



Parkinson's Ailment Recognition using the Linear Vector Quantization Strategy

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Abstract:

Parkinson's ailment could be a nerve deteriorating chaos, that is chargeable for a slump apropos motor movement function because of dropping apropos dopamine-generating neurons. Rigidity, quiver, glide in motion, vibration, an diminish balance are a number of the first manifestation apropos Parkinson ailment. In the given model, LVQ is superintend learning strategy. Tend to could outline that it as a method of categorizing the aforementioned design wherever every output section represents a category. Because it uses superintend learning, the aforementioned lattice are going to be given a collection of coaching swatch with illustrious categorization in conjunction with cybernetics inceptive dispensation apropos output segment. Once finishing the coaching method, LVQ can category an input segment by distribution it to identical class as that apropos the aforementioned output section. Here, fledgling feature extraction is being concluded out after that the aforementioned data prior-working is done to cluster the given info. Later, the aforementioned LVQ rule is applied to categorize the given info to produce the aforementioned outcome. The LVQ rule gives the correctness of categorization of ailment and the aforementioned correctness value is expressed in percentage of about eighty five point three three percentage. Here, it will recognize the motor and the aforementioned non- motor ailment as well the aforementioned treatment and more early recognition apropos the aforementioned ailment in a more correct manner just by giving the attribute values in a solitary clink it will recognize the aforementioned existence or truancy apropos the ailment.

Keywords: Linear vector quantization, Classification algorithm, Parkinson's disease, Motor, Non motor ailment.

I. INTRODUCTION

Parkinson's is a broad deteriorating chaos apropos the aforementioned halfway nervous system which is mainly influence the aforementioned motor system. The manifestation routinely appear unhurriedly, as the ailment exacerbate, non-motor manifestation flatter more habitual. The most evident premature manifestation are quiver, rigor, sluggishness, apropos motion, and awkwardness with stroll. Coherent and behavioural complications may also happen with unhappiness, unconcern and impatience transpire in numerous tribe with ailment. Parkinson's ailment insanity enhance habitual in the aforementioned modern juncture apropos the malady. Agonize with Parkinson's ailment can further have muddle with their nap and sensory approach. The motor manifestation apropos the ailment upshot from the aforementioned demise apropos cells in the aforementioned substantia nigra, section apropos the cerebellum, foremost to a noradrenaline deficit. The origin apropos this cell demise is imperfectly acknowledged, but imply the escalation of aliasing enzyme into Lewy physique in the aforementioned neurons. Mutually, the major motor manifestation are also familiar as parkinsonian ailment. The said linear vector quantified formula will be represented through a supervised attainments activity utilizing a ruthless neural matrix whose poundage matrix be the aforementioned example. In stride with conceptualization, LVQ formula will be attained by reducing a loss operate that estimate the domestically poundage misconception of the aforementioned input matrix with relevance the successful example. As a result of geometer distance sense is employed to calculate the gap betwixt an input module as well the aforementioned and therefore the assigned sample, LVQ formula is appropriate for sleuthing the aforementioned spherical clump. In LVQ naming

related to computer file area unit used for coaching. the training method liable to do the aforementioned vector quantisation beginning with the aforementioned explanation apropos call regions and repeatedly deposit the boundary to boost the standard apropos the classifier. LVQ rule are unit principally targeted on numerical information. However, the explicit values are unit usually seen in information sets and it's worthy to review the LVQ formula for classifying information with categorical standards. Learning Matrix quantisation (LVQ) could be a straightforward and economical classification formula. It be-owned by category of prototype-form attainments algorithms like Parzen basis window, nearest basis neighbour, kernel basis perceptron, and support vector basis machine rules. The coaching apropos LVQ establish with putting the prototypes at several inceptive locality within the feature area. LVQ formula then consecutive scans the coaching information points and reequip the prototypes. Learning Vector Assignment may be a kind apropos Artificial neural based lattice that conjointly galvanized by biological replica apropos neural systems. It's supported image supervised learning grading rule and coached its network by a ruthless attainments rule like Self based organizing maps. It may also cope with the dissimilar classes grading drawback. LVQ has two segments, solitary is that the Input segment and therefore the different one is that the Output segment. Let say associate degree computer file apropos aforementioned size (m, n) wherever m is variety of coaching specimen and n is that the variety of options in every example and a label matrix apropos dimension (m, 1). Basically, initializes the poundage apropos dimension (c, n) from the aforementioned primary c variety coaching specimen with totally different naming's and may be reject from all tutoring illustrations. Here, c is that the variety of

A Comparative Analysis of Feature Selection for Loan Prediction Model

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ABSTRACT

Enhancement in the banking region very huge customers are applying for different types of loans which is available in the all bank. But the bank has its own boundary assets which grant the permission for limited people. Loan approval is a very long and important step in bank organization. Banking sector need more precise predicting model for better accuracy. Predicting the credit customer is the very difficult task in bank sector. The predicting system should approve and rejects the loan application system. Loans are the core business for banks. Customer dataset is taken for identifying the key customer. The data mining technique are used for predicting the loans which containing high dimensional data. It contains some redundant and inappropriate attributes in the dataset. Machine learning techniques helps to predicting outcomes from huge amount of data. In this methodology it helps to focus on attributes and feature selection for identifying loans approval customer. In this proposed work two machine learning algorithms, Random Forest (RF) and Boruta Algorithm are applied to predict the key customer of the loan approval. This experimental result concludes that accuracy of Boruta Algorithm is better as compared to Random Forest algorithm. The social network analysis technique is also used to predict and to identify the key customer for further loan analysis.

General Terms

Loan Prediction, Machine Learning

Keywords

Feature Selection, Random Forest, Boruta, Social Network Analysis.

1. INTRODUCTION

Loan Prediction is extremely useful for representative of banks just as for the customer moreover. The point of this proposed work is to give speedy, quick and simple approach to pick the key customer. It can give unique focal points to the bank. The Loan Prediction system can consequently compute the heaviness of each underline participating in advance preparing and on new test information same highlights are handled as for their related weight[1]. A period breaking point can be set for the customer to check whether his/her credit can be endorsed or not. Loan Prediction System permits leaping to explicit application with the goal that it very well may be make sure on need premise. This proposed work is only for the overseeing authority of Bank/account organization, whole cycle of forecast is done secretly no banker would have the option to modify the pre-processing. Resulting against the specific loan id can be ship to different branch of their banks with the aim of a proper move on a application. There are many loans available In a bank[1]. Figure 1 shows the process

of a loan approval.

- > Secured Loans
- > Unsecured Loans
- > Home Loans
- > Property Loans
- > Non confirming Loans

Bank credit risk evaluation is generally utilized at banks the world over. As credit hazard assessment is exceptionally vital, an assortment of procedures are utilized for hazard level figuring. Also, credit risk is one of the fundamental elements of the banking network [2].

Dispersion of a loans is the center business part of pretty much each banks. The guideline segment the bank's asset is clearly came from the advantage secured from the credits scattered by the banks. The prime target in financial climate is to contribute their resources in safe hands where it is. Today numerous banks/monetary organization special treatment credit after a relapse cycle of check and approval yet at the same time there is no guarantee whether the picked customer is the meriting right customer out of all customer[2]. Through this proposed work we can foresee whether that specific customer is protected and the entire cycle of approval of highlights is robotized.

Data mining is an exceptionally energetic and important zone of research with the main aim of acquiring a lot and set of information gathered [3]. In the current time data mining is main stream in a banking area in light of the fact that there are proficient investigation techniques for distinguishing obscure and helpful data in banking information. Due to enormous information accessible the principle center is around information base positioning and assurance to settle on key choices.

Social network investigation oversees grouping of enormous proportion of clients they are related by a lot of specific associations. Social network attributes have its multi-social and over and over change organizations. Normally, social community is altered when congregation of people get together and structure some sort of new connection between one another through social associations[4]. Since bundle of the investigation techniques notable in the field of data mining are static in nature with that the data about the hour of collaborations happen isn't thought of. During the arrangement of such network, issues can happens for example essentials that concentrate numerous connections extremely confined people or optional customers from the organization customers are the main connection between two unique gatherings, range of customers in separated focuses. This can mess interchanges up which thus will make casualties the main component that moves through social network



AUTOMATIC KIDNEY LESION DETECTION FOR CT IMAGES USING MORPHOLOGICAL CNN

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Abstract: The CT scan is the best tool for diagnosing and finding injuries in the kidney. It can provide precise information about the location and size of lesions in many medical applications. Manual and traditional medical tests work and time-consuming. The automatic detection of injuries in CT is now an integral task for clinical diagnosis. To develop and improve the efficiency of medical testing computer-aided diagnosis (CAD) is needed. However, the existing low accuracy and incomplete detection algorithm remain a tremendous challenge. The proposed lesion sensor is based on morphological cascaded convolutional neural networks using a multi-intersection threshold (IOU) (CNNs). To increase network stability and morphology co-detection layers and amended pyramid networks in the faster RCNN and combine four IOU thresholding thresholds with cascade RCNNs and for better detection of small lesions (1-5 mm). In addition, the experiments have been conducted on CT deep-lesion kidney pictures published by photos and communication systems of hospitals (PACSs)

Keywords: Kidney Lesion, Convolution Neural Network, Morphological Operations, CT Images.

