

For: - B. E | B. Tech | M. E | M. Tech | MCA | BCA | Diploma | MS | M. Sc |



Call Us: 9590544567 / 7019280372 www.makefinalyearproject.com www.igeekstechnologies.com Land Mark: Opposite Joyalukkas Gold Showroom, Near to Mantri Mall -

IGTBD01	TITLE: Fast Phrase Search for Encrypted Cloud Storage
	Cloud computing has generated much interest in the research community in recent years for its many advantages, but has also raise security and privacy concerns. The storage and access of confidential documents have been identified as one of the central problems in the area. In particular, many researchers investigated solutions to search over encrypted documents stored on remote cloud servers. While many schemes have been proposed to perform conjunctive keyword search, less attention has been noted on more specialized searching techniques. In this paper, we present a phrase search technique based on Bloom filters that is significantly faster than existing solutions, with similar or better storage and communication cost. Our technique uses a series of n-gram filters to support the functionality. The scheme exhibits a trade-off between storage and false positive rate, and is adaptable to defend against inclusion-relation attacks. A design approach based on an application's target false positive rate is also
	described.

IGTBD02	TITLE: A Shoulder Surfing Resistant Graphical Authentication System
	This evolution brings great convenience but also increases
	the probability of exposing passwords to shoulder surfing
	attacks. Attackers can observe directly or use external
	recording devices to collect users' credentials. To
	overcome this problem, we proposed a novel authentication
	system Pass Matrix, based on graphical passwords to resist
	shoulder surfing attacks. With a one-time valid login
	indicator and circulative horizontal and vertical bars
	covering the entire scope of pass-images, Pass Matrix

1.0	
	offers no hint for attackers to figure out or narrow down the
	password even they conduct multiple camera-based
	attacks. We also implemented a Pass Matrix prototype on
	Android and carried out real user experiments to evaluate
	its memorability and usability. From the experimental
	result, the proposed system achieves better resistance to
	shoulder surfing attacks while maintaining usability.

IGTBD03	TITLE: Search Rank Fraud and Malware Detection in Google Play
	Play Fraudulent behaviors in Google Play, the most popular Android app market, fuel search rank abuse and malware proliferation. To identify malware, previous work has focused on app executable and permission analysis. In this paper, we introduce FairPlay, a novel system that discovers and leverages traces left behind by fraudsters, to detect both malware and apps subjected to search rank fraud. FairPlay correlates review activities and uniquely combines detected review relations with linguistic and behavioral signals gleaned from Google Play app data (87K apps, 2.9M reviews, and 2.4M reviewers, collected over half a year), in order to identify suspicious apps. FairPlay achieves over 95% accuracy in classifying gold standard datasets of malware, fraudulent and legitimate apps. We show that 75% of the identified malware apps app app is parts for the search rank fraud
	FairPlay discovers hundreds of fraudulent apps that currently evade Google Bouncer's detection technology. FairPlay also helped the discovery of more than 1,000
	reviews, reported for 193 apps, that reveal a new type of "coercive" review campaign: users are harassed into writing positive reviews, and install and review other apps.

IGTBD04	TITLE: PassBYOP: Bring Your Own Picture for Securing Graphical Passwords
	PassBYOP is a new graphical password scheme for public terminals that replaces the static digital images typically used in graphical password systems with personalized physical tokens, herein in the form of digital pictures

displayed on a physical user-owned device such as a mobile
phone. Users present these images to a system camera and
then enter their password as a sequence of selections on live
video of the token. Highly distinctive optical features are
extracted from these selections and used as the password.
We present three feasibility studies of PassBYOP examining
its reliability, usability, and security against observation. The
reliability study shows that image-feature based passwords
are viable and suggests appropriate system thresholds—
password items should contain a minimum of seven features,
40% of which must geometrically match originals stored on
an authentication server in order to be judged equivalent.

IGTBD05	TITLE: Tag Based Image Search by Social Re-ranking
	Social media sharing websites like Flickr allow users to annotate images with free tags, which significantly contribute to the development of the web image retrieval and organization. Tag-based image search is an important method to find images contributed by social users in such social websites. However, how to make the top ranked result relevant and with diversity is challenging. In this paper, we propose a social re-ranking system for tag-based image retrieval with the consideration of image's relevance and diversity. We aim at re-ranking images according to their visual information, semantic information and social clues. The initial results include images contributed by different social users. Usually each user contributes several images. First we sort these images by inter-user re-ranking. Users that have higher contribution to the given query rank higher.
IGTBD06	TITLE:A Novel Recommendation Model Regularized with User Trust and Item RatingsWe propose Trust SVD, a trust-based matrix factorization technique for recommendations. Trust SVD integrates multiple information sources into the recommendation model in order to reduce the data sparsity and cold star t problems and their degradation of recommendation performance. An analysis of social trust data from four real- world data sets suggests that not only the explicit but also the implicit influence of both ratings and trust should be taken into consideration in a recommendation model. Trust SVD therefore builds on top of a state-of-the-art recommendation algorithm, SVD++ (which uses the explicit

and implicit influence of rated items), by fur there
incorporating both the explicit and implicit influence of
trusted and trusting users on the prediction of items for an
active user. The proposed technique is the first to extend
SVD++ with social trust information. Experimental results on
the four data sets demonstrate that Trust SVD achieves
better accuracy than other ten counter parts
recommendation techniques.

IGTBD07 TITLE:Connecting Social Media to E-Commerce: Cold-Start **Product Recommendation using Microblogging Information** In recent years, the boundaries between e-commerce and social networking have become increasingly blurred. Many e-commerce websites support the mechanism of social login where users can sign on the websites using their social network identities such as their Facebook or Twitter accounts. Users can also post their newly purchased products on microblogs with links to the e-commerce product web pages. In this paper we propose a novel solution for cross-site cold-start product recommendation, which aims to recommend products from e-commerce websites to users at social networking sites in coldstart situations, a problem which has rarely been explored before. A major challenge is how to leverage knowledge extracted from social networking sites for cross-site cold-start product recommendation. We propose to use the linked users across social networking sites and e-commerce websites (users who have social networking accounts and have made purchases on e-commerce websites) as a bridge to map users' social networking features to another feature representation for product recommendation. In specific, we propose learning both users and products feature representations (called user embeddings and product

embeddings, respectively) from data	collected from e-
commerce websites using recurrent n	eural networks and
then apply a modified gradient boostin	ng trees method to
transform users social networking	features into user
embeddings. We then develop a fe	ature-based matrix
factorization approach which can lever	age the learnt user
embeddings for cold-start product recon	nmendation.

IGTBD08	TITLE: Cross-Platform Identification of Anonymous
	Identical Users in Multiple Social Media Networks
	The last few years have witnessed the emergence and
	evolution of a vibrant research stream on a large variety of
	online social media network (SMN) platforms. Recognizing
	anonymous, yet identical users among multiple SMNs is still
	an intractable problem. Clearly, cross-platform exploration
	may help solve many problems in social computing in both
	theory and applications. Since public profiles can be
	duplicated and easily impersonated by users with different
	purposes, most current user identification resolutions,
	which mainly focus on text mining of users' public profiles,
	are fragile. Some studies have attempted to match users
	based on the location and timing of user content as well as
	writing style. However, the locations are sparse in the
	majority of SMNs, and writing style is difficult to discern from
	the short sentences of leading SMNs such as Sina Microblog
	and Twitter. Moreover, since online SMNs are quite
	symmetric, existing user identification schemes based on
	network structure are not effective. The real-world friend
	cycle is highly individual and virtually no two users share a
	congruent friend cycle. Therefore, it is more accurate to use

a friendship structure to analyze cross-platform SMNs. Since identical users tend to set up partial similar friendship structures in different SMNs, we proposed the Friend Relationship-Based User Identification (FRUI) algorithm. FRUI calculates a match degree for all candidate User Matched Pairs (UMPs), and only UMPs with top ranks are considered as identical users. We also developed two propositions to improve the efficiency of the algorithm. Results of extensive experiments demonstrate that FRUI performs much better than current network structure-based algorithms.

IGTBD09 TITLE: Privacy Protection and Intrusion Avoidance for Cloudlet-based Medical Data Sharing

Wireless medical sensor networks is a key enabling technology in e-healthcare that allows the data of a patient's vital body parameters to be collected by a wearable or implantable biosensors. The major issue is the security and privacy protection of the collected data because of the resource constraints in the medical sensor network devices. There is a high demand for both security and privacy in practicality. Here we propose a lightweight and secure medical sensor networks. The technologies used in this system are hash-chain based key updating mechanism and proxy protected signature technique. The important feature of hash-chain based key updating mechanism is that for each transmission of data the key is updated. These technologies are helpful to achieve efficient secure transmission and fine-grained data access control. This system also provides the backward secrecy

and	privacy.	This	system	requir	es	symmetr	ic key
encry	yption/dec	ryption	and	hash	ope	rations	.These
tech	niques are	suitab	le for lov	v power	sens	or nodes	. This is
the	best secu	re dat	a transr	nission	and	access	control
syste	em for mea	lical se	nsor net	works.			

