A FRAMEWORK THAT USES FEATURE MODELS AND CORRESPONDING LABELS FOR MACHINE LEARNING ALGORITHMS

Nandula Anuradha¹, Anitha Vemulapalli², Geeta Mahadeo Ambildhuke³

¹,²,³Assistant Professor, Department of CSE, KLEF, Hyderabad

Email: babuack@yahoo.com

https://doi.org/10.26782/jmcms.2020.08.00035

Abstract

Machine learning is concerned with algorithmically discovering styles and also relationships in data, as well as utilizing these to execute jobs such as category and also prediction in a variety of domain names. Our company now launch some pertinent jargon as well as deliver a summary of a handful of sorts of machine learning techniques. The mixed influence of new computing resources and also methods along with a boosting barrage of large data sets, is improving many investigation regions as well as may bring about technological innovations that can be used through billions of people. This paper provides the framework that uses feature models and corresponding labels for machine learning algorithms.

Keywords: Machine Learning, classification

I. Introduction

Nowadays, the progression of the high-throughput technologies has triggered dramatic growth in the gathered details relative to each dimensionality as well as sample size—the type of development of the UCI machine learning warehouse. Competent and also reliable monitoring of these documents comes to be boosting complicated. Customarily hand-operated administration of these datasets to end up being reckless. As a result, info mining along with machine knowing strategies were created to promptly discover knowledge and understand designs originating from these records.

Having claimed that, these collected documents are, in fact commonly connected with a high degree of sound. There are many illustrations causing noise in these records, one of which is an infirmity in the technologies that accumulated the info, and the source of the relevant information on its own are two primary reasons. For instance, in the health care graphics domain name, any deficiency in the imaging system is shown as audio for the later strategy. This sort of noise is because of the unit on its own. The advancement of social media networks changes the job of web users from typical delighted people to every material programmers as well as consumers. The fee of social media internet site information differs coming from outstanding knowledge to spam or maybe
misusage internet content naturally. Meanwhile, social networking internet site data is usually informally composed and has to cope with grammatic errors, misspelling, and, likewise, incorrect punctuation. Undoubtedly, eliminating beneficial experience in addition to styles coming from such considerable along with raucous information is an intimidating task.

Dimensionality reduction is actually among one of the most famous tactics to do away with loud (i.e., unnecessary) and also excessive features. Dimensionality reduction strategies could be sorted mostly in to connect extraction and also feature range. Functionality removal undertakes venture components right into a brand-new part place along with smaller dimensionality in addition to the brand new developed features are commonly blends of fundamental elements. Examples of component removal modern techniques include Principle Component Review, Linear Discriminant Evaluation in addition to Accepted Connection Evaluation. The component assortment approaches strive to pick a little part of elements that lessen verboseness, along with improving significance to the aim at like the training program tags in the category. Representative functionality selection methods include Particulars Rise, Alleviation, Fisher Credit score, and Lasso.

Both Component removal and likewise connect option may improve learning in every performance, reduce computational details, construct far better generalizable models, and decrease demanded storage area. Component extraction maps the authentic functionality area to a new characteristic location in addition to lesser measurements by incorporating the first component region. It is challenging to connect the components coming from a unique preliminary place to brand new elements. Because of this extra examination of brand new parts is tough looking at that there is no bodily implication for the strengthened features acquired coming from functionality elimination methods. While feature selection picks a subset of components coming from the preliminary part prepped without any remodeling, along with maintains the physical significances of the original features. Within this feeling, attribute range transcends regarding much better legibility and likewise interpretability. This home possesses its importance in a lot of efficient uses featuring situating ideal genetics to a particulars disease and building a strong belief vocabulary for view study. Generally, element range, as well as functionality elimination, are presented one by one. Via sporadic learning featuring ℓ1 regularization and function removal (makeover) methods may be traded on feature variety approaches.