I. INTRODUCTION

The main objective of this paper is to create an automated computer-assisted stone sensor for kidneys. The kidney stones are mineral and salt deposits within your kidneys (also known as renal calculi, nephrolithiasis, or urolithiasis). They could hinder the ureter when kidney stones get big enough. Genetics, excess weight, food and medication consumption, and the absence of sufficient water are all risk factors for kidney stones. The most diverse forms of cancer that can be explained by economic and social factors can be found in developing countries. The structure and position of kidney stones are determined by using minerals. The diagnosis is symptomatic, urinary, blood test. The tailing of urethral stones is dependent on their size, composition, and position. With no care except for pain relief and plenty of water, small stones are expelled. Shock-wave lithotripsy (which breaks into pieces) ureteroscopy and percutaneous nephrolithotomy are used for the treatment of larger pillars (removing the stone by using a small surgery).

The tumors of the kidneys may be categorized into two different classes into benign and malignant tumors. Although benign tumors do not normally have pain, some symptoms, like muscle and hematuria, can be caused. Malignant tumors are both toxic and dangerous. Deep education approaches in the medical sector with ever more frequent medical segmentation have become more effective in recent years. However, when segmentation is involved with kidney and kidney tumors, there are few algorithms in the literature. Further research on the application of deep learning processes in kidney tumors is therefore necessary. The efficiency of CNN has been highlighted in the recent computation.

The only data used for this analysis were CTscans (computer tomography) for the patient to find out whether a patient has a stone or not. Computer tomography incorporates multiple x-ray pictures from different angles to produce cross-sectional images of the patient (slices). A 3D image of a given area is then generated. There are various components in a

A Features Fusion Approach for Neonatal and Pediatrics Brain Tumor Image Analysis Using Genetic and Deep Learning Techniques

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Abstract—Nowadays, Deep learning (DL) is the growing trend towards creating visual representations of human body organs for clinical analysis, medical interventions as well as to diagnose and treat diseases. This paper propose a method for neonatal and pediatric brain tumors image analysis and prerequisites a T2- weighted MR images only. The pipeline stages of the proposed work as follows: In the first stage, designed a set of specific feature vectors description for high-level classification task using Conventional and deep learning (DL) Feature Extraction methods. The second stage, select a deep features based on proposed convolutional neural network (CNN) method and conventional subset features are from Genetic Algorithm (GA). The third stage, merge the selected features by adapting fusion technique. Finally, predict the brain image is either normal or abnormal. The results demonstrated that the proposed method obtained accurate classification and revealed its robustness to difference in ages and acquisition protocols. The obtained results shows that based on combined deep learning features (DLF) and conventional features have been significantly improves the classification accuracy of the support vector machines (SVM) classifier up to 97.00%.

Keywords—conventional features, deep learning features, genetic algorithm, feature fusion, classification

1 Introduction

Medical imaging is the process of creating visual representations of the body. The human brain is one of the unique and largest complex organs in the central nervous system (CNS). Medical imaging contributes to an anatomy database representing internal and external structures of the body, making it easier to identify abnormalities of the human brain. According to world health organization (WHO), one -in -six deaths globally due to cancer and estimated 9.6 million deaths in 2018. More than 80% of the 200,000 new childhood cancers occur annually in developing world [1]. Brain cancer or tumor is one of the serious diseases in the life of human brain development and it is an abnormal growth of cells in the brain. There are several unlike or dissimilar brains



White Blood Cells Cancer detection using Edge Detection Segmentation and Convolutional Neural Network

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Abstract: Establishing an accurate count and classification of leukocytes commonly known as WBC (white blood cells) is crucial in the assessment and detection of illness of an individual, which involves complications on the immune system that leads to various types of diseases including infections, anemia, leukemia, cancer, AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) etc. The two widely used methods to count WBC is with the use of hematology analyzer and manual counting. Currently, in the age of modernization there has been numerous research in the field of image processing incorporated with various segmentation and classification techniques to be able to generate alternatives for WBC classification and counting. However, the accuracy of these existing methods could still be improved. Thus, in this paper we proposed a new method that could segment various types of WBCs: monocytes, lymphocytes, eosinophils, basophils, and neutrophils from a microscopic blood image using HSV (Hue, Saturation, Value) saturation component with blob analysis for segmentation and incorporate CNN (Convolutional Neural Network) for counting which in turn generates more accurate results.

Keywords: White blood cells, leukocytes, HSV image processing, blob analysis, convolutional neural network

I. INTRODUCTION

The immune system is a complex network which consists of cells, tissues and organs that operates simultaneously to protect our body from millions of disease causing bacteria, parasites, and viruses [1]. Leukocytes commonly known as WBC (white blood cells) is the most critical component of our immune system and is categorized into five major subtypes:

- 1) Neutrophils(50-70%);
- 2) Lymphocytes(25-30%);
- 3) Monocytes(3-9%);
- 4) Eosinophils(0-5%);
- 5) Basophils(0-1%);

Percentage ranges inside the brackets are the common percentage value parallel to the WBC subtype in the blood of a healthy person [2]. Being able to recognize a variation on the type and number of WBCs of a healthy person normally serves as an indicator for various diseases [3]. Excessive monocyte and eosinophil count could be an indication of bacterial infection. An increase in lymphocyte count could be an indication of AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome). While, an inflated count of neutrophil could suggest cancer [4]. Thus, generating a method which could accurately classify and count the number of WBC as per subclass is becoming a more important issue.

Traditionally, WBC classification and counting is being done manually by hematology experts with the use of a microscope. However, due to the complexity of the procedure, the process could be time consuming and is prone to error[5].

Currently, in the advancement of image processing, numerous research and alternative methodologies have been proposed for WBC classification and counting. Although some of these research was able to generate accurate results in WBC counting by utilizing various WBC segmentation techniques such as fuzzy c means and snake [6], color space conversion incorporated with Otsu's algorithm [7], machine vision system [8], and k-means clustering [9] the focus of their research was mainly for determining the number of WBCs. While other research on the other hand focused on devising a methodology that could execute both counting and classifying WBCs as per its subtype [10][11][12] these aforementioned methods can still be improved further to generate a more accurate result. Thus, this research intends to introduce an innovative approach that could simultaneously segment, classify, and count WBCs based on microscopic blood images by utilizing the authors' previous study which could accurately and efficiently segment white blood cells using saturation component of HSV color model and blob analysis. Then, incorporate CNN for classification and counting.

Analysis of Effect of Noise Removal and Image Smoothing for Automated White Blood Cells Detection and Counting

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ABSTRACT

White blood platelet recognition and checking is extremely basic platelet cells being wellness marker. A character's health is chosen utilizing all out platelet number. A substance of the platelet specifically the white platelet cells, a crimson platelets and cells layout a realm of the wellbeing. For recognizable proof and treatment of disorders like paleness, leukemia and etc. In research center, blood cell counting is performed with the guide of the utilization of hemocytometer and microscope blood images. This methodology offers flawed and questionable results that rely upon medicinal specialist ability. This endeavor is hard and monotonous. Expectation of the examinations to give a study on pc vision gadget that can find and estimate the wide assortment of white platelet cells inside the platelet test images utilizing images preparing calculations. In this paper considering the image handling for a checking of blood white platelets. image preparing calculations include five steps: input image, preprocessing, image improvement, feature extraction division, highlight extraction and checking calculation. The goal is to take a gander at the exceptional framework of WBC checking and Recognition of the research headings.

Keywords: Preprocessing, Noise removal and Smoothing the images.

