Innovation Alchemy:

Unravelling the Secrets of Technological Progress

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First Impression: January 2024

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Rs. 1000/- ($80)

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Preface

Innovation is the driving force of human civilization. It is the process of creating new and better ways of doing things, solving problems, and satisfying needs. Innovation is not a random or mysterious phenomenon, but a result of human creativity, curiosity, and collaboration.

But how does innovation happen? What are the factors that influence it? How can we foster a culture of innovation in our society? And what are the challenges and risks that innovation brings along? These are some of the questions that this book aims to answer.

This book is not a technical or academic treatise on innovation. Rather, it is a layman's guide to understanding the essence of innovation and its impact on our lives. It uses simple and common language, examples, and stories to explain the concepts and principles of innovation. It also provides practical tips and insights on how to become more innovative and support innovation in your environment.

This book is for anyone who is interested in learning more about innovation and its role in shaping our future. Whether you are a student, a professional, a entrepreneur, a policymaker, or a citizen, this book will help you appreciate the value of innovation and inspire you to contribute to it.

Acknowledgement

We would like to express our gratitude to everyone who made this book possible! We would first and foremost like to express our gratitude to our family and friends for their unwavering support and inspiration. You have been our rock throughout this road, whether it was by listening to our crazy ideas or by giving us a pep talk when we needed it most.

We are also deeply indebted to the scientists, engineers, and inventors who generously shared their expertise and perspectives with us. It's an honor to have learnt from someone who is so passionate about pushing the envelope of what's possible.

We are grateful to our editors, proofreaders, and designers for elevating our words to a beautiful and polished finished product. We could never have envisaged how your inventiveness and meticulous attention to detail have brought this book to life.

Finally, dear reader, we would like to thank you from the bottom of our hearts. Your interest and enthusiasm are what drive us, whether you're reading these pages out of curiosity or trying to find the answers to the most important concerns you have regarding technology.

We have set out on a quest to discover the mysteries of technological advancement together, and we couldn't have wished for better traveling partners. From the bottom of our hearts, thank you.

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About the Editors

Prof (Dr) Vijit Chaturvedi is a professor in OB, HR & Psychology with Industry and Academia experience of 19.5 years. She is Doctorate in HR, M.Phil. in Management, MB with specialization in HR and Strategic management. She is an accredited trainer and Industrial Psychologist along with certification in Labour laws.

She is currently working as Professor in the area of HR and Psychology and Head of Department-Pratyahara "Department of Spirituality, Research &Consciousness" which conducts Certificate Programs in Spirituality, consciousness matched in a scientific way. She is also Research Coordinator - Funded Projects of the Institution. Her Research area includes -Strategic, administrative, and behavioural aspects of Human resource/People management. She has to her credit more than 65 publications in different areas (Including Indexed and Peer Reviewed Journal).

Seven Scholars are pursuing their Doctoral program and 7 have been awarded Ph.D. in last 7 years. Training and Consultancy experience includes both PSU's and Private organization in Behavioural, Technical and psychological aspects as MDP, EDP and consultancy assignment in training effectiveness measurement few organizations where trainings were conducted includes - NPTI, SEWA Exports, Sunland Alloys, Govt Degree College Faridabad, DAVIM, World Bank, NHRC, KRIBHCO, Election Commission of India, CFAI, Sleep well Foundation IOCL.

Dr. Gagan Deep Singh holds a Ph.D. degree in Computer Science with more than eleven years of core academic experience. He is currently associated with the UPES, Dehradun, India, where he is working as an Assistant Professor Selection Grade in School of Computer Science. He also possesses around six years of experience in the area of systems integration and system administration. His research work is focused on VANET optimization techniques through metaheuristics approach in realistic traffic scenarios. He has also successfully acomplished many IT projects like data center integration from physical to virtual IT Infrastructure, open source LMS for the online education, optimized power utilization for the data center, university surveillance project through PTZ cameras as per UGC norms, transition of L2 network to VLAN and VPN setups. He has been a resource person for Ministry of Culture, Government of India, for a Capacity Building Program of National Mission on Libraries for Librarians on KOHA. He has also been SME for UPCL, Government of Uttarakhand, to provide training on ICT and District Institute of Education and Training, Uttarakhand. Many research papers in national and international conferences were also presented by him. He has his research publications in reputed international journals. His area of interest includes system integration, optimization, and performance.

Prof Muskaan Kursija, A dedicated, focused, enthusiastic educator committed to professional ethics with over 15 years of experience in education at S.I.W.S. College, Wadala for the B.Sc in Computer Science department and moulding children to reach their pedestals. Her subjects of expertise include Python, Data Science, Databases, Java etc.

Accustomed to working in a multicultural environment, she has been self updating in the field of technology.

Gurpreet Singh is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Computer Science and Engineering at Punjabi University, Patiala. With a rich academic background, Gurpreet earned his M.Tech and B.Tech in Computer Science and Engineering from Guru Nanak Dev University Amritsar. His expertise lies in the intricate realm of software security, specifically focusing on the detection of vulnerabilities within software systems.

His expertise lies in Data structures, discrete Mathematics.

Dr. Abhisek Saha is an Associate Professor in the Department of Chemistry, at Tufanganj College, Cooch Behar, India. The career of Dr. Abhisek Saha spans over twenty-three years of academic, Research, and administrative responsibilities at various colleges, school, and universities. Dr. Saha graduated from the University of North Bengal, India, and obtained a Master's degree in Chemistry from the same university. He completed his Ph.D. at the Department of Chemistry, Cooch Behar Panchanan Barma University, WB, India-736101. He qualified for the prestigious GATE (Graduate Aptitude Test for Engineers) examination in 2001 and CSIR-UGC-NET on Chemical Science in 2002. Dr. Saha acted as a SPOC in SWAYEM-NPTEL, India since 2019 and faculty organizer of Spoken Tutorial, IIT Bombay, India. He acts as an Academic counselor (UG level) at Netaji Subhas Open University, India from 2015 to till date.

Dr. Saha's research interests are focused primarily on single crystal X-ray Diffraction, Synthesis, characterization and reactivity of transition metal Complexes. He is experienced in the multi-step synthesis of organic compounds as well as organometallic compounds and their separation/purification by chromatographic techniques. Possess knowledge for interpreting data from IR, NMR, UV-vis and FAB-mass spectra. Well-versed in solving structures using single crystal X-ray diffraction and possess knowledge of various softwares related to crystal structure solutions and representations (SHELXS, SHELXTL-PLUS, DIAMOND etc.). IR and UV-vis spectrophotometers, electro chemistry system (PAR-VarsastatTM II cyclic voltametry and coulometry), HPLC, GC. He worked as a Principal Investigator in the UGC-sponsored project on 'Application of platinum group metal complex to achieve C-H activation' in 2010-2012. The research work was the regioselective or regiospecific C(aryl)-H bond activation using cyclometallation reaction. Palladium(II), Platinum(II), Ruthenium(II),

Rhodium(I) and Iridium(1) were used for C(aryl)-H bond activation. The cyclometallates were isolated and characterized. Single crystal X-ray crystallography has been used extensively for structure elucidation of the cyclometallates. The reactivity of the cyclometallates was also studied. Dr. Saha changed his research focus to Bioinformatics and Computational Biology, Next Generation Sequencing, DNA Sequence Analysis, Genome Sequencing, Comparative Genomics, DNA Analysis, DNA Sequence Alignment, and Sanger Sequencing.

Dr. Saha published research papers (Twenty-four) in reputed National and International journals, edited book (Two), edited chapter in books (seven) published by National and International (Wiley-Scrivener, Springer Publication) publishers. Dr. Saha presented his research papers in many National and International seminars, conferences and symposia in India and abroad (Indonesia, Nepal). He also acted as Chairman, Co-Chairman, Rapporteur in technical sessions of many National and International seminar held in India and abroad.

Dr. Saha also renders his service as an editorial panel of National and International Journals. He is an associate editor of 'International Journal of Bio-Pharma Research journal' (ISSN: 2234-8638) and 'Anals of Pharma Research journal' (ISSN: 2347-1956). He acts an executive editor of 'International Journal of Current Science Research and Review' (ISSN: 2581-8341) and an editor of 'Asian Journal of Research in Chemistry (ISSN: 0974-4150; Online, ISSN: 0974-4169;Print). Dr. Saha is also a member of reviewer panel of 'International Journal of Chemical and Life Sciences' (ISSN: 2287-6898). He also acts as an editorial board member of 'International Journal of Pharmacognosy and Chemistry (Online ISSN:2582-7723) and 'Agricultural and Biological Research' (ISSN:0970-1907). Dr. Saha published patent from India and UK. The patents are Design patent (Design number- 6319356) from Intellectual Property Office, UK on Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometer Analyzer on 1st November, 2023.

Dr. Saha was awarded National Scholarship of HRD, Govt. of India for his ranking in Higher Secondary Examinations conducted by the West Bengal Council of Higher Secondary Education. DPI, Govt. of West Bengal awarded him with Scholarship in 1997 for his performance at UG level. The Air India, Govt. of India has awarded him the prestigious BOLT Award for his teaching efficiency in 2007. Dr. Saha was awarded the 'Excellent Teacher Award' on his overall contribution to the field of Chemistry at the International Conference on Sustainable Development Initiatives in South East Asia held in Nepal in 2022.

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STUDIES ON TRIBOLOGICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF CAST IRON AND AL 7075/AL$_2$O$_3$ COMPOSITE BRAKE DISC

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ABSTRACT

In the present research Al 7075/Al$_2$O$_3$ particulate MMC was fabricated by Stir casting Process with bottom pouring technique. Composite containing 10 volume fractions of alumina (Al$_2$O$_3$) reinforcements are used. Conventional stir casting process with metal moulds are used for castings. The microstructure indicates uniform distribution of Al$_2$O$_3$ reinforcements. The Mechanical properties like Hardness and Tensile Strength found to increases with the increases in reinforcement contents as compared to unreinforced alloy. Dry sliding wear test were carried as per ASTM G-99 standard and Wear characterizations are carried out by finding wear rate, wear coefficient, coefficient of friction bases on the pin on disc wear test.

Keywords: Al 7075, Alumina, Stir casting, Disc Brake, tribology, Wear rate

INTRODUCTION

The development of technology leads to the invention in materials, machines and processes. Till 1970 the metal matrix composite are largely developed for military and aircraft applications but after 1970 more research funding in the area of MMC as commercial product for all type of industrial use [1]. The Particulate MMC provides improved affordability and suitability for mass production, three dimensional isotropy and suitability for secondary process and low density light weight material system [1].

The reinforcements in either particles, whiskers or short fibers are suitable for casting process utilizing in small or bulk quantities of reinforcements as compared to powder metallurgy [10]. The sizes used for Particulate Reinforced MMC ranges from micrometer to nanometer and volume fractions ranges from 0% to 80%. The total time of interaction between the molten matrix and the reinforcement has to be reduced and also rapid solidification with metal mould reduces the interfacial reactions [14]. The distribution of the particles in the melt depends on viscosity of the melt, solidification characteristics, heat transfer rate, stirring method, wettability, temperature, mould shape, type of mould etc. [17]. The PRMMC possess good wettability and Interface bonding and it has isotropic properties. The development of the PRMMC are carried out over wide range of process from Solid state process to liquid state process. The mechanism of wear is a complex phenomenon.

The wear behavior of composite materials depends upon more than 100 parameters as estimated in the literature. The wear is a time dependent and nonlinear phenomenon, to

completely understand wear of Tribological system a large data base consisting of variables controlling the wear behavior has to be studied. Wear rate at various speed and load are summarized in the form of wear map for the investigation of the tribolayer formation and wear mechanism at the specified speed and load.The developed wear models in the mathematical form has to be made available. When the models are not available new models need to be developed. The calibrated and tested models are used for further extension of wear map and the projected data are added to wear map to make it complete [51]. The classification of wear regimes are based on SEM observations and also wear rate. Ultra mild, mild and severe regions are identified and wear map was drawn with transition line for each of the wear mechanism.

Experiment

The alloying elements used in the development of composite was Al-Zn-Mg Alloy. The aluminum containing Zinc, Copper, Magnesium, Silicon and traces of iron, Chromium, Zirconium is used. The T6 heat treated Al 7075 was considered as the Matrix material. The reinforcement used in the present work was Alumina (Aluminum oxide- Al_2O_3). Ceramic materials are used for various applications in the past for grinding wheel, high temperature parts, corrosion resistance, refractory materials etc. Recent advances in particulate MMC made it possible to use the ceramics for development of composite. Alumina has superior thermal, chemical and mechanical properties as compared to alloy. Various forms of Al 7075 are Aluminum 7075-T6, Aluminum 7076 T651, ISO AlZn5.5MgCu, AA 7075-T6. The general characteristics of Aluminum 7075 are very high strength, good stress corrosion cracking resistance, good fracture toughness.

Table 1: Composition of Aluminum 7075

Component	Weight %
Aluminum	87.1-91.4
Magnesium	2.1 - 2.9
Zinc	5.1 - 6.1
Copper	1.2 - 2
Chromium	0.18 - 0.28
Iron	0.5
Manganese	0.3
Silicon	0.4
Titanium	0.2
others	0.20

Table 2: Composition of Alumna

Components	Percentage
Al_2O_3	99.80
Na_2O	0.05
Fe_2O_3	0.02
SiO_2	0.01
CaO	0.01
B_2O_3	0.01
Others	0.10

The reinforcement in the present case is selected as 5% to 20% based on volume fraction. The individual constituents weight is determined for the following expression

$$R_w = \frac{f \times \rho_r}{f \times \rho_r + (1-f) \times \rho_m} \qquad (1)$$

Where, R_w = Weight of reinforcement, f = Volume fraction of reinforcement, ρ_r = Density of reinforcement, ρ_m = Density of matrix.

Stir casting is a liquid state process which is flexible, simple and large volume production. The distribution of reinforcement and high volume reinforcement can be easily be controlled by stir casting process. It does not involve application of any pressure which induces the particle damage.

The matrix material Al-7075 was obtained in the form of rectangular billet of 20mm x 10mm area and length 50mm. The alloy are initially cleaned with acetone to remove the impurity, dust and oil and pre heated in the in graphite crucible in electric furnace. The Stir Casting furnace temperature was held at 900°C, the melting temperature was at 700°C. The reinforcement was heated separately at 450°C.

Fig 1: Stir casting furnace

The stirrer coated with graphite was used for stirring of the melt to have the uniform dispersion of the particles. The slag and other impurities from the melt was removed prior to stirring. The molten metal with the reinforcements were poured in the metal mold without drop in the temperature of the melt. The furnace was provided with a bottom pouring arrangement as shown in figure1. The PMMC casted in the form of slabs of 200 x 200mm as shown in figure 2.

Fig 2: Composite Castings

The Density was evaluated by Archimedes principle, Vickers hardness and Tensile strength are evaluated as per ASTM standards. Pin on Disc wear testing machine used for wear test and wear rates are determined for composite samples as per ASTM G99

standards. The wear rate at the varying disc speed and applied load on the pin are found. The mass loss was determined and converted to volume loss for the calculation of the wear rate. Wear Map were constructed by studying wear mechanism of each composite samples in terms of wear track, wear rate and wear debris.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Microstructure – $Al7075/Al_2O_3$ Particulate composite was developed and characterization is carried out by various techniques to study the reinforcement distribution, interface bond strength, chemical composition and intermetallic phases. The major alloying elements in the 7XXX series is Zinc which is having range of 5.6 to 6.2 %. The reinforcements are uniformly distributed as observed by figure 3. The uniform dispersion was achieved by melt stirring after addition of the reinforcement and bottom tapping arrangement. The Microstructure also indicates uniform particle spacing for all the composite developed without any agglomeration. The Alumina is stable at high temperature with aluminum which form a oxide coating on the alumina prevents reaction products during casting. Another major element is magnesium which is present in the range of 2.1 to 2.8%. Magnesium reacts with Aluminum to for the Mg_4Zn_7 Al2 which is intermetallic precipitate. The other product formed is $Mg_4Al_2O_4$ (spinel) which reduces the strength of the composite.
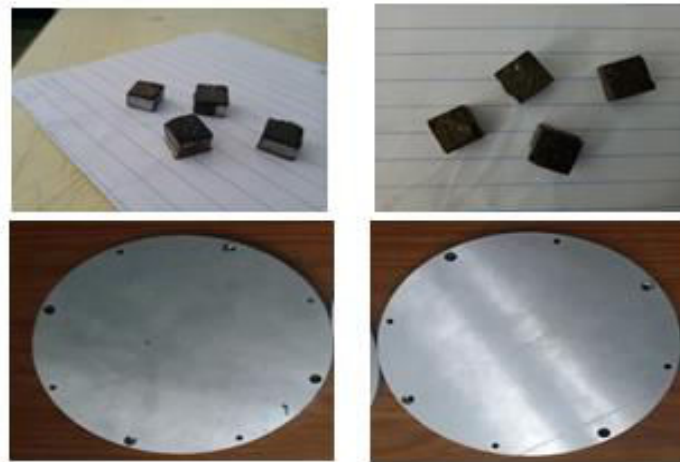
Fig 4.10 Discs used for wear test

Density of Aluminium MMC and Cast Iron

Wear rate plots at various load for speed 400rpm

Wear rate plots at various speed for load 4kg
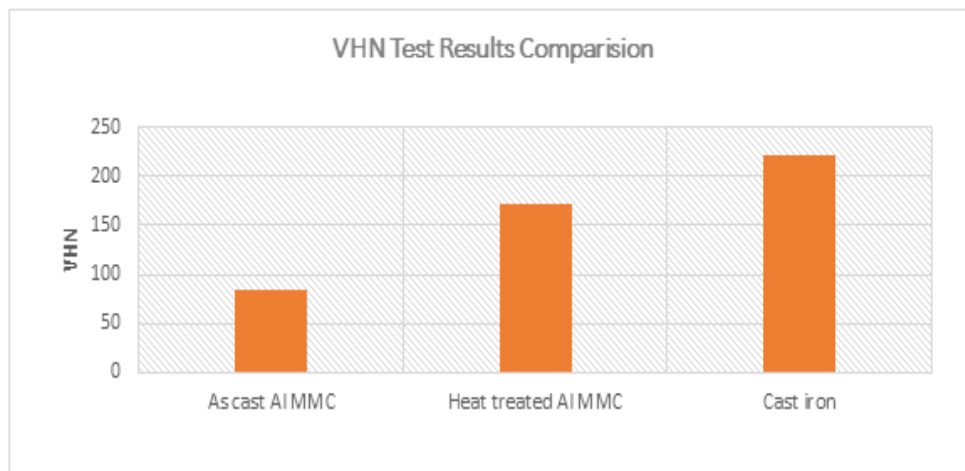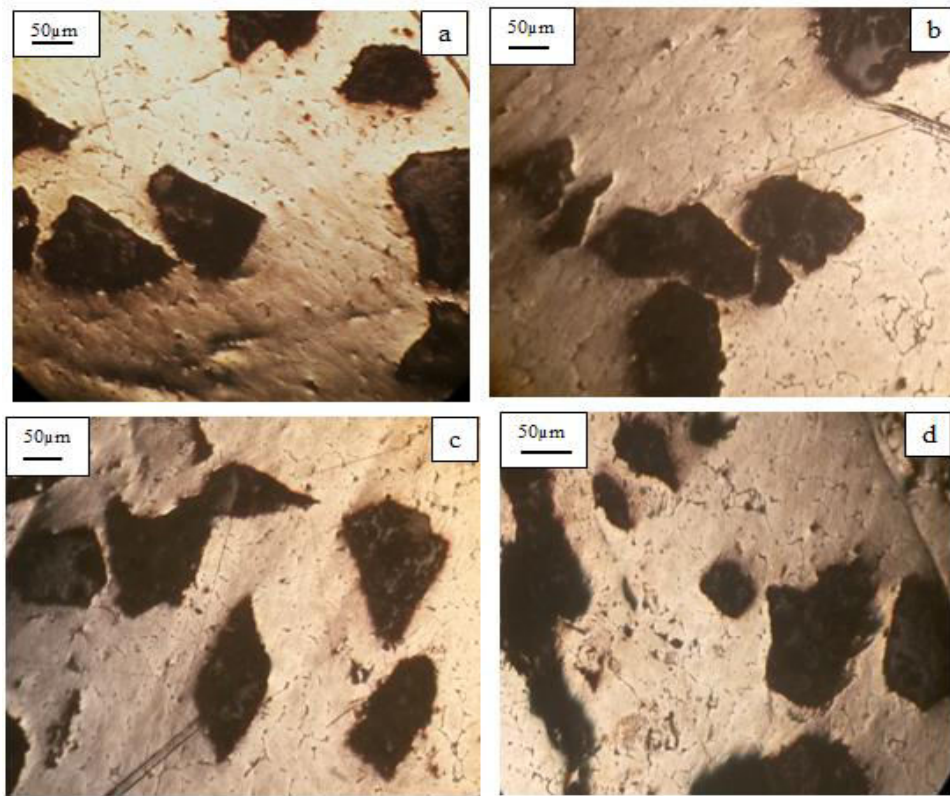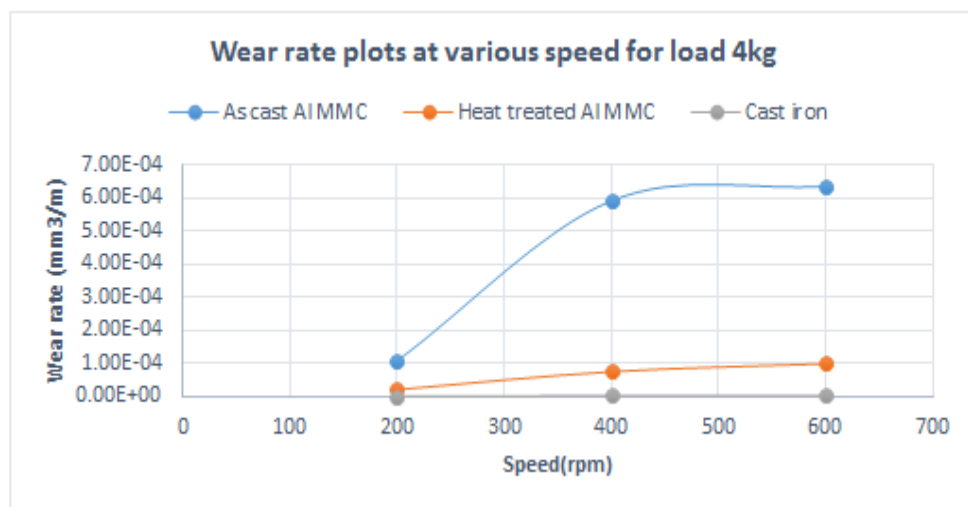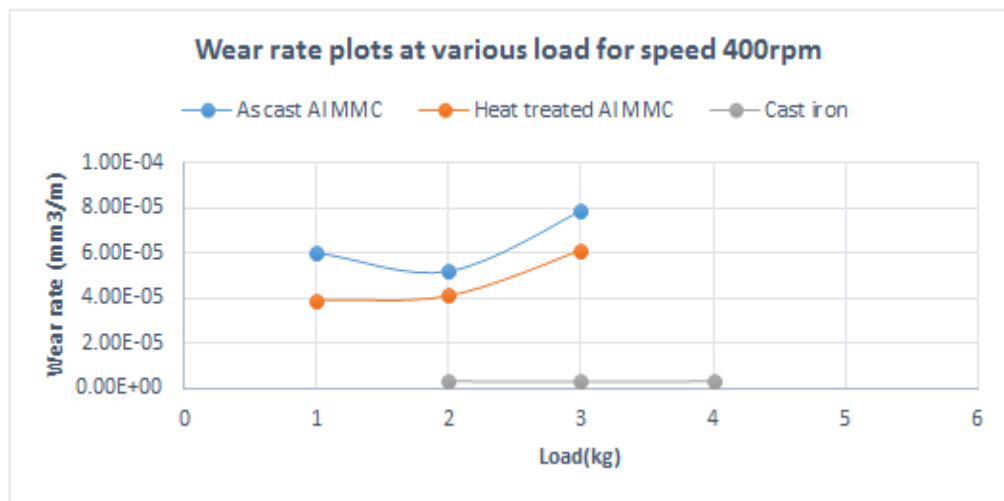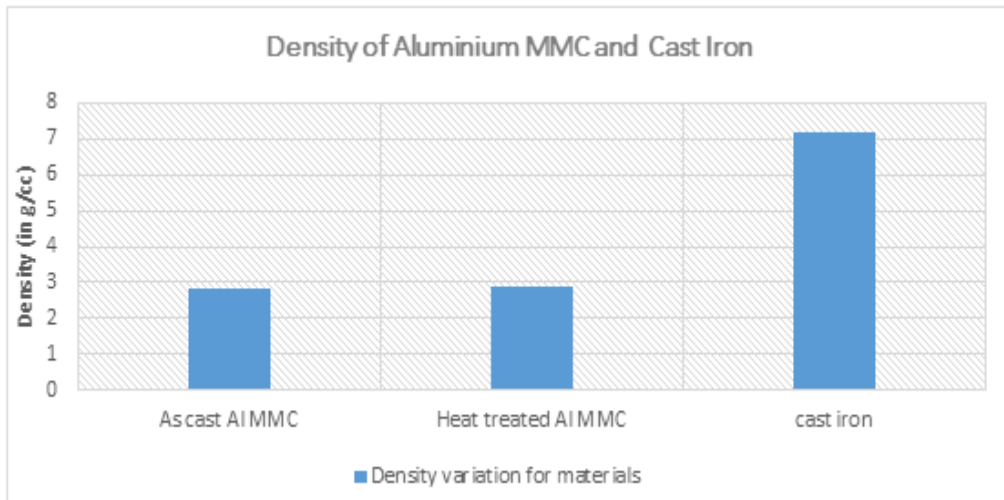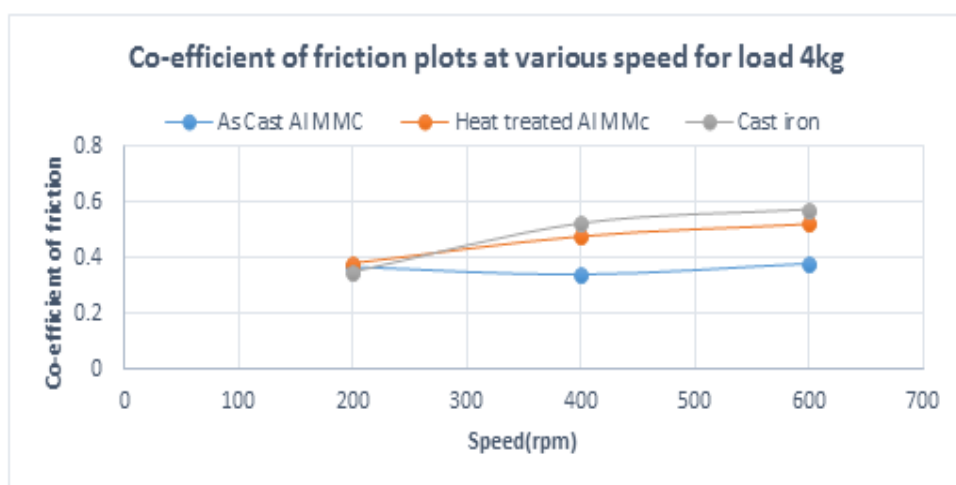
Fig 4: Optical Microstructure of $Al7075/Al_2O_3$ Particulate composite with a) 5% VF alumina, b) 10% VF alumina, c) 15% VF alumina, d) 20% VF alumina,

Microstructural studies on the composite material was carried out by Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM) to further reveal interface reaction, secondary phases and particle fracture details. TESCAN-VEGA3 Scanning Electron Microscope with electron Back scatter arrangement was used which is also attached with EDS detector. The EDS spectra of the composite is shown in figure 5 indicates the composition of alloy with Aluminum at 84.43%, Zinc 4.59%, Magnesium 2.22 % and silicon 0.59% by weight. The composition of the composite material agrees with the alloy series selected.

The XRD analysis of the Samples were carried out by using PAN-Analytical- X'Pert[3] Powder X-Ray Diffractometer .The XRD analysis on composite sample of 20x15x2mm rectangular polished sample revealed the intermetallic phases present in the composite. The percentage of Spinel formed is at the lower limit which has little influence on the degradation of strength. The Product Mg_4Zn_7 increases the strength of the matrix and dispersed as secondary phases in the matrix.

