

DEPARTMENT OF CSE [ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE & MACHINE LEARNING]

List of Conferences Published in A.Y 2025-26

Sl o	Author	Title of the Paper	DOI	ISSN / ISBN	Conference Name & Publisher	Month/ Year
1	Dr. S. Rao Chintalapudi	Anticipating Accurate DNA Classification for the Purpose of Diagnosing the Presence of the E. Coli Virus by Utilizing MLP Classifiers	10.1007/97 8-981-96-4 391-2_33	978-981-96 -4390-5	International Conference on Computational Intelligence in Machine Learning & Springer	Jul-2025
2	Dr.G.Vinod a Reddy	A Safe and Effective Examination of a Data Access Control System Using Cloud-Aided Iiot	10.1007/97 8-981-96-4 391-2_37	978-981-96 -4391-2_37	International Conference on Computational Intelligence in Machine Learning & Springer	Jul-2025
3	Dr.G.Vinod a Reddy	A comprehensive Analysis of Deep Learning: Method for Offloading Tasks in Multi-UAV-Assisted Mobile Edge Computing	10.1007/97 8-981-96-5 223-5_25	978-981-96 -5223-5_25	Innovations in Communication Networks: Sustainability for Societal and Industrial Impact & Springer	Jul-2025
4	Dr. V. Malsoru	A Feature Extraction Method for Deep Learning and HDR Image Reconstruction Optimization	10.1007/97 8-3-031-78 925-0_46	978-3-031- 78924-3	International Conference on Hybrid Intelligent Systems & Springer	July 2025

5	Dr.K Mohana Laxmi	Deep Dive in Identifying Vacant Parking Spaces Using Deep Learning	10.1007/978-981-96-3938-0	978-981-96-3938-0	International Conference on Smart Computing and Informatics & Springer	July 2025
6	B. Prashanth, Shaik Sharif, Vandhanapu Srinu & Ryakam Lavanya	Agricultural Monitoring System Using IOT and Computer Vision	10.1007/978-981-96-5237-2	978-981-96-5237-2	International Conference on Computer & Communication Technologies & Springer	July 2025
7	Dr. Md. Shareef, Dr. K.Mahesh	Cloud-Based Big Data Analytics for Chronic Disease Detection:	10.1007/978-981-96-5237-2	978-981-96-5237-2	International Conference on Computer & Communication Technologies & Springer	July 2025
8	Dr. V. Malsoru	A Feature Extraction Method for Deep Learning and HDR Image Reconstruction Optimization	10.1007/978-3-031-78924-3	978-3-031-78924-3	International Conference on Hybrid Intelligent Systems & Springer	July 2025
9	U.Saritha	Analysis of a Deep Learning and Machine Learning-Powered Health Care Application for Predicting Various Diseases	10.1007/978-981-96-5237-2	978-981-96-5237-2	International Conference on Computer & Communication Technologies & Springer	July 2025
10	Dr. S. Rao Chintalapudi	Data-Driven Decisions: Empowering E-Commerce with RFM and Machine Learning-Based Customer Segmentation	10.1007/978-981-96-1263-5	978-981-96-1263-5	International Conference on Intelligent Computing and Communication & Springer	Aug-2025

11	D. T. V. Dharmajee Rao	The Developing of a Distinct Color Video Steganography-Based Wavelets by Using Random and Sequence Techniques	10.1007/978-981-96-5217-4_23	978-981-96-5216-7	International Conference on Data Engineering and Communication Technology & Springer	Aug-2025
12	Dr. S. Rao Chintalapudi	A Secured Examination and Identification of Fraudulent URLs in Emails Through Utilization of Machine-Learning Techniques	10.1007/978-981-96-7477-0_52	978-981-96-7476-3	International Conference on Computer & Communication Technologies & Springer	Oct-2025
13	Dr. S. Rao Chintalapudi	Evaluating and Contrasting Several Machine Learning Methods for Obstacle Identification in Internet of Things Networks	10.1007/978-981-96-9245-3_37	978-981-96-9244-6	International Conference on Information System Design and Intelligent Applications & Springer	Nov-2025
14	R.Swathi	Energy Efficient Routing Protocol Based on Fuzzy Optimized Self Schedule Routing for Lifetime Improvement in WSN	10.1109/ICONSTEM65670.2025.11374388	979-8-3315-6187	International Conference on Science Technology Engineering and Mathematics & IEEEExplore	Nov-2025
15	B. Ravindra Naik	Implementation, Performance, and Energy Efficiency Analysis for Text Classification of Deep Learning Architectures	CFP25AWO-DVD	979-8-3315-9755-9	International Conference on Communication and Electronics Systems & IEEE	Jan-2026