I. INTRODUCTION

For generally speaking wellness appraisal and visualization of numerous scatters which incorporates anemia, melanoma and a leukemia, entire platelet recollect is required. The human platelets involves of three kinds of platelets which incorporate red platelet (RBC), white platelet portable (WBC) and platelet (PLT) [1]. A human prosperity wellbeing is chosen the utilization of complete blood depend. Blood cell recognizing and considering is fundamental platelet being prosperity marker. Uncommon addition or lower in cell recall exhibits that men and women has central clinical condition. White blood cells is also called anthracites. It is also one of the most crucial and various platelets in that men and human. Fundamental trait of WB Cells to is wearing a oxygen and conveying to the telephones inside the human body [2]. If they does now not join focus in any case a protein known as hemoglobin. Then both internal and external layers of cell are created from protein that gives red shade to blood. Hemoglobin practically does the artworks of snatching and contains oxygen. Typically phase of hemoglobin is inspected in platelet test. Abatement in some stage can likewise cause serious illnesses comprising of paleness, platelet misfortune, hunger. Far ways of life extent of WBC platelets is of around one hundred twenty days for ordinary individual [3]. A standard WBC depend for 4-11x10³ as indicated by liter of blood. Creation of red platelets happens inside the bone marrow from antecedent foundational microorganisms. Common platelet be checked (WBC) levels are demonstrated in Figure 1:

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Detection Of Substructures In Telecom Social Network Community For Churn Prediction

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PDF

Abstract

Conceptual In the telecom segment, a tremendous volume of information is being produced every day because of a huge customer base. The telecom companies consider that accomplishing new customer is costlier than holding the current ones. This paper proposes a social network analysis based model used to identify the positive key customers. The proposed approach builds a telecom social network; it explores basic network features, and identifies the community structures present in the network. The most important part of substructure mining is clique structures which share social structure, usage structures and common interests. The clique is a group of customers in the telecom social network, they share similar properties. The paper identifies positive key customers, its clique subgroup and that substructure is used to identify the churn in telecom customer's network.

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Churn Prediction in Telecom Industry using Social Network Analysis

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Abstract - Applied In the telecom portion, an enormous volume of data is being created each day in light of an immense client base. The telecom organizations consider that achieving new client is costlier than holding the current ones. This paper proposes an interpersonal organization examination based model used to distinguish the constructive key clients. The proposed approach assembles a telecom interpersonal organization; it investigates essential system includes, and distinguishes the network structures present in the system. The most significant piece of base mining is inner circle structures which share social structure, use structures and regular interests. The inner circle is a gathering of clients in the telecom interpersonal organization, they share comparative properties. The paper recognizes positive key clients, its club subgroup and that foundation is utilized to distinguish the churn in telecom client's system.

Keywords: Telecom social network, substructures, cliques.

I. INTRODUCTION

In the current world, a monstrous volume of data is being created by telecom associations at a really fast rate. There is an extent of telecom master fighting in the market to assemble their client share. The clients have various options as better and progressively moderate administrations. A complete goal of telecom associations is to support their clients and stay alive in an engaged business showcase. A client stir happens when an enormous degree of clients are not happy with the administration gave by telecom association.

Telecom associations consider arranging move when the amount of customers administration under a particular level which may achieve a huge loss of salary. Client stir distinguishing proof is basic in the telecom division as telecom managers need to hold their productive clients and improve their Client Relationship. The most significant factor is holding existing clients, since procuring new client is as yet costlier than holding existing [1]. The telecom organizations ought to have associations model that perceive and hold their clients by offering moderate and great types of assistance [2].

The informal community examination approach is utilized for agitate forecast in associations. Informal organization examination is the planning, estimating the connections and distinguishing the flood of correspondence between clients. The hubs present in the system are clients and the connection speaks to the connection between every clients. The informal organization investigation (SNA) approach gives scientific and visual methods to point by point examination. To get arrange and their member clients, the diverse centrality measures is utilized. The various estimates utilized for understanding the SNA properties are degree centrality, betweenness centrality, closeness centrality and Eigen vector centrality. The center centrality of informal community investigation is design present in organize connections, the impact on singular client, imperatives and practices.

The regular interests of basic investigation is in the "sub-structures" that is available in a system. A significant number of the methodologies for understanding the structure of a system focus on how thick associations are available and stretched out to create bigger factions or sub-groupings. The inner circles are a calculation created to recognize how bigger structures are exacerbated from littler structures. The particular definition to coteries is on the off chance that there are n clients; at that point there exist every single imaginable tie among themselves and nearby one another.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

A. Churn prediction

Client beat is a noteworthy issue and one of the most huge concerns for enormous associations [3]. Due to the quick effect on the livelihoods of the associations, especially in the telecom field, associations are attempting to make expects to anticipate possible clients for maintenance [4]. Thusly, finding factors that impact clients to agitate is basic to take basic exercises to diminish the beat. The work on client agitate expectation focuses on

Comparative Analysis of PCA and Recursive Feature Elimination Technique for Feature Extraction in Community Mining using E-Commerce

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Abstract—Advancement of innovation has brought about a critical development in every single field beginning from business to analyze. At present the examination is being completed in each division to decide the regular clients, break down their conduct in wording their buy and different components. Key player is the person who is found to make the regular buy which serves to expand the income of retailers. In this proposed work a proficient model is created by applying the Data mining techniques like preprocessing, Feature extraction, Network build for shopping dataset and Community mining. Preprocessing is completed utilizing the calculation regex and mean vector. The preprocessed information must be decreased as far as its measurement for which the element choice is connected. The calculations PCA with precision 90%, recursive component disposal with precision 72% and Karl Pearson Correlation is likewise utilized to compare the accuracy came for preprocessed data is 90.89% and accuracy came for feature extraction is 92.25%.

Keywords— Data Mining, Customer behaviour, E-commerce, Feature extraction, Community Mining

I. INTRODUCTION

Social network is concerned much about substantial quantities of clients acting together with some relationship. Community mining is one of the vital headings in informal organization investigation. The informal communities are various, heterogeneous and dynamic in nature. Which speaks to a specific relationship dependent on some regularly shared properties, and every sort of relationship may participate in an alternate job in a specific task.

Data mining techniques is used for shopping dataset to identify the loyal customer and to give a more benefit, promotion and to manage a community network in a superior way.

The enormous data from various fields like guidance field well being area, web business and significantly more systems. So separating the huge volume of data and building system to perceive the eagerness among the different identities of the overall public in tremendous data is fundamental in these days. Mining gatherings or network in a framework is basic for examining and fundamental administration in different structures is basic [1].

Nowadays the central issue in network mining is streamlining. None of the strategies decisively recognize the

basic hub in the framework is major. The most necessities for such an enormous data is its examination. The condition is made such a way, that the data is more with us anyway information is less concerning data. So the information extraction is a trying errand for getting increasingly proficient information.

Not by try, mining or perceiving groups in immense frameworks have saved applications, since hubs in a practically identical assembling everything considered have essential properties or relationship as to center points interconnecting arranged social occasions [2]. For instance, individuals in a get-together of customers may have basic interests a get-together of stubbornly related proteins as frequently as conceivable team up for an offered sensible insistence, and tweets under a near point constantly spread the for all intents and purposes indistinguishable estimation.

At the point when the relationship among the clients is perceived in an online business [2], it is definitely not hard to foresee the energy among the customers. The main aim of this project is to identify the key player in a community. The community is build for a preprocessed data. By using an algorithm called dependency the community is build and mining techniques are used to predict the key player in a network.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

A. Behaviour analysis of customer

Varun E [1] has proposed information mining framework is important to consider purchasing conduct of the clients in Ecommerce stores. By thought of the profitable client the examination began on complete anticipating the acquiring conduct properties of client. The information mining structure is exceptionally useful for association to begin the relationship of client with different things

B. Frame of Mining community

The Pushpa Ravikumar [2] has proposed network exchange is basic for mining adventure supportability and accomplishment. The composition exhibits a sensible association between system sponsorship and supportability. Quantifiable measurements factors have been seemed to impact organize affirmation.



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Instability in the atmosphere and incompatibility camera settings leads to blurring of video. Blur of a video is due to the motion of subjects during capturing, quality of lens and improper holding of the camera. The IR cameras usually have a low resolution mostly 160x120 and 320x240 for technical reasons. In this case Image Processing is one of the boons for business, engineering, forensics and medical field to extract the required values from the image data. To resolve this, we introduce an effective method to deblur low resolution videos. First, Blind Deconvolution method is applied to low resolution frames. Then, restored gray frames are converted into RGB images and write each RGB frame into the video object to make a video. The experimental results depict a high resolution video which is the sharpen form of low resolution video.

Published in: 2019 1st International Conference on Advances in Information Technology (ICAIT)

Date of Conference: 25-27 July 2019 INSPEC Accession Number: 19352733

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DOI: 10.1109/ICAIT47043.2019.8987256

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Human and Wild creature strife is consistently expanding issue in the regions of Forest zone and farming field which results in huge loss of assets and may put human life at risk. So this zone must be checked to keep the creatures off or to prevent any undesirable interruption. In our proposed undertaking, we have structured a framework which identifies the movement of creatures by utilizing PIR sensors, then camera will take picture of interruption and the Picture is sent to the Picture handling sensors where it is characterized as a creature or a human using content based image classification. In case of bogus alert no advances are prepared in order to solve the issue. We have come up with a new method in which we can revert the animal by using IOT and Image Processing technique. In our proposed method we have used sensor which will identify the moments and the image taken will be compared to identify the animals and at the same time message to be sent to the farmers.