Element	Weight %	Atomic %	Net Int.	Error %	Kratio
O K	8.26	13.50	11.12	17.48	0.0203
MgK	2.22	2.39	18.68	12.78	0.0156
AlK	84.34	81.73	793.39	3.89	0.6394
SiK	0.59	0.55	1.91	73.72	0.0015
ZnK	4.59	1.84	11.44	23.03	0.0451

Fig 5 EDS analysis of $Al7075/Al_2O_3$ Particulate composite material
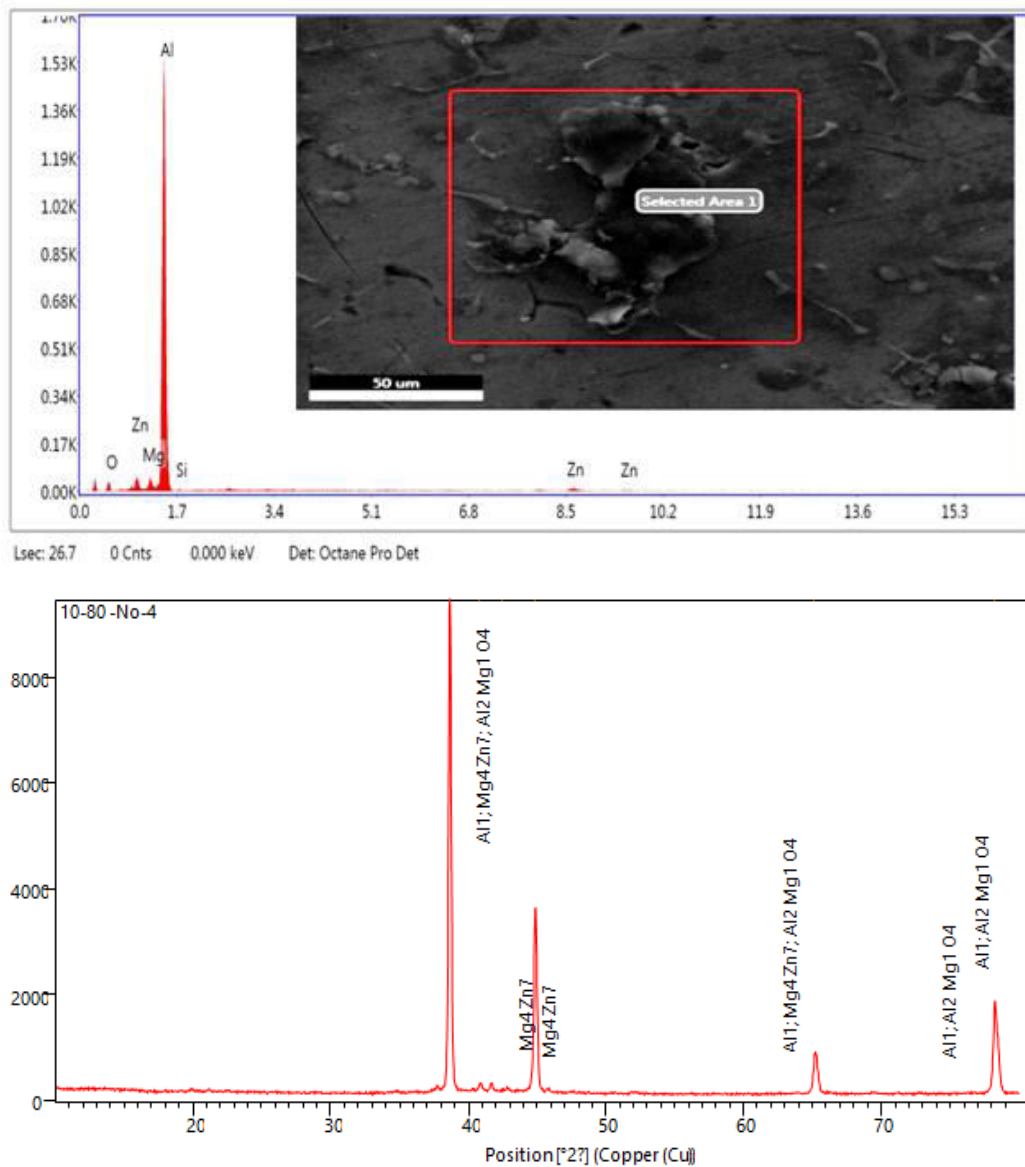
Fig 6: XRD Analysis of Al7075/Al$_2$O$_3$ Particulate composite Material with 5% VF alumina

CONCLUSION

- The Aluminium-MMC Al 7075/Al$_2$O$_3$ at 10% volume fraction was successfully developed by stir casting process. The stir casting process gave the uniform distribution of particles.

- Heat treatment for Aluminium reinforced with 100μ Al$_2$O$_3$ was successfully developed with grain refinement. Due to this composite exhibits better mechanical and wear properties.

- Heat treated Aluminium MMC developed has high hardness (VHN 170.7866) compared to the base matrix i.e. ; Aluminium 7075 (VHN 127)

- Density of composite developed is almost 1/3rd the value of cast iron and hence this leads to reduction in the weight of the cast iron for the disc brake system.

- Tensile and compression strength increases due to addition of reinforcement.

- The heat treated al MMC has very high compressive strength and wear resistance which is the basic requirement of the brake.

- Coefficient of friction obtained from heat treated Al MMC was comparable with the cast iron.

- The composite developed draws its attention towards it since it has very little variation from that of cast iron in its wear properties. The wear rate for heat treated Al MMC was found to be 1.18×10^{-4} mm^3/m for 4kg at 600rpm for 3kg ,which is comparable with cast iron disc wear rate 1.1×10^{-3} mm^3/m at 400rpm for 2kg load

- The composite developed has emerged as a competitive material against grey cast iron for the disc brake with its low density, high strength and with properties which are desirable for the brake disc.

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COMPARATIVE STUDY ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PNF (HOLD-RELAX TECHNIQUE) WITH MOBILISATION VERSUS CONTRAST BATH WITH MOBILISATION IN THE MANAGEMENT OF VOLAR PLATED WRIST

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ABSTRACT

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The aim of the study is to compare the effectiveness of PNF (hold-relax technique) with mobilisation versus contrast bath with mobilisation in the management of volar plated wrist.

BACKGROUND STUDY

PNF (proprioceptive neuromuscular facilitation) helps in regaining muscle strength and also helps in re-education of the muscle action. Improves coordination and develops certain skills of the population. Contrast bath is an alternate heat and cold therapy which helps in the stimulation of the weak muscle group and prepares them for better action, so that the range of motion can be improved. It also helps in limiting the deformity of the individual in the society.

METHODOLOGY:

The Study design is Comparative Study with a pre and post type based on inclusion and exclusion criteria 30 subjects were selected and using randomized sampling method it was conducted in Out Patient Department ACS Medical College and Hospital for a period of 6 weeks.

***PROCEDURE:** 30 subjects were selected and divided into two groups Group A and Group B.*

***GROUP A:** PNF (Hold-relax technique), hold (5-10 secs), repetition (5-10 times).*

***GROUPB:** Contrast Bath (Alternate Cold And Heat Therapy), hotpack(3mins), cold pack (1min).*

***RESULT:** Comparing pre and post tests within Group A and Group B on VAS and Patient related wrist handevaluation scores shows a highly significant difference in the mean values at $P \leq 0.001$.*

Keywords: Fracture, Plating, Proprioceptive neuromuscular facilitation, Contrast bath, Range of motion,Muscle strength, Goniometer, Patient Rated Wrist Evaluation.

INTRODUCTION

Volar locking plates are the most commonly used metallic device in the open reduction and internal stabilization distal radius fractures. These Devices allow immediate post operative return of motion and are good at preventing angular displacement. Their careful positioning is however key to prevent iatrogenic injuries during surgery or chronic sequelae such as slate onset tenosynovitis.

Volarlockingplate implantations have multiple early and late complications, many of which can be picked up on plain film, stress penetrating the dorsal cortex of the radius may damage extensor tendons, whilst the flexor compartment can be injured during volar plate positioning.

According to the International PNF association, PNF (proprioceptive neuromuscular facilitation) stretching was developed by Dr. Herman kebat in the 1940s as a means to treat neuromuscular conditions. PNF stretching may be the most effective stretching technique for increasing range of motion. One of the PNF techniques is hold-relax. This involves putting a muscle in a stretched position (also called as passive stretch) and holding for a few seconds. Contracting the Muscle without moving (also called as isometric), such as pushing gently against the stretch without actually moving. Relaxing the stretch and then stretching again while exhaling. This second stretch should be deeper than the first. Relax the joint or muscle and then gently stretch for 30 seconds, then there is 30 seconds rest and process is repeated again several times. The progressive stretching and change between the contraction and relaxation allows the muscle to adapt to its new position each time it is held in position. This allows it to stretch further next time. The normal range of movement of wrist is given by., Wrist flexion - 0-90 degrees, Wrist extension - 0-80 degrees, Radial deviation - 0-20degrees, Ulnar Deviation - 0-30degrees

Contrast bath therapy is a form of treatment where a limb or the entire body is immersed in hot water followed by the immediate immersion of the limb or body in cold ice water. This procedure is repeated several times, alternating hot and cold. This works under the principle of Lewis hunting reaction. Contrast bath is performed using a whirlpool tub. One tub is filled with warm water and another tube with coldwater. The warm tub should be between 98-100 degrees Fahrenheit and the cold tub should be between 50-60 degreesFahrenheit.

Once both the tubs are at the correct temperature, place the injured body part in the warm whirlpool, where it should stay for 3-5 minutes. We can also perform gentle motion exercises at that time. Then quickly move the part being treated to cold water for about one minute.This sequence isrepeated for 20-30 minutes.The theory behind the use of the contrast bath is that the rapid change from warm to cold helps quickly open up and close tiny capillaries (blood vessels) in the body.

Warmth causes these small capillaries to open, whereas the cold causes them to close. This rapid opening and closing of blood vessels near the site of your injury creates a pumping action that is thought to help decrease swelling and inflammation around injuries. Decreasing the swelling and inflammation helps to alleviate the pain and improve mobility.

PROCEDURE

STUDY DESIGN: Comparative Study

STUDY TYPE: Pre and post-test type

SAMPLE SIZE: 30 Subjects

STUDY METHOD: Randomized sampling method

STUDY SETTING: Out Patient Department ACS Medical College and Hospital

STUDY DURATION: 6weeks

INCLUSION CRITERIA:
- Both male and female

- All age group

- Within two weeks after volar plating

EXCLUSION CRITERIA:
- Mentally retarded patients

- Hypersensitive skin (peripheral neuropathy)

- Unconsciouspatients

- Un co-operative patients

- Muscular Dystrophy

- Drug Abuse

OUTCOME MEASURES
- Pain measurement using Visual Analogue Scale (VAS)

- Patient Rated Wrist Evaluation (PRWE)

- Evaluation of range of motion by goniometry.

INTERVENTION

GROUP A- PNF (HOLD RELAX TECHNIQUE)TECHNIQUE:

Hold relax: Direct treatment
The therapist or the patient moves the joint or the body segment to the end of the passive or pain free range of motion. Active motion is preferred.The therapist asks for

an isometric contraction of the restricting muscles or pattern (antagonists).The contraction should be maintained for at least 5 to 8 seconds.The resistance is increased slowly.No motion is intended by either the patient or the therapist.The joint or the body part is repositioned either actively or passively to the new limit of range. Active motion is preferred if it is free.The motion may resist if that does not cause pain. The final stretch must be held for 10 to 15seconds.

Hold relax: Indirect treatment

In the indirect treatment with hold relax, the therapist resists the synergists of theshortenedorpainfulmusclesandnotthatpainfulmusclesorpainfulmotion.If that still causes pain resistthe synergistic muscle of the opposite pattern instead.

GROUP B- CONTRAST BATH DESCRIPTION:

STEPS:

Water in the cold container should be between 50-59°F (10-15°C), and water in the hot container should be between 95-113°F(35-45°C).

Immerse the injured part in warm water for 1 to 3minutes. Immediately follow with a 1-minute dip inColdwater. Repeat this process for approximately 20 minutes, ending with cold-water.

DATA ANALYSIS

The collected data were tabulated and analyzed using both descriptive and inferential statistics. All the parameters were assessed using the statistical package for social science (SPSS) version 24. Paired t- test was adopted to find the statistical difference within the groups & Independent t-test (Student t- Test) was adopted to find statistical difference between the groups.

RESULT

On comparing Pre test and Post test within Group A & Group B on VAS and Patient Rated WristEvaluation Score shows highly significant difference in mean values at P $\leq$ 0.001.

Table 1: Comparison of Visual Analogue Scale Score between Group – A and Group - B in Pre and Post Test

TEST	GROUP-A		GROUP-B		t-TEST	df	SIGNIFICANCE
	MEAN	S.D	MEAN	S.D			
PRE TEST	6.06	.961	6.13	.743	-2.31	28	.833[*]
POST TEST	2.46	1.06	3.53	.639	-3.33	28	.000[***]

Thistableshowsthatthereisnosignificantdifferenceinpretestvaluesbet ween Group A & Group B (*P >0.05).

This table shows that statistically highly significant difference in post test values between Group A & Group B (***- P ≤ 0.001)

GRAPH – I
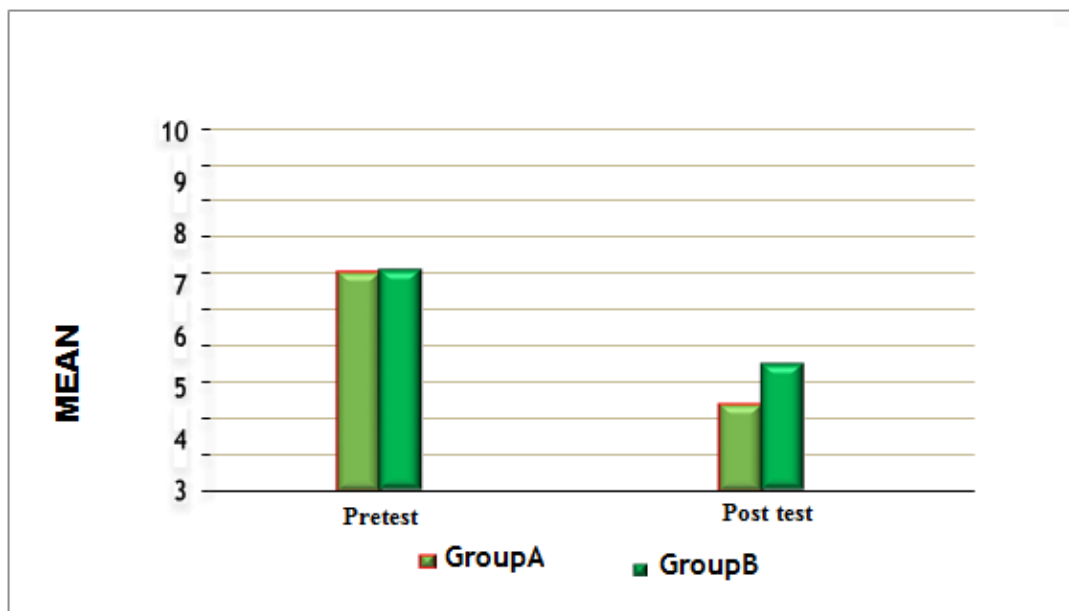
COMPARISON OF VISUAL ANALOGUE SCALE SCORE BETWEEN GROUP – A AND GROUP - B IN PRE AND POSTTEST

Table 2: Comparison of Patient Rated Wrist Evaluation Score between Group – A and Group - B in Pre and Post Test

#TEST	#GROUP - A		#GROUP - B		t - TEST	df	SIGNIFICANCE
	MEAN	S.D	MEAN	S.D			
PRETEST	70.86	4.50	71.33	5.00	-.268	28	.790*
POST TEST	40.00	2.77	54.26	3.41	-12.56	28	.000***

Thistableshowsthatthereisnosignificantdifferenceinpretestva luesbetween Group A & Group B (*P >0.05).

This table shows that statistically highly significant difference in post testvalues between Group A & Group B (***- P ≤0.001)

GRAPH – II
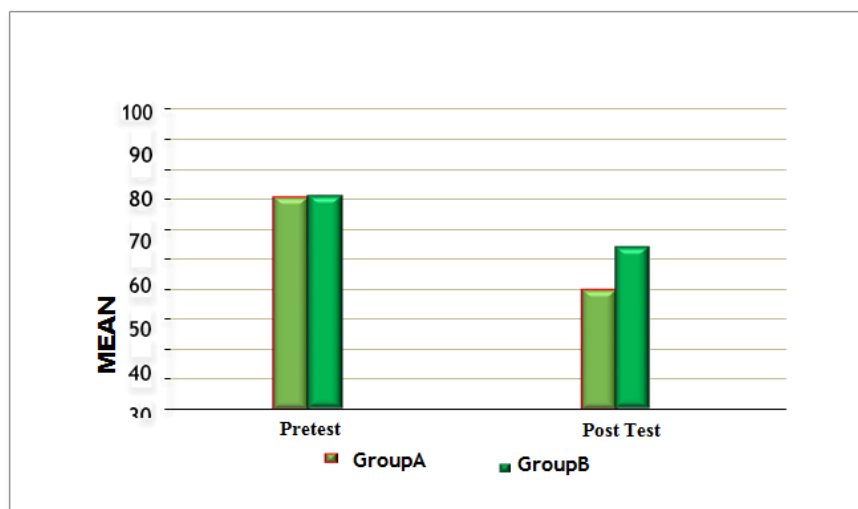
COMPARISON OF PATIENT RATED WRIST EVALUATION SCORE BETWEENGROUP – A AND GROUP - B IN PRE AND POST TEST

Table 3: Comparison of Visual Analogue Scale Score with in Group – A and Group - B between Pre Test and PostTest

#GROUP	PRE TEST		POST TEST		t - TEST	SIGNIFICANCE
	MEAN	S.D	MEAN	S.D		
GROUP- A	6.06	.961	2.40	1.06	-22.04	.000***
GROUP- B	6.13	.743	3.53	.639	-38.14	.000***

There is a statistically highly significant difference between the pre test and post testvalues within Group A and Group B (***- P $\leq$ 0.001).

GRAPH - III
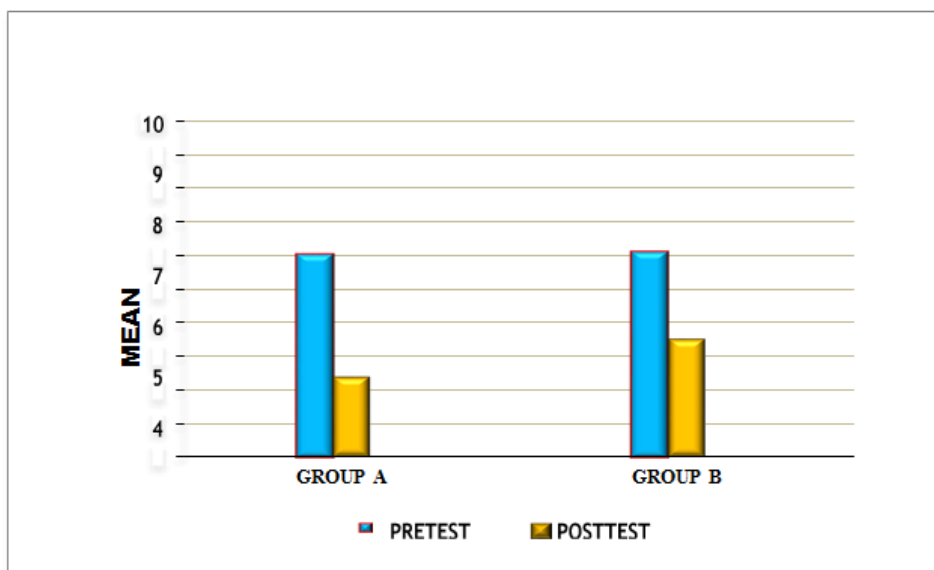
COMPARISON OF VISUAL ANALOGUE SCALE SCORE WITHIN GROUP – A &GROUP – B BETWEEN PRE & POST TEST VALUES

Table 4: Comparison of Patient Rated Wrist Evaluation ScoreWithingroup – A & Group – B between Pre & Post Test Values

#GROUP	PRE TEST		POST TEST		t - TEST	SIGNIFICANCE
	MEAN	S.D	MEAN	S.D		
GROUP- A	70.86	4.50	40.00	2.77	-15.92	.000***
GROUP- B	71.33	5.00	54.26	3.41	-19.74	.000***

There is a statistically highly significant difference between the pre test and post testvalues within Group A and Group B (***- P ≤ 0.001).

GRAPH - IV

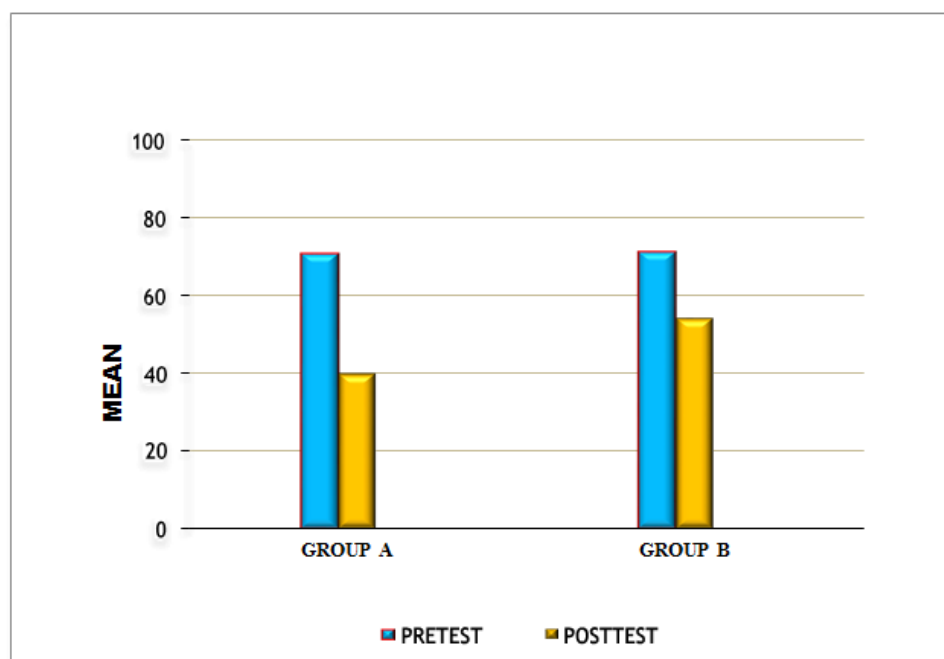COMPARISON OF PATIENT RATED WRIST EVALUATION SCORE
WITHINGROUP – A & GROUP – B BETWEEN PRE & POST TEST VALUES

DISCUSSION:

In this study, VAS score and PRWE score significantly improved as a result of 6weeks PNF(hold relax technique). These findings are in agreement with the previous findings by Florian Schneider et al., (2009) from determining the effects of 2 different post-operative therapy approaches after operative stabilization of the wrist fractures. Aftera 6-week period of postoperative treatment, the patients (n=23) performing anindependent home exercise program using a training diary showed a significantlygreater improvement of the functionality of the wrist. Grip strength reached 54%(p=0.03) and ROM in extension and flexion 79% (p<.001) of the uninjured side. Patients who were performing the home training after operation recorded an improved function with a nearly 50% lower value (p<.001) inthe PRWE score.

However, even though our results in pain reduction and improvement in PRWE scoreare consistent with these similar findings with increase in functionality of wrist, rangeof motion and grip strength, there is also some evidence that can't be associated with ourresult. Contrary findings by Ercole C Rubini et al., shows there was no significantdifference between the stretching protocols. There was no significant effect on RT, MT showed a negative main effect for time (p<0.05) showing3.4%.

Peanchai Khamwong et al., (2011) reviewed that stretching with proprioceptive neuromuscular facilitation (PNF) is frequently used before exercise. 28 healthy males were randomly divided into the PNF group (n=14) and control group (n=14).PNF was

used before eccentric exercise induction in the wrist extensors. All subjects were tested to examine muscle damage characteristics including sensory-motor functions at baseline immediately, and from 1st to 8th days after the exercise-induced muscle damage (EIMD). The results demonstrated that the PNF group showed a lesser deficit in some sensory-motor functions (p<0.05) than thecontrolgroup.

Table-3 reveals the Mean, Standard Deviation (S.D), t-value and p-value between pre-test and post-test within Group – A & Group – B. There is a statistically highly significant difference between the pre-test and posttest values within Group A and Group B (***- P ≤0.001).

Table- 4 reveals the Mean, Standard Deviation (S.D), t-value and p-value between pre-test and post-test within Group – A & Group – B. There is a statistically highly significant difference between the pre-test and post test values within Group A and Group B (***- P ≤0.001).

Although earlier studies recommended that PNF techniques are an adjunct to conventional disability, improving range of motion when compared to conventional therapy alone in conservatively managed distal radius fractures, they are consistent with our findings in the pain reduction and limitation of disability. Overall, because of finding a significant change in the VAS score and PRWE score of the PNF (hold relax technique) group when compared to contrast bath, it seems that well effective interventions are needed to reduce the treatment duration and improve the independency of an individual in doing their activities of dailyliving.

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COMPUTATION DATA ANALYSIS WITH INTELLIGENT TECHNIQUES

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Big data describes a collection or availability of enormously large amounts of structured and unstructured data that is nonetheless growing exponentially over time. In other words, none of the traditional data management solutions can successfully store or process the data since it is so large and complex. Big data is important since it makes it possible to process many advantages, increase operational effectiveness, and optimise business processes. Big data is essential for societal and corporate objectives. The data was obtained from several different sources, including weather sensors, posts or sharing of data on social media platforms, video, audio, and more.

Today, there are many methods to use big data to expand businesses and employ outside intelligence when making judgments.

The data is typically either too big, moving too quickly, or demanding more processing capacity than is accessible in corporate settings. Big data can improve business operations and allow for quicker, more informed decision-making. Big data frequently consists of data sets that are too big to be acquired, curated, managed, and processed in a reasonable amount of time by regularly used software tools. In order to uncover important hidden values from massive datasets that are diverse, detailed, and of an enormous scale, a collection of approaches and tools known as big data is used. Wal-Mart manages more than a million customer transactions every hour. Facebook processes 40 billion images from its user base. Big data requires some sort of technology in order to analyse enormous amounts of data effectively. A few of the technologies employed include data fusion and integration, genetic algorithms, machine learning, signal processing, simulation, natural language processing, time series analytics, and visualisation.

This essay has the following format. At the beginning of the essay, we define big data. We bring attention to the fact that size is merely one of many dimensions that enormous data sets have. Other aspects of big data, like the frequency of data generation, are also essential. The discussion of several big data types, including text, audio, video, and social media, is then expanded. We examine large data while using the analytics lens.

1.1. Characteristics of Big Data:-

Volume: The term "Big Data" itself refers to an enormous magnitude. The size of the data is a very important factor in evaluating the value of the data. Additionally, the amount of data will determine whether or not a certain set of data may be categorised as big data.

Velocity: The word "velocity" refers to the rate of data generation. The speed at which data is generated and processed to fulfil requests determines the data's full potential. Big data velocity refers to the rate at which data moves from sources such as business processes, application logs, networks, social media websites, sensors, mobile devices, etc. Data is coming in at a huge and continuous rate.

Variety: We examine heterogeneous sources as well as organised and unstructured data kinds. Most apps used databases and spreadsheets as their only data sources in the past. Data from monitoring devices, emails, pictures, videos, PDFs, audios, and other sources are also taken into consideration by today's analysis software. For data mining, storage, and analysis, the variety of unstructured data creates a number of difficulties.

Variability: In addition to the increasing speeds and types of data, data flows can be incredibly unpredictable and have regular peaks. It might be challenging to control peak data loads that are brought on by occasions, seasons, and days of the week. Especially when dealing with unstructured data

Complexity: There are numerous sources for the data we have today. Linking, matching, purging, and transforming data across systems is still a challenge. To avoid your data spinning out of control, you must connect and correlate links, hierarchies, and numerous data linkages.

Value: It illustrates how we may use this vast amount of data to enhance both our personal and professional lives. We are aware that different commercial or social media applications generate different types of data. Finding Big Data values in their application areas is still a huge challenge.

BIG DATA ANALYTICS

In order to help businesses make strategic business decisions, large and diverse data sets, or big data, are investigated to discover information like hidden patterns, undiscovered linkages, market trends, and client preferences.

In general, data analytics methodologies and technology provide a way to look at data sets and draw conclusions about them that help businesses make intelligent decisions. Business intelligence (BI) queries answer fundamental questions about the operation and performance of businesses.

Predictive models, statistical algorithms, and what-if analysis are all included in the complex applications that make up big data analytics, which is a subset of advanced analytics.

Applications for big data analytics give big data analysts, data scientists, and predictive modellers the ability to analyse enormous volumes of structured transaction data as well as other types of data that are typically disregarded by traditional BI and analytics systems. Various semi-structured and unstructured data types, such as clickstream data

from the internet, web server logs, social media posts, text from customer emails and survey responses, records from mobile phones, and machine data gathered by sensors connected to the internet of things are included in this (IOT).

