

Abstract Proceedings
of
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH ADVANCES IN
ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGIES AND PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES
(ICRAETPS-2017)

Date: 11th February 2017

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MESSAGE



“May your choices reflect your hopes, not your fears”.

I am delighted to know that the **ANVESHANA EDUCATIONAL AND RESEARCH FOUNDATION** is organizing an **“International Conference (ICRAETPS-2017)”** on 11th Feb 2017 at Nellore with the theme **“Research Advances in Engineering Technologies and Pharmaceutical Sciences”**. The theme of the conference is very appropriate and need of the hour.

It is heartening to develop to leadership qualities and developing skills of teaching to the young Engineering and pharmacy professionals. More importantly this conference is administered by eminent teachers and scientists from academic and institutes.

I am sure the deliberations during the convention will enrich the knowledge of the participants and create specialized manpower in drug development and Engineering Innovations. Through this forum the information can stimulate the researchers to have in depth discussions resulting in fruitful recommendations for implementations by all those concerned.

Finally, I wish the whole programme a great success.

With Regards

Dr. SREENIVASULU MUNNA

Principal

Narayana Pharmacy College
Chinthareddypalem, Nellore.

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MESSAGE



“Your life is your messages to the world make sure it’s inspiring”.

I am glad to welcome you to the “**International Conference on Research Advances in Engineering Technologies and Pharmaceutical Sciences (AERF-ICRAETPS-2017)**” continues the tradition of addressing issues of immediate and long term interest to researchers and engineers in developing various engineering applications and innovative techniques for Pharmaceutical Sciences. The primary objective of this conference is to exchange knowledge among researchers, practicing engineers, technologists about Engineering and Pharmaceutical sciences. Motivating academicians, young scientists, budding technologists in these fields to enrich their knowledge by interacting with their peers in their respective areas is a prime goal of the conference. I hope the conference will be a pathway for the next generation promoters and wish you all a wonderful and exciting day here.

Dr.BABU NAIDU

Chairman

Sree Venkateswara College of Engineering
Nellore.

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MESSAGE



“The Moment you take responsibility for everything in your life is the moment you can change anything in your life”

Dear colleagues, It is my great pleasure to warmly welcome you to the **“International Conference on Research Advances in Engineering Technologies and Pharmaceutical Sciences (AERF-ICRAETPS-2017)”** hosted by Anveshana Educational and Research Foundation on 11th February at Nellore.

The conference theme is **Research Advances in Engineering Technologies and Pharmaceutical Sciences**. This highlights the rich diversity of approaches to understanding Engineering & Technology as well as Pharmaceutical Sciences with various topics under the mentioned themes. The conference will bring together academics, researchers, practitioners and research students from around the world to discuss the interdependence between theory and practice, with papers which focus on the analysis, description and deeper insight in the mentioned fields in order to better understand the ways in which theory and research are being in progress. The Conference - ICRAETPS-2017 provides a platform to enhance the interaction of various Academia and student community. At this juncture, I welcome every participant to share the ideas as a mutual exchange. I also wish the conference a grand success!

With Best Regards

Dr.S.VIJAYAKUMAR

Secretary, IEEE (PSES)
Madras Chapter.

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MESSAGE



“The roots of all goodness lie in the soil of appreciation for goodness”.

On behalf of “**International Conference on Research Advances in Engineering Technologies and Pharmaceutical Sciences (AERF-ICRAETPS-2017)**” organizing Committee, I am glad to welcome you to the International Conference on Research Advances Engineering Technologies and Pharmaceutical Sciences. ICRAETPS continues the tradition of addressing issues of immediate and long term interest to researchers and engineers in developing various engineering systems through technological innovations. The aim of the **ICRAETPS-2017** has always been to provide an international forum for individuals all over the world and to share and discuss their innovative thoughts in the International conference on research advance engineering and pharmaceutical sciences. I wish you all a wonderful and exciting time here.

Dr.D.SUCHARITHA
Director- AERF

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MESSAGE



“Only you change your life no one can do it for you”.

Education is the backbone for any nation. Education is the cornerstone for the growth and development of not only nation but also its citizens. It is the only path for peace and progress of mankind presently, several changes are being contemplated for improvement of standards in education across the country to suit the digital age needs. In this context, the international conference on Research advances engineering technologies and pharmaceutical sciences (ICRAETPS-2017) being conducted by AERF is very much timely and apt. I convey my best wishes and greetings to all the people involved in the conference.

Dr. V. VIJAYA KUMAR REDDY

Director & Principal
NBKR Institute of Science & Technology
Vidyanagar, Nellore.