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- V. Conclusion

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Abstract: The growth of people using social media and E commerce in the modern world has influenced the people in the way they think, they communicate and act. Sentiments are expressed in the posts written by the users, views expressed by the customers and etc. Detection of sentiments in the posts on social media platforms and e commerce portals are helping to find new avenues for business Ventures. Most of the time users and customers write a comment or express a view which in depth will be opposite of what they mean to say by bringing in Irony or sarcasm in the statements. Detection of Sarcasm or Irony in sentences has become a challenging task. In this paper an attempt is made to bring out the negativity in positive sentences and positivity in negative sentences by calculating polarity scores using Sentiwordnet. Identification of sarcasm in sentences will help in bringing out genuine sentiments.

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Abstract:

Web services are one of the most important resources on the Internet. Faced with the increasing numbers of Web services and service users, researchers in the services computing field have attempted to address a challenging issue, i.e., how to quickly find the suitable ones according to user queries. Many previous studies have been reported towards this direction. In this work we proposing a new web service discovery approach which is consist of semantics based mining. This approach helps to mine underlying semantics and user to employ web services. First we creating web database which contains dataset which is extracted from well-known registry sites. Clustering is performed to cluster the data which contains similarity i.e. synonyms, abbreviations and disordered fragments using k-means clustering. using clusters, similarity index libraries are created for semantic mining. Semantic mining is performed before receiving request from the user. Finally web service discovery approach is designed which accepts the request from the users and produces related services based on semantic mining. In this we performing data redundancy to avoid time complexity and it lead to faster response time. The experimental results will show better precision and recall rate than existing approaches.

- I. INTRODUCTION
- II. LITERATURE SURVEY
- III. METHODOLOGY
- IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS
- V. CONCLUSION

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Steganography aims to embed the secret information in digital media for the purpose of secret communication, so that embedded data is not visible. The reversible steganography ensures that image is completely recovered to its original form after the secret data is extracted out. We are implementing reversible steganography that combines linear prediction error value coding and histogram shifting. The cover image is divided into multiple blocks. The above mentioned methods are applied for each block of image. Linear prediction error coding method calculates the prediction error values of cover image using basic pixel by scanning image blocks in inverse S-order. Histogram is generated for prediction error values to find the two peak points and two zero points. Histogram shifting method embeds the secret data in peak points of histogram of image. The reverse linear prediction error calculated to obtain stego image. The extraction and recovery procedure are done to extract secret message and recover the cover image. In the experimental results the better hiding capacity is obtained for smaller block size with fractional improvement to image quality. **Keywords:** Steganography, Reversible data hiding, Inverse S-order, Histogram shifting.

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Abstract:

The evolution of technology has a great impact on the telecom industry, which has grown rapidly from telegraph to present high speed network. This rapid growth has resulted in the establishment of many telecom sectors which in turn has given rise to a stiff competition among them. Telecom sectors with improved technology needs to handle the large set of subscribed customer base. Now a days, in addition to acquisition of new customers to increase the company revenue, retaining the old customers is also found to be of much importance. So, all the telecom industries are concentrating on building a best predictive model in order to determine the churn rate. In this paper we mainly concentrate on refining the telecom dataset by applying the Pre-processing, feature selection and feature extraction techniques. The refined dataset is created to provide the prediction accuracy similar to or greater than the original dataset with less computation.

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A Dependency Framework for Tracking the Influential Customer in Community Network and Mining using E-Commerce

Spoorthi C¹, Dr. Pushpa Ravikumar², Varun E³

^{1,2,3}B.E., M.Tech.,³(Ph.D), Dept. of Computer Science and Engineering Adichunchanagiri Institute of Technology Chikmagalur-577101, Karnataka, India

Abstract: E-commerce is a huge business of selling and buying products through online. The retailers first should get popularity in digital. 95 percent of the people shop online but remaining 5 percent of the people do not buy online to overcome this data mining technique is used to build a community to recognize the loyal customer to predict the behaviour of a key customer. Community mining identifies the closely linked node using adjacency matrix. It also identifies the betweenness, degreeness, closeness as a centrality measures in a community mining. Community provides to identify key player in a huge shopping dataset. In a preprocessing step the data contain noisy to remove the algorithm regex with the accuracy 56 percent and mean weighted average vector with the accuracy 82 percent is compared for better result. In the feature extraction the algorithm which has used is PCA and Recursive feature elimination with the accuracies 85 percent and 67 percent is compared and processed for building a community using a pearson correlation matrix by building a relation. The accuracy has been improved with the feature extraction algorithm.

Index terms: Customer behaviour, E-Commerce, Feature extraction, Dependency, Community mining

I. INTRODUCTION

Everybody has their own informal community. Everybody has companions, families, and individuals they are familiar with. An online interpersonal interaction website basically makes our informal organizations unmistakable to other people who are not in our prompt system. So the absolute most significant element that recognizes an informal organization from a network is the manner by which individuals are held together on these destinations. In an informal organization, individuals are held together by pre-built up relational connections, for example, family relationship, companionship, cohorts, associates, colleagues, and so on. The associations are fabricated each one in turn. The essential reason that individuals join an interpersonal interaction site is to keep up former connections and set up new ones to grow their system. With this learning, it ought to be clear why Facebook, MySpace, and LinkedIn are informal organizations instead of community [1]. Community network is concerned much about significant amounts of customers acting together with some relationship. Network mining is one of the fundamental headings in casual association examination. The casual networks are different, heterogeneous and dynamic in nature. Which addresses a particular relationship reliant on some normally shared properties, and each kind of relationship may take an interest in a substitute occupation in a particular assignment [2]. Communities are held together by normal intrigue. It might be a diversion, something the network individuals are energetic around, a shared objective, a typical venture, or only the inclination for a comparable way of life, land area, or calling [3]. Plainly individuals join the network since they care about this basic intrigue that sticks the network individuals together. Some stay since they wanted to add to the reason; others come since they can profit by being a piece of the community. Data mining strategies is utilized for shopping dataset to recognize the devoted client and to give a more advantage, advancement and to deal with a network organize in an superior manner. Community can be a major division between network definitions is whether vertices can have a place with a solitary network or any number of networks. Avocations exist for each methodology, and eventually, the determination of which definition to utilize is likely space and application subordinate. For example, while investigating natural protein connection systems, if an examiner wishes to produce a proteins, a progressive disjoint technique is wanted. While breaking down interpersonal organizations, because of the assortment of affiliations and interests that an individual may have, a covering strategy might be increasingly fitting [4]. When the relationship among the customers is seen in an online business, it is unquestionably not difficult to predict the vitality among the clients. The principle point of this undertaking is to recognize the key player in a network. The people group is work for preprocessed information. By utilizing an algorithm considered reliance the network is assemble and mining methods are utilized to anticipate the key player in a system.



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III. RELATED WORK

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IV. METHODOLOGY

Now the world is completely filled with the data. Each every action is generating the huge amount of data called as Big data. Analysis, processing of Big data itself is a big field emerging nowadays called as data science. Ecommerce field is growing much more and people are becoming lazier to walk through shops for purchasing. A huge competition in ecommerce field to attract people towards purchasing by providing them more and more offers. In order to achieve that need to identify the regular customer to shopping websites and providing them more offers increases the revenue of ecommerce field this is achieved through mining the shopping dataset. This paper deals the technique that identifies the key customer using the centrality measures by considering his transaction data of shopping dataset.

V. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

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From couple of years image processing techniques are extensively utilized for different therapeutic image modalities in which to distinguish infection as in brief period time factor assumes an extremely critical job. The most ideal approach to depict bone malignancy in all stages utilizing image processing. Identifying cancer in the bone is a testing issue because of its complex structure. Here, past analysts have given far reaching survey of bone malignant growth recognition using image processing strategies. A decent research work has been made to the CAD framework behind distinguishing proof of bone malignant growth by images. In this paper we proposed a bone malignant growth identification utilizing k-means segmentation and KNN classifier to recognize the bone disease utilizing image processing strategy for ultra sound images of bones. The proposed outcomes are promising with more exactness up to 98.14% accuracy.

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Design and Analysis Sensor Deployment Scheme for Underwater Communication

Shwetha S Y, Mr. Chethan B.R., Dr. Taranath N L, Mr. Darshan L M,

4th Sem M.Tech Student, Dept. of E&C,
PESITM, Shivamogga,
Asst. Prof, Dept. of E& C,
PESITM, Shivamogga,
Asst. Prof, Dept. of CS &E,
AIT, Chikkamagaluru
Asst. Prof, Dept. of CS &E,
AIT, Chikkamagaluru

Abstract:

At the point while setting up the submerged acoustic sensor system (UASN), hub deployment will be the above all else errand, whereupon numerous basic system administrations, for example, system topology control, directing, & limit recognition, will be manufactured. Where hub deployment at 2-D physical remote sensor systems had been broadly concentrated, little consideration must be gotten through the 3-D partners.

