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 - Volume/Issue: *Volume 10 Issue May 2021, Page No. 25327-25335*
 - ISSN/DOI: *ISSN: 2319-7242 DOI: 10.18535/ijecs/v10i5.4582*
 - Title:** **IoT combined with Block-Chain and 5G infrastructure for its application and development : A Review**
 - Author:** **Dr. K. Nagarathna rajur**
Associate Professor
 - Abstract:** It is a modern type of technology that empowers virtual and physical artefacts to interact and provide digitized services for each other, and includes the Internet of Things (IoT). But it has some benefits, but raises problems of single point of failure, anonymity, accountability, and data integrity due to the new structured design. Challenges like these stands in the path of the introduction of all the most interesting Internet of Things technologies. Bringing the Internet of Things through the public ledger might fix these issues. Decentralized ledger systems are comprised of blockchain as well as distributed ledgers. The introduction of the Internet of Things (IoT) to the blockchain will offer tremendous advantages. Blockchain integration in this paper offers a detailed exploration of how to combine the IoT technology with the IoT scheme. It is followed by reviewing the basic framework and addressing the problems inherent in the system's integration, explaining the advantages of it, and describing ways in which the blockchain can help to overcome such problems. Blockchain as a Service for IoT can illustrate how different protocol concepts can be applied using different service types on blockchain. After this, there would be an important section about the integration of artificial intelligence (AI) into the Internet of Things (IoT) and blockchain. Finally, potential study avenues will focus on ways of

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| 2. 2020 | Mechanical Properties of Banana Fiber Concrete | Prof. S. A. Kambali | Journal of Geotechnical and Engineering Structures(JGES) | 2230-7605 |
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Journal of Geotechnics And Engineering Structures Vol 7 Issue No 1 Jan-Mar 2020... 1 / 8 | 100% |

ISSN : 2454-6909

Mechanical Properties of Banana Fiber Concrete

Shankar H. Sanni¹, Shashikanth A. Kambali²

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ABSTRACT

Even though the market for fiber reinforced concrete is still small compared to the overall production of concrete, the worldwide yearly consumption of fibers used in concrete is 300,000 tons. Fibers can be in form of coconut fiber, banana fiber, steel fiber, glass fiber, natural fiber, synthetic fiber, etc. The fibers are used to reduce shrinkage cracking. Main role of fibers is to bridge the cracks that develop in concrete and increase the ductility of concrete elements, improvement on post cracking behaviour of concrete. It increase more resistance to Impact load, controls plastic shrinkage cracking and drying shrinkage cracking and lowers the permeability of concrete matrix and thus reduce the bleeding of water. The fiber enhances the toughness property of concrete, hence an attempt is made in the present investigation to use banana fibers in concrete.

The grade chosen for the investigation was M-25. The mechanical properties of banana fiber based concrete were studied by replacing the same at 0.5%, 1%, 1.5% and 2% by the weight of cement. The test specimens chosen for the study was 150x150x150 mm cubes, 100x200 mm cylinders and 100x100x500mm beams. Results indicate Banana fiber, a lismo-cellulosic fiber, obtained from the

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GBS - IMPACT
Volume 06, Issue - 02, July - December 2020, ISSN: 2454-8545

"A Study on the Technical Analysis of Future Prices of Selected Agricultural Spices Commodities"

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recently in India. NCDEX, MCX, ICEX, NMCEX are the commodity exchange in India. The regulatory body for the commodity exchange forward market commission the derivative market was first setup in Mumbai in 1875, where the first future trading has been started with the cottontrades.

Commodity trading involves physical, direct-trading and derivative trading. Improvement has been seen in the exchange traded commodities since the starting and volume of trading also increased. The Amsterdam stock exchange was the first exchange to start a trading of commodities. In 2003 India has officially in 2003. India has officially allowed doing future trading of commodity in India. Commodity derivative has got tremendous growth in agricultural commodities.

Commodity market normally trade in primary sector. There are two types of product soft & hard. Soft products are such as wheat, jowar, grains, pulses, cocoa, coffee etc., and hard commodities are mined such as gold, silver, iron, zinc, metal, crude oil etc. This market includes physical as well as derivative trading. Future trading is an oldest form of trading in commodities. Derivative includes: futures, forwards, options & swap derivatives are used for the price risk management. Commodity market consists of forward and future option trading is not enforced in the agriculture commodities but options are traded again in the future trading.