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MESSAGE



“Error is not a fault of our knowledge, but mistake of our judgments”

I would like to congratulate Anveshana for coming out successfully with a good conference this will help our executive to schedule, executive and review their day to day activities for timely completion of their assignment.

We have been performing well in the past and I expect that we will perform still better in the coming future with your unstained support and cooperation

I take this opportunity to convey my best wishes for their upcoming conferences and seminars.

Dr. K. KISHORE KUMAR

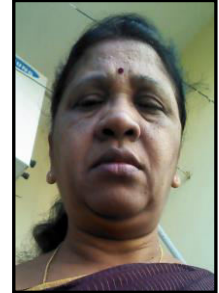
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Dept. of Pharmaceutical Biotechnology
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Nellore.

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MESSAGE



“Dreaming or Doing is a Choice that will mean the difference between failure or success”.

ICRAETPS-2017 brings the academicians, researchers and industrialists together on a platform for exchange of scientific and technological information and initiates discussion, debate and dissemination of knowledge in the fields of advance engineering and pharmaceutical sciences. This conference will help the researchers who work continuously towards the development of new ideas for the growth of human kind and to provide solutions to the various research problems. Another step of the conference is filling the gap between advance engineering and Pharmaceutical texts and practically to promote academic interaction and fast collaboration.

We hope that presentations of papers, suggestions and recommendations would help you in better understating of issues.

Mrs. P.R. NALINI

Visiting professor in Psychology and Sociology
Nursing institutions of Nellore.

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AN INVESTIGATION ON HIGH STRENGTH CONCRETE
BLENDED WITH SILICA FUME AS A CEMENT REPLACEMENT

[Paper Id – ENGG1001]

A Paper Presented by: ¹Smt.B.Ajitha, ²M.Eswar Kumar, ³Prof. H.Sudarsana Rao

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³ Professor, Department of Civil Engineering

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ABSTRACT

This paper presents the result of mix design developed for high strength concrete and with replacement of cement by silica fume a comparison is drawn to find optimum percentage of silica fume .It involves the process of determining experimentally the most suitable concrete mixes in order to achieve the maximum compressive strength of concrete for various mix proportions. In this research work 53 grade Ordinary Portland Cement, the locally available river sand, 16 mm and 10 mm graded coarse aggregate with a combination of 60% and 40% were selected based on ASTM C 127 standard for determining the relative quantities and proportions for the grade of concrete M60. For this design Is 10262-2009 guidelines were followed by trial and error method fixed the mix design without any mineral admixtures.

Keywords: High Strength Concrete, silica fume, compressive strength, Water to cement Ratio.

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COMPARISON A PERFORMANCE OF DATA MINING ALGORITHMS IN
PREDICTION OF DIABETES DISEASE

[Paper Id – ENGG1002]

A Paper Presented by: ¹K.Mahendra, ²Shaik.Chandini, ³T.Gayathri Nagalakshmi.

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ABSTRACT

Detection of knowledge patterns in clinical data through data mining. Data mining algorithms can be trained from past examples in clinical data and model the frequent times non-linear relationships between the independent and dependent variables. The consequential model represents formal knowledge, which can often make available a good analytic judgment. Classification is the generally used technique in medical data mining. This paper presents results comparison of ten supervised data mining algorithms using five performance criteria. We evaluate the performance for C4.5, SVM, K- NN, PNN, BLR, MLR, CRT, CS-CRT, PLS-DA and PLS-LDA then Comparison a performance of data mining algorithms based on computing time, precision value , the data evaluated using 10 fold Cross Validation error rate, error rate focuses True Positive, True Negative, False Positive and False Negative, bootstrap validation and accuracy. A typical confusion matrix is furthermore displayed for quick check. The study describes algorithmic discussion of the dataset for the disease acquired from UCI, on line repository of large datasets. The Best results are achieved by using Tanagra tool. Tanagra is data mining matching set. The accuracy is calculate based on addition of true positive and true negative followed by the division of all possibilities.

Keywords- C4.5, SVM, K- NN, PNN, BLR, MLR, CRT, CS-CRT, PLS-DA, PLS-LDA, Classification based on CT, Precision value, CV error rate, BV error rate and Accuracy.

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Date: 11th February 2017

ANALYSIS OF USER GENERATED CONTENT ON FACEBOOK

[Paper Id – ENGG1003]

A Paper Presented by: ¹K. Mallika Sobha Devi, ²Arun Prasad Desai,
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ABSTRACT

The social networks such as face book plays important role to collect the information of user perceptions. This information helps to bridge the gaps between service provider and user. The objective of this paper is to search the target users who are interested or sharing their likes and un likes on category such as Entertainment, Education, Travelling, Thinking etc. The service provider will collect this information of the target group and will help to improve their services. The insights of the face book user will be collected using decision tree learning algorithm with the help of ETL. The Standard 3-Tier Architecture is used which helps to handle the data not only meticulously but also be available in ready state for further usage. The entire API is developed using Python .To search the target user the category input is provided and the users who were interested in that field will be displayed.