This paper goes for examining the effects for hub deployment procedures at localization exhibitions at the 3-D environment. All the more particularly, these re-enactments directed at this project uncover which of general tetrahedron deployment plan outflanks these irregular deployment plan & this 3D shape deployment plan as far as decreasing localization blunder & expanding localization proportion by keeping up these normal number for neighbouring anchor hubs & system availability. Given this way which arbitrary deployment will be essential decision for greater part of viable applications for date, the outcomes will be relied upon for reveal some insight onto the outline UASNs sooner rather than later.

1. Introduction

Underwater sensor systems[1] will be imagined for empowering applications of oceanographic information accumulation, contamination observing, seaward investigation, debacle avoidance, helped route & strategic observation applications. Numerous unmanned or else self-ruling underwater vehicles(UUVs, AUVs), outfitted along underwater sensors, would likewise find application at investigation for common underneath ocean assets & social affair for experimental information at shared observing missions. Thirds for earth surface will be made out for water. Contrasted & the person's nature along area, there will be still numerous un-investigated underwater ranges. These need huge examination endeavors.

This examination for Underwater Acoustic Networks[4] (UANs) will be pulling at consideration because for vital applications of underwater such as military & business purposes. Many research interest & endeavors will be moving for this zone as of late. These wide utilizations for UANs incorporate still not constrained for: Information trade among hubs which will be inside this scope for system, or else outside the system along assistance for, e.g., an entryway, the switch focus. This essential configuration objective for correspondence systems will be of trading data. At the UAN, trading data amongst hubs will be one for its crucial applications. The case will be which underwater Internet, at which clients could share data without together, will get for reasonable rather than fantasy, if UANs will be conveyed.

Another critical application will be ongoing correspondence along submarines & self-sufficient underwater vehicles at

system arrangements. For case, concise & helpful versatile inspecting for 3D waterfront sea environment will be performed through Odyssey-class AUVs[2]. Such sort of exercises could enhance human capacity for watching & anticipate these attributes for sea/lake/stream environment. This incorporates observation, reconnaissance, and targeting & interruption discovery. Through utilizing distinctive sorts for sensors, this UAN could accomplish more precise & arrangement for low mark targets contrasted & customary observation frameworks.

Contamination at close shore seas will be the critical issue & needs close watch. UANS could perform various types of contamination observing, e.g., substance, organic, atomic, & oil spillage contaminations at bayous, lakes, or else waterways. UANs[4] could likewise be utilized for screen sea streams & temperature change, e.g., the worldwide temperature alteration impact for sea. Underwater investigations will be troublesome of people because for high water weight, erratic underwater exercises & boundless size of obscure region.

UANs could help us investigate this underwater world which will be not acquainted along. Such sorts of exercises incorporate investigating minerals & oilfields, deciding schedules of lying under ocean links, & so forth.

Through sending Acoustic Sensor Networks at remote areas for screening undersea exercises, sea related calamity such as tidal wave & ocean tremor could caution for waterfront territories continuously while this happens. The UAN could recognize mine effectively through utilizing acoustic sensors & optical sensors together. An AUV[2] system base will be presented for mine counter measure operations. From the



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2008 4th International Conference on Wireless Communications, Networking and Mobile Computing

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Abstract:

Image Compression is a method of reducing the amount of data that we require to represent the image. Image Compression has been the most useful and very successful technologies in the field of digital image processing. Researchers have been using oversampling of images till recently. In the implemented system, architecture is implemented that compresses the images using decimation of pixels. The image is prefiltered using a low-pass prefiltering process before pixel decimation to get redefined edges. In the resulting decimated image blocking artifacts are reduced, hence we can get an image that can be compressed and transmitted without any significant change to current image coding standards and systems. For the decompression procedure, the low resolution image is first decompressed then it is upscaled to its original resolution using image upscaling method and then applying edge enhancement operation. The implemented approach of pixel decimation outperforms JPEG in PSNR measure and achieves superior visual quality.

Published in: 2019 1st International Conference on Advances in Information Technology (ICAIT)

Date of Conference: 25-27 July 2019 **INSPEC Accession Number:** 19352693

Sentiment Analysis of Customer Feedback on Restaurant Reviews

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Dr. Pushpa Ravikumar² B.E., M.Tech., Ph.D
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Mr. Adarsh M.J³ B.E., M.Tech., (Ph.D)
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ABSTRACT

Sentiment analysis is a huge volume increasing at a humongous rate everyday which has made it almost impossible to evaluate the data manually. In Social media, twitter, restaurant site people share their opinion as in a huge number of their prevalence. In order to make the process of analyzing the text automatic there are various machine learning techniques that could be applied. The data set is for those enthusiasts who are willing to play with text data and perform sentiment analysis or text classification. The huge quantity of data in textual is generated every day has no value unless processed. The text data problem can be resolute by a choose to take up data mining technique. By using classifier it helps to predict the text data using naïve bayes classifier. This data set consists of actual reviews from real people. So this data set will give a real time experience as to how to deal with textual data.

Keywords— Data Mining; Restaurant Reviews; Social Media; Sentiment analysis; Lexicon based approach; Naive Bayes classifier.

I. INTRODUCTION

Recently there has been number of hotels when you like to visit in your place. Customer thinks best way to search good restaurants by asking someone who is unknown. If the customer does not get anyone to ask then it is problem for him to decide. Opinion mining plays a very important role in every customer decision. When the customer does not get any information from any restaurants customer he suddenly go to the online websites which gives more information about the restaurant. Sentiment analysis is called as finding the opinion from a large data which helps to analyze which restaurant is the best for customer who directly accesses the good reviews for restaurant.

Customer takes many features while choosing the restaurant that is in tasting, cleaning, all types tasty food, smell, and how about the service for each of the customer. Sentiment analysis helps to define the opinion or text analysis or text processing [1]. Sentiment analysis tells about the natural language processing to find and extract slanted information from a large dataset. These approaches do the extraction of attributes and expressions like polarity which defines the positive or negative opinion.

Now a day's sentiment analysis becoming good and great topic for development and to find from many applications practically. [2]The information which can be gathered from internet is continuously mounting very high. System of sentiment analysis helps to convert unstructured information into structured information of public reviews, products, service, and brands. This helps in the field of commercial areas like marketing analysis, public dealings, reviews of product, promoters and scoring, feedback of product and service of products.

Text analysis can be broadly classified into two types that are fact and opinion. Facts refer to look about something and it is objective [3]. Opinion refers to sentiment of people and feeling towards subject matter.



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Evolution of technology has resulted in a significant growth in each and every field starting from business to research. This growth has caused a great impact in growing the business revenue. Multiple E-commerce sectors have been evolving day by day which are working day and night to reach the peak. At present the research is being carried out in every sector to determine the frequent customers, analyze their behaviour in terms their purchase and various other factors. The main aim is to get hold of the loyal customer by satisfying their needs. So every ecommerce sectors are moving in the direction to determine the best model to identify such key players. Key player is the one who is found to make the frequent purchase which helps to increases the revenue of retailers. The historical data has to be used to perform the analysis of key players in a shopping data set. Handling such huge data requires best tools and techniques and one such domain is Data Mining. In this proposed work an efficient model is developed by applying the data mining techniques such as preprocessing, feature selection, community build and mining. The dataset collected has to be cleaned in order to reduce the computation and to eliminate the error rate for which preprocessing is carried out using the algorithm regex and mean weighted average vector. The preprocessed data has to be reduced in terms of its dimension for which the feature selection is applied. The algorithms PCA with accuracy 89%, recursive feature elimination with accuracy 67% and Karl Pearson Correlation is also used and compared.

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Sentiment Analysis is an approach of analyzing the sentiments using text analysis and Natural Language processing Methods. In Sentiment Analysis, the conceptive information is identified and extracted from the various sources. It aims to identify the mindset of a user across various aspects. Globally, it is used for Opinion extraction and recognition of sentiments, which helps Business establishments in understanding the needs of the end users. In this Paper, an effective yet simple approach of sentiment analysis is presented, which involves calculation of scores based on positive and Negative words. Tweets are classified positive, Negative and Neutral based on the scores.

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Abstract:

Image fusion is the process of merging two or more relevant information into one image. The resulted image will have more explanatory than original images. Multispectral image (MS) is obtained from satellite, multispectral image having rich spectral information and low spatial resolution. MS have less information which is not suitable for remote sensor application. Panchromatic (PAN) image is one of the types of satellite images. PAN images have more spectral information but low spatial information. In remote sensing application more spatial and spectral information is required, so merging MS and PAN will result in rich spatial and spectral image. Many fusion algorithms are supported to fuse MS and PAN. Some techniques are principal component analysis, discrete wavelet transform, pixel-level image fusion and multisensor image fusion. Qualitative analysis determines the performance of fused image by comparison between original image and resulted fused image. Some qualitative metrics are evaluated using Root mean square error (RMSE), Relative global dimensional synthesis error (ERGAS), Quality factor (Q4), Cross correlation (CC) and Spectral angle mapper (SAM). This paper reviews about various fusion techniques in remote sensor and quality metrics.

