3.4.4 Number of books and chapters in edited volumes/books published per teacher during the last five years (5)

3.4.4.1: Total number of books and chapters in edited volumes / books published, and papers in national/international conference-proceedings year wise during the last five years

DVV Clarification Sought for 3.4.4.1

Provide Cover page, content page and first page of A comparative study on the thermal behavior of PPC and OPC cement Prediction of House Price Using Machine Learning Algorithms Word Sense Disambiguation using context dependent methods Word Sense Disambiguation System for Information Retrieval in Telugu Language Deep Learning based Lip Movement Technique for Mute Secure Data Sharing in Images Using Cryptographic Approach Food calorie estimation using image AI with Retina Net Feature Sophisticated embedding of Artificial Intelligence Techniques in Biomedical Engineering with ISBN numbers, title, author, Department/ School/ Division/ Centre/ Unit/ Cell, name and year of publication.

HEI Response: Please find the Cover page, Content page and First page for the above mentioned books and chapters in edited volumes / books published, and papers in national/international conference-proceedings year wise during the last five years for your kind perusal.

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S.No	ISBN/ISSN number of the proceeding	Title of the book/ chapters published	Title of the paper	Title of the proceedings of the conference	Name of the Author	Department	Year of publication	Name ofthe publisher	Page.No
1	ISSN-2214-7853		A comparative study on the thermal behavior of PPC and OPC cement	2 nd International conference on recent Trendsin Metallury, Materials science and Manufacturing	P.Harsha Pranneth et.al	CE	2020-21	Materials Today : proceedings	1-3
2	ISBN:978-1-6654-4687-7		Prediction of House Price Using Machine Learning Algorithms	5th International Conference on Trends in Electronics and Informatics	Dr.K.Neeraja	CSE	2020-21	IEEE	4-6
3	ISBN:978-1-6654-4687-7		Word Sense Disambiguation using context dependent methods	Fifth International Conference on Trends in Electronics and Informatics	Dr.K.Neeraja	CSE	2020-21	IEEE	7-9
4	ISBN: 978-981-16-4435-1		Word Sense Disambiguation System for Information Retrieval in Telugu Language	Advanced Techniques for IOT Applications	Dr.K.Neeraja	CSE	2020-21	Springer	10-13

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5	ISBN: 978-1-6654-1182-0		Deep Learning based Lip Movement Technique forMute	6th International Conference on Communicati on and Electronics Systems	Dr.K.Neeraja	CSE	2020-21	IEEE	14-16
6	ISBN: 978-981-16-4435-1		Secure Data Sharing in Images Using Cryptographic Approach	Advanced Techniques for IOT Applications	Dr.K.Neeraja	CSE	2020-21	Springer	17-20
7	ISBN: 978-981-16-4435-1		Food calorie estimation using imageAI with Retina Net Feature	Advanced Techniques for IOT Applications	Dr.K.Neeraja	CSE	2020-21	Springer	21-24
8	e-book ISBN:9 781003 045564		Sophisticated embedding of Artificial Intelligence Techniques in Biomedical Engineeing	Proceedings of 2nd International Conference on Recent Trends in Machine Learning, IOT, Smart Cities and Applications - ICMISC 2021	Dr. G.Somasekhar, S.Radha, Dr.Puja S Prasad	CSE	2020-21	Springer	25-29
9	ISBN:978-1-6671-7839-4	Intelligent Search method for Enhancing High-Level Concept Image Retrieval			Dr. A.Hariprasad Reddy	CSE	2020-21	Lulu Publicati ons	30-36

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2nd International Conference on Recent Trends in Metallurgy, Materials Science and Manufacturing

Edited by Kumaran A, Karthik V, Muthukumaran S
Volume 39, Part 4,
Pages A1-A2, 1175-1820 (2021)

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1. S. Ganesh

5. Research article

Characterization of physico-chemical and functional properties of fly ash concrete mix

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A comparative study on the thermal behaviour of PPC and OPC cement