India is a largest producer of spices agricultural commodity in all over the world. Almost 75% of export in global is contributed by India. Followed by Bangladesh and Turkey spices may be seed, root, bark or any other substance of plant which is used for the flavoring, coloring and preserving food. They are in the form of flowers, leaves or stems of plants. Spices commodities are also used in medicines religious rituals for production of cosmetic and perfumes.

Here trader don't have clear idea about when to trade and when not to trade in the commodity market so when he under gone Technical analysis he will gain some idea about when to trade and when not to trade in the commodity market.

By undertaking technical analysis, the trader can analyze and estimates the future price variations of the particular commodity so that trader can take a decision of buying and selling while trading.

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| 4. 2020 | An Empirical Investigation: "Impact of Covid-19 on Financial Services Sector-A Case of Bankers | Patil.S.C. & Vyas ,B.A | GBS Impact Journal of Multi Disciplinary Research | 2088-8708 |
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Volume 06, Issue - 01, January - June 2020, ISSN: 2454-8545

GBS - IMPACT

"An Empirical Investigation : Impact of COVID-19 on Financial Services Sector- A Case of Bankers"

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its range of stability, producing strain within the individual" (Earnshaw and Cooper, 1996, p. 7).

"Stress is people's natural reaction to excessive pressure ± it isn't a disease ... and it's clear from the recognised symptoms of stress that it's actually bad for you" (HSE, 1998, p. 3).

"Stress refers to negative changes in personal behaviour which result from an imbalance between pressure and people's current ability to cope with it" (The Industrial Society, 1995, p. 3).

"we define stress as a complex pattern of emotional states, physiological reactions, and related thoughts in response to external demands. These external demands are referred to as stressors" (Greenberg and Baron, 2000, p. 226).

Abstract:
This paper examines the stress among bank employees during Covid-19 pandemic. It aims to discover the impact of Covid 19 on stress among employees. In this study an attempt is made to understand Covid-19 impact on mental, physical health and behaviour of bank employees. A total of 300 employees participated in this survey. The data is collected from structured questionnaire. It was found that the COVID-19 has affected bank employees' personal and professional life. The study reveals that employees feel their job itself is threat for them, as they come in contact with different people during their working hours so it always carry the threat of getting infection from novel corona virus. The employees are unable to concentrate on their work. This in turn resulted in sleep disturbance, physician stress, headache and depression.

Key words: Novel Corona virus, Covid-19, Stessor, Mental and Physical health.

Introduction:
Corona viruses (CoV) are a large family of viruses that cause illness ranging from the common cold to more severe diseases such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS-CoV) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS-CoV). A novel corona virus (nCoV) is a new strain that has not been previously identified in humans' (WHO, 2020). They are transmitted between animals and humans. They include fever, dry cough, shortness of breath and breathing difficulties, tiredness with possible symptoms of aches and pains, nasal congestion, runny nose, sore throat or diarrhea (WHO, 2020). Corona was a new virus which was seen during December 2019 in Wuhan provinces (China). Leaders of major countries by looking at its effect have taken

Problem statement:
Stress is part of life. The employees usually experience stress due to many factors such as work load, new technology, relationships at work, etc. The COVID-19 pandemic disturbed all sectors in the world and banking sector is not an exception. The banking sector is back bone of the country. It can't stop it functioning. The bank employees have to report to their job. The Corana virus as it is infectious disease and spreading at lightning speed. The bank employees are working under unhealthy work environment. This has affected negatively them and it has impact on their mental and physical health. The study focuses on how the employees feel about COVID-19 does it create any stress and what are the areas of concern which create stress on the employees and also to study its impact on their mental, physical health and on their performance.

Objectives of the study:

- To understand the factors causes stress among the bank employees due to COVID-19.
- To identify impact of stress on employees due to COVID-19.
- To study the satisfaction level of employees towards precautions taken by their branch.