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An Effective Approach for Sarcasm Detection in Text Data for Sentimental Analysis

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Abstract

The stream of Sentiment Analysis has become very popular today helping people and corporate to analyze the orientation of sentiments towards particular product and people. The Sentiment Analysis will not be complete without analyzing the Sarcasm or Irony in statements. Sarcasm is the art of saying something opposite to the original meaning in a sentence. Most of the times Sarcasm in sentences makes it more Negative than positive. In this paper, an approach is adopted to identify the sarcasm in sentences using Sentiwordnet. A set of core popular sarcastic sentences are considered and scores are calculated. The scores points out at the sarcasm in sentences which most of the time is negative. The polarities of sentences are also calculated and also the sentences are checked for sarcasm scores in Sarcasm detector tool.

Keywords: Polarity, Sarcasm, Score, Sentiment

1. Introduction

In the current world of Data Analysis, identifying information in the available data has opened many avenues in Research particularly towards Machine Learning and artificial Intelligence. One such approach of identifying information for useful causes is sentimental Analysis. Detection of sentiments in a given text or a sentence helps in coming out with good decisions which really helps both corporate and common man. As, today is the era of E-Commerce, the analysis of sentiments in data has gained importance.

Sarcasm is an art of saying something opposite to what one originally mean. Sarcasm is identified as ironic or satirical wit that is used to insult, mock or amuse by not directly mentioning the words. Identifying sarcasm is an important aspect of sentimental analysis as many positive sentiments may end up with the negative intent and negative sentiments may come up with positive intent.

In social media like twitter or facebook, when people write sarcastic sentences, they append the sentence with a hashtag(#). It is mean that, a sentence with a sarcasm hashtag is identified as a sarcastic sentence. The greater challenge is to identify the exact sentiment in a sarcastic sentence.

The sentences with sarcasm start with a positive notion and ends with a negative one or vice versa. We consider some popular sarcastic sentences which have both negative and positive intent. We try to bring out the scores for each sentence saying whether it is sarcastic or not. We also check for essence of sarcasm in sentences through sarcasm detector tool.

2. Related Work

Ellen Riloff et.al [1] in their work tried to identify sarcasm in sentences by identifying positive sentiment phrases and negative situation phrases. They used a Bootstrapping algorithm to identify the phrases. The phrases considered were limited to specific syntactic structures and were not with contrasting phrases with constrained context.

Mondher Bouazizi and Tomoaki ohtsuki [2] in their paper proposed a method to detect sarcasm in twitter that makes use of the different components of the tweet. They proposed 4 sets of features like sentiment related, punctuation related, Lexical related and pattern related that cover different types of sarcasm they identified and used it to classify tweets as sarcastic and Non-sarcastic.

Mondher Bouazizi and Tomoaki ohtsuki [3] in their subsequent work proposed a minimal set of features like non textual and textual that classified tweets irrespective of topic. Non Textual features considered entities like hash tag and textual features considered entities like positive and negative words.

Santosh Kumar Bharti et.al [4] in their paper proposed two approaches to detect sarcasm in the text of Twitter data. They proposed Parsing based Lexicon generation algorithm for sarcasm detection and also detection of sarcasm based on occurrence of Interjection word. They used F score to evaluate the results.

Santosh Kumar Bharti et.al [5] in their continued work proposed a Hadoop frame work that captures real time tweets and processes it with a set of algorithms which identifies sarcastic sentiments. They observed that the elapse time for analyzing and processing under Hadoop based framework significantly outperforms conventional methods.

Ashwin Rajadesigan [6] in his work explored the possibility of using behavior traits intrinsic to users of sarcasm to detect



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Identifying Key Players in online Shopping Datasets using Centrality Measures

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Abstract —E commerce is growing rapidly in such a way that in future everything is in fingertips of each person. No need to go outside for purchasing in these days but still the retailers have huge competition among them for marketing products and they are now interested and targeting towards the most important customers as in order to improve their business. So identifying important customers in large dataset using different tools is a challenging task. And knowing how the customers are related each other in various aspects is challenging. These challenges are addressed in this paper. These may help to increase the revenue of the retailers. Rapidly identifies the important customers in community structure.

Keywords: -Boruta, online shopping, keycustomer, centrality measures

1. INTRODUCTION

E-Commerce is the purchasing and selling of goods and services over the internet. The technology is being developed rapidly from last two decades, especially internet and world wide development of information technology in digitalization and also being developed worldwide. After the improvement of internet technology the firms can improve the images of their product and services in their websites. The more and depth information and improved services attracts more people to purchase the products through online. Thus the traditional mode of purchasing is replaced by online shopping. Therefore the internet shopping and its impact on consumer behaviour help to increase the revenue of the retailers. There are many online shopping website in which each has competitions among online shopping sites to increase revenues. The major online shopping sites are Amazon, ebay, flipkart, Wal-Mart Online, Macy's etc.,

The fast improvement of information technology, a large volume of data is collected on many fields. The data collected may be wide variety and valuable and there are different techniques for mining the individual data. When an individual data is compared with the others data though which identifying the similar minds in a large dataset. The huge data from various fields like education field, health sector, ecommerce and many more systems. So analyzing the vast volume of data and building community to identify the interest among the different minds of the people in vast

data is important in these days. Mining communities or groups in a network is valuable in analysing and decision making in many systems is important. Nowadays the main problem in community mining is optimization. None of the techniques accurately identify the central nodes in the network. The most need for such a large data is its analysis. The situation is created such a way that the data is more with us, but information is less with respect to data. So the information extraction is a challenging task for obtaining efficient information.

Community is a set of entities that splits or shares the same characteristics or connects to each other via certain relationships. Social network structure is built through nodes, represents objects from various cluster that are connected from various types of relationship. Identifying community characteristics and placing objects in different communities is a major objective of 'community mining' and can have different applications in many fields. Many of individual units are interconnected in a network with different conditions. Analysing the network with different interest will result in making a decision. Mining the community helps in making decision in a fields like ecommerce.

Nowadays technology is in finger tips of each people. Everyone can do their work from anywhere because technology. But the analyzing the various activities of each people through their data is much important in providing better service for each people. Here by considering individual customer as a nodes or vertices, the relationship among the customers is considered as the edges or links. For analysing those data by building a community among different customers using large set of data. Community detection and Identifying the key node in a community is important properties in network. It is carried out by considering different parameters for evaluating. Community structure consist of objects that are clustered into set of nodes that have similarities among two of nodes are more correlated if both belongs to same community otherwise two nodes are less connected. Main aim of analysing the network is to detect the community. After building a community grouping the nodes into a cluster is an important task. This is sometimes referred to be community detection. Community detection has a broad application because as the community will possess the same characteristics or properties among them. This will

Analysis of Telecom Customer Churn Prediction by Building Decision Tree

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Abstract- Telecommunication has become an important for business, enabling companies to communicate effectively with its customers and allowing high standards of customer service. Due to the expansion of telecommunication market day by day and increased competition has resulted in huge loss of revenue as well loss of customers. The process of one customer leaving one telecom company and joining another telecom company is called as "Churn".

In this paper we developed a prediction model for telecom customer churn. It represents large dataset in the form of graphs which helps to depict the outcome in the form of various data visualization. Churn is a very important area in which the telecom domain can make or lose their customers hence investing greater time to make predictions which in turn helps to make necessary business conclusions. Churn reduction can be achieved effectively by analysing the past history of the potential customer systematically.

Keywords- Telecommunication, Churn, Churn Prediction, Churn Management, Churn rate, Data mining.

I. INTRODUCTION

The mobile communication has become the dominant medium for effective communication all over the world. In numerous countries, especially in developed, the telecom market is saturated to the extent that each new customer must be won over from the competitors. Many public policies and standardised procedures of mobile communication allow the customer to easily switch over from one carrier to another. So, instead of winning a new customer it is far better to retain the old customers in the same network. Hence, the telecom carriers have now shifted their focus from customer acquisition to customer retention.

Churn in terms of telecom industries refers to the customer leaving the current company and moving towards the telecom company. Managing of customer to remain in the particular telecom company is intact a difficult task. Customer churn is a notorious problem for most of the industries, affecting the revenues and standards of a company, subsequently resulting in difficulty for acquiring of new customers. In the customer oriented telecommunication cycle, churn refers to the decision made by the customer about ending up the business relationship with a particular

telecommunication company due to prevalence of inconvenience over a long duration.

Churn may also be referred as loss of clients or customers, who are intending to move their custom to a competing service provider. In order to manage customer churn more effectively, a company must build an accurate and more effective churn prediction technique. To keep up in the competition and to acquire as many customers, most of the telecom service providers invest huge amount of revenue to expand their business in the beginning. Therefore, it has become important for the telecom operators to earn back the amount they invested along with at least the minimum profit within a very short period of time.