16	M. Ravindran	Vr-Based Real-Time Ptsd Therapy Framework for Military Veterans	10.1109/IE TACS6875 0.2025.113 85392	979-8-3315 -7073-6	International Conference on Innovations and Emerging Technologies In AI & Communication Systems (IETACS) & IEEEExplore	Feb-2026
17	Dr.Mahesh Kotha	A Successful Designing and Development Methods to Improve Data Safety in Cloud Storage Systems	10.1007/97 8-981-95-5 831-5_2	978-981-95 -5830-8	International Conference on Data Science, Machine Learning and Applications & Springer	Feb-2026
18	Dr. S. Rao Chintalapudi	An Innovative Approach to the Classification and Distribution Model for the Prevention and Detection of Data Leaks	10.1007/97 8-981-95-5 831-5_2	978-981-95 -5830-8	International Conference on Data Science, Machine Learning and Applications & Springer	Feb-2026
19	K.Bhargava Triveni Nandana	Fuzzy Ann for Threshold Normalization: a Significant and Effective dos Attack Detection	10.1007/97 8-981-95-5 831-5_2	978-981-95 -5830-8	International Conference on Data Science, Machine Learning and Applications & Springer	Feb-2026
20	K.Bhargava Triveni Nandana	Economic Time Series Decomposition Using Seasonal ARIMA in Macro-Level Planning Models	10.1109/AI STEMED U67077.20 25.114039 34	979-8-3315 -5425-5	International Conference on AI-Driven STEM Education and Learning Technologies & IEEEExplore	Mar-2026
21	M.Balaji	Federated Learning for Distributed Threat Detection: Protecting Privacy in Cloud Computing	10.1109/IC RTEECT6 7512.2025	67512.2025 .11448662	International Conference on Recent Trends in Electrical, Electronics and Computing Technologies &	Mar-2026

					IEEEExplore	
22	Dr.K.Mahesh, B.Prashanth, K.Bhargava Triveni Nandana	Fog Security Reinforcement Using a Novel Ensemble Activation Learning Classifier for Intrusion Detection	10.1007/978-981-96-1264-2	978-3-032-18345-3	International Conference on Intelligent Computing and Communication & Springer	Apr-2026
23	M. Ravindran	Transfer Learning Method by Utilizing the EfficientNetV2-L Architecture to Classify MRI Images of Brain Tumors	10.1007/978-3-032-18346-0_40	978-3-032-18345-3	International Conference on Intelligent Computing and Communication & Springer	Apr-2026
24	K.Bhargava Triveni Nandana	A Malignant Deep Learning and Image Based Lung Cancer Detection and Predictive Modeling Using Artificial Neural Networks	10.1007/978-3-032-20533-9_36	978-3-032-20532-2	International Conference on Microelectronics, Electromagnetics and Telecommunication & Springer	May-2026


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Anticipating Accurate DNA Classification for the Purpose of Diagnosing the Presence of the *E. Coli* Virus by Utilizing MLP Classifiers

| Conference paper | First Online: 02 July 2025

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[Computational Intelligence in
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(ICCIML 2023)

[S. Rao Chintalapudi](#) , [Banothu Ramji](#), [Bagam Laxmaiah](#), [R. Venkateswara Reddy](#), [B. Siviah](#) & [Siva Skandha Sanagala](#)

 Part of the book series: [Lecture Notes in Electrical Engineering](#) ((LNEE, volume 1400))

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 326 Accesses

Abstract

According to the study, *Escherichia coli*, sometimes known as *E. coli*, is a species of bacteria that is frequently discovered in the digestive tracts of both humans and other animals. The vast majority of *E. coli* strains are not harmful, but certain types can make people sick. Whenever a person consumes food or water that has been tainted by dangerous strains of the bacterium, they put themselves at risk for developing an *E. coli* infection. We provide an effective method for determining whether or not a DNA sample contains the *E. coli* virus as a means of addressing the issue that was previously encountered. A MLP classifier model was recently constructed with the use of a DNA dataset that contains four distinct kinds of DNA molecules (A, C, G, and T). The dataset is utilized to train the model that is then used to determine whether or not an *E. coli* virus is present in the DNA sample being analyzed. The accuracy of the model in determining whether or not the virus is present has been validated through multiple rounds of testing. A website built with the

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A Safe and Effective Examination of a Data Access Control System Using Cloud-Aided Iiot

| Conference paper | First Online: 02 July 2025

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[G. Vinoda Reddy](#), [Maughal Ahmed Ali Baig](#), [Raheem Unissa](#) , [Ch. Raja Kishore Babu](#), [P. Sruthi](#) & [K. Venkateswara Rao](#)

