3.3.2.1 - Number of research papers in the Journals notified on UGC website during the year

S. No.	Name of Teacher	Title	Publication	Date	Page No.
1	Dr. Diwakar Tripathi	Web User Profile Generation and Discovery Analysis using LSTM Architec	IEEE, 2nd International Conference on Technological Advancements in Computational Science (ICTACS	July 2022	02
2	Dr. Diwakar Tripathi	Malware Detection Classification using Recurrent Neural Network	IEEE, 2nd International Conference on Technological Advancements in Computational Science (ICTACS)	July 2022	03
3	Nisha Vyas	A study of Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process of Bhushan Steel Ltd. with reference to Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code 2016	International Journal for Multidisciplinary Research	Jan 2023	04
4	Dr. Suhashini Charuasia	International Conference of Advanced Communication and Machine Intelligence	Springer Book Chapter	9 to 11 Dec 2022	05
5	Deepali Bhende	Performance Evaluation of Machine Learning Methods for Thyroid Prediction	IEEE, 11th International Conference on Emerging Trends in Engineering and Department of Electronics Engineering	28 to 29 April 2023	06

Web User Profile Generation and Discovery Analysis using LSTM Architecture

K Sudhakar
Associate Professor
Department of Computer science Engineering
PSCMR college of Engineering and Technology
Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh, India
sudhamtech@gmail.com

Boussaadi Smail
Scholarly Researcher
Research Center on Scientific and Technical Information
Cerist, Algiers
Algeria
sboussaadi@gmail.com

Dr. Tatireddy Subba Reddy
Associate Professor
Department of Computer Science and Engineering
B V Raju Institute of Technology
Tuljaraopet, India
subbareddy.t@bvrit.ac.in

Shitharth S
Associate Professor
Department of Computer Science
Kebri Dehar University
Ethiopia
shitharth.s@ieee.org

Dr.Diwakar Ramanuj Tripathi
Assistant Professor
Department of Computer Science
S.S. Maniar College of Computer and Management
Nagpur, Maharashtra, India
drtcomptech@live.com

Mochammad Fahlevi
Management Department
BINUS Online Learning
Bina Nusantara University
Indonesia 11480
mochammad.fahlevi@binus.ac.id

Abstract - In today's technology-driven world, a user profile is a virtual representation of each user, containing various user information such as personal, interest and preference data. These profiles are the result of a user profiling process and are essential to personalizing the service. As the amount of information available on the Internet increases and the number of different users, customization becomes a priority. Due to the large amount of information available on the Internet, referral systems that aim to provide relevant information to users are becoming increasingly important and popular. Various methods, methodologies and algorithms have been proposed in the literature for the user analysis process. Creating automated user profiles is a big challenge in creating adaptive customized applications. In this work proposed the method, Long Short-Term Architecture (LSTM) is User profile is an important issue for both information and service customization. Based on the original information, the user's topic preference and text emotional features into attention information and combines various formats and LSTM (Long Short Term Memory) models to describe and predict the elements of informal community clients. At last, the trial consequences of different gatherings show that the concern-based LSTM model proposed can accomplish improved results than the right now regularly involved strategies in recognizing client character qualities, and the model has great speculation, which implies that it has this capacity.

Keywords: technology-driven, user profiling, Long Short Term Memory, information, social network, customized applications.

I. INTRODUCTION

Social sites give a spot to clients to communicate, connect and offer their viewpoints. The ascent of interpersonal organizations and the fast development of datasets have set out open doors for text research. A scholarly examination can recognize a client's qualities from a client's corpus, social site client attributes, and other data. Character acknowledgment has gotten a lot of consideration as of late as an examination objective pointed toward distinguishing clients' character qualities. First, character qualities as a reasonable fundamental element are connected with users' desired subject to examine. Character attributes for long-range interpersonal communication with clients can be distinguished given user- generated content (UGC).

Web user analysis is the process of identifying data that makes up the user's preferred areas for the user model. User profiles are often used for personalization and user modeling. It represents personal information about personal users, demographic information (name, age, education level, country, etc.) or interesting facts. When is interact with them, need to capture user behavior (interesting topics, ratings, patterns, goals, etc.). Internet user modeling is the process of gathering information about user interests and the creation, maintenance and use of user profiles. For example, e-commerce systems enhance user satisfaction by capturing the characteristics of online users, identifying similar online users and providing customized products and services.

User Profile technology is widely used in various network searches, user adaptive software systems, network user identification, customization, referral, electronic market analysis, intelligent consulting systems, intelligent agencies, personalized information retrieval and filtration. The content and amount of information contained in user profiles will vary depending on the application area. The accuracy of user profiles depends on how user information is collected and organized. Additionally, this information reflects the accuracy of the user-generated profile.

