



**i-manager's
VIRTUAL CONFERENCE ON
DATA SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING:
NEW APPROACHES IN INFORMATION MANAGEMENT**

2020-October-15, Online

Keynote Speakers

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Dr. G.R. Sinha

Session Chair

Dr. Siddhartha Ghosh

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Artificial Intelligence (AI)-Driven Software Development: Fayad's Art of Abstraction Global Project

Dr. Mohamed E. Fayad

Professor, Department of Computer Engineering, San Jose State University, San Jose, CA, USA.

Abstract

- 1) Can Artificial Intelligence (AI) exist without software development (SWD)? The answer AI cannot exist without SWD and not the other way around.
- 2) Are Traditional Software Development Methodologies suitable for AI and Smart Systems Applications? The Answer is No.
- 3) Is Artificial Intelligence going to shape the future of software development? The Answer is No.
- 4) AI is a science and technology-based on disciplines such as Computer Science, Biology, Psychology, Linguistics, Mathematics, and Engineering. Each of these disciplines has different set of knowledge, rules, and standards. Where is the problem in here? The people working in each of these disciplines live in isolated Islands.
- 5) Can we specify the functional and non-functional requirements and ultimate design/architecture for AI and Smart Systems? The answer is IMPOSSIBLE. Every field of knowledge depends on ABSTRACTIONS. Currently, we are doing very poorly on the abstraction process and the type of abstractions because it is based mostly on tangibility and ignoring other types of abstractions that more important.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Software Development, Knowledge Unification, Machine Learning and Standard, Deep Learning, and Image Process.

About the Keynote Speaker

Dr. Mohamed E. Fayad is a Professor in the Department of Computer Engineering at San Jose State University, San Jose, CA, USA, since 2002. Previously, he was J. D. Edwards professor of Software Engineering in the Department of Computer Science & Engineering at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, from 1999 to 2002. Between 1995 and 1999, he was an Associate Professor of Computer Science and a faculty of Computer Engineering at the University of Nevada. He has more than fifteen years of industrial experience in addition to ten years as a software architect in companies, such as McDonnell Douglas and Philips Research Laboratory. His reputation has grown by his achievements in the industry—he has been an IEEE distinguished speaker, an associate editor, editorial advisor, a columnist for The Communications of the ACM (his column is Thinking Objectively), a columnist for Al-Ahram Egyptians Newspaper (2 million subscribers), an Editor-in-Chief for IEEE Computer Society Press—Computer Science and Engineering Practice Press (1995–1997), a general chair of IEEE/Arab Computer Society International Conference on Computer Systems and Applications (AICCSA 2001), Beirut, Lebanon, June 26–29, 2001, and the founder and president of Arab Computer Society (ACS) from April 2004 to April 2007. He is a well-known and recognized authority in the domain of theory and the applications of software engineering. His publications are in the very core, archival journals and conferences in the field of software engineering. He was a guest editor on 11 theme issues: CACM's OO Experiences, October 1995, IEEE Computer's Managing OO Software Development Projects, September 1996, CACM's Software Patterns, October 1996, CACM's OO Application Frameworks, October 1997, ACM Computing Surveys—OO Application Frameworks, March 2000, IEEE Software—Software Engineering in-the-small, September/October 2000, and International Journal on Software Practice and Experiences, July 2001, IEEE Transaction on Robotics and Automation—Object-Oriented Methods for Distributed Control Architecture, October 2002, Annals of Software Engineering Journal—OO Web-Based Software Engineering, October 2002, Journal of Systems and Software, Elsevier, Software Architectures and Mobility, July 2010, Pattern Languages: Addressing the Challenges, the Journal of Software, Practice and Experience, March–April 2012, and Critical Look at Agile and Unified Machine Learning in progress.

Recent Research Trends in Cognitive Science and Brain Computing Research

Dr. G. R. Sinha

Adjunct Professor, International Institute of Information Technology (IIIT), Bangalore, India., and Professor, Myanmar Institute of Information Technology (MIIT), Mandalay.