IGTBD10	TITLE: A Secure Anti-Collusion Data Sharing Scheme for
	Dynamic Groups in the Cloud
	Benefited from cloud computing, users can achieve an
	effective and economical approach for data sharing among
	group members in the cloud with the characters of low
	maintenance and little management cost. Meanwhile, we
	must provide security guarantees for the sharing data files
	since they are outsourced. Unfortunately, because of the
	frequent change of the membership, sharing data while
	providing privacy-preserving is still a challenging issue,
	especially for an untrusted cloud due to the collusion
	attack. Moreover, for existing schemes, the security of key
	distribution is based on the secure communication channel.
	however, to have such channel is a strong assumption and
	is difficult for practice. In this paper, we propose a secure
	data sharing scheme for dynamic members. Firstly, we
	propose a secure way for key distribution without any
	secure communication channels, and the users can
	securely obtain their private keys from group manager.
	Secondly, our scheme can achieve fine-grained access
	control, any user in the group can use the source in the
	cloud and revoked users cannot access the cloud again
	after they are revoked. Thirdly, we can protect the scheme
	from collusion attack, which means that revoked users
	cannot get the original data file even if they conspire with
	the untrusted cloud. In our approach, by leveraging
	polynomial function. we can achieve a secure user
	revocation scheme. Finally, our scheme can achieve fine
	efficiency, which means previous users need not to update
	their private keys for the situation either a new user joins in
	the group or a user is revoked from the group.

IGTBD11 TITLE: SecRBAC: Secure Data in Clouds

Most current security solutions are based on perimeter security. However, Cloud computing breaks the organization perimeters. When data resides in the Cloud, they reside outside the organizational bounds. This leads users to a loss of control over their data and raises reasonable security concerns that slow down the adoption of Cloud computing. Is the Cloud service provider accessing the data? Is it legitimately applying the access control policy defined by the user? This paper presents a datacentric access control solution with enriched role-based expressiveness in which security is focused on protecting user data regardless the Cloud service provider that holds it. Novel identity-based and proxy re-encryption techniques are used to protect the authorization model. Data is encrypted and authorization rules are cryptographically protected to preserve user data against the service provider access or misbehavior. The authorization model provides high expressiveness with role hierarchy and resource hierarchy support. The solution takes advantage of the logic formalism provided by Semantic Web technologies, which enables advanced rule management like semantic conflict detection. A proof of concept implementation has been developed and a working prototypical deployment of the proposal has been integrated within Google services.

IGTBD12 TITLE: Secure Data Sharing in Cloud Computing Using Revocable-Storage Identity-Based Encryption

Cloud computing provides a flexible and convenient way for data sharing, which brings various benefits for both the society and individuals. But there exists a natural resistance for users to directly outsource the shared data to the cloud server since the data often contain valuable information. Thus, it is necessary to place cryptographically enhanced access control on the shared data. Identity-based encryption is a promising cryptographical primitive to build a practical data sharing system. However, access control is not static. That is, when some user's authorization is expired, there should be a mechanism that can remove him/her from the system. Consequently, the revoked user cannot access both the previously and subsequently shared data. To this end, we propose a notion called revocablestorage identity-based encryption (RS-IBE), which can provide the forward/backward security of ciphertext by introducing the functionalities of user revocation and ciphertext update simultaneously. Furthermore, we present a concrete construction of RS-IBE, and prove its security in the defined security model. The performance comparisons indicate that the proposed RS-IBE scheme has advantages in terms of functionality and efficiency, and thus is feasible for a practical and cost-effective data-sharing system. Finally, we provide implementation results of the proposed scheme to demonstrate its practicability.

IGT0BD13 TITLE: DeyPoS: Deduplicatable Dynamic Proof of Storage for Multi-User Environments

In this Paper, Dynamic Proof of Storage (PoS) is a useful cryptographic primitive that enables a user to check the integrity of outsourced files and to efficiently update the files in a cloud server. Although researchers have proposed many dynamic PoS schemes in single user environments, the problem in multi-user environments has not been investigated sufficiently. A practical multi-user cloud storage system needs the secure client-side cross-user deduplication technique, which allows a user to skip the uploading process and obtain the ownership of the files immediately, when other owners of the same files have uploaded them to the cloud server. To the best of our knowledge, none of the existing dynamic PoS can support this technique. In this paper, we introduce the concept of Deduplicatable dynamic proof of storage and propose an efficient construction called DeyPoS, to achieve dynamic PoS and secure cross-user deduplication, simultaneously. Considering the challenges of structure diversity and private tag generation, we exploit a novel tool called Homomorphic Authenticated Tree (HAT). We prove the security of our construction, and the theoretical analysis and experimental results show that our construction is efficient in practice.

IGTBD14	TITLE: A Cloud Environment for Backup and Data Storage
	Currently derived from advances and technological
	developments can have Input-Output devices ever better

able to store more information. The use of the disks of the nodes of a cluster as global storage system is an inexpensive solution for a cloud environment. The need for the available of information from anywhere is increasing; this represents a problem for many users who use applications such as databases, media, personal file, documents, etc. The I/O data demands of these applications get higher as they get larger. In order to improve performance of these applications can use parallel file systems. PVFS2 is a free parallel file system developed by a multi-institution team of parallel I/O, networking and storage experts. In this paper we present the design of an implementation for cloud environment for able to store and back up data through using remote servers that can be accessed through the Internet. The implementation aims to increase the availability of data and reduce in loss of information.

IGTBD15	TITLE: Secure Auditing and Deduplicating Data in Cloud
	As the cloud computing technology develops during the last
	decade, outsourcing data to cloud service for storage
	becomes an attractive trend, which benefits in sparing
	efforts on heavy data maintenance and management.
	Nevertheless, since the outsourced cloud storage is not
	fully trustworthy, it raises security concerns on how to
	realize data deduplication in cloud while achieving integrity

auditing. In this work, we study the problem of integrity auditing and secure deduplication on cloud data. Specifically, aiming at achieving both data integrity and deduplication in cloud, we propose two secure systems, namely SecCloud and SecCloud+. SecCloud introduces an auditing entity with a maintenance of a MapReduce cloud, which helps clients generate data tags before uploading as well as audit the integrity of data having been stored in cloud. Compared with previous work, the computation by user in SecCloud is greatly reduced during the file uploading and auditing phases. SecCloud+ is designed motivated by the fact that customers always want to encrypt their data before uploading, and enables integrity auditing and secure deduplication on encrypted data.

IGTBD16 **TITLE: Two-Factor Data Security Protection Mechanism for Cloud Storage System** In this paper, we propose a two-factor data security protection mechanism with factor revocability for cloud storage system. Our system allows a sender to send an encrypted message to a receiver through a cloud storage server. The sender only needs to know the identity of the receiver but no other information (such as its public key or its certificate). The receiver needs to possess two things in order to decrypt the ciphertext. The first thing is his/her secret key stored in the computer. The second thing is a unique personal security device which connects to the computer. It is impossible to decrypt the ciphertext without either piece. More importantly, once the security device is stolen or lost, this device is revoked. It cannot be used to

decrypt any ciphertext. This can be done by the cloud server
which will immediately execute some algorithms to change
the existing ciphertext to be un-decryptable by this device.
This process is completely transparent to the sender.
Furthermore, the cloud server cannot decrypt any
ciphertext at any time. The security and efficiency analysis
show that our system is not only secure but also practical.

IGTBD17 TITLE: Cloud-Assisted Mobile-Access of Health Data With **Privacy and Audit ability** Motivated by the privacy issues, curbing the adoption of electronic healthcare systems and the wild success of cloud service models, we propose to build privacy into mobile healthcare systems with the help of the private cloud. Our system offers salient features including efficient key management, privacy-preserving data storage, and retrieval, especially for retrieval at emergencies, and audit ability for misusing health data. Specifically, we propose to integrate key management from pseudorandom number generator for unlink ability, a secure indexing method for privacy preserving keyword search which hides both search and access patterns based on redundancy, and integrate the concept of attribute based encryption with threshold signing for providing role-based access control with audit ability to prevent potential misbehavior, in both normal and emergency cases.

IGTBD18TITLE:CONTROL CLOUD DATA ACCESS PRIVILEGE AND
ANONYMITY WITH FULLY ANONYMOUS ATTRIBUTE-
BASED ENCRYPTION

Cloud computing is a revolutionary computing paradigm, which enables flexible, on-demand, and low-cost usage of computing resources, but the data is outsourced to some cloud servers, and various privacy concerns emerge from it. Various schemes based on the attribute-based encryption have been proposed to secure the cloud storage. However, most work focuses on the data contents privacy and the access control, while less attention is paid to the privilege control and the identity privacy. In this paper, we present a semi anonymous privilege control scheme AnonyControl to address not only the data privacy, but also the user identity

privacy in existing access control schemes. AnonyControl
decentralizes the central authority to limit the identity
leakage and thus achieves semi anonymity. Besides, it also
generalizes the file access control to the privilege control,
by which privileges of all operations on the cloud data can
be managed in a fine-grained manner. Subsequently, we
present the AnonyControl-F, which fully prevents the
identity leakage and achieve the full anonymity. Our
security analysis shows that both AnonyControl and
AnonyControl-F are secure under the decisional bilinear
Diffie–Hellman assumption, and our performance evaluation
exhibits the feasibility of our schemes.