In order to explore useful ways to predict the user's personality, this paper takes pre-knowledge, introduces focusing mechanisms, and develops LSTM models based on

(ICTACS)

Malware Detection Classification using Recurrent Neural Network

P. Suresh Kumar
Assistant Professor,
Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering,
Vignan's Institute of Information Technology,
India.
suresh0260@gmail.com

Dr.Umi Salma. B
Sr. Lecturer,
Department of Computer Science and Information Technology,
Girls Campus, Mahleya, Jazan University,
Jizan, Saudi Arabia.
ubasha@jazanu.edu.sa

Dr Isa Mishra
Associate Professor,
KIIT School of Management,
KIIT Deemed to be University,
India.
isa.mishra@ksom.ac.in

Shitharth S
Associate Professor,
Department of Department of Computer Science,
Kebri Dehar University, Kebri Dehar,
Ethiopia.
shitharth.s@ieee.org

Dr.Diwakar Ramanuj Tripathi
Assistant Professor,
Department of Computer Science,
S.S. Maniar College of Computer and Management,
India.
drtcomptech@live.com

Dr. Siva Rama Krishna T.
Department of Computer Science and Engineering,
Assistant Professor,
Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University Kakinada,
India.
srktummalapalli@gmail.com

Abstract— Nowadays, increasing numbers of malicious programs are becoming a serious problem, which increases the need for automated detection and categorization of potential threats. These attacks often use undetected malware that is not recognized by the security vendor, making it difficult to protect the endpoints from viruses. Existing methods have been proposed to detect malware. However, as malware variations develop, they can lead to misdiagnosis and are difficult to diagnose accurately. To address this problem, in this work introduces a Recurrent Neural Network (RNN) to identify the malware or benign based on extract features using Information Gain Absolute Feature Selection (IGAFS) technique. First, Malware detection dataset is collected from kaggle repository. Then the proposed pre-process the dataset for removing null and noisy values to prepare the dataset. Next, the proposed Information Gain Absolute Feature Selection (IGAFS) technique is used to select most relevant features for malware from the pre-processed dataset. Selected features are trained into Recurrent Neural Network (RNN) method to classify as malware or not with better accuracy and false rate. The experimental result provides greater performance compared with previous methods.

Keywords: Malware, Pre-processing, Recurrent Neural Network (RNN), Information Gain Absolute Feature Selection (IGAFS), Internet, Malware detection dataset, cyber security.

I. INTRODUCTION

Today, the Internet is a part of our work. Malware is a program created for malicious purposes, and it has become a crucial universal Internet threat. Is increasing the volume of malware year by year and cyber-attacks are becoming more sophisticated. On the other hand, these types of viruses by malware are serious. In these advanced attacks, security vendors are used to detecting undetected malware and detect malware systems. In addition, sophisticated malware has been developed that modifies its own code to avoid signature compatibility.

The use of traffic data to diagnose malware infections is one of the post-infection countermeasures. However, modern malware traffic is difficult to detect because it reflects harmless traffic. In addition, the attacks have been silenced and covered up like the intent of the attacker to steal intellectual users' property. As a result, some malware has appeared, which in turn must steal information, thus reducing the frequency of traffic. As can, malware infections are not easy to detect.[1]

This paper proposes Recurrent Neural Network (RNN) method for malware detection systems that utilize process behavior to detect whether a user is affected. Information Gain Absolute Feature Selection (IGAFS) technique is used to choose the optimal features for malware viruses from pre-processed dataset. Then the proposed algorithm is utilized to efficiently classify the malware or not. The contribution of this research, our proposed RNN algorithm based IGAFS is used to identify whether malicious or benign based on machine activity.[2]

This paper illustrates the following structure: Section 2 describes the review of existing malware detection techniques. Section 3 describes the implementation of the proposed methodology. Then, Section 4 defines the simulation result analysis. Finally, section 5 defines the conclusion.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

A. A. Darem et al. (2021), the author investigates malware viruses that pose a major threat to cybersecurity due to potential damage to computer systems. So, the study introduces an Adaptive behavioral-based Incremental Batch Learning Malware Variants Detection (AIBL-MVD) to predict the virus

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A study of Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process of Bhushan Steel Ltd. with reference to 'Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code 2016'

Mrs. Nisha Vyas

Research Scholar, Smt.Kesharbai Lahoti Mahavidhyalaya, Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University

ABSTRACT

Any economy's ability to expand depends on an effective bankruptcy legislation. Any insolvency law's primary goal should be to assist struggling businesses in reorganizing so they may start over, and if that is not possible, to provide a simple method for them to liquidate their assets and leave the market. The Government has a responsibility to make it simple for failing businesses to depart the market in order to maximize the utilization of economic resources. There was no efficient process in place to remove failing businesses from the Indian market. As business becomes easier, effective insolvency resolution encourages more investment in the economy. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code 2016 framework is intended to speed up the Corporate Insolvency resolution Process(CIRP) by concentrating on recovering a sizable sum of money from the corporate debtor within a predetermined time frame. If there is no settlement, the liquidation procedure is then started by maximizing the value of the assets.