Research Methodology:
Sources of Data: Primary and Secondary sources used for the study. Primary data was collected by framing structured questionnaire. The questionnaire was distributed to 323 bank employees working at different cadres. 300 respondents filled the Questionnaire properly

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| 5. 2019 | Removal of heavy metal from industrial waste water using biofilm producing bacteria | Madhumala Y, Manjula Mathapati and Dr. Veena S. Soraganvi | International Journal of Bio-Technology and Research | 2249-6858 |
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International Journal of Bio-Technology and Research (IJBRTR)
 ISSN(P): 2249-6858, ISSN(E): 2249-796X
 Vol. 8, Issue 2, Dec 2019, 18-30
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REMOVAL OF HEAVY METAL FROM INDUSTRIAL WASTE WATER USING BIOFILM PRODUCING BACTERIA

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ABSTRACT

Heavy metals are a diverse group of compounds with varied characteristics. These metals are poisonous to plants, animals and humans, so they regarded a category of environmental pollutants. Hexavalent Chromium is one of the elements which is toxic and carcinogenic. Electroplating industry is one of the sources which produce waste water containing elevated concentration of heavy metals. Therefore, before discharging into the water body, wastewater should be treated.

In this study, the biosorption technique is used for the removal of hexavalent chromium from electroplating industrial wastewater, Belgium. Two isolates *Bacillus species* (TF) and *Staphylococcus aureus* (G₂) are used as biosorbents. The design of experiments, i.e. Response surface Methodology (RSM) is carried out to optimize reduction process. For the reduction of Cr (VI) with concentration of 30mg/L, pH 6, glucose 0.5mg/l and biomass concentration of 6% was found to be the most ideal factors for both the isolates. Even enzymatic study is carried out to check the type of mechanism involved in the reduction and it was found that biosorption process involved here is an intracellular process. Both isolates in the industrial wastewater shows 100% reduction of Hexavalent Chromium in a period of 4 days and SEM analysis of *Bacillus species* was carried out.

KEYWORDS: Biosorption, Hexavalent Chromium, *Bacillus Species* & Biomass Concentration

Received: Jul 08, 2019; Accepted: Jul 30, 2019; Published: Nov 04, 2019; Paper ID: IJBRTRDEC20192

1. INTRODUCTION

Water is essential for all life forms, but water pollution and destruction of ecosystem continue to increase day by day. Water contamination is now one of the major problems due to the consequence of industrialization, urbanization, population growth, globalization, etc. Industrial effluents which contain heavy metals may regard as a major source of contamination which are causing severe issues with the environment. Heavy metals are very diverse group of elements with differing chemical properties and biological functions. These are kept under environmental pollutants due to toxicity to plants, animals and humans. Heavy metals are ⁷Arsenic (As), ¹¹¹Cadmium (Cd), ⁵²Chromium (Cr), ⁶³Copper (Cu), ⁸¹Lead (Pb), ⁸⁰Mercury (Hg), ⁵⁸Nickel (Ni), ¹⁰⁷Silver (Ag) and ⁶⁵Zinc (Zn).

Chromium is a chemical element which is hard, brittle metal having high melting point and a characteristic one. It appears in the form of Trivalent Chromium [Cr (III)] and hexavalent Chromium [VI]. Cr (VI) is toxic and carcinogenic. Disposed Chromium production facilities often need to be cleaned from the environment. Removal of heavy metals from industrial wastewater can be performed by multiple treatment techniques, such a 'chemical



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| 6. 2018 | Seismic Behavior of Reinforced Concrete Frame With Eccentric Steel Bracings | Prof. G. S. Hiremath | SSRG International Journal of Civil Engineering | 2348 - 8352 | 10.14445/23488352/IJCE-V2I6P108 |
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SSRG International Journal of Civil Engineering (SSRG-IJCE) – volume2 Issue 6–June2015

Seismic Behavior of Reinforced Concrete Frame with Eccentric Steel Bracings

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Abstract: The seismic performance of non ductile reinforced concrete (RC) buildings with eccentric steel bracing of inverted Y type is investigated. 10, 15 and 20 storey buildings are analyzed by using pushover analysis. The analysis is carried out by using software SAP2000v17. The effect of distribution of steel bracing over the height of RC frame was studied. The study also concentrates on effect of link length of eccentric bracing on seismic performance of RC frame. The performance of RC frame with inverted eccentric bracing is evaluated in terms of energy absorption capacity, stiffness of frame and ductility. The behavior of eccentric braced frame (EBF) is compared with conventional RC frame and inverted V bracing.