IGTBD19	TITLE: TTSA: An Effective Scheduling Approach for Delay Bounded Tasks in Hybrid Clouds
	The economy of scale provided by cloud attracts a growing number of organizations and industrial companies to deploy their applications in cloud data centers (CDCs) and to provide services to users around the world. The uncertainty of arriving tasks makes it a big challenge for private CDC to cost-effectively schedule delay bounded tasks without exceeding their delay bounds. Unlike previous studies, this paper takes into account the cost minimization problem for private CDC in hybrid clouds, where the energy price of private CDC and execution price of public clouds both show the temporal diversity. Then, this paper proposes a temporal task scheduling algorithm (TTSA) to effectively dispatch all arriving tasks to private CDC and public clouds. In each iteration of TTSA, the cost minimization problem is modeled as a mixed integer linear program and solved by a hybrid simulated-annealing particle-swarm-optimization. The experimental results demonstrate that compared with the existing methods, the optimal or suboptimal scheduling strategy produced by TTSA can efficiently increase the throughput and reduce the cost of private CDC while meeting the delay bounds of all the tasks.

IGTBD20 TITLE: Cloud Computing Security: From Single to Multi-Clouds

The use of cloud computing has increased rapidly in many organizations. Cloud computing provides many benefits in terms of low cost and accessibility of data. Ensuring the security of cloud computing is a major factor in the cloud computing environment, as users often store sensitive information with cloud storage providers but these providers may be untrusted. Dealing with "single cloud" providers is predicted to become less popular with customers due to risks of service availability failure and the possibility of malicious insiders in the single cloud. A movement towards "multi-clouds", or in other words, "interclouds" or "cloud-of-clouds" has emerged recently.

This paper surveys recent research related to single and multi-cloud security and addresses possible solutions. It is found that the research into the use of multi-cloud providers to maintain security has received less attention from the research community than has the use of single clouds. This work aims to promote the use of multi-clouds due to its ability to reduce security risks that affect the cloud computing user.

IGTBD21TITLE: Circuit Cipher text-policy Attribute-based Hybrid
Encryption with Verifiable Delegation in Cloud Computing
Data sharing is an important functionality in cloud
storage. In this article, we show how to securely, efficiently,
and flexibly share data with others in cloud storage. We
describe new public-key cryptosystems which produce
constant-size ciphertexts such that efficient delegation of

decryption rights for any set of ciphertexts are possible. The novelty is that one can aggregate any set of secret keys and make them as compact as a single key, but encompassing the power of all the keys being aggregated. In other words, the secret key holder can release a constant-size aggregate key for flexible choices of ciphertext set in cloud storage, but the other encrypted files outside the set remain confidential. This compact aggregate key can be conveniently sent to others or be stored in a smart card with very limited secure storage. We provide formal security analysis of our schemes in the standard model. We also describe other application of our schemes. In particular, our schemes give the first public-key patient-controlled encryption for flexible hierarchy, which was yet to be known.

IGTBD22	TITLE: TEES: An Efficient Search Scheme over Encrypted Data on Mobile Cloud
	Document storage in the cloud infrastructure is rapidly gaining popularity throughout the world.
	However, it poses risk to consumers unless the data
	is encrypted for security. Encrypted data should be
	effectively searchable and retrievable without any
	privacy leaks, particularly for the mobile client.
	Although recent research has solved many security
	issues, the architecture cannot be applied on mobile
	devices directly under the mobile cloud environment.
	This is due to the challenges imposed by wireless
	networks, such as latency sensitivity, poor
	connectivity, and low transmission rates. This leads

to a long search time and extra network traffic costs
when using traditional search schemes.
This study addresses these issues by proposing an
efficient Encrypted Data Search (TEES) scheme as a
mobile cloud service. This innovative scheme uses a
lightweight trapdoor (encrypted keyword)
compression method, which optimizes the data
communication process by reducing the trapdoor's
size for traffic efficiency.

IGTBD23 TITLE: A Hybrid Cloud Approach for Secure Authorized Deduplication

Data deduplication is one of important data compression techniques for eliminating duplicate copies of repeating data, and has been widely used in cloud storage to reduce the amount of storage space and save bandwidth. To protect the confidentiality of sensitive data while supporting deduplication, the convergent encryption technique has been proposed to encrypt the data before outsourcing. To better protect data security, this paper makes the first attempt to formally address the problem of authorized data deduplication. Different from traditional deduplication systems, the differential privileges of users are further considered in duplicate check besides the data itself. We also present several new deduplication constructions supporting authorized duplicate check in a hybrid cloud architecture. Security analysis demonstrates that our scheme is secure in terms of the definitions specified in the proposed security model. As a proof of concept, we implement a prototype of our proposed

authorized duplicate check scheme and conduct testbed
experiments using our prototype. We show that our
proposed authorized duplicate check scheme incurs
minimal overhead compared to normal operations.

IGTBD24 TITLE:A Secure Client Side De duplication Scheme in Cloud Storage Environments Recent years have witnessed the trend of leveraging cloudbased services for large scale content storage, processing, and distribution. Security and privacy are among top concerns for the public cloud environments. Towards these security challenges, we propose and implement, on Open Stack Swift, a new client-side de duplication scheme for securely storing and sharing outsourced data via the public cloud. The originality of our proposal is twofold. First, it ensures better confidentiality towards unauthorized users. That is, every client computes a per data key to encrypt the data that he intends to store in the cloud. As such, the data access is managed by the data owner. Second, by integrating access rights in metadata file, an authorized user can decipher an encrypted file only with his private key.

IGTBD25	TITLE: SUPERMAN: Security Using Pre-Existing Routing for Mobile Ad hoc Networks
	The flexibility and mobility of Mobile Ad hoc Networks
	(MANETs) have made them increasing popular in a wide
	range of use cases. To protect these networks, security
	protocols have been developed to protect routing and
	application data. However, these protocols only protect
	routes or communication, not both. Both secure routing
	and communication security protocols must be
	implemented to provide full protection. The use of
	communication security protocols originally developed for

wireline and WiFi networks can also place a heavy burden
on the limited network resources of a MANET. To address
these issues, a novel secure framework (SUPERMAN) is
proposed. The framework is designed to allow existing
network and routing protocols to perform their functions,
whilst providing node authentication, access control, and
communication security mechanisms. This paper presents
a novel security framework for MANETs, SUPERMAN.
Simulation results comparing SUPERMAN with IPsec,
SAODV and SOLSR are provided to demonstrate the
proposed frameworks suitability for wireless
communication security.
TITLE: NetSpam: a Network-based Spam Detection Framework for Reviews in Online Social Media
Nowadays, a big part of people rely on available content in social media in their decisions (e.g. reviews and feedback on a topic or product). The possibility that anybody can leave a review provides a golden opportunity for spammers to write spam reviews about products and services for different interests. Identifying these spammers and the spam content is a hot topic of research and although a considerable number of studies have been done recently toward this end, but so far the methodologies put forth still barely detect spam reviews, and none of them show the importance of each extracted feature type. In this study, we propose a novel framework, named NetSpam, which utilizes spam features for modeling review datasets as heterogeneous information networks to map spam detection procedure into a classification problem in such networks. Using the importance of spam features help us to obtain better results in terms of different metrics

behavioral, review linguistic, user-linguistic, the first type of features performs better than the other categories.

IGTBD27 TITLE: Routing in Accumulative Multi-Hop Networks

This paper investigates the problem of finding optimal paths in single-source single-destination accumulative multihop networks. We consider a single source that communicates to a single destination assisted by several relays through multiple hops. At each hop, only one node transmits. while all the other nodes receive the transmitted signal, and store it after processing/decoding and mixing it with the signals received in previous hops. That is, we consider that terminals make use of advanced energy accumulation transmission/reception techniques, such as maximal ratio combining reception of repetition codes, or information accumulation with rateless codes. Accumulative techniques increase communication reliability, reduce energy consumption, and decrease latency. We investigate the properties that a routing metric must satisfy in these accumulative networks to guarantee that optimal paths can be computed with Dijkstra's algorithm. We model the problem of routing in accumulative multi-hop networks, as the problem of routing in a hypergraph. We show that optimality properties in a traditional multi-hop network (monotonicity and isotonicity) are no longer useful and derive a new set of sufficient conditions for optimality. We illustrate these results by studying the minimum energy routing problem in static accumulative multi-hop networks for different forwarding strategies at relays.

