraction, which is preferred by a human observer. Evaluations show that IPLoM outperforms similar algorithms statistically significantly.

ALGORITHM / METHODOLOGY: IPLoM

DOMAIN: Data Mining

<u>IEEE REFERENCE:</u> <u>IEEE Transactions</u> on Knowledge and Data Engineering, 2012

NJA 10. ANDROID BASED TELE OPERATIVE ROBOT USING MEMS ACCELEROMETER

ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM









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ROBOT CONTROL

DESCRIPTION: In the **EXISTING SYSTEM**, Robot / Vehicle Control is achieved using Manual input. In the **PROPOSED MODEL**, Smart Phone, Android based control of Robot is achieved via MEMS (micro electro mechanical systems) Sensor in the Phone. As the User Changes the Position of the Android Phone, MEMS Sensor will identify the Rotation and control the Robot via Bluetooth Communication. In the **MODIFICATION PART**, same Implementation is achieved except GPRS control is implemented instead of Bluetooth Communication. Bluetooth is only limited range of Control, where as GPRS is the wide range of control, so that the user can control the Robot from the distance also.

<u>DOMAIN</u>: Android, Mobile Computing, Embedded

IEEE REFERENCE: IEEE Paper on Human-Robot Interaction (HRI), 2012

NJA 11. AUTOMATIC CONTROL OF APPLICATION USING MEMS BASED CONTROL FOR DISABLED PERSONS









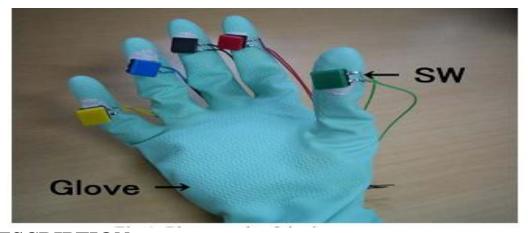
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ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM



DESCRIPTION: In the **EXISTING SYSTEM**, Disabled Persons has lot Disturbance for their Communication; They do not have any other Alternative Process for their Comunication. In the **PROPOSED SYSTEM** Switch Sensor based control via Fingers. This Sensor is used to control the movement of any PC absed Application. In the **MODIFICATION** Part, We are using MEMS Sensor which is used for the MEMS sensor is connected in the fingers which can transmit the values to the Computer for the control of an application in the PC or even the control of the PC. This implementation would be of high use for the disabled Persons for their hand movement based control system.

DOMAIN: Android, Mobile Computing, Embedded

IEEE REFERENCE: IEEE Paper on Consumer Electronics (ICCE), 2012

NJA 12. ANDROID BASED REMOTE CITY MAPPING WITH









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ENHANCED LOCATION PRIVACY

ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM



DESCRIPTION: In the **EXISTING SYSTEM**, all the users are travelers at some point of time, we require a local Guide to visit new Places, even some important places like Bank, Hotels, Restaurants in the case of unfamiliar Places. In the **PROPOSED SYSTEM**, we are developing an Android based Application which is deployed in the users Mobile which is used to Retrieve the Location based Services (LBS), The combination of the smart phone and the Internet service is the trend of the future information development and software applications. Mobile phones are the most commonly used communication tools. Using mobile phones to obtain information is not only quick, but also more convenient shortcut to improve people's lives. The android based city guide system can realize to query information for hotel, scenery, restaurant, traffic and so on. The android based city guide system has more practical significance. **MODIFICATION** that we Propose in this Project is to maintain the User's Location Privacy. The Location from which user is requesting a query is kept Secured in order to maintain the User Privacy.

DOMAIN: Android, Mobile Computing, Embedded

IEEE REFERENCE: IEEE Paper on CECNET, 2012









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NJA 13. MIXED LIGHT WEIGHT DATABASE APPROACH WITH EFFECTUAL DATA ACCESS

DESCRIPTION: We have developed a platform, called Cyclone Database Implementation Workbench (CyDIW) that can be used to implement new database prototypes, use existing command-based systems, and conduct experiments. The workbench allows seamless integration of multiple systems and provides useful services. To support database implementation page-based storage and buffer managers are built-in. A scripting language for batches of commands is included. Experiments are encapsulated as batches of commands on multiple systems. A simple and easy to use GUI is available that acts as an editor and a launch pad for execution of batches of commands. Emphasis in CyDIW is on simplifying the logistics surrounding setting up experiments that are comprehensive and self-contained. The benchmarking services in CyDIW can be used for lightweight benchmarking, where a benchmark consisting of a data set and a suite of commands is given. A benchmarking experiment collects performance statistics from multiple systems based on varying parameters and plots benchmarking results without leaving the GUI. Setup for the system is easy. All configuration settings are recorded in XML documents that are highly portable and readily visible. Once installed, batches representing experiments can be exchanged as text files and executed on CyDIW on any computer.

ALGORITHM / METHODOLOGY: CyDIW

DOMAIN: Data Mining

IEEE REFERENCE: IEEE Transactions on Knowledge and Data

Engineering, 2012









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NJA 14. ANDROID BASED STUDENT INVOLVEMENT AND PERFORMANCE MONITORING

ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM



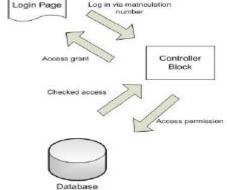


Figure 1. Using the system in a class setting

DESCRIPTION: In the **EXISTING SYSTEM**, there is no Tracking Records of Students Involvement in the class room. In the **PROPOSED SYSTEM**, Real-time response system to enhance student involvement in a class; by means of addressing the attendance and the participation of students. The system consists of student pads on an Android mobile platform, a lecturer pad, and an Apache Tomcat server hosting the software of the system. The system allows the lecturer to keep track of the attendance of every student, as well as monitoring the comprehension of the class in relation to a subject via interactive multiple-choice-questions and short- answer questions. In the **MODIFICATION**, College Authorities can upload the Study Materials (only Text) via Server, and can also maintain the Marks, Attendance and the Students information Management, which can be seen by the Student by entering into their Account via Android Phone.









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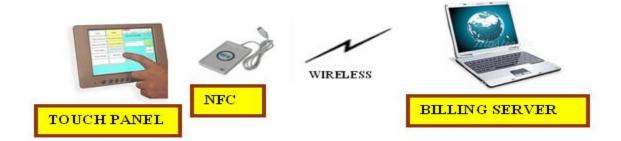


DOMAIN: Android, Mobile Computing

IEEE REFERENCE: IEEE Paper on ITHET, 2012.

NJA 15. RFID / NFC BASED EASY SHOPPING CART WITH QUEUE LESS BILLING SYSTEM

ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM



<u>DESCRIPTION:</u> In the **EXISTING SYSTEM**, manual Shopping Process is carried, Buyer has to select the Goods and wait in the Queue for Billing. In **PROPOSED SYSTEM**, the Goods can selected using RFID Tag, and the Billing is passed to the Billing Server with the User RFID Tag. So the user does not require to stand in the Queue. User can check the Final Billing in his / her Laptop and billing is achieved. he design and implementation of a new intelligent shopping guide system for large supermarkets is presented in the article.

DOMAIN: Android, Mobile Computing, Embedded









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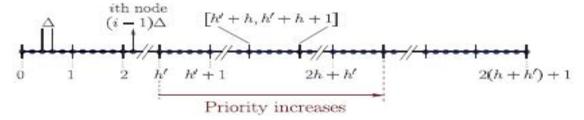
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IEEE REFERENCE: IEEE Paper on Computer Science and Automation Engineering (CSAE), 2012

NJA 16. LOCAL BROADCAST ALGORITHMS IN WIRELESS AD HOC NETWORKS: REDUCING THE NUMBER OF TRANSMISSIONS

ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM



DESCRIPTION: There are two main approaches, static and dynamic, to broadcast algorithms in wireless ad hoc networks. In the static approach, local algorithms determine the status (forwarding/nonforwarding) of each node proactively based on local topology information and a globally known priority function. In this paper, we first show that local broadcast algorithms based on the static approach cannot achieve a good approximation factor to the optimum solution (an NP-hard problem). However, we show that a constant approximation factor is achievable if (relative) position information is available. In the dynamic approach, local algorithms determine the status of each node "on-the-fly" based on local topology information and broadcast state information. Using the dynamic approach, it was recently shown that local broadcast algorithms can achieve a constant approximation factor to the optimum solution when









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(approximate) position information is available. However, using position information can simplify the problem. Also, in some applications it may not be practical to have position information.

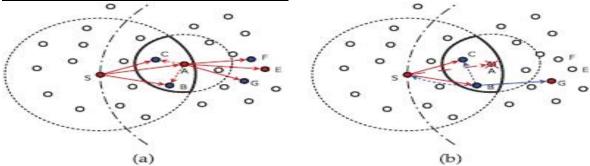
ALGORITHM / METHODOLOGY: Position-based Opportunistic Routing

<u>DOMAIN</u>:. Mobile Computing

<u>IEEE REFERENCE:</u> <u>IEEE TRANSACTIONS</u> on Mobile computing, 2012

NJA 17. TOWARD RELIABLE DATA DELIVERY FOR HIGHLY DYNAMIC MOBILE AD HOC NETWORKS

ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM



DESCRIPTION: This paper addresses the problem of delivering data packets for highly dynamic mobile ad hoc networks in a reliable and timely manner. Most existing ad hoc routing protocols are susceptible to node mobility, especially for large-scale networks. Driven by this issue, we propose an efficient Position-based Opportunistic Routing (POR) protocol which takes advantage of the stateless property of geographic routing and the broadcast nature of wireless medium. When a data packet is sent out, some of the neighbor nodes that have overheard the transmission will serve as forwarding candidates, and take turn to forward the









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packet if it is not relayed by the specific best forwarder within a certain period of time. By utilizing such in-the-air backup, communication is maintained without being interrupted. The additional latency incurred by local route recovery is greatly reduced and the duplicate relaying caused by packet reroute is also decreased.

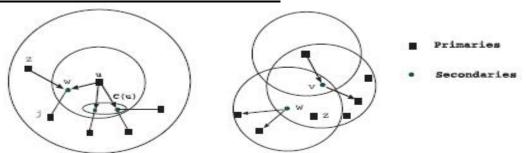
ALGORITHM / METHODOLOGY: Local Broadcast Algorithms

DOMAIN: Mobile Computing

<u>IEEE REFERENCE:</u> <u>IEEE TRANSACTIONS</u> on Mobile computing, 2012

NJA 18. APPROXIMATION ALGORITHMS FOR DATA BROADCAST IN WIRELESS NETWORKS

ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM



DESCRIPTION: Broadcasting is a fundamental operation in wireless networks and plays an important role in the communication protocol design. In multihop wireless networks, however, interference at a node due to simultaneous transmissions from its neighbors makes it nontrivial to design a minimum-latency broadcast algorithm, which is known to be NP-complete.









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We present a simple 12-approximation algorithm for the one-to-all broadcast problem that improves all previously known guarantees for this problem. We then consider the all-to-all broadcast problem where each node sends its own message to all other nodes. For the all-to-all broadcast problem, we present two algorithms with approximation ratios of 20 and 34, improving the best result available in the literature. Finally, we report experimental evaluation of our algorithms

ALGORITHM / METHODOLOGY:

DOMAIN: Mobile Computing

IEEE REFERENCE: IEEE TRANSACTIONS on Mobile Computing 2012

JA 6001. ASSURING SECURED & DEPENDABLE CLOUD STORAGE SERVICES WITH ERASURE CODE TECHNIQUE

ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM



DESCRIPTION: In the **EXISTING SYSTEM**, there is no big security provided in the Cloud server for data safety. If at all security exists, the third party auditor should be allowed to access the entire data packets for verification. In the **PROPOSED SYSTEM**, Cloud server spilt









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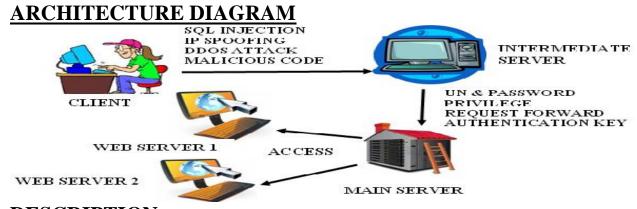
the file into batches and allowed for encryption. The corresponding encrypted batches are kept in different Cloud servers and their keys are distributed in different key server. These encrypted batches are kept in replica servers as a backup. This encrypted data are converted into bytes and added parity bit process by the data owner in order to restrict TPA by accessing the original data. The Cloud server generates the token number from the parity added encrypted data and compared with the signature provided to the TPA to verify the Data Integrity. We also implement Erasure Code for the back-up of the data. The **MODIFICATION** that we propose is the encryption process of the data by the data owner before it reaches the Cloud server.

ALGORITHM / METHODOLOGY: Token Precomputation., RSA, Erasure Code

DOMAIN: Cloud Computing, Security

IEEE REFERENCE: IEEE TRANSACTIONS on Service Computing, 2012

JA 6002. IDENTIFICATION, DETECTION AND REMOVAL OF INTRUSION ATTACKS IN MULTITIER WEB APPLICATIONS



DESCRIPTION: In the **EXISTING SYSTEM**, Due to their ubiquitous use for personal and/or corporate data, web services have always been the target of attacks. These attacks are exploiting vulnerabilities of the web applications. Intrusion Detection Systems (IDSs) currently









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examine network packets individually within both the web server and the database system. In the **PROPOSED SYSTEM**, Double Guard mechanism contains a container module at the primary level then to the web services application at the secondary level and finally Database is connected. SQL Injection, DDOS Attack, IP Spoofing, Malicious Code are all initially verified by the container only then the request is followed to the web server for the next authentication of User Name, Password, Privileges, request forwarding Mechanism only the user is allowed to access the web service. In **MODIFICATION** if the user enter the username or password incorrectly for more than 3 times, the secondary key is provided to the user during the user phase is verified. Also Spoofing of IP address is also verified by container module.