The World Hallmark Company built the International License Classification as a famous taxonomy to recognize licenses as well as additionally their applications. Depending on the file arising from the WIPO's patent studies information [I], the current assortment of around the globe license applications is swiftly improving. When a considerable number of license apps pertain to the community patent place of work, it may be a challenge for the license examiners. Thereby, license automated distinction (Political Action Committee) work has drawn much inspection passion, together with a lot of workshops in
addition to projects thrown around this subject. A Political Action Committee device is made for identifying licenses into equivalent types. When a licensed treatment is undergone a patent office, a search for previous growths in the field is needed to have, which could be done through recovering pertinent licenses making use of the classification tags of the provided permit. The result of this particular specific retrieval technique can be made use of to choose whether a license must be offered or typically. The patent distinction strategy is, in fact, still a long and labor-intensive task, even for skillful permit inspectors, as a result of the unbelievably daunting permit language and additionally the hierarchical distinction system.

A PAC device is remarkably demanded if you want to uncover appropriate previous designers much less complicated and permit license inspectors to pay additional focus to the patent modern technology information. Considerable efforts have been made in countless previous researches. Lots of scientists have made payments to this subject from numerous points of view. A number of every one of them paid attention to the license message portrayal, seeking the best service to represent the patent material. At the same time, several of each of all of them was dedicated to making the best reliable difference protocols. Besides this, a few others dealt with removal semantic parts stemming from the license message. Some professionals attempted to identify which components in a certificate paper may supply extra depictive details for different roles. Primarily all these studies hugely rely on handcrafted function engineering. Subsequently, scientists should create advanced characteristic equipment to clear away elements stemming from license documents to get reasonable efficiency in the Political Action Committee unit.

Previous studies offered that dispersed imitation has splendid potential to deal with information stemming from each semantic and likewise grammatical point of view with no outdoors domain expertise. On the other hand, convolutional semantic network can snatch significant regional lexical-level components as well as additionally bidirectional extended temporary mind might learn lasting addictions originating from sequences of higher-level portrayals in the license sms message.

II. Literature Review

Previous procedures to partner with license text in the Political Action Committee systems of comparable researches can be around identified into two kinds: logical situated in addition to semantic-based. The bag-of-words version is a usual, statistically-based information symbol approach, which is usually utilized in the patent study, looks into. After containing, filtering system and additionally stop-word removal, the HEAD teams up with each documentation as a result of the terms' incidents, overlooking their getting, and sentence structure in the first record. The pragmatic outcomes revealed that essential words (n-gram) have a lot more information than singular word strategies as well as additionally could bring about far much better efficiency. A lot longer essential phrases might trigger menstruation of dimensionality problem. As an instance, in Web 1T five-gram, Google.com Inc. (Hill Sight, CA, U.S.A.) supplies the dataset along with its period differing arising from
unigrams to five-grams. The other assortment of HEAD is term frequency--upside-down documents regularity (TF-IDF), which proposes to reduce the sizes of SCALP and additionally increases the weight of phrases that relate to the here and now documents. TF-IDF is usually utilized in certificate classification as a text message function extractor. Nevertheless, the BOW throws away a large volume of the information originating from the original record, including pose in the message, semiotics, and likewise co-occurrences in several reports. As a result, it merely practical as a lexical level part.

To attend to these troubles, some intellectuals utilized syntactic- as well as semantic-based techniques to decrease these troubles. Qualified professionals extend depictive conditions coming from documents, recognize term patterns, as well as additionally take advantage of these patterns discover semantic collaborations in between these expressions. Word Net usually performs as lexical relevant information for semantic relationship building as well as polysemy-based filters. A semantic-based strategy might carry many advantages to the SPECIAL-INTEREST GROUP physical body, yet it depends exceptionally on domain understanding from individual professionals.