IGTBD28	TITLE: Network Capability in Localizing Node Failures via
	End-to-End Path Measurements
	We investigate the capability of localizing node failures in
	communication networks from binary states
	(normal/failed) of end-to-end paths. Given a set of nodes of
	interest, uniquely localizing failures within this set
	requires that different observable path states associate
	with different node failure events. However, this condition
	is difficult to test on large networks due to the need to
	enumerate all possible node failures. Our first contribution

is a set of sufficient/necessary conditions for identifying a bounded number of failures within an arbitrary node set that can be tested in polynomial time. In addition to network topology and locations of monitors, our conditions also incorporate constraints imposed by the probing mechanism used. We consider three probing mechanisms that according whether differ to measurement paths are: (i) arbitrarily controllable; (ii) controllable but cycle-free; or (iii) uncontrollable (determined by the default routing protocol). Our second contribution is to quantify the capability of failure localization through: 1) the maximum number of failures (anywhere in the network) such that failures within a given node set can be uniquely localized and 2) the largest node set within which failures can be uniquely localized under a given bound on the total number of failures. Both measures in 1) and 2) can be converted into the functions of a per-node property, which can be computed efficiently based on the above sufficient/necessary conditions. We demonstrate how measures 1) and 2) proposed for quantifying failure localization capability can be used to evaluate the impact of various parameters, including topology, number of monitors, and probing mechanisms.

IGTBD29TITLE: Cyberbullying Detection based on Semantic-
Enhanced Marginalized Denoising Auto-Encoder

Criminal minded' informal conversations on social media (e.g. Twitter) shed light into their educational experiences—opinions, feelings, and concerns about the learning process. Data from such un-instrumented environments can provide valuable knowledge to inform student learning. Analyzing such data, however, can be challenging. The complexity of criminal minded' experiences reflected from social media content requires human interpretation. However, the growing scale of data demands automatic data analysis techniques. In this project data mining algorithm based on *Naïve Bayes Multi-* Label Classifier is implemented which contains several steps like Data Collection from twitter, Cleaning the data by removing stop words, removal of non letter and punctuation marks, probability of the words for various categories namely Heavy Study Load, Sleep Problems, Lack of Social Engagement, Negative Emotion and Diversity Issues is estimated. For all the tweets Accuracy, Precision, Recall, F1 measure, Micro Averaged & Macro Averaged values are computed for each category and also for the various users. Therefore we can conclude on average how many criminal minded have various categories of problems as well as extend this to the problems faced by which user.

IGTBD30 TITLE: Enhanced Password Processing Scheme Based on Visual Cryptography and OCR

Traditional password conversion scheme for user authentication is to transform the passwords into hash values. These hash-based password schemes are comparatively simple and fast because those are based on text and famed cryptography. However, those can be exposed to cyber-attacks utilizing password by cracking tool or hash-cracking online sites. Attackers can thoroughly figure out an original password from hash value when that is relatively simple and plain. As a result, many hacking accidents have been happened predominantly in systems adopting those hash-based schemes. In this work, we suggest enhanced password processing scheme based on image using visual cryptography (VC). Different from the traditional scheme based on hash and text, our

scheme transforms a user ID of text type to two images encrypted by VC. The user should make two images consisted of subpixels by random function with SEED which includes personal information. The server only has user's ID and one of the images instead of password. When the user logs in and sends another image, the server can extract ID by utilizing OCR (Optical Character **Recognition).** As a result, it can authenticate user by comparing extracted ID with the saved one. Our proposal has lower computation, prevents cyber-attack aimed at hashcracking, and supports authentication not to expose personal information such as ID to attackers.

IGTBD31 TITLE: Mitigating Cross-Site Scripting Attacks with a Content Security Policy

A content security policy (CSP) can help Web application developers and server administrator's better control website content and avoid vulnerabilities to cross site scripting (XSS). In experiments with a prototype website, the authors' CSP implementation successfully mitigated all XSS attack types in four popular browsers. Among the many attacks on Web applications, cross site scripting (XSS) is one of the most common. An XSS attack involves injecting malicious script into a trusted website that executes on a visitor's browser without the visitor's knowledge and thereby enables the attacker to access sensitive user data, such as session tokens and cookies stored on the browser.1 With this data, attackers can execute several malicious acts, including identity theft, key logging, phishing, user impersonation, and webcam activation. Content Security

Policy (CSP) is an added layer of security that helps to detect and mitigate certain types of attacks, including Cross Site Scripting (XSS) and data injection attacks. These attacks are used for everything from data theft to site defacement or distribution of malware. CSP is designed to be fully backward compatible; browsers that don't support it still work with servers that implement it, and vice-versa. Browsers that don't support CSP simply ignore it, functioning as usual, defaulting to the standard same-origin policy for web content. If the site doesn't offer the CSP header, browsers likewise use the standard sameorigin policy. Enabling CSP is as easy as configuring your web server to return the **Content-Security-**Policy HTTP header. (Prior to Firefox 23, the X-Content-Security-Policy header was used). See Using Content Security Policy for details on how to configure and enable CSP.

IGTBD32 TITLE: A Hop-by-Hop Routing Mechanism for Green Internet

In this paper we study energy conservation in the Internet. We observe that different traffic volumes on a link can result in different energy consumption; this is mainly due to such technologies as trunking (IEEE 802.1AX), adaptive link rates, etc. We design a green Internet routing scheme, where the routing can lead traffic in a way that is green. We differ from previous studies where they switch network components, such as line cards and routers, into sleep mode. We do not prune the Internet topology. We first develop a power model, and validate it using real

commercial routers. Instead of developing a centralized optimization algorithm, which requires additional protocols such as MPLS to materialize in the Internet, we choose a hop-by-hop approach. It is thus much easier to integrate our scheme into the current Internet. We progressively develop three algorithms, which are loopfree, substantially reduce energy consumption, and jointly consider green and QoS requirements such as path stretch. We further analyze the power saving ratio, the routing dynamics, and the relationship between hop-byhop green routing and QoS requirements. We comprehensively evaluate our algorithms through simulations on synthetic, measured, and real topologies, with synthetic and real traffic traces. We show that the power saving in the line cards can be as much as 50 percent.

IGTBD33	TITLE: Trust-based Service Management for Social
	Internet of Things Systems
	A social Internet of Things (IoT) system can be viewed as
	a mix of traditional peer-to-peer networks and social
	networks, where "things" autonomously establish social
	relationships according to the owners' social networks,
	and seek trusted "things" that can provide services
	needed when they come into contact with each other
	opportunistically. We propose and analyze the design
	notion of <i>adaptive trust management</i> for social IoT
	systems in which social relationships evolve dynamically
	among the owners of IoT devices. We reveal the design

tradeoff between trust convergence vs. trust fluctuation in our adaptive trust management protocol design. With our adaptive trust management protocol, a social IoT application can adaptively choose the best trust parameter settings in response to changing IoT social conditions such that not only trust assessment is accurate but also the application performance is maximized. We propose a table-lookup method to apply the analysis results dynamically and demonstrate the feasibility of our proposed adaptive trust management scheme with two real-world social IoT service composition applications.

IGTBD34 **TITLE: Efficient Cache-Supported Path Planning on Roads** Owing to the wide availability of the global positioning system (GPS) and digital mapping of roads, road network navigation services have become a basic application on many mobile devices. Path planning, a fundamental function of road network navigation services, finds a route between the specified start location and destination. The efficiency of this path planning function is critical for mobile users on roads due to various dynamic scenarios, such as a sudden change in driving direction, unexpected traffic conditions, lost or unstable GPS signals, and so on. In these scenarios, the path planning service needs to be delivered in a timely fashion. In this paper, we propose a system, namely, Path Planning by Caching (PPC), to answer a new path planning query in real time by efficiently caching and reusing historical queried-paths. Unlike the conventional cache-based path planning

systems, where a queried-path in cache is used only when it matches perfectly with the new query, PPC leverages the partially matched queries to answer part(s) of the new query. As a result, the server only needs to compute the unmatched path segments, thus significantly reducing the overall system workload. Comprehensive experimentation on a real road network database shows that our system outperforms the state-of-the-art path planning techniques by reducing 32 percent of the computation latency on average.

IGTBD35

TITLE:

Secure and Efficient Data Communication Protocol for Wireless Body Area Networks

Wireless medical sensor networks is a key enabling technology in e-healthcare that allows the data of a patient's vital body parameters to be collected by a wearable or implantable biosensors. The major issue is the security and privacy protection of the collected data because of the resource constraints in the medical sensor network devices. There is a high demand for both security and privacy in practicality. Here we propose a lightweight and secure medical sensor networks. The technologies used in this system are hash-chain based key updating mechanism and proxy protected signature technique. The important feature of hash-chain based key updating mechanism is that for each transmission of data the key is These technologies are helpful to achieve updated. efficient secure transmission and fine-grained data access control. This system also provides the backward secrecy privacy. This system requires symmetric and kev

encryption/decryption	and	hash	operations	.These
techniques are suitable	e for lo	ow powe	er sensor nod	es. This
is the best secure data	a trans	smissio	n and access	control
system for medical sen	sor ne	tworks.		