By implementing the correct analytics, a company may improve operations, boost sales, and offer better customer service. Predictive analytics may enable businesses to take quicker, smarter decisions.
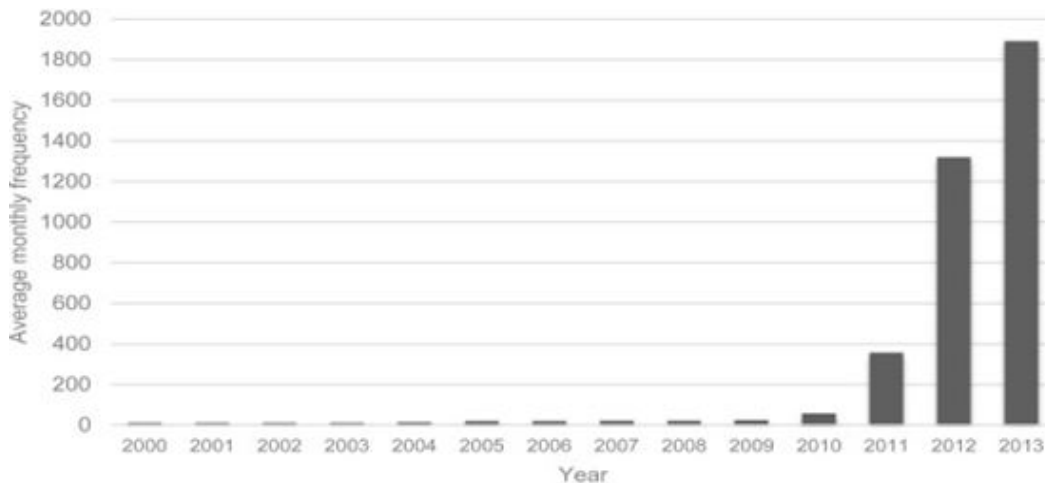
Fig. 1.Frequency distribution of documents containing the term "big data" in ProQuest Research Library
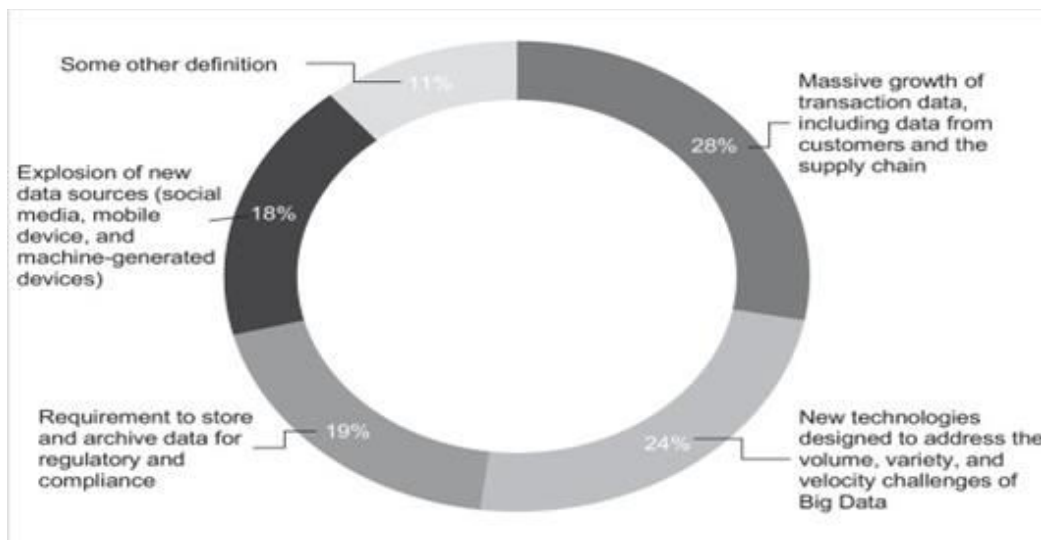
Fig. 2: Definitions of big data based on an online survey of 154 global executives in April 2012.

2.1 Big Data Analytics usage in India
Big Data is being used in India in a number of creative ways, including predicting train ticket confirmations, looking for water supply problems, and even selecting the perfect bride and groom. The usage of big data analytics in India during the past few years are listed below.

a) Electoral success (exit poll).

b) Discovering the ideal fit.

c) Finding water leaks.

c) Learning more about how people shop.

f) Providing an adequate water supply.

f) Increase India's rate of financial inclusion.

h) Predict rail ticket confirmations.

ENHANCING CHRONIC DISEASE MANAGEMENT THROUGH ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE-GUIDED MEDICATION DOSINGOPTIMIZATION

Paul Mathi Vathana. K, Subalakshmi K, Aadhavan I and Dr. S. Jaganath

1. INTRODUCTION

Managing chronic diseases necessitates long-term adherence to medications and lifestyle modifications[1]. Despite extensive efforts in finding effective drug therapies and self-management support interventions, many patients with chronic diseases continue to experience sub-optimal control [2, 3]. The current limitation lies in the 'one size fits all' approach to disease management, where treatment decisions are often based on standardized guidelines derived from population-based studies, neglecting the diverse patient profiles clinicians encounter daily [4]. Treatment success depends on various factors, including genetics, environmental conditions, patient characteristics, and pharmacology,highlighting the need for tailored therapies or 'precision medicine' [5–7].

While precision medicine has its roots in early practices like blood group identification in 1901, recent advancements, particularly from the human genome project, have significantly enhanced understanding of the role of genes in health and disease [8, 9]. Precision medicine, by considering individual variability, can improve treatment efficacy, minimize unnecessary tests, and reduce adverse reactions [10]. However, there is a need to develop approaches and technologies that incorporate a wider range of individual-level factors. Artificial intelligence (AI) emerges as a promising avenue to leverage extensive and complex data for optimizing treatment decisions.

AI possesses the capability to process vast amounts of data and translate it into actionable care managementstrategies. Its applications in chronic disease management include digital health programs, conversational agents (such as chatbots), physical activity promotion games, clinical decision support systems, wearable devices for disease management tracking, diagnostics, and predicting chronic disease complications [11– 16]. A recent innovation in AI, a dosing optimization system, has the potential to revolutionize chronic disease care.

The AI-based dosing optimization platform was initially developed for precise chemotherapy dosing, dynamically predicting dosing needs over time to maintain efficacy and safety [17–19]. Despite its success in other disease indications like oncology, immunosuppression, and infectious diseases, its application in chronic disease patients remains unexplored. This study aims to demonstrate the feasibility of using an artificial intelligence-guided system to optimize medication dosing in patients with hypertension and type IIdiabetes. The study objectives are as follows:

➢ To evaluate the clinical outcomes of patients treated using AI technology.

➢ To assess the experiences of healthcare staff regarding the implementation and usage

of the AI system in clinical practice, identifying facilitators and barriers to its adoption.

➢ To optimize the AI algorithm through exploratory analysis, employing advanced artificialintelligence algorithms.

Keywords: Chronic disease management, Precision medicine, Tailored therapies, Treatment efficacy

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

To assess the AI system in real-world clinical settings, we will conduct a single-arm feasibility study. This evaluation will be guided by customized versions of 'The Non-adoption, Abandonment, Scale-up, Spread, and Sustainability' (NASSS) framework and the Higgins & Madai (2020) model, specifically tailored for the development of artificial intelligence systems in healthcare. Both quantitative and qualitative data will be gathered through the following methods: (i) prospective collection and analysis of clinical data, and (ii) conducting interviews with healthcare staff and patients. Additionally, exploratory analysis will be conducted using retrospective patient data to identify the optimal ways toenhance the algorithm.

2.1. Retrospective Study

The AI system has undergone validation in prior retrospective and prospective studies [20], although its application in chronic disease states remains unexplored. In this study, we will conduct a retrospective analysis of patient data for two primary objectives. Firstly, historical patient data will be utilized to generate an optimized dosing schedule based on dose-response relationships. The goal is to demonstrate the practicality and clinical acceptability of generating a dosing schema. Secondly, the dataset will be employed to explore various methods for optimizing the AI algorithm. This exploration includes considerations such as incorporating additional covariates that might influence the input-output response, optimizing multiple drugs simultaneously, investigating the possibility of achieving calibration with fewer calibration data points, and employing different statistical models like linear or polynomial regression, or neural network regression to forecast output responses.

Several factors associated with treatment response in patients with hypertension and type II diabeteshave been well-documented [22–26]. Whenever possible, these pertinent data will be extracted. Thevariables to be collected encompass age, gender, race, marital status, residency status, postal code, specific diagnoses, subsidy status, visit dates, referring institutions, conducted procedures or investigations along with their results, Charlson comorbidity index, and prescribed medications.
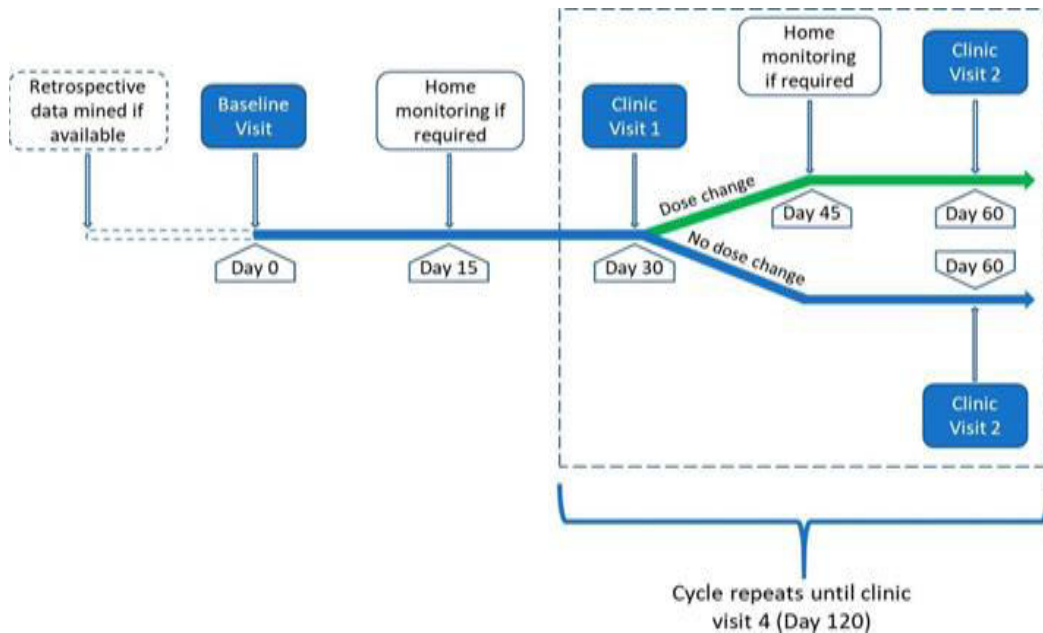
2.2. Data Analysis

Summary statistics, including means with standard deviation, medians with interquartile ranges, and percentages, will be presented as appropriate. Clinical outcomes will be analyzed separately for the hypertensive and type II diabetic groups. Blood pressure control will be defined as a home or ambulatory blood pressure below 135/85 mmHg or office readings below 140/90 mmHg, unless otherwise specified by the treating physician [39]. Glycemic control will be defined as HbA1c levels below 7% [40] or glycaemic variability less than 36% or time within the normal range (4.0 to 10.0 mmol/L) exceeding 70% [41]. The proportion of patients achieving blood pressure and glycemic control will be calculated by comparing baseline readings to the four-month follow-up. A within-subject analysis of hypertensive and glycemic control will be performed using Chi2 or McNemar's test if cell counts are small (<5). Clinically relevant reductions in systolic and diastolic blood pressures by the four-month follow-up will be determined. The number of days until blood pressure or glycemic control is achieved will also be calculated, along with the occurrence of relapse after control has been attained, such as high blood pressure readings.

Compliance with clinic follow-up will be assessed based on the number of scheduled sessions compared to attendance. Compliance with home monitoring will be determined by remote receipt of data at scheduled time points. The study will report the proportion of participants compliant with the home- monitoring schedule and those who drop out from the study. Discrepancies between AI dosing recommendations and the physician's opinions will be quantified. Success in alignment with dosing decisions will be defined as agreement with 70% of dosing recommendations from AI. The proportion of participants meeting this criterion will be calculated. Reasons for disagreement and the magnitude of differences in dosing decisions will be summarized if they occur. A sub-

analysis will be conducted for participants whose dosing decisions were solely based on AI recommendations versus those whose decisions were overridden by the treating physician, exploring whether adherence to AI contributes to better clinical outcomes. Statistical significance will be set at $p < 0.05$.

Regarding interviews, audio recordings will be transcribed and translated into English if necessary. An independent researcher will verify the accuracy of the translations. Thematic analysis will be employed for data analysis. Data will be coded based on sentence meanings, leading to the development of sub- themes and main themes. Qualitative data will also be organized according to the framework domains.

Table 2: Modified NASSS and AI framework domains and associated data sources [36, 37].

NASSS Domain	Data Sources
1A/1B: What is the nature of the condition? /What are the relevant sociocultural factors and comorbidities?	• Patient profiles and patient interviews
2A: What are the key features of the technology?	• The algorithm and desired features identified in staff interviews
2B: What kind of knowledge does the technology bring into play?	▪ Application of algorithm in chronic disease care, and staff and patient interviews
2C: What knowledge and support are required to use the technology?	• Patient and staff interviews
3B: What is the technology's desirability, efficacy, safety, and cost effectiveness?	• Study outcomes, and patient and staff interviews
4A: What changes in staff roles, practices, and identities are implied?	

3. CONCLUSION

The primary objective of this study is to assess the practical applicability of the AI system for chronic disease patients and explore its optimal operationalization. Through this feasibility study, we aim to determine the system's acceptability among users, identify facilitating and hindering factors, and understand its scalability potential. Additionally, our investigation will focus on enhancing the algorithm, such as incorporating additional variables (such as patient characteristics), optimizing multiple drugs simultaneously, and integrating other AI algorithms. The data generated in this

study will provide valuable insights for the ongoing development of the AI system and pave the way for future efficacy evaluations. By advancing this application, our goal is to expedite dosing optimization, mitigate adverse reactions, and alleviate the overall burden of therapy.

Strengths and Limitations of the Study:

In this study, we have adopted a mixed-method approach to comprehensively explore the practical implementation of a precision drug dosing algorithm in clinical practice. The inclusion of qualitative methods alongside clinical outcomes enriches our understanding of AI's utilization in real-world settings. However, there are inherent limitations. This feasibility study lacks a control group, thus precluding the establishment of intervention efficacy in isolation. Future randomized controlled trials will be essential to fully comprehend the clinical impact of AI. Furthermore, the current version of AI is not seamlessly integrated into existing electronic medical record systems. To facilitate its scalability, streamlined workflows must be developed to enable seamless data integration into the algorithm. Qualitative interviews will delve into potential strategies for integrating AI into existing workflows and systems, addressing this crucial aspect of implementation.

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DEVELOPMENT OF SOLAR HYBRID MULTIPURPOSE AGRICULTURAL VEHICLE

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ABSTRACT

The agriculture machineries that are used now days are costlier and cannot be afforded by most of farmer with rural background. Most of the farmers in India own very small pieces of land and owning these costlier machines may not be feasible for them. Most farmers are still stick to their old ways. The fact that most of the farmer are low level income earners, they cannot invest on the purchase of large machine. Considering above mentioned factors there is need to develop such an equipment, which will be of multiple use and especially will be of low cost. A Solar Operated Pesticide Sprayer is a pump running on electricity generated by photovoltaic panels or the thermal energy available from collected sunlight as opposed to grid electricity or diesel run water pumps. The operation of solar powered pumps is more economical mainly due to the lower operation and maintenance costs and has less environmental impact.

The solar sprayer has many advantages. Besides reducing the cost of spraying, there is a saving on fuel/petrol. Also, the transportation cost for buying petrol is saved. The solar sprayer maintenance is simple. There is less vibration as compared to the petrol sprayer. The farmer can do the spraying operation by himself without engaging labour, thus increasing spraying efficiency. It reduces drudgery, is quite economical and eco-friendly as it uses solar energy which can be easy affordable by small and marginal framers.

The development in pesticides sprayer brings a revolution in the agriculture/horticulture sector which assists farmers to obtain the maximum agricultural output. A sprayer is used for agriculture spraying, garden spraying, weed, and pest control, liquid fertilizing and plant leaf polishing. There are a lot of advantages derived from sprayers such as easy to operate, maintain and handle. It increases the uniform spread of chemicals, capable of throwing the liquid formulation at the desired level, throwing foggy, light and heavy spray depending on the requirement.

Keywords: Pesticide sprayer, Solar power, Seed sowing, agricultural vehicle

INTRODUCTION

India is a country where nearly 70% of people lives in rural area and main source of their income is farming, directly or indirectly. 70% of people in India are connected with farming directly or indirectly, instead of that we are not producing the crop of

which we having capacity to produce. Reason behind this is we farmers of our country are not using technology very well. So we have to make machines that can help then to save their time and money and to increase the production rate and their profit. We have to make economic machineries so farmers can purchase it as per capita income of our country's farmers are low and our country per capita income is low that of compared to other country as our country is developing country.

Present scenario in agricultural field in India related to sprayer is that farmers are using hand operated sprayer or motorized sprayer. According to idea in our project we are making a small 4 wheel kart or vehicle which is electronically operated by a wireless remote which runs on power source as a DC battery. One vertical arm is attached at centre of vehicle and one horizontal arm at top of the vertical arm. Nozzle is fitted to these arms so that it can spray pesticides both the sides. As more no of nozzle are there hence spraying is done rapidly and time and money is saved.

There is fieldwork normally embark on by farmers in the agricultural sector such as weeding, reaping, sowing, spraying, etc. Out of the which, spraying is the most important operation normally performed by the farmer to protect the cultivated crops from pests, insects, funguses, and diseases for which various insecticides, pesticides, fungicides, and nutrients are sprayed on crops for protection.

The recent concern on how to control plant diseases, insects and weeds for the qualitative yield of agricultural products is increasing rapidly in many developing countries like Nigeria. Crop spraying is employed for many varieties of purposes in the traditional farming system by dipping brushes, leaves or brooms into diluted water added to chemicals in an open container and sprinkling on the required area.

DESIGN CALCULATIONS

Motor Selection:
The force required for driving a vehicle is calculated below:

Ftotal=Frolling+Fgradient

Where, **F (total)** =Total force

F (rolling) = force due to Rolling Resistance

F (gradient resistance) = force due to Gradient Resistance

F(total) is the total tractive force that the output of motor must overcome, in order to move the vehicle.

A. Rolling Resistance :
Rolling resistance is the resistance offered to the vehicle due to the contact of tires with road. The formula for calculating force due to rolling resistance is given by equation.

F (rolling) = C (rr) * M * g

Where, **C (rr)** = coefficient of rolling resistance

M= mass in kg

g= acceleration due to gravity= 9.81 m/s 2

For the application considered, **C (rr)** = 0.01, **M** = 100 kg. Therefore,

F (rolling) = 0.01 * 100 * 9.81 = 9.81 N

Power required to overcome the rolling resistance of 9.81 N is:

P (rolling) = F(rolling) * V / 3600= 9.81 * 30 / 3600 = 81.75 W (3)

Where, **V**=velocity in kmph.

B. Gradient Resistance:

Gradient resistance of the vehicle is the resistance offered to the vehicle while climbing a hill or flyover or while travelling in a downward slope. The angle between the ground and slope of the path is represented as α.

The formula for calculating the gradient resistance is given by equation:

F(gradient resistance) = M * g * sin α

In this illustration, let us consider the electric car runs on a flat road. Therefore, the angle $α = 10^0$

F(gradient)=100 * 9.81 * $\sin(10^0)$ = 170.35 N

In this case, the power required to overcome gradient resistance is also zero.

Therefore, the total tractive power required to move the vehicle is

P(total)= 81.75 + 170.35 = 252.10 W.

But electric motor with output power rating of 252.10 W should not be selected. The losses due transmission of power to the wheel must be included. Therefore, the mechanical power output M (tractive) required to drive the vehicle is given by equation

M(tractive) = P(total) / η

Where, **η**= efficiency of the transmission system.

Let us consider the efficiency of the transmission system to be 0.85. Therefore the mechanical power output required is:

M(tractive) = P(total) / η= 252.10 / 0.8 = 315.125 W (approximately).

For the illustration of selection of power rating for an electric vehicle, a motor with output power rating of 350 W has to be selected. In this way, power rating required to drive an electric vehicle of particular load is calculated.

C. The Time Required to Charge The Battery:

Battery rating = 12V 32AH Current produced by the solar panel (I) = Maximum Power (P) / Voltage rating (V) Current produced by the solar panel (I) = 50 /32 = 1.56 A Theoretical charging time (T) = Rating of battery/ Total current consumed Theoretical charging time (T) = 12 / 1.56 = 7.69 hrs

D. Backup Sprayer Time:

Backup sprayer Time = powered stored in battery (w-hr)/power consumed (w) $Backup$ $sprayer\ time$ = (12 × 12)/ (12 × 0.13 + 12 × 0.7) = 144/(1.56 + 8.4)

$Backup\ sprayer\ time$ = 144 / 9.96 = 14.5hr.

Table 1: Calculation Result Table

Parameter	Value
Maximum Load	100 Kg
Maximum Speed	30 Kmph
Motor Selection	24V 350 Watt
Battery	12V 32AH
Backup Time	7.69 hrs

2D SKETCH OF THE MODEL
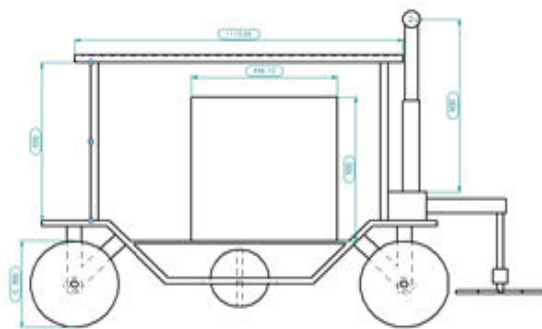
Fig. 1: 2D Sketch - Front View
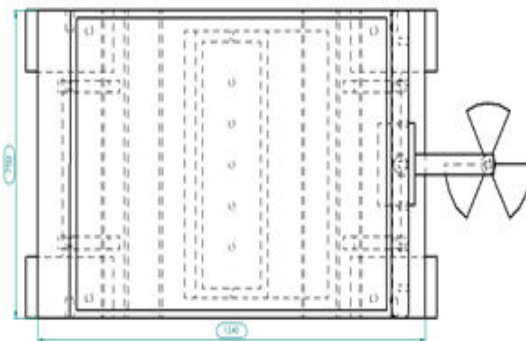
Fig. 2: 2D Sketch - Top View

3D MODEL

Fig. 3: 3D Model - Isometric View

Fig. 4: 3D Model - Front View

FABRICATION

- Main frame is made in different shape to set seed sowing unit. Because the seeds should fall on the ground from as low as possible.

Fig. 5: Fabrication of main frame

Fig. 6: Fabrication of model

- 4 tyre wheels of 300 mm diameter shown in below figure are used in our solar hybrid multipurpose agriculture vehicle.

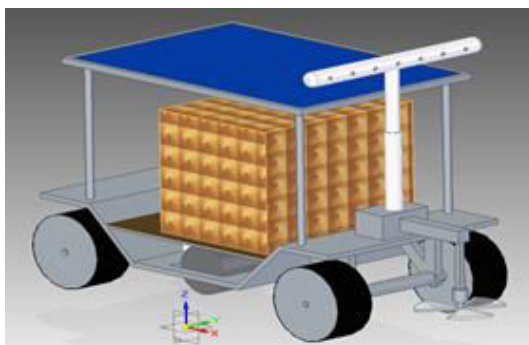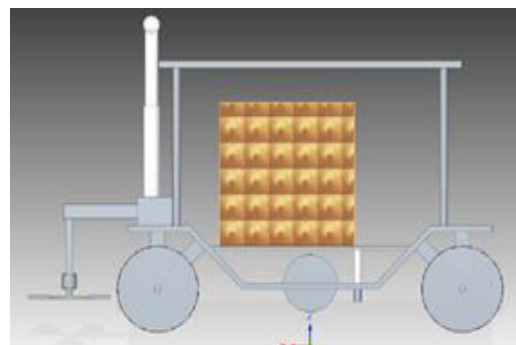- Frame is made up of mild steel. Its width 60 cm and length 120 cm. Vertical arm is attached at center of front side of main frame, carrying horizontal arm.

- The nozzles are fitted to the pipes which are attached with the vertical and horizontal arm. The horizontal arm is movable on vertical arm.

- The tank is kept at the center of the body. The DC Pump is kept at the back side of the tank while the battery is kept at the front side of same.

- The 12V DC Centrifugal pump shown below is used in our solar hybrid multipurpose agriculture vehicle to spray the pesticides to the plants.

- Spray nozzle is a precision product that facilitates dispersion of liquid into a spray. Nozzles are used for various applications & are generally used to distribute a liquid over an area, to increase liquid surface area, and create impact force on a solid surface. Below nozzle has 0.3 mm orifice diameter.

- DC reduction motor of 24V 250W is used in our solar hybrid multipurpose agriculture vehicle. It is used to drive the vehicle. The kit includes speed controller, brakes and a light.

Fig. 7: Final Fabricated Model

Testing of Multipurpose Agricultural Machine

- Micro spraying takes the concept of a spray boom down to the centimetre level. It applies highly targeted chemicals and can treat small areas by selectively switching the jets on and off.

- It is part of a larger system that can recognize individual weed plants and locate their leaves for treatment. Within the close-to-crop area, great care must be taken not to damage the crop nor disturb the soil.

- One method of killing weeds close to the crop plants is to use a micro spray that delivers very small amounts directly on to the weed leaf. Machine vision can be used to identify the position of an individual weed plant and a set of nozzles mounted close together can squirt an herbicide on to the weed.

Fig. 8: Testing of Spraying   **Fig. 9**: Testing of Weeding unit

- Testing of weeding unit in the solar hybrid powered agriculture machine has been done successfully and it was working correctly.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This project aims to perform various agricultural operations. The developed model runs successfully performing all the agricultural operations, i.e seed sowing, weeding and water sprayer both simultaneously and individually with the help of electrical switches.

Also the use of solar power to run the vehicle is an added advantage being a renewable source of energy. Thus, being a multi-utility vehicle, it has other advantages like reduced manpower, increased rate of productivity and better efficiency as it is battery operated.

It is cost effective which is affordable even for the poor farmers. Also by the use of effective seeding mechanism, the wastage of the seeds is reduced. The electrical switch mechanism makes it much easy to operate for the farmers. The vehicle can also be used for material handling and hence makes it feasible to move heavy loads.

Mechanization raises the efficiency of labour and enhances the farm production per worker. By its nature it reduces the quantum of labour needed to produce a unit of output.

Modern machines can control the efforts of farmers. They reduce the time. Used supply water to the crops. While Machines are useful in sowing the seeds.

Modern farming technology is used to improve wide range of production practices employed by our farmers. It makes use of hybrid seeds of selected variety of a single crop, technologically advanced equipment and lots of energy subsidies in the form of irrigation water, fertilizers and pesticide.

CONCLUSION

The Vehicle aims to perform various operations of the agriculture, which are accomplished by using various components like solar panel, centrifugal pump, DC motor and motion transmission mechanisms. The various components required for building the multipurpose agricultural equipment has been designed as planned. Multipurpose agricultural vehicle is single system which can perform multi operations like seed sowing, pesticide spraying and weeding.

It is found that the existing pesticide spraying machine runs on human power. That portable backpack sprayer type machine may cause health problems for person as he directly comes in contact with pesticide, as the human who is spraying the pesticides faces the problem of lumber pain. An automatic pesticides pesticide spraying machine seems an alternative concept. Comparison between the existing machineries and present machine shows that this operating machine can work very efficiently with respect to covering area, time and cost of spraying process. Also it seems economical.

The system will enhance the working capacity of the farmer by reducing the time and fatigue. The method used here to build solar powered pesticide pumping system is cost

effective comparatively to an electrically operated hydraulic pump. Since here non-conventional energy is used to achieve the required head.

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IMPORTANCE OF GENERATIVE AI FOR GOOD AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES (GAP) – A STEP TOWARDS SMART AGRICULTURE

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ABSTRACT

When industries march towards the IR 4.0, why not the agriculture? Artificial Intelligence (AI) revolutionized all the manufacturing sectors. Nevertheless to say, agriculture is no more an exception. While emphasizing on the next agrarian revolution, good agricultural practices (GAP) are being inculcated to the farmers. Besides this, agriculture experienced its leaps and bounds in this digital era. Smart farming involves the integration of ICT tools as Internet of Things (IoT), big data and analytics (BDA), system integration (SI), cloud computing (CC), autonomous robotic systems (ARS), augmented reality (AR), artificial intelligence (AI), wireless sensor networks (WSN), cyber-physical system (CPS) generative adversarial networks (GAN), use of drones etc., . These are effectively utilized with the aid of Generative artificial intelligence. The integration of these technologies in agriculture enthralls the next version - agriculture 4.0 *which is also referred to be* smart agriculture, smart farming, *or* digital farming *.This paper highlights primarily on the literature study of the role of generative AI on good agricultural practices, preferably focusing on the smart agriculture.*

Keywords: IoT, AI, AR, Generative adversarial networks, Agriculture 4.0, Precision farming, Smart farming, Digital Farming.

INTRODUCTION

Good Agricultural Practices (GAP)

Good Agricultural Practices can be defined as the practices that may consider the environmental, economic and social sustainability for on-farm processes, and result in safe and quality food and non-food agricultural products (FAO COAG 2003 GAP paper) . Hence the major pillars of the GAP can be enumerated as, economic viability, environmental sustainability, social acceptability and food safety and quality. the GAP practices can be contributed towards the Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development (SARD). AI and ML is estimated to generate revenue of $15.3 billion in 2025 and IoT-enabled agricultural monitoring (IoTAg) is projected to reach $4.5 billion by 2025 (PwC).

Precision Agriculture

Precision Agriculture (PA) thus involves the integrated use of IoT and related technologies to go for a smart agricultural production that will be enhance our

productivity and also the attainment of self-sufficiency and sustainability. The role of IoT in agriculture varies from seed to post harvest technology, as sowing, water management, agronomical practices, meteorology, plant protection etc., So use of AI in agriculture is an ardent task, which involves use of massive databases, crop intelligence systems and cloud storage systems. Predictive analysis must be enhanced to increase the analysis of pest and disease occurrence in different crops.

Generative AI

Generative Artificial Intelligence involves use of algorithms or deep learning models which may generate output in the form of texts, videos, 3D images and graphs. Artificial intelligence (AI) involves the development of algorithms and computational models that enable machines to process and analyze large amounts of data, identify patterns and relationships, and make predictions or decisions based on that analysis.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

B. Dlodlo N, Kalezhi J (2015) illustrates that agriculture and agro-based industries can obtain profits only by utilizing the IOT and it also suggests only the technology advancement will raise people's standard of living.