The Decision Trees, Nearest Neighbour, and Artificial Neural Networks are sum of the churn analysis techniques which perform two key tasks such as predicting whether a particular customer will churn and reasons for that particular customer to churn. These techniques address only percentage of churn, but they fail to identify the exact number of churners. The problem confronting wireless telecommunications management is that it is very difficult to determine which subscribers leave the company and why. It is therefore more difficult to predict which customers are likely to leave the company, and devise cost effective incentives that will convince likely churners to easy.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

A. Churn Prediction

In the past, churn has been identified as an issue of concern across most industry sectors. In its most general sense it refers to the rate of loss of customers from a company's customer base[2]. The churning out of the customers from the emerging business space like telecom and broadcast providers leads to the loss of revenue. These companies aim at identifying the risk of churn in its early stages, as it is usually much cheaper to retain a customer than to try to win that customer back. If this risk can be accurately predicted, marketing departments can target customers efficiently with targeted incentives to



Attribute Selection for Telecommunication Churn Prediction

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.14419/ijet.v7i4.39.24364>

PUBLISHED: 2018-12-13

Keywords: Churn, Telecommunication Dataset, Attribute Selection, Prediction, Feature Selection.

ABSTRACT

The telecommunication industries customerâ€™s bases are increasing every day. The industries are expected to significant loss of income due to increasing competition in drawing customers towards their customer bases. It is important to find the cause for losing customers and identifying the importance of the customer and retain them. The customer leaving the present telecom customer base and moving to other telecom service providers is called as churn. The telecommunication data set considered for identifying the importance of customer and churn prediction contain high dimensional data, it may contain redundant and inappropriate attributes. To apply the data mining tasks it is difficult to deal with high dimensional data and it leads to inappropriate predictions. To apply data mining task it is necessary to pre-process the data and reduce high dimensional data to low dimensional data without losing the prediction information. The reduced low dimensional data gives best results in churn prediction. This work focus on different attribute important measures and selection methods for identify the best subset of attributes for churn prediction. The experimental results of different attribute selection methods produces significant subset of attributes from high dimensional telecom dataset. The approach proven that it is helpful for predictive accuracy of further telecom churn management.

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Abstract: In males the most common reason for the death nowadays is lung cancer. From the past few years computed tomography has gained its popularity in detection of lung cancer. The application of image processing has increased day by day. This results in new inventions in diagnosing disease accurately. Accuracy obtained by radiologist in classification of lung cancer may tend to decrease when dealing with large volume of images. This paper proposes a method for classification of lung cancer based on two categories, four shapes and four margins. This study shows the outcome of applying image processing operation like, preprocessing, segmentation and feature extraction. Proposed work uses the support vector machine classifier as classification technique and proven to achieve high accuracy.

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A Quantitative Approach for Determining Lung Cancer Nodule using Fuzzy Connectedness Technique in CT scan Images

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Abstract— In males the most common reason for the death nowadays is lung cancer. From the past few years computed tomography has gained its popularity in detection of lung cancer. The application of image processing has increased day by day. The lungs are a pair of spongy, air filled organs located on either side of the chest. Lung cancer caused by cigarette smoking and passive smoking. This paper proposes a method for segmentation of lung cancer based on lung region, tumour intensity, blood vessels intensity and threshold. This study shows the outcome of applying image processing operation like, pre-processing and segmentation. Proposed work uses the fuzzy connectedness technique. The Lung segmentation method shows the quantitative results such as fast, strong and improves the performance of strong clinical tasks.

Index Terms— Background and Foreground separation Technique, Mask operation, Fuzzy connectedness image method.

I. INTRODUCTION

Cancer is a rapid growth of cells in a given region of body. The two important reasons for this rapid growth are mutation and excessive reproduction of cells. Due to this multiplicative growth of cells, there will be uncontrollable growth in organs, these results in formation of tumor. This can happen in any part of the body. If the multiplicative growth of cells takes place in lungs, it is said to be lung cancer. When compared to all other different types of cancers, lung cancer is the only one which leads to death in men. The prediction of lung cancer cannot be done in early stages. At the same time, cause is still not understood. So, detection of the lung cancer in its early stage can be helpful to avoid death rates. So the lung segmentation method shows the quantitative results for the further feature extraction and classification. Many image processing and machine learning technique have come into existence in order to diagnose and segments the lung tumour (nodules) from blood vessels in lung into its different stages. According to the survey made by, cancer caused more than 13,000 annual deaths in the USA, which can be more than 500,000 annual deaths from cancer [1]. This drop in cancer mortality is due to the advance in treatment early and accurate segmentation of lung cancerous nodule or lung tumour from the blood vessels and other particles in the lung. In the present work the segmentation of CT scan

images [2] are done based upon mapping of images and threshold.

The proposed method aims to segment the lung region, lung nodules and cancerous lung nodule in lungs of different stages. So there should not be any unwanted information in the image, before prior to segmentation. The proposed work uses fuzzy connectedness technique for the segmentation [4]. László Gin in 2006 created the algorithm for support vector machine [5][6]. In performance analysis, fuzzy connectedness technique for segmentation has proven to be the accurate method in segmentation of a CT scan images when compare to other techniques.

This paper is organized as follows: Section II presents a review on existing technique for lung cancer pre-processing and segmentation. Section III describes about methodology. Section IV gives details regarding results and discussions. Section V describes about conclusion.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

A brief survey carried in order to work with the proposed method is discussed in this section. Classification of CT scan images using support vector machine classifier is present in [6]. In this technique, classification of lung cancer is made based on only its three categories namely, normal, benign and malignant. The segmentation techniques for lung cancer detection in CT scan images are presented in [7]. In this paper, the segmentation by registration scheme is applied. The normal lungs are elastically registered with scan for pathology.

In this paper, radiomic analysis performed on the malignant and benign mediastinal lymph node for the complementary features extraction [8]. In this method, mediastinal lymph-hub metastases in non-small cell lung growths explored by the significance of creating effective are progressively stressed. It is because the ideal surgical mediation and treatment for patients with lung malignancy. This paper investigated profound learning, surface highlights and their blends to determine unpretentious distinction among the threatening and kindhearted mediastinal lymph hubs on CT. The radiomics-based outcomes are observed to guarantee for separating threatening from benevolent mediastinal lymph hubs of patients with lung growth.

Comparative Analysis of Random Forest and Caret Algorithm for Prediction of Crop Yield

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Abstract: Crop yield of a country has a direct impact on the economy of that country as well as on its overall development. It plays a very important role in determining every aspect that effects the growth of a country i.e., from insufficient yield to the economic trading of crops. So to understand the various factors that affects the crop yield as well as in order to predict the yield of the crop based on these factors we make use of R tool and various packages that are available in it, such as randomForest and caret. In this approach, we consider the important factors that has the direct effect on the crop yield for analysis and prediction. For example, the basic factors on which the yield of crops depends are rainfall, temperature, humidity, soil characteristics, fertilizers, wind speed, sunshine and also on the farming practices. These factors varies for various crops as well as for various locations. In this context we consider rice, the most likely grown crop for analysis and prediction. The factors are considered with respect to rice for better understanding and also for easy evaluation. With the help of R tool we determine the error in the prediction through which the deviation can be understood easily, for example, low rainfall due to drought in some areas can be a reason for low yield when all the other factors are in favour. We can also determine the main factors that has a great influence on the yield.

Keyword: R tool, randomForest, crop yield, prediction, analysis.

I. INTRODUCTION

Rice is one of the dominant crop that is grown in most of the countries and India stands second in the contribution of rice production next to China. Each crop requires various kinds of external and internal factors. For example, some crop requires rainfall less than 1000mm while some other may require more than 1500mm. Some crop may require less humidity while some other may require more humidity. So in order to understand the efficiency of this analysis and the prediction, we consider rice for the analysis and the same technique can be applied for other crops by collecting the data of the factors that has the influence on that particular crop.

In context to Rice we consider the factors shown in Table 1.1 to understand the range of values that has an implicit effect on its yield. The deviation from these range may lead to deviation from the expected crop yield. So in order to predict the yield of rice the data are collected from past

circumstances which gives a clear cut idea of how the variance of the attributes has a direct impact on the yield. These data are collected and stored in an organized way and the evaluation is done on them to understand the influence of these data, so that the future analysis can be carried based on these references.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

In this section, related literature about rice yield analysis, Random forest, crop yield prediction strategies will be reviewed and discussed.

A. Rice yield analysis

Rice is a more adversely grown crop whose yield varies for various location and it is also based on the climatic condition of that region. Rice is the seed of a monocot plant and it is the important staple food for large part of human population. It is also found that rice is the third widely grown cereal grain next to maize and wheat. Determining better techniques for the rice yield would help to assist the farmers and other stake holders in order to make better decisions which has been determined in [6].