<u>ALGORITHM / METHODOLOGY:</u> Static Model Building, Divide & Conquer, Secured Random Key Generation

DOMAIN: Network Security

<u>IEEE REFERENCE:</u> <u>IEEE Transactions</u> on Dependable and Secure Computing, 2012

JA 6003. ANDROID BASED EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT
SEARCH ENGINE RETRIEVAL SYSTEM USING ONTOLOGY

ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM







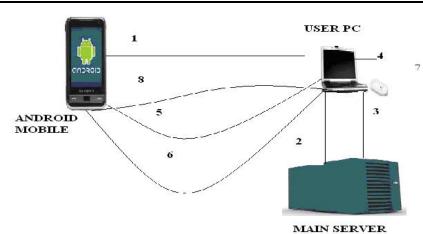


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- 1. USER QUERY
- 2. REQUEST FORWARED TO THE SERVER
- 3. RESPONSE FROM THE SERVER
- 4. APPLYING THE ONTOLOGY
 CONCEPT
- 5. KEYWORDS FILTERING
- 6. USER INPUT
- 7. APPLYING UDD
- ALGORITHM
- 8. RESULTS

DESCRIPTION: In the **EXISTING SYSTEM**, A major problem in mobile search is that the interactions between the users and search engines are limited by the small form factors of the mobile devices. As a result, mobile users tend to submit shorter, hence, more ambiguous queries compared to their web search counterparts. In the **PROPOSED MODEL**, users search's on the when for query, either Area specified (or) user's location, server retrieves all the information to the user's PC where ontology us applied. User PC displays all the relevant keywords to the user's mobile, so that user selects the exact requirement. Ranking occurs and finally exactly mapped information is produced to the user's mobile. In the **MODIFICATION**, We apply UDD algorithm to eliminate the duplication of records which helps to minimize the number of URL listed to the user.

<u>ALGORITHM / METHODOLOGY:</u> Naive Bayes classifier, Ontology, UDD

DOMAIN: Mobile Computing, Android, Data Mining

IEEE REFERENCE: IEEE Transactions on Knowledge and Data Engineering, 2012









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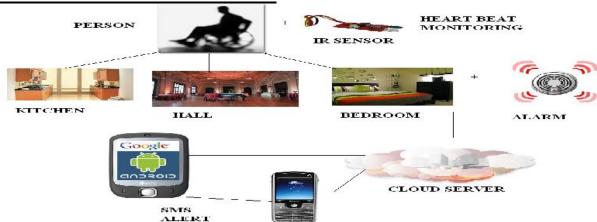


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JA 6004. M – GUARDIAN: ANDROID BASED ELDERLY PEOPLE ACTIVITY AND HEALTH MONITORING USING CLOUD COMPUTING

ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM



DESCRIPTION: In the **EXISTING SYSTEM**, there should be some Care Taker along with the Patient who personally monitor the Age Old Patients. In the **PROPOSED SYSTEM**, Smart home is regarded as an independent healthy living for elderly person. Advances in phone technology and new style of computing paradigm (i.e., cloud computing) permits real time acquisition, processing, and tracking of activities in smart home. In this paper, we develop android smart phone application to assists elderly people for independent living in their own homes. Smart phone application communicates with cloud through web server and assists the elderly person to complete their daily life activities. This is used to Track the Patient's Activity along with the Remainders of Medicines, Food and other Activities. **MODIFICATION** that we propose is to monitor the Heart Beat of the Patient to find the normal functionality of the Patient along with IR based Tracking Solution at every room.









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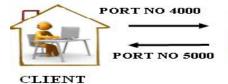
DOMAIN: Cloud Computing, Android, Embedded

IEEE REFERENCE: IEEE Paper on ICACT, 2012

JA 6005. PREVENTION OF DDOS ATTACKS USING PORT NUMBER REVOLUTIONIZE AND TIME STAMP - CLOCK **DRIFTS**

ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM

HOPERAAA







- 1. CHANGE OF PORT NUMBER 2. CLOCK DRIFTS
- 3. IP ADDRESS
- 5. AUTHENTICATION KEY
- 4. ENCRYPTION

DESCRIPTION: In the **EXISTING SYSTEM**, An attacker can possibly launch a DoS attack by studying the flaws of network protocols or applications and then sending malformed packets which might cause the corresponding protocols or applications getting into a faulty state. In the **PROPOSED SYSTEM**, we have two Algorithms namely, HOPERAA Algorithm and Big Wheel Algorithm. HOPERAA Algorithm is used for single client server communication and Big Wheel Algorithm is used for multi client and server communication. In both the part we're verifying the time stamp for the communication as well as continuous changing of port communication medium in a network and this ensures security. In MODIFICATION, We verifying the time stamp, communication port id, IP address, MAC address, Authentication key





as well as encryption of data, which ensures proper and secure communication.





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ALGORITHM / METHODOLOGY: HOPERAA, BIG WHEEL, Secured Random Key

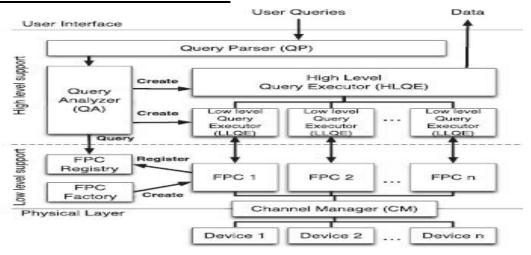
Generation

DOMAIN: Network Security

<u>IEEE REFERENCE:</u> <u>IEEE Transactions</u> on Dependable and Secure Computing, 2012

JA 6006. SOFTWARE ENGINEERING MIDDLEWARE ARCHITECTURE FOR ARCHITECTURE FOR DATA MANAGEMENT IN PERVASIVE ENVIRONMENT

ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM



DESCRIPTION: A declarative SQL-like language and a middleware infrastructure are presented for collecting data from different nodes of a pervasive system. Data management is performed by hiding the complexity due to the large underlying heterogeneity of devices, which









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can span from passive RFID(s) to ad hoc sensor boards to portable computers. An important feature of the presented middleware is to make the integration of new device types in the system easy through the use of device self-description. Two case studies are described for PerLa usage, and a survey is made for comparing our approach with other projects in the area.

DOMAIN: Software Engineering

IEEE REFERENCE: IEEE Transactions on Software Engineering, 2012

JA 6007. EFFECTIVE RE-RANKING WITH ORGANIZING

USER HISTORY, FEEDBACK AND ELIMINATION OF

DUPLICATE RECORDS

ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM

Time	Query	Time	Query
10:51:48	saturn vue	12:59:12	saturn dealers
10:52:24	hybrid saturn vue	13:03:34	saturn hybrid review
10:59:28	snorkeling	16:34:09	bank of america
11:12:04	barbados hotel	17:52:49	caribbean cruise
11:17:23	sprint slider phone	19:22:13	gamestop discount
11:21:02	toys r us wii	19:25:49	used games wii
11:40:27	best buy wii console	19:50:12	tripadvisor barbados
12:32:42	financial statement	20:11:56	expedia
12:22:22	wii gamestop	20:44:01	sprint latest model cell phones

Group 3 Group 2 Group 5 Group 1 sprint slider phone snorkeling toys r us wii saturn vue sprint latest model cell phones barbados hotel best buy wii console hybrid saturn vue caribbean cruise Group 4 wii gamestop saturn dealers tripadvisor barbados gamestop discount financial statement saturn hybrid review expedia used games wii bank of america Query Groups

DESCRIPTION: In the **EXISTING SYSTEM**, users query request is Handled and resultant URLs are provided based on the user's hits into a URL. The searching process happens based on the Exact keyword matched in the metatag in the Corresponding URLs. In the **PROPOSED SYSTEM**, we're organizing the user's search history by categorizing the keywords, synonyms or same meaning words into same category and also we monitor, user's selection of the URLs for the corresponding queries. We segregate the same pattern of queries from different users and compare the entire selection URLs. This process helps to Re-Rank the









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most often selected URLs by different user's to a new users who googles the same queries. The **MODIFICATION** we propose is getting the feedback from the users about the corresponding URLs which helps to Re-Rank resultant URLs in a more perfect manner. We Calculate the Positive feedback ratio to judge real best URL at the top of the site.

ALGORITHM / METHODOLOGY: Online Clustering, Page Ranking

DOMAIN:. Data Mining

TRANSACTIONS on Parallel IEEE REFERENCE: IEEE Distributed Systems, 2012

JA 6008. NFC BASED TELEMONITORING OF HUMAN VITAL PARAMETERS WITH EMERGING SERVE

ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM











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DESCRIPTION: In the **EXISTING SYSTEM**, Age old People or sick people has to be monitored by Doctors manual or requires Guardian's help to monitor their health. In the **PROPOSED MODEL**, Providing elderly people with a mobile-phone based patient terminal with NFC for Authentication and communication links to sensor devices. IF any abnormality is identified immediately supports are provided to save the life of the Patient. **MODIFICATION** that we Propose is that the Generation of Automatic Alert SMS to the Patient's Guardian in case of emergency

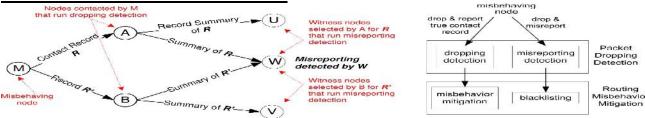
ALGORITHM / METHODOLOGY: Secured Random Key Generation

DOMAIN: Mobile Computing, Security, Embedded

<u>IEEE REFERENCE:</u> <u>IEEE TRANSACTIONS</u> on Information Technology in Biomedicine, 2012

JA 6009. IDENTIFICATION OF MALICIOUS PACKET LOSS DURING ROUTING MISBEHAVIOUR IN DISRUPTION TOLERENT NETWORK

ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM



- (a) PACKET DROPPING DETECTING MISBEHAVING NODE M REPORTS TWO FORGED CONTACT RECORDS R AND R^ WHICH ARE IN CONSISTENT.
- (b) MISBEHAVIOR MITIGATION









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DESCRIPTION: In **EXISTING SYSTEM** Disruption tolerant networks (DTNs), selfish or malicious nodes may drop received packets. Such routing misbehavior reduces the packet delivery ratio and wastes system resources. In the PROPOSED SYSTEM distributed scheme to detect packet dropping in DTNs. In our scheme, DTN is required to keep a few signed contact records with mobile nodes. This Previous Records is utilized to verify the trustworthiness of DTN. For every mobile node Records Handler is maintained to track the incoming and outgoing Records of it. Witness Node will identify real misbehavioring node by comparing the Records Handler and DTN In the MODIFICATION, we're differentiating genuine traffic packet loss with malicious packet loss by comparing the Buffer level of every nodes, We encrypt the data packets for security.

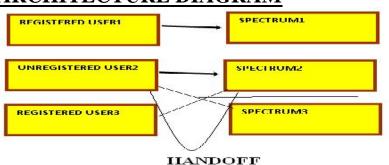
ALGORITHM / METHODOLOGY: Routing, Blow Fish

DOMAIN: Network Security

IEEE REFERENCE: IEEE TRANSACTIONS on Information Forensics and Security, 2012

AUTONOMOUS 6010. SPECTRUM HANDOFF FRAMEWORK IN ADHOC NETWORK WITH LOAD BALANCING

ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM



FORWARDED TO S3









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DESCRIPTION: In the **EXISTING SYSTEM**, Although the Cognitive Radio (CR) technology is a promising solution to enhance the spectrum, only it provides sufficient support to the licensed users or primary users and not to the Unlicensed Users. In the PROPOSED MODEL, a proactive spectrum handoff framework for CR ad hoc networks, ProSpect, is proposed to address these concerns. In the proposed framework, Channel-Switching (CW) policies and a proactive spectrum handoff protocol are proposed to let unlicensed users vacate a channel before a licensed user utilizes it to avoid unwanted interference. Network coordination schemes for unlicensed users are also incorporated into the spectrum handoff protocol design. In the MODIFICATION that we propose is a unlicensed user is handled by the spectrum and receives the request from the licensed user, the system automatically transfer the unlicensed user into another spectrum which reduces load and the waiting time for particular unlicensed user.

ALGORITHM / METHODOLOGY: Channel Selection, Handoff, Load Balancing

DOMAIN: Mobile Computing

IEEE REFERENCE: IEEE TRANSACTIONS on Mobile

Computing, 2012

JA 6011. DYNAMIC IDENTIFICATION OF RESOURCE **PREDICTION** MONITORING & OF **EFFECTIVE** COMMUNICATION IN GRID ENVIRONMENT

ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM







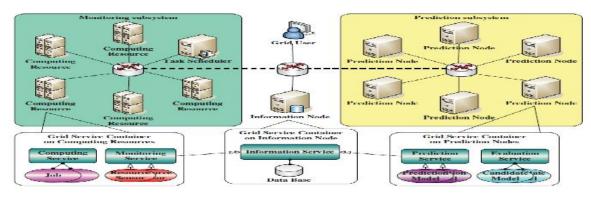


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DESCRIPTION: In the **EXISTING SYSTEM** Integration Resource Allocation and Job Scheduling Process in the Grid Environment is the Challenging Task. So We **PROPOSE**, a Model by Which Grid Resource Monitoring will Monitor the Resource Utilized Currently and the available Resource in the Grid Server and the Grid Resource Predication is to Verify the Historical Data to Predict Amount of Resource Required to Process the Request. We use PH-PSO for this Process. The **MODIFICATION** we Propose is Same Data is Requested Again by Some other User, then the Information Server (IS) will have Catch Memory and IS will Forwarded the Data rather Disturbing the Grid Resource Server.

ALGORITHM / METHODOLOGY: Resource Monitoring, Prediction

<u>DOMAIN</u>: Grid Computing

IEEE REFERENCE: IEEE TRANSACTIONS on Parallel and Distributed Systems, 2012

JA 6012. EFFECTIVE COLLABORTIVE FILTERING OF RECOMMENDATION SERVICES BASED ON OPEN AUTHORIZATION WITH SMS ALERT









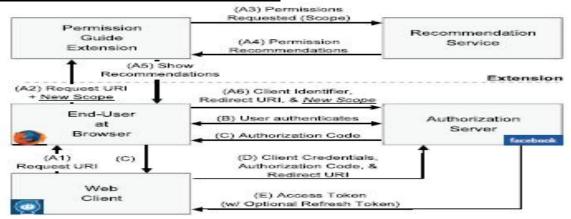
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ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM



DESCRIPTION: In the **EXISTING SYSTEM**, Major online platforms such as Facebook, Google, and Twitter allow third-party applications access without User's Authorization. But, Such accesses must be authorized by users at installation time. In the **PROPOSED SYSTEM** a multi criteria recommendation model that utilizes application-based, user-based, and category-based collaborative filtering mechanisms. Our collaborative filtering mechanism is effective by getting the authorization of the privileges from the user to access their database by the Third Party Applications via Recommendation Service and Permission Guide. Token number based Authentication process is used to verify the Third Party Applications. The **MODIFICATION** that we propose is to send the token number via Mobile SMS alert.