Autonomous robot systems, or ARS, are intelligent devices with a high degree of auton omy that can execute tasks, make judgements, and respond in real-time (R Rahmadian, 2020). Precision agriculture has numerous uses for robots that can traverse big regions systematically and collect sensor data. (Bargoti & et al., 2015) The paradigm of Big data -driven smart agriculture may be new but it is positive as it has the capacity to bring a revolutionary change in the food supply chain and food security through increased production. (Chi and et al., 2016) Precision Agriculture involves a suite of Information Technologies (IT) and is focused on producing immediate benefits by being conscious of the environment (Yost et al., 2017). Machine Learning techniques and algorithms are implemented in the agriculture sector for crop yield prediction, disease, and weed detection, weather forecasting , soil science analysis and water management, determination of the optimal amount of fertilizer, and even for livestock production and management (Rabiya Abbasi et al., 2022). An agricultural robotic system was designed, which allows unmanned ground vehicle (UGV) with a multispectral camera to autonomously detect and classify weeds and crops in real time. Potena et al. (2016). Deep Learning algorithms are mostly used to solve problems associated with computer vision applications that target the prediction of key parameters, such as crop yields, soil moisture content, weather conditions, and crop growth conditions; the detection of diseases, pests, and weed; and the identification of leaf or plant species (KG Liakos, 2018). Chebrolu et al., (2018) offered a comprehensive pipeline for calculating field's temporally aligned three-dimensional point clouds and a technique for registering UAV-taken images of crops during crop season. Smart agriculture involves the integration of cloud computing, big data, the

internet of things, GPS, image extraction. Crop disease and pest infestation can be identified based on features in the image. Thus precision agriculture involves the correct intervention at the right place and at the right time, is rooted in this kind of thinking. (Zimmerman, 2008) The five R's of Precision farming can be illustrated as the **Right** input, in the **Right** amount, to the **Right** place, at the **Right** time, and in the **Right** manner. The importance and success of precision farming lies in these five "R's". (Zimmerman, C. (2008) Generative adversarial networks (GAN) can generate synthetic data for agricultural applications in an effective way (Cui et al., 2021. Rose et al (2016) recommend the use of decision support tools (DST), by farmers and advisers in the UK.

The main aim of the big data in agriculture must study the volume, velocity, variety and veracity (Laney, 2001)

ROLE OF GENERATIVE AI IN RELEVANCE TO GAP
Generative AI has its multifaceted roles in field of Agriculture. Some of the applications are discussed here:

i) **Crop Selection and Agronomical Practices**: - Through meteorological forecasting, Generative AI predicts the choice of crop based on the crop cycle. By that way, it enables the farmers to opt for the crop and it suggests ideas on the different agronomical practices. It also decides the crop rotation, intercropping systems.

ii) **Soil Management and Rectification**: Soil management in terms of selection of land suitable for the crop, rectification of the acidity or alkalinity, reclamation, preservation of the soil, enriching the soil with organic manures, reduction of soil toxicity is one of the GAP practice. This can be carried out through the role of Generative AI.

iii) **Fertilizer Management**: Rationing of the prime nutrients NPK and balanced used of micronutrients is needed for a proper GAP. Generative AI will pave way for the fertilizer management and it prevents the indiscriminate use of fertilizer and thereby reduces the toxicity.

iv) **Plant Protection**: - This includes the control of pests and disease which may occur at various stages. Instead of going for a pesticide or a herbicide without prior knowledge, Generative AI guides the meticulous use of plant protection chemicals.

v) **Precision Farming**: - It is the farming practice where, crop yields and productivity can be improved by high technology sensor and analysis tools or simply by using a suitable crop management software, database and crop intelligence system. The system studies about the spatial variability in the field.

GENERATIVE AI USE CASES IN AGRICULTURE

Eventhough, AI can be deployed at several stages in the crop production and protection, two cases as illustrated here, which are adopted from Sciencedirect.com

1) **Yield Estimation**: Yield estimation can be done for a wide variety of crops from Field crops to horticultural crops through various techniques as aerial images, CNN and neural networks. Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) or drones are deployed for this purpose, which may capture computer vision models and thereby yield is determined by deep learning methods.

Figure 2: Yield estimation in citrus orchard
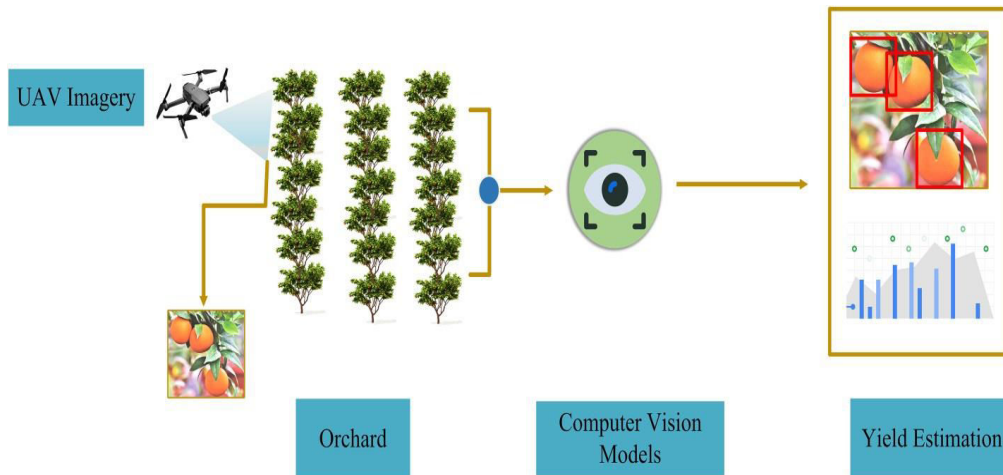
Courtesy: Sciencedirect.com

2) Plant Potection

A crop may witness the pest and disease occurrence from germination, seedling, tillering, flowering and till the harvest stage. Bacterial, viral, fungal and mycoplasmal infections may spread as endemic to pandemic. In order to avoid such infestations, deep learning and predictive analysis was done to identify the spread of diseases. The system involves, capturing of images of the infected plant or leaf or stem and the image data can be analyzed by predictive analysis.
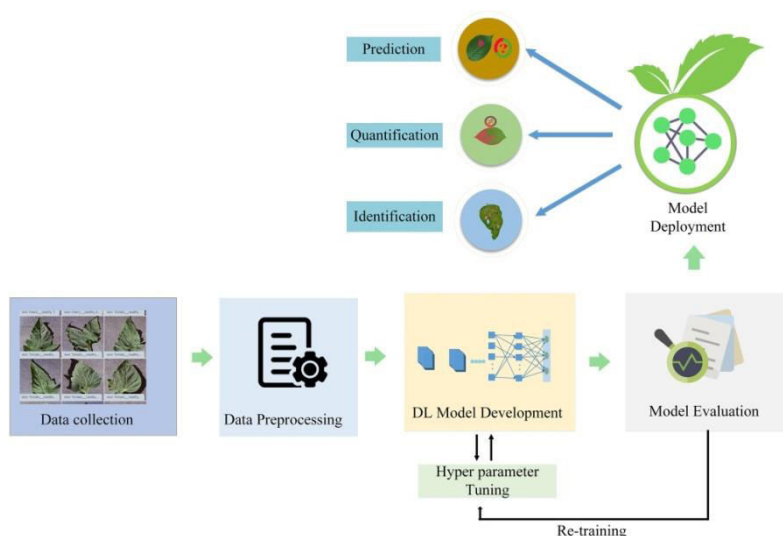
Source: Sciencedirect.com

3) Big Data usage – HARVIST System Architecture by ICAR.

The concept of big data (BD) is being widely adopted in agriculture. Heterogeneous Agricultural Research Via Interactive, Scalable Technology (HARVIST) was developed by ICAR. The system utilizes multiple machine learning and algorithms to the agricultural data. Meterological data are being captured and sent to the database. Data analysis can be done either through support vector machines (SVM) and clustering methods. The results can be interpreted as the pixels through classification. (Prakash kumar et al., 2018).
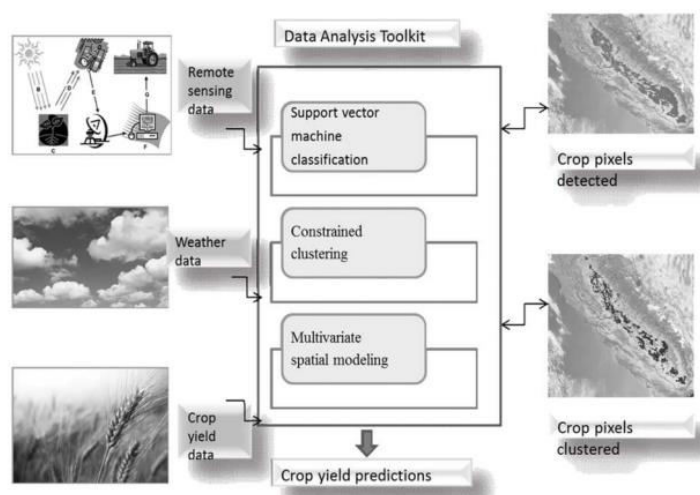
Courtesy: Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)

MILESTONES OF AI IN INDIAN AGRICULTURE

i. Jugalbandi, a multi-lingual AI- chatbot was designed by Microsoft in collaboration with AI4Bharat to answer the queries of rural people.

ii. Wadhwani AI, is an AI platform, which uses AI and ML for early detection of pests. It detects cotton boll work through the object detection technique. CottonAce is Wadhwani's pest monitory and advisory system, which forecasts the pest occurrence and resurgence of cotton pests.

iii. Kissan AI or Kissan GPT is an AI chatbot which supports ten Indian languages and it offers guidance on water management, plant protection and crop cultivation to the farmers.

iv. Digital green platform provides Connect online, Connect offline CoCo, which acts as a repository of data collected from the farmers on various aspects and it serves as a Digital Green's technology stack.

v. AnthroKrishi and Google Partner Innovation is utilizing AI-powered technologies in maintaining a "landscape understanding" data, which is a collection of satellite images of the landscape and it uses machine learning to identify and classify the area.

vi. Blue River Technology is an emerging technology in selection and application of herbicides or weedicides. It is a component of Precision agriculture. The technology was facilitated in such a way that the unwanted plant or rogue can be spotted out by the computer image and through robotic nozzles, the chemicals can be sprayed out. (Yeshe and et al., 2022)

CHALLENGES AHEAD

Smart Agriculture must be equipped with the Good Agricultural Practices which must be backboned by the IoT and other Generative AI methods. Thus farming would be a data based decision, rather than a farmer based decision. Farming must be supported with apt IoT tools from the sowing to the final supply chain management. Deployment of deep learning and computer vision tools would be the major challenge for correlating the images for a wide variety of crops. Quality of data is utmost important for the efficient data driven decision making (Carletto, 2021). Even though the technology is developed, the big data 4Vs may pose a challenge to the users (Sjoukje A. Osinga, et al., 2022). Computation power requirement, internet band width connectivity would not be a major hindrance to the rural access. Lack of quality and relevant data will be a major hurdle. Data privacy should not be a major threat. The technology should not be a threat to the farming community. As most of the Indian lands are fragmented, it is difficult to implement such IoT practices to the small farmers.

CONCLUSION

Applying IoT and Generative AI in agriculture can be perceived as a sustainable technology rather than a disruptive innovation. Though satellite images, GPS, sensors, smart farming, drones and automation are not affordable to the small and medium farmers, they must aware of the know-how of the IoT facilities. The adoption of techno-

oriented farming may be a slow process, but it must ensure the sustainability. Ethics must be ensured in use of farmers data. Above all, the use of AI must ensure the productivity.

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DOTS AND DASHES: UNDERSTANDING THE LANGUAGE OF MORSE CODE USING CONVOLUTIONAL NEURAL NETWORK

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ABSTRACT

This paper presents a novel Morse Code translator integrated with advanced hand detection technology to facilitate gesture-based communication. Leveraging computer vision and machine learning algorithms, our system detects and tracks hand movements, enabling users to input Morse Code through intuitive gestures. The proposed translator employs a convolutional neural network to recognize distinct hand signals and converts them into corresponding Morse Code representations. The system achieves high accuracy and real-time performance, demonstrating its effectiveness in bridging communication barriers for individuals with disabilities and offering a seamless, hands-free communication solution in diverse environments. This research contributes to the development of accessible and innovative assistive technologies for enhanced communication capabilities.

Keywords: morse code, Neural Network, Hand Detection, Translation engine.

I. INTRODUCTION

In today's technologically advanced world, seamless and efficient communication is paramount. For individuals with physical disabilities or in situations where vocal communication is impractical, alternative means of conveying messages become crucial. Communication is a fundamental aspect of human interaction, and advancements in technology have continuously sought to bridge gaps and enhance accessibility. Morse Code, a time-honored method of communication using simple signals, has historically played a crucial role in long-distance communication. In modern times, as technology evolves, there is an increasing need to incorporate Morse Code into contemporary communication systems to cater to diverse user requirements. Furthermore, the integration of hand detection technology opens new avenues for gesture-based communication, enabling intuitive and hands-free interactions.

This paper introduces a cutting-edge Morse Code translator integrated with hand detection technology, offering a gesture-based communication system. By harnessing the power of computer vision and machine learning, this innovative solution enables users to input Morse Code through intuitive hand gestures. The core focus of this research lies in developing a highly accurate hand detection algorithm capable of

tracking and recognizing distinct hand gestures. By leveraging convolutional neural networks (CNNs), we analyze real-time video feeds, capturing hand movements with precision and efficiency. This enables users to input Morse Code through intuitive hand signals, effectively translating gestures into meaningful text representations. The proposed system aims to bridge communication gaps, particularly for individuals with limited mobility, providing a versatile and accessible tool that can be utilized in diverse scenarios. This research contributes to the development of novel assistive technologies, elevating the way we communicate and interact in modern society.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Historical Overview of Morse code and Its Significance:

Morse Code, named after its inventor Samuel Morse, is a widely recognized method of encoding text characters into sequences of dots and dashes. Its invention in the early 1830s revolutionized long-distance communication, especially in telegraphy. The historical overview of Morse Code delves into the genesis of this system and its role in shaping global communication networks during the 19th and 20th centuries. The literature reveals how Morse Code played a pivotal role in maritime navigation, military operations, and civilian communication during crucial historical events such as World Wars I and II. Exploring the evolution of Morse Code over time, from its initial form with dot-and-dash sequences to the contemporary application in amateur radio and emergency services, provides a context for understanding its relevance and enduring impact.

Techniques and Algorithms for Morse code Recognition and Generation:

In the context of modern technology, various techniques and algorithms used for Morse Code recognition and generation. Researchers have investigated different approaches to decode Morse Code from audio signals captured by microphones or generated by keypresses, enabling real-time translation. Others have explored machine learning models, including recurrent neural networks (RNNs) and convolutional neural networks (CNNs), to automatically identify Morse Code patterns from audio or visual input. On the other hand, for Morse Code generation, studies have investigated algorithms to convert textual input into Morse Code representations using lookup tables, Huffman coding, or tree-based methods.

Applications and Challenges in Modern Morse code Translation:

This sheds light on the diverse applications and challenges faced in modern Morse Code translation systems. While Morse Code has largely been replaced by more sophisticated communication methods, there are niche areas where its simplicity and robustness remain advantageous. For instance, some emergency communication systems still rely on Morse Code for its resilience in adverse conditions. Moreover, enthusiasts of amateur radio and cryptography continue to employ Morse Code as part of their hobbies. Literature in this area explores the integration of Morse Code into mobile

applications, educational tools, and wearable devices, making Morse Code accessible to a new generation.

The aim of this paper is to develop a Morse Code translator integrated with hand detection technology, enabling users to communicate through intuitive hand gestures. Implement a robust hand detection algorithm using convolutional neural networks (CNNs) to accurately recognize and track hand movements in real-time video feeds. Design and develop a reliable Morse Code translation system that converts detected hand gestures into their corresponding textual representations.

III. IMPLEMENTATION

1. A suitable computer vision framework and machine learning libraries for the implementation of the hand detection algorithm using CNNs.

2. Access to a diverse dataset of hand gesture samples for training the hand detection model effectively.

3. A programming environment with capabilities for real-time video processing and integration with the Morse Code translation algorithm to facilitate seamless communication through hand gestures.

SYSTEM DESIGN:
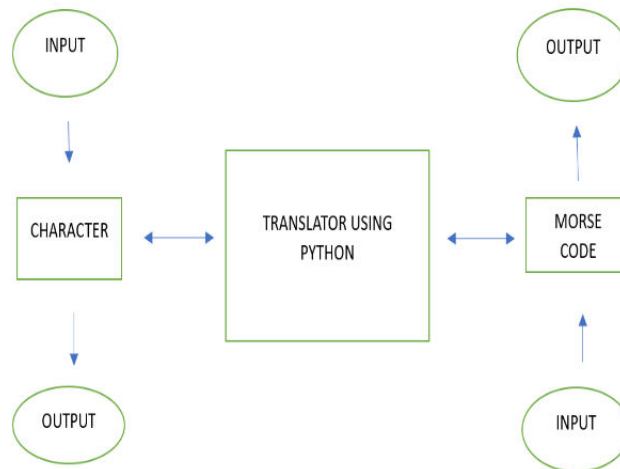
Translation Engine:

The system will have a user-friendly interface to facilitate easy interaction with the Morse code translator. There will be two text boxes, one for input and one for output, along with buttons for translation and clearing the input/output. Additionally, a switch/button will allow users to select between text-to-Morse and Morse-to-text translation modes.

The translation engine will consist of algorithms to convert text to Morse code and vice versa. For text-to-Morse translation, the system will use lookup tables or dictionaries to map characters to their corresponding Morse code representations. For Morse-to-text

translation, the system will reverse the process, using the same lookup tables or dictionaries to find the corresponding characters. The fig.1 represents the basic morse code used for hand detection.
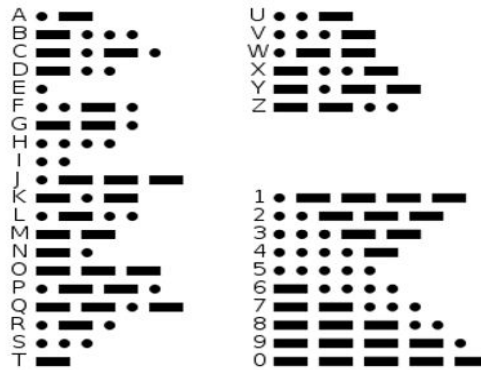

Fig 1: Basic Morse code

Encoding:

The encoding process takes plain text characters (letters, numbers, and symbols) as input and converts them into Morse Code sequences. Each character is translated based on its unique pattern of dots and dashes. Here's a basic outline of how encoding works:

a. Character Lookup: The translator first looks up the Morse Code representation for each character in the input text. For example, "A" is represented as ". -", "B" as "-...", "C" as "-.-.", and so on.

b. Gap Insertion: To differentiate between characters in the Morse Code sequence, a short gap is inserted between each character's code. A longer gap is used between words.

c. Final Sequence: The translated Morse Code sequence is generated, comprising dots, dashes, and gaps that represent the original text.

IV. RESULT

Hand Detection

This program employs Morse code for its working. The Morse code only uses a period (.) and a hyphen (-) to represent all the English alphabets. In this program, the hyphen is mapped to the flexing of index finger and dot to middle finger respectively. Thumb flexure is used to load the alphabet (after forming a pattern using fingers) and also to add spaces

We use the Hand Detector library function which is a pre-trained machine learning model for hand detection. In this paper, we made a program that converts hand gestures to text using OpenCV and MediaPipe. The text then gets converted to speech using Google Translate's Text to Speech (gTTS) API. A GUI was also incorporated using Tkinter module.
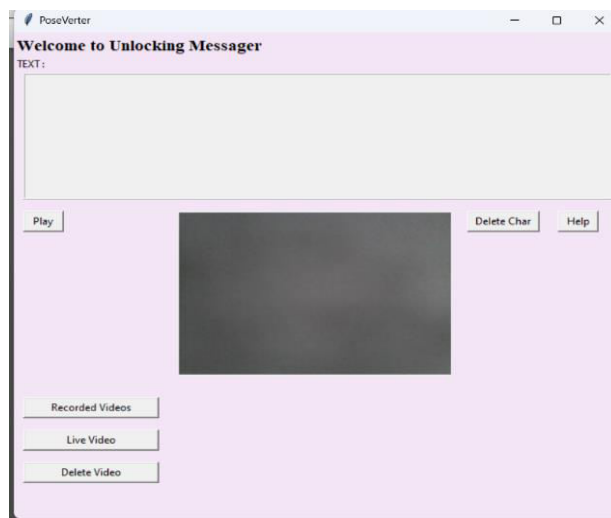
Fig 2: Home page of Morse code translator

The fig.2 represents the home page of morse code translator. The user must know the morse code for converting it to characters. According to the user hand movement, the character is displayed on the screen. The user has to remember well in advance about the hand movement of each character, only then it will be easy for conversion.
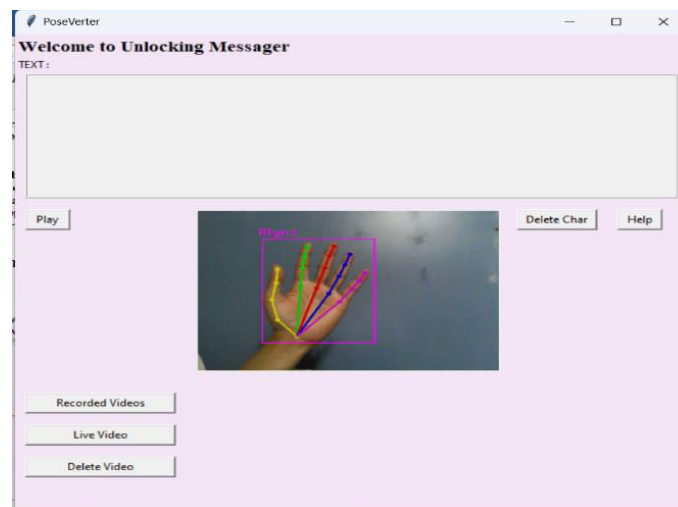

Fig 3: User's hand is detected through the translator.

The fig 3 represents the user's hand detection by using translator. The hand gestures are converted into text by using OpenCV and MediaPipe.
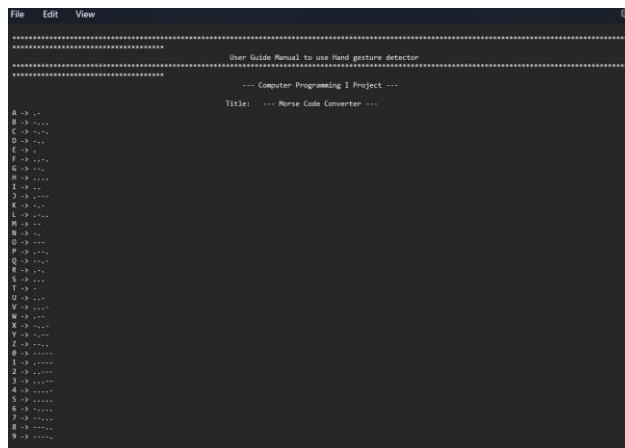
Fig 4: Help button consists of dots and dashes of Morse code to help user.

The fig 4 represents the help button where the dashes of morse code is written in order to help the user for effective communication. If the user forgot the dashes of morse code, it can be used as an aid for hand movement detection.
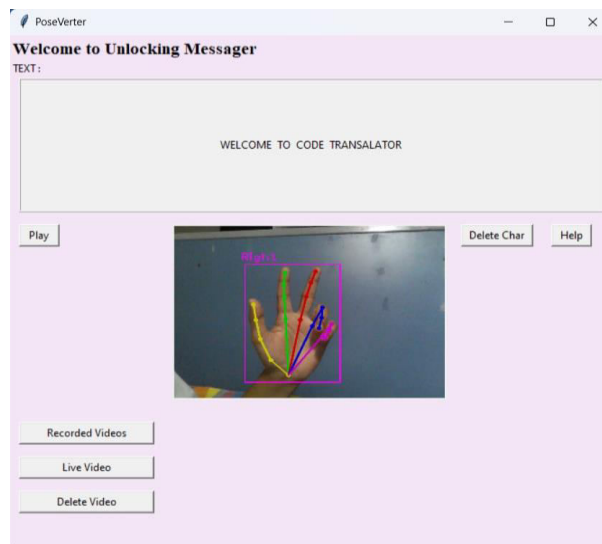
Fig 5: Text is printed based on the movement of user's fingers.

The fig 5 represents the text printed based on the movement of user's fingers. The finger has to be moved according to the text to be printed on the screen.

V. CONCLUSION

The world of technology is ever evolving and ever changing. Our research successfully presents a novel Morse Code translator integrated with hand detection technology, offering a pioneering gesture-based communication system. The developed hand detection algorithm, powered by convolutional neural networks, achieved high accuracy in recognizing and tracking hand movements, enabling intuitive and real-time interactions. Through extensive testing, our Morse Code translator demonstrated remarkable performance and usability, showcasing its potential to bridge

communication gaps and enhance accessibility for individuals with disabilities. Moreover, the hands-free and intuitive nature of this system opens doors to diverse applications, from assistive technologies to safety-conscious environments.

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DIFFERENT TECHNIQUES FOR CALCULATION OF BLAST PRESSURE

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ABSTRACT

The accurate estimation of blast pressure is of paramount importance in ensuring the safety and resilience of structures subjected to explosive events. This paper investigates the calculation techniques for blast pressure, focusing on the utilization of TM5-1300 manual and IS 4991:1968 standards. The specific scenario considered involves the calculation of blast pressure for a 100kg TNT explosion at a distance of 15m from a building.

Keywords: blast pressure, TM5-1300 manual, IS 4991:1968, calculation techniques.

I. INTRODUCTION

Explosive events pose significant risks to structures and human lives, making the accurate estimation of blast pressure a crucial aspect of ensuring safety and resilience. Blast pressure, resulting from the rapid release of energy during an explosion, can cause severe damage to buildings and infrastructure. Therefore, precise calculation techniques are necessary to evaluate the potential impact and design protective measures.

This paper focuses on investigating the calculation techniques for blast pressure, specifically in the context of a 100kg TNT explosion at a distance of 15m from a building. The utilization of the TM1500 manual and IS 4991 standards is explored as means to achieve accurate estimations. These standards have been widely recognized and adopted in the field of blast engineering and offer systematic approaches for blast pressure calculation.

II. BLAST PHENOMENA

Blast phenomena refer to the complex physical and dynamic processes that occur during an explosion. Explosions release a significant amount of energy in a short period, resulting in a rapid and violent expansion of gases. This expansion generates a shockwave that propagates outward, causing a range of destructive effects.

The blast wave is the primary effect of an explosion. It is a rapidly expanding and high-pressure wavefront that moves outward from the explosion source. The blast wave consists of two main phases: the positive phase, characterized by high pressure and compression, and the negative phase, characterized by low pressure and rarefaction.

Overpressure refers to the increase in pressure above the ambient atmospheric pressure caused by the blast wave. The positive phase of a blast wave represents the initial

compression phase that occurs immediately after an explosion. It is characterized by a rapid and significant increase in pressure above the ambient level. The peak overpressure, which represents the maximum pressure reached during this phase, is a crucial parameter for evaluating the destructive potential of the blast. The duration of the positive phase indicates how long the high-pressure conditions persist, while the rate of pressure rise provides insights into the dynamic nature of the blast wave.

III. NUMERICAL SIMULATION

Considering G+4 building, with each storey height 4m and plan area of 10mx12m. Assuming surface explosion, calculating blast pressure for front face, central bay for 100kg of TNT explosion at a distance of R=15m
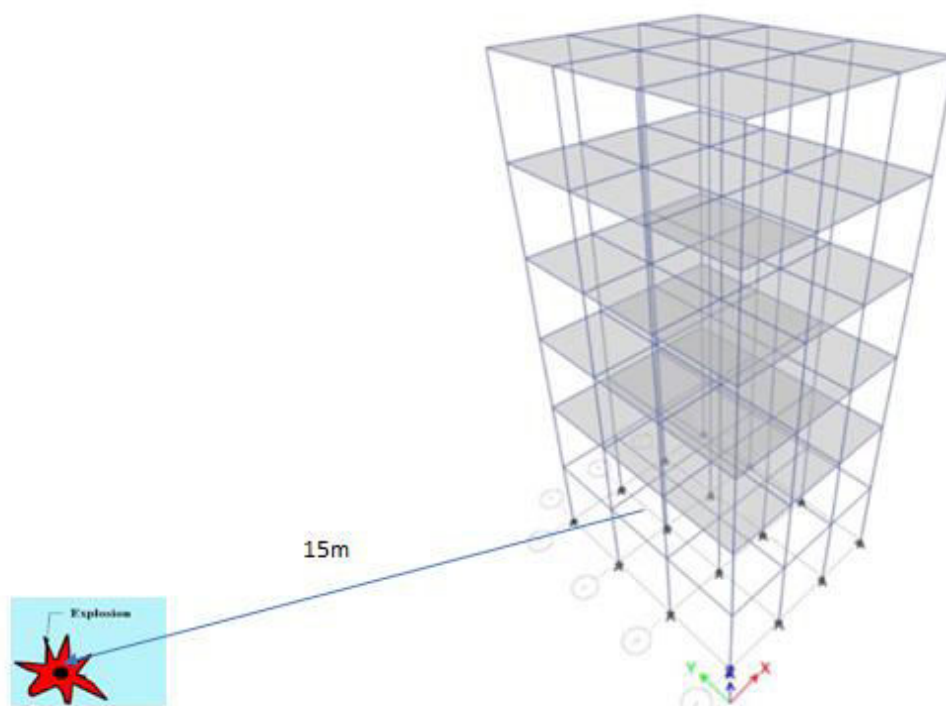
Figure 1: Plan of structure

A. Calculation using TM5-1300 manual

The blast parameters are calculated with reference to the height of the centre of each five areas (4mx4m).