The creating phrase embedding inscribing technique has shown its own ability to snatch required syntactic and likewise semantic frequencies and also determine content components and parts of the internet content. Circulated imitation is developed based upon the distributional hypothesis, which reveals that expressions that appear in the very same circumstances review the same semantic interpretation. That similarly suggests conditions that develop in identical situations may have comparable embedding’s. [II] Encouraged an approach using the skip-gram algorithm to removal semantic elements. When included along with Support Perspective Machine for Multivariate Efficiency Tips (SV Mperf), their algorithm acquired state-of-art performance in a Mandarin view type task. [III] Created a paper category framework based upon condition embedding as well as executed a collection of experiments on a biomedical reports group role, which leveraged the semantic features created by the term embedding technique, accomplishing incredibly realistic results. [IV] Made a proposal pair of protocols based upon the CBOW layout and examined phrase embedding's gained from these proposed solutions for a set of healthcare-related datasets. Completion results revealed that the planned contracts enhanced accuracy with greater than 9% distinguished to existing methods.

III. Predictive Models

Random Forest

RF is an advanced artificial intelligence technique that educates a collection of selected plants as well as additionally generates a distinction forecast through averaging the result of each plant. The plants in the forest are qualified on several bootstrapping examples of instruction datasets along with concentrate on numerous random feature components to break the model connection.

It is presented, using each sector and academic community, that Carrier frequency might adequately lower the distinction of style without elevating susceptibility, i.e., manages over-fitting issue, in addition to, therefore, RF is a motivating expecting
procedure in finance machine learning service, where over-fitting is a common problem. Table 2 shows the hyper parameters of RF.

**Table 1: lr hyper parameters**

| Hyperparameter       | Value  |
|----------------------|--------|
| Initial Learning Rate| $10^{-2}$ |
| Learning Rate Decay Rate | $10^{-6}$ |
| Training Epochs      | 20     |
| Momentum Coefficient  | 0.9    |

**Table 2: rf hyper parameters**

| Hyperparameter          | Value  |
|-------------------------|--------|
| Number of Trees         | 100    |
| Maximal Tree Depth      | 4      |
| Minimal Samples Number  | 2      |
| Minimal Impurity of Split | $10^{-7}$ |

**Deep Neural Network**

DNN, an approach that merely lately noticed considerable success in many works like pc device aspiration, speech recognition in addition to activities, is, in reality, a available electrical power Nostradamus in monetary treatment. While DNN leans to become embedded undesirable nearby optimum if the instruction setup is securely loud, in addition to consequently blooming physical bodies quitting over-fitting should reside in simple fact released if our workers desire to take advantage of DNN in the financial market.

Within this job, our organization applies a three-layer semantic network to type markets, where Dropout, Batch-Normalization as well as likewise L2 Regularization are used to stay away from coming from over-fitting. Its direction is performed through SGD, aside from Nesterov flight and also learning cost tooth decay. For the majority of conditions, the system converges after twenty epochs. Table 3 as well as Table 4 program body design as well as additionally hyper parameters respectively.

**Table 3: Network Struction**

| Layer                                      | Shape   |
|--------------------------------------------|---------|
| Input Tensor                               | $128 \times n$ |
| Fully Connected Layer with L2 Regularizer  | $128 \times \frac{a}{d}$ |
| ReLu Activation                            | $128 \times \frac{a}{d}$ |
| Dropout Layer                              | $128 \times \frac{a}{d}$ |
| Fully Connected Layer with L2 Regularizer  | $128 \times \frac{a}{d}$ |
| ReLu Activation                            | $128 \times \frac{a}{d}$ |
| Batch-Normalization Layer                  | $128 \times \frac{a}{d}$ |
| Fully Connected Layer with L2 Regularizer  | $128 \times 2$ |
| Softmax Activation                         | $128 \times 2$ |
Table 4: Network Hyper parameters

| Hyperparameter             | Value   |
|---------------------------|---------|
| Dropout Rate              | 0.5     |
| L2 Penalty Coefficient    | 0.01    |
| Momentum Coefficient      | 0.9     |
| Initial Learning Rate     | $10^{-3}$|
| Learning Rate Decay Rate  | $10^{-6}$|
| Training Epochs           | 20      |

Stacking of RF and DNN

Stacking is, in simple fact, an approach to specify a lot of learning algorithms, where a meta-level algorithm is educated to produce a final discovery making use of the outcomes of based-level methods as attributes. Typically, the stacking design is likely to exceed its own personal each based-level style as a result of its incredibly private smoothing function as well as additionally ability to credit history the classifiers which administer properly and also difficulty those which anticipate inaccurately. Theoretically, stacking is truly very most useful if its extremely own based-level strategies are uncorrelated.