<u>ALGORITHM / METHODOLOGY:</u> Collaborative Filtering, Secured Random Key Generation

DOMAIN:. Web Security

IEEE REFERENCE: IEEE TRANSACTIONS on Dependable and

Secure Computing, 2012









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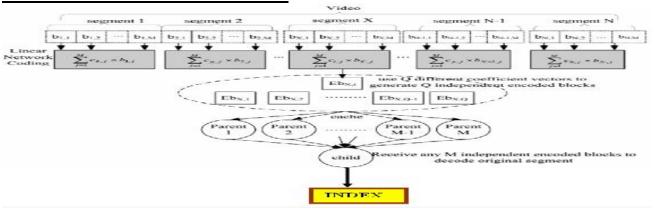


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JA 6013. EFFICIENT, DISTRIBUTED PEER TO PEER INTERACTIVE VOD STREAMING USING CHUNKING MECHANISM

ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM



DESCRIPTION: In the **EXISTING SYSTEM**, the movie which we've requested will have to stream completely only then user can see the Movie. Even if the user clicks on the middle of the movie, the entire streaming should happen only user's request is accepted. In the **PROPOSED MODEL**, the entire movie is splitted into three to four segments and kept in different peers. Then, these segments are divided into batches then encoded with Co-efficient value correspondingly. We finally Concordinate all the Co-efficient values of different segments to form a Vector which is stored in a single Child. The Index information of all the videos are maintained in the child, which handles the query from the user. **MODIFICATION** that we propose is to maintain a replica server for all the peers in order to transmit the corresponding segments, if the peer disconnected.

ALGORITHM / METHODOLOGY: Linear Network-Coding, Chunking

DOMAIN: Networking









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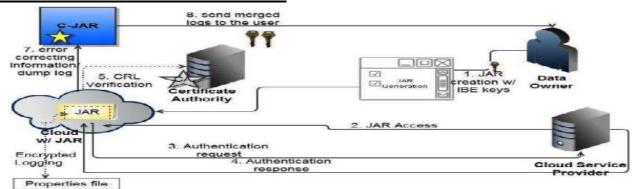
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IEEE REFERENCE: IEEE TRANSACTIONS on Parallel and Distributed Systems, 2012

6014. **SECURED DATA SHARING** WITH ACCESS **PRIVILEGE POLICIES** AND DISTRIBUTED ACCOUNTABILITY IN CLOUD COMPUTING

ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM



DESCRIPTION: In the **EXISTING SYSTEM**, A major feature of the cloud services is that users' data are usually processed remotely in unknown machines that users do not own or operate. While enjoying the convenience brought by Cloud Computing, users' fears of losing control of their own data (particularly, financial and health data) can become a significant barrier to the wide adoption of cloud services. In the **PROPOSED SYSTEM**, Data Owner can upload the data into cloud server after encryption. User can subscribe into the cloud server with certain access policies such Read, Write and Copy of the Original Data. Logger and Log Harmonizer will a track of the access logs and reports to the Data Owner. This Access ensures Security. In the **MODIFICATION**, Automatic reporting of illegal action performance of any user to the data owner, as well as data owner would generate the random numbers set for the every user. So if the user entering into the account has to provide random number set, that will be verified by server.

ALGORITHM / METHODOLOGY: Log Retrieval, Pushing or pulling, Blow Fish











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DOMAIN: Cloud Computing, Security

<u>IEEE REFERENCE:</u> <u>IEEE Transactions</u> on Dependable and Secure Computing, 2012

M

JA 6015. DATA HIDING AND SECURED DATA STORAGE WITH ACCESS CONTROL TOWARDS MULTIPARTY PROTOCOLS

Nation

ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM

Name	Sex	Nation	Salary
q1	F	England	>40K
q2	M	Canada	≤40K
q3	M	USA	≤40K
q4	F	Peru	≤40K

 T_{σ}

K	q4	F	
177	(C)	7	•

Name	Sex	Nation	Salary
q1	F	EU	>40K
q2	M	AM	≤40K
q3	M	AM	≤40K
q4	F	AM	≤40K
q5	M	AM	>40K
q6	M	AM	>40K
q7	F	AM	>40K
a8	F	EU	<40K

Name	Sex	Nation	Salary
q5	M	Canada	>40K
q6	M	USA	>40K
q7	F	Brazil	>40K
a8	F	Italy	<40K

Name	Sex	Nation	Salary
q5	M	*	>40K
q6	M	*	>40K
q7	F	*	>40K
q8	F	*	≤40K

DESCRIPTION: In the **EXISTING SYSTEM**, there is no Security Scheme operated for Data Storage Services between Multi Party protocols. In the **PROPOSED SYSTEM**, a lookahead approach, specifically for secure multiparty protocols to achieve distributed k-anonymity, which helps parties to decide if the utility benefit from the protocol is within an acceptable range before initiating the protocol. The look-ahead operation is highly localized and its accuracy depends on the amount of information the parties are willing to share. The system deals with Generalization approach, with hiding the Employment Department with a common Identify along with hiding the Exact Salary, Suppression Approach Hiding User Name along with their Country Identity. In the **MODIFICATION**, a Authentication Key is Generated before a user change / update the data for Verification. Entire Data is encrypted to ensure Security.









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<u>ALGORITHM / METHODOLOGY:</u> Generalization & Suppression, RC4, Secured Random Key Generation

DOMAIN: Data Mining, Security

<u>**IEEE REFERENCE: IEEE Transactions**</u> on Knowledge and Data Engineering, 2012

JA 6016. ANALYSTIC APPROACH TO DETECT ATM COUNTERFEIT CARDS USAGE USING NFC TECHNOLOGY

ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM



DESCRIPTION: In the **EXISTING SYSTEM**, People relish the flexibility of being able access their monetary assets when and where they need them. The abundance of cards able to withdraw funds from Automatic Teller Machines (ATMs) has not gone unnoticed by the cyber criminal element. Means for skimming and cloning cards exist and the market continues to grow. In the **PROPOSED SYSTEM**, Server Tracks the Same ATM Card's Usability in different ATM Machine locations or accessibility of the same Card more times in a single ATM Machine. **MODIFICATION** that we Propose NFC Card is used as ATM Card. If the same Card is used in different ATM Machines at the same Time, the Server detects it as Attack so that the ATM Card is blocked and Alert SMS is send to the Legitimate User's Mobile Number. For every new Transaction a Token is generated as SMS to the user's Mobile so that user can write in the NFC









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Card which is verified for Authentication. This process will surely prevent the accessibility of ATM Card even Attacker steals the ATM Card.

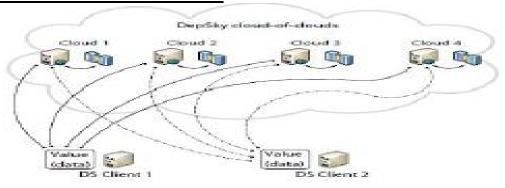
ALGORITHM / METHODOLOGY: Time Synchronization, Secured Random Key Generation

DOMAIN: Mobile Computing, Embedded

IEEE REFERENCE: IEEE Paper on System Science (HICSS), 2012.

MULTICLOUD IMPLEMENTATION WITH SAAS JA 6017. AND IAAS FOR SECURED DATA COMMUNICATION

ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM



DESCRIPTION: In the **EXISTING SYSTEM**, Ensuring the security of cloud computing is a major factor in the cloud computing environment, as users often store sensitive information with cloud storage providers but these providers may be untrusted. In the **PROPOSED SYSTEM,** Once the Uploaded file from a Data Owner to the Main Clouds Server is Split into Multiple Packets and Stored in Multiple Sub Cloud Servers. These Packets are encrypted. To access those data the user has to provide the keys that stored in the appropriate key









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servers. Then the encrypted data is hashed using SHA Algorithm. Now the Third Party Auditor (TPA) will audit the hashed data and check whether the original data remains the same. This ensures the security. The **MODIFICATION** that we're proposing in this project is SAAS as a module, in which the corresponding software is not installed in the client machine, whenever the client requires the particular software, which can be shared from the Cloud Server.

ALGORITHM / METHODOLOGY: RSA, SHA

<u>DOMAIN</u>: Cloud Computing, Security

IEEE REFERENCE: IEEE Paper on System Sciences, 2012

JA 6018. DETECTION AND FILTERING SPAMS WITH CONTENT, EXTENSION AND ACTIVITY MONITORING



<u>DESCRIPTION</u>: In the **EXISTING SYSTEM**, A major security challenge on the Internet is the existence of the large number of compromised machines. Such machines have been increasingly used to launch various security attacks including spamming and spreading malware, DDoS, and identity theft. In the **PROPOSED SYSTEM**, SPOT protocol is designed









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for the effective detection and filtering of spam emails. We propose to indentify the spam messages at the sender end itself and not allowing the message to reach the receiver. We attain the effective process via filtering the spam words, term frequency of repeated words, virus and worm files. In the **MODIFICATION**, We're also filtering the files without the extension as an attachment and compressed formats like Zip, Rar and Exec files are also eliminated and indentified as spam's and those data are filtered in the sender part itself.

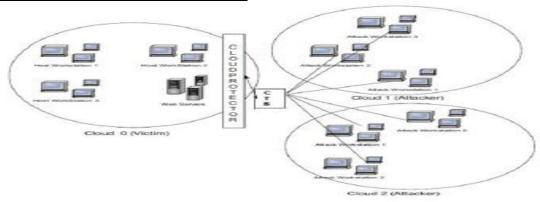
ALGORITHM / METHODOLOGY: SPOT, SPAM ZOOMBIE Detection, Content **Mapping**

DOMAIN: Network Security

IEEE REFERENCE: IEEE Transactions on Dependable and Secure Computing, 2012

JA 6019. IMPLEMENTATION OF IP TRACE BACK SYSTEM OF DDOS ATTACK IN SECURED CLOUD COMPUTING **ENVIRONMENT**

ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM













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DESCRIPTION: In the **EXISTING SYSTEM**, cloud computing is still in its infancy, current adoption is associated with numerous challenges like security, performance, availability, etc. In cloud computing where infrastructure is shared by potentially millions of users, Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) attacks have the potential to have much greater impact than against single tenanted architectures. In the **PROPOSED SYSTEM**, we're detecting source of attacker by using the IP trace back. Once the cloud system is victimized, the main cloud server initializes IP trace back system to find out the original source of the attacker using PPM Algorithm. In the **MODIFICATION** Process, we're eliminating the Source of attack and then after any request from the same attacker IP address is declined.

<u>ALGORITHM / METHODOLOGY:</u> Cloud Trace Back model (CTB), Deterministic Packet Marking (DPM)

DOMAIN: Cloud Computing, Security

<u>**IEEE REFERENCE:**</u> **IEEE Paper** on Computer Communication and Informatics (ICCCI), 2012

JA 6020. EFFECTIVE UNMANNED, AUTOMATIC ROBOT CONTROL SYSTEM FOR EDUCATIONAL SOCIAL CAUSE – LIBRARY SYSTEM

ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM







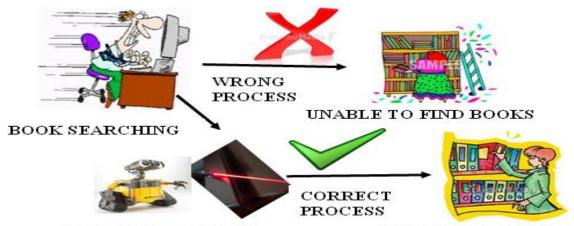


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ROBOT WITH LIGHT

EASY IN FINDING BOOKS

DESCRIPTION: In many **EXISTING SYSTEMS**, only manual process identification of relevant data is maintained. Even in library we search the books in a manual way only. In the **PROPOSED SYSTEM**, the user provides speech input to the Robot via wireless connection with the PC, so that the Robot directs the person with respect data fed in the PC using its arms. IR is used for person Identification. In the **MODIFICATION** that we propose is, once the user provides the voice input, the system will verify all the available books, and finds out the best book by comparing Input term frequency with total number of keywords extracted using Stemming Algorithm. So that resultant book shelf is identified by the Robot.

ALGORITHM / METHODOLOGY: Stemming, Ranking, Scoring

DOMAIN: Mobile Computing, Data Mining, Embedded

IEEE REFERENCE: IEEE Transactions on Systems, Man, and

Cybernetics, 2012









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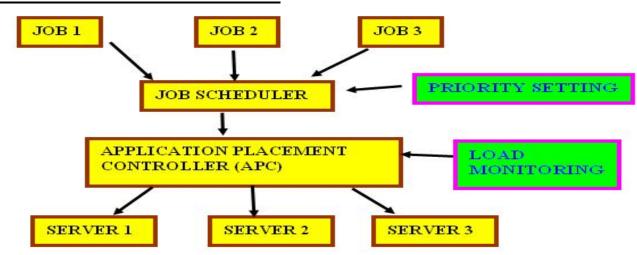


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JA 6021. AUTOMATIC LOAD MONITORING SYSTEM WITH PRIORITY SETTINGS FOR EFFECTIVE TRANSACTIONAL WORKLOADS

ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM



DESCRIPTION: In the **EXISTING SYSTEM**, one server will carry the entire workload (or) multiple server can carry without the proper scheduling. In the **PROPOSED SYSTEM**, Jobs are allotted to Job scheduler, then to the Application Placement Controller (APC), where it identifies the load of every server and allocates the job accordingly. In the **MODIFICATION PART**, we setting the Priority checking in the Job scheduler itself, where user can specify the priority status of a job so the job scheduler first transmits High then Medium and finally low priority job to APC, then the to the best server.