Actual distance Rh= $\sqrt{R^2 + h^2}$

Scaled distance Z=$\frac{R}{\sqrt[3]{W}}$

Angle of incidence α=arctan (h/R)

Table 1: values of scaled distance

Area	Surface height	Rh 'm'	Z 'm/kg$^{1/3}$'	α
1	2	15.13	3.26	7.6
2	6	16.16	3.48	21.8
3	10	18.03	3.88	33.7
4	14	20.52	4.42	43.0
5	18	23.43	5.05	50.2

A.1 Sample blast wave parameter calculation for area 1.

Parameters of Positive Phase

- from fig 2-15 page 5-57 from manual , we get

Peak overpressure Pso = 100 Kpa

positive incident impulse is = $85×100^{1/3}$=394.5 kpa-ms

Reflected pressure Pr = 270 kpa

positive reflected impulse ir= $200×100^{1/3}$ =928.3 kp-ms

Arrival time ta = $4 \text{x} 100^{1/3}$ =18.6 ms

Positive Phase duration to=$3 \text{x} 100^{1/3}$= 13.9 ms

Shock wave speed U=0.48 m/ms
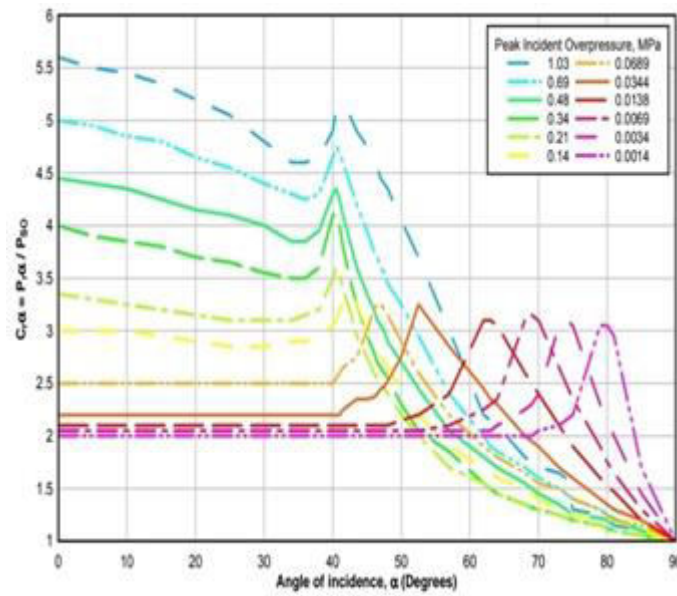
Blast wavelength Lw=$0.8 \text{x} 100^{1/3}$ =3.7 m

- from graph 1

Reflected pressure coefficient Crα =2.9

Exact Reflected pressure Pra= Crα ×Pso =290

- from fig 2-194 page 2-236 from manual

Exact positive Reflected impulse irα= $200×100^{1/3}$=928.3

Graph 1: influence of angle of incidence on the reflected pressure coefficient.

- from graph 2 ,

Velocity of sound Cr=0.4225m/ms

'S' is smallest of height or half width=2m

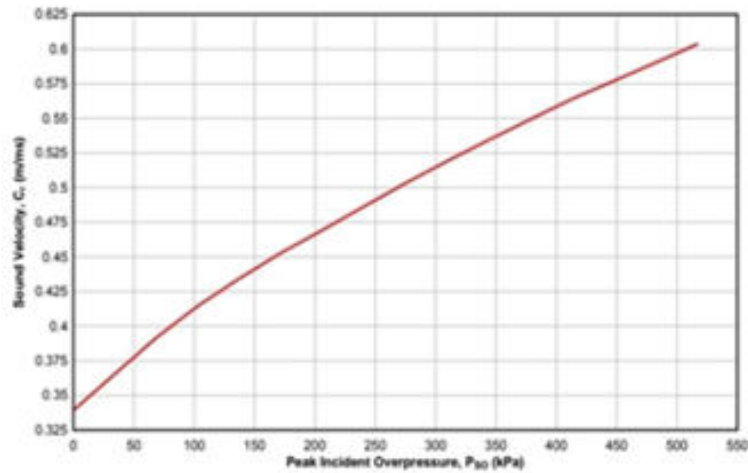'G' is largest of surface height or half width=4m

'R' =S/G=0.5

Clearing time tc=4S/(1+R)Cr=12.623ms

Fictitious positive phase duration

tof=2is/Pso=7.89ms

Fictitious duration of reflected pressure

trf =2ir/Pr=6.876ms

Graph 2: Sound velocity in reflected overpressure region

- From graph 3

Peak dynamic pressure qo=30kpa

Drag coefficient 1.0

Reduced peak equation=Pso+Cd.qo=130kpa

Parameters of Negative phase

- from graph 4,

Incident negative pressure Psō=10kpa

Negative Incident impulse īs=3249.112

Reflected Negative pressure Pr=18kpa
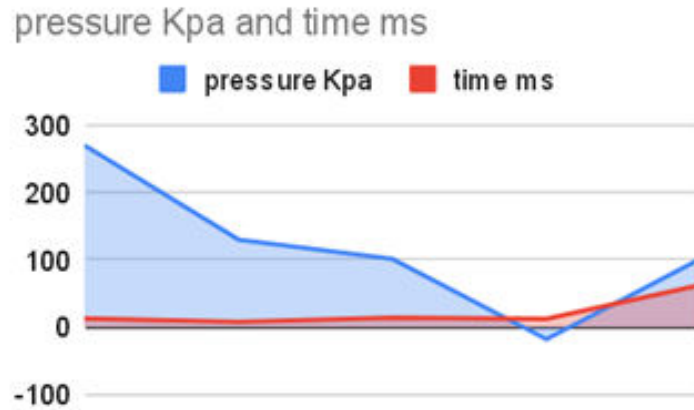
Negative Reflected impulse īr=556.99

Negative duration tō=48.73

Negative wavelength Lw=13.92

0.25tōf=12.1825

Fig 2: triangular assumption of pressure time history

Table 2: values of blast pressure

Area	Pso	is	Pr	ir	ta	to
1	100	394.5	270	928.3	18.6	13.9
2	90	380.61	240	905.11	20.42	14.38
3	70	348.12	190	835.48	23.67	15.32
4	50	315.62	148	742.65	31.56	17.63
5	40	269.21	95	556.99	41.77	18.56

Area	U	Lw	Crα	Prα	irα
1	0.48	3.7	2.9	290	928.3
2	0.45	3.94	2.589	261	696.23
3	0.42	4.22	2.503	175.21	556.99
4	0.4	4.64	2.548	127.4	414.82
5	0.4	5.105	2.774	110.96	348.778
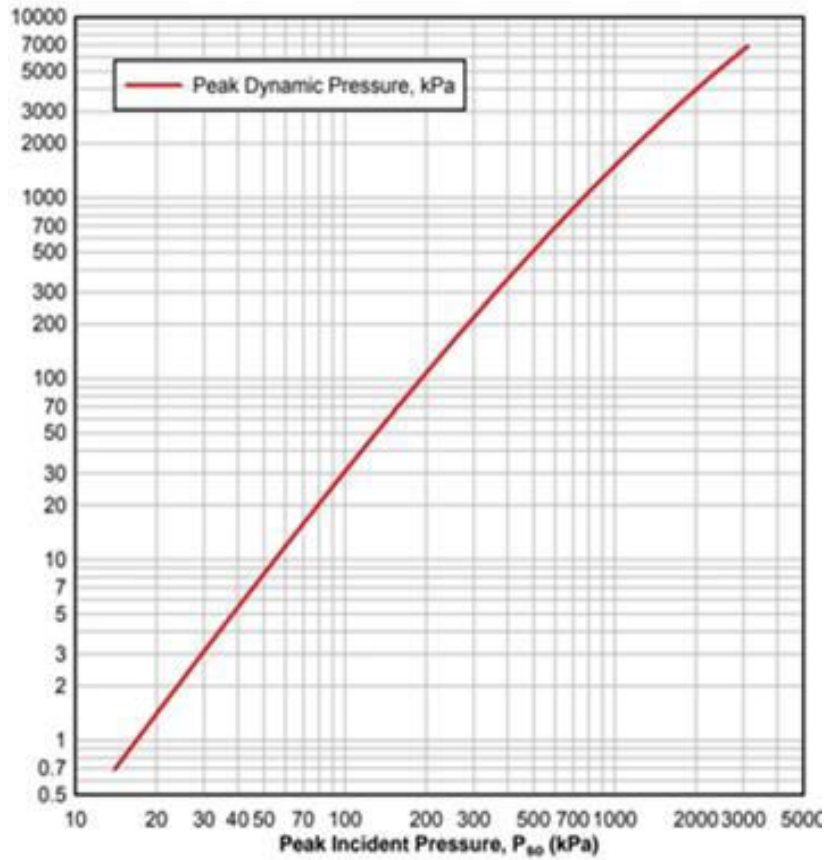
Graph 3: variation of peak dynamic pressure qo vs peal incident pressure
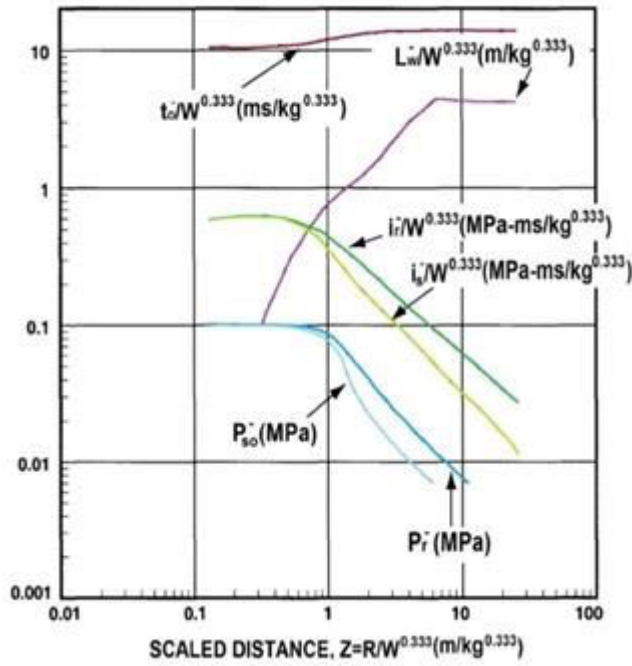
Graph 4: Parameters of negative phase

B. Calculations using IS4991: 1068

Calculating pressure intensity for 0.1T TNT explosive for same building at 15m distance. Considering ambient air pressure Pa as 1kg/cm^2.

Height of building H=20m

Wide w=12m

Length l=10m

Scaled distance x=15 / (0.1)$^{1/3}$

=32.316m

From table 1 of IScode, assuming pa=1.00 kg/cm2 and linearly interpolating the values between 30 and 33 for the scaled distance of 32.316m, the pressure and scaled time are obtained:

Peak initial overpressure Pso =1.2456kg/cm2 =122.15kn/m^2

Peak reflected overpressure Pro =3.621kg/cm2 =355.098kn/m^2

Maximum dynamic overpressure qo =0.4718kg/cm2 =46.2677kn/m^2

to=24.48 * 0.1$^{1/3}$ = 11.366ms

td=16.10 * 0.1$^{1/3}$ =7.4729ms

mach no M.= $\sqrt{1 + \frac{6P_{so}}{7P_a}}$ =1.43

velocity of sound a=344m/s

shock front velocity U=M.a=0.494m/ms

S= H or B/2 =6

Clearance time tc=3S/U =36.43>td

Transit time tt= L/U = 20.24ms>td

Pressure rise time tr=4S/U =48.58ms >td
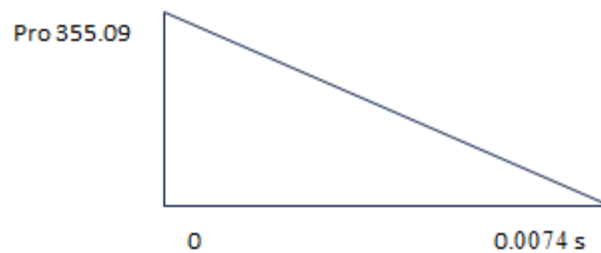
As tr>td no pressure on back face are considered

For front face cd=1

Pso+cq.qo= 168.41kn/m^2

For roof and sides cd=-0.4

Pso+cq.qo= 103.636kn/m^2

Fig 3: average front face loading

IV. CONCLUSION

This paper has explored and investigated the blast pressure calculation techniques using the TM1500 manual and IS 4991 standards in the context of a 100kg TNT explosion at a distance of 15m from a building. By applying these calculation methods, the blast pressure exerted on the building was determined. The study has provided valuable insights into the efficacy of the TM1500 manual and IS 4991 standards in estimating blast pressure for the specified scenario. It is found that first storey is subjected to high pressure intensity in ground explosion and also with increase in height of building value of pressure decrease due to increase of standoff distance at upper storey.

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FOSTERING INCLUSION: BRIDGING THE GAP WITH VOICE-ENABLED MESSAGING FOR THE VISUALLY IMPAIRED PEOPLE

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ABSTRACT

The Internet is utilized extensively in nearly all forms of communication applications. In contemporary society, communication technologies play a significant role in enhancing social and personal interaction. The amalgamation of technologies with the Internet has facilitated easy communication. Nevertheless, there exist approximately 253 million individuals globally who experience visual impairment, which poses a significant challenge for them to leverage this technology. Email serves as a means of transmitting a substantial amount of confidential and time-sensitive information. It enables users to communicate with others by sending messages and significantly contributes to communication in the business world. Consequently, the proposed system endeavors to develop an email system that accommodates both novice users and visually impaired individuals for effective communication. In contemporary times, it is feasible for a user to receive and send emails through the use of voice command. The objective of this proposed system is to introduce a model that will facilitate the conversion of speech to text for email composition and vice versa through the aid of speech recognition, natural language processing and machine learning. The technology is entirely reliant on voice command, thus, making it highly advantageous.

Keywords: Speech recognition, Natural Language processing, Machine learning

INTRODUCTION

Email is widely regarded as one of the most dependable modes of exchanging crucial information, with its global utilization being of great significance. The current estimate suggests that there exist over 4.5 billion email accounts, with a growing number of individuals finding themselves preoccupied with other tasks and hence inclined towards vocalizing their messages for transmission, rather than manually typing them out. While the usage of email is quite straightforward and comprehensible for regular users, it poses considerable challenges for those with visual impairments, as the present system

is predominantly reliant on visual cues and feedback. Therefore, the current system is not particularly conducive to those with visual impairments, given its dependence on visual perceptions. The study endeavors to develop a Voice-based Email platform tailored for the visually impaired populace. The system is exclusively reliant on voice interactions. It requires no prerequisite expertise to operate as the program is designed to automatically prompt the user for responses which are necessary to execute desired actions. The system does not incorporate the use of keyboards, and functions solely on the basis of voice conversion technology. Moreover, the system's speech recognition and text-to-speech functionalities enables even illiterate users to send emails.

Abraham [4] and his team conducted a study that found the most commonly requested feature for smartphone usage among respondents with severe visual impairment and blindness was that of image and color description functionality. Interestingly, many of the participants were unaware that up to 90% of their desired functionalities were already available and compatible with current smartphones.

The field of machine learning is experiencing exponential growth, as it allows computers to autonomously learn from prior data. A diverse set of algorithms are employed in machine learning, which assist in the creation of mathematical models and the generation of predictions based on historical information. As of late, machine learning has been applied to a variety of tasks, including but not limited to image recognition, speech recognition, and email filtering. Several techniques exist within machine learning, such as Supervised, Unsupervised, and Reinforcement Learning. Machine Learning is regarded as a subset of artificial intelligence, with a primary focus on the development of algorithms that facilitate a machine's ability to learn from data and past experiences independently. Machine learning empowers a computer to learn from data, enhance its performance based on prior experiences, and make predictions without explicit programming.

Speech recognition (Figure 1) refers to the procedure of transforming vocal instructions into textual format, and is alternatively referred to as Speech to Text or Computer Speech Recognition. Presently, a variety of speech recognition applications employ machine learning algorithms. A typical conversational AI application utilizes three subsystems to perform the tasks of processing and transcribing audio, understanding the intended meaning of the inquiry, generating a textual response, and subsequently enunciating the response to the human interlocutor.

Automatic Speech Recognition   Natural Language Processing   Text to Speech
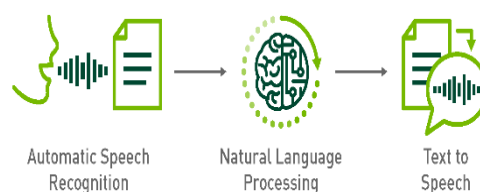
Fig. 1. Speech Recognition

The attainment of these procedures is accomplished by the concerted operation of several deep learning solutions. Firstly, the processing of the raw audio signal and transcription of text from it is executed through automatic speech recognition (ASR). Secondly, natural language processing (NLP) is employed to derive significance from the transcribed text (ASR output). Lastly, the production of human speech from text is facilitated by speech synthesis or text-to-speech (TTS). The optimization of this multi-faceted process is intricate, as each of these steps necessitates the construction and utilization of one or more deep learning models. When endeavoring to develop a deep learning model that delivers the highest level of performance and accuracy for each of these areas, a developer is presented with numerous approaches and experiments that can diverge according to domain application. It is noteworthy that Google Assistant and Alexa have implemented speech recognition technology to enable the following of voice instructions.

Natural Language Processing (NLP) is a Machine Learning technique that enables interaction between intelligent systems and users in a natural language, such as English. Natural Language Processing is essential for instructing intelligent systems, like Machines, to perform specific tasks. The domain of NLP is concerned with the development of computers that can perform useful functions using human language. Natural Language Understanding (NLU) is an NLP subfield that facilitates the comprehension and analysis of human language by extracting metadata from content, including concepts, entities, keywords, emotion, relations, and semantic roles. NLU is primarily utilized in Business applications to comprehend customer problems in both spoken and written language. NLU encompasses the following tasks:

(1) Transforming the input into a valuable representation, and

(2) Analyzing various language facets.

NLP is an algorithm that is specifically utilized for speech recognition. However, it is also an integral component of the field of artificial intelligence that concentrates on the communication between humans and machines via language, including speech and text. Two types of speech recognition exist: speaker-dependent and speaker-independent. Dictation software typically employs the former, whereas the latter is commonly utilized for telephone applications.

The input and output of an NLP system can be Speech and Written Text. Components of Natural Language Processing:

i. Mapping the given input in natural language into useful representations.

ii. Analyzing different aspects of the language.

iii. NLP helps users to ask questions about any subject and get a direct response within seconds.

iv. NLP offers exact answers to the question means it does not offer unnecessary and unwanted information.

v. NLP helps computers to communicate with humans in their languages.

vi. It is very time efficient. Most of the companies use NLP to improve the efficiency of documentation processes, accuracy of documentation, and identify the information from large databases.

The ultimate goal and purpose of the highly innovative technology of voice recognition is to accurately and precisely identify and distinguish the individual who is speaking. The paramount aim of speech recognition, on the other hand, is to comprehend and grasp the meaning and message conveyed by the spoken words and phrases. This cutting-edge technology is extensively utilized to efficiently and effectively pinpoint and recognize a particular individual by meticulously analyzing and scrutinizing various aspects of their speech, such as the tone, pitch, and accent of their voice. The remarkable and groundbreaking technology of voice recognition is also employed in various other applications, including menu navigation and hands-free computing, thereby revolutionizing and enhancing the overall user experience and convenience.

The paper is organized as follows. Section II that describes related work on voice based Email system. Section III that describes the proposed system. Section IV that describes the implementation & results. Finally conclusions and future work are given in section

LITERATURE REVIEW

A revolutionary email system has been designed to aid those with visual impairments in effortlessly accessing and utilizing email services. This groundbreaking system harnesses the power of voice recognition technology and advanced natural language processing to accurately comprehend and respond to user commands. By employing speech-to-text conversion and mouse operations, users now have the freedom to interact with the system, completely eliminating the need for a traditional keyboard. The primary objective of this innovative system is to furnish visually impaired individuals with a seamless and accessible mode of communication, empowering them to independently access vital programs and services. Moreover, this remarkable system extends its advantages to individuals who encounter difficulties while reading, rendering it advantageous for a diverse range of users. To ensure utmost security and privacy, the system ingeniously incorporates facial recognition for user authentication. By and large, this voice-based email system endeavors to revolutionize communication accessibility for those with visual challenges, providing them with an all-encompassing and self-reliant experience.

In [1] a cutting-edge vocal companion is being introduced, with the ability to comprehend vocal prompts, carry out requested tasks, and deliver results through the use of artificially generated speech or alternative methods. This pioneering creation

aims to offer a heightened level of accessibility and autonomy, ensuring seamless access to vital programs and services.

The author [2] endeavors to fabricate an electronic mail system attainable to those with visual impairments, empowering them to employ this mode of communication seamlessly. The system underscores the utilization of mouse-based manipulation and the transformation of speech into written text, obviating the necessity for a typewriter. It is fashioned for comprehensive utilization, accommodating individuals with challenges in reading, while placing great emphasis on lucid and effective vocal responses.

The art of speech recognition encompasses the magical transformation of spoken words into text, an act of utmost importance in the realm of biometric identification and the wondrous world of voice-controlled automation systems. This particular study, with its unwavering focus, delves deep into the realm of comprehension, analysis, and enhancement of the very essence of speech recognition. It embarks upon a journey to unravel the mysteries of the pre-processing stage, the extraction of noteworthy features, and the intricate process of categorization. Moreover, it dares to explore the enigmatic realms of Hidden Markov Models [3] and the ethereal wonder of Artificial Neural Networks, all in a quest to amplify the prowess of voice recognition systems.

To enhance the overall accessibility of the system, a web-page reader and a novel voice-based search engine [5] are incorporated. These features enable users to navigate and control the internet browser through their voice commands, providing a more seamless browsing experience. Unlike traditional search engines that rely on text-based queries, the voice-based search engine allows users to interact with the computer using their voice, providing a more natural and efficient way to browse and retrieve information from the internet.

The system in [6] delves into the necessity of auditory guidance in harnessing the vast potential of the internet, with a specific focus on enhancing the experience for those with impaired vision. It goes beyond mere email assistance and encompasses pivotal everyday applications such as the Calculator and Music. By incorporating voice aid, the ultimate goal is to ensure that internet technology becomes truly inclusive and advantageous for every user, irrespective of their visual acumen.

[7] presented a groundbreaking proposal for an email architecture that revolutionizes the way blind individuals access their electronic mail. The current system, regrettably, fails to cater to the unique needs of visually impaired users, lacking the crucial audio feedback necessary for them to comprehend the contents. However, the innovative proposed system ingeniously integrates Speech Recognition, Interactive Voice Response, and Mouse Click events to bridge this gap. Moreover, to ensure utmost security, voice recognition is incorporated for user verification purposes. Within this remarkable system, the initial module is the Registration module, which gracefully

collects comprehensive user information by elegantly prompting users to input the required details. Subsequently, the second module, aptly named the login module, gracefully requests that users provide their username and password for seamless access.

The author [8] presents an innovative and economically viable camera-driven mechanism designed to elevate the self-reliance of visually impaired persons while engaged in retail experiences. The mechanism efficiently seizes product labels, applies an array of algorithms within the MATLAB platform to analyze and interpret the textual content, subsequently transforming it into auditory signals by means of cutting-edge text-to-speech technology. These audible signals are then seamlessly transmitted to the user, empowering them to effortlessly obtain crucial information from printed text autonomously.

The Voice Based Email for the Blind serves as a means to effortlessly and effectively access mail. This innovative application utilizes the power of speech-to-text and text-to-speech converters, empowering individuals to manage their mail accounts solely through the use of their voice. With this technology, users can seamlessly read, send, and engage in a variety of other productive tasks. By employing the aid of voice commands, the system guides users in executing specific actions, to which they respond accordingly. Thus, the utilization of the Speech-to-Text and Text-to-Speech technologies, integrated within the net framework, comes into play. The Speech-to-Text functionality, also referred to as Automatic Speech Recognition, transforms spoken words into written text, facilitating the composition of emails with ease. On the other hand, the Text-to-Speech module generates audio output that vocalizes the contents of received emails, including the sender, subject, and body of the message.

PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

The proposed system aims to develop a comprehensive voice based Email system for visually challenged people. This system utilizes various technologies, including IVR, speech-to-text converters, mouse click events, and screen readers, to create an accessible and user-friendly email experience.

The main objective of the work is to develop a Voice Based Email system specifically tailored for visually challenged individuals. The system aims to provide an easy-to-use interface that allows visually impaired users to access Gmail and send emails independently. By eliminating the need for third-party assistance, visually challenged individuals can maintain their privacy and independence when communicating through email. Figure 2 describes the overall architecture of the proposed system.

The Voice Based Email system utilizes speech-to-text and text-to-speech conversion technologies to facilitate the email composition process. Users can simply speak their email content, which is then converted into text using speech-to-text converters. The

system (Figure 3) also incorporates text-to-speech conversion, allowing users to verify the dictated content by listening to the email before sending it.
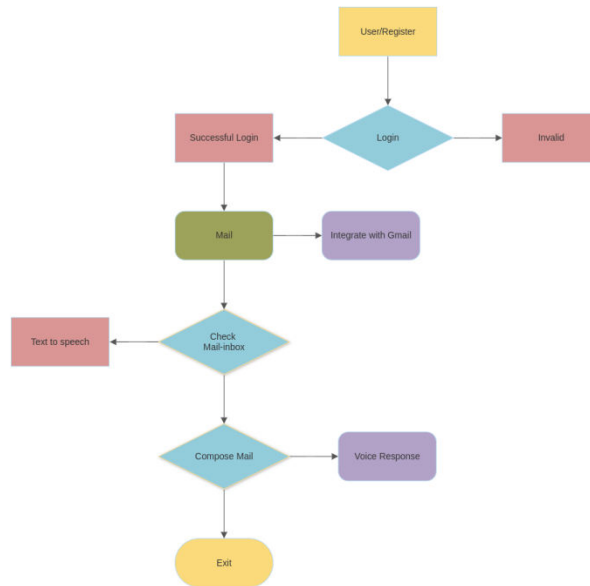
Fig. 2. Proposed Architecture

Login/Register

The first module of the proposed system is the Login/Register module. This module focuses on creating an accessible and user-friendly login and registration process for the email application. Users are guided through the following steps:

Step 1: Ensure that the device has assistive technologies installed, such as screen readers or voiceover.

Step 2: Download and install the email app on the device.

Step 3: Open the app and navigate to the "Register" or "Create Account" button. Provide personal information like name, birthdate, and gender.

Step 4: Choose a username and password, considering both ease of use and security.

Step 5: Review and agree to the terms of service and privacy policy.

Step 6: After creating the account, users can log in by navigating to the "Login" or "Sign In" button and entering their username and password.

Step 7: Enable additional accessibility features available in the app, such as high contrast mode or enlarged text.

Step 8: Support from the app's customer service team is available if needed.
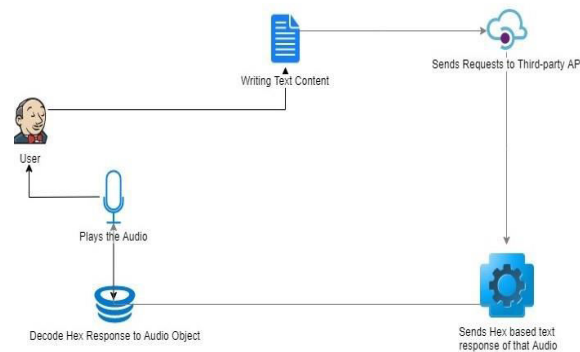
Fig. 3. System Design

Compose Mail

The Compose Mail module focuses on enabling users to compose emails using speech-to-text and text-to-speech conversion. The process can be simplified as follows:

Step 1: Open the email app and access the "Compose" or "New Message" option.

Step 2: Utilize the app's accessibility features, such as voice recognition or a touch screen keyboard with larger keys, to input the recipient's email address.

Step 3: Navigate to the "Subject" field and use voice-to-text conversion to dictate the subject line.

Step 4: Access the message field and use voice recognition software to dictate the content of the email.

Step 5: After composing the email, use the app's accessibility features to send it, either by navigating to the "Send" button or using a voice command.

Step 6: A text-to-speech feature can be utilized to verify the content of the email before sending.

Speech to Text Converter

The Speech to Text Converter module focuses on converting spoken speech into text. This module consists of two main parts: the feature extraction module and the speech recognition algorithm module.

Step 1: The feature extraction module extracts relevant characteristics from the input speech signal, such as pitch, tone, and frequency, using signal processing techniques like Fourier transform, MFCC, or LPC.

Step 2: The speech recognition algorithm module utilizes algorithms and models to recognize the speech and convert it into text. It involves acoustic modeling, language modeling, and decoding to find the most likely sequence of words.

Step 3: By combining these modules, the speech-to-text conversion accurately transcribes spoken language into written text.

Gmail Integration

The Gmail Integration module enables users to receive voice-based emails within the application and listen to them. The process can be summarized as follows:

Step 1: When a voice-based email is received in Gmail, it is automatically transcribed into text using speech recognition software.