Keywords:- Social Networking Sites; Graph search; Decision Tree Algorithm

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ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENT USING EMOSPARK

[Paper Id – ENGG1004]

A Paper Presented by:¹V. Jyosna, ²K.Sneha, ³K. Krishna Reddy

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ABSTRACT

The paper reviews the meaning of Emospark, why Emospark, Objectives of Emospark, How it works, Hardware specification, connectivity features connecting the gap and its various advantages and disadvantages. It also considers the current progress of this technology in the real world and its structure. Then finally, this paper concludes by analysing the future potentials of Emospark.

Keywords: WIFI/Bluetooth, Emotional processing unit, Emotional profile graph.

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Date: 11th February 2017

MOLECULAR CHARACTERIZATION OF PHEA GENE IN PGPR
BACTERIA

[Paper Id – PHARM1005]

A Paper Presented by: ¹Kamesh, ²U.Irene, ³A.S.Arun, ⁴Babu S.
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Tamil Nadu, India

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ABSTRACT

Soil pollution through accumulated hydrocarbons is a major concern in recent times as new findings show that these hydrocarbons can accumulate into the food chain and cause deleterious effects on human health. Oil degrading pseudomonads were identified previously and used in cleaning up oil slicks on water bodies, but till date, there hasn't been an effective treatment for oil-polluted agricultural soil with *Pseudomonas putida*. There is not much work on the oil degrading capabilities of agriculturally important plant growth promoting bacteria such as *P. fluorescens* and *A. vinelandii* which are successfully used in agricultural fields. In the present study, an approach was designed using bioinformatic tools for detecting oil degradation gene *pheA* in *P. fluorescens* and *Azotobacter*. The result showed that *P. fluorescens* and *A. vinelandii* are genetically similar to *P. putida* in the *pheA* gene cluster region. Primers were designed based on the genus specific genes and PCR amplification was carried out and optimized. Amplification of expected size fragment of 944 bp was obtained in *P. fluorescens*. However, a 400 bp fragment was obtained as amplicon in *Azotobacter*. The bacterial strains were used to study the growth and utilization of kerosene in the media and soil at 3% and 5% concentrations of the oil. Both the bacteria showed significant growth in the media and soil containing kerosene, validating the oil degradation abilities of these bacteria.

Keywords: *Aspergillus*; Oil degradation; *PheA* gene; *Pseudomonas*.

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Date: 11th February 2017

ROLE OF MICRO RNA AS CANCER BIOMARKERS

[Paper Id – PHARM1006]

A Paper Presented by: ¹Kalyani B, ²Kamesh U

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ABSTRACT

Micro RNAs (miRNAs), as the name suggests, are short non-coding ribonucleic acids that have been extensively studied for their role in cellular processes, mainly post-transcriptional gene expression. miRNAs target the 3' untranslated region (3'-UTR) of target mRNAs to regulate their stability and hence protein translation. miRNAs are involved in several cellular functions including, development, cell cycle progression, and apoptosis. miRNAs are known to play a significant role in tumourigenesis, where they can act as tumour suppressors or oncogenes.

In the current studies, we investigated the expression of a panel of cancer-specific miRNAs in a triple negative breast cancer cell line (BT549) compared to a non-cancerous breast epithelial cell line (MCF10a). We used real time qPCR technique to measure gene expression across the two cell lines using the Exiqon kit.

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Date: 11th February 2017

HIDDEN MARKOV MODEL FOR TRACKING MANET BASED ON
STRUCTURE FREE APPROACH

[Paper Id – ENGG1007]

A Paper Presented by: ¹M.Kavitha, ²Y.Pavithra, ³P.Gayathri

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ABSTRACT

Mobile Adhoc Network does not require fixed infrastructure support for tracking to reach a Target node. We need to accomplish a goal is to improve the effectiveness of structure –free tracking.we already recognizes a problem of tracking of a mobile target node in a mobile adhoc network (set-up).we includes a generic tracking framework for a online tracking applications .we proposes a online statistically estimated hybrid estimated markov model of an gradient based protocols of the target’s likely direction. A PMBT is a probabilistic online tracking algorithm that computes information utilities at each step,and then chooses the next step toward the target based on the maximum expected utility. We provides a light weight implementation of the state of nodes in each cell and a polite gossip mechanism for forwarding the tracking messages .we consider a benchmark approach to solve a tracking problem in MANET,A PMBT algorithm significantly outperforms both gradient-based and markov model with the help of polite gossip mechanism.