Vivek Nari, P. Harsha Praneeth, Vikas manchana

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https://doi.org/10.1016/j.matpr.2020.05.708

Abstract

Spectroscopy is the interaction between matter and electromagnetic radiation, which is useful in the determination and characterisation of various chemical composition existing in the material. Present paper, focuses on predicting the extent of thermal damage on hydrated Portland Cements (*PC*), using Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (*FTIR*). The hydrated specimens of Portland Pozzolana Cement (*PPC*) and Ordinary Portland Cement (*OPC*), were subjected to temperatures ranging from 27 °C – 800 °C, for an interval of every 100 °C was analysed. Variation in the absorbance peaks obtained from *FTIR*, is correlated with the Thermal analysis (TA). At temperatures beyond 400 °C, reduction in the absorbance values at wavenumbers of 3430 – 3440 cm^{-1} of Ettringite phase for *PPC* and *OPC* specimens was observed. However, in OPC specimens, an increase in the absorbance values of Portlandite phase at wavenumbers ranging from 3640 to 3645 cm^{-1} was observed. The phase changes taking place in the PC specimens observed using *FTIR*, are in good agreement with the mass loss and heat flow plots obtained from TA. Therefore, it can be concluded that *FTIR* analysis is suitable test method in predicting the thermal damage of concrete specimen.

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2021 5th International Conference on Trends in Electronics and Informatics (ICOEI 2021)

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IEEE Catalog Number: CFP21J32-POD
ISBN: 978-1-6654-4687-7

Prediction of House Price Using Machine Learning Algorithms

Publisher: IEEE

G Kiran Kumar ; D Malathi Rani ; Neeraja Koppula ; Syed Ashraf All Authors

Abstract: People are very careful when they want to buy a new house with market strategies and their budgets. The objective of this paper is to predict the house prices for non-hou... **View more**

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Abstract:

People are very careful when they want to buy a new house with market strategies and their budgets. The objective of this paper is to predict the house prices for non-house holders based on their aspirations and financial provisions. By analyzing different parameters like area of the house, square feet of the house, no of floors in the house etc. This research work has utilized the dataset from Kaggle.. An analysis is performed by applying advanced machine learning regression techniques such as Linear regression, KNN Regression, Random Forest Regression, Decision Tree Regression, Extra Trees Regression etc. to attain the most efficient and least error driven regression technique. From the analysis performed, an observation has been made that Catboost Regression Algorithm has outperformed other algorithms. The model predicts the final output with respect to correlated attributes in the dataset.

Published in: 2021 5th International Conference on Trends in Electronics and Informatics (ICOEI)

2021 5th International Conference on Trends in Electronics and Informatics (ICOEI 2021)

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Pages 1-587

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IEEE Catalog Number: CFP21J32-POD
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Word Sense Disambiguation Using Context Dependent Methods

Publisher: IEEE

Neeraja Koppula ; K. Srinivasa Rao ; B. VeeraSekharReddy All Authors

Abstract: In NLP, the challenging and crucial task is Word Sense Disambiguation (WSD). Many Natural Languages have many ambiguous words with more than one sense. Depending on the c... **View more**

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Abstract:
In NLP, the challenging and crucial task is Word Sense Disambiguation (WSD). Many Natural Languages have many ambiguous words with more than one sense. Depending on the context the sense of the ambiguous word is identified, this process is termed as word sense disambiguation (WSD). WSD algorithms are classified as context dependent and context independent algorithms. This article discusses about context dependent algorithms QEWTSS and QEGBCPR and their performances are compared using the evaluation metrics such as Normalized Discounted Cumulative Gain (NDCG) and Mean Average Precision (MAP) metrics. The data set used is Lexical Knowledge Base (LKB), which is developed from training data and is used for evaluation process.

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Advanced Techniques for IoT Applications

Proceedings of EAIT 2020

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Conference proceedings info: EAIT 2020.