Abstract

Medical Image Processing is study of acquisition, processing and analysis of various types of medical image modalities. Biomedical Imaging is one of the modalities that mainly include EEG, EMG, fMRI, MEG signals and their analysis for numerous applications such as diagnosis of mental disorder, sleep analysis, cognitive ability, study of memory and attention. Cognitive Science Research exploits biomedical modalities related to human brain and makes use of the images in decoding brain commands and understanding them. This is very important in brain computer interface (BCI) and assessment of cognitive abilities. The abilities of human brain with the help of EEG signals can be described, decoded and used in performing desired tasks in numerous applications like robotics, driverless cars etc. EEG records brain activities especially electrical activities which are actually due to psychological, physiological and other changes in human brain. This lecture highlights an overview of cognitive science and brain computing research with its challenges and opportunities.

Keywords: Image Processing, Electroencephalogram, Brain Computer Interface, Psychological, and Physiological.

About the Keynote Speaker

Dr. G R Sinha is Adjunct Professor at International Institute of Information Technology Bangalore (IIITB) and currently deputed as Professor at Myanmar Institute of Information Technology (MIIT) Mandalay Myanmar. He obtained his B.E. (Electronics Engineering) and M.Tech. (Computer Technology) with Gold Medal from National Institute of Technology, Raipur, India. He received his Ph.D. in Electronics & Telecommunication Engineering from Chhattisgarh Swami Vivekanand Technical University (CSVTU), Bhilai, India. He is Visiting Professor (Honorary) in Sri Lanka Technological Campus, Colombo for one year (2019-2020). He has published 258 research papers, book chapters and books at International level that includes Biometrics published by Wiley India, a subsidiary of John Wiley; Medical Image Processing published by Prentice Hall of India and edited books on Cognitive Science Two Volumes (Elsevier), Optimization Theory (IOP) and Biometrics (Springer). He is currently editing 6 more books on Biomedical Signals; Brain and Behavior Computing; Modern Sensors and Data Deduplication with Elsevier, IOP and CRC Press. He is active reviewer and editorial member of more than 12 reputed International Journals in his research areas, such as IEEE Transactions, Elsevier Journals, Springer Journals, etc. He has teaching and research experience of 21 years. He has been Dean of Faculty and Executive Council Member of CSVTU and currently a member of Senate of MIIT. Dr. Sinha has been delivering ACM lectures as ACM Distinguished Speaker in the field of DSP since 2017 across the world. His few more important assignments include Expert Member for Vocational Training Programme by Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS) for Two Years (2017-2019); Chhattisgarh Representative of IEEE MP Sub-Section Executive Council (2016-2019); Distinguished Speaker in the field of Digital Image Processing by Computer Society of India (2015). He is recipient of many awards and recognitions like TCS Award 2014 for Outstanding contributions in Campus Commune of TCS, Rajaram Bapu Patil ISTE National Award 2013 for Promising Teacher in Technical Education by ISTE New Delhi, Emerging Chhattisgarh Award 2013, Engineer of the Year Award 2011, Young Engineer Award 2008, Young Scientist Award 2005, IEI Expert Engineer Award 2007, ISCA Young Scientist Award 2006 Nomination and Deshbandhu Merit Scholarship for 5 years. He served as Distinguished IEEE Lecturer in IEEE India council for Bombay section. He is Senior Member of IEEE, Fellow of Institute of Engineers India and Fellow of IETE India. He has delivered more than 50 Keynote/Invited Talks and Chaired many Technical Sessions in International Conferences across the world such as Singapore, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Bangalore, Mumbai, Trivandrum, Hyderabad, Mysore, Allahabad, Nagpur, Yangon, and Meikhtila. His special session on Deep Learning in Biometrics was included in IEEE International Conference on Image Processing 2017. He is also member of many National Professional bodies like ISTE, CSI, ISCA, and IEI. He is member of various committees of the University and has been Vice President of Computer Society of India for Bhilai Chapter for two consecutive years. He received few important consultancy supports as grants and travel support. Dr. Sinha has Supervised Eight (8) PhD Scholars, Fifteen (15) M. Tech. Scholars and has been Supervising One (1) more PhD Scholar. His research interest includes Biometrics, Cognitive Science, Medical Image Processing, Computer Vision, Outcome Based Education (OBE) and ICT tools for developing Employability Skills.