Keywords: MANET Gradient, Model, HMM, target, tracking.

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Date: 11th February 2017

QUICK BILLING USING RFID & ZIGBEE

[Paper Id – ENGG1008]

A Paper Presented by: ¹Keerthi.L, ²Prathyusha.R, ³Sai Nandini Reddy.A,
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ABSTRACT

Now-a-days shopping is increasing rapidly. People take the items and put it into trolley. After shopping they go at the billing counter for billing but there are many people standing in queue for billing purpose. So more time is required for the individuals for billing because of existing barcode technology. To reduce this time we have implemented a system which is based on RFID technology. The system contains the items attached with RFID tags. RFID reader which reads the tag information after putting it into the trolley. Then micro-controller calculates total amount and displays it on LCD. The information which is to be sent is with the help of ZIGBEE. Along with this system in future we can implement an Android application for rewarding facility. User can get billing details and rewarding point's details with the help of this application. We are replacing the existing reward point system which is based on cards by Android application. The existing systems have to maintain cards manual.

Keywords: RFID Tag, RFID Reader, Micro-Controller, ZIG-BEE, Android.

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Date: 11th February 2017

**A SURVEY ON ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN BRAIN FINGER
PRINTING TECHNOLOGY FOR MEDICAL APPLICATIONS**

[Paper Id – ENGG1009]

A Paper Presented by: ¹A.Lakshmi Tanuja, ²V.Kusuma Priya,
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ABSTRACT

At current due to the life style changes and the dietary changes there arises various changes in genes, which in result affects the human body in various factors and symptoms. And the processing of medications for those genetic diseases is too in a complex situation as some viruses change their properties time to time. Through the help of the Brain Finger Printing Technology it can be analyzed at very earlier stage. Though this technology can predict the disorders, the time taken to ensure the disease by humans takes longer time. By using Artificial Intelligence it is possible to ensure the disease in a very short period of time.

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Date: 11th February 2017

CHALLENGING ISSUES IN CLOUD COMPUTING TO
INTEGRATE WITH BIG DATA MANAGEMENT

[Paper Id – ENGG1010]

A Paper Presented by: ¹B.Likitha, ²A.Lakshmi Teja, ³K.Sai Anuhya Satwik
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ABSTRACT

Cloud computing is a powerful technology to perform massive-scale and complex computing. It eliminates the need to maintain expensive computing hardware, dedicated space, and software. Massive growth in the scale of data or big data generated through cloud computing has been observed. Addressing big data is a challenging and time-demanding task that requires a large computational infrastructure to ensure successful data processing and analysis. The rise of big data in cloud computing is reviewed in this study. The definition, characteristics, and classification of big data along with some discussions on cloud computing are introduced. The relationship between big data and cloud computing, big data storage systems, and Hadoop technology are also discussed. Furthermore, research challenges are investigated, with focus on scalability, availability, data integrity, data transformation, data quality, data heterogeneity, privacy, legal and regulatory issues, and governance. Lastly, open research issues that require substantial research efforts are summarized. This paper introduces several big data processing techniques from system and application aspects here provide an organized picture of challenges that are focused by the application developers and DBMS designers in developing cum deployment of the internet scale applications. Then we see about the security issues in the cloud computing along with the big data and Hadoop. We show some possible solutions for the issues of the cloud computing and Hadoop.

Keywords:-Big Data; Cloud Computing.

Abstract Proceedings
of
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH ADVANCES IN
ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGIES AND PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES
(ICRAETPS-2017)

Date: 11th February 2017

CHARACTERIZATION OF PULVERIZER IN REFERENCE TO
INDIAN THERMAL POWER PLANT

[Paper Id – ENGG1011]

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ABSTRACT

In this thesis preventive maintenance scheduling aspects of thermal power unit have been studied. Over the years preventive maintenance theory has been significantly developed and a large number of models have been presented in the literature. Despite this there is still the opinion that the gap between theory and practice remains very large in maintenance management. This might be due to the fact that most of the work done aims at theoretical model development and plant level studies are few. This motivated the adoption of a case based approach for this thesis. Simulation models have been developed for a single pulverizer and the entire fuel system, in FORTRAN on a PC-AT using discrete event framework. The opportunistic maintenance policies have been evaluated using the single pulverizer model and the proposed policy has been found to be better than other policies. The performance of this policy under the existing man-power restriction has been studied using the model for the entire fuel system. It has been found that the OM policy promises significant reduction in generation.

Keywords: Preventive maintenance theory, Maintenance requirement of thermal power units, Construction of ball mill and bowl mill.