The main flaw in the prior methods was their disregard for the deadlines for the resolution phase. As a result, the assets' value decreased, and the creditor received little or no compensation. Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code 2016 major goal is to maximize the value of the debtor's assets by allowing resurrection and resolution in a timely way. So it is important to study the IBC Code and give the procedure a closer look in order to ensure that this government endeavor does not suffer the same fate as prior projects.

The researcher examines the new code in relation to corporate insolvency proceedings and examines the financial impact that the new law will have on the collection of financial institutions' debts. This would make it easier for us to comprehend how effective IBC is in comparison to other earlier schemes. The summary of case study of Bhushan Steel Ltd. can show how the new code is operating and accomplishing its goals. The study's findings will reveal how effective the bankruptcy code is.

Keywords: Insolvency, Bankruptcy, Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, IBC, Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process, CIRP, Liquidation

1. INTRODUCTION

With the adoption of the new Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) law in 2016, India has begun a new era of insolvency resolution. Insolvency law in India has changed from "Debtor in Possession" to "Creditor in Control." The finance ministry referred to this as the "largest economic reform" in the nation. For the first time in Indian history, all of the post-independence insolvency laws have been consolidated under one roof. This code's primary goal is to quickly resolve stressed assets, which was highly challenging under previous insolvency regulations. The stressed assets were only growing because of the procedural delays in the preceding insolvency procedures. One of the primary causes of a surge in NPAs is India's inadequate insolvency laws. After insolvency and Bankruptcy Code 2016 the resolution process period is reduce to 1.6 years to 4.6 years and recovery rate has gone up from 26.5% to 71.5% , which reduced the NPA's of the Bank. Rank of India in ease of doing business also increases after the introduction of Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code 2016 from 142 in 2014 to 63 in 2022(World Bank Report)

This code is a radical move that gives banks much greater authority to recover their loans. They may now begin insolvency proceedings at the National Company Law Tribunal and declare loans to be in default (NCLT). The lenders can finally recover debts from defaulting borrowers and protect the hard-earned wealth of hundreds of millions of Indians.

Officiating Principal
Sudha Surnabbhai Master College of
Computer & Management
EIA Street, Katemna Rkt Rd Nagpur

Sentiment Classification using Natural Language Processing and Machine Learning

Suhashini Chaurasia
S. S. Maniar College of Computer and Management
Nagpur

Dr. Swati Sherekar
PG Department of Computer Science and Engineering
Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University
Amravati

Abstract. Sentiment analysis include classification of sentiments expressed in text. Sentiment analysis tasks include classification of sentiment polarity expressed in text. Social media sentiment classification technique focuses on classifying sentiments broadly into positive, negative or neutral. The method has been developed for extracting the social media sentiments and then analyzing using Natural Language Processing (NLP). These are further classified using Machine Learning (ML) classifiers. Comparison of five machine learning classifiers are performed on five different performance measure parameters which results in best classifier.

Keywords: Sentiments Analysis, Natural Language Processing (NLP), Machine Learning (ML)

1   Introduction

Sentiment analysis is one of the fields of research in data analysis which determines "What other people think towards entities, individuals, issues, events, topics". It refers to detection of the polarity of any entity or event as positive, negative or neutral. The detection of expressions of sentiment in online text has become a popular NLP application. The task is commonly defined as identifying the words or phrases in a given fragment of text in which the reader understands that author expresses some person's attitude towards a particular topic. The four elements words, attitude holder, topic, attitude value have evolved with hardly any discussion in the literature about their foundation or nature.

The main goal of sentiment analysis is to determine the attitude of a user about text. A number 0, 1 and 2 are assigned to each word that reflects the feeling of the user. To estimate this number for a post, author calculates average sentiments of the terms in the post. If the average is above the zero, positive orientation is inferred. On the other hand, if the average is below zero it indicates the negative sentiment.