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International Conference on Emerging Applications of Information Technology

EAIT 2021: **Advanced Techniques for IoT Applications** pp 233–242

Word Sense Disambiguation System for Information Retrieval in Telugu Language

Neeraja Koppula, J. Pradeep Kumar, Koppula Srinivas Rao & G. Kiran Kumar

Conference paper | First Online: 03 August 2021

270 Accesses

Part of the Lecture Notes in Networks and Systems book series (LNNS,volume 292)

Abstract

Nowadays, In Natural Language Processing (NLP), using artificial intelligence is a open challenge. Word Sense Disambiguation (WSD) is a sub field of artificial intelligence. In this research paper, WSD system is developed and validated for regional Telugu language. Many Natural Languages are having many ambiguous words. The word having more than one sense is known as ambiguous word or polysemy word. Word Sense Disambiguation is termed as the methodology of finding the appropriate sense of the ambiguity word. To develop WSD system a training dataset Lexical

2021 6th International Conference on Communication and Electronics Systems (ICCES 2021)

Coimbatore, India
8-10 July 2021

Pages 1-630

IEEE

IEEE Catalog Number: CFP21AWO-POD
ISBN: 978-1-6654-1182-0

Deep Learning based Lip Movement Technique for Mute

Publisher: IEEE

K. Neeraja ; K. Srinivas Rao ; G. Praneeth All Authors

Abstract: There is a significant change in technology, virtual reality (VR) has been used in this article as the simplest way of visual activity and interaction technique which pro... **View more**

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Abstract:
There is a significant change in technology, virtual reality (VR) has been used in this article as the simplest way of visual activity and interaction technique which provides visual nodal options supported by the automated lip-reading technology. With this advancement in the technology, the state of the human can be identified and captured through the lip movements. Deep Learning is used to analyze the real time thinking of the human visual choices. Using image processing technique, virtual reality technology is used to identify the driver's visual features and evaluate the critical time thinking. The ancient lip-reading recognition system, the need for responsive applications is difficult to fulfill. Deep Learning is now the emerging technique of artificial intelligence which acts as a normal human brain with the thinking capability. It consists of different layers which are used to evaluate the details like neurons in brain. In this article, the surface area of the lip is taken as the key element or the key feature of the lip movement. The horizontal distance and the vertical distance of the lips are used to calculate the surface area. This surface area is then used to estimate some parameter and store in the database. Based on the results, the

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Information Security and Privacy

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International Conference on Emerging Applications of Information Technology

EAIT 2021: **Advanced Techniques for IoT Applications** pp 356–364

Secure Data Sharing in Images Using Cryptographic Approach

J. Pradeep Kumar, P. Neelakanta Rao & Neeraja koppula

Conference paper | First Online: 03 August 2021

Part of the Lecture Notes in Networks and Systems book series (LNNS,volume 292)

Abstract

Visual cryptography is the most secure form for exchanging the information. The implementation is done through image files. Image data sharing is a way which is used to exchange the sensitive data in the form of pictures in a secured way. Few security problems are encountered if the image is confidential and is shared only with the authorized user. Image sharing cryptography comes into picture where the unauthorized user can't view the actual image. the original picture is hidden with the multiple layers of images to provide the security and it can be viewed with the key for decrypting the image. This technique is useful to secure the confidential and the copyright images without any

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Intelligent Information Systems

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Food Calorie Estimation System Using ImageAI with RetinaNet Feature Extraction

G. Kiran Kumar, D. Malathi Rani, K. Neeraja & Jeethu Philip

Conference paper | First Online: 03 August 2021

Part of the Lecture Notes in Networks and Systems book series (LNNS,volume 292)

Abstract

People across the world are being more health conscious in their weight, having a healthier diet and avoid obesity. A system that estimates calories and nutrition in food which can be differentiated depending upon its used ingredients can be very useful. So, we propose a system of design and implementation of food calorie estimation system using ImageAI which can recognize the food and gives the list of ingredients and measure of calories before consuming. We propose estimation of category of food type simultaneously along with the calories from images of food by using ImageAI