Keywords: Eccentric bracing, Pushover analysis, RC frame, Shear link

1. INTRODUCTION

In the recent past earthquake several RC buildings which are designed for only gravity loads and Buildings with non-ductile detailing are suffered moderate to severe damages. The non-ductile behavior of RC frames is due to inadequate transverse reinforcement in beams, columns and joints. Therefore, it is necessary to provide special mechanism or mechanisms that improve lateral stability of the structure. One of the main



Fig. 1 Different types of eccentric brace

In the present investigation inverted Y type of bracing with shear link is used on RC frame. The link assumed to acts as cantilever. Connection between link and beam is considered as fixed and the connection between brace members and link is treated as pinned one [2]. The deformation of the steel bracing system in EBF results mainly from the link yielding while the deformation of the RC frame is developed mainly by the formation of the plastic hinges in the frame members. The inelastic hinging system shown in Fig.2 (b) represents one possible failure mechanism.

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Multi-objective Design Optimization of Microdisk Resonator

Authors: Sutagundar, M.; Sheeparamatti, B.G.; Jangamshetti, D.S.
Source: Nanoscience & Nanotechnology-Asia, Volume 10, Number 4, 2020, pp. 478-485(8)
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Defect Detection and Classification in Patterned Fabric using Variational Mode Image Decomposition and Neural Network

Maheshwari S. Biradar, Dr. B. G. Sheeparamatti, Dr. P. M. Patil

Abstract : Image processing and computer vision plays vital role in fabric defect detection. However, it is challenging to detect defect in patterned fabric material. This paper uses variational mode decomposition (VMD) method for detecting defects in patterned fabrics. Variation mode decomposition method is used for image decomposition. Otsu thresholding is applied on decomposed image for defect detection. Texture features of defected area are extracted using GLCM. And these features are used to classify types of defects through feed-forward neural network.

IndexTerms - Image decomposition, VMD, thresholding, GLCM, feed forward neural network.

I. Introduction

Cost reduction and increase in quality are the two main important aspects in all product industries. In textile industry quality of the fabric plays a key role. However current work in textile industry is based on human inspection. Human inspection is not 100 percent accurate as it yields errors due to human fatigue, slow inspection time and high labor cost. Therefore it is required to implement automated visual inspection in industries to enhance the quality of a product and also to reduce the cost.

Computer vision based fabric defect detection has been used in textile industry for monitoring and controlling of product quality. Previously the research has been carried out on non-patterned fabrics. The major methods used for non-patterned fabric inspection include Fourier Analysis [1], wavelet Transform [2,14], Artificial Neural Network [3], Gabor Filter [4], Morphological Transform [13], Co-occurrence Matrix method [5,11,13], Local Contrast variation method [13]. Fourier transform and wavelet transform are unable to figure out the correlation between patterned unit and defective object. Morphological filtering approach is inefficient in detection of color based defects. The above all methods could not be used to figure out the correlation between defective objects and complicated repetitive patterns in box, star and dot patterned fabrics.

These all methods were implemented for simple plain and will fabric and many of these methods could not be used for patterned fabric defect detection. There is a scope for researchers to develop new algorithms for patterned fabric inspection. The word patterned in patterned fabric is nothing but repetitive units in a fabric at regular distance. There are several types of patterns in fabric. The basic types are plain, dot pattern, star pattern, box pattern and are shown in Fig. 1. Several complicated patterns like flowers, different repetitive designs may exist. There is a challenging job for detecting defects in patterned fabric because of their texture complexity and availability of numerous pattern textures.

In this paper we have used a VMD algorithm for detecting defects in patterned fabric.

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| 9. 2018 | Comparison of ANFIS and ANN techniques in the simulation of a typical aircraft fuel system health management | Vijaylakshmi S. Jigajinni | Int. J of Artificial Intelligence and Applications (IJAIA) | 2321-9653 | SSRN: https://ssrn.com/abstract=3280193 |
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| 10. 2018 | Defending against eavesdropping attack in wsns: a co- operative beam forming & jamming approach | Somu P. Parande | International journal of advanced computational engineering and networking | 2349 - 3585 | http://iraj.in |
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International Journal of Advanced Computational Engineering and Networking, ISSN(p): 2320-2106, ISSN(e): 2321-2063
Volume-6, Issue-10, Oct-2018, http://iraj.in