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Certificate

This is to certify that **Suhashini Awadhesh Chaurasia** of S.S. Maniar College of Computer and Management, Nagpur has presented the paper titled **Sentiment Analysis of Twitter data by Natural Language Processing and Machine Learning** authored by **Suhashini Awadhesh Chaurasia and Swati Sherekar** at the International Conference on Advanced Communications and Machine Intelligence organized by Department of Information Technology, M. Kumarasamy College of Engineering, Karur, Tamil Nadu, India.

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Performance Evaluation of Machine Learning Methods for Thyroid Prediction

Deepali Bhende[a]
[a]Department of Computer Science
G. H. Raisoni University
Saikheda(MP), India
deepalibhende80@gmail.com

Dr. Gopal Sakarkar[a,b]
[a]Department of Computer Science, G. H. Raisoni University,
Saikheda(MP), India
[b]Dr. Vishwanath Karad, MIT World Peace University,
Mitwpu Campus ,Paud Road, Pune,India
g.sakarkar@gmail.com

Abstract - Diagnosis of the disease is a crucial stage as it leads to the patient's proper treatment. Thyroid disease is one of the most chronic endocrine illnesses. The thyroid gland becomes dysfunctional as a result of thyroid disease. Thyroid gland secretes the hormones which controls the metabolism of the body. There are mainly two thyroid disorders namely hypothyroid and hyperthyroid. Using machine learning techniques including Random Forest, Naïve Bayes, and Decision Tree, this study aims to detect thyroid disorders. Thyroid dataset is collected from Lata Mangeshkar Hospital at Nagpur. The dataset consist of total 225 patient's data. The performance of the algorithms was evaluated using different metrics as accuracy, precision, recall and f-score.

Index Terms - Machine Learning, thyroid dataset, Random Forest, Naïve Bayes, K Nearest Neighbour

I. INTRODUCTION

Recently the advancement of the computational biology is used in healthcare industry. It allows using patient's stored data for the prediction of the disease. The prediction of diseases at the early stage is very important. Machine Learning techniques play an important role to perform the analysis of complex data with high accuracy. One of the most prevalent illnesses today is thyroid. The thyroid is an endocrine gland with a butterfly-like form that is located in the human body's neck, just below the Adam's apple [1]. The thyroid gland secretes the hormones that regulate protein synthesis and metabolism. The thyroid releases two types of active hormones levothyroxine (T4) and triiodothyronine (T3) and TSH [2]. These hormones are responsible for metabolism activities heart rate, body temperature etc. There are two disorders with respect to thyroid gland – Hypothyroidism and Hyperthyroidism. Undersupply of thyroid leads to Hypothyroidism and abnormally oversupply causes Hyperthyroidism [3].

In Hyperthyroidism, thyroid gland releases excess amount of thyroid hormones. Symptoms of the hyperthyroidism include weight lass increased heart rate, dry skin, hair loss, high blood pressure, heavy sweating etc.[4] In hypothyroidism, the thyroid gland is underactive. Hypothyroidism is caused by a reduction in thyroid hormone production. The two main causes of hypothyroidism are inflammation and thyroid gland damage [5]. Some of the symptoms of hypothyroidism include low heart rate, increased cold sensitivity, obesity, heavy menstrual periods, and other conditions. There is high risk of life if the thyroid patient is not treated properly. The early detection and errorless diagnosis of the disease is very important.

Healthcare sector has huge amount of data and analysis of such huge data is one of the challenging task. Machine learning techniques plays important role in extraction of data which may be very useful in decision making [6]. Classification techniques plays important role in identifying the classes present in data. It is a two-step process in which a classification model is first built using training data before an unknown tuple is presented to the model in order to assign it a class label [7]. There are many classification techniques as Random Forest, Naïve Bayes, Support Vector Machine, etc. This paper reviews the different classification techniques used for the diagnosis of thyroid disease and the prediction accuracies are obtained.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

In the research paper [8], author has performed the analysis and comparison of various machine learning algorithms such as Naïve Bayes, KNN, Decision Tree, AdaBoost, XG Boost, Light GBM, and CatBoost. The thyroid dataset was collected from UCI repository with 21 attributes. The comparative analysis showed that XGBoost technique achieves highest accuracy and Naive Bayes performance was very poor

In the experimental comparative study that was conducted to predict the thyroid disease risk [9]. From UCI repository the Sick-Euthyroid dataset was collected. Total 10 ML techniques are applied which includes ANN, CatBoost, XG Boost, Light GBM, Decision Tree, Random Forest, Extra Tree , Support Vector Machine , KNN and Gaussian NB. With a 95% accuracy rate, it outperforms all other algorithms. The accuracy of the XG Boost and CatBoost classifiers, which come in second and third, respectively, is 95.35% and 95.33%.

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