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(ICRAETPS-2017)

Date: 11th February 2017

ROBOT SENSOR DATA PLATFORM TO MEASURE
INTERACTIVE REACTIONS TO A HUMAN

[Paper Id – ENGG1012]

A Paper Presented by: ¹G.S.S.Mounika, ²K.Surekha, ³M.V.S.Krishna Chaitanya

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ABSTRACT

This study investigates a methodology using sensor data from a humanoid robot to interpret a human's feelings towards a social interaction with the robot. Subjects of diverse backgrounds taught the robot how to play a rock-paper-scissors game while the robot discreetly took measures of hand temperature, tactile pressure, forces, and face distance. Before and after the interaction, surveys were administered to measure the subject's technophobia level and reactions to the robot. Several correlations were found between the questionnaire data and sensor data, following tendencies supported by previous research and psychological studies. The usage of robot sensor data may provide a quick, natural, and discreet alternative to survey data to analyze user feelings towards a social interaction with a humanoid robot. These results may also guide roboticists on the design of humanoid robots and sensors able to measure and react to their users.

Keywords:-Sensor data; bio-signal data; technophobia; human-humanoid interaction; human-robot interaction; handshake.

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(ICRAETPS-2017)

Date: 11th February 2017

TITANIUM NANOPARTICLES AS CARRIERS FOR
DASATINIBI MESYLATE

[Paper Id – PHARM1013]

A Paper Presented by: ¹S.Sujatha, ²K.Kishore Kumar, ³P.V.Santhi, ⁴Sk.Mubashira
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ABSTRACT

Dasatinib is a selective Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitor (TKI) used in treatment of chronic myeloid leukemia (CML) and acute myeloid leukemia (AML). Dasatinib have become first line drug in the pharmacotherapy of patients with CML. This is because the drug possesses tolerability and safety advantages over the other Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitors. In the present research work an attempt has been made for the formulation of oral nanocarriers for Dasatinib Monohydrate. The drug and titanium dioxide interactions were investigated by FTIR using the ratios 1:1, 1:2, 2:1, 3:1 and 2:3. The ratio 2:1 had maximum encapsulation efficiency of 85.5% and its drug release was found to be 74% at 24 h. It followed zero order kinetics.

Keywords: Dasatinib Monohydrate, titanium dioxide

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(ICRAETPS-2017)

Date: 11th February 2017

FORMULATION AND EVALUATION OF POLYMER COMPOSITE
FILMS OF ERYTHROMYCIN WITH ALOE VERA

[Paper Id – PHARM1014]

A Paper Presented by: ¹S.Sujatha, ²K.Kishore Kumar, ³M.Mounica, ⁴A.Mounika
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ABSTRACT

Last few decades research has been focused in the development of highly therapeutic techniques and cost effective treatment procedure for wound healing. In this current study, we have mainly focused on the advanced and effective treatment procedure for bacterial infected wounds. Chitosan and sodium alginate based biodegradable composite films have been developed by solvent casting method. The efficacy of the biodegradable films enhanced by incorporation of antimicrobial agent Erythromycin and aloe vera as a wound healing accelerator in the film. The developed biodegradable films composite are analyzed by Fourier transform infra red spectroscopy (FTIR) to confirm the ionic complexation between the polymers. Blank composite films are evaluated based on thickness, folding endurance, swelling index and water vapor penetration. In vitro dissolution study carried out for drug loaded composite films followed by in vivo study (Both for blank and drug loaded composite films).

Keywords: Composite film, Chitosan, Aloe vera, Erythromycin, Wound healing.

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INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH ADVANCES IN
ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGIES AND PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES
(ICRAETPS-2017)

Date: 11th February 2017

HPLC METHOD DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF
SOFOSBUVIR IN PHARMACEUTICAL DOSAGE FORMS

[Paper Id – PHARM1015]

A Paper Presented by: ¹B.Sasidhar, ²G.Gowri Shankar, ³Md.Nayeem,
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ABSTRACT

A simple, rapid, precise and accurate reversed phase high performance liquid chromatographic method has been developed for the determination of Sofosbovir. This method uses Agilent Eclipse XDB-C18 (5 μ m, 4.6 x 250mm) analytical column, a mobile phase of acetonitrile: potassium dihydrogen phosphate buffer pH 2.5 adjusted with orthophosphoric acid in ratio (55:45 v/v). The instrumental settings are a flow rate of 1.0 ml/min and Photon Diode Array detector wavelength at 260 nm. The retention times for Sofosbovir were 3.16 min. The method was validated and shown to be linear. The linearity range for Sofosbovir was 140-420 μ g/ml. The Percentage recoveries for Sofosbovir are ranged between 87.81 to 112.36. The correlation coefficient of Sofosbovir was 0.999. The relative standard deviation for six replicates is always less than 2%. The Statistical analysis proves that the method is suitable for routine analysis of Sofosbuvir as a bulk drug and in pharmaceutical formulation.