Step 2: The text is then converted into voice using text-to-speech technology, allowing users to listen to the message clearly.

Step 3: Features like automatic transcription and text-to-speech conversion enhance the user experience, providing an effortless way to receive and listen to messages.

Step 4: The integration of the voice-based email project with Gmail ensures that physically challenged individuals can stay connected and communicate with their contacts conveniently.

Check Inbox

In the Check Inbox module, users can access their email inbox to read messages. The general process involves:

Step 1: Logging in to the email account and navigating to the inbox.

Step 2: Selecting the desired message to open and view the subject and content.

Step 3: Using a software or application that integrates Google text-to-speech (gTTS) to convert the message text into audio.

Step 4: It is essential to obtain proper authorization before accessing someone else's inbox to respect privacy laws and ethical considerations.

Text to Speech Converter

The Text to Speech Converter module focuses on converting written text into synthesized speech. This technology provides access to written information in a spoken format, benefiting individuals with visual impairments, reading difficulties, or learning disabilities. The module is widely used in various industries and can be integrated into different devices, making digital content more accessible and inclusive for all users.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Voice-activated correspondence is a ground-breaking advancement that has been conceived with the intention of assisting individuals with physical limitations in achieving a higher level of communication ease. Through the utilization of vocal directives, individuals are empowered to create and dispatch messages without the reliance on a tangible keyboard or touchscreen. This revolutionary technology bears the capacity to render communication more attainable for a diverse array of individuals who grapple with various disabilities, such as visual impairment, blindness, or limited mobility.

The proposed concept gives rise to a revolutionary system that brings forth a remarkable Voice-empowered Electronic mail system designed exclusively for individuals with visual impairments. This ingenious application is meticulously crafted to offer unparalleled assistance to the visually challenged community, facilitating seamless and effortless access to their electronic correspondences. With its ingenious voice-operated mailing service, this groundbreaking system empowers individuals with visual impairments to independently peruse and dispatch mail without relying on external assistance.

The system ingeniously utilizes a cutting-edge speech recognition application, bestowing visually challenged individuals with an exceptional voice input method for their mailing apparatus. By harnessing the power of voice, users can effortlessly record and transmit messages, enabling them to maintain valuable connections with loved ones, acquaintances, and professional colleagues, all the while seamlessly transcending the physical barriers that once impeded their communication. This groundbreaking technology can be impeccably tailored to meet the unique requirements of each user, offering customizable features such as speech recognition software that ingeniously assists individuals with limited mobility or dexterity.

The outcomes of research conducted on vocalized correspondence for individuals with physical limitations have, for the most part, been favorable. These investigations have revealed that vocalized correspondence can serve as a potent and proficient means for individuals to craft and dispatch messages. Users have conveyed their gratitude for the ease and practicality of utilizing their voice as a means of communication, affirming that it has greatly assisted them in maintaining connections with loved ones and professional acquaintances.

A singular examination discovered that voice-oriented correspondence was especially advantageous for individuals who lacked sight or had visual deficiencies, as it granted them the ability to construct and transmit messages without the necessity of utilizing a reader for screens or a display for braille. Another examination found that voice-oriented correspondence was equally advantageous for individuals with limitations in mobility, as it permitted them to utilize their vocal cords to navigate menus and draft messages without the requirement of employing a tangible keyboard or mouse.

In general, the utilization of vocalized correspondence for those with physical disabilities exhibits itself as a technology that holds great promise. This technology has the ability to augment accessibility and convenience in communication for a vast array of individuals. Nevertheless, additional investigation is required in order to comprehensively grasp the advantages and restrictions of this technological advancement. Moreover, it is essential to pinpoint methodologies that would enhance its usability and efficacy.

Fig. 4. Compose a Mail

Figure 4 depicts how the mail can be drafted. The compose mail option given an opportunity for the user to enter the text that they want to mail through voice. The speech to text convert will convert the messages that are spelled out into text. Similarly, the Figure 5 figure-out the text to speech process for reading the mail.

Fig. 5. Read the Inbox

CONCLUSION

Overall, the utilization of voice-based mail serves as a treasured instrument, enabling those with visual impairments to engage in more effective and autonomous communication. The voice-based mail initiative has been skillfully devised to enrich the lives of those with physical limitations, offering them a novel and ingenious means of connecting with others. By obliterating the physical obstacles that may hinder their utilization of conventional communication methods such as typing or writing, voice-based mail empowers these individuals to express themselves with newfound liberty and ease. Furthermore, the voice-based mail project has the potential to foster a heightened awareness regarding the unique needs and capabilities of those with physical limitations. By showcasing the advantages of this groundbreaking technology, it possesses the power to dismantle the preconceived notions and stereotypes that some may harbor about individuals with physical limitations, thereby cultivating enhanced understanding and empathy.

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DESIGN AND FABRICATION OF SMART SIEVING MACHINE

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INTRODUCTION

The article presents the concept of creating a versatile Sieving Machine, primarily targeting manufacturing-based industries. In today's fast-paced world, industries seek to increase production while maintaining quality and efficiency at a lower cost. This conceptualized a machine that can perform multiple tasks simultaneously and rapidly. The core mechanism involves a motor driving the main shaft, connected to a slider-crank system used in the sieving process. Its flexibility allows for adjusting sieve size and quantity as needed.

Smart sieving machine is a collaboration of technology and services through a network for better quality and productivity

Keywords: Sieving,IoT.

Sieving machine: The paper outlines the fundamental design and operation of an innovative, multifunctional sieving machine. The paper outlines the fundamental design and operation of an innovative, multifunctional sieving machine. This advanced apparatus features multiple sieving layers, capable of various tasks such as sand sieving, to removing stones.

This advanced apparatus features multiple sieving layers, capable of various tasks such as sand sieving and removing stones from grains. Its flexibility allows for adjusting sieve size and quantity as needed. The article presents the concept of creating a versatile Sieving Machine, primarily targeting manufacturing-based industries. In today's fast-paced world, industries seek to increase production while maintaining quality and efficiency at a lower cost. We've conceptualized a machine that can perform multiple tasks simultaneously and rapidly. The core mechanism involves a motor driving the main shaft, connected to a slider-crank system used in the sieving process. Additionally, a wiper motor is employed to secure the table, with a crank causing the tray to vibrate and act as a separator. The Sieving Machine's purpose is to support both industrialists and farmers worldwide, offering the benefits of efficient object separation based on mesh, reduced power consumption, increased productivity, and space limitations. A

smart sieving machine allows the entire machine to be automated and therefore provide ease and convenience to everyday activities in the industry by reducing the human inference.

1.1 Types of Sieving machines: based on the mechanical action and particle separation sieving machines classified as

1. **Vibrating Sieve:** This is one of the most common types of sieving machines. It uses a vibrating motor or an eccentric shaft to create vibrations that help separate particles based on size. Vibrating sieves are widely used in industries like food processing, pharmaceuticals, and chemicals.

2. **Rotary Sieve:** Rotary sieves consist of a cylindrical drum or barrel that rotates to sift and separate particles. As the drum rotates, particles are fed into it, and the smaller particles pass through the sieve while larger ones are retained.

3. **Centrifugal Sifter:** Centrifugal sifters use centrifugal force to separate particles. They have a cylindrical screen or sieve basket with blades that rotate at high speeds, causing particles to be forced through the screen.

4. **Tumbler Sieve:** Tumbler sieves have a unique design that uses a gentle tumbling or gyrating motion to separate particles. They are suitable for delicate or fragile materials and are often used in industries like cosmetics and fine chemicals.

1.2 Vibratory Sieving Machine

In this type, the sieving is be done by the vibration of the screening table of the machine. Unlike the rotary type, these machines are only power-driven. In linear vibratory screening machine Sand is poured over the vibratory table and the sieved sand gets collected in the sloppy tray provided at the bottom, which separates them in The machine conceptualized so that can perform multiple tasks simultaneously and rapidly. The core mechanism involves a motor driving the main shaft, connected to a slider-crank system used in the sieving process.

Materials used for Fabrication are

1. Iron bars L section   Gauge 18 plate

2. Motor.

3. IS sieve 10-,4.75- and 2.66-mm designation.

4. U-iron

5. Pulleys

6. Bearings

7. IoT module for communication

2 Literature Review of Sieving Machine

1. Dilip Bhagat, ETAL1 wrote this work (2020) Screening is the separation of solid particles of varying sizes using a screen mesh or sieve. A number of machines are utilized in screening sand based on this mechanism for the user. It might be either vibratory or rotational motion.

2. Praveen R, and ETAL2 are the authors of this publication (2014). The idea may be expanded to include a series of mesh to continue the separation of different sizes of nuts. This project eliminates the need for time-consuming manual separation. With the inclusion of other forms of mesh, the project may be extended to additional sorts of separation of combination.

3. In this study, Dr. Anil Baliram, ETAL3, discusses (May 2021). This project may be used to implement all sorts of separation of combinations with various types of mesh. It was discovered that there is no unique way to separate different grain sizes. The primary results are that it improves grain quality, reduces human effort, and saves time and money.

4. Ganjar kurnia ETAL4 is used in this work (2019). A sand sieving machine powered by a crank, power transmission with chain, mixed sand input using the open tub, sand sieve using centrifuge idea, separating sand and stone with a sieve, and utilizing the sand container is the concept that has been carried out.

3 Construction & Working of Vibratory Sieving Machine
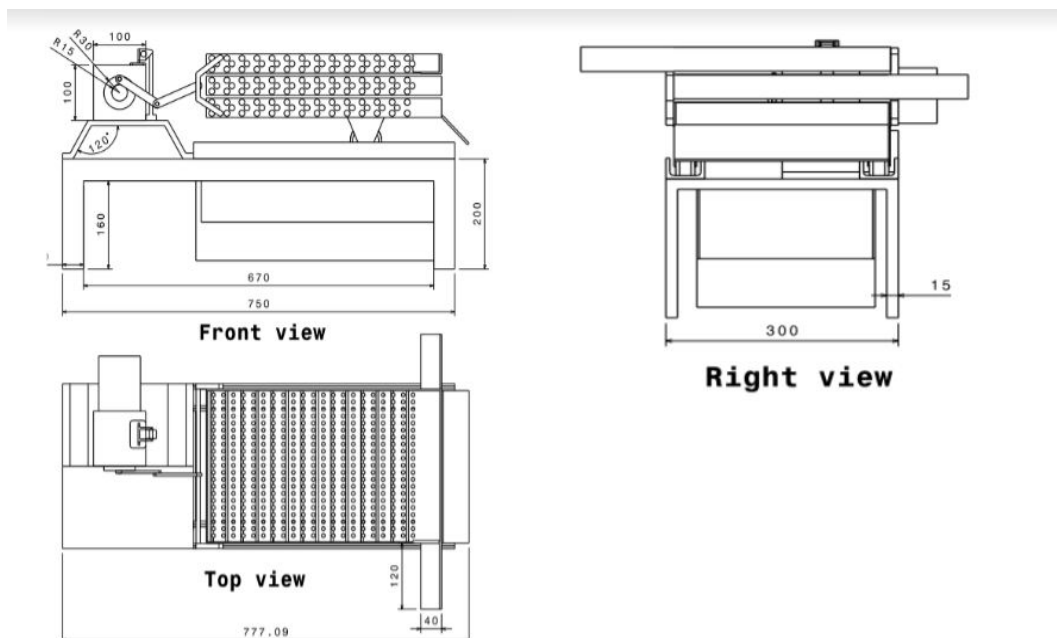
Fig 1: Orthographic projection

Construction A smart sieving machine is a network-based collaboration of technology and services to improve quality and productivity. A smart sieving machine allows the entire machine to be automated, providing simplicity and convenience to routine industry processes by decreasing human inference. A sieve is a device used to separate desired materials from undesired material or to characterize a particle size distribution, generally using a woven screen such as a mesh or net.

This project focuses on the design, construction, and integration of the mechanical element of the machine with IOT. Horizontal sieving machines are designed to filter particles based on mesh size at various levels.

The base serves as the foundational support for the entire machine and is constructed from iron. This robust construction is essential because the machine bears a significant load. When we supply electrical power to it, the machine vibrates. Without adequate support, the machine is at risk of damage.

Present project, utilized. The project components include iron sheets, rods, stands, a hopper, a motor, a belt, a flywheel, pulleys, an output material box, sieves, rods, inlets, and a waste tray. , provision of electrical accessories for IOT .

To facilitate mobility, the base of the frame is equipped with four wheels. The sieves are adjustable, and the frame features a modular design, simplifying the replacement of various components as needed.

Because of its tiny openings, a little sieve is used to sift flour. Sieves with various sorts of holes are employed depending on the particles to be sorted. Huge sieves are used to separate the stones from the stand. A metallic plate or sheet, or another similar device, having regularly spaced perforations of consistent sizes set in an appropriate frame or holder, is used in size separation. The fine coarse particles divided or broken up by grinding against one other and via screen apertures, eliminating undesirableparticles. In its natural state, building sand comprises organic debris, stones, and gravels of all shapes and sizes. When we need sand of a precise specification for building work, we have no choice but to sift it. We may utilize this equipment to speed up the procedure and adjust it to the type of sand and site circumstances. We can also decrease human intervention by automating.

Thus, the Design and fabricating of the Sieving Machine is to help the industrial people and farmers on the global market. The advantage is to obtain the easy separation of things according to mesh and reduction in cost associated with power usage, increase in productivity rate and produce less space, etc. we have further automated this sieving process by which we can control the machine using blink interface

Electrical Working
The working of this sieving machine is quite simple, the board that is used to control all this sieving process is Nodemcu (esp8266) board this board functions in such a way that

when we send an input signal to the blink server the blink server makes sure that the board is connected to the personal hotspot or not. If the board is connected to the hotspot, then the input signal given by the user is transmitted from smartphone to the esp8266 device via blink server. Later the board gets connected and we can give any input like ON/OFF. Once the board is connected it converts the input given by the user to digital output which can be obtained by connecting the jumper cables to the digital pin of the Nodemcu. The Nodemcu digital output D4 is in turn connected to a relay module input pin. The relay is turned on by receiving the input signal given by the Nodemcu and the relay module gives 3 outputs namely COM, NO, NC to which positive terminal of the motor is connected. The NO port of relay and the ground of the fan is connected to ground of the 12-volt adapter. The Positive terminal of the 12- volt adapter is connected to the com port of the relay module. Here the function of the relay is to act as an electrical switch. Later the electrical switch is connected to NO and COM port of the relay output so that the sieve can be operated manually or either by using the smartphone.

Mechanical Working

The working principle of the Sieving Machine mainly depends on converting the rotary motion provided by the viper motor into the sliding motion or slider-crank mechanism. The slider-crank mechanism causes back and forth motion of the mesh attached to frame. When it moves or slides it separate the particles and other foreign Particles of required size based on the size of the mesh. This process can be used for as many numbers of different sizes of particles. The electric supply is given to a motor/drive. The Particles that are to be separated are put in a sieve first. and sieve sizes are arranged according to our requirements. Now as the motor gets to start, the shaft rotates (main shaft). The driver pulley which is attached to the main shaft also rotates around its axis. The crank is connected between the driven pulley and a sieve bracket. The sieve bracket contains 4 supports. As the driven pulley rotates, the crank also rotates. Further rotating of crank connected to sieve bracket, the sieve bracket gets its sliding motion (TO and FRO motion). Due to the continuous sliding of the sieve, small/thin particles pass from provided size mesh and big/thick particles remain above on sieve. Hence At last, we get the required result.

Scope for Improvements

* Sand screening cum washing machine

* Based of grain size food, sand, metal different filtration method can be used. If requires slurry type mixing option.

CONCLUSION

A motorized multifunctional sieving machine with a low cost and simple design is created. This minimizes human work; thus, require less number of people to filter/sieve at the same time. Furthermore, the machine is portable since it can be readily

disassembled and reassembled. With the involvement of various forms of mesh, the project may extend and execute all other sorts of separation or combination. This project is powered by a motor-driven rotating motion that is coupled to a crank and crankshaft, which provides a sliding motion to the mesh. Different types and sizes of grains can be separated as a result of the mesh, back-and-forth action. And hence, in real-time, this project provides

A straightforward approach to separate different sizes of grains, sand, and any other mixture based on mesh size. We have developed this to the blink interface, through which one may manage theoperation of the machine using the phone and even acquire the live work status.

We conclude that present automated sieving machine may be utilized in a variety of disciplines, such as the food industry or construction, and it can be operated manually or mechanically to decrease human participation in these domains. And people can look after multiple functions, participation in other domains are also possible.

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VEHICLE NUMBER PLATE RECOGNITION AND VERIFICATION USING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

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ABSTRACT:

The number plate recognition (NPR) system is one of the categories of smart transportation and detection mechanism (STDM). This is a combination of the technology in which the application enables the system to detect and automatically read the license id or number plate of a vehicle from digitally captured images. Automatically capturing the license plate is the process of detecting and transforming the pixel data of a digital image into the plain text data or ASCII text of the number plate. Due to poor license-plate legibility, it is difficult to classify vehicles. However, we have discovered a way to overcome the difficulties of dealing with text from different angles, scales, and positions. We have developed an image analysis method that can be applied to many situations, such as identifying enemy vehicles. For example, it is important to follow traffic rules when driving at a crowded place because of the high possibility of road accidents. This neural network-based recognition system will significantly reduce this problem.

Keywords: Vehicle Number Plate Recognition, Detection of Number Plate

INTRODUCTION

The big combination of software things, under different perspectives of our current day globe, has led to the transformation of vehicles into conceptual resources in the field of data technologies [1]. Since the information application is meaningless without any information as the name implies, there is a huge requirement to redesign the vehicle information among the information systems. It can also be achieved by external agents manually [2]or by a special smart system which permits detection and recognition of vehicles by the license plates in real-time environments. Smart equipment, previously mentioned, is made of the system of identification of the number plates of the vehicles [3]. This Model of vehicle number plate identification and recognition is used to identify the number plates and then make the detection of the plate that is to get the actual text from the picture and by using the modules of calculation, which use location algorithms [4], segmentation plate and character identification. Common usages are - Car parking usage, Electronic Toll Payment, Variety of vehicles in the road and Areas with less as well as more congestion

Recently the research community became more involved to detect the License plate systems, since they may soon be used to help authorities capture criminals, as recently demonstrated by their widespread use by police to track down wanted criminals and

reduce their dependence on labor. With the increasing number of vehicles on the road, a fully automated system for vehicle identification is needed to reduce our dependence on manual labor.

METHODOLOGY

License Plate Recognition:

The LPR system, which stands for identifying the vehicle number Plates using Recognition system through the use of optical character recognition.[5] The LPR system works by taking a snapshot of the license plates of all the cars that pass in view of the system and comparing that image to one taken before the car entered the camera's field of vision. Process shown in fig 1.
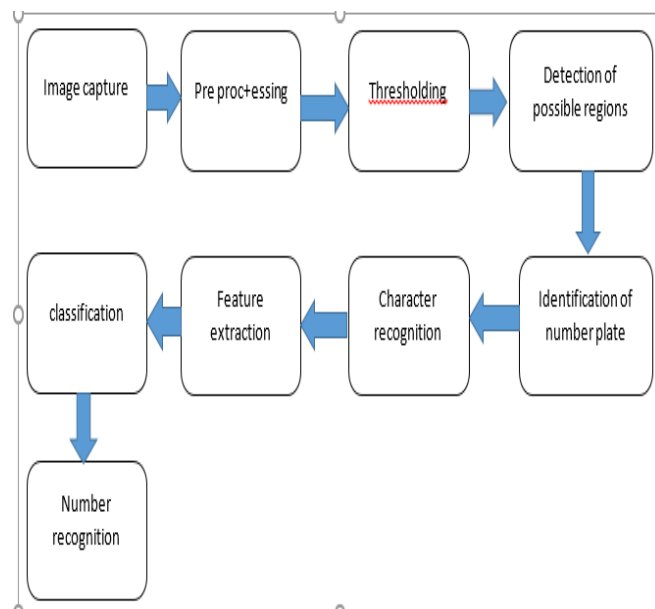
Fig: 1 LPR System

Image Acquisition

In a typical LPR system, the first step is to acquire an image mounted on a CCD TV camera on a tollgate and point it at the road. Sensor modules are used to detect when a vehicle comes by and trigger the gate to open automatically. Newer sensor modules provide higher resolution and supplement cameras with several digital operations capabilities; one of these is Naito et al's Sensor module, which uses two CCDs with a mirror and prism to split an incident ray into two lights with different intensities in order to cover a wider range of illumination conditions encountered in twilight through midday under strong sunshine. Kim et al's approach introduces machine-learning algorithms to construct a license plate recognition system that works well under clear day light conditions [6]. A test image is preloaded to verify and test the algorithm as shown in below Fig 2.

Fig: 2 Input Image

Optical Character Recognition

OCR software extracts and repurposes data from scanned documents, camera images, and image-only pdfs. It is shown in Fig 3.OCR programs use optical recognition techniques to discern individual letters and then group them into words and sentences. This makes editing of the original content easy, reduces the need for manual data entry, and saves time overall.
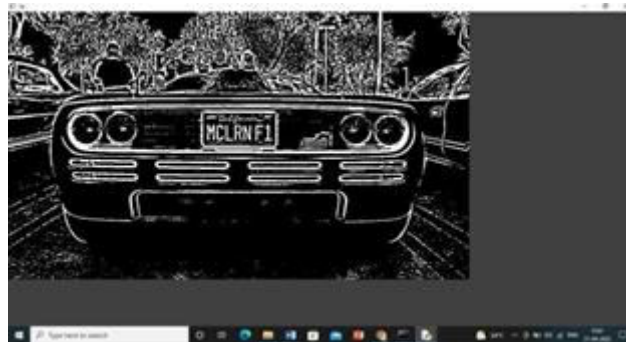
Fig 3: Image Extraction

License Plate Extraction:

The extraction of license plates is one of the most crucial steps in LPR systems, as accuracy can be compromised if this step is poorly executed. [7] The proposed approach infers high-probability license plate regions using the Fourier Transform and then scans the masked regions for license plates.

Character Segmentation

Character segmentation is the final level of text or character-based image segmentation. It is similar to word segmentation. A few precautions should be taken when performing character segmentation. Figure 2 shows one such problem. The segments as shown in figure 3c are not accurate, as "h" is extracted as "l" and "i". Such errors are undesirable.[8] Another precaution is ligatures. If the text image contains a cursive type font, then while segmenting the ligature should be separated for better efficiency.

Neural Networks

Neural networks are computational models that are inspired by the structure and functional aspects of biological neural networks. A neural network or artificial neural network uses many interconnected neurons or artificial neurons that exchange information through wires in order to solve problems and make decisions. Neural networks are systems that change their structure to adapt to new situations. An artificial neural network is composed of nodes, which are neurons connected to other neurons. Artificial neural networks can extract patterns and detect trends when given complicated or imprecise data. Artificial neural networks are a type of computational system designed to mimic the cognition of the human mind. They receive input, process it, and provide output. A neural network, composed of an input and an output, takes a corresponding desired response from the input and creates a real system output. the errors are calculated based on the difference between the original response and current system outputs. Backpropagation algorithm is used to determine what inputs are needed to find results in license plate recognition systems.

Neural Networks in License Plate Recognition:

License plate recognition is now done using artificial neural networks. The output of neural networks is commonly evaluated using statistical measures such as RMS or MSE (mean absolute error). Some early systems used template matching, but this was susceptible to noise, and now, thanks to recent advances in artificial intelligence and neural networking, computers are learning to recognize numbers on their own. Back propagation is a supervised form of learning: Inputs taken from license plates are fed into the network, and the network is allowed to propagate forward in order to generate an output. Parameters used for performance evaluation are then computed using statistical measures RMS or MSE (mean absolute error).

Back Propagation Neural Network:

The mathematical model for the neural network is inspired by the structure and the functional aspects of biological neural networks. It functions primarily through the main learning rule called back propagation. First, we will initialize the neural network and then we will train it with our desired task.

A neural network needs to be trained over a set number of iterations and with a set number of neurons. The initial conditions must also be determined.

The feedback based propagation neural network (BPNN) is a multilayer neural network that enables us to train the network with a method called back propagation algorithm. The algorithm works by increasing the accuracy of a prediction over time. It was developed by Nils-Eric Sahlin and Teuvo Kohonen in the early 1980's. Based on this method, most of the previous and current research studies are carried out on supervised learning or training, and it was successfully applied to various data sets[9]. The back propagation algorithm commonly known as BP rule is an extension of the Delta rule,

called extended gradient descent. In order to train a neural network to perform some task, we must adjust the weights of each unit in such a way that the error between the desired output and the actual output is reduced. This process requires that the neural network compute the error derivative of the weights. In other words, it must calculate how the error changes as each weight is increased or decreased slightly. It was initially invented by Paul Werbos in 1974 and further developed by David Willshaw, Nils-Eric Sahlin and Teuvo Kohonen in 1980's. The back propagation algorithm can be applied to feed-forward $E= \frac{1}{2}[dk -yk]^2$
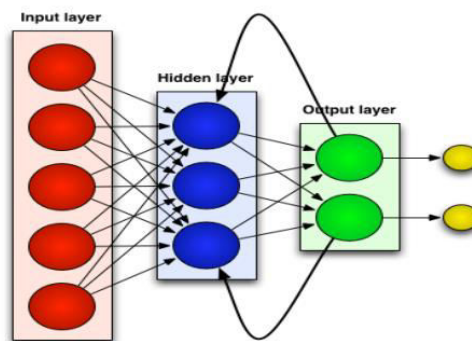
This algorithm employs an iterative process, constantly running simulations and refining its parameters based on the results. Because of this, it needs a way to continually learn and improve itself over time, so it can eventually achieve the desired level of accuracy.[10] The algorithm does this by applying small changes to its system that it hopes will make those parameters more accurate. This can be accomplished by comparing the simulation's output with real-world feedback and changing certain aspects of the system just enough to make simulated outputs more similar to real ones. [11]

A backpropagation artificial neural network depends on other networks to determine error values. Derivatives of errors can be computed by going from the input to the output layer in an opposite direction as activities propagate via the network during training.

A researcher will first apply an edge detection algorithm to the gray-scale image and then normalize the image by applying a sharpen filter. Wavelet transform is the use of extraordinary wavelet filters to extract vertical edges of the authentic gray image.

A vertical side photo is done by means of the usage of a sobel operator—a function that detects vertical traces—to extract the threshold image of the unique gray pictureWavelet Transform decomposes images into wavelets, which are small detailed elements that highlight small details and ignore large features. Wavelets are applied in sequence to a picture from all directions: horizontally, vertically and diagonally. These four details deliver the entire information of an image.
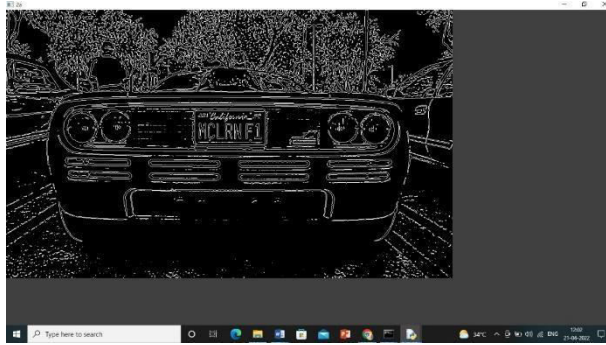
Fig 4: Image after applying Neural Network

Experiment Results:

The below figure 5, shows training to detect and recognize license number plate.
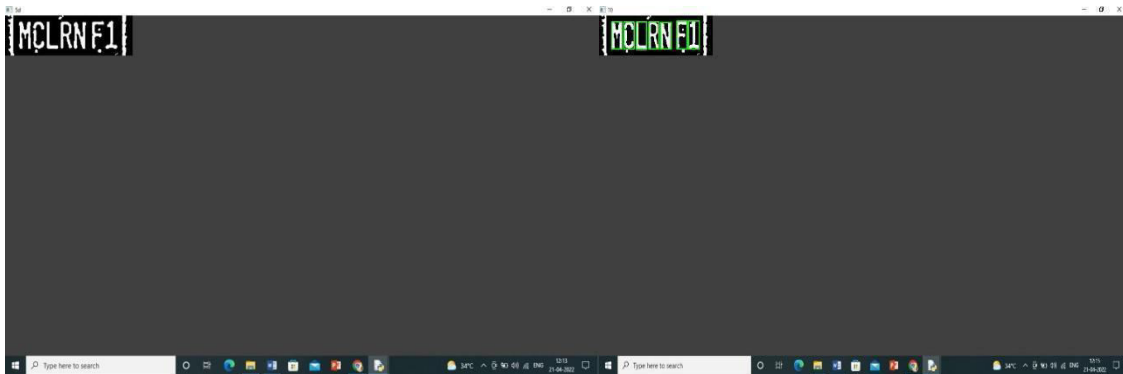
Fig 5: Segmented Image

CONCLUSION
An effective license plate recognition system can improve the efficiency of law enforcement agencies, regulation of vehicle ownership and road tax collection. The vast majority of both vehicle owners and drivers pay the required road tax. To collect the tax, automated license plate recognition (ALPR) systems are used. The wavelet transform (HAAR) and Feedback propagation neural network algorithms are applied to these systems in order to locate the license plates and segment the characters on those plates. The proposed method deals with all types of license plates and can be implemented in a cost-effective manner.