ALGORITHM / METHODOLOGY: Placement, Load Balancing

DOMAIN:. Networking









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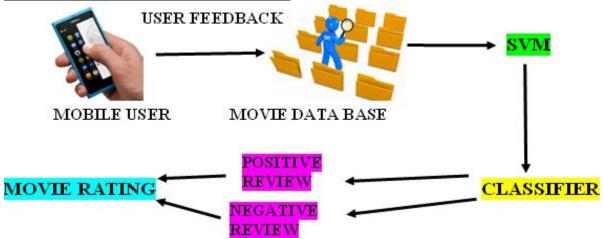
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<u>IEEE REFERENCE:</u> <u>IEEE TRANSACTIONS</u> on Parallel and Distributed Systems, 2012

JA 6022. A MACHINE BASED ANALYTIC APPROACH WITH SVM CLASSIFIER FOR FILTERING MOVIE AND PRODUCT QUALITY USING ANDROID SMART PHONE

ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM



DESCRIPTION: In **EXISTING SYSTEM**, computer based movie rating process happens, that too no proper rating is happening. In the **PROPOSED SYSTEM**, we use the Android based user feedbacks are about only movie is obtained using SVM technique and feature based extraction method. User can select the feature and can provide positive and negative feedback. We use steaming algorithm to extract the proper feedback. In the **MODIFICATION**, User id is provided by verifying the mobile number, so it can avoid same user's re-feedback provision. We also provide same implementation for product review also.

ALGORITHM / METHODOLOGY: SVM, Machine Based Approach









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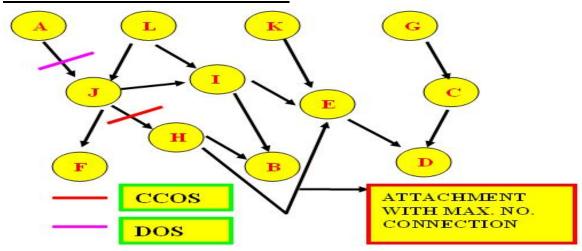


DOMAIN: Mobile Computing, Android, Data Mining

IEEE REFERENCE: IEEE Transactions on Systems, Man, and Cybernetics, 2012

JA 6023. CUT DETECTION & AUTOMATIC REJOINING OF ISOLATED NODES IN WSN

ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM



DESCRIPTION: In the **EXISTING SYSTEM**, Link(or) the nodes can be disconnected which cannot be detected. So packets are lost again and again as the cut in the networks aren't identified. In the PROPOSED MODEL, the cut detection is identified using CCOS (or) DOS Algorithm, in order to verify it leaf nodes are disconnected or Direct Nodes are disconnected. We calculate Hop Count and Time Stamp to identify the disconnection. he MODIFICATION that we propose is, to add the disconnected nodes to the node which has maximum number of connections.

ALGORITHM / METHODOLOGY: CCOS, DOS











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DOMAIN:. Networking

<u>IEEE REFERENCE:</u> <u>IEEE TRANSACTIONS</u> on Parallel and Distributed Systems, 2012

JA 6024. ANDROID BASED HOME SECURITY DOOR CONTROL WITH HUMAN DETECTION AND IMAGE STREAMING WITH SMS ALERT

ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM



DESCRIPTION: In the **EXISTING SYSTEM**, Door Lock status is verified manually there is no automatic process is implemented. In the **PROPOSED SYSTEM**, we have developed a security system that interfaces with an Android mobile device. The mobile device and security system communicate via GPRS. The mobile application can be loaded onto any compatible device, and once loaded, interface with the security system. Commands to lock, unlock, or check the status of the door to which the security system is installed can be sent quickly from the mobile device via a simple, easy to use GUI. The **MODIFICATION** that we propose, is IR sensor is attached in the door, if any person is detected an automatic Alert SMS is send to the User's Mobile, so that user can initiate the webcam and can see the Images of the









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persons who are waiting via their mobile through GPRS Communication. Mobile User can open the Door to the known persons by sending a Authenticating Key to the server.

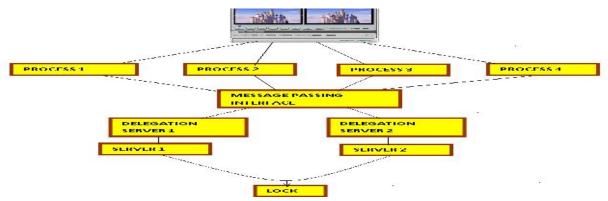
ALGORITHM / METHODOLOGY: Secured Random Key Generation

DOMAIN: Mobile Computing, Security, Embedded, Android

IEEE REFERENCE: IEEE Paper on Southeastcon, 2012

JA 6025. DYNAMIC PROCESS ALLOCATION WITH LOAD BALANCING USING ROUND ROBIN FOR HIGH PERFORMANCE CONNECTIVITY WITH P2P STREAMING

ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM



DESCRIPTION: In the **EXISTING SYSTEM**, Strict data consistency semantics adopted from traditional file systems are inadequate for homogeneous parallel computing platforms. For high performance parallel applications independent I/O is critical, particularly if check pointing data are dynamically created or irregularly partitioned. In the **PROPOSED MODEL**, the user requested videos are divided into multiple process, those process are passed to Message Passing Interface (MPI) which then allocates delegate system according to the available









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server. so that speedy and easy handling is assured. These Jobs are allocated to the delegate Via Round Robin Method. **MODIFICATION** that we propose is peer to peer streaming without disturbing the load of the Main Server. We also add up the security by encryption.

<u>ALGORITHM / METHODOLOGY:</u> Collective Buffering, Load Balancing, Round Robin <u>DOMAIN</u>:. Networking

IEEE REFERENCE: IEEE TRANSACTIONS on Parallel and Distributed Systems, 2012

JA 6026. AUTOMATIC, VIDEO BASED OBJECT TARGET TRACKING / IDENTIFICATION WITH AUTO SWAPPING AND COMPRESSION TECHNIQUE

ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM



DESCRIPTION: In the **EXISTING SYSTEM**, usual Streaming of entire Videos, which could not able to identify the target object and inadequate the motion detection technology. In the **PROPOSED MODEL**, the Web Cams are connected with different computers and reference image is compared with the ongoing video files to identify the target. If the system identifies the









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target, the server is allowed to record the video. Due to the continuous Video records the server may not able to store quite a large file. In these circumstances, server has to swap the video recording into another server so that video recording never stops. **MODIFICATION** is to compress the video's so that minimum space would be occupied for the storage process.

<u>ALGORITHM / METHODOLOGY:</u> Markov chain Workload, Back Ground Subtraction, RLE

DOMAIN:. Multimedia

IEEE REFERENCE: IEEE TRANSACTIONS on Multimedia, 2012

JA 6027. NFC BASED ANDROID IMPLEMENTATION FOR

DISCOUNT AND LOYALITY COUPONS WITH SECURITY

SYSTEM

ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM



<u>DESCRIPTION</u>: In the **EXISTING SYSTEM**, we're purchasing the products via online (Over internet from the users PCs). Though online retailing is featured in mobile, that wasn't developed as much as compared to the retailing via PCs and Laptops. In the **PROPOSED**









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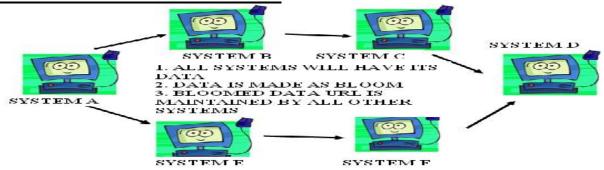
SYSTEM, We can purchase the products through our Android Smartphone. The user will hit the shopping server from their Android mobile with NFC Tag. The once they've entered into the site, they can purchase the items. Here we're providing the NFC ID to each and every user so that they enter it whenever they're signing into the site. In the **MODIFICATION**, we're sending an SMS alert to the user's mobile phone regarding the "deals of the day". This lets the users to know the deals, so that they can purchase the products. Also we're writing the Image Coupon Id in the NFC tag. This ensures the security for the users.

ALGORITHM / METHODOLOGY: Secured Random Key Generation

DOMAIN: Mobile Computing, Security, Embedded, Android

<u>IEEE REFERENCE:</u> IEEE Paper on Near Field Communication, 2012 <u>JA 6028. BLOOM CAST: EFFECTIVE DATA RETRIEVAL</u> <u>SYSTEM WITH BLOOM IN A P2P ENVIRONMENT</u>

ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM



<u>DESCRIPTION</u>: In the **EXISTING SYSTEM**, The emergence of P2P file sharing applications, millions of users have used P2P systems to search desired data. Existing P2P full-text search schemes can be divided into two types: DHT based global index and federated search engine over unstructured protocols. In the **PROPOSED SYSTEM**, To overcome this issues we propose a novel strategy, called BloomCast, to support efficient and effective full-text retrieval









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in this paper. BloomCast hybridizes a lightweight DHT with an unstructured P2P overlay to support random node sampling and network size estimation. Furthermore, we propose an option of using Bloom Filter encoding instead of replicating the raw data. Using such an option, Bloom Cast replicates Bloom Filters (BF) of a document. By replicating the encoded term sets using BFs instead of raw documents among peers, the communication/storage costs are greatly reduced, while the full-text multi keyword searching are supported. In the **MODIFICATION** that we propose is to identify the best documentation by applying Stemming Algorithm so that keywords are extracted and compared with requested term frequency using Ranking Process.

ALGORITHM / METHODOLOGY: Bloom Filter, Stemming, Ranking, Scoring

DOMAIN: Data Mining, Networking

IEEE REFERENCE: IEEE Transactions on Parallel and Distributed Systems, 2012

JA 6029. EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT MULTIMEDIA DATA SHARING SYSTEM WITH LOAD BALANCING AND SECURITY

ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM





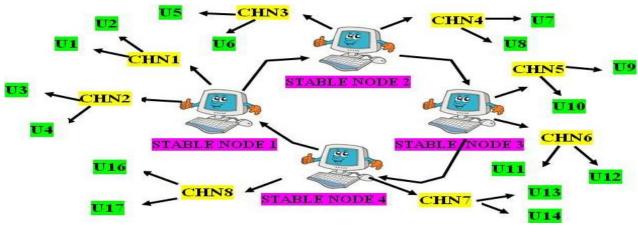






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DESCRIPTION: In the **EXISTING SYSTEM**, the server-client model were used which fall short in meeting the increasing need of bandwidth and storage resources. In the **PROPOSED SYSTEM**, we'll have P2P network with stable and child nodes connected to the users in a hierarchy model. Load balancing Process is also implemented effectively by shifting heavily loaded stable node to the position of the lightly loaded stable node. Proper resource utilization is also implemented. In the **MODIFICATION**, We also provide the security for the video contents by encrypting the data contents.

ALGORITHM / METHODOLOGY: Load Balancing & Scheduling

DOMAIN: Networking

IEEE REFERENCE: IEEE Transactions on Parallel and Distributed Systems, 2012

JA 6030. NFC AND FINGER PRINT BASED MULTIMODAL AUTHENTICATION SCHEME FOR SECURITY IN ANDROID









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ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM



DESCRIPTION: In the **EXISTING SYSTEM**, it is very difficult to have a bio-metric based authentication in the difficult. In the **PROPOSED SYSTEM**, we implement multimode of authentication using RFID and Fingerprint for accessing restricted web services (Banks and Hospitals). In the MODIFICATION, Apart from the multimode, we encrypt the entire data of access in the data server and the corresponding key is stored in the authentication server only after it authenticates RFID, Fingerprint and Key, the user is allowed to access the data server.

ALGORITHM / METHODOLOGY: Minutiae Fingerprint, Secured Random Key Gen

DOMAIN: Mobile Computing, Embedded, Android

IEEE REFERENCE: IEEE Transactions on Systems, Man, and Cybernetics, 2012

JA 6031. GENERALISED AND PERSONALISED WEB SEARCH WITH FEEDBACK BASED RE - RANKING SYSTEM









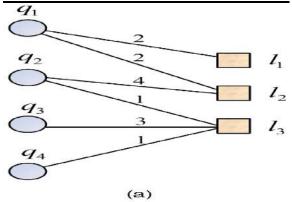
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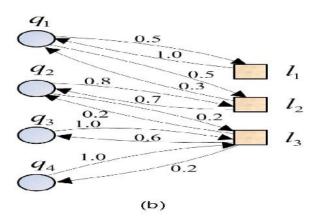


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ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM





DESCRIPTION: In the **EXISTING SYSTEM**, Innumerable different kinds of recommendations are made on the Web every day, including movies, music, images, books recommendations, query suggestions, tags recommendations, etc. No matter what types of data sources are used for the recommendations, essentially these data sources can be modeled in the form of various types of graphs. In the **PROPOSED SYSTEM**, there are three methods to be adopted. 1. Diffusion directed 2. Diffusion Undirected. 3. Random Jump. In the **MODIFICATION** process, we get the feedback from the users and then the corresponding server will Re-rank the data and provided to the new user.

ALGORITHM / METHODOLOGY: Diffusion Rank, DRec

DOMAIN: Data Mining

IEEE REFERENCE: IEEE Transactions on Knowledge and Data

Engineering, 2012









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JA 6032. MULTI INPUT DEVICE CONTROL WITH VIBRATION DETECTION IN CLOUD COMPUTING USING ANDROID

ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM



DESCRIPTION: In the **EXISTING SYSTEM**, very few Device Control process is Wireless and most of our home Appliances control is via Wired Connection. If at all there is wireless communication has its own range. Control of Devices is achieved in a Short Range only. In the **PROPOSED SYSTEM**, we have developed a Home Automation system that employs the integration of multi-touch mobile devices, cloud networking, wireless communication, and remote control of various lights and appliances within their home. This system uses a consolidation of a mobile phone application, handheld wireless remote, and PC based program to provide a means of user interface to the consumer. The **MODIFICATION** that we propose is Vibration Sensor is connected to the User PC, if the Vibration is detected Automatic Alert SMS is send to the mobile number of Authorized Person.