 Part of the book series: [Lecture Notes in Electrical Engineering](#) ((LNEE, volume 1400))

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 328 Accesses

Abstract

Designing industrial systems that make use of digital technology is now possible thanks to the Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT). Previously, this was not practical. The Industrial Internet of Things, sometimes known as RFID, is a crucial part of the IIoT. It enables industrial operators to identify things and link IoT time-series data with the recognized objects. Additionally, by using the cloud service, businesses might interchange data collected by IoT devices, facilitating information sharing and supporting them in making crucial production decisions. You could more effectively protect sensitive business affairs if there were a way to restrict who might see Internet of Things data stored in the cloud. For time-series IoT data, traditional cryptographic access control techniques have several issues concerning efficiency and key leakage. It is so since this kind of data was not intended to be used with conventional cryptographic access control systems. You are going to be expected to develop a secured industrial data access control system for the cloud-based Internet of Industrial Things (IIoT) as a component of this endeavor. Partners in the

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A Comprehensive Analysis of Deep Learning: Method for Offloading Tasks in Multi-UAV-Assisted Mobile Edge Computing

| Conference paper | First Online: 12 July 2025

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[Innovations in Communication
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[Bollu Rajani, G. Vinoda Reddy](#)  [Girija Shankar Dewangan](#) & [Siva Skandha Sanagala](#)

 Part of the book series: [Lecture Notes in Networks and Systems \(\(LNNS, volume 1365\)\)](#)

 Included in the following conference series:
[International Conference on Data Engineering and Communication Technology](#)

 184 Accesses  1 Citation

Abstract

By supplying processing and storage resources at the edge, Mobile Edge Computing (MEC) in conjunction by Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) has become a viable paradigm to improve the abilities of wireless networks. Distributing computing jobs to suitable resources, also known as task offloading, is a crucial step in maximizing the effectiveness of MEC systems. Owing to the constantly changing and distributed characteristics of the system, task offloading becoming more difficult in multi-UAV scenarios when numerous UAVs are used to support computing workloads. We provide a deep learning method for multi-UAV-assisted Mobile Edge Computing workload dumping. Convolutional neural networks (CNNs) and recurrent neural networks (RNNs) are two examples of deep learning approaches that we use to learn effective job offloading decisions according to numerous context characteristics, such as UAV position,

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A Feature Extraction Method for Deep Learning and HDR Image Reconstruction Optimization

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(HIS 2023)

[Vankudothu Malsoru](#), [Najeema Afrin](#), [Madhavi Pingili](#), [G. S. Sravanthi](#), [B. Sujani](#) & [R. Suhasini](#)

 Part of the book series: [Lecture Notes in Networks and Systems](#) ((LNNS, volume 1224))

 Included in the following conference series:
[International Conference on Hybrid Intelligent Systems](#)

 377 Accesses

Abstract

An image that closely mimics the real environment can be created by convert a low dynamic range (LDR) photograph to a high dynamic range (HDR) image with no the need for costly equipment. Accurate and sophisticated HDR photographs can now be produced thanks to recent developments in deep learning. In this study, we describe a Deep erudition method to recreate HDR photos using comparable real-world dynamic ranges by categorizing bright and dark portions of input LDR photographs. The suggested multi-level deep learning network combines features over a greater range of luminance to brighten bright spots and darken shadows for creating HDR photos. By separating the LDR image hooked on bright and dark regions, data regarding missing excessively exposed and underexposed areas is successfully incorporated. The outcome is a genuine HDR image containing colors and appearance that closely resembles what was extracted real features. It is thought that using the Firefly Optimization method will reduce the amount of information retrieved to produce HDR photos.

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Deep Dive in Identifying Vacant Parking Spaces Using Deep Learning

Conference paper | First Online: 02 July 2025

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Smart Computing Paradigms:

Sustainable Computing

(SCI 2024)

Nagababu Kancharla , T. V. Prasad, Saikiran Andra, Divya Bhavani Guttula & K. Mohana Lakshmi

 Part of the book series: [Lecture Notes in Networks and Systems](#) ((LNNS, volume 1318))

 Included in the following conference series:
[International Conference on Smart Computing and Informatics](#)

 307 Accesses

Abstract

Now a days, society is facing with major problem which is traffic congestion. The number of parking slots in the cities increases extra fuel burned at the time of searching for the parking slots the particular person has to search if there is empty space in the slot or occupied by any vehicle and the engine keeps running till the time because of that the vehicles loses fuel and a person uses time. For that problem, Deep Learning algorithms are used for the direct empty slots or occupied by any vehicle through information of wheelers. The system not only locates open parking spaces for cars but also identifies suitable spaces for two-wheelers. Notably, the proposed system demonstrates enhanced accuracy. To streamline the process, a web application has been developed for convenient slot booking, offering a holistic solution to alleviate traffic congestion. The model identifies available parking spaces in a designated area.