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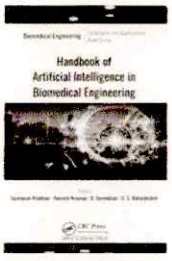

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Applications of Artificial Intelligence in Biomedical Engineering

By Puja Sahay Prasad, Vinit Kumar Gunjan, Rashmi Pathak, Saurabh Mukherjee

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ABSTRACT

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Proceedings of the 2nd International Conference on Recent Trends in Machine Learning, IoT, Smart Cities and Applications pp 583–590

Sophisticated Embedding of Artificial Intelligence Techniques in Biomedical Engineering

Puja S. Prasad, G. Soma Sekhar & Seelaboyina Radha

Conference paper | First Online: 10 January 2022

Part of the Lecture Notes in Networks and Systems book series (LNNS,volume 237)

Abstract

Machine Learning can now be very popular in various types of healthcare sectors. It deals with both structured or unstructured medical data. Common AI techniques in which machine learning procedures are used for structured data are neural network and the classical support vector machine in addition to NLP (natural language processing) and modern deep learning is for data that is unstructured. Core disease areas where Artificial Intelligence technology have been used are cancer, cardiology and neurology. Expansion of pharmaceuticals using clinical trials always take more time sometimes even decades and very

ABOUT THE AUTHORS

Dr. A. Hariprasad Reddyworking as Associate Professor in the Department of Computer Science and Engineering at Geethanjali College of Engineering and Technology (Autonomus), Hyderabad, Telangana. He received Ph.D. degree in the area of Image Processing from JNTU Hyderabad, Telengana. He has more than 11 years of teaching experience and his research area include Image Processing, Artificial Intelligence, and Deep Learning. He published more than 10 research papers in International Journals and Conferences. He guided various projects both at Undergraduate and Postgraduate level.

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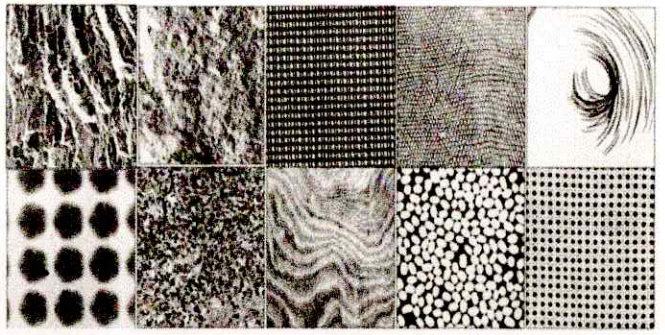
Intelligent Search Method for Enchancing High-Level Concept Image Retrieval



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LIST OF ABBREVATIONS

Acronym	Expansion
CBIR	Content Based Image Retrieval
ARP	Average Retrieval Precision
ARR	Average Retrieval Rate/Recall
GCH	Global Color Histogram

DCT	Discrete Cosine Transform
BCCM	Block Color Co-occurrence Matrix
GCH	Global Color Histogram
CCV	Color Coherence Vectors
LBP	Local Binary Pattern
GLCM	Gray Level Co-occurrence Matrices
DLEP	Directional Local Extrema Patterns
LOCSEP	Local Oppugnant Color Space Extrema Patterns
RGB	Red, Green, Blue
HSV	Hue, Saturation, Value
LTP	Local Ternary Patterns
LDP	Local Directional Pattern
LTrP	Local tetra Patterns
LGP	Local Gradient Patterns
LGPu2	Local Gradient Patterns with Uniform Patterns
LGXP	Local Gabor XOR Pattern
LOGXoRP	Local Orientation and Gradient XoR Patterns
LOGXoRPu2	Local Orientation and Gradient XoR Patterns with Uniform Patterns
CSLBP	Center Symmetric-Local Binary Pattern
LEP	Local Edge Patterns
LEPSEG	Local Edge Patterns for image Segmentation
LOCTP	Local Oppugnant Color Texture Pattern
LEPCI	Local Edge Patterns for Color Image
DWT	Discrete Wavelet Transform
CWT	Complex Wavelet Transform
DTCWT	Dual Tree Complex Wavelet Transform
DT-RCWF	Dual Tree Rotated Complex Wavelet Filter
STD	Standard Deviation