Within this task, RF, as well as additionally DNN, reside in simple fact made use of as based-level classifiers as well as LR is picked as a meta-level algorithm. Our company, in the beginning, dividers the authentic instruction dataset straight into three disjoint compilations, called Train-1, Train-2, and Verification.

Train-1, together with Train-2, acts as the instruction assortment of based-level classifiers, where the DNN is, in simple fact, illuminated on the concatenation of Train-1 as well as likewise Train-2 in addition to Carrier frequency is advised fully on Train-2. Via direction appreciate this, both based-level procedures’ routines are heading to undeniably be substantially uncorrelated, which is the license for a well-performed stacking, for two explanations:

1) Carrier Frequency and also DNN problem, in attributes, set of definitely a wide array of the form of methods;

2) DNN is proficient in a "Fore-Sighted" proposes while Radio Frequency is understood a "Short-Sighted" technique. Confirmation is at that aspect utilized to enlighten the meta-level LR variant, where the inputs to LR is the projections arising from trained-DNN and trained-RF on the Acknowledgment.

The pipe of training our stacking design is, in reality, received fig 1
IV. ML Frameworks

Shogun is a very long time established open-source standard function ML public library that supplies an assortment of dependable and likewise specific ML strategies built on a style written in C++ and licensed under GNU GPLv3 authorization. It has been actually under active progression considering that 1999. Currently, Shogun is developed using a team of various volunteers as well as additionally it is a financed venture of Num FOCUS since 2017. The core responsible for Shogun is actually that the rooting protocols are visible, accessible, and also any individual ought to have the ability to make use of each of all of them free of cost.

Everyone library SVM consists of 15 implementations in blend with more than 35 kernel treatments, which may be moreover combined/constructed through sub-kernel weighting. Shogun likewise deals with a range of regression and difference methods as well as also several direct approaches, protocols to qualify surprise Markov designs, logical testing, concentration, range checking, FFNNs, as well as adding style assessments and also much more. It has been effectively utilized in pep talk and handwriting understanding, clinical diagnosis, bioinformatics, personal computer attraction, thing recognition, safeties market study, system security, attack diagnosis, and also far more.

Shogun might be made use of transparently in a lot of overseas languages as well as atmospheres consisting of Python, Octave, R, Java/Scala, Lua, C#, as well as additionally Dark red. It supplies bindings to various other stylish town libraries including, LibSVM/LibLinear, SVMLight, LibOCAS, libqp, Vowpal Wabbit, Tapkee, SLEP, GPML and also along with future preparing’s of interfacing Tensor Flow as well as to Stan.

Rapid Miner is a standard factor data scientific research program application system for relevant information prep work, ML, DL, content expedition, and anticipating analytics. Rapid Miner (in the past YALE, Nevertheless Yet One More Learning Environment) was developed beginning in 2001 at the Artificial Intelligence System of the Technical College of Dortmund.

Copyright reserved © J. Mech. Cont.& Math. Sci. Nandula Anuradha et al

385
It is a cross-platform framework that improved the open primary model filled out Coffee. Prompt Miner sustains entailed settings, command-line interface, and coffee API. It is generally a proprietary organization thing taking into consideration that model 6.0. Its design is based upon a client/server variation with throwing server offered as either on-premise and even in social and also private cloud designs (Amazon AWS, as well as Microsoft Azure). For essential details analytics, Swift-Miner receives not being watched learning in Hadoop (Radoop), given learning in memory alongside slashing on the assortment (Spark RM) and also scoring alongside indigenous protocols on the collection. Within this instance, the algorithm coverage is confined into Uninformed Bayes, linear regression, logistic regression, SVM, choice tree, random forest, and accumulation taking advantage of k-means and also fuzzy k-means.