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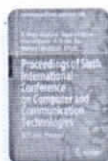
Agricultural Monitoring System Using IOT and Computer Vision

| Conference paper | First Online: 26 July 2025

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[B. Prashanth](#) , [Shaik Sharif](#), [M. Ashok Kumar](#), [Vandhanapu Srinu](#), [Ryakam Lavanya](#) & [G. Pavan Kumar](#)

 **Part of the book series:** [Lecture Notes in Networks and Systems \(\(LNNS, volume 1356\)\)](#)

 **Included in the following conference series:**
[International Conference on Computer & Communication Technologies](#)

 155 Accesses

Abstract

Agriculture seats a great importance on crop monitoring since it empowers early detection of diseases and thus improve productivity. Different approaches are proposed in the literature based on traditional and advanced techniques. It was found that, land surface temperature, humidity in air and moisture in soil are the significant factors which will contribute substantial role in automating the irrigation practices thus monitor crop healthy condition. But less literature found in utilizing these parameters coupled with computer vision techniques supported by the hardware for plant disease monitoring. The present paper focus on turmeric plant disease monitoring system based on involving bio physical parameters combined with advanced IOT and machine learning. The system identifies diseases in turmeric plants and examines soil moisture levels using a three-way soil meter joined with an amplifier. The artificial intelligence

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Cloud-Based Big Data Analytics for Chronic Disease Detection: Leveraging Deep Learning for Enhanced Accuracy

| Conference paper | First Online: 26 July 2025

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 **Part of the book series:** [Lecture Notes in Networks and Systems \(\(LNNS, volume 1356\)\)](#)

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 160 Accesses

Abstract

Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) detection and classification have been considered the most valuable measurements for early medical intervention and improvement of outcomes. This integrated model proposes using an autoencoder with CNN, introducing higher accuracy and efficiency into CKD diagnosis. This is the AE + CNN model, which negates some of the disadvantages mentioned about the traditional machine learning methods. An autoencoder for feature extraction and reduction of dimension and CNN to capture higher-order information due to complex patterns of data will perform better in classification. Compared to the performance of decision trees, SVM, random forest, and a solo CNN, the proposed model shows much better accuracy, sensitivity, specificity, and F1-score tested with the CKD dataset from Kaggle.

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[Vankudothu Malsoru](#), [Najeema Afrin](#), [Madhavi Pingili](#), [G. S. Sravanthi](#), [B. Sujani](#) & [R. Suhasini](#) Part of the book series: [Lecture Notes in Networks and Systems \(\(LNNS, volume 1224\)\)](#) Included in the following conference series:
[International Conference on Hybrid Intelligent Systems](#) 377 Accesses

Abstract

An image that closely mimics the real environment can be created by convert a low dynamic range (LDR) photograph to a high dynamic range (HDR) image with no the need for costly equipment. Accurate and sophisticated HDR photographs can now be produced thanks to recent developments in deep learning. In this study, we describe a Deep erudition method to recreate HDR photos using comparable real-world dynamic ranges by categorizing bright and dark portions of input LDR photographs. The suggested multi-level deep learning network combines features over a greater range of luminance to brighten bright spots and darken shadows for creating HDR photos. By separating the LDR image hooked on bright and dark regions, data regarding missing excessively exposed and underexposed areas is successfully incorporated. The outcome is a genuine HDR image containing colors and appearance that closely resembles what was extracted real features. It is thought that using the Firefly Optimization method will reduce the amount of information retrieved to produce HDR photos.

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Analysis of a Deep Learning and Machine Learning-Powered Health Care Application for Predicting Various Diseases

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 155 Accesses

Abstract

Numerous industries employ machine learning approaches, and the healthcare sector is benefiting substantially through machine learning prediction approaches in particular. Since predicting sickness is a challenging undertaking, automating the process is essential to minimize risks and notify the patient in advance. Accurate prognoses of their patients' illnesses are necessary for doctors. In addition, a key component influencing treatment choices for precise forecasts is timing. Predicting diseases early on has grown in importance. Still, it is challenging for physicians to anticipate with any degree of accuracy from symptoms alone. Predicting sickness accurately is the hardest task. The application of machine learning in the realm of medical diagnosis is growing. This has been mostly credited to developments in illness