C O N T E N T S

ABSTRACT

New age Image search engine finds images in view of their visual substance and are generally named as Content Based Image Retrieval (CBIR) frameworks. Most, CBIR frameworks can consequently arrange and retrieve images from image databases, this is finished by separating certain highlights, for example, color, texture, shape from images and hunting down coordinating images which are about the same and have comparable highlights. The significant downside of this approach is intensely depending on visual closeness to judge semantic similitude, which makes the issues because of the semantic gap between low-level substance and high-

level substance. In any case, despite the subsistence of this issue, if coordinated endeavors are kept on being taken CBIR can be effectively utilized for genuine applications. A decent case is the means by which Google and Yahoo have turned out to be quite supported web search tools regardless of the presence of open issues, for example, vigorous content comprehension.

The work introduced here for the most part concentrates on CBIR strategies. The proposed CBIR techniques utilizing Color, Transformed Image, Texture and Shape content are turning out to be effective and speedier utilizing proven ground of 1000, 5000 and 10000 variable size images spread crosswise over various image databases.

In consideration of color and texture content as feature, the proposed approach Local Oppugnant Color Space Extrema Patterns for content based natural and texture image retrieval (LOCSEP), utilizes the concept of Local Binary Patterns (LBP) and DLEP methods of CBIR. In this approach, the color image is first changed over into RGB (red, green and blue) and HSV (Hue, Saturation and Value) color spaces. Following this, RV, GV, BV is utilized to extract the oppugnant DLEP highlights of LOCSEP. This strategy helps in acquiring better interspace joint information from images for better image retrieval. The LOCSEP has been seen to offer the best execution among these colors with texture based CBIR techniques.

Shape portrayal is ordered into two fundamental classes: boundary-based or shape-based. In boundary-based shape representation, the external limit of the shape alone is utilized. Usually, the gradient operator extricates the limit of the shape as edges introduce in the image. Application of gradient operators gives the first order derivative of the image where edges in only one direction can be determined (horizontal, vertical or diagonal). To get the complete boundary of the shape in the image in the form of connected edges, XoR method is used with gradient operators.

This second approach motivated by the shape feature, the Local Orientation Gradient XoR Patterns (LOGXoRPs) mask the Exclusive-OR among the center pixel and its encompassing neighboring of quantized orientation and gradient esteems. The LOGXoRP can extract effective shape, i.e., edge features as compared to LBP and LGP.

The third approach is a hybrid method works on the texture of an image which combines dual-tree rotated complex wavelet filter (DT-RCWF), dual-tree-complex wavelet transform (DT-CWT) and local binary patterns (LBP) jointly. The combination gives an

improved texture retrieval performance. The main motivation behind this work is that, to increase the retrieval accuracy by decreasing feature vector length. This approach is giving preferable retrieval result over the current techniques.

The fourth approach is, Local Edge Patterns for Color Images (LEPCI) feature extraction technique, and it is an extension to LOGXoRP. In LEPCI where the color input image converted into RGB individual spaces, then encodes the one of a kind OR (XoR) operation between the center pixel of each coloration plane and its nearby associates of quantized orientation and gradient values. It is shown that the LEPCI can extract effective texture features for color images when differentiated to LBP and LOGXoRP. The consequences of the proposed procedure display change as far as their evaluation measures in contrast with LBP, LOGXoRP and other present procedures in separate databases.

This examination for the most part concentrates on beneficial CBIR strategies with the assistance of portrayal of the visual substance of the images in highlight vector utilizing novel methods.