DEFENDING AGAINST EAVESDROPPING ATTACK IN WSNS: A CO-OPERATIVE BEAM FORMING & JAMMING APPROACH

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Abstract - Security at physical layer in Wireless Sensor Networks (WSNs), where each node has single antenna. To form a architecture of MIMO communication system, the sensor node support at each cluster of the network. Here we propose Co-operative Beam forming & Jamming (CB) approach to enhance the security of WSNS. In network some part of sensor nodes at transmitter (Alice) side are used to transmit beam forming signal to receiver (Bob). In same network, some of sensor nodes at bob side are used to create artificial noise (AN) to jam the Eavesdropper (Eve).

Keywords - Artificial Noise; Beam forming; Jamming

1. INTRODUCTION

WSNs gives the information possession and also in monitoring the environment, industry automation and in military for battlefield verification etc, for all these various application the WSN gives the solution to process it. Usually these sensor networks are mostly used to improve reliability, throughput of the system equipped with only one antenna in the cooperative communication and the source node maybe the out of coverage from the destination. These sensor networks are vulnerable to wireless channel for the broadcasted signal in the wireless medium. So for this we used the some of the techniques called Cryptography, Steganography for the purpose of leakage of confidential information in the modern communication system. Although still we have the leakage of information problem. Hence it is necessary area along with their schemes Amplify-and-Forward (AF), Decode-and-Forward (DF) and also cooperative Jamming (CJ) where adopted the available all relays, either to resending the signal or to transmit the artificial noise to confuse the eavesdropper. We have two channels one is main/legitimate channel between the relay node and destination node, other one is the wiretap channel between the intermediate relay node and the eavesdropper. One thing we must have the perfect information about the channel. Furthermore some strategies we have to made for selecting the best relay nodes such that they can increase the secrecy capacity or outage likelihood for minimal secrecy. Depending on number of these best selection relay nodes or multiple antennas we can improve the security of the system at the same time selection of these many number of relays or multiple Antennas we have to

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| 11. 2018 | Development of Kannada Speech Corpus for Continuous Speech Recognition | Anand H. Unnibhavi | International Journal of Computer Applications | 0975 – 8887 |
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Development of Kannada Speech Corpus for Continuous Speech Recognition

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ABSTRACT
The paper presents, development of Kannada speech corpus for speaker independent continuous speech recognition. Speech corpus plays a key role in construction of Automatic Speech Recognition (ASR) and Text-To-Speech (TTS) synthesis. The speech corpora is developed for the age group between 21 years to 45 years. Speech corpus for ASR system is developed by collecting text corpus in which data is recorded corresponding to the text corpus followed by Transliteration (phonetic representation of the text corpus) and finally a pronunciation dictionary is developed.

Keywords
ASR, TTS, G2P, Speech corpus

1. INTRODUCTION
Speech is the most effective and common way of communication between human. Human beings have long been motivated to create computer that can understand and talk like human. Demands for practical ASR systems in smart-phones have rapidly increased due to their convenience and user friendliness for information access [1]. Meanwhile, in recent years, ASR techniques have taken a great leap forward with the help of Deep Neural Network (DNN) based approaches. The computers which can understand the spoken language have come of the applications in the domains like

Kannada and 17) Nepali [4]. For having better performance of the speech recognizers it is inevitable to have speech corpus of that particular language. The first speech database is created by MIT with TIMIT database [5]. To test and build any recognition system, building speech corpus is an important task. IBM has built a large vocabulary continuous speech recognition system in Hindi [6] by bootstrapping existing English acoustic models. The amount of work done in Indian languages has not yet reached a critical level which can be used as real communication tool, where as the work done in speech technology for the English and other European language has reached to achieve higher accuracy rate. Speech recognition system has been built by HP Labs India and IBM research lab [7], which involved Hindi speech corpus collection and subsequent system building. There is lot of scope to develop language technology systems using Indian languages which are of different variations. To achieve such ambitious goals, the collection of standard speech databases is prerequisite. In this paper the development of speech database in kannada language for building large continuous speech recognition system is presented. The paper is organized as follows: Section II describes the History of kannada language along with classification of kannada characters. Section III deals with the basic requirement of text corpora such as sources of collecting text, speaker selection and software used for recording the speech. The section also describes grammar

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