Deep Learning: The New Trend in Artificial Intelligence

Dr. Siddhartha Ghosh

Professor and Head of the Department of Artificial Intelligence, Head of Training and Placements, Vidya Jyothi Institute Technology, Hyderabad, Telanagana, India.

Abstract

Artificial intelligence (AI) is making the machines or software smart with code rules or knowledgebase, and the Machine Learning (ML) is the advanced part of it; Deep Learning is the latest trend to handle huge amount of data. Deep learning is a subset of machine learning where artificial neural networks, algorithms inspired by the human brain, learn from large amounts of data. Deep learning allows machines to solve complex problems even when using a data set that is very diverse, unstructured and inter-connected. Powered by Data, structured and strengthened by Artificial Neural Networks = Deep Learning.

Why Deep Learning:

- Availability of huge amount of data
- Tremendous computing power over cloud (TB, GB)
- Machine Learning Algorithms have limitations with huge amount of data and always needs domain experts.
- More complex but more result oriented
Takes more time in training but fast in testing

Deep Learning platforms/frameworks/languages and a comparison of strengths with various platforms:

- Python, R, Julia
- Tensor Flow
- Keras
- Theano
- DL4J
- PyTorch
- CNTK
- MxNet

The environments like Google CoLab, AWS, IBM and Azure helps the students and researchers to learn and experience Deep Learning on their open platforms.

About the Session Chair

Dr. Siddhartha Ghosh is a Professor and Head in the Department of Artificial Intelligence at Vidya Jyothi Institute of Technology (VJIT), Aziz Nagar Gate, CB Post Hyderabad, Telangana, India, since 1st February 2016. Previously, he worked as a Professor and Head in the Department of Computer Science and Engineering in KMIT (www.kmit.in), Hyderabad from 23rd April 2012 to till 31st January 2016 and as a Professor in the Department of Computer Science and Engineering in GNITS, Hyderabad from July 2004 till 21st April 2012. He has more than nineteen years of experience in teaching and 2 years of industrial experience as Design Engineer in MEPL Products, Delhi, and SW Trainer in NACC, Agartala. He has published 28 research articles in International Journals and 2 research articles in National Journals. He has more than 25 articles published in International and National Conferences/Seminars. He received Best Innovative Faculty Award 2010 from IBM USA; Best Teacher Award – GNITS 2007 by the management of G. Narayanamma Institute of Technology and Science, Hyderabad; Best Teacher Award – VJIT 2019 by the Management of Vidya Jyothi Institute of Technology, Hyderabad.; Best Teacher Award by the Management of Vidya Jyothi Institute of Technology, Hyderabad.; Best TPO Award by Hyderabad Institute of Electrical Engineers, Hyderabad; Best Placement Officer award by HIEE, Hyderabad, February 2020; Best Placement Officer award by uLektz on 30th June 2020.

Design and Implementation of Proficient Technique for Prevention of Road Accidents

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Abstract

Road accidents have become the major issue during these days. Accidents bring loss to our economy. Much remarkable work has been done on the driver alert system through this project. Using the ARDUINO series of Microcontrollers with compatible sensors and components, the accidents could be reduced in an efficient way. The alcohol sensor senses whether the driver is in a drunken condition and sends signal through a message using GSM and the vehicle will automatically stop. If the driver is drowsy, the eye blink sensor detects the drowsiness and alert the driver. Auto-dimmable headlights gain attention due to danger caused by sudden glare on drivers at night conditions which makes automatic dimming of headlight necessary by placing a wireless transmitter and receiver on both the vehicles. The mechanical parameters such as engine failure, brake failure, etc. are also analyzed. Brake failure sensor and fuel dry sensor are used to analyze whether the brake has a failure and whether the fuel is nearing the empty condition or not. The paper focus on that as it is essential that both vehicle and the driver's conditions are safe to prevent accident in the realistic driving conditions.