Although the center of Rapid Miner stays open-source, Rapid Miner modifies its design to service resources, which implies that the most current variation is going to come as a test model or even under a business certification. The free variety, available under the AGPL authorization, is restricted to one acceptable CPU potato chip in addition to 10,000 information rows.

Weka accumulates an overall functionality as well as a likewise accessible large set of ML formulas carried out in Caffeine and additionally crafted exceptionally for DM. It is an item of the School of Waikato, New Zealand, and also is discharged under GNU GPLv3-licensed for non-commercial reasons.

Weka has a set device to lengthen its functionalities, with both significant and off-the-record bundles conveniently accessible, which enhances a lot of applied DM techniques. It supplies four probabilities for DM: a command-line interface (CLI), Visitor, Experimenter, and Know-how Flow.

Weka may be used with Hadoop with the help of an assortment of wrappers created for the newest models of Weka3. Currently, it receives Map Reduce however, not yet Apache Dazzle. Connected to Weka, Huge Online Analysis is additionally a preferred open-source framework recorded Coffee for documents flow mining while sizing to even more requesting for larger-scale problems.

Scikit-Learn is much referred to as a well-liked open-source Python source that has a comprehensive selection of DM/ML algorithms. The Scikit-Learn activity began as a Google.com Summer season of Code endeavor with David Cournapeau. They are considered that 2015, it is actually under vigorous growth financed through INRIA, Telecom Paris Tech, as well as also regularly Google using the Google.com Summertime of Code.

It extends the ability of NumPy as well as SciPy bundles alongside several DM procedures. It also offers performances to carry out a distinction, regression, focus, dimensionality decrease, type compilation, and preprocessing. It likewise uses the Matplotlib package for describing graphs.

Because of the reality that April 2016, Scikit-Learn are provided in jointly-developed Anaconda for Cloudera activity on Hadoop sets. Besides Scikit-Learn, Anaconda
consists of a lot of prominent preparation for mathematics, science, and design for the Python atmosphere like NumPy, SciPy, and additionally Pandas.

### Table 5: ML frameworks

| Tool              | License                  | Written in | Algorithm coverage | Interface          | Workflow | Popularity | Usage  | Creator(s)          |
|-------------------|--------------------------|------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|------------|--------|---------------------|
| Shogun (ML library) | Open source, GNU GPL v3 | C++        | High               | Python, Octave, R, Java, Scala, Lua, Oct, Ruby | Low      | Low Academic | Academic | G. Rzepi, S. Somorjai, NEMOFOCS |
| RapidMiner® (ML engine) | Business source | Java      | High               | Python, R, GUI, API | Yes      | High Academic | Academic | R. Klus/in, L. Monar, S. Fischer, et al |
| Weka® (ML library) | Open source, GNU GPL v3 | Java      | High               | Java, GUI, API     | Yes      | High Academic | Academic | RapidMiner University of Waikato, New Zealand |
| Scikit-learn (ML library) | Open source, BSD Python, C++ | Java | High               | Python, API        | Yes      | High Academic | Academic | D. Coman/Rupu INRIA, Google and others |
| LibSVM (ML library) | Open source, BSD 3-class | OC++      | Low (only SVM)     | Python, R, Matlab, Perl/Ruby, Weka, Lisp, Haskell, OCaml, LabView, PHP, ... | No       | Low Academic | Academic | C.C. Chang, C.J. Lin |
| Liblinear (ML library) | Open source, BSD 3-class | OC++      | Low (only linear)  | Matlab, Octave, Java, No | Low Academic | Industrial |

### V. Conclusion

Machine Learning, as well as Deep Learning, are analyzing places of computer technology and constant progressions because of the sequences in record review investigation studies in the Big Info age. This job provides a thorough survey with in-depth evaluations of popular frameworks, along with collections that take advantage of big datasets. There are a lot of different techniques in the literature. These approaches can be classified broadly into Straight classifiers, support position devices, choice trees, and also Semantic networks. A straight classifier creates a difference selection based upon the worth of a straight blend of the functionalities. This paper provided the frameworks that uses feature models and corresponding labels for machine learning algorithms.
References