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(ICRAETPS-2017)

Date: 11th February 2017

APRIORI - A BIG DATA ANALYSIS - A REVIEW

[Paper Id – ENGG1016]

A Paper Presented by: ¹R.Pooja, ²E.Madhavi, ³P.Prashanth
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ABSTRACT

Apriori is designed to operate on databases containing transactions (for example, collections of items bought by customers, or details of a website frequentation). Other algorithms are designed for finding association rules in data having no transactions , or having no timestamps (DNA sequencing). Each transaction is seen as a set of items (an item set). Given a threshold c , the Apriori algorithm identifies the item sets which are subsets of at least c transactions in the database. Apriori uses a "bottom up" approach, where frequent subsets are extended one item at a time (a step known as candidate generation), and groups of candidates are tested against the data. The algorithm terminates when no further successful extensions are found.

Keywords: Apriori, Apache Hadoop, MapReduce.

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(ICRAETPS-2017)

Date: 11th February 2017

STUDY OF BOILER CHARACTERISTICS

[Paper Id – ENGG1017]

A Paper Presented by: ¹Mrs.Priti Bhushan Phalak, ²Dr.V.V.Ranade, ³Dr.V.L.Gole

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ABSTRACT

Natural circulation boiler works on the principle of circulatory flow taking place because of density difference between two legs of the boiler. It works without employing any mechanical device and thus has less chance of tripping. It is known to be inherently safe and energy efficient mode of boiler operation. In view of its advantages, natural circulation is gaining ground in steam generation sector. The 300 MW Advanced Heavy Water Reactor being developed at Bhabha Atomic Research Centre in India is a natural circulation boiling water reactor (NCBWR). Use of natural circulation is very common in coal fired boilers also. With their increasing use, there is an urgent need to understand the dynamics of these types of boilers better.

The natural circulation is one of the oldest principles for steam/water circulation in boilers. Its use has decreased during the last decades due to technology advances in other circulation types. Natural circulation principle is usually implemented on small and medium sized boilers. Typically the pressure drop for a natural circulation boiler is about 5-10 % of the steam pressure in the steam drum and the maximum steam temperature varies from 540 to 560 °C. In contrast to natural circulation boilers, forced circulation is based on pump-assisted internal water/steam circulation. The circulation pump is the main difference between natural and forced circulation boilers. Practically the maximum operation pressure for a forced circulation boiler is 190 bar and the pressure drop in the boiler is about 2-3 bar.

Natural circulation boiler has been recognized as an economically and technically significant alternative with simple design and construction, high efficiency and intense mixing for heat and mass transfer, low power consumption, constant heat transfer areas independent of boiler load. Present work investigates the ongoing issues in boiler uses, calculating and evaluating different process parameters. Dynamics of Natural Circulation Boiler and characterization of heat transfer calculations is also studied.

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ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGIES AND PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES
(ICRAETPS-2017)

Date: 11th February 2017

**A PRACTICAL APPROACH IMAGE SECURITY SYSTEM BASED
ON DATA HIDING CONCEPTS USING IMAGE PROCESSING**

[Paper Id – ENGG1018]

A Paper Presented by: ¹B.Sandhya Rani, ²P.Kalyani, ³M.Veerendra

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ABSTRACT

The image security on internet transfers is the concern of the hour as the breaching attacks into the image databases are rising every year. The hackers take advantage of the stolen personal and important images to fulfill their dangerous and unethical intentions. The image data theft can be used to defame a person on the internet by posting the illegal and unacceptable images of that person (internet user). Hence the images transfers have to be secure to ensure the privacy of the user's image data. In this research, a number of image security systems have been studied to evaluate the research gap. Majority of the existing image security systems are not up to date to protect against the latest breaching attacks. So, we have proposed an effective and robust image security framework particularly designed for the images. The proposed has been designed and implemented using MATLAB. In this research, a hybrid image security framework has been proposed to overcome the problem stated earlier, which will be implemented by combining various techniques together to achieve the image security goal. The techniques included in the combination would be image compression, cryptography and steganography. DWT compression has been used, because it is a stronger compression algorithm. The steganographed image would be compressed to reduce its size. Blowfish encryption algorithm would be used for the encryption purposes. It offers maximum throughput (faster) and also energy efficient. Compressed image would be encrypted to enhance the image security. Real image will be hidden into another image. A cluster based steganographic technique will be used. Real image and face image would be analyzed, and the real image would be embedded in those areas of face image, where color schemes of the real image and face image would be most similar. Kmeans or Hierarchical clustering would be used as a clustering technique. An all new comparative analysis technique would be applied to make the comparison between real image and base image on the basis of color patterns.