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ANALYZING WIND TURBINES' PERFORMANCE WITH MACHINE LEARNING FOR ENHANCED WIND POWER INSIGHTS

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ABSTRACT

To effectively project the evolution of energy production and consumption, this study proposes a novel neural network prediction method. The authors focus on established techniques adept at handling large datasets, utilizing machine learning to integrate results from numerical weather prediction models and local observations. Emphasizing the pivotal role of precise energy consumption prediction in advancing conservation, the research underscores the nonlinear correlation between lighting energy usage and its influencing factors. Support vector regression with radial basis function proves superior to neural networks in accurately forecasting lighting energy consumption. In conclusion, precise energy consumption prediction is indispensable for conservation, and SV regression with radial basis function emerges as a more effective tool than neural networks, providing a comprehensive method to address the escalating conflict between energy needs and the environment. Hence the demonstrated superiority of support vector regression with radial basis function offers a comprehensive methodology to navigate the escalating conflict between energy demands and environmental concerns.

Keywords: Neural network prediction, Support Vector Regression, Energy Consumption

● INTROD UCTION

The development of data-driven models for predicting wind farm power has attracted due to the growing amount of data available from simulations and experiments. Although the data-driven models can accurately predict the power of a wind farm with characteristics like those in the training ensemble, they typically lack a high degree of flexibility for extrapolating to an untested case. The demand for energy production and consumption has consistently increased in alignment with economic growth. This research paper establishes a novel prediction approach using neural networks by integrating energy production and consumption. By leveraging statistical data from the energy industry, the proposed method accurately forecasts the evolution and fluctuations of energy production and consumption. This prediction system addresses the challenges posed by global energy supply pressures and the escalating concerns surrounding energy and environmental issues.

To combine results from numerical weather prediction models with local observations, we use machine learning. While the latter gives the model more recent and site-specific data, the former offers useful information on higher-scale dynamics. We focus on well-established techniques that can handle a large amount of data to make the results practical for practitioners. We investigate first-variable selection using a nonlinear approach as well as a linear approach.The accuracy of neural networks' prediction method is shown by numerical results. The important task is that energy conservation is the prediction for energy consumption. Support vector regression has been frequently used to forecast building energy consumption in recent years due to its success in addressing non-linear data regression issues.

- **EXISTING SYSTEM**

Wind turbines play a vital role as a sustainable and efficient source of renewable energy, offering numerous advantages such as zero carbon emissions. However, effectively monitoring wind farms and accurately predicting their electricity generation poses challenges due to the unpredictable nature of wind speed. Consequently, the management team faces difficulties in efficiently planning energy consumption. To tackle this issue, our proposed solution leverages a cloud-based architecture of digital twins, coupled with the G-Next Generation Radio Access Network (G-NG-RAN), to enable virtual monitoring of wind turbines. By developing a predictive model, we aim to anticipate wind speed and forecast the power generated, providing valuable insights for effective energy planning.

The developed model utilizes Microsoft Azure's platform for the creation of three-dimensional digital twins. Our predictive model incorporates a non-parametric k-nearest neighbors (KNN) regression method combined with a deep learning approach called a temporal convolution network (TCN). The predictive modeling process is divided into two main components. Firstly, it analyzes the univariate time series data of wind speed to forecast its future values. Secondly, it predicts the power generation for each quarter of the year, ranging from weekly to monthly intervals. To evaluate the effectiveness of our framework, we conducted tests using publicly available datasets specifically designed for onshore wind turbines. The results obtained demonstrate the applicability and effectiveness of our proposed framework, outperforming traditional prediction models.

- **PROPOSED SYSTEM**

Due to the emergence of the energy crisis and growing environmental concerns, there has been a significant transformation in the landscape of energy consumption over the past few years. With the rising share of renewable energy sources and a decline in non-renewable resources, accurate estimation of the energy structure has become crucial for cities to formulate effective development strategies. In this paper, a novel approach is proposed to enhance the prediction model for energy structure using machine learning

(ML) techniques. By incorporating additional constraints derived from energy demand projections and future energy plans, the model aims to provide more accurate predictions. The relationship between the energy structure and the influencing variables is intricate and challenging to establish accurately. To address this complexity, machine learning (ML) techniques are employed to analyze historical data on energy consumption structure and extract trends. By leveraging ML theory, the study aims to unravel the intricate connections between the influencing factors and the energy structure. This research suggests a model-based approach to forecasting electrical energy consumption. Energy consumption prediction is an important task for energy trading organizations. Because the accuracy of the prediction is directly related to the business's success, it should be as precise as possible. In this study, we compare an evolving ML model to an adaptive linear model for predicting energy usage. The support vector machine (SVM) approach involves utilizing a kernel function to establish a non-linear association between the input and output variables, thereby transforming the input space into a higher-dimensional feature space. This enables SVM to effectively model complex relationships between the input and output variables. By reducing structural risk, the model's generalization ability can be improved to produce sound statistical laws even when there are fewer input samples. Support vector regression is useful because it can find the best overall solution to a non-linear situation. While the support vector regression (SVR) model is capable of modeling complex relationships between input and output variables, its performance is heavily influenced by hyperparameters such as the variance of the kernel function and the penalty factor C. Thus, a crucial challenge is to determine these hyperparameters in a reliable and scientifically sound manner to optimize the performance of the SVR model. As a result, the optimization algorithm must be added to the hyper-parameter search process.

IV. ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM
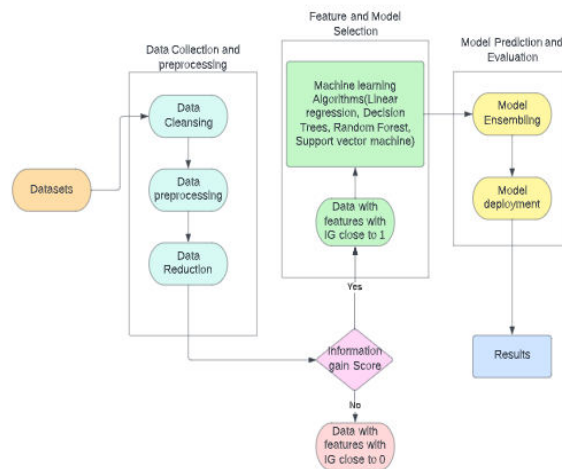
Fig 1: Architecture Diagram
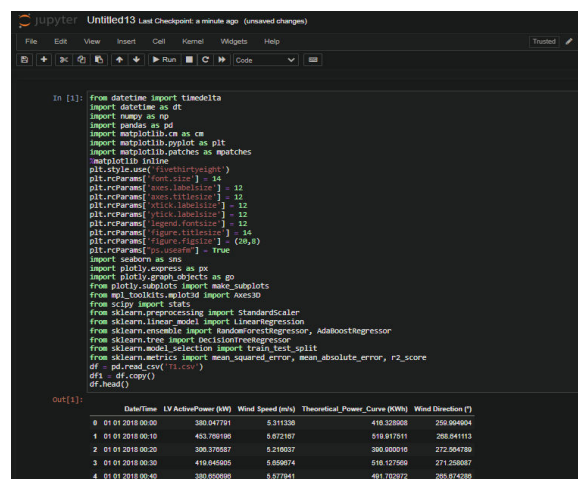
V. MODULE DESCRIPTION

Data Preprocessing:

Machine learning model validation processes are critical for determining their error rate, which is critical in ensuring that the model's performance is as close to the real error rate of the dataset as possible. Validation processes may not be required if the dataset is large enough to be representative of the population. Working with data samples that are not totally typical of the dataset's population is prevalent in real-world circumstances.

To overcome this problem, data subsets are utilized to modify the hyperparameters of the model while providing a neutral evaluation of the model's fit on the training dataset. These subsets are used to find duplicate values, missing values, and data types like integers and floats. The model's hyperparameters can be modified to increase its accuracy and overall performance by carefully picking the proper subset of data.

We began by importing the necessary libraries and the dataset. We made use of panda library to read the data from a csv file. After reading the data, we checked for missing values and duplicates, and then converted the "Date/Time" column to a datetime data type. We also added a "Month" column to the data frame.

Fig 2: Data prepossessing

1.1Exploratory Data Analysis:

EDA is carried out for the gain insights into the dataset. We used various visualization techniques to explore the relationships between different features of the data. We plotted histograms, scatter plots, box plots, and heat maps. We used seaborn and matplotlib libraries for data visualization.
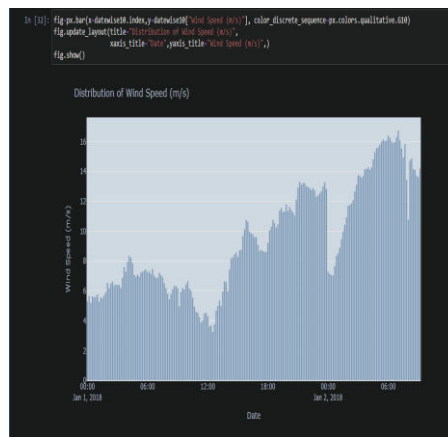
Fig 3: Histogram Distribution - Feature Extraction

2. Feature and Model Selection:

The technique of picking a subset of the variables being used that are most relevant to the variable in question (that we desire to predict) is known as feature selection. The variable we want to forecast is referred to as the target variable. We shall assume for the sake of this essay that we only have numerical variables as inputs and a numerical target using regression predictive modelling. We can readily estimate the connection between every input variable and the target variable if we assume this. Correlation measures how two variables evolve in tandem. Pearson's correlation is the most used correlation measure, which assumes a distribution that is Gaussian for each variable and discovers a linear relationship among numerical variables.

You can specify the characteristics (or predictors) to include in the model in Regression Learner. Examine whether you can enhance models by eliminating features with low predictive power. If data gathering is costly or difficult, you may prefer a model that performs well with fewer predictors.

3. Model Prediction & Evaluation

Random Forest Regression

Bootstrapping is a resampling technique that involves selecting subsets of a dataset randomly and repeatedly, which is then used to derive a more robust outcome through averaging. This approach exemplifies the concept of ensemble modeling, where multiple models are combined to improve accuracy. One such example is the bootstrapping Random Forest, which utilizes the decision tree framework to generate multiple randomized decision trees from the data, and then aggregates the outcomes to obtain a more reliable prediction. In supervised learning, RF Regression is an ensemble learning method that employs multiple machine learning algorithms to generate a more accurate prediction compared to a single model. It is important to note that when using information from external sources, it is essential to avoid plagiarism and properly cite the original source

VI. RESULTS AND OBSERVATIONS

This research advocates for the adoption of a new neural network prediction method to effectively estimate the evolving landscape of energy production and consumption. Emphasizing the significance of precise energy consumption prediction in promoting conservation, the study underscores the nonlinear correlation between lighting energy usage and its influencing factors. The comparative analysis reveals that Support Vector Regression with radial basis function outperforms neural networks in forecasting lighting energy consumption accurately. In summary, accurate energy consumption prediction is pivotal for conservation, and Support Vector Regression with radial basis function emerges as a more effective tool than neural networks, offering a comprehensive method to address the escalating conflict between energy needs and environmental concerns.
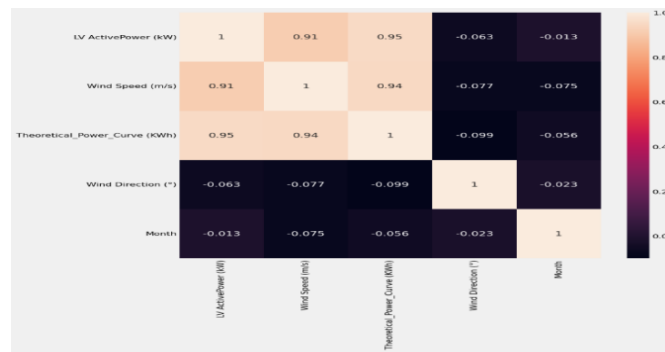
Fig 4: Confusion Matrix
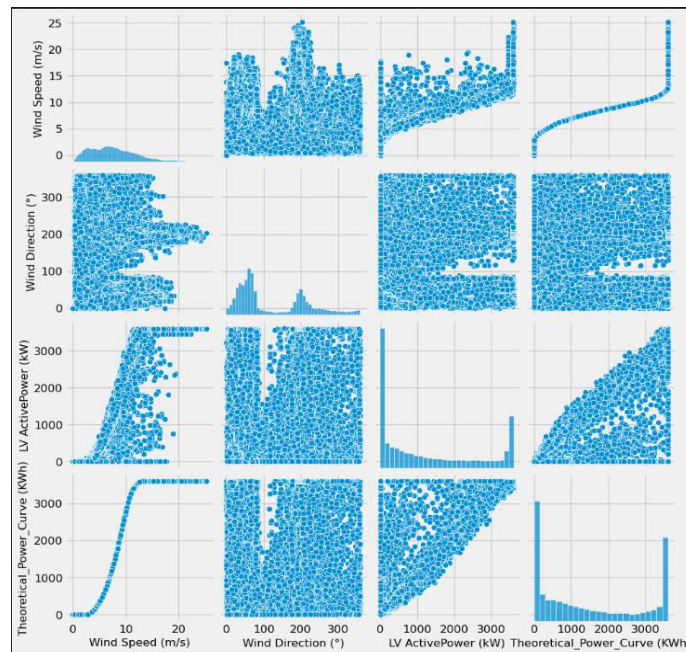
Fig 5: Pre-normalization wind production and speed
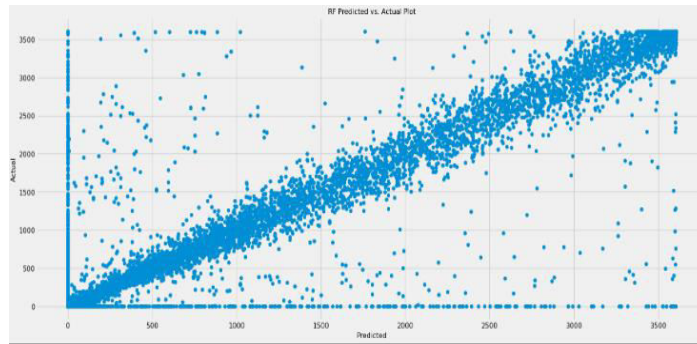
Fig 6: Wind speed and production (normalized)

VII. CONCLUSION

To address the shortcomings of current models in terms of prediction accuracy and generalization ability, as well as to take into consideration the volatility of wind power, this study offers an integrated learning model for wind power prediction. The suggested model uses a two-step process that starts with forecasting energy demand and moves on to residual correction and enhanced energy structure prediction based on an examination of the energy supply system and the no aftereffect property of NN. Then, while considering the technique energy plans, the enhanced energy structure prediction model is produced by combining limitations based on the power projection for demand and the future energy plan. The work also offers a fresh approach to calculating the transition matrix chance. It is essential for the analysis of time series of energy consumption and production. Additionally, the study shows how effectively artificial neural networks perform in separating related components of estimates and complexities as well as operational precision estimations. Future enhancements may involve refining the neural network method with advanced architectures, ensemble techniques, and real-time data integration. Optimizing feature selection, exploring additional influencing factors, and incorporating emerging technologies like IoT sensors could enhance accuracy and applicability. Collaborations with industry for data sharing and validation would ensure a robust, adaptable framework for sustainable energy management.

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A STUDY OF SENSOR SYSTEMS USED IN IOT SECURITY SYSTEMS

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ABSTRACT

A sensor's responsiveness shows how much its result changes when the information amount it estimates changes. For example, if the mercury in a thermometer moves 1 cm when the temperature changes by 1 °C, its responsiveness is 1 cm/°C (it is fundamentally the slant dy/dx expecting to be a straight trademark). Sensors are normally intended to small affect what is estimated; making the sensor more modest frequently works on this and may present other advantages. Simple sensors, for example, potentiometers and power-detecting resistors are still generally utilized. Their applications incorporate assembling and hardware, planes and aviation, vehicles, medication, advanced mechanics, and numerous different parts of our everyday life. There is a large number of different sensors that action synthetic and actual properties of materials, including optical sensors for refractive file estimation, vibrational sensors for liquid thickness estimation, and electro-substance sensors for observing the pH of fluids. Technological progress permits an ever- increasing number of sensors to be made on an infinitesimal scale as micro sensors utilizing MEMS innovation. As a rule, a micro sensor arrives at an essentially quicker estimation time and higher responsiveness contrasted with naturally visible approaches. Due to the rising interest for fast, reasonable, and solid data in this day and age, dispensable sensors minimal expense and easy-to-use gadgets for short-term checking or single-shot estimations have as of late acquired developing significance. Utilizing this class of sensors, basic scientific data can be acquired by anybody, anyplace and whenever, without the requirement for recalibration and agonizing over contamination.

Keywords: Authentication, computing device, iot, security, things, ubiquitous

INTRODUCTION

IOT stands for Internet of Things. IoT has evolved to ease the work of humans. Nowadays, Sensors have allowed users to take data from nature. IoT devices Connect to computer systems to provide data that they get `physical devices are connected by software which enables these objects to exchange data. In the Upcoming years, IOT will be very advanced in functionalities. Advancement of Power, Medicine, Agriculture, Smart Cities, etc. IoT is a thing that are embedded in regularly used objects and enables them to send and receive data. The components of IOT are the Lower Embedded System and Sensor.

METHODOLOGY

Gadgets Verification is a compelling pragmatic methodology that can upgrade security in IoT organizations. It is, be that as it may, testing to confirm countless gadgets related to IoT networks progressively. To address the test and safeguard against security dangers like a man in the center or aggressors messing with IoT objects to take information, Actual Unclonable Capabilities (PUFs) (Figure 3) can be utilized to verify IoT objects. PUFs offer minimal expense crude that can be utilized for secure key age and understanding.Staying aware of the expanding Web of Things (IoT) requires keeping awake to date on the most recent organization assault patterns in unique and muddled internet and taking into account them while creating comprehensive data security (IS) approaches for the IoT. This study of related work in the exceptionally specific field of IS confirmation for the IoT fosters a scientific categorization of normal assaults against IoT resources (with specific thoughtfulness regarding IoT gadget security). The basic bearings for countering these assaults are characterized in light of this scientific classification.

As per cutting-edge interest in the IoT and enormous IS-related information handling, we propose applying the Security Knowledge approach (Figure 4). The outcomes, when contrasted and the connected work and various analogs, depend on the accompanying examination philosophy: view the IoT as a security object to be secured, prompting understanding of its weaknesses and potential assaults against the IoT taking advantage of these weaknesses, and from that point ways to deal with protect the IoT. A couple of areas of future exploration, among which the IoT functional strength and utilization of blockchain innovation appear to us the mostfascinating, are demonstrated.

Data Collection and Analysis

This study comprised data mainly from research papers, journal articles, and books. Additional information was gathered from the web and other review literature. The information was broken down to track down applicable practically identical factors (i.e., properties of the frameworks) like exactness, reach, accuracy, and so on. The frameworks were then arranged and looked at as per the factors we tracked down in the primary stage. The outcome was two graphs summing up the belongings of the different areas and detecting technologies.

Proposed Work

The proposed procedure is safer and more productive when contrasted with the conventional security method. The plan of Coordinating to upgrade the security of the Transcription strategy dislikes conventional explores. Configuration of secure encoding and translating components to improve the insurance of the framework would permit clients to move information over an organization immediately and loss of information. Cryptography includes making composed or created codes that permit data to be kept a mystery. Cryptography changes over information into a configuration that is

indiscernible for an unapproved client, permitting it to be communicated without unapproved elements translating it back into a meaningful organization, in this manner compromising the data. Information security make use of cryptography on a few levels. The data can't be perused without a key to decode it. The data keeps up with its honesty during travel and keeping in mind that being put away. Cryptography additionally helps with no disavowal. This implies that the source and the conveyance of a message can be checked.

Working

The following are the properties of the introduced technique.

1. The Proposed procedure makes the information transmission quick.

2. Little possibilities are breaking the security of the proposed work.

3. There is a presence of Graphical UI to make an intuitive connection point in the proposed strategy.

4. A session-level has been provided in the proposed technique.

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE

The making of a security structure for Web of Things (IoT) gadgets, to guarantee that the proposed system is secure against an assortment of safety chances. The review should be directed as per a distinct methodology and set of exercises to meet the examination objectives. To complete the action portrayed as optional information gathering, calculation creation, and model outlining, an examination technique is set up. IOT security might be improved with the utilization of Gadgets Confirmation. Validating countless IOT gadgets continuously, then again, is a troublesome undertaking. Actual Unclonable Capabilities (PUFs) might be utilized to validate IOT things to protect against security concerns like a man in aggressors messing with IOT contraptions to take information. Involving PUFs for secure key creation and understanding is a minimal expense crude. Network assault propensities in the unique and complex internet should be thought about while planning extensive data security (IS) methods for IOT. Scientific categorization for normal assaults on IOT resources is created by a survey of comparative work in the exceptionally restricted subject of IS confirmation for IOTs (with unique consideration regarding IOT gadget security). The best methodologies for fighting against such attacks might be illustrated by utilizing this arrangement. We suggest involving the Security Knowledge procedure considering the ongoing requirement for IOT and huge IS-related information handling. The review should be directed as per a distinct methodology and set of exercises to meet the examination objectives. To complete the action portrayed as optional information gathering, calculation creation, and model outlining, an examination technique is set up. IOT security might be improved with the utilization of Gadgets

Confirmation. Validating countless IOT gadgets continuously, then again, is a troublesome undertaking.

FUTURE SCOPE

The extension in light of the IOT gives new techniques to associations to create esteem, albeit the ceaseless association and information trade likewise presents the new potential for data to be compromised. Investigate probably the main progressions in the battle to handle digital dangers.

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EMBRACING THE METAVERSE: A NEW ERA FOR HUMAN SOCIETY

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HUMAN SOCIETY AT THE DAWN OF A NEW AGE

Think… about walking into a Magical, but real place that is just 'near and dear' to be ready to explore the world of endless opportunities. This is not some imagination isolated to a science fiction novel, this is on the verge of what might not be a new, but nevertheless should be a new era – the age of the Metaverse. No longer limited to the books of imaginary worlds, this new digital magician's paradise is going to move from being a mere element of our life but rather a huge part of it. Slip into the virtual reality eyewear and immerse yourself in a realm where the boundaries between physical and digital are transmuted and what is familiar is transformed into something new.

The Metaverse is not the product of a single invention but the fruit of technology, developed through the years and finally built with the complete technological convergence. In virtual reality (VR), one is transported into fully immersive virtual worlds; augmented reality (AR) overlaid digital content onto the physical world. Blockchain technology allows well-duct transactions that are verifiable, and artificial intelligence (AI) brings the virtual world to life, creating your world. This potent vat helps build the Metaverse platform, a global, continuously growing digital realm where anything is present.

REDEFINING SOCIAL LANDSCAPES:

Do away with the geographical barriers and the constraints of being close. The challenge the Metaverse solves is the natural barriers to such communication and connection, creating a platform of seemingly effortless interaction across the continents. Please, picture a concert where you meet people from other countries and gather in a virtual hall and there is live for everyone spectacle when the space sweats from the childish naivety of it and pure emotion. Avatars are virtual stand – ins, our digital doppelgangers. This is a form of expression that was made possible by digitalization, and as these forms of digital intervention transcend the parameters of corporeality, we are free to express our creativity rhyme and reason. We can ignore exclusive communities by interest for better engagement that can overcome national boundaries and build pluralism of societies in cyberspace.

WHERE WORK AND PLAY INTERTWINE:

Metaverse isn't just about balancing but for working and business as well Metaverse is transforming. Digital prayer mats powered by blockchain become a norm and make smooth transactions impossible within this virtual space. Rendering the categories of virtual assets that are not comparable to anything in the real world fluent all over the

virtual marketplaces, virtual reality invites new terms to the economy, like digital assets, digital property, and singing virtual equivalent, alongside popular terms, like property, art, and even land. Jobs of new profile sprout when people put on the hat of a virtual architect, virtual fashion designer and virtual builders of an immersive experience. The Metaverse then seems to be a labour and leisure 'stew that c — revs our old idea of breaks and, well, working time, leaving us hard-pressed to speculate on what a new economic inter se will look like.

NAVIGATING THE CROSSROADS:

However, this new exiting frontier is not free from challenges. The issue of privacy haunts the digital era to require strong regulation about what information is going and where to safety the identity of an individual. If not in moderation things can get out of hand, addiction and the loss of real-life ties are inevitable. The concept of digital inequality and the possible abuse of avatars needs a reasonable manner in which to address such concerns with an equitable experience mode being applied. The Metaverse makes us be cautious and to be guided in how to proceed and see that the progress is in line with what we value and is in the best interest of our welfare.

A UNITED HUMANITY IN THE DIGITAL REALM:

Nonetheless, equal importance must be given to the prospect that metaverse opens for global unit. With the growth of transhumanism, cultural synthesis continues to expand, nurturing compassion and mutual recognition among different peoples. The Metaverse serves as a conductor for collaborative efforts to address worldwide challenges, and this new digital experience begins by involving people and organizing them into teams that aim to drive global transformation. Amidst this constantly changing world where virtual and real reality entwine, humanity has been thrown on the edge of this perilous enlarging of horizons that are not only full of opportunities but also wrought with so many new forms of responsibility.

ECONOMIC FRONTIERS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Social networking the Metaverse wasn't only about is taken over not only revolutionized our economic stage too. There are available digital currencies the blockchain technology which emerged as the plugin for direct transactions in the Metaverse. Having a real-life value, virtual assets transformed from in-game things to real properties such as real estate or digital art, contributing to the formation of a strong digital market.

Other jobs also flourished. Many people got jobs as virtual architects, digital fashion designer, creators ofserts in the Metaverse. The separation between or material labour and virtual labour failed, hence, each of the previous job constructs and economic models were reconsidered. The Metaverse emerged as a ground where paid work demanded and indicated leisure and work being more than play, thereby challenging our habitual notions of work-life balance.

THE METAVERSE AS AN AGENDA FOR GLOBAL ONENESS

Although the threat was formidable throughout this period of time, the emergence of the Metaverse as the foremost agent of unity among the states of the world was impressive. Transcendent globalization, on the other hand, enables people to tolerate cultural exchange, the result of which is development of understanding and compassion. Concerted global war against challenges in the Meta world advanced with collaborative spirit within the Metaverse to make the digital world a living link for the efforts made by all world citizens in which one tries to solve a problem to benefit each other.

In this constantly changing environment that has borders between the virtual and the actual continue a shifting frontier of ways and accountability, the mankind have a new world and is likely to walk into a better tale.

EDUCATION REVOLUTIONIZED: LEARNING BEYOND BOUNDARIES

The Metaverse brought a revolution to the barbs of education. Virtual classrooms have ceased to be the pastime of the static space and the students and educators have transcended geographical boundaries. It brought interactive simulations, immersive experiences, and collaborative projects in the class, which added a three dimensional teaching to the process of learning. The Metaverse democratized education making it available to people from all over the world who could engage in anything to every existing subject and made everyone a weekend expert by name to know all things.

CREATIVITY UNLEASHED: A CANVAS FOR EXPRESSION

The most magical wheel of the Metaverse was its ability to be the creator's amusement park. This digital realm opened up new avenues of creativity that channelled craft, melting away the restraints around them and giving the world a swell of artistry. The virtual world became a white canvas on which all creative minds of architects, artists, and craftsmen collaborated to paint beautiful environments, buildings, and artwork. The Metaverse might not stand solely for the consumption of products, it was a world of dreams, with unlimited imagination, and that is where creativity flourished.

DIGITAL CITIZENSHIP: NAVIGATING NEW FRONTIERS

As the crowd rushed to the Metaverse, the behaviour of people in our daily lives began to take an interesting form. Forget the conventional concept of the distance and nearness- now individuals of the diverse points of the world met in the virtual precision. Disembodied avatars – those digital alter-egos – came to the fore, engaging the persona to depict oneself the way one would be if not constrained by the limitations of gender, ethnicity and physical appearance.

In this online paradise, different forms of social interchange emerged. Instantaneous online meetings, conferences, and events were their new face and that first person's presence transcended the borders of ordinary video calling. Digital societies were created, under which the neighbourhoods developed not upon geographical congruency

but spiritual respects. As a result, the neighbourhoods blossomed together as a diverse tapestry of digital societies.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS:

At the merging point of the Virtual and the Real is a delicate balance of the Wall. Sociopolitical consequences of the Virutu by Destruction Amplification enough, not being the means for the teaming up with all considered as man stands, the Play with the Planet facilitate the social, political effects as an organisational theme to help the vision culture for globe; for mankind, the concentration from the virtual reality, but, coupled by the Metaverse, while a The large landscape virtuals created by data centers resorted to a lot of energy escalating issues on sustainability. Initiation the programs to generate green technology, to reduce carbon footprints, and to be responsible in the digital side was picked ups along the journey. It was the Metaverse that acted as an instigator for a reconsideration of nature of our relationships with technology and earth, making it possible to seek to implement such environmentally friendly solutions as to maintain a harmonious balance between the real and virtual worlds.

THE METAVERSE AND CULTURAL PRESERVATION

In the Metaverse, cultural preservation was furthered into another spectrum. Technology has made it possible for people to virtually travel to museums , monuments or gaze at different master pieces in various museums, historical sites and artifacts across most civilizations through creation of Digital replicas. There were joint projects between historians, archaeologists, and digital artists, so that they could interpret the past in ways that no one previously thought possible. Metaverse became a custodian of cultural color shielding cultural diversity and providing platform for keeping and honoring the fabric of mankind traditions.

CHALLENGES AND ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

But, alongside the blessings, the Metaverse came and embarked itself with its range of risks and moral issues. Disputes about privacy, protection, and cyber addiction rose. Thus, the pressing requirement for reliable laws and ethical codex's, which could govern the Metaverse's creation appeared, establishing peace in digital and real universes.