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Data-Driven Decisions: Empowering E-Commerce with RFM and Machine Learning-Based Customer Segmentation

| Conference paper | First Online: 01 August 2025

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[Intelligent Computing and Communication](#)
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[M. V. Rajesh](#)  [S. Rao Chintalapudi](#) & [M. H. M. Krishna Prasad](#)

 Part of the book series: [Lecture Notes in Networks and Systems](#) ((LNNS, volume 1240))

 Included in the following conference series:
[International Conference on Intelligent Computing and Communication](#)

 118 Accesses  3 Citations

Abstract

In the competitive realm of e-commerce, the strategic use of customer data stands as a cornerstone for achieving success. The advent of the COVID-19 pandemic has notably shifted consumer shopping preferences toward online platforms, spotlighting the critical role of customer segmentation in adapting to these changes. This study delves into the advanced utilization of consumer purchase behavior analytics within e-commerce environments to achieve sophisticated customer segmentation. It introduces clustering, a pivotal machine learning technique, as a means for computers to efficiently parse and understand complex datasets. By integrating the recency, frequency, monetary (RFM) model with the k-means clustering algorithm, the research demonstrates a methodical approach to segregating customers into meaningful groups. This process not only aids in identifying the most lucrative customer segments but also in tailoring strategic marketing plans to each, thereby amplifying profitability through targeted

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The Developing of a Distinct Color Video Steganography–Based Wavelets by Using Random and Sequence Techniques

| Conference paper | First Online: 31 August 2025

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[Innovations in Knowledge Mining: Sustainability for Societal and Industrial Impact](#)
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[Mahipal Reddy Musike](#), [D. T. V. Dharmajee Rao](#) , [Areddy Divya Reddy](#) & [Golla Saidulu](#)

 [Part of the book series: Lecture Notes in Networks and Systems \(\(LNNS,volume 1363\)\)](#)

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[International Conference on Data Engineering and Communication Technology](#)

 136 Accesses

Abstract

The technique created to conceal a secret-colored video sequence inside a cover color footage sequence is called wavelet-based color video steganography. A method of breaking down the front video sequences using wavelet transforms, then substituting “secret” video clips for the less important wavelet band. The concealed color video can be retrieved using the stego color video on the receiving end by reversing the entire procedure, and it is completed with regard to both random and sequencing embedding strategies. Lastly, the results of experiments are examined, and it is shown that wavelet-based color video steganography is more complicated and robust.

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A Secured Examination and Identification of Fraudulent URLs in Emails Through Utilization of Machine-Learning Techniques

| Conference paper | First Online: 15 October 2025

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[Proceedings of Sixth
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\(IC3T 2024\)](#)

[S. Rao Chintalapudi](#)  [Bairi Mahender](#), [Aluka Madhavi](#) & [N. Surekha](#)

 Part of the book series: [Lecture Notes in Networks and Systems](#) ((LNNS, volume 1357))

 Included in the following conference series:
[International Conference on Computer & Communication Technologies](#)

 244 Accesses

Abstract

Risks to network security of information are increasing both in quantity and severity at this time. The present-day hackers usually take advantage of end-to-end technologies and people's vulnerabilities. These techniques include, among other things, phishing, social engineering, and pharming. One of the aspects of these assaults is tricking people with fraudulent URLs. Therefore, identifying fraudulent URLs is crucial right now. Numerous scholarly articles have addressed the topic of machine-learning-based fraudulent URL verification. This study presents a machine-learning approach that uses our suggested URL patterns and features to identify fraudulent URLs. In this case, the URLs are classified using the Random Forest and Multinomial Naive Bayes classifiers; the associated precision for classification rates are 97.19% for Multinomial Naive Bayes, 97% for Random Forest, and 97.33% for Decision Tree.

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Evaluating and Contrasting Several Machine Learning Methods for Obstacle Identification in Internet of Things Networks

| Conference paper | First Online: 19 November 2025

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[Information System Design:
Communication Networks and
Internet of Things](#)

(ISDIA 2025)

[Kuntala Renuka](#), [S. Rao Chintalapudi](#) , [Rajesh Tiwari](#) & [S. Shabari](#)

 Part of the book series: [Lecture Notes in Networks and Systems](#) ((LNNS, volume 1538))

 Included in the following conference series:
[Proceedings of Eighth International Conference on Information System Design and Intelligent Applications](#)

 110 Accesses

Abstract

Nowadays, communication happens anywhere. Communication requires knowledge. In an Internet of Things system, communication of data is dependent on the means of authentication employed by the devices. In this study, we use a variety of machine learning approaches to identify both static and dynamic items, a real-time impediment that is significant in day-to-day living. In this post, we attempted to use a camera to identify numerous challenges in a single picture. The picture data will also be accessible to other network-connected devices. Classifiers such as random forests, decision trees, and the KNN algorithm are utilized for categorizing objects. Determine whether the impediment is dynamic or static employing the classifiers indicated above. Next, evaluate the results; tracking of objects can be used if the impediment is dynamic.