Keywords: Image Security, Image compression, Image steganography, Image encryption, image transfers.

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(ICRAETPS-2017)

Date: 11th February 2017

ANALYSIS OF ESTERIFICATION REACTION UNDER
MICROWAVE IRRADIATION

[Paper Id – ENGG1019]

A Paper Presented by: ¹Ms.Shweta Kumbhar, ²Dr.D.Y.Patil

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ABSTRACT

The organic synthesis is one of the major roles of research in chemistry, which is used to improve everyone life. The use of microwave assisted organic synthesis (MAOS) has become increasingly popular within the pharmaceutical and chemical engineering areas. Sudden increase in Gibbs energy due to increase in temperature by microwave radiation, this is main reason to increase the rate of reaction. Esterification is the reaction which gives high conversion in microwave as compare to conventional heating. Study of esterification reaction is done with varying temperature, power and other parameters. Discover CEM is used to carry out reaction in microwave. Microwave synthesis is used for various applications in organic chemistry as well as analytical chemistry. Esters are one of the most common derivatives of carboxylic acids and are widely distributed in both nature and industry. Esterification is one of the major reactions which perform under microwave irradiation gives higher yield than conventional method. Analysis of variance, often abbreviated to ANOVA, is a powerful statistic and a core technique for testing causality in biological data and chemical data. Researchers use ANOVA to explain variation in the magnitude of a response variable of interest. This statistical analysis tells you whether that parameter is significant or not. The statistical analysis of conventional reaction data gives the significant parameters Based on that parameter experiments done in microwave assembly for higher conversion which gives optimize power for each parameter.

Keywords:- MAOS, Esterification reaction, Analysis of variance, Optimize power.

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(ICRAETPS-2017)

Date: 11th February 2017

PREPARATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF GLIPIZIDE
SPHERICAL AGGLOMERATES BY DIRECT
COMPRESSION METHOD

[Paper Id – PHARM1020]

A Paper Presented by: ¹K.V.Swathi Krishna, ²K.B.Chandra Sekhar

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ABSTRACT

The aim of the present study was to obtain spherical agglomerates of glipizide with improved solubility, flow and compression characteristics by novel crystallization technique. Glipizide was dissolved in 30ml dichloromethane (good solvent) and stirred. 100ml of water (poor solvent) was added and continued stirring. 5ml of chloroform (bridging liquid) was added and stirred at 1000rpm for 40minutes to precipitate glipizide. Polymers like sodium alginate and caesalpinia spinosa were used in the study. Agglomeration process was optimized for parameters like speed and duration of agitation, volume of bridging liquid added. The precipitated particles were filtered and dried at 40°C. Spherical agglomerates were characterized by IR spectroscopy, X-ray diffractometry, DSC and SEM and its results revealed that there is no physical or chemical interaction existed in agglomerates. Spherical agglomerates exhibited decreased crystallinity and improved micromeritic properties. The obtained agglomerates of glipizide were spherical and dissolution rates were faster and exhibited improved solubility, dissolution rate and micromeritic properties than pure drug. Direct compressible tablets of the glipizide agglomerates showed hardness, friability and weight variation appropriately with improved drug release. Among the different control release polymers used, Caesalpinia spinosa (natural mucoadhesive polymer) was showing highest drug release retarding capacity. F2 was showing the satisfactory results and having better sustainability.

Keywords: Spherical agglomeration, glipizide, ceasalpinia spinosa, sodium alginate

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(ICRAETPS-2017)

Date: 11th February 2017

INTENSIFICATION OF EXTRACTION OF LIGNOCELLULIC
PRODUCTS FROM SUSTAINABLE FEEDSTOCK

[Paper Id: ENGG1021]

A Paper Presented by: Sonali Singh

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ABSTRACT

The development of sustainable technology for extraction of value added products from the sustainable feedstock is gaining importance. Ferulic acid is a phenolic acid of low toxicity and one of the most important medical components possessing anti-oxidant properties. p-Coumaric acid is a hydroxycinnamic acid, an organic compound is a hydroxy derivative of cinnamic acid. It has an antioxidant property and is reduce the risk of stomach cancer. The present work is to study the extraction of different phenolic acids from agricultural wastes and to study the optimum extraction parameters. In this paper, the phenolic compounds (Ferulic acid and p-Coumaric acid) from agricultural wastes (Maize bran and bagasse peel) are extracted by using conventional method and sonochemical reactor extraction processes. The experiments is carried out in different levels starting from making different normalities solutions by using different alkaline, NaOH and KOH up to chromatography study of different phenolic compounds by using High-Performance Liquid Chromatography. Effects of extraction time, effect of extraction temperature, effect of solid/liquid ratio were optimized for each method. The optimum extraction conditions are - Extraction temperature 250C, extraction time 240 min, 3N, solid to liquid ratio 0.084 g of raw material/g of NaOH/KOH solution.