IGTBD36 TITLE: FastGeo: Efficient Geometric Range Queries on **Encrypted Spatial Data** Spatial data have wide applications, e.g., location-based services, and geometric range gueries (i.e., finding points inside geometric areas, e.g., circles or polygons) are one of the fundamental search functions over spatial data. The rising demand of outsourcing data is moving large-scale datasets, including large-scale spatial datasets, to public clouds. Meanwhile, due to the concern of insider attackers and hackers on public clouds, the privacy of spatial datasets should be cautiously preserved while querying them at the server side, especially for location-based and medical usage. In this paper, we formalize the concept of Geometrically Searchable Encryption, and propose an efficient scheme, named FastGeo, to protect the privacy of clients' spatial datasets stored and gueried at a public server. With FastGeo, which is a novel two-level search for encrypted spatial data, an honest-but-curious server can efficiently perform geometric range queries, and correctly return data points that are inside a geometric range to a client without learning sensitive data points or this private query. FastGeo supports arbitrary geometric areas, achieves sub linear search time, and enables dynamic Updates over encrypted spatial datasets. Our scheme is provably secure, and our experimental results on realworld spatial datasets in cloud platform demonstrate that FastGeo can boost search time over 100 times.

IGTBD37	TITLE: A Stochastic Model to Investigate Data Center
	Performance and QoS in IaaS Cloud Computing Systems
	Cloud data center management is a key problem due to the
	numerous and heterogeneous strategies that can be
	applied, ranging from the VM placement to the federation

with other clouds. Performance evaluation of Cloud Computing infrastructures is required to predict and quantify the cost-benefit of a strategy portfolio and the corresponding Quality of Service (QoS) experienced by users. Such analyses are not feasible by simulation or onthe-field experimentation, due to the great number of parameters that have to be investigated. In this paper, we present an analytical model, based on Stochastic Reward Nets (SRNs), that is both scalable to model systems composed of thousands of resources and flexible to represent different policies and cloud-specific strategies. Several performance metrics are defined and evaluated to analyze the behavior of a Cloud data center: utilization, availability, waiting time, and responsiveness. A resiliency analysis is also provided to take into account load bursts. Finally, a general approach is presented that, starting from the concept of system capacity, can help system managers to opportunely set the data center parameters under different working conditions.

IGTBD38 TITLE: Data Lineage in Malicious Environments Intentional or unintentional leakage of confidential data is undoubtedly one of the most severe security threats that organizations face in the digital era. The threat now extends to our personal lives: a plethora of personal information is available to social networks and smartphone providers and is indirectly transferred to untrustworthy third party and fourth party applications. In this work, we present a generic data lineage framework LIME for data flow across multiple entities that take two characteristic, principal roles (i.e., owner and consumer). We define the exact security guarantees required by such a data lineage mechanism toward identification of a guilty entity, and identify the simplifying non-repudiation and honesty assumptions. We then develop and analyze a novel accountable data transfer protocol between two entities within a malicious environment by building upon oblivious transfer, robust watermarking, and signature primitives. Finally, we perform an experimental evaluation to demonstrate the practicality of our protocol and apply our framework to the important data leakage scenarios of data outsourcing and social networks. In general, we consider LIME, our lineage framework for data transfer, to be an key step towards achieving accountability by design.

IGTBD39 TITLE: Packet-Hiding Methods for Preventing Selective Jamming Attacks

The open nature of the wireless medium leaves it vulnerable to intentional interference attacks, typically referred to as jamming. This intentional interference with wireless transmissions can be used as a launch pad for mounting Denial-of-Service attacks on wireless networks. Typically, jamming has been addressed under an external threat model. However, adversaries with internal knowledge of protocol specifications and network secrets can launch low-effort jamming attacks that are difficult to detect and counter. In this work, we address the problem of selective jamming attacks in wireless networks. In these attacks, the adversary is active only for a short period of time, selectively targeting messages of high importance.

We illustrate the advantages of selective jamming in terms of network performance degradation and adversary effort by presenting two case studies; a selective attack on TCP and one on routing.We show that selective jamming attacks can be launched by performing real-time packet classification at the physical layer. To mitigate these attacks, we develop three schemes that prevent real-time packet classification by combining cryptographic primitives with physical-layer attributes. We analyze the security of our methods and evaluate their computational and communication overhead.

[
IGTBD40	TITLE: Multiview Alignment Hashing for Efficient Image Search
	Hashing is a popular and efficient method for nearest neighbor search in large-scale data spaces by embedding
	high dimensional feature descriptors into a similarity
	preserving Hamming space with a low dimension. For most hashing methods, the performance of retrieval heavily
	depends on the choice of the high-dimensional feature
	depends on the choice of the high-dimensional feature
	descriptor. Furthermore, a single type of feature cannot be
	descriptive enough for different images when it is used for
	hashing. Thus, how to combine multiple representations for
	learning effective hashing functions is an imminent task. In
	this paper, we present a novel unsupervised multiview
	alignment hashing approach based on regularized kernel
	nonnegative matrix factorization, which can find a compact
	representation uncovering the hidden semantics and
	simultaneously respecting the isint probability distribution
	simultaneously respecting the joint probability distribution
	of data. In particular, we aim to seek a matrix factorization
	to effectively fuse the multiple information sources
	meanwhile discarding the feature redundancy. Since the
	raised problem is regarded as nonconvex and discrete, our
	objective function is then optimized via an alternate way
	with relaxation and converges to a locally ontimal solution
	After finding the low dimensional representation the
	After finding the low-dimensional representation, the

hashing	functions	are	finally	obtained	through
multivaria	able logistic	regres	sion.		

IGTBD41	TITLE: A personal Authentication Based on IRIS Recognition
	Iris recognition is the process of recognizing a person
	by analyzing the apparent pattern of his or her iris. There is
	a strong <i>scientific</i> demand for the proliferation of systems,
	concepts and algorithms for iris recognition and
	identification. This is mostly because of the comparatively
	short time that iris recognition systems have been around.
	In comparison to face, fingerprint and other biometric traits
	there is still a great need for substantial mathematical and
	computer-vision research and insight into iris recognition.
	One evidence for this is the total lack of publicly available
	adequate datasets of iris images.
	The program converts a photo of an eye to an
	'unrolled' depiction of the subject's iris and matches the
	eve to the agent's memory. If a match is found, it outputs a
	best metch. The current functionality metches that
	best match. The current functionality matches that
	proposed in the original requirements.

IGTBD42	TITLE: A system to Filter Unwanted Messages from OSN
	Uses
	One fundamental issue in today On-line Social
	Networks (OSNs) is to give users the ability to control the
	messages posted on their own private space to avoid that
	unwanted content is displayed. Up to now OSNs provide
	little support to this requirement. To fill the gap, in this
	paper, we propose a system allowing OSN users to have a
	direct control on the messages posted on their walls. This
	is achieved through a flexible rule-based system, that
	allows users to customize the filtering criteria to be
	applied to their walls, and a Machine Learning based soft

classifier automatically labeling messages in support of
content-based filtering.

IGTBD43	TITLE: Dynamic Resource Allocation Using Virtual Machines For Cloud Computing Environment
	Cloud computing allows business customers to scale up
	and down their resource usage based on needs. Many of
	the touted gains in the cloud model come from resource
	multiplexing through virtualization technology. In this
	paper, we present a system that uses virtualization
	technology to allocate data center resources dynamically
	based on application demands and support green
	computing by optimizing the number of servers in use. We
	introduce the concept of "skewness" to measure the
	unevenness in the multi-dimensional resource utilization of
	a server. By minimizing skewness, we can combine
	different types of workloads nicely and improve the overall
	utilization of server resources. We develop a set of
	heuristics that prevent overload in the system effectively
	while saving energy used. Trace driven simulation and
	experiment results demonstrate that our algorithm
	achieves good performance.

IGTBD44	TITLE: Resolving Multi-party Privacy Conflicts in Social Media
	Items shared through Social Media may affect more than
	one user's privacy — e.g., photos that depict multiple users,
	comments that mention multiple users, events in which
	multiple users are invited, etc. The lack of multi-party
	privacy management support in current mainstream Social

Media infrastructures makes users unable to appropriately control to whom these items are actually shared or not. Computational mechanisms that are able to merge the privacy preferences of multiple users into a single policy for an item can help solve this problem. However, merging multiple users' privacy preferences is not an easy task, because privacy preferences may conflict, so methods to resolve conflicts are needed. Moreover, these methods need to consider how users' would actually reach an agreement about a solution to the conflict in order to propose solutions that can be acceptable by all of the users affected by the item to be shared. Current approaches are either too demanding or only consider fixed ways of aggregating privacy preferences. In this paper, we propose the first computational mechanism to resolve conflicts for multi-party privacy management in Social Media that is able to adapt to different situations by modelling the concessions that users make to reach a solution to the conflicts. We also present results of a user study in which our proposed mechanism outperformed other existing approaches in terms of how many times each approach matched users' behaviour.