Energy Efficient Routing Protocol Based on Fuzzy Optimized Self Schedule Routing for Lifetime Improvement in WSN

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Abstract- In recent development, the Wireless Sensor Networks (WSNs) have revolutionized various industries and applications, from environmental monitoring to healthcare and industrial automation. The WSN contains Lot of sensor nodes which is interconnected to the communication medium holds lots of energy due to inappropriate routing. However, the dynamic nature of WSNs, sensor nodes, poses significant energy challenges, traffic, and non-supported feature limits in routing, leading to poor routing. Mobile Ad hoc Networks (MANET) routing protocols have emerged as a promising solution to address these challenges, offering adaptability, self-organization, and energy efficiency. Most of exiting methodologies concerns doesn't make logical dependencies in energy efficient routing. To consider this problems and limitations, to develop an Energy Efficient Routing Protocol based Fuzzy Optimized Self-Schedule Routing (EERP-FOSSR) to improve the lifetime in SN. The Energy-Efficient Routing Protocol (EERP) is used to analyze the sensor node energy consumption in the routing to choose the best consumption rate. To obtain maximum routes, the Fuzzy Optimized Self-Schedule Routing (FOSSR) is applied to choose the optimal features in the route. Based on the routing performance, the Optimal Queuing Energy-Peristent Protocol (OQERP) manages communication routing to schedule the transmission flow to improve the routing. The proposed system improves the performance of the MANET routing by considering lifetime maximization in Qom as well as packet delivery ratio, delay tolerance, latency, time complexity.

Keywords : Energy efficient routing, MANET, Life time, QoS, Scheduling, Queuing Routing, delay tolerance, traffic routing.

I. INTRODUCTION

The communication in internet make in combining aspects of MANET and WSN to create hybrid networks is driven by the potential benefits of leveraging the strengths of both network types are multi constrained Sustainable Routing. By integrating the dynamic and self-organizing nature of MANETs with the energy-efficient and low-power characteristics of WSNs, hybrid networks can offer improved scalability, reliability, and energy efficiency for various applications such as in SDWSN [1]. One of the key challenges in creating hybrid networks is designing efficient routing protocols that can adapt to the dynamic topology of MANETs while also considering the resource constraints of WSNs. Researchers and engineers are actively working on developing innovative routing algorithms and protocols that can effectively handle the unique characteristics of hybrid networks.

Furthermore, the integration of MANET and WSN technologies also presents opportunities for new applications and use cases, such as collaborative environmental monitoring in remote areas, smart grid management, and disaster response systems. Overall, the convergence of MANET and WSN technologies holds great promise for advancing the capabilities of wireless networks in cluster routing and enabling a wide range of innovative applications in various domains in Livestock Sensor Networks [2].

Implementation, Performance, and Energy Efficiency Analysis for Text Classification of Deep Learning Architectures

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Abstract

This study checks how well eight deep learning methods work for text classification and how much energy they use. We're trying to find the best mix of accuracy and energy use. We used four common datasets (AG News, DBpedia, Yahoo Answers, and Yelp Polarity) to compare models trained with two different text representations. We looked at accuracy, F1-score, training time, and energy use to see the trade-offs between how well the models performed and how much energy they needed. The results show that transformer-based models (RoBERTa: 93.0% accuracy, F1-score 0.93) did better than older models but used more energy (0.35 kWh/epoch). On the other hand, CNN and GRU models were almost as accurate (about 89%) but used much less energy (80% less). This study gives a way to test NLP models for energy use, which can help researchers create deep learning methods that are more friendly to the environment.

Keywords — Deep learning, text classification, TF-IDF, word embeddings, CNN, LSTM, BERT, RoBERTa, energy efficiency, sustainability.