DOMAIN: Mobile Computing, Embedded, Android









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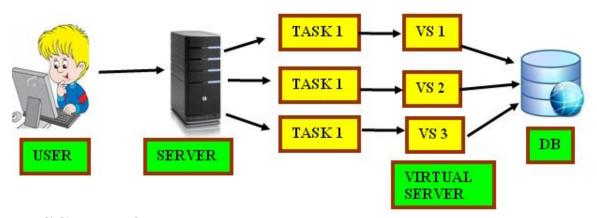
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IEEE REFERENCE: IEEE Paper on Southeastcon, 2012

JA 6033. GURANTEED AND SPEEDY WORK FLOW CONTROL WITH VIRTUALISATION OF SERVERS ON MULTITIER CLUSTERS

ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM



DESCRIPTION: In the **EXISTING SYSTEM**, there will be lots of server will be available but then, one server will carry all the jobs at a time, so load imbalance will occur. In the **PROPOSED MODEL**, user's request is splitted into multiple task and virtual server is created according to the load of task. All the Virtual Server submit the corresponding task to Application server and then to the Database. We also implement this for a Money transferring/ Banking Process. The **MODIFICATION** is that the multiple tasking implementation with SMS alert.

<u>ALGORITHM / METHODOLOGY:</u> Task Splitting, Virtualization

DOMAIN: Networking









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<u>IEEE REFERENCE:</u> <u>IEEE TRANSACTIONS</u> on Parallel and Distributed Systems, 2012

JA 6034. AUTOMATIC DATA MINING TECHNIQUE FOR PREDICTING SALES PERFORMANCE ON A PRODUCT QUALITY DOMAIN

ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM

DESCRIPTION: In the **EXITING SYSTEM**, posting online reviews has become a common practice for e-commerce websites to provide the venues and facilities for people to publish their reviews. Prior studies of product sales failing to consider the effect of the sentiments present in the blogs and strong correlation between the volume of reviews and sales spikes, using the volume or the link structures alone do not provide satisfactory prediction performance. In the **PROPOSED SYSTEM**, we are implementing this process for product purchase. The manufacturer initially gives their feedback process to the main server, and then the main server will Re-rank according to the quality which displayed to the new user's. The server will update auto regressive process to find out the product category. We apply S-PLSA algorithm to predict the performance of the product. In the **MODIFICATION** phase, user can make a query to the server specifying a general product. The server will predict the best product with the best deals by comparing the rest of the relevant and the manufacturers.

ALGORITHM / METHODOLOGY: S-PLSA, Auto Regressive

DOMAIN: Data Mining









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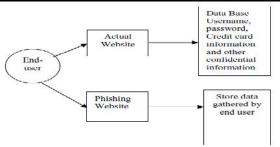
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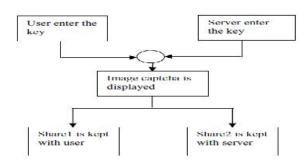


<u>IEEE REFERENCE:</u> <u>IEEE Transactions</u> on Knowledge and Data Engineering, 2012

JA 6035. VISUAL CRYPTOGRAPHY IMPLEMENTATION WITH KEY SHARING FOR EFFECTIVE PHISHING DETECTION PROCESS

ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM





DESCRIPTION: In the **EXISTING SYSTEM**, various online attacks has been increased & most popular attack is phishing. Phishing is to get personal confidential information such as passwords, credit card information from unsuspecting victims for identity theft, financial gain and other fraudulent activities. In the **PROPOSED SYSTEM**, a new approach named as "A Novel Anti-phishing framework based on visual cryptography "to solve the problem of phishing. We also implement image based authentication using Visual Cryptography. The use of visual cryptography is explored to preserve the privacy of an image captcha by decomposing the original image captcha into two shares. In the **MODIFICATION**, once the user logged out after accessing their account, a dynamic password will be generated and send as an SMS to the user mobile. When the user logging in next time, they've to provide the new password share. By using this technique we can avoid the hacking process. Also if some logging in into your account, they will not be able to your account's password. This will provide more security.

ALGORITHM / METHODOLOGY: Visual Cryptography, Secured Random Key Gen









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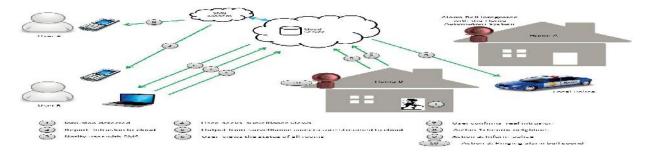


DOMAIN: Web Security, Mobile Computing

<u>IEEE REFERENCE:</u> <u>IEEE Paper on Power, Signals, Controls and Computation (EPSCICON)</u>, 2012

JA 6036. ANDROID BASED BURGLARY / INTRUSION DETECTION SYSTEM WITH AUTOMATIC ALERT FOR HOME SECURITY USING CLOUD COMPUTING

ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM



DESCRIPTION: In the **EXISTING SYSTEM**, Security surveillance partakes in significant number of home automation systems, deploying digital cameras and sensors to monitor and report intrusion events and thereby reducing damages caused by burglary. This technique will require more cost and they will work up to a certain limit. In the **PROPOSED SYSTEM**, we can detect the suspected person entering into our house by using IR Sensor which is intimated to the Cloud Server. Then the cloud server notifies to House Owner via SMS Alert. Owner can view the videos via their PC and confirms the Intrusion, then the Cloud Server, intimates to the Police Station and as well to neighbor's house. Also an alarm will ring. This provides the house owner more security and we can find the thief very easily. In the **MODIFICATION** phase, we're also generating an alert message to the House Owner mobile when fire accident or gas accident occurs. This will also helps the user to know about the incidents in a quick time.









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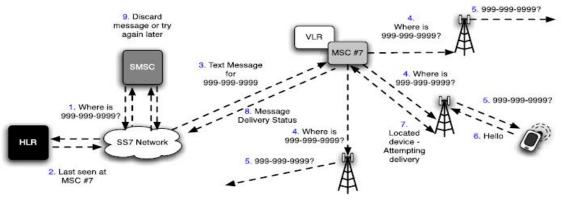


DOMAIN: Cloud Computing, Embedded

IEEE REFERENCE: IEEE Paper on BCFIC, 2012

JA 6037. EXPLOITING EMERGENCY BASED ALERT CONTROL SYSTEM FOR SECURITY IMPLICATIONS

ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM



DESCRIPTION: Cellular text messaging services are increasingly being relied upon to disseminate critical information during emergencies. Accordingly, a wide range of organizations including colleges and universities now partner with third-party providers that promise to improve physical security by rapidly delivering such messages. Unfortunately, these products do not work as advertised due to limitations of cellular infrastructure and therefore provide a false sense of security to their users. In this paper, we perform the first extensive investigation and characterization of the limitations of an Emergency Alert System (EAS) using text messages as a security incident response mechanism. We show emergency alert systems built on text messaging not only can meet the 10 minute delivery requirement mandated by the WARN Act, We then show that our results are representative of reality by comparing them to a number of









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documented but not previously understood failures. Finally, we analyze a targeted messaging mechanism as a means of efficiently using currently deployed infrastructure third-party EAS.

<u>ALGORITHM / METHODOLOGY:</u> Emergency Alert System (EAS)

DOMAIN: Mobile Computing

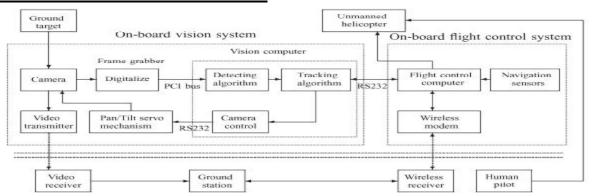
IEEE REFERENCE: IEEE Transactions on Mobile Computing, 2012

JA 6038. REAL TIME UNMANNED ROBOT THIRD EYE

DETECTION WITH VIDEO PROCESSING FOR TARGET /

ENERGY TRACKING

ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM



DESCRIPTION In **EXISTING SYSTEM**, most of the works focus on only a certain part of vision systems for UAVs, such as hardware construction or vision algorithms. Many of them are adopted from those designed for ground robots, which are not very suitable for applications on UAVs. although the target tracking in video sequences has already been studied in a number of applications, there has been very little research related to the implementation of vision-based target following for UAVs. In the **PROPOSED SYSTEM**, we present the systematic design and









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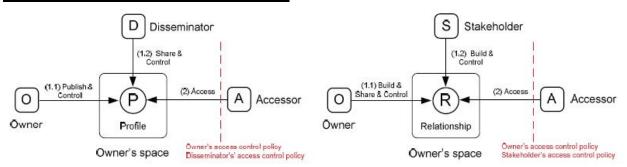
implementation of a robust real-time embedded vision system for an unmanned rotorcraft for ground target. Here the Web camera is connected in the Robot and it was wirelessly connected with PC. Admin can view the Video and identify the Enemy. In the **MODIFICATION** Process, once the target image was viewed in the PC we can protect our network or take necessary action to control the targeted Person.

ALGORITHM / METHODOLOGY: Mission-Based Vision

DOMAIN: Mobile Computing, Embedded

<u>IEEE REFERENCE:</u> <u>IEEE Transactions</u> on Industrial Electronics, 2012 <u>JA 6039. SECURED ONLINE SOCIAL NETWORKS WITH</u> <u>MULTIPARTY ACCESS CONTROL</u>

ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM



DESCRIPTION: Online social networks (OSNs) have experienced tremendous growth in recent years and become a de facto portal for hundreds of millions of Internet users. These OSNs offer attractive means for digital social interactions and information sharing, but also raise a number of security and privacy issues. While OSNs allow users to restrict access to shared data, they currently do not provide any mechanism to enforce privacy concerns over data associated with multiple users. To this end, we propose an approach to enable the protection of









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shared data associated with multiple users in OSNs. We formulate an access control model to capture the essence of multiparty authorization requirements, along with a multiparty policy specification scheme and a policy enforcement mechanism. Besides, we present a logical representation of our access control model which allows us to leverage the features of existing logic solvers to perform various analysis tasks on our model.

<u>ALGORITHM / METHODOLOGY:</u> Multiparty Policy Specification, Secured Random Key Gen

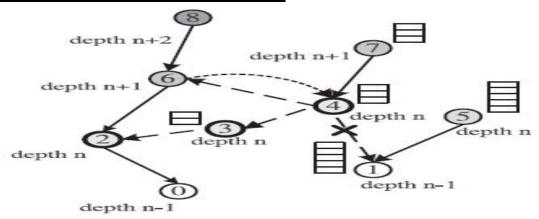
DOMAIN: Data Mining

IEEE REFERENCE: IEEE Transactions on Knowledge and Data

Engineering, 2012

JA 6040. AUTONOMOUS BEST ROUTE IDENTIFICATION WITH CAPACITY, TIME AND HOP COUNT MEASURES USING GAUSSIAN ALGORITHM

ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM











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DESCRIPTION: In **EXISTING SYSTEM**, Breadth First and Greedy Algorithm is used to send the data by finding the nearest node with fixed time rate. In the PROPOSED SYSTEM the Gaussian Channel, which verifies the bandwidth and distance so as to deliver the packets safely to the destination, but if the route fails, it will send the packets via high time consuming route. It supports long distance of data delivery. In the **MODIFICATION**, We also calculate the nodes trustworthiness with respect to the previous experience and history of the nodes.

ALGORITHM / METHODOLOGY: Branch Scheduling BFS, Gaussian channel

DOMAIN: Networking

IEEE REFERENCE: IEEE Transactions on Parallel and Distributed Systems, 2012

JA 6042. AUTOMATIC POWER TARIFF CALCULATION (PTC) AND TAMPERING DETECTION WITH UTILITY CONTROL **SYSTEM USING ZIGBEE**

ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM









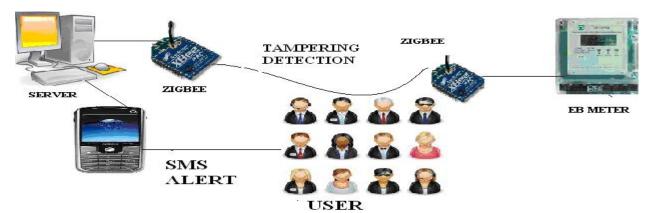
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DESCRIPTION: In the **EXISTING SYSTEM**, EB Persons would come to the house manually for calculating the EB Charges. In the **PROPOSED MODEL**, the Automatic process of fetching the EB charges is proposed. EB server is connected with zigbee sends request to Every Home for the Automatic EB Meter Readings (AMR). Every house is connected with the zigbee which in return transmits the value back to the EB server with user ID. The values are updated in the EB Server. The **MODIFICATION** is automatic alert SMS of cost is send to the customers. The Amount is automatically detected from the Bank Account of the Customer. Meter Tampering Detection is also a added associated feature to find any user tries to cut down the Electric Bill along with this we modify by limiting the Usage of EB for every User. So that the consumption of EB can be reduced and which helps to save the Power.

<u>DOMAIN</u>: Mobile Computing, Embedded

<u>IEEE REFERENCE:</u> IEEE Paper on Latin America, 2012 <u>JA 6043. NFC ON COGNITIVE SYSTEM FOR LOCATION</u> <u>BASED SERVICES USING ANDROID</u>

ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM







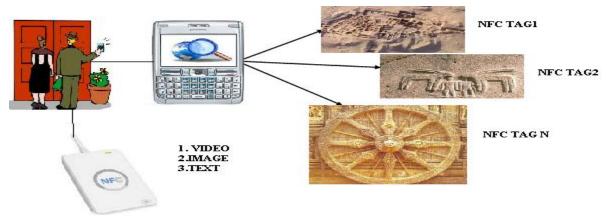


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DESCRIPTION: In the **EXISTING SYSTEM**, the traditional museums have lot of olden and golden information's, which are seen by the visitors manually. The Visitor may miss some Good, Informative and Useful things, so the **PROPOSED SYSTEM** Speaks all about Integration of NFC Tag (Near Field Communication) with the Exhibits. User's mobile has NFC Reader which communicates with the Tag to get the Information's from the Exhibits. User will never miss out any Objects. In the **MODIFICATION PROCESS**, during Registration Process, Server will identify the User's Interest towards Text / Image / Video based Data Retrieval system. Based on it, Server will transmit the Data in that mode to the User.