IGTBD45	TITLE: Online Handwritten Script Recognition
	Now-a-days the increase in popularity of portable
	computing devices such as PDAs and handheld computers
	, nonkeyboardbased methods for data entry are receiving
	more attention in the research communities and
	commercial sector. The most promising options are pen-
	based and voice-based inputs. Digitizing devices like
	SmartBoards and computing platforms such as the IBM
	Thinkpad TransNote and Tablet PCs , have a pen-based
	user interface. Such devices, which generate handwritten

documents with online or dynamic (temporal) information, require efficient algorithms for processing and retrieving
handwritten data. Online documents may be written in
different languages and scripts. A single document page
in itself may contain text written in multiple scripts. For
example, a document in English may have some
annotations or edits in another language. Most of the text
recognition algorithms are designed to work with a
particular script and treat any input text as being written
only in the script

IGTBD46	TITLE: Employee Attendance System using QR Code The proposed project is a system that keeps a track of
	employees' attendance using QR Codes. This is an
	interesting concept set forth to automate the traditional
	attendance system of taking signature by using
	authentication technique. The traditional system requires
	a register maintained for manually signing the attendance
	by the employees which is time consuming. Hence this
	proposed project eliminates the need of maintaining
	attendance sheet.
	The proposed system uses QR Code for authenticating
	employees with a unique QR Code that represents their
	unique id. Every employee is provided with a card that
	contains the QR Code. They just have to scan their cards
	using QR Code reader and the system notes down their
	attendance as per date and time. System then stores all
	the employees' attendance records and generates a brief
	reports for admin as required in excel sheet. And this
	application allows the Admin to search about a particular
	employee attendance details in excel sheet. Such kind of
	application is very useful in organizations or corporations
	for taking daily attendance.

IGTBD47 TITLE: COLLEGE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The Web has become a widely used term in academia and the industry. Education has not remained unaware of this trend, and several educational solutions based on Web technologies are already in place, especially for software as a service Web. However, an evaluation of the educational potential of infrastructure and platform Web has not been explored yet. An evaluation of which type of Web would be the most beneficial for students to learn, depending on the technical knowledge required for its usage, is missing. This evaluation tries to answer the question whether Web technologies can be useful in educational by focusing students in the actual tasks at hand. This study demonstrates that platform Web are valued by both students and professors to achieve the course objectives and that Web offer a significant improvement over the previous situation in labs where much effort was devoted to setting up the software necessary for course activities. These results most strongly apply to courses in which students interact with resources that are non-self-contained but could also apply to other science disciplines that involve programming or performing virtual experiments.

IGTBD48	TITLE: Aadhaar Secure Travel Identity
	This system is used to create a tool that manages the
	handling of passport and license using the unique
	identification associated with each individual. The
	application deals with allowing the citizens to register for

a unique identity. The ID is supported with a pin. Citizen's being issued passport or those have a passport is then associated with the UID. This helps the citizen to travel abroad without having the passport. The UID will provide access to the passport from the airport for the airline from the centralized server. The details and profile of the citizen with the photo can be viewed as part of security check.

The crime department can also use the application to trace or stop any person from travelling abroad. The airline gets a notification when the airport staff has access to the citizen's passport. The crime department can stop or trace either using the UID or passport number. They could also pass the name of the person and the system can generate a list of photo previews of people having a passport.

The citizen uses the Aadhaar scheme to apply for license. The details of the citizen are picked from the registration database. The citizen is provided with the test details by the application. The details contain the location, date and time information. The test details are provided to the citizen on completion of the test. The license issue and denial is recorded.

IGTBD49	TITLE: Company Information Tracking System (CITS)
	CITS is a powerful human resource tool for maintaining
	employee and company information. More than a data
	storage program, CITS helps you manage your employees.
	CITS offers a wide variety of Reports that give you exactly
	the information you need. View payroll information by
	department, or find everyone who is receiving company

Benefits. CITS gives you the power of information with different report categories. CITS allows you to add and remove employees from the program and provides access to all employee information categories from Address History to Work Information. Organization files keep track of your company information. From this screen you can create, modify, and Remove company data. You can adjust data for company benefits, departments, evaluation categories, and Positions. It is a good idea to define your departments and positions before adding employees. You must also set up your company benefits and evaluations before adding them to your employee files. When you create a new category such as an Additional department or position, it is immediately available for selection in every applicable employee screen. Checklists assist you in office management by creating a list of items that need to be completed for a particular event. For example, you may want to make a checklist of everything that needs to be done when someone is hired.

IGTBD50	TITLE: Corporate Recruitment System (CRS)
	Corporate Recruitment System (CRS) is web-based tool to
	reduce communication gap between Job providers and job
	seekers. Especially in fast growing IT market technologies
	are changing very fast, based on technology trend
	Organizations has to recruit the people. This process will
	make recruitment process very easy and fast.

The main objective of this solution is to make easy the
recruitment process of any organization. This system is
designed by keeping in mind both parties like Job
providers and Job Seekers. System allows job seekers to
register their details like skills and experience with the
system, and then on the other hand even it allows job
providers to post their requirements with the system.

IGTBD51	TITLE: DCMS (Distributed channel management system)
	The purpose of Distributed Channel Management System is
	to provide Basic objectives are to extend their reach to
	geographically scattered Locations and widely used in
	many big mobile showrooms and is used to cater the need
	of the sales and maintenance there.
	The retailer buys Mobiles, Accessories, Simcards,
	and Recharge Coupons in large quantities from
	manufacturers, either directly or through a Dealer, and then
	sells individual items to the general public or end user
	customers, usually in a showroom. Retailers are at the end
	of the supply chain. Marketers see retailing as part of their
	overall distribution strategy. Showrooms may be in
	shopping streets with little or no houses, or shopping mall.
	Shopping streets may or may not be for pedestrians only.
	Shopping is buying things, sometimes as a recreational
	activity.

IGTBD52	TITLE:E Transaction Interface (Payment Gate way for all banks)
	The e-Transaction Interface is the designed targeted at the
	future banking solution for the users who is having multiple
	bank accounts at the multiple banks. This interface
	integrates all existing banks and provide business
	solutions for both retail and corporate.This system acts as
	a standard interface between the clients and all the banks
	that register with the system and clients who maintains
	accounts in various banks don't have to visit individual
	bank's website to make money transactions instead he can
	directly log on to E-Transaction Interface and make any
	kind of request and get his work fulfilled and in the backend
	the system will take care of all the obligation required in
	order to carry on transaction smoothly
	The main Vision of this project is to eliminate all the
	diversities amongst banks, which generally client faces at
	the time of any transaction. By doing so Client will used to
	only one Systematic Standard way of banking and there by
	they will be at ease using this interface.

IGTBD53	TITLE: Detection of Fraudulent Sellers in Online Marketplaces
	We consider the problem of building online machine- learned models for detecting auction frauds in e-commence web sites. Since the emergence of the world wide web, online shopping and online auction have gained more and more popularity. While people are enjoying the benefits from online trading, criminals are also taking advantages
	to conduct fraudulent activities against honest parties to obtain illegal profit. Hence proactive fraud-detection moderation systems are commonly applied in practice to detect and prevent such illegal and fraud activities. Machine-learned models, especially those that are learned

|--|

IGTBD54	TITLE:A Cocktail Approach for Travel Package Recommendation
	Recent years have witnessed an increased interest in
	recommender systems. Despite significant progress in this
	field, there still remain numerous avenues to explore.
	Indeed, this paper provides a study of exploiting online
	travel information for personalized travel package
	recommendation. A critical challenge along this line is to
	address the unique characteristics of travel data, which
	distinguish travel packages from traditional items for
	recommendation. To that end, in this paper, we first
	analyze the characteristics of the existing travel packages
	and develop a tourist-area-season topic (TAST) model. This
	TAST model can represent travel packages and tourists by
	different topic distributions, where the topic extraction is
	conditioned on both the tourists and the intrinsic features
	(i.e., locations, travel seasons) of the landscapes. Then,
	based on this topic model representation, we propose a
	cocktail approach to generate the lists for personalized
	travel package recommendation. Furthermore, we extend
	the TAST model to the tourist-relation-area-season topic

(TRAST) model for capturing the latent relationships among the tourists in each travel group. Finally, we evaluate the TAST model, the TRAST model, and the cocktail recommendation approach on the real-world travel package data. Experimental results show that the TAST model can effectively capture the unique characteristics of the travel data and the cocktail approach is, thus, much more effective than traditional recommendation techniques for travel package recommendation. Also, by considering tourist relationships, the TRAST model can be used as an effective assessment for travel group formation.