1. Introduction

Deep learning has totally changed natural language processing, doing better than old-school ways of doing things. Before,

people used stuff like Support Vector Machines and Naive Bayes for sorting text [1]. These older methods were helpful for things like figuring out if a customer is happy or sad or if an email is spam, and understanding what people want in conversations [2], [3]. But these older machine learning tricks relied on simple ways of representing words, which meant they couldn't really understand the meaning of the text with context that the words lived in, or figure out how words related to each other from far away in the text [4]. Deep learning showed up and totally changed the game. Deep neural nets (DNNs), convolutional neural nets (CNNs), and recurrent models like LSTMs and GRUs got way better at modeling stuff. They learned features in steps, grabbed onto non-linear stuff, and kept track of patterns in text [5], [6], [7]. Plus, Bidirectional LSTMs made things even better by letting models use info from what came before and after in sequences, so they understood the context better and nailed classification more often. Lately, things have really taken off in the world of computers understanding language, thanks to some new tech based on transformers. Models like BERT and RoBERTa use a trick called self-attention to create detailed ways of understanding words in context. This fixes problems with older methods and gets top-notch results on all sorts of language tests [8], [9]. This shows how quickly things are changing, as computer models go from simple number-crunchers to complex systems that can really grasp what words mean [10]. Yeah, getting good results

Vr-Based Real-Time Ptsd Therapy Framework for Military Veterans

P.Vijay Kumar, M. Ravindran, +1 author Radhika Takkella •

Published in International Conference on... 6 November 2025 • Psychology, Medicine, Engineering • 2025 International Conference on Innovations and Emerging Technologies In AI & Communication Systems (IETACS)

TLDR Experiments using simulations discovered that the dynamic VR program is more successful at managing stress than static exposures, which may help patients adapt better to difficulties and stay committed to therapy. Expand

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Figure 1

TABLE 1. Accuracy and Precision Performance

Model	Accuracy (%)	Precision (%)	Recall (%)
Static VR Exposure	68	65	62
Rule-Based System	70	68	65
Deep Neural Net Model	75	72	70
Hybrid (No Adaptation)	71	69	67
Proposed Framework	79	77	75

Table 1

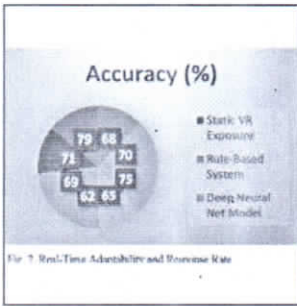


Figure 2

TABLE 2. Real-Time Adaptability and Response Rate

Model	Accuracy (%)	F1-Score (%)	Response Latency (ms)
Static VR Exposure	68	66	1500
Rule-Based System	70	68	1200
Deep Neural Net Model	75	72	800
Hybrid (No Adaptation)	71	69	1000
Proposed Framework	79	77	550

Table 2

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Abstract

For instance, it may contain passwords, account numbers, notes, and other personal data in these 5 to 50 zettabytes. This information may be abused by a competitor or miscreant. Frequently, cloud service providers copy, cache, and acquire data on the side in addition to the active involvement of

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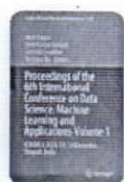
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Abstract

We provide a record classification as well as distribution model in this paper that focuses on preventing data leaks. Taking into account the classification process, which entails dividing data into non-confidential and confidential categories and utilizing the AES method to encrypt the former. For the purpose of improvements for the detection of more potential leakages, the distribution algorithm considers random key and distinct pattern that reduce the prospect of overlap of set files needed

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Abstract

The great majority of programs on the online platform have made it clear that both the amount of data collected and the number of users have increased significantly. Due to the difficulty in efficiently analyzing and processing such a massive volume of data, big data techniques and cloud platforms have been developed. Additionally, this raises the frequency of DoS assaults against the networks and data storage platforms that underpin these big systems. DoS attacks have the power to

Economic Time Series Decomposition Using Seasonal ARIMA in Macro-Level Planning Models

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Abstract—The macro-level indicators, including Gross Domestic Product (GDP), inflation, and employment, cannot be explained without economic time series decomposition. SARIMA models provide an efficient statistical methodology that can be used to trace such conditional seasonal economic trends. Nevertheless, the current procedures tend to ignore the complex seasonal correlations and cannot differentiate between transient and enduring economic shifts, which result in the inadvisory policy decisions. The current paper suggests a model of GDP growth pattern decomposition by the use of SARIMA to improve the accuracy of macroeconomic planning. The suggested approach is able to provide more accurate trend, seasonal, and residual separation, which is a major weakness of the previous models. The SARIMA-based decomposition can help the policymakers to develop data-based strategies of fiscal and monetary policies by exposing the economic dynamic that may have been supported by seasonal changes under the surface. SARIMA in the experimental results has a forecast accuracy of 6.5, an error rate of 11.5, the data processing time is 95 seconds and moderate computational complexity (5/10). These values prove that SARIMA is better than the available models in terms of accuracy and the efficiency of operation.