ALGORITHM / METHODOLOGY: Cognitive Learning

<u>DOMAIN</u>: Data Mining, Mobile Computing, Embedded, Android

<u>IEEE REFERENCE:</u> <u>IEEE</u> Paper on Intelligent Systems, Modelling and Simulation (ISMS), 2012

JA 6044. COMPUTATION OF SHORTEST PATH IN EMERGENCY PATIENT MONITORING USING ZIGBEE









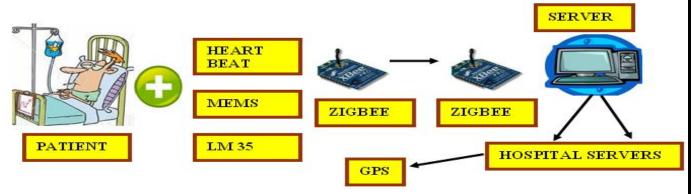
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ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM



DESCRIPTION: In the **EXISTING SYSTEM**, the patients Bio-Medical parameters are monitored Manually either in the Hospital or by a Guardian in Home. There is no automated Process to know the patients Bio-Medical values without other person's support. In the PROPOSED SYSTEM, Patient's Bio-Medical parameters (Heart Beat and Temperature) and fault detection using MEMS is identified and transferred to the server via Zigbee Communication. The server will identify the Critical stage of the patient by automated method. The MODIFICATION that we propose is that the Centralized Server after analyzing the patients Bio-medical parameters and identifies the nearest hospital by getting the patients location information so that immediate support will be provided to the patient via ambulance. Google Earth is initiated in the Hospital server so that the nearest hospital server can send the ambulance to save the patient's life.

ALGORITHM / METHODOLOGY: KNN Query

DOMAIN: Networking, Embedded

IEEE REFERENCE: IEEE TRANSACTIONS on Information

Technology in Biomedicine, 2012









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JA 6045. DYNAMIC PORTABILITY AND STREAMING OF ADVERTISEMENTS BASED ON CONTENT AWARE AND USER INTEREST PROTOCOL

ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM



ADVERTISEMENTS ARE BROADCASTED BASED ON THE USER'S PERSONALIZATION AND THEIR VIDEO CONTENT. FEEDBACK IS OBTAINED.



LIST OF PROGRAMMES

DESCRIPTION: In the **EXISTING SYSTEM**, Publishers, who display advertisements on their websites. *Pay per click* (PPC) and *pay per impression*1(PPI) are two widespread Internet advertising business models. In the **PROPOSED SYSTEM**, we collect personal satisfaction (user interest) of programs during the registration as well as Content (user watching) based advertising categorization. So that relevant advertisements are broadcasted. Grouping of advertisements is called executed. In the **MODIFICATION**, Rating and ranking of the kind of programs are also obtained as a feedback from the user, so that more advertisers can get beneficial to find out most watched programs, so that advertisements can be increased.

ALGORITHM / METHODOLOGY: Personalization, Content Based Mapping

DOMAIN: Web









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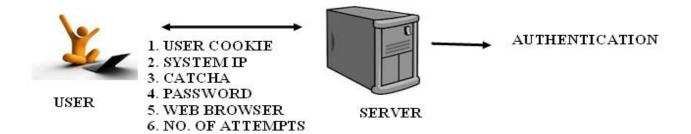
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IEEE REFERENCE: IEEE Transactions on Systems, Man, and Cybernetics, 2012

JA 6046. PREVENTION OF ONLINE PASSWORD HACKING PROCESS WITH SECURED MULTI AUTHENTICATION SCHEME

ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM



DESCRIPTION: In the **EXISTING MODEL**, online Guessing attacks on Password Based Systems are inevitable and commonly observed against Web Applications. In the **PROPOSED SYSTEM**, the Server Verifies (1) User Name from the Cookie of the User's Machine, (2) System IP, (3) Capcha, (4) Password of the User, (5) Number of Failure Attempts by the User, (6) Web Browser that the User Uses for Browsing. This Process of Verification is called as Automated Turing Tests (ATT). The **MODIFICATIONS** that we Propose from the IEEE Base Paper is the Authentication of User by asking Secret Questions which was answered during the Registration Phase.

DOMAIN: Network Security









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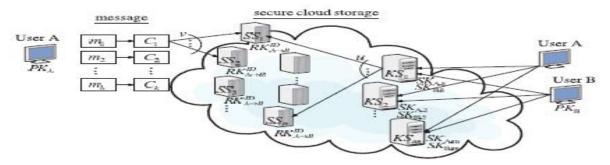
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IEEE REFERENCE: IEEE Transactions on Dependable and Secure Computing, 2012

JA 6047. DISTRIBUTION OF SECRET KEYS AND THE PACKETS FOR SECURED DATA FORWARDING SCHEME IN CLOUD SERVER

ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM



DESCRIPTION: In the **EXISTING SYSTEM**, Cloud Computing is the Process of Storing the Data in the Remote Server. This Process Doesn't Speak about Confidentiality of the Data. So in the **PROPOSED MODEL**, the Uploaded file from a Data Owner is Splitted into Multiple Packets and Stored in Multiple Cloud Servers. These Packets are Encrypted Using the Primary Key. These Different Keys are also distributed in Multiple Key Servers. User ID is Appended for Verification. If the Data Owner Forwards the file then the Keys are Verified for the Data Access. The **MODIFICATION** that we Propose is the Sending the Secret Key as SMS to the Shared / Forwarded Nodes for the Process of Proper Security.

ALGORITHM / METHODOLOGY: RSA, Chunking

<u>DOMAIN</u>: Cloud Computing, Security









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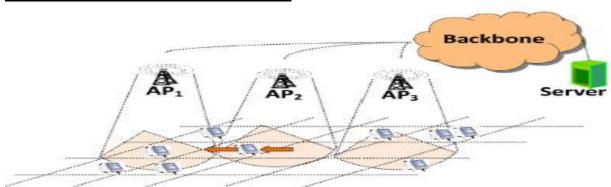
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IEEE REFERENCE: IEEE TRANSACTIONS on Parallel and Distributed Systems, 2012

JA 6048. DYNAMIC ACCESS SERVER REASSIGNMENT USING IDENTIFING OPTIMIZED THROUGHPUT CALCULATION IN WIRELESS CLUSTER

ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM



DESCRIPTION: In the **EXISTING SYSTEM**, In a constructed wireless sensor network, the information about some area of interest may require further investigation such that more traffic will be generated. However, the restricted routing of a ZigBee cluster-tree network may not be able to provide sufficient bandwidth for the increased traffic load, so the additional information may not be delivered successfully. In the **PROPOSED SYSTEM**, the aim is to avoid the traffic vai overload, so as the deliver the packets to the destination we apply push pull re-label algorithm which measures capacity distance number of packets so that the delivery is corrected by the next region head. In the **MODIFICATION**, We apply security part of the









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implementation by the encryption of packets. We implement using wireless networks and not using zigbee hardware.

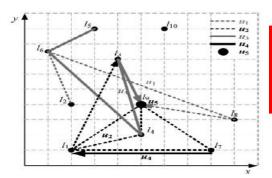
ALGORITHM / METHODOLOGY: Distributed Throughput Optimization

DOMAIN: Networking

<u>IEEE REFERENCE:</u> <u>IEEE TRANSACTIONS</u> on Parallel and Distributed Systems, 2012

JA 6049. IDENTIFICATION OF USER INTEREST SERVICES
AND LOCATION PATTERNS USING USER ACTIVITY
MONITORING SYSTEM

ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM



- *** USER TRACKING UMD**
- *** LOCATION INTEREST LMD**
- SERVICE INTEREST SRD

DESCRIPTION: In the **EXISTING SYSTEM**, there is no exact tracking mechanism for identifying the users likes and dislikes of location based services. So this may not be helpful to identify the best service provided to the user. In the **PROPOSED MODEL**, we track the users movement based behavior pattern and which helps to identify a location on which user stays for longer time and helpful to identify user's favorite services. UMD (User Movement Database) is to track user's movement. LMD (Location Movement Database) is to identify user's desired









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Location. SRD (Service Request Database) is to identify the user's desired Service. **MODIFICATION** that we propose is, a new user enter can verify the most liked services by plenty of previous users which helps them to choose the right service at right location.

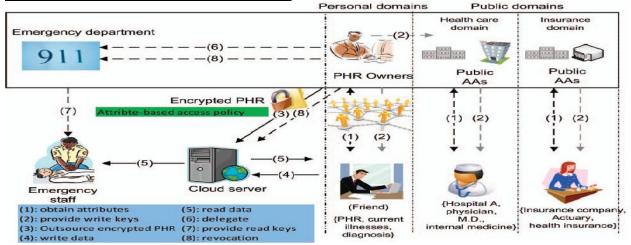
ALGORITHM / METHODOLOGY: UMD, LMD, SRD

DOMAIN: Mobile Computing, Data Mining

<u>IEEE REFERENCE:</u> <u>IEEE TRANSACTIONS</u> on Parallel and Distributed Systems, 2012

JA 6050. DESIGN OF EFFECTIVE ATTRIBUTE BASED ENCRYPTED SECURITY SYSTEM FOR PUBLIC AND PERSONAL CLOUD COMPUTING SYSTEM

ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM



<u>DESCRIPTION</u>: In the **EXISTING SYSTEM**, Personal health record (PHR) is an emerging patient-centric in Cloud Computing Servers. However, there is no Security in keeping









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privacy concerns of the Patient & could be exposed to those third party servers and to unauthorized parties. In the **PROPOSED MODEL**, a novel patient-centric framework and a suite of mechanisms for data access control to PHRs stored in semi-trusted servers. We leverage attribute based encryption (ABE) techniques to encrypt each patient's PHR file. Our scheme also enables dynamic modification of access policies or file attributes, supports efficient on-demand user/attribute revocation and break-glass access under emergency scenarios.

ALGORITHM / METHODOLOGY: Attribute Based Encryption

DOMAIN: Cloud Computing, Security

IEEE REFERENCE: IEEE Transactions on Parallel and Distributed Systems, 2012

JA 6052. EXPLOITING AND UTILISATION OF EMERGENCY SERVICE SYSTEM DURING LIFE THREATENING ACCIDENTS

ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM







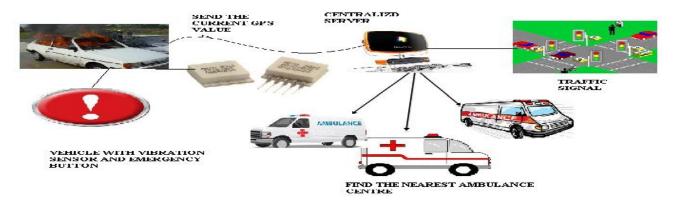


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DESCRIPTION: In the **EXISTING SYSTEM**, if Accident occurs immediately people will be calling Ambulance for Emergency Rescue. If in the lonely area where no people can call Ambulance then Life Saving may not happen. In the **PROPOSED SYSTEM**, Vibration Sensor is fitted in the vehicle. Once the accident occurs immediately vibration sensor is triggered and the Location of the Accident Place is obtained using GPS and is sent to the ambulance. The **MODIFICATION** that we propose is the GPS Location of Accident Place is sent to the Centralized Server. In which all the Longitude and Latitude values of different Hospitals are stored. We apply KNN Query Algorithm to find the Nearest Ambulance so that which can reach in time to save people.

ALGORITHM / METHODOLOGY: KNN Query

DOMAIN: Mobile Computing, Embedded

IEEE REFERENCE: IEEE Paper on ACCT, 2012

JA 6053. THEMIS: A MUTUALLY VERIFIABLE BILLING
SYSTEM FOR THE CLOUD COMPUTING ENVIRONMENT

ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM





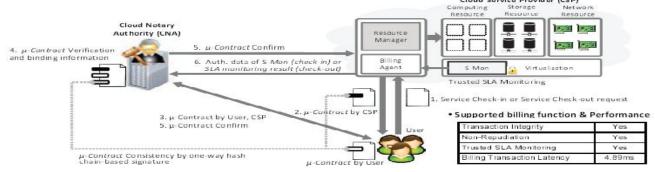






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DESCRIPTION: With the widespread adoption of cloud computing, the ability to record and account for the usage of cloud resources in a credible and verifiable way has become critical for cloud service providers and users alike. The success of such a billing system depends on several factors: the billing transactions must have integrity and non repudiation capabilities; the billing transactions must be non obstructive and have a minimal computation cost; and the service level agreement (SLA) monitoring should be provided in a trusted manner. Existing billing systems are limited in terms of security capabilities or computational overhead. In this paper, we propose a secure and non obstructive billing system called THEMIS as a remedy for these limitations. The system uses a novel concept of a cloud notary authority for the supervision of billing. The cloud notary authority generates mutually verifiable binding information that can be used to resolve future disputes between a user and a cloud service provider in a computationally efficient way.

ALGORITHM / METHODOLOGY: Blow Fish

DOMAIN: Cloud Computing, Security

IEEE REFERENCE: IEEE Transactions on Service Computing, 2012 PROACTIVE ACCIDENT AVOIDANCE SYSTEM USING DRIVER AND VEHICLE BEHAVIOURAL ANALYSIS **PATTERN**









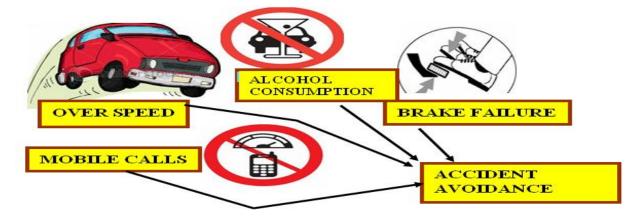
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ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM



DESCRIPTION: In this paper, a novel accident Avoidance system for the identification of the main human factors involved on traffic accidents is presented. In this system, of implementation, we are Proposing, Dynamic Accident Avoidance System. We include Alcohol Sensor to identify the Driver's Alcohol Consuming status along with Mobile Calls monitoring system to automatic Braking System to control the Speed of the Vehicle when the Drier gets the Calls. We also include Speed control Mechanism to avoid Accidents due to Over Speed.