IGTBD55	TITLE: LOAN MONITORING SYSTEM
	LOAN MONITORING SYSTEM aims at the on-line loan
	mortgaging system, without the hassle of going to banks or
	running to some financial corporations. The main aim of the
	project is to design online system to lend loans to the
	customersThe main features of the project is that all the
	data like customers information, date of payments,
	transaction details etc are stored in database, user
	interactive is through forms and various outputs can be
	taken in the form of reports.

IGTBD56	TITLE: 108 - Public Health Emergency Services
	This system can be used as an application for the Medical
	service centers to manage the ambulance information as
	well as the immediate responses for needed people. The
	system also maintains the information of Patients.

IGTBD57

TITLE: Real Estate Investing Property Management

This project focuses on providing Real Estate Investing Property Management to real estate agencies, commercial construction companies or property management company. This helps customer to save time & get right business solution for your business.

The real estate business deals with the development of the property and the lease, rent or sale of establishments. It is one of the fastest growing enterprises in India. It has potentially never ending growth. Incredibly lawyers and real estate people has the highest income.

As the real estate agent one has to maintain a lot of data. He is involved-with the clients who has to lease out, rent or sale the property and with the customer who intends to buy, rent or lease the property. Hence it involves lot of information exchange. The advent of computers can ease out this hassle. With the organized data storage system, it allows faster search time, interaction and deal closure. Indeed, the advent of RDBMS application can be a boom to the field of real estate agent.

IGTBD58	TITLE: Automated Teller Machine (ATM).
	Now a day each company or organization prefers the
	computerized paper-work. Definitely the computer system
	is more reliable than the manual works .An Automated
	Teller Machine (ATM) is a computerized
	telecommunications device that provides the customers of
	a financial institution with access to financial transaction
	in a public space without the need for a human clerk or

bank teller. On most modern ATMs, the customer is
identified by inserting a plastic ATM card with a magnetic
stripe or a plastic smartcard with a chip that contains a
unique card number and some security information.

IGTBD59 TITLE: COMPLIANT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (HELP DESK SYSTEM)

Automated Customer Care Service is called Help Desk System. It is so called as Help Desk System because it tries to solve all the HD (helpdesk) problems, which are coming from the users of Automated Customer Care Service. Automated Customer Care Service will take care of every request coming from their users and try to solve and produce the solution of the particular request. Automated Customer Care Service also will store the responses for the future use.

Automated Customer Care Service contains six main members who play very important role in this Help Desk System. They include super user, level1 administrator, level2 administrator, level3 administrator, corporate client user and corporate user (or end-user).

IGTBD60	TITLE: Hospital Management System
	Hospital Management System provides the benefits of
	streamlined operations, enhanced administration &
	control, superior patient care, strict cost control and
	improved profitability. HMS is powerful, flexible, and easy
	to use and is designed and developed to deliver real

conceivable benefits to hospitals. More importantly it is
backed by reliable and dependable support.
The project 'Hospital Management System' is based on the
database, object oriented and networking techniques. As
there are many areas where we keep the records in
database for which we are using MY SQL software which is
one of the best and the easiest software to keep our
information. This project uses JAVA as the front-end
software which is an Object Oriented Programming and has
connectivity with MY SQL.

IGTBD61	TITLE: Hotel Food Ordering System
	The project has its application in the restaurants which needs less or no manpower.
	It is basically an automated ordering system wherein the customer's order is placed directly in the kitchen by means of a screen fitted on his table and gets the food ready notification from the kitchen on his table.
	This not only reduces the time taken in placing the order but also reduces the number of people needed to manage.
	online Hotel Food Ordering System is a part of e- commerce. E-commerce or business through net means distributing, buying, selling, marketing, and servicing of products or services over electronic systems such as the Internet and other computer networks. Thus if we own a
	restaurant we need to upload menu online to attract potential customers.

IGTBD62	TITLE: Monitoring Online Tests through Data Visualization
	E-TESTING systems are widely adopted in academic
	environments, as well as in combination with other

assessment means, providing tutors with powerful tools to submit different types of tests in order to assess learners' knowledge. Among these, multiple- choice tests are extremely popular, since they can be automatically corrected. However, many learners do not welcome this type of test, because often, it does not let them properly express their capacity, due to the characteristics of multiple-choice questions of being "closed-ended." Even many examiners doubt about the real effectiveness of structured tests in assessing learners' knowledge, and they wonder whether learners are more conditioned by the question type than by its actual difficulty. In order to teach learners how to improve their performances on structured tests, in the past, several experiments have been carried out to track learners' behavior during tests by using the think-out-loud method: learners were informed of the experiment and had to speak during the test to explain what they were thinking, while an operator was storing their words using a tape recorder. This technique might be quite invasive, since it requires learners to modify their behavior in order to record the information to analyze, which might vanish the experiment goals, since it adds considerable noise in the tracked data. Nevertheless, having the possibility of collecting data about learners' behavior during tests would be an extremely valuable achievement, since it would let tutors exploit many currently available data exploration and knowledge discovery (KDD) strategies to elicit important insights on the testing activities that can be used to teach learners how to improve their performances. However, it would be

desirable to devise noninvasive data collection strategies
that do not influence learners' behavior during tests, so as
to convey more faithful feedbacks on the testing activities.

IGTBD63TITLE: Vehicle Management System & Rental SystemVehicle Management System is developed and
customized for commercial fleet owners and organizations.
Its modules support most type of vehicles (passenger,
Truck, construction and other commercial vehicles). It
really reduces your vehicles cost while increasing
performance and dependability. Track your tax-deductible
business miles and travel expenses Eliminate costly
unscheduled maintenance. Increase the resale value of all
your vehicles. Keep accurate records for any type of
vehicle. Help you plan annual vehicle budgets faster, easier
and more accurately Keep track of Party Ledgers Payment
Receipt) Keep track of Driver and other employee ledgers

IGTBD64	TITLE: Payroll Management
	The actual problem is to maintain different database for
	their employees every month working in various department
	of the organization, and maintain details of all the departments. employees with various grades. the
	designations and address details.
	In the manual system it is difficult to maintain data ar
	generating different reports according to requesting transaction. In the present system it is becoming difficult t

issue pay-slip for all the employee every month by manual going through the various record of the organization. i.e th manger have to go through all the records of the organizatic of various departments of the and find out the employe working in a particular department and go through his grad and he have to check the employee leaves of that month, h earnings and his deductions along with his pf and all othe deduction including his IT and savings. So, to perform a these activities it is becoming difficult the admin/manage every month.Hence in order to overcome the difficulties of th organization the present system is automated to perform a the activities of the organization.

IGTBD65	TITLE: Training and Placement Mgt System
	This project is aimed at developing an application for
	the Training and Placement Department of the College. The
	system is an application that can be accessed throughout
	the organization with proper login provided. This system
	can be used as an application for the Training and
	Placement Officers (TPO) of the college to manage the
	student information with regard to placement. Students
	logging should be able to upload their information in the
	form of a CV. The key feature of this project is that it is a
	onetime registration. Our project provides the facility of
	maintaining the details of the students. It also provides a
	requested list of candidates to recruit the students based
	on given query. Administrator logging in may also search
	any information put up by the students. This project will aid
	colleges to practice full IT deployment. This will also help
	in fast access procedures in placement related activities.

IGTBD66	TITLE: Online Toll Gate Management System
	Online Toll gate management system is designed to automatically keep track of the vehicle's movement, record the time and the details like Owner's name, date of registration, vehicle model etc. This system is very useful for automatic vehicle tracking, time management and also for automation of Toll gate. Online Toll Gate Management systems have been of great assistance in lessening the over congestion that has become a part of the metropolitan cities these days. It is one of the uncomplicated ways to manage the great run of traffic. The travelers passing through this mode of transport, carried by their transport that allows them to be aware of the account of money that has been paid and the money left in the tag. It relieves the traveler of the burden of waiting in the queue to make the toll payment, which decreases the fuel-consumption and also taking cash with them can be avoided. Our system avoid this type of problems. User get gate pass from online so user don't
	need to wait in tollgate.

IGTBD67 TITLE: Criminal Face Detection

Criminal record generally contains personal information about particular person along with photograph. To identify any Criminal we need some identification regarding person, which are given by eyewitness. In most cases the quality and resolution of the recorded image segments is poor and hard to identify a face. To overcome this sort of problem we are developing software. Identification can be done in many ways like finger print, eyes, DNA etc. One of the applications is face identification. The face is our primary focus of attention in social inters course playing a major role in conveying identify and emotion. Although the ability to infer

	intelligen	ce oi	r charac	ter fron	n facial	appea	rance	is
	suspect,	the	human	ability	to reco	ognize	face	is
	remarkab	le.						

IGTBD68	TITLE: Online Parking System
	Advanced online parking system is a project developed to provide an easy way in finding the parking space for vehicles. This project helps users by analyzing the areas where parking is available and details about number of slots free in that area.