Keywords—SARIMA, GDP Decomposition, Time Series Forecasting, Economic Planning, Seasonal Adjustment, Macroeconomics

I. INTRODUCTION

In economics, economic time series, including GDP, inflation rate[1], and employment statistics are significant in the process of creating national policy and strategic planning[2]. The datasets are also misleadingly complicated in the long run; there are trends to be found[3], there are cycles, and seasonal changes[4]. The modelling of such behaviours is critical in achieving competent macroeconomic forecasting and data-driven decision-making SARIMA is among other approaches of time series modelling[5] and it has proven to be the most effective tool for managing seasonally dependent economic indicators[6].

A. Economic difficulties in Time Series Forecasting

After the development of methods of statistical and machine learning, the problem of predicting economic time series is not easy[7]. The conventional models appear to fail to capture the immense fine seasonal dynamics and structural relations that happen in the macroeconomic data[8]. Some of the sources of error and non-accuracy are non-stationarity of data, non-routine economic shocks, and seasonal overlapping

effects[9]. These limitations impact the potential of policymakers to determine the existence of long-term trends[10] and short-term fluctuations in the economy, leading to suboptimal economic interventions[11].

B. Objectives of the research

This research paper aims to construct a SARIMA model to efficiently break down the economic time series, specifically GDP growth information, into components that can be meaningfully interpreted, thereby enabling better future predictions and planning. The essential goals are to

(i) To obtain correctly differentiated trend, seasonal, and residual signals;

(ii) To enhance the accuracy of the forecasts at a variety of time horizons;

The new model alleviates both the limitations of the current models by explicitly taking into consideration the seasonality in the forecasting exercise, thus providing more credible results to the macroeconomic planning exercise.

C. Problem Statement

The most frequently encountered issue is the insufficiency of homogeneous, interpretable[12], and computationally feasible forecasting frameworks that are apt to generalization across domains[13]. Although the accuracy of hybrid and deep learning models is enhanced, it tends to introduce significant complexity, lengthy training durations, and reduced comprehensibility[14]. Most of the models are specific to a domain; hence, it cannot be scaled across an application[15]. Insufficient attention is paid to real-time flexibility, multi-resolution fusion, and standardized benchmarking data[16], which are crucial for facilitating applications and comparisons of forecasting models across energy, economic, and industrial modelling[17].

D. Contributions

1. The suggested analysis offers a novel model powered by SARIMA break down of GDP time series that permits the tendency, seasonal and unexplored components to take up certain independent positions, which is very significant when considering macroeconomic elucidation and forecasting.
2. The suggested method will considerably improve the precision of the economic predictions through the combination of the seasonal trend with the structural trends



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Abstract

Fog computing is a key component of the internet, performing vital work in providing real-time and low-latency services by bringing computation and storage capabilities closer to the edge of the data source. Being a decentralised and heterogeneous resource-constrained environment, it incurs multiple security implications and becomes a target of advanced intruder attempts. Its core challenge is to develop robust yet effective fog networks, considering the changing attributes of network topologies, the limitations of fog nodes in computation, and various types of attack vectors. Even the type of IDS, which is quite suitable for the centralised setting of cloud operations, scarcely maintains

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Abstract

Tumors in the brain are the uncontrolled development of cells. This uncontrolled development may occur in various regions of the brain, affecting the proper functioning of the brain, leading to seizures, paralysis, loss of hearing, loss of vision, and death. If diagnosed early, it can reduce the toll due to brain tumors. With the advancement in deep learning, CNN (Convolutional Neural Network) models are proven to be trailblazing performers for image classification, segmentation, and object detection. This development has aided the widespread use of CNN architectures aimed at medical picture categorization. Transfer Learning approach is employed for categorizing picture collections

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Abstract

This study uses Artificial Neural Networks (ANN) to present a novel approach for the early detection as well as prognosis of lung cancer. Since lung cancer is a major cause of disease and death globally, there is an urgent need for efficient detection techniques. Using advances in machine learning, specifically ANN techniques, the present research outlines novel techniques such as picture categorization for effective lung cancer detection and mitigation. The work focuses on the nuances of disease detection and categorization by using a CNN-based approach to differentiate among malignant, benign, as well as no-normal occurrences. The proposed methodology employs a huge collection of healthcare imaging data, focusing on lung scans, to train the ANN. The network's advanced design learns many patterns and traits suggestive of lung cancer, enabling accurate and precise predictions. Employing established criteria like sensitivity, specificity, and accuracy, the model's ability to differentiate among lung pictures that are cancerous as well as those that are not is evaluated.