ALGORITHM / METHODOLOGY:

<u>DOMAIN</u>: Mobile Computing, Embedded

IEEE REFERENCE: IEEE Paper on Intelligent Vehicles, 2012









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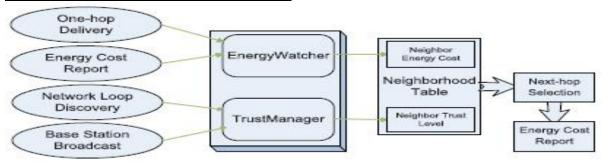


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JA 6056. DYNAMIC IDENTIFICATION OF EFFECTIVE ROUTING MECHANISM USING NODE TRUST AND ENERGY STATUS MONITORING

ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM



DESCRIPTION: The multi-hop routing in wireless sensor networks (WSNs) offers little protection against identity deception through replaying routing information. An adversary can exploit this defect to launch various harmful or even devastating attacks against the routing protocols, including sinkhole attacks, wormhole attacks, and Sybil attacks. The situation is further aggravated by mobile and harsh network conditions. Traditional cryptographic techniques or efforts at developing trust-aware routing protocols do not effectively address this severe problem. To secure the WSNs against adversaries misdirecting the multi-hop routing, we have designed and implemented TARF, a robust trust-aware routing framework for dynamic WSNs. Without tight time synchronization or known geographic information, TARF provides trustworthy and energy-efficient route.

ALGORITHM / METHODOLOGY: TARF

<u>DOMAIN</u>:. Network Security









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<u>IEEE REFERENCE:</u> <u>IEEE TRANSACTIONS</u> on Dependable and Secure Computing, 2012

JA 6057. DYNAMIC AND SPEEDY CONTENT DELIVERY SYSTEM BY TRACKING HUMAN MOVEMENT ANALYSIS SYSTEM

ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM



MONITORING USER'S MOVEMENT, HOT SPOT IS IDENTIFIED FOR EFFECTIVE & SPEEDY DATA DELIVERY DURING HIGH TRAFFIC ALONG WITH THE ADVERTISEMENTS TO THE USER.

DESCRIPTION: In the **EXISTING SYSTEM**, the adversaries are able to build a mapping between the instant distribution of mobile users and the observed network flux. Due to this traffic packets are lost and generate High traffic. In the **PROPOSED SYSTEM**, we apply network flux model for effective data delivery from network wide data collection tree. Mobile user's activity monitoring via prediction and filtering technique is used to find the next Expected Movement of the user. So that if the traffic is High on the current area access server, the next excepted Area Access server is identified as Hot SPOT for Effective Data Delivery. In the **MODIFICATION**, We Propose is automatic alert of the advertisement of the current location to the user. As user moves from one location to another, the corresponding advertisements are provided to them.









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ALGORITHM / METHODOLOGY: Hot Spot

DOMAIN:. Networking

IEEE REFERENCE: IEEE TRANSACTIONS on Parallel and

Distributed Systems, 2012

JA 6058. DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN – VEHICULAR CROSS COMMUNICATION IN IDENTIFING BEST ROUTE FOR TRANSPORTATION

ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM



DESCRIPTION: In the **EXISTING SYSTEM**, when the road accidents traffic occurs, all the vehicle wait for hours together, until the traffic is cleared. In the **PROPOSED MODEL**, RFID based Navigation is processed once traffic occurs immediately vehicular based communication for travel. The **MODIFICATION** that we propose is user can find the best route using sensor is attached so that SMS Alert is send to the Hospital.









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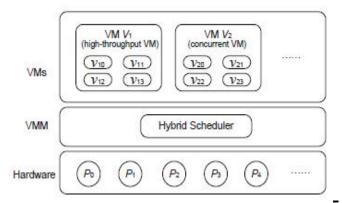


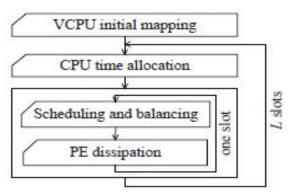
DOMAIN: Mobile Computing, Embedded, Android

<u>IEEE REFERENCE:</u> <u>IEEE TRANSACTIONS</u> on Parallel and Distributed Systems, 2012

JA 6059. CLOUD COMPUTING BASED HYBRID CPU MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IN ADOPTING SCHEDULING AND BALANCING OF VIRTUAL MACHINES

ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM





DESCRIPTION: As an important cornerstone for clouds, virtualization plays a vital role in building this emerging infrastructure. Virtual machines (VMs) with a variety of workloads may run simultaneously on a physical machine in the cloud platform. We present a hybrid scheduling framework for CPU management in the VMM to adapt to the diversity of VMs running simultaneously on a physical machine. We implement a hybrid scheduler, and experimental results indicate that the hybrid CPU management method is feasible to mitigate the









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negative influence of virtualization on synchronization, and improve the performance of concurrent applications in the virtualized system, to maintain high-throughput applications.

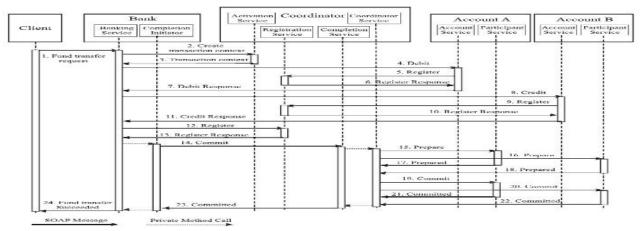
<u>ALGORITHM / METHODOLOGY:</u> CPU Time Allocation, PeDissipation, Scheduling and Balancing

DOMAIN: Cloud Computing

IEEE REFERENCE: IEEE Transactions on Computers, 2012

JA 6060. EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF TRUST WORTHY CO ORDINATION IN INTER COMMUNICATION WEB SERVER TRANSACTIONS

ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM



<u>DESCRIPTION</u>: The Web Services Atomic Transactions (WS-AT) specification makes it possible for businesses to engage in standard distributed transaction processing over the Internet using Web Services technology. For such business applications, trustworthy coordination of WS-AT is crucial. In this paper, we explain how to render WS-AT coordination









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trustworthy by applying Byzantine Fault Tolerance (BFT) techniques. More specifically, we show how to protect the core services described in the WS-AT specification, namely, the Activation service, the Registration service, the Completion service and the Coordinator service, against Byzantine faults.

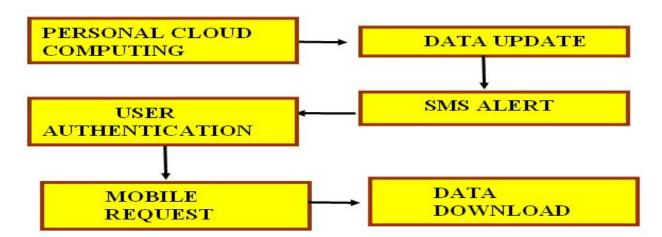
ALGORITHM / METHODOLOGY: Practical Byzantine Fault Tolerance Algorithm

DOMAIN: Web Service

IEEE REFERENCE: IEEE Transactions on Parallel and Distributed Systems, 2012

JA 6062. DYNAMIC USER AND DATA SYNCHRONIZATION SYSTEM WITH SMS ALERT AND DATA FETCHING USING ANDROID

ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM











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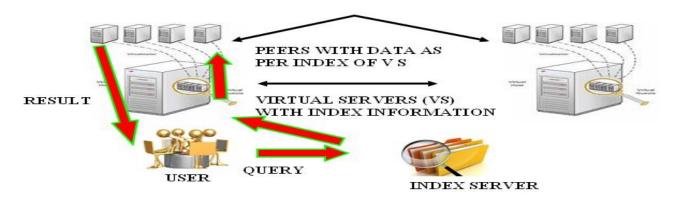
DESCRIPTION: This paper describes ad hoc data synchronization among devices for sharing contents. The purpose of this paper is to share user data in heterogeneous environments, without depending on central server. This technology can be applied to synchronize personal data between a device and a personal cloud storage for personal cloud services. The ad hoc synchronization needs sync agent service discovery module, user authentication module, network adapter, and application data synchronization module. The method described in this paper is better than existing synchronization technology based on client-server in availability, performance, and scalability quality attributes.

ALGORITHM / METHODOLOGY:

DOMAIN: Cloud Computing, Android

IEEE REFERENCE: IEEE Paper on Consumer Electronics (ICCE), 2012 IMPLEMENTATION OF BLOOM FILTER FOR EFFECTIVE MULTI KEY WORD SEARCHING PROCESS DEPLOYMENT OF VIRTUAL SERVER

ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM











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DESCRIPTION: In the **EXISTING SYSTEM**, Single Keyword based Approach is used to be Mapped with the Set of Document in the Nodes. In the **PROPOSED MODEL** Multi Keyword Search is Applied Where lots of Virtual Server is Deployed with Index Information of all the Documents. Peers will contain the Documents. Search is posted to Index Server Which Manages the Address Space of Virtual Server and Identifies the Data Contains Peer List. Best Records are Retrieved Using Ranking Process.

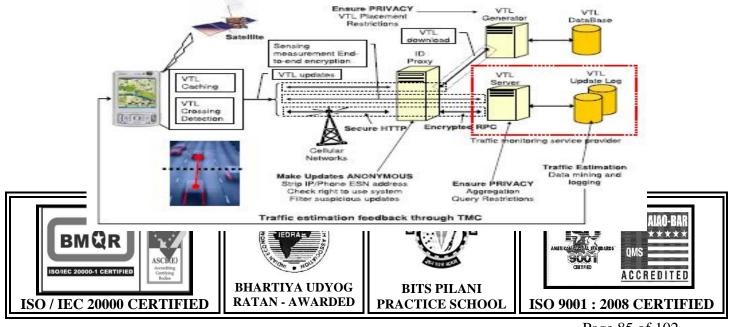
ALGORITHM / METHODOLOGY: Bloom Filter

DOMAIN: Data Mining

<u>**IEEE REFERENCE: IEEE TRANSACTIONS**</u> on Knowledge and Data Engineering, 2012

JA 6064. IMPLEMENTATION OF USER LOCATION BASED PRIVACY SYSTEM WITH GUARNTEED LOCATION BASED SERVICES

ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM



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DESCRIPTION: Traffic monitoring using probe vehicles with GPS receivers promises significant improvements in cost, coverage, and accuracy over dedicated infrastructure systems. Current approaches, however, raise privacy concerns because they require participants to reveal their positions to an external traffic monitoring server. To address this challenge, we describe a system based on virtual trip lines and an associated cloaking technique, followed by another system design in which we relax the privacy requirements to maximize the accuracy of real-time traffic estimation. We introduce virtual trip lines which are geographic markers that indicate where vehicles should provide speed updates. These markers are placed to avoid specific privacy sensitive locations. They also allow aggregating and cloaking several location updates based on trip line identifiers, without knowing the actual geographic locations of these trip lines.

ALGORITHM / METHODOLOGY:

DOMAIN: Mobile Computing

<u>IEEE REFERENCE:</u> <u>IEEE Transactions on Mobile Computing, 2012</u>

<u>JA 6066. NFC BASED SECURED MULTIPURPOSE SMART CARD SYSTEM FOR COMMON PUBLIC UTILITY</u>

ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM







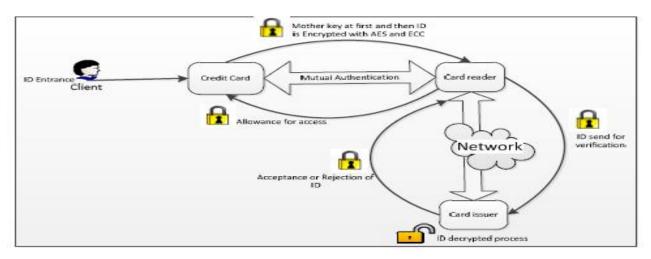


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DESCRIPTION: Smart cards have many applications such as health, ID verification and access control, electronic purse card, banking card, payphone card, passport card and license card. Since, there are many kinds of smart cards, it is difficult to carry and protect them. Losing one card means losing a lot of important information. So in this paper proposes to combine some important cards such as: health, passport and credit system in one multipurpose smart card and find an encryption method to make it enough secure. It should also be efficient in transferring information. It means, we develop an effective encryption system for these three applications in a multipurpose smart card and we propose an optimized encryption system for the applications.

ALGORITHM / METHODOLOGY:

DOMAIN: Mobile Computing, Security, Embedded

<u>**IEEE REFERENCE:**</u> <u>**IEEE Paper** on Cyber Security, Cyber Warfare and Digital Forensic (CyberSec), 2012</u>

JA 6069. CLUSTERING WITH MULTIVIEWPOINT-BASED SIMILARITY MEASURE









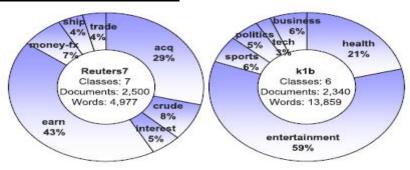
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ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM



DESCRIPTION: All clustering methods have to assume some cluster relationship among the data objects that they are applied on. Similarity between a pair of objects can be defined either explicitly or implicitly. In this paper, we introduce a novel multiviewpoint-based similarity measure and two related clustering methods. The major difference between a traditional dissimilarity/similarity measure and ours is that the former uses only a single viewpoint, which is the origin, while the latter utilizes many different viewpoints, which are objects assumed to not be in the same cluster with the two objects being measured. Using multiple viewpoints, more informative assessment of similarity could be achieved. Theoretical analysis and empirical study are conducted to support this claim. Two criterion functions for document clustering are proposed based on this new measure. We compare them with several well-known clustering algorithms that use other popular similarity measures on various document collections to verify the advantages of our proposal.