In the Metaverse era, debates continue over the viability of the Metaverse for creating a sense of mental wellness, abolishing social inequality, and restoring the community in authentic human relationships. The process of maintaining a balance between the development of high technologies and well-being of the society was chosen as a central topic of social discourse.

DIGITAL DIVIDE: A CONCEPT TO PONDER ON FOR EQUALITY IN SOCIETY

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PROLOGUE:

In a world progressively driven by innovation, the computerized divide—the crevice between those who have get to innovation and those who don't—has ended up a squeezing worldwide issue. It's a partition that influences people, communities, and whole nations, ruining financial development, instructive openings, and social advance.

1. UNDERSTANDING THE COMPUTERIZED PARTITION PAST GET TO:

The computerized isolate includes not as it were physical get to to gadgets and web network but too variables like reasonableness, advanced education, and the accessibility of significant substance in nearby dialects.

1.1 Different Impacts:

The impacts of the computerized partition are far-reaching, affecting healthcare, instruction, business, civic engagement, and social association. Taking after are the Key Components Contributing to the Partition that appears the difference caused is since of these major components like financial hole, instruction and age related issues:

I) FINANCIAL STATUS AND THE COMPUTERIZED SEPARATE:

Financial status could be a critical figure that contributes to the advanced partition. People and families with lower salaries frequently confront challenges in getting to and utilizing innovation due to monetary imperatives.

Here are a few key ways in which financial status impacts the computerized partition:

a. Reasonableness of gadgets and web administrations:

The fetched of computers, tablets, smartphones, and web memberships can be restrictive for low-income families. This will avoid them from having the essential devices and network to take an interest completely within the computerized world.

b. Prioritization of basic needs:

Families with constrained monetary assets frequently got to prioritize fundamental costs such as nourishment, lodging, and healthcare over technology-related costs. This will encourage extend the computerized partition.

c. Restricted get to to broadband framework:

In a few low-income ranges, high-speed web foundation may be missing or inaccessible, making it troublesome or outlandish to get solid web get to, indeed in case it is reasonable.

d. Lower levels of computerized education:

People with lower socioeconomic status may have fewer opportunities to create advanced aptitudes, such as utilizing computers and exploring the web. This could

make it harder for them to require advantage of online assets and openings. Tending to the financial perspectives of the advanced isolate is significant to guarantee evenhanded get to innovation and its benefits. This incorporates activities such as:

i.   Subsidizing gadgets and web administrations for low-income family units

ii. Extending broadband foundation in underserved communities.

iii. Giving advanced proficiency preparing and instruction programs

iv. Supporting community-based innovation activities.

e. Geographic Area.
Rural and farther regions habitually need the framework for high-speed web get to.

II) AGE AND THE COMPUTERIZED PARTITION:
Age may be a noteworthy calculate that contributes to the advanced separate, with more seasoned grown-ups regularly facing unique challenges in getting to and utilizing innovation.

Here are a few key reasons why age can be a boundary:

A) Constrained introduction to innovation:
More seasoned grown-ups may have had less involvement with innovation all through their lives, particularly on the off chance that they resigned some time recently it became widely utilized in work environments and homes. This may lead to a need of recognition and consolation with utilizing digital devices and exploring online situations.

B) Lack of advanced aptitudes:
Even those who have a few presentations to technology may not have created the necessary abilities to utilize it viably. This will incorporate fundamental errands like employing a mouse and console, understanding online route, and utilizing computer program applications.

C) Physical and cognitive changes:
Age-related changes in vision, hearing, adroitness, and cognitive capacities can make it more troublesome to connected with innovation. Littler screens, complex interfacing, and fast-paced intuitive can be challenging for older adults.

D) Attitudinal obstructions:
A few more seasoned grown-ups may have negative demeanors towards technology, seeing it as well complicated or superfluous. They may be reluctant to undertake modern things or feel threatened by the learning prepare.

Tending to the age-related angles of the computerized partition is significant to guarantee that more seasoned grown-ups can advantage from innovation and take an interest completely in society.

Techniques incorporate:

• **Planning innovation for openness:** Making gadgets and interfacing that are simple to utilize for individuals with physical and cognitive confinements.

• **Giving advanced proficiency preparing:** Offering tailored preparing programs to assist more seasoned grown-ups create basic computerized skills.

• **Creating supportive social** situations**:** Encouraging more youthful eras to assist more seasoned grown-ups learn and utilize innovation, and cultivating intergenerational learning openings.

• **Combatting age-related** generalizations**:** Advancing positive states of mind towards maturing and innovation, and highlighting the benefits of advanced engagement for more seasoned grown-ups.

III) INSTRUCTION AND THE COMPUTERIZED ISOLATE:

Instruction level is emphatically interlaced with the advanced separate. People with lower levels of instruction regularly confront more critical obstructions to innovation get to and utilization.

Here's how instruction plays a part:

Mindfulness and Understanding:
Those with less instruction may be less mindful of the potential benefits of technology or how to effectively use it to their advantage. This may lead to missed openings for personal and proficient development.

Computerized Proficiency Abilities:
Instruction frequently gives openings to create basic advanced education aptitudes, counting exploring online situations, utilizing computer program applications, and assessing online data. Those with lower instruction levels may not have had these openings, making it more challenging to lock in with innovation certainly.

Certainty and Self-Efficacy:
People with higher instruction levels may feel more sure in their capacity to memorize and utilize new technologies, while those with less education may feel threatened or reluctant. This will make a mental boundary to selection.

Get to Assets:
Instructive teach frequently give get to computers, web network, and preparing programs, which can bridge the crevice for understudies and those associated with instructive communities. Those without these associations may have lesser assets accessible. Tending to the instructive perspectives of the advanced separate is pivotal to guarantee evenhanded get to technology's benefits.

Techniques Incorporate:

Prioritizing advanced proficiency instruction:
Joining advanced proficiency aptitudes into school educational module and offering adult instruction programs to reach those who have missed out on these opportunities.

Giving targeted support:

Offering custom fitted help to people with lower instruction levels, such as one-on-one tutoring or community-based innovation workshops.

Making available learning materials:

Creating instructive assets that are simple to get it and utilize for individuals with shifting levels of education and specialized aptitudes.

Building certainty and inspiration:

Empowering people with lower instruction levels to believe in their capacity to memorize and utilize innovation, emphasizing its potential to improve their lives.

1.2 Impacts of the Digital Separate

The advanced partition has far-reaching consequences that affect individuals, communities, and whole social orders. Here are some of the foremost critical impacts:

1.2.1 Instructive Disparity:

- Understudies without dependable web get to or gadgets confront challenges in completing assignments, getting to online assets, and participating in virtual learning openings.

- This may lead to lower scholarly accomplishment and restricted future prospects.

1.2.2 Financial Imbalance:

- People without advanced aptitudes are frequently excluded from work openings within the growing computerized economy. This will sustain cycles of poverty and constrain economic mobility.

1.2.3 Healthcare Disparities:

- Need of get to telemedicine and online wellbeing data can hinder preventive care, disease administration, and get to specialized administrations.

- This may result in poorer wellbeing results, particularly in rustic and underserved communities.

1.2.4 Social Confinement:

- Restricted computerized network can lead to social isolation, particularly for more seasoned grown-ups and those in inaccessible regions.

- This will contribute to depression, mental wellbeing issues, and diminished civic engagement.

1.2.5 Political Participation:

- The digital divide can prevent individuals' ability to access government data, lock in in online discussions, and take an interest in the political handle.

- This can lead to diminished civic participation and a sense of disappointment.

1.2.6 Worldwide Competitiveness:

Nations with noteworthy advanced separates are at a impediment within the worldwide economy, as they battle to compete in knowledge-based businesses and draw in venture.

The core here is, the computerized isolate worsens existing social disparities and makes unused ones. Tending to this isolate is significant for promoting break even with openings, economic growth, social cohesion, and global progress.

Bridging the Crevice:

Infrastructure Investments: Growing broadband access to underserved areas is crucial.

♦ **Reasonableness Activities:** Bringing down the taken a toll of gadgets and internet services can make them more open.

♦ **Advanced Proficiency Programs:** Giving preparing and instruction on computerized abilities is basic for engaging people to utilize innovation successfully.

♦ **Substance Improvement:** Making locally pertinent substance in different dialects can foster inclusivity and engagement.

♦ **Public-Private Organizations:** Collaboration between governments, businesses, and non-profit organizations can drive imaginative arrangements.

2. THE PATH FORWARD:

A Collaborative Exertion: Closing the digital divide requires a multi-pronged approach, addressing both foundation and social barriers. By working together, governments, businesses, communities, and people can guarantee that everyone has the opportunity to take an interest within the computerized world and reap its benefits. The figure underneath appears the major reasons for the digital isolates that multiplies this encourage in this way expanding the hole since of different true blue reasons.

Cures to the Advanced Separate

Here are key cures to address the advanced separate, drawing from master experiences:

a. Foundation Extension:

• Quicken broadband arrangement in underserved regions, counting rustic and farther districts.

• Investigate imaginative arrangements like toady web and remote advances.

b. Reasonableness Activities:

• Subsidize web get to for low-income family units.

• Offer reasonable gadgets and information plans.

• Bolster community-based web get to focuses.

c. Computerized Education Programs:

- Give preparing in fundamental computer abilities, web route, and online security.

- Offer custom-made programs for particular populaces, such as seniors or those with incapacities.

d. Public-Private Organizations:

- Cultivate collaboration between governments, businesses, and nonprofits to bridge the computerized isolate.

- Use private segment assets and mastery to extend get to and reasonableness.

e. Community Engagement:

- Enable nearby communities to distinguish and address their particular computerized needs.

- Bolster advanced consideration activities driven by community organizations.

f. Instructive Integration:

- Consolidate computerized proficiency into school educational program at all levels.

- Give get to technology-aided learning materials in schools.

g. Inventive Arrangements:

- Investigate rising innovations like online identifications to incentivize advanced ability improvement.

- Energize collaboration and communication stages for information sharing.

In conclusion, tending to the computerized separate is basic for cultivating rise to openings and get to assets in society. It may be a multifaceted issue with components such as race and sex worsening its affect. Accomplishing a world without qualifications based on countries' levels of advancement is basic for making a more fair and impartial worldwide society. The computerized isolate, whether in terms of innovation or financial matters, acts as a critical barricade to societal and financial thriving, emphasizing the requirement for comprehensive arrangements.

ANDROID MALWARE: TYPES AND DETECTION TECHNIQUES

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ABSTRACT

Android, an open-source operating system, offers a comprehensive understanding of its architecture. Numerous manufacturers use this OS to build mobile devices (smartphones, smartwatches, and smart glasses) under various brand names, including Google Pixel, Motorola, Samsung, and Sony. This widespread adoption has significantly increased the Android user base. However, some unscrupulous individuals develop malware for personal gain, recognition, or other nefarious purposes. To combat Android malware, researchers have proposed different techniques. Among these techniques, ML-based methods that utilize static features of apps as input vectors have demonstrated clear advantages in terms of code coverage, operational efficiency, and the ability to detect many samples. Among smartphone operating systems, Android presently has the highest market share. As the use of Android is very common, so are the security threats related to it. One such security issue is Android adware. It stands for advertising-supported software designed to show unwanted pop-ups on Android devices. These adware often appear as genuine applications, fooling users into unknowingly installing them. Installing such adware can compromise the user experience and create potential security and privacy concerns. Tracing and detecting Android adware is essential to safeguarding your device and personal information and ensuring a safe and smooth digital experience.

Keywords: *Android, Adware, Malware, Smartphones, Cyber Security*

INTRODUCTION

The use of mobile phones has rapidly expanded in recent years, and they are now the primary tool for carrying out tasks previously carried out by computers, cameras, phones, and storage devices. It goes without saying that if the public heavily utilizes something, an attacker would focus on it right away because it will benefit them more. They can target big populations. Therefore, as the use of mobile phones increases, so does the number of mobile malware or dangerous software. Researchers are always working on it; as new malware is developed, antivirus corporations and other research organizations begin to investigate it.

Numerous ways have been developed to track these malicious software programs. Several literature reviews on various methods for identifying malicious programs have been done. About 75% of mobile customers worldwide use devices with the Android

operating system. More services and applications are available on modern mobile smartphones than on personal computers. At the same time, there has been a rising number of security risks that target mobile devices.

Malicious users and hackers are utilizing mobile devices' limited capabilities, Devices, and the absence of universal security protocols to create mobile-specific malware that steals the user's phone credit accesses personal data, or prevents access to particular device features. Malware attacks climbed by 155 in 2011 across all the platforms. Malware is mischievous software that affects the user or device and enables an attacker to damage the system seriously. Malware is a type of computer virus that threatens the security of the Internet by multiplying and becoming more severe every day. Security professionals and malware creators are in an ongoing battle, with spyware becoming more sophisticated as technology advances.

This section overviews the Android operating system, Android malware, and several malware detection techniques.

1. Android

Today, Android is one of the most popular smartphone devices. It provides a platform for hundreds of thousands of apps in various areas. It offers its consumers a plethora of features. Unfortunately, malicious software is becoming more and more prevalently targeted by attackers for Android smartphones. However, on other platforms, Android enables the installation of programs from untrusted sources, such as third-party markets, which allows attackers to bundle and distribute malware-infected applications easily. According to a recent study, over 55,000 dangerous programs and 119 new malware families were detected in 2012 alone. There is a need to halt the spread of malware on Android markets and cell phones. Android is a Linux-based open-source operating system for mobile devices such as smartphones and tablet computers. Google led the Open Handset Alliance, which worked with other businesses to create Android. The Android platform includes various security features that make malware installation more difficult, the most notable of which is the Android permission system.

Each application must explicitly request permission from the user after installation to conduct certain operations on the device, such as sending an SMS message. However, many users unquestioningly provide rights to unknown applications, undermining the permission system's purpose. As a result, the Android permission system rarely restricts dangerous applications in real life.

Cell phones have become incredibly popular in the last ten years, attracting billions of users worldwide. The convenience and versatility of smartphones have contributed to their widespread adoption. These devices offer a multitude of functionalities, including sending emails, playing games, capturing photos and videos, browsing the Internet, utilizing GPS, and much more. The Android operating system, initially developed as a

modified Linux kernel for touchscreen devices, has played a significant role in enabling these capabilities. The Android ecosystem has witnessed an exponential growth of applications, surpassing 3.5 million apps last year. These apps serve various purposes: banking, social media, healthcare, education, and entertainment. The total number of mobile network subscriptions for smartphones worldwide was almost 6.4 billion in 2022 and is expected to surpass 7.7 billion by 2028. Leading countries in terms of smartphone subscriptions include China, India, and the United States. According to a report by the International Data Corporation (IDC) in the second quarter of 2016, Google's Android OS dominated the smartphone market with a substantial market share of 87.6%.

On the other hand, Apple's iOS secured the second position with a share of 11.7%. However, iOS has experienced stagnant growth and a gradual decline in market share. The appealing aspect of these mobile platforms is the availability of feature-rich applications.

1.1 Android OS Overview

An operating system (OS) is a program that controls how a computer's resources are distributed among its users. The central processing unit (CPU), computer memory, file storage, input/output (I/O) devices, and network connections are examples of typical resources. Scheduling resource consumption is one of the management jobs that must be done to prevent program conflicts and interference. Unlike most programs, an operating system operates eternally and ends only when the computer shuts down. Most programs finish their tasks and exit.

Operating systems, software, and hardware diverge, making support and maintenance difficult, inadequate and ineffective. Thirdly, most Android apps on Java were used to create this; Java is frequently referred to as a "semi-compiled" language. It indicates that the compilation's opening segment is the second half of the program that was implemented by the programmer. The client computer performs the compilation.

This attribute makes it quite simple to disassemble and analyze these applications. The modification might not require highly developed talents, so a significant amount of Android malware is repackaged in the standard way applications with harmful code inserted.

1.2 Android Market growth

The growing mobile application market and the popularity of Android-based smartphones have attracted malware developers. Mobile phones have come a long way from their first release. However, what was once considered a luxury item has now become common. During its early years, the primary modes of communication were phone calls and the Short Messaging Service.

However, the emergence of smartphones increased the spectrum of applications for this electronic gadget in a person's life dramatically. Smartphones, tablets, and other portable computing devices provide vast computational capabilities at the touch of a finger, necessitating the storage and transit of massive amounts of data. This contains many sensitive and important information, such as passwords, bank account details, contact information, and images. Most smartphone users are unaware of the danger posed by unauthorized individuals who are constantly attempting to get this data.
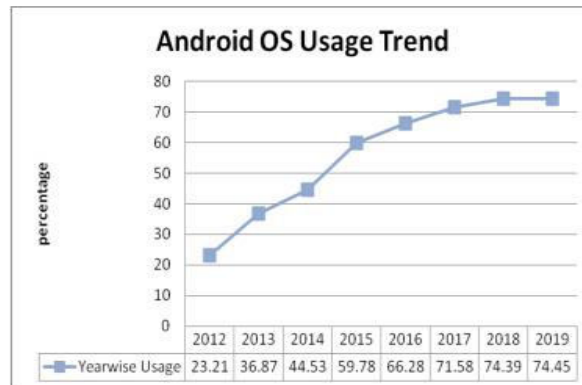
Fig. 1 Android Market Growth [1]

1.3 Android Security Issues

The Linux kernel serves as the foundation for the Android OS, which means that it adheres to the same security model. For the goal of security, Android uses features like sandboxing, assigning signatures, and allowing users to provide permissions to programs. The application scope is limited by the usage of the permission mechanism, which grants or denies access to hardware resources, system or software resources, and private or sensitive data.

Like Linux, every app belongs to a group from which it receives the permissions assigned to that category. What class an application belongs to determines whether it will be granted access to a system resource or not. The Android application's manifest file contains details about the permissions that have been granted to it. The system is given an isolated environment to conduct analysis in the environment. Some systems employ the hashing of the application or search for any string that can identify the application to identify malicious software. Although this approach is straightforward, it has certain flaws that prevent it from fully protecting the user's private information.

2. ANDROID MALWARE

Android malware is very similar to the various varieties of malware you may be aware of on desktop or laptop computers. It is solely aimed at Android devices. Mobile malware includes malicious software or code designed to harm a user's device, such as trojans, adware, ransomware, spyware, viruses, or phishing apps. Malicious programs, often known as malware, are the most common approach used to compromise the

security of mobile devices. They masquerade as ordinary and useful programs while executing malicious code that threatens the user's credit, privacy, and device integrity. Contacts, login passwords, SMS messages, and unintentional subscriptions to expensive premium services are all examples of such attacks. According to a recent survey, almost 60% of today's spyware sends covert premium-rate SMS texts. Most of these operations are performed by Trojanized programs, which can be purchased via web app marketplaces that Google does not supervise.

The majority of the programmes mentioned above are used to benefit their users. On the other hand, some are subject to abuse by hackers and exploiters. Malicious programs, sometimes known as malware, are intrusive programs designed to steal data or destroy a user's machine. Malware comes in various forms, including Trojan viruses, worms, ransomware, and adware. Due to the rapid growth of malicious software, keeping up with security breaches has become increasingly difficult. For example, check Point, a cybersecurity group, alerted Android users in 2021 about the susceptibility of millions of handsets to the Agent Smith malware. This spyware also disguised itself as WhatsApp to attack Android systems. In the same year, Coccus stated that over a billion Android cell phones were vulnerable to hacking due to a lack of up-to-date security upgrades. There have recently been reports of Facebook accounts being hijacked via the Android spyware app "FlyTrap." These malicious programs steal personal information, make unauthorized phone calls and text messages to trigger deductions and use root privileges to gain control of the machine, inflicting considerable harm to users. Various Android malware detection approaches have been developed to fight these security risks. Using machine learning-based detection algorithms is one effective strategy.

Most of the above applications are utilized for the benefit of their users. However, some are employed maliciously by hackers and exploiters. These malicious programs, sometimes called malware, are intrusive programs intended to steal data or destroy a user's machine. Cybercriminals create malware in various formats, such as Trojan viruses, worms, ransomware, and adware. Keeping up with security breaches has become increasingly challenging due to the constant evolution of malicious software. For example, in 2021, Check Point, a cybersecurity firm, warned Android users about the vulnerability of millions of smartphones to Agent Smith malware. This spyware also utilized WhatsApp as a disguise to target Android systems. In the same year, Coccus reported that over a billion Android smartphones were at risk of hacking due to the absence of up-to-date security updates. Recently, Facebook accounts have been hacked using the Android malware app called "FlyTrap." These malicious apps steal personal information, initiate unauthorized calls and text messages to initiate deductions and exploit root privileges to take access to the machine, causing serious harm to users. Various Android Malware detection techniques have been developed to combat these security threats. One effective approach is the utilization of machine learning-based detection methods.

2.1 Types of Malware

1. **Repackaging an approved application**: One of the most common techniques employed by malware developers is to disassemble a well-known but legitimate application package and insert a malicious code block or payload into it. After being put back together, the new package is then made accessible for download on the Google Play Store, which serves as the official Android market or, preferably, on a third-party market. In contrast to third-party stores and websites, the official store does have safeguards against this kind of behaviour. Downloading and installing application packages from unreliable sources puts an Android user at risk of a malware attack.

2. **Exploiting defects in Android applications**: An attacker could take advantage of a bug in an Android application as a weakness. These attacks are more likely to succeed against poorly supported applications or users failing to update on schedule. The attacker could discover a bug and then exploit it to compromise the user's data or information.

3. **Application fraud**: Attackers employ phony programs to trick users into downloading and installing them on their gadgets. Such a program promises to offer a useful feature that is either not yet widely accessible or requires payment in another lawful program. Instead, the malicious code gives the attacker a backdoor to access the device and harm it in many ways.

For instance, in the early days of Android, several utility apps that advertised making it simple to use the camera flash as a lamp in an emergency were known to collect user information and pass it on to the attackers who created the app.

4. **Remote installation**: In this kind of attack, an attacker typically secretly install harmful code on a user's device. The virus can be installed on the device without the user's knowledge since the attacker has compromised the user's certificates and sold them in the market as being his own. This software will also offer a backdoor that lets the attackers access user data or personal information like photos, bank information, contact information, etc.

2.2 Malware Detection Techniques

Firms can identify and analyze malware in their systems in various ways. Malware detection techniques are classified into static, dynamic, and hybrid.

- *Static Malware Analysis:* Static malware analysis studies harmful software that does not need to be executed. It examines malicious software without running or executing it, and it is mainly done on the binary code of the software. It tries to analyze the software's structure, design, nature, and potential impact. This somewhat tedious procedure requires knowing the malware's source code to determine the data structure and used functions. However, the uncovered data is

lost when the source code is built into a binary executable. Figure 1 describes the process of extracting source code from an APK file. In this, reverse engineering is applied using various tools. APK tool is used to extract .dex file from .apk. Then, the class file is extracted by dissembling the Dex file, and the source code is obtained from the class file. The manifest file is used to extract permissions and intents.
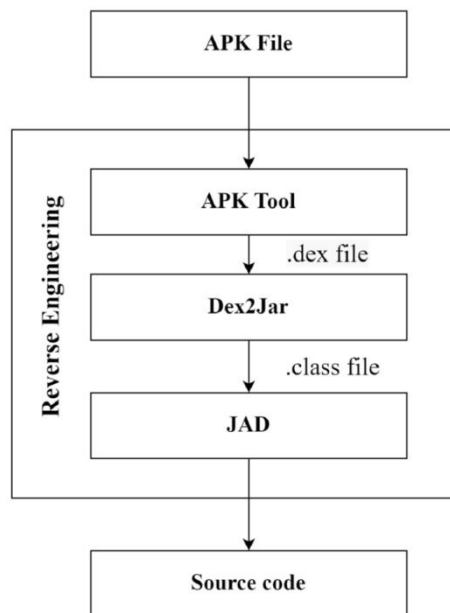
Fig. 2: APK to source code

Some scenarios that involve static malware analysis are:

a) *File Inspection:* analyzes the file type, checksums, and hashing and explores the file header for metadata.

b) *Disassembly*: This is the process of reversing machine code into a form that humans can read using assembly language tools such as IDA Pro. It also analyses the code structure and flow statements.

c) *API Calls-* Identify and understand the API calls made by the malware.

d) *AV scanning-* AV scanners assist in determining whether the malware binary belongs to the more commonly used ones.

e) *String Analysis-* Identify and analyze URLs, IP addresses, and hardcoded strings. To reveal the true content of strings that have been concealed, simplify them.

f) *Signature-based Detection-* It checks and analyses the file and compares it to existing signatures.

g) *Resource Examination-* It checks for any resources or files that are encased within the malware.

- *Dynamic Malware analysis-* The study of a file during its execution process is known as dynamic analysis. To study the malware's dangerous capabilities, it is run in a safe environment. The observation of the actual behaviour of the software during execution and when it unpacks itself is one advantage of dynamic analysis over static analysis. Furthermore, because this procedure is mostly automated, additional detail is provided regarding its analysis. However, 'dormant code' allows monitoring of only one execution path, resulting in insufficient code coverage. The two basic types of dynamic malware analysis are as follows:

a) Analyzing the malware between defined points - After executing the malware for a set period of time, the changes to the system are tracked from beginning to conclusion.

b) Monitoring runtime behaviour is simply monitoring the malware's behaviour while it is running using specialized tools. Anubis, CWSandbox, and Norman Sandbox are among the malware analysis tools.

- *Hybrid Techniques:-* The techniques employed in both static and dynamic analysis are combined in this kind of analysis. As a result, it can conduct more thorough analysis in real-time, come to a definite decision, and spark discussion about whether an app should be classified as malware or not. The following methods are used in hybrid techniques: network traffic analysis, application program interface (API) study, system calls, dependency graphs, features, call monitoring that functions, information flow, hardware analysis, inter-process communication analysis, reading application meta-data, etc. These days, it is inappropriate to utilize any of the aforementioned methods by themselves to identify any malware software. They must be combined in such a way as to examine every facet of the application and label it as malicious. Static systems may not always be able to identify obfuscation attempts, in which adversaries alter targets' attributes while the attack is active. Using dynamic analysis, one can identify such kind of application. However, static approach is simple to apply without running and impacting the system's real data. Thus, each strategy has advantages and disadvantages of its own using the advantages of both strategies are more advantageous.

In the field of Malware Detection, different techniques are employed to detect and combat threats. These methods include Anomaly Detection, Behavioral Detection, Static Analysis, Honeypots, and Allowlisting, each with its unique approach to enhancing security and identifying potential threats. Some of the commonly used methods of Malware Detection Techniques are:

1. **Anomaly Detection**: Anomaly detection in cybersecurity utilizes artificial intelligence to establish a standard operating pattern and detect variances from this pattern. While it can uncover new threats, it frequently produces a considerable number of false positive results.

2. **Behavioural Detection**: Unusual activities, like opening and encrypting numerous files, are frequently exhibited by malware. Behavioural detection is employed to identify the existence of malware on a system by identifying these atypical behaviours.

3. **Static Analysis**: Static analysis refers to the examination of a suspicious or malicious executable without executing it. This method ensures safety while examining malware and offers valuable insights into the functionality of the malware, as well as indicators of compromise (IoCs) that can aid in signature detection.

4. **Honeypots**: Honeypots are purposely created systems that mimic attractive targets for attackers or malware. If these systems become infected, security experts can analyze the malware and develop protective measures for their actual systems.

5. **Allowlisting:** An allowlist outlines the approved items on a system while blocking anything not listed. In the context of malware detection, an allowlist can be used to specify authorized files on a system, with the assumption that all other programs are potentially malicious.

2.3 Malware Handling Techniques

Moving further, there are techniques to handle all the malware; techniques for detecting malware on Android, such as permission analysis, dependency analysis, and API mining, are limited to finding repackaged malware. The explanation is that these analyses are carried out on the whole program, including the malicious code injected and the benign code inherited from the original app.

The presence of benign code significantly dilutes the malicious properties of repackaged malware. False negatives are produced as a result of the classification results being skewed. According to a recent study, repackaged malware is to blame for most missed detection incidents. So, precisely separating hazardous from benign code in a single app is essential for improving detection precision. Security applications for recognizing code heterogeneity in programs include malware detection.

Repackaged Android malware is an example of heterogeneous code because the original app and the injected code component have very different properties (such as how frequently they call crucial library methods to access system resources). We may identify malicious code by identifying distinct behaviors between the malicious component and the original program.

2.4 Classification Techniques of Android Malware

This section provides an overview of the process of classifying Android malware based on extracted features from selected subsets of valid features. There are three main categories of Android malware detection methods: signature-based, heuristic-based, and machine learning-based.

Signature-based detection is the most mature method and relies on pattern matching using a library of malware signatures. Each known Android malware has a unique signature stored in the library, and the detection process involves checking if a sample matches any of the signatures. This method is widely used due to its speed and accuracy, but it requires manual or automatic maintenance of the signature library and may not be effective against new malware.

Heuristic-based detection, also known as anomaly-based detection, focuses on identifying unknown malicious software. In order to detect whether a sample belongs to a certain malware family, this method compares the traits of unknown samples with those of known malware families and applies sets of rules. It can discover unknown malicious software and employs multiple methods to distinguish between benign software and malicious. However, it may have a higher error rate for zero-day malware.

ML-based detection involves training a learner by adjusting parameters to make accurate predictions. It has proven to be an effective method for detecting Android malware, and numerous studies have explored its potential in detecting unknown Android malware. In the following subsections, we will delve into the details of machine learning-based detection technologies.

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