B. Random forest

In order to predict the crop yield more accurately random forest is used which is a standard and supervised machine learning algorithm. Random forest provides a various kinds of algorithms to make better understanding of the results that has to be obtained. It helps to plot multi-dimensional scaling for proximity matrix, extract a single tree in the randomForest as explained in [7].

C. Crop yield prediction

Yield of a crop mainly depends on the function on the resources as well as on the conditions around it. The factors such as temperature, humidity, rainfall, sunshine plays a very important role in determining the yield of a crop. In addition to making use of the historic data for analysis the future prediction can also be done using the algorithm. These predictions helps to understand the necessary steps that has to be taken in order to increase the yield of a crop [5].



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- IV. Experimental Results
- V. Conclusion

Abstract:User review is the most valuable data. This review contains data in the form of opinion about a particular product or entity in detail. Using reviews, conclusion about an... [View more](#)

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Abstract: User review is the most valuable data. This review contains data in the form of opinion about a particular product or entity in detail. Using reviews, conclusion about any product can be drawn and also, user related complaints while using the product or expectation of users from the product manufacturer can be identified clearly. These reviews may also serve as a feedback to the product manufacturer to improve or to correct their flaws regarding that product. The challenge is to manage and analyze the huge sets of these reviews in a convenient way. While analyzing and managing reviews there exists a set of problems such as words, which are misspelled, grammatically incorrect sentences and also reviews written in languages other than English. The analyzer cannot expect the user to write reviews in a way as he/she expects. The current trendy generation believes the use of short forms, misspelled words as a current trend. Therefore, it is important to deal with these trendy problems as well. This paper proposes a method that put forwards an idea to deal with problem related to misspelled words in a product review and also an attempt to deal with multiple languages at a time and a comparison between SentiWordNet and TextBlob has been made to show the difference in accuracy while computation. The results are obtained based on the polarity score. The polarity score for each sentence in the review is assigned using the TextBlob. This method also put forwards a technique, which can overcome most commonly

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A Method to Overcome Misspelled Words in Reviews using Pattern Matching Technique

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Abstract— The current era has a trend to share their opinion about any software launched, product or anything will be posted on web sites in the form of reviews. These reviews contain important data about the particular product. The reviews considered useful only when they are well processed and made fit to the analyzing system. This paper deals with the misspelled aspect problem using Pattern Matching Technique (PMT) in opinion mining.

Keywords—Opinion mining, pattern matching, sentiment analysis, Aspect word, Training set.

I. INTRODUCTION

Data mining is a vast field that has a main concept of processing, mining of data using mathematical techniques and models to achieve and to extract desired data from a big set of information. Data extraction can be achieved using different methods and pattern matching can be considered as one of the best methods to obtain a solution to any problem. The review posted on the websites, blogs, and social media such as twitter, facebook contain most useful information. This information in the form of reviews said to be useful only when they are processed in a well-defined procedure to make it suitable for the machine to analyze the concept. Reviews are a set of sentences containing some set of words to form an opinion about any product. Practically we cannot expect the user to write reviews, which are grammatically correct or always spelled in a right way.

Words are spelled wrongly due to many reasons like keyboard interruption or intentional. Intentional misspelled words are considered as a trend in this current world. Some instances of spelling mistakes committed due to keyboard interruption are "computer" misspelled as "compute", "good" misspelled as "bood". These mistakes are considered to be more frequently committed spelling mistakes because these are the mistakes that are not intentional but are often done while typing. Mistakes due to lack of knowledge about dictionary example the word "parallel" may become "paralell", the word "beautiful" misspelled as "beautifull".

Mistakes due to the influence of spoken language or wrong spelling interpretation example "mica" becomes "mika", "rabbit" becomes "rabit" even though these mistakes are not intentional, still they affect the automatic aspect process. Mistakes that are intentional example the word nice has been modified as "nce", "tomorrow" will be

modified as "2mro", "good morning" will be changed to "gd mg", "phone" becomes "fone", the word "coming" becomes "cmg" are intentional and are probably as a trend in today's world. These are popularly called as a text-messaging language that is the short form that are used while chatting.

This trend of text language concept leaves its influence both on messaging and in real world communication including reviews. The main challenge is to deal with these trendy spelling mistakes. The proposed PMT proposes a method to deal with these trendy misspelled words in sentences.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

In [1] adopted opinion-mining concept to predict product use ability in the market. It uses a concept of conversion of unstructured data format to a structured data format using an idea of feature-opinion pair extraction and semantic orientation analysis. Here word frequency statistics are considered to eliminate the words that have low frequency. This is aimed to find customer view to find product evaluation.

In [2] designed for linguistic separation and sentiment classification. In the first processing step is to classify reviews into classes of languages and the next step is to classify text data into positive sentence and negative sentence. Here the analysis of online product dataset for two languages has been considered.

In [3] adopted aspect level opinion mining and syntactic dependency based approach to obtain aggregate score of opinion word. Here aspect table has been maintained for most frequent words, the aspect score has been assigned based on the most frequently appearing aspect content in the set of statements where as the frequent data set.

A hybrid lexicon generator for a process of enhancement of domain knowledge a lexicon of sentence statistics for word classification has been demonstrated in [4] this method fits well for sentiment of machine learning than state of art for different data set supervised data for social media domains.

There exists an issue of compatibility between investigation and domains. A domain focused automated approach is generated for lexicon in sentiment of social

Message hiding using ECC and Blowfish

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Abstract: The paper presents an idea to transfer the data securely using an encryption mechanism involving data and image encryption. In this mechanism, first the data is encrypted using Elliptic curve cryptography (ECC) then embedded into an image. Then the image is encrypted using blowfish algorithm, and this final combination can be transferred via any transfer medium to the authorized recipient. On the receiver side the exact reverse of the encryption is done, the original message is obtained using decryption of ECC and Blowfish algorithms. This mechanism provides a lossless data recovery and message size sent is equal to image size.

Keywords—Reversible Data hiding; Secret message; Encryption; Embedding; Decryption, ECC, Blowfish.

I. INTRODUCTION

Due to the rapid development in the field of information processing, it is very essential to send secret messages in a confidential way. In recent years the field of information processing has attracted interests among the researches. In many fields such as military services, cloud computing and medical services there is a needs to send the secret messages to a remote server for future use. Service providers are not trusted by many of the users hence it is very necessary to encrypt the message before sending it to the receiver. Thus processing is done in the encrypted domain by the service provider.

Reversible data hiding is a method in which we embed the secret message into a cover image at the sender side and recover the exact message at the recipient side. Data hiding is used in the applications such as military, medical, private messaging and espionage. Small distortion because of message embedding is tolerable in many of the applications. To recover the original message without any loss of information is the desirable property in many of the fields such as medical, military and legal. The method of reversible message hiding in which the original message can be recovered exactly has attracted interests from the community. Original message can be recovered without any distortion using reversible message hiding.

Separable reversible data hiding (RDH) scheme for encrypted images is proposed in the existing method. In separable reversible data hiding method for encrypted images user divides the image into blocks and embeds one bit into each block by tossing three least significant bits (LSB) of half the pixels in the block. On the receiver side data loss has occurred when message retrieved from image, is the drawback of the existing method. To overcome this problem, the proposed system gives a solution, the cover image is encoded by using stream cipher to select the most significant bits

(MSB's) and compressing those MSB's to make space for hiding the secret message as shown in figure 1.

In the proposed system a grey scale image is taken as an cover image to hide the secret message, and the cover image is encoded by using stream cipher to select the most significant bits (MSB's) and compressing those MSB's to make space for hiding the secret message. Read the secret message from the user, encrypt that message and embed the message into the image in the space where compression of bits are done and lastly encrypt the embedded image. The main aim of the proposed system is to design and implementing a system by selecting an input image and embedding the encrypted secret message into that image using data hiding technique. The proposed method aims to increase the embedding payload that is inserted into the image. The idea is inspired by the distributed source coding, where we encode the selected bits of the image after stream cipher is done. The objective of this system is to enhance the embedding payload and to extract and reconstruct the hidden message without any data loss at the receiver side.

II. MOTIVATION

To overcome the drawback of inseparability in the previous work, a reversible message hiding scheme was suggested, in which we recover the original message and original image at the receiver side. It is very essential to send secret messages in a confidential way, for an instance, consider



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Abstract: Heart disease is the leading cause of death among all other diseases, even cancers. The number of men & women facing heart disease is on a raise each year. This prompts for its early diagnosis & treatment. Due to lack of resources in the medical field, the prediction of heart disease occasionally may be a problem. Utilization of suitable technology support in this regard can prove to be highly beneficial to the medical fraternity & patients. This issue can be resolved by adopting Data mining techniques. This paper intends to adopt Naïve Bayes & Decision tree - two data mining techniques for the effective prediction of Heart disease. It compares the efficiency & accuracy of the two techniques to decide among them the best.

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