ALGORITHM / METHODOLOGY:

DOMAIN: Data Mining

IEEE REFERENCE: IEEE Transactions on Knowledge and Data

Engineering, 2012









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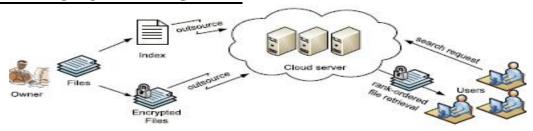


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JA 6070. DEVELOPMENT OF SECURED KEY WORD SEARCH AND RETRIEVAL OF BEST RANKED ENCRYPTED DATA IN CLOUD ENVIRONMENT

ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM



DESCRIPTION: Cloud computing economically enables the paradigm of data service outsourcing. However, to protect data privacy, sensitive cloud data have to be encrypted before outsourced to the commercial public cloud, which makes effective data utilization service a very challenging task. Although traditional searchable encryption techniques allow users to securely search over encrypted data through keywords, they support only Boolean search and are not yet sufficient to meet the effective data utilization need that is inherently demanded by large number of users and huge amount of data files in cloud. In this paper, we define and solve the problem of secure ranked keyword search over encrypted cloud data. Ranked search greatly enhances system usability by enabling search result relevance ranking instead of sending undifferentiated results, and further ensures the file retrieval accuracy. Specifically, we explore the statistical measure approach, i.e., relevance score, from information retrieval to build a secure searchable index, and develop a one-to-many order-preserving mapping technique to properly protect those sensitive score information. The resulting design is able to facilitate efficient server-side ranking without losing keyword privacy.

ALGORITHM / METHODOLOGY:

DOMAIN: Cloud Computing, Security, Data Mining









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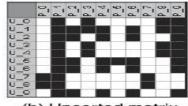
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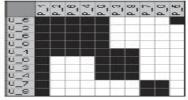
IEEE REFERENCE: IEEE Transactions on Parallel and Distributed Systems, 2012

JA 6071. VISUAL ROLE MINING:A PICTURE IS WORTH A THOUSAND ROLES

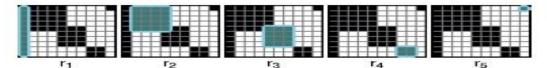
ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM



(b) Unsorted matrix



(c) Sorted matrix



DESCRIPTION: This paper offers a new role engineering approach to Role-Based Access Control (RBAC), referred to as visual role mining. The key idea is to graphically represent user-permission assignments to enable quick analysis and elicitation of meaningful roles. First, we formally define the problem by introducing a metric for the quality of the visualization. Then, we prove that finding the best representation according to the defined metric is a NP-hard problem. In turn, we propose two algorithms: ADVISER and EXTRACT. The former is a heuristic used to best represent the user-permission assignments of a given set of roles. The latter is a fast probabilistic algorithm that, when used in conjunction with ADVISER, allows for a visual elicitation of roles even in absence of predefined roles.

ALGORITHM / METHODOLOGY:









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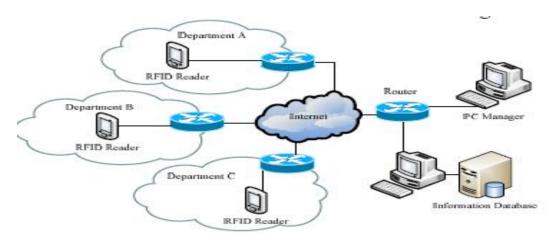


DOMAIN: Data Mining

<u>IEEE REFERENCE:</u> <u>IEEE Transactions</u> on Knowledge and Data Engineering, 2012

JA 6072. NFC AND BIOMETRICS IMPLEMENTATION FOR EFFECTIVE EMPLOYEE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM WITH SMS ALERT

ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM



DESCRIPTION: In the **EXISTING SYSTEM**, the Educational Institutions would send the Attendance Records manually to the Parents (or) through Monthly Alert as SMS. In the **PROPOSED SYSTEM**, the student's presence would be send as SMS to the Parents immediately that day itself on a Daily Basis. Every Student would be provided with Finger Print Authentication. The **MODIFICATION** that we propose is RFID card is provided to every User









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as ID Card. RFID Card and Finger print is matched only then Attendance is recorded and SMS Alert is send to the Parents.

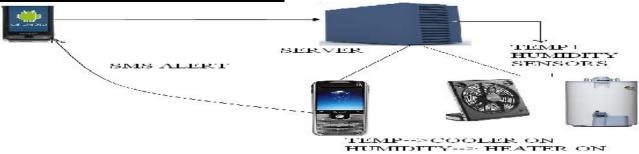
ALGORITHM / METHODOLOGY:

DOMAIN: Mobile Computing, Embedded

<u>IEEE REFERENCE:</u> <u>IEEE Paper</u> on Computer Science and Electronics Engineering (ICCSEE), 2012

JA 6073. AUTOMATIC ENVIRONMENTAL GATHERING AND DYNAMIC CONTROL SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION USING ANDROID

ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM



DESCRIPTION: Mobile devices (in particular smart phones and tablets) can be used to monitor quality of life parameters. Today mobile devices use embedded sensors such as accelerometers, compasses, GPSs, microphones, and cameras without considering, for example, the air quality or the pollutants of the environment. This paper presents the possibility to use the smart phones capabilities to gather data from other phones or sensors. Nowadays, monitoring climate condition's parameters such as temperature and humidity is a prominent factor to control the changes of the environmental condition of living or working places for the human being. This point can be obtained by using distributed devices in different environments that containing









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high-resolution sensors and a wireless transmission apparatus for transferring data to smart phones. Smart phones are the programmable tools to have different kinds of applications that allow communicating with other devices and also gathering, analyzing and verifying data. In this paper, a novel interface by applying a Bluetooth-based sensor to sense Temperature and Humidity for monitoring of the environmental conditions using the android-based smart phone is introduced.

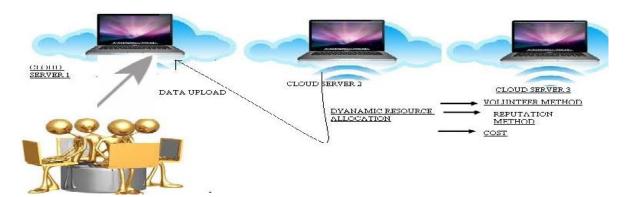
ALGORITHM / METHODOLOGY:

DOMAIN: Mobile Computing, Embedded, Android

IEEE REFERENCE: IEEE Paper on Southeastcon, 2012

JA 6074. DYNAMIC RESOURCE ALLOCATION IN MULTI CLOUD DEPLOYMENT SYSTEM FOR EFFECTIVE DATA PROCESS

ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM











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DESCRIPTION: In the **EXISTING SYSTEM**, there is no security in cloud, resource is fixed and is not allocated to the all the Clouds. Resources aren't expandable. In the **PROPOSED SYSTEM**, initially Resource is allotted to all the Clouds, when high demand of data storage comes Resource is expanded dynamically. **MODIFICATION** we propose is that Resource Allocation can either happen by Reputation, Volunteer (or) Cost methods. In addition we also encrypt the data for security.

ALGORITHM / METHODOLOGY:

<u>DOMAIN</u>: Cloud Computing, Networking

<u>IEEE REFERENCE:</u> <u>IEEE TRANSACTIONS</u> on Parallel and Distributed Systems, 2012

JA 6076. PREVENTION OF UNAUTHORIZED DATA MODIFICATIONS SYSTEM USING SECURED MULTI KEY IMPLEMENTATION

ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM

DESCRIPTION: We consider the problem of malicious modification of digital objects. We present a protection mechanism designed to protect against unauthorized replacement or modification of digital objects while still allowing authorized updates transparently. We use digital signatures without requiring any centralized public key infrastructure. To explore the viability of our proposal, we apply the approach to file-system binaries, implementing a









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prototype in Linux which protects operating system and application binaries on disk. To test the prototype and related kernel modifications, we show that it protects against various rootkits currently available while incurring minimal overhead costs. The general approach can be used to restrict updates to general digital objects.

ALGORITHM / METHODOLOGY:

DOMAIN: Software Engineering

IEEE REFERENCE: IEEE Transactions on Software Engineering, 2012

IEEE 2011 PROJECTS

JA 6079. IMPLEMENTATION OF VISUAL CRYPTOGRAPHY FOR BIOMETRIC IMAGE WITH HASHING & STENOGRAPHY FOR SECURED AUTHENTICATION

DOMAIN: Network Security

JA 6080. IMAGE BASED SECURED PASSWORD AUTHENTICATION SCHEME USING HASHED BYTES WITH SALTING PROCESS









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DOMAIN: Security

JA 6081. GRID COMPUTING BASED DATA THROUGHPUT PREDICTION TO OPTIMISE THE SERVER LOAD FOR WIDELY DISTRIBUTED MULTI TASKING PROCESS

DOMAIN: Grid Computing

6082. ENSURED DATA PACKETS SECURITY JA INTEGRITY USING MERKLE HASH TREE ALGORITHM IN CLOUD COMPUTING SYSTEM

DOMAIN: Cloud Computing, Security

JA 6083. IDENTIFICATION OF MALICIOUS NODE AND ITS **FOR** SELF REPORTED BANDWIDTH **SECURED COMMUNICATION**

DOMAIN: Network Security

JA 6084. DEVELOPMENT OF XML BASED KEYWORD SEARCH WITH CLUSTERED RESULTS FOR EFFECTIVE & **SPEEDY DATA RETRIEVAL**

DOMAIN: Data Mining











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JA 6085. EFFECTIVE & COST FREE VIDEO STREAMING DISTRIBUTION IN VANETS

DOMAIN: Networking, Multimedia

JA 6086. EFFICIENT AND EFFICIENT UPDATED DATA RETRIEVAL SYSTEM CONTINUOUS TEXT SEARCH QUERIES

DOMAIN: Data Mining

JA 6087. DYNAMIC RESOURCE ALLOCATION AND EFFECTIVE PARALLEL PROCESSING OF CLOUD COMPUTING IMPLEMENTATION OF SAAS & IAAS

<u>DOMAIN</u>: Networking, Cloud Computing

JA 6088. DISTRIBUTED, PARALLEL VIDEO CONTENT DELIVERY WITH DATA COMPRESSION USING MULTI HOMED NETWORKS

DOMAIN: Multimedia, Networking









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JA 6089. DETECTION AND REMOVAL OF MALWARE TO ENSURE SECURED P2P COMMUNICATION

DOMAIN: Network Security

JA 6090. MODELING AND DETECTION OF DISTRIBUTED CLONE ATTACKS FOR SAFETY TRANSCATIONS IN WSN

DOMAIN: Network Security

JA 6091. ANDROID BASED CLOUD COMPUTING IMPLEMENTATION OF SOFTWARE AS A SERVICE (SAAS) AND REMOTE NETWORK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

<u>DOMAIN</u>: Android, Mobile Computing, Cloud Computing

JA 6092. ADAPTIVE LOCATION BASED CONTENT DELIVERY USING ACCESS POINT CENTRIC AND DEPUTY & FORWARD MECHANISM

DOMAIN: Mobile Computing

JA 6093. IMPLEMENTATION OF MULTI CLOUD COMPUTING DEPLOYMENT SYSTEM OF SAAS & IAAS FOR









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EFFECTIVE RESOURCE UTILIZATION ON MTC APPLICATION

DOMAIN: Cloud Computing

JA 6094. ANDROID BASED EXTERNAL FILE STORAGE & SECURED CHUNKING SYSTEM IN CLOUD SERVER

DOMAIN: Android, Mobile Computing

JA 6095. IDENTIFICATION & REMOVED OF MALICIOUS SOURCE OF DDOS ATTACK USING FLOW ENTRPOY AND IP TRACE BACK SYSTEM

DOMAIN: Network Security

JA 6096. IDENTIFICATION CREDIT CARD FORGERY SYSTEM BY LOCATION BASED TRACKING USING ANDROID

<u>DOMAIN</u>: Mobile Computing, Embedded









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JA 6097. DEVELOPMENT OF SECURITY SCHEME IN RELATIONAL DATABASES USING JTAM FOR THE DETCETION OF IDS

DOMAIN: Data Mining

JA 6098. AUTONOMOUS RECONFIGURATION (ARS)AND DYNAMIC PATH DISCOVERY SYSTEM FOR EFFECTIVE DATA COMMUNICATION IN WMN

DOMAIN: Networking

JA 6099. IMPLEMENTATION OF SMART VIDEO
SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM AND IMAGE CAPTURING USING
ANDROID SMART PHONES WITH SMS ALERT

DOMAIN: Mobile Computing, Android

JA 6100. SECURED ONLINE VOTING SYSTEM WITH STENOGRAPHY IMPLEMENTATION USING RFID & FINGER PRINT TECHONOLOGY

<u>DOMAIN</u>: Mobile Computing, Security









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JA 6101. ANDROID IMPLEMENTATION OF SECURED VOICE COMMUNICATION OVER INTERNET PROTOCOL (VOIP) USING RTP, SIP, GPRS

DOMAIN: Mobile Computing, Android, VOIP, Security, Multimedia

JA 6102. DYNAMIC AND AUTOMATED VOICE BASED CONTROL OF WHEEL CHAIR FOR PHYSICALLY CHALLENGED PEOPLE

DOMAIN: Mobile Computing, Embedded

JA 6103. IDENTIFICATION OF ACTUAL HIGH THROUGHPUT AND SECURED MULTICAST ROUTING IN WIRELESS MESH NETWORKS

DOMAIN: Mobile Computing, Security

JA 6104. SECURED & IMPLICIT PASSWORD
AUTHENTICATION TO AVOID SHOULD SURFING ATTACK

<u>DOMAIN</u>: Security, Mobile Computing

JA 6105. REMOTE DESKTOP CAPTURING USING ANDROID BASED SMART PHONE

<u>DOMAIN:</u> Android, Mobile Computing









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JA 6106. AUTOMATIC IDENTIFICATION OF DISEASE TREATMENT WITH TRUST WORTHY RESULT'S USING MACHINE LEARNING APPROACH

DOMAIN: Data Mining

JA 6107. SECURED MULTICASTING WITH EFFECTIVE ROUTE DISCOVERY IN MOBILE ADHOC NETWORKS

DOMAIN: Mobile Computing

JA 6108. IDENTIFICATION AND PREVENTION PHISHING ATTACKS USING BAYESIAN APPROACH WITH SMS ALERT

DOMAIN: Web Security

YOUR OWN IDEAS ALSO









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