I. B. Srinivas, Shoban Babu Sriramoju, "A Secured Image Transmission Technique Using Transformation Reversal" in “International Journal of Scientific Research in Science and Technology”, Volume-4, Issue-2, February-2018, 1388-1396 [Print ISSN: 2395-6011] Online ISSN: 2395-602X

II. D. Deepika, a Krishna Kumar, Monelli Ayyavaraiah, Shoban Babu Sriramoju, “Phases of Developing Artificial Intelligence and Proposed Conversational Agent Architecture”, International Journal of Innovative Technology and Exploring Engineering (IJITEE), ISSN: 2278-3075, Volume-8 Issue-12, October 2019, DOI: 10.35940/ijitee.L3384.1081219

III. G. C. de S´a, G. L. Pappa, as well as A. A. Freitas. Towards a method for instantly picking and also setting up multi-label classification algorithms. In Proc. GECCO Friend, web pages 1125--1132, 2017.

IV. G. C. de S´a, W. J. Pinto, L. O. Oliveira, and G. L. Pappa. RECIPE: A grammar–based framework for instantly developing category pipes. In Proc. of the Euro GP Conference, webpages 246--261, 2017.

V. J. Demsar. Statistical evaluations of classifiers over various information collections. J. Mach. Learn. Res., 7:1--30, 2006.

VI. Kian Kumar S V N Madupu, "Challenges and Cloud Computing Environments Towards Big Data", International Journal of Scientific Research in Science, Engineering and Technology (IJRSET), Online ISSN: 2394-4099, Print ISSN: 2395-1990, Volume 1 Issue 1, pp. 203-208, 2014. Available at doi: https://doi.org/10.32628/IJSRSET207277

VII. Kiran Kumar S V N Madupu, "Tool to Integrate Optimized Hardware and Extensive Software into Its Database to Endure Big Data Challenges", International Journal of Scientific Research in Computer Science, Engineering and Information Technology (IJSRCSEIT), ISSN: 2456-3307, Volume 5, Issue 5, pp. 272-279, September-October 2019. Available at doi: https://doi.org/10.32628/CSEIT206275

VIII. Kiran Kumar S V N Madupu, "Key Methodologies for Designing Big Data Mining Platform Based on Cloud Computing", International Journal of Scientific Research in Computer Science, Engineering and Information Technology (IJSRCSEIT), ISSN: 2456-3307, Volume 1 Issue 2, pp. 190-196, September-October 2016. Available at doi : https://doi.org/10.32628/CSEIT206271

IX. Kiran Kumar S V N Madupu, "opportunities and challenges towards Data Mining with Big Data", International Journal of Scientific Research in Science and Technology (IJSRST), Online ISSN: 2395-602X, Print ISSN: 2395-6011, Volume 1 Issue 3, pp. 207-214, July-August 2015. Available at doi : https://doi.org/10.32628/IJSRST207255
X. Kiran Kumar S V N Madupu, "A Survey on Cloud Computing Service Models and Big Data Driven Networking", International Journal of Scientific Research in Science and Technology (IJSRST), Online ISSN: 2395-602X, Print ISSN: 2395-6011, Volume 4 Issue 10, pp. 451-458, September-October 2018. Available at doi: https://doi.org/10.32628/IJSRST207257

XI. Kiran Kumar S V N Madupu, “Data Mining Model for Visualization as a Process of Knowledge Discovery”, International Journal of Advanced Research in Electrical, Electronics and Instrumentation Engineering, ISSN: 2278 – 8875, Vol. 1, Issue 4, October 2012.