Keywords: Speed Control, Driver Drowsiness, Brake Failure, Fuel Dryness, Headlight Dimming.

Conclusion

It has been a daily routine for us to read accident news happening due to driver's carelessness such as drowsiness, over speed, drunken driving, etc. This paper proposes mechanisms that can detect if driver has over-consumed alcohol, and also various sensors are incorporated to perform a specific task in the system. In this paper, Arduino UNO controller is used for detecting the alcohol consumption, failure of the brake, fuel nearing empty condition, drowsiness of the driver and also the current speed of the vehicle. In addition to these parameters, the head light intensity of the vehicle is decreased based on the data received from RF transmitter which is located on another vehicle.

Image Data Recovery using User's Judgment Choice Technique

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Abstract

Target search in content-based image retrieval systems refer to finding a specific (target) image such as a particular registered logo or a specific historical photograph. Existing techniques, designed around query refinement based on relevance feedback suffer from slow convergence, and do not guarantee to find intended targets. To address these limitations, here we propose a new index structure and query processing technique to improve retrieval effectiveness and efficiency and also considered strategies to minimize the effects of users' inaccurate RF. Extensive experiments in simulated and realistic environments show that the approach significantly reduces the number of required iterations and improves overall retrieval performance. The experimental results also confirm that the approach can always retrieve intended targets even with poor selection of initial query points.

Keywords: Data Mining, Content Based Image Retrieval, Relevance Feedback, Index Structures.

Conclusion

This paper attempts to give a clear concept for CBIR, the feasible approaches and possible applications of CBIR are discussed as well. The main advantage of the proposed method is the possibility of retrieval using high level image semantic feature. Experiments with our prototype show that our approach can achieve fast convergence even in the realistic environments, and is very promising for large CBIR systems.

AI Based Static Security Assessment of Power System

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Abstract

Fast and accurate contingency selection and ranking have become a key issue to ensure the secure operation of power systems. In this paper, multi-layer feed forward artificial neural network (MLFFN) and radial basis function network (RBFN) are proposed to implement the online power system for static security assessment. The security classification, contingency selection and ranking are done based on the composite security index which is capable of accurately differentiating the secure and non-secure cases. For each contingency case as well as for base case condition, the composite security index is computed using the full Newton Raphson load flow analysis. The proposed artificial neural network (ANN) models take loading conditions and the probable contingencies as the input and assess the system security by screening the credible contingencies and rank them in the order of severity based on composite security index.

Keywords: Composite Security Index, Contingency Screening and Ranking, Multi-Layer Feed Forward Neural Network, Online Static Security Assessment, Radial Basis Function Network.

Conclusion

Multilayer feed forward network and Radial basis function network with back propagation algorithm have been presented to solve the problem of the power system security assessment. The training set for ANN adequately represents the entire range of power system operating states and is defined in terms of loading condition as well as contingencies. CSI based on NR method and two types of ANN methods are used for realizing the online static security assessment module which can identify the security status, screen the critical contingencies and rank them in the decreasing order of severity for any operating condition. This is demonstrated on IEEE 30-bus test system in terms accuracy and reduction in computation time for static security assessment. The proposed OSSA module based on MLFFN and RBFN methods give faster and accurate results than the conventional techniques for all line outages.

Modeling of Wind Power Plant Using Artificial Neural Network

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Abstract

Utilization of wind energy is increasing day by day to generate electrical power. Wind energy is a clean source and does not pollute the air unlike other power plants that depends on the combustion of coal, natural gas, oil, and fossil fuel. It is a reality that the conventional power sectors are facing shortage of resources and therefore world is trying to find the renewable energy resources like solar, wind, etc. The Wind Power Generation increases rapidly in the present and would continue in the coming years. The fluctuation of electric power produced by wind power plants will be prompting for higher expenses associated with the balancing of the generation and demand of power. The wind power plant needs large investment. The dynamic of each subsystem are represented by a set of non-linear differential equations and are coupled with non-linear algebraic equations. The intelligent control method known as artificial neural network is used to overcome the problem of non-linear differential equation. This paper presents an application of artificial neural network for Modeling of Wind Power plant. The proposed algorithm is based on three parameter viz. blade diameter, wind speed, and the blade pitch angle. The yield will be the power flow. The algorithm is supplied with the collected data to establish a model of wind Power plant. The proposed scheme is capable of modeling the parameters of wind power plant. The tested outcome is that the artificial neural network trained data gives more accurate result.