Keywords: Sonochemical reactor, Ferulic acid, p-Coumaric acid

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(ICRAETPS-2017)

Date: 11th February 2017

SECURITY AND PRIVACY ISSUES USING MAPREDUCE
ON CLOUDS

[Paper Id – ENGG1022]

A Paper Presented by: ¹Y.Naga Tejaswi, ²V.Sruthi Keerthi, ³M.Kiran Kumar

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ABSTRACT

MapReduce is a programming prototype that enables for huge scalability across hundreds or thousands of servers in a Hadoop.. MapReduce is extensively used daily around the world as an efficient distributed computation tool for a huge class of problems such as search, clustering, log analysis, different types of join operations, pattern matching, matrix multiplication and analysis of social networks. Privacy and security of data and MapReduce computations are significant concerns when a MapReduce computation is implements in public or hybrid clouds. In order to perform a MapReduce functions in hybrid and public clouds, authentication of mappers-reducers, privacy of data-computations, Integrity and reliability of data-computations and freshness-correctness of the outputs are mandatory. Satisfying these necessities defend the operation from a number of types of attacks on data and MapReduce computations. In this Security and privacy challenges and needs, considering a range of adversarial capabilities, and characteristics within the scope of MapReduce. We presented security and privacy protocols for MapReduce and talk about their transparency problems.

Keywords: Cloud computing, Hadoop, HDFS, hybrid cloud, public cloud, private cloud, MapReduce algorithms, distributed computing, privacy, security.

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(ICRAETPS-2017)

Date: 11th February 2017

INTEGRATING DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEM(IDSS) IN
DIABETES DIAGNOSIS USING SENSOR SYSTEM &
WEB SERVICES

[Paper Id – ENGG1023]

A Paper Presented by: ¹Sarikonda Vishali, ²Dr. Ramakrishna Seemakurti

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ABSTRACT

In the contemporary human health problems, it is discovered that Diabetes Mellitus is causing blindness, renal failure, amputation, heart attacks and stroke. Even though other factors like working conditions & lack of physical activity are considered, the key factor found is change in the meal. It may cause unpredictable changes in blood sugar (BG) levels. To monitor a diabetes patient, any diagnosis system considers above factors. The scope of Data Mining (DM) techniques is considered to analyze the data and study relationships among those parameters. A solution with readings from sensors like gluco meter sensor, blood Pressure sensor and others is generated using data mining techniques for appropriate results to medical experts to take final decision. RFID (Radio Frequency Identification) is used to record the patient's data with corresponding electronic health record (EHR). A sensor system as a sub system is proposed to support existing IDSS (Integrated Decision Support System) with web services to update data and find appropriate solution. DM tool classifies and analyses the pattern for diagnosis. The internet technology enables web services with low cost global connectivity between the patient's personal device, his physician. The patient's web portal updates the personal details, drugs remainder and the blood sugar level. This paper proposes a quicker and more efficient technique of diagnosing the disease, leading to timely treatment of the patients using IDSS. If there is any abnormality, then sensor set reads it to update & inform it by a phone call or an SMS to physician for any action.

**Abstract Proceedings
of
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH ADVANCES IN
ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGIES AND PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES
(ICRAETPS-2017)**

Date: 11th February 2017



ISSN-2456-3889

AIJRPLS



Anveshana's International Journal of Research in Pharmacy and Life Science(AIJRPLS)

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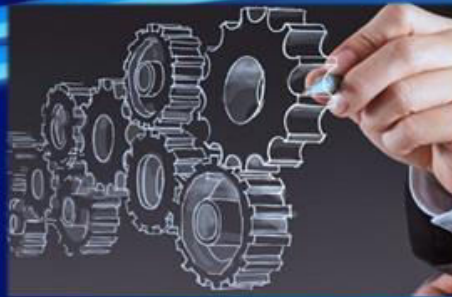
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(ICRAETPS-2017)**

Date: 11th February 2017



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(ICRAETPS-2017)**

Date: 11th February 2017



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Psychology and Library Sciences
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**INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH ADVANCES IN
ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGIES AND PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES
(ICRAETPS-2017)**

Date: 11th February 2017



ISSN-2455-6602

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