XII. Kiran Kumar S V N Madupu, “Advanced Database Systems and Technology Progress of Data Mining”, International Journal of Innovative Research in Science, Engineering and Technology, ISSN: 2319 – 8753, Vol. 2, Issue 3, March 2013

XIII. Kiran Kumar S V N Madupu, “Functionalities, Applications, Issues and Types of Data Mining System”, International Journal of Innovative Research in Computer and Communication Engineering, Vol. 5, Issue 8, August 2017

XIV. M. Feurer, A. Klein, K. Eggensperger, et cetera. Dependable as well as sturdy automated ma- chine learning. In Proc. of the International Meeting on Neural Data Processing Systems, webpages 2755-- 2763, 2015.

XV. Monelli and S. B. Sriramoju, "An Overview of the Challenges and Applications towards Web Mining." 2018 2nd International Conference on I-SMAC (IoT in Social, Mobile, Analytics and Cloud) (I-SMAC)I-SMAC (IoT in Social, Mobile, Analytics and Cloud) (I-SMAC), 2018 2nd International Conference on, Palladam, India, 2018, pp. 127-131. doi: 10.1109/I-SMAC.2018.8653669

XVI. Pushpa Mannava, "An Overview of Cloud Computing and Deployment of Big Data Analytics in the Cloud", International Journal of Scientific Research in Science, Engineering and Technology (IJSRSET), Online ISSN: 2394-4099, Print ISSN: 2395-1990, Volume 1 Issue 1, pp. 209-215, 2014. Available at doi : https://doi.org/10.32628/IJSRSET207278

XVII. Pushpa Mannava, “A Study on the Challenges and Types of Big Data”, “International Journal of Innovative Research in Science, Engineering and Technology”, ISSN(Online) : 2319-8753, Vol. 2, Issue 8, August 2013

XVIII. Pushpa Mannava, “Data Mining Challenges with Bigdata for Global pulse development”, International Journal of Innovative Research in Computer and Communication Engineering, ISSN(Online): 2320-9801, vol 5, issue 6, June 2017

Copyright reserved © J. Mech. Cont. & Math. Sci.
Nandula Anuradha et al
XIX. Pushpavathi Mannava, "Research Challenges and Technology Progress of Data Mining with Bigdata", International Journal of Scientific Research in Computer Science, Engineering and Information Technology (IJSRCSEIT), ISSN: 2456-3307, Volume 5 Issue 4, pp. 08-315, July-August 2019. Available at doi : https://doi.org/10.32628/CSEIT206274

XX. Pushpa Mannava, "Role of Big Data Analytics in Cellular Network Design", International Journal of Scientific Research in Science and Technology (IJSRST), Online ISSN: 2395-602X, Print ISSN: 2395-6011, Volume 1 Issue 1, pp. 110-116, March-April 2015. Available at doi : https://doi.org/10.32628/IJSRST207254

XXI. Pushpa Mannava, "Big Data Analytics in Intra-Data Center Networks and Components Of Data Mining", International Journal of Scientific Research in Computer Science, Engineering and Information Technology (IJSRCSEIT), ISSN: 2456-3307, Volume 1 Issue 3, pp. 82-89, November-December 2016. Available at doi : https://doi.org/10.32628/CSEIT206272

XXII. Shoban Babu Sriramoju, Naveen Kumar Rangaraju, Dr .A. Govardhan, “An improvement to the Role of the Wireless Sensors in Internet of Things” in “International Journal of Pure and Applied Mathematics", Volume 118, No. 24, 2018, ISSN: 1314-3395 (on-line version), url: http://www.acadpubl.eu/hub/

XXIII. Siripuri Kiran, Shoban Babu Sriramoju, “A Study on the Applications of IOT”, Indian Journal of Public Health Research & Development, November 2018, Vol.9, No. 11, DOI Number: 10.5958/0976-5506.2018.01616.9

XXIV. Srinivas, Monelli Ayyavaraiah, Shoban Babu Sriramoju, “A Review on Security Threats and Real Time Applications towards Data Mining” in “International Journal of Pure and Applied Mathematics”, Volume 118, No. 24, 2018, ISSN: 1314-3395 (on-line version), url: http://www.acadpubl.eu/hub/