Keywords: Artificial Neural Network, Blade Diameter, Blade Pitch angle, Wind Speed.

Conclusion

This paper produces the results of collected the data being trained using artificial neural network. After training a data, a non-linear relationship between input and output is established. The established relationship is model based and not a mathematical relationship. Collection of data also plays a very important role as by collecting more number of data we can minimise the difference between the collected data and the neural network data. The graph is plotted to compare collected data and the neural network data. After comparison it is found that the collected data and the neural network trained data are almost same. Hence we can conclude that neural net trained data gives more accurate result. The future scope of this project is in different field. They are as follows: (a.) Forecasting and predictions Neural systems are end up being increasingly proficient for momentary wind speed forecast, and the cross breed ANN based strategy gives better outcomes to transient expectations than other convectional techniques. (b.) Fault detection and diagnosis: The main ANN based techniques is to detect faults and perform diagnostics of wind turbine. Most of the ANN based methods are created to detect break down in gearbox and bearings. The fault detection is not desired as a fast computation process and, therefore, the main factor is the accuracy of the method. (c.) Control optimization: The most influential and recent ANN based methods for controllers. The controllers require low computational costs because immediate responses to sudden changes of the system condition are needed. For this purpose, neuro-fuzzy inference systems and radial basis function neural networks are the most employed methods.

Image Content Extraction using Advance Image Attribute Method

D. Saravanan

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(Deemed to be university u/s 3 of the UGC Act 1956,) Hyderabad-India.*

Abstract

Extracting defined information from the huge dataset is really a challenging task for many researchers, and especially the dataset like image data's process is too complex, as image data consist of motion, time, text, audio, pixel difference and more. From this complex dataset extracting the domain knowledge takes more time. This process differs from traditional text mining, because of the nature of the datasets. To extract information from image data, the user needs additional knowledge, i.e. user's domain knowledge. This attracts many users to concentrate on this field. Currently many research works are being carried on this particular domain. With advancement of technology more and more image data are created and used, and for efficient use of this image data, urgent attention is required in the field of image mining. This paper focuses on image mining with the help of clustering technique. First video data are grouped into frames; from the cleaned frameset, processes are done on the client and server side. The proposed technique works well, and experimental results also verified this.

Keywords: Video Data Mining, Key Frame Analysis, Clustering Technique, Image Mining, Frame Comparison, Knowledge Extraction.

Conclusion


Video data mining today plays very important role in many industrial and research applications. It helps to bring the users necessary information accurately in short period of time. This paper proves that information extraction is more effective than existing techniques. In future, further study would expand the work with other image properties to combine and bring more accurate result in reduced time period.

About The Conference


There is innumerable amount of data waiting to be extracted to change the world economy or make groundbreaking revolution in the life of humanity. More insight is needed in imploring the nature, and the academia in research can invent more algorithms that can benefit and ease life at earth. Initiating the conference, i-manager's Virtual Conference on Data Science and Engineering: New Approaches in Information Management (VCDSE: NAIM2020), the objective is to bring more hidden knowledge on data science, current researches on cognitive ability and its applications on developing newer intelligence to machines. Also the conference welcomes papers to be presented on Artificial intelligence in healthcare, agriculture, traffic control, data storage etc., and evolving electronic commerce and corporate governance. The conference will bring two keynote addresses from eminent academicians that will be inspiring and intuitive, followed by paper presentations selected by the Technical Committee Members.

About The Organizer


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