IGTBD69	TITLE: Student results analysis System.
	Student results analysis is a web based application.
	Designed for colleges. It manages the results across
	multiple branches. This application can run on any kind of
	operating system. We can see all semester results at one
	place. Individual candidate's result is shown separately.
	The current existing system problem is that, it don't
	provide the students aggregate of the semester. It takes
	more time to search student result. Student result analysis
	provides the data subject wise. Students must get
	registered in this site and must be authenticated user of
	the college with particular college ID to access this
	application. Also provides user manual for users which
	assists them about registration, account login, logout.
	Once the applicant enters the valid user id and password
	he/she will provided with semester wise marks, aggregate
	of all semesters, viewing subject wise marks. Through this
	site students can know or access the result effortlessly,
	quickly and conveniently.

IGTBD70	TITLE: Online Cab Booking
	This project deals with an online system designed for booking cabs as per the requirements of the customers at their convenience. The current system is manual and it is time-consuming. It is also cost-ineffective, and average return is low and diminishing.
	We give customer satisfaction the utmost priority and so give ample options to book cab by entering details like their journey date and time ,origin, pick-up point ,destination and the drop-off point they need to reach.

PHP PROJECTS:

IGTBD71	TITLE: Food Wastage Management System PHP
	This project is used to manage wastage foods in a useful way. Every day the people are wasting lots of foods. So we have to reduce that food wastage problem through online. If anyone have wastage foods they are entering their food quantity details and their address in that application and then the admin maintain the details of food denoter
	The donator can create the account and whenever they are having wastage food they can login and give request to the admin. And the admin also maintain the buyer (orphanage, poor people) details too. After the admin view the donator request and give the alert message like time to come and collect the food. And the admin collect foods from donator through their nearby agent then provide to nearest orphanages or poor people. After receiving the food from the agent by admin and give alert message to that donator. If the donator need any detail about the orphanage with helping thought they can give request to the admin and collect the orphanage details.

IGTBD72	TITLE: Blood Bank Management System
	Help Line is an voluntary and non-governmental
	organization.It maintains Online library of blood donors in
	India. Sometimes Doctors and Blood bank project have to
	face the difficulty in finding the blood group Donors at right
	time. Help Line has attempted to provide the answer by
	taking upon itself the task of collecting Blood bank project
	nationwide for the cause and care of people in need.
	At any point of time the people who are in need can reach
	the donors through our search facility. By mobilizing people
	and organization who desire to make a difference in the
	lives of people in need. On the basis of humanity, Everyone
	is welcome to register as a blood donor.
	_Blood Bank Management System (BBMS) is a browser
	based system that is designed to store, process, retrieve
	and analyze information concerned with the administrative
	and inventory management within a blood bank. This
	project aims at maintaining all the information pertaining to
	blood donors, different blood groups available in each blood
	bank and help them manage in a better way. Aim is to
	provide transparency in this field, make the process of
	obtaining blood from a blood bank hassle free and
	corruption free and make the system of blood bank
	management effective.

IGTBD73	TITLE: Complain Management System
	The main aim of this project is to provide the services to the
	users. ISP will provide the internet services to the users.
	Here we present an overview of the pieces you need to run

an ISP and how these pieces come together to provide
service to your users. We document the critical pieces for
you, point to collections of useful tools.

IGTBD74	TITLE: WEB DOCTOR PHP In this project used for, Sometimes you come across small problems where you to need consult doctors about your health problems or for the nearest ones and follow their prescriptions. Online Doctor System will provide you the power of direct interaction between doctors of your choice as and when required for your small problems. Using this web Online Doctor System applications, patients will able to fill online form in just few seconds before entering to the virtual office room. It will also enable you to upload your lab results such as x- ray copies, health history etc which can be viewed by your referred doctors.

IGTBD75	TITLE: INTRANET MAILING SYSTEM PHP
	The Intranet Mailing System is applicable within an
	organization only. In this fast growing world where every
	qualified person is in urgent need of a job, they join places,
	working at odd times. The organization has shift times and
	it becomes difficult for an employee of the shift to
	communicate with another employee of a different shift. In
	these circumstances the Intranet Mailing System proves its
	worth; if the organization has an Intranet Mailing System
	facility available to all its employees then each employee
	can register himself/herself and send mails to any other
	registered employee and thus making the communication
	easier.

Although the Intranet Mailing System works in similar
fashion as that of internet mailing system, there is no
needed to get an internet connection for our mailing
system. The various branches of the organization can be
connected to a singled host server and then an Employee of
one branch can send a message to an employee of another
branch through the server.

IGTBD76	TITLE : WEB BASED LEARNING SYSTEM PHP
	E-learning is another form of distance learning where education and training courses are delivered using computer technology. Typically, this means that courses are delivered either via the Internet, or on computer networks (linked computers). With the increased availability of PCs and Internet access, e-learning is becoming more and more popular. E-Learning is a web application using JSP.This online application enables the end users to register online, select the subject, read the course and appear for the exam online. The results of the exams are also declared just after taking the test. The candidate should take tests in a particular sequence and also he can attempt the next test only if he has completed the previous papers. The correct answers for the questions are displayed after the exam. The date of the registration, date of exam. test results etc. are stored in the database.

IGTBD77	TITLE: Online Notice Board PHP
	An online notice board is a place where people can leave any types of messages and notifications, for example, to advertise things, announce events or provide any information. Notice board online it can be placed on digital devices such computers, tabs, mobile phones etc. This online notice board project is very helpful for all type of users like existing users and new users. So admin can leave and erase notification for other people to read and see.
	The main aim of this free online notice board project is
	community as the world tends to interact with the online

notice board facility as an project, Online notice board admin can send the notification to the particular students regarding fee payments, results, any new activity happen in college campus or college fest participation, libraries dues, hostel room payments, any workshop registrations, warnings and reminders etc for this work online notice board project is make all work much easier and understandable to all.

IGTBD78	TITLE: ONLINE BOOKSTORE PHP
	Shopping for books online helps you find the best possible
	price for just about any book you want. If customers in the
	market are for rare, collectible or autographed books, it's
	much cheaper and faster to search online than it would be
	to call up local used and independent bookstores that carry
	these types of items.
	The features available on many online
	bookstores also allow customers to compare similar titles
	with the click of a mouse and read reviews from
	professionals and customers. Customers can also resell
	their used books to get more cash in their pocket and to
	clear out their cluttered bookshelf.

ANDROID PROJETS:

IGTBD79	TITLE: Restaurant Table Order Management System ANDROID
	The concept of restaurant table order management system, since it is android application, I will keep everything as simple as possible. The project consists in an Android application that can be used by employees in a restaurant to handle the clients, their orders and can help them easily find free tables or place orders. This application, created mainly for proof of proper user-mobile interaction.
	The restaurant menu is organized by categories (appetizers, soups, salads, entrees, sides and drinks) of menu items. Each menu item has a name (e.g., fried rice), price and associated recipe. A recipe for a menu item has a chef, preparation instruction sand associated ingredients. The ingredients are identified by their ingredient id and the

quantity of the ingredient needed to prepare a particular
recipe, the unit of measure and a name.

IGTBD80	TITLE: Tollgate payment System ANDROID
	Toll Gate Payment systems have been of great assistance
	in lessening the over congestion that has become a part of
	the metropolitan cities these days. It is one of the
	uncomplicated ways to manage the great run of traffic The
	travelers passing through this mode of transport, carried by
	their transport that allows them to be aware of the account
	of money that has been paid and the money left in the tag.
	It relieves the traveler of the burden of waiting in the queue
	to make the toll payment, which decreases the fuel-
	consumption and also taking cash with them can be
	avoided. Our system avoid this type of problems. user get
	gate pass from online so user don't need to wait in tollgate.

IGTBD81	TITLE: KRISHI MARGHADHARSHI ANDROID
	Agriculture is a backbone of many developing countries, it
	is a main source of income in many countries even today.
	There are lot of calamities that affect the agriculture, like
	weather, rain, soil condition and at last the cost. Since from
	decades there is a drastic growth in the technology which
	made advancement in the field of agriculture, But still
	farmer suffer from the loss due to rates. Aim of our project
	is mainly to provide the location based prediction in the
	rates of many agricultural yields, which helps the farmer to
	grow the needed crops and make profitable by themselves.
	This process carried out with the help of Android application
	and Cloud computing, expected results are computed
	seems to be approximate.

IGTBD82	TITLE: I-student ANDROID
	The objective of this project is to provide a detailed
	description is to build an android app which help college

or any educational institution to properly maintain all the
records of student and faculty. In the current scenario the
college has to maintain separate documents for student
marks and attendance. And also they have display every
event in the notice board which might miss out by the few
students. Instead of this our app will help college to store
all the records of students and also faculty in one
database. And also students can get the details in one
click.

IGTBD83	TITLE: Catch Me If You Can: Evaluating Android Anti-
	Malware against Transformation Attacks
	Mobile malware threats (e.g., on Android) have recently
	become a real concern. In this paper, we evaluate the state-
	of-the-art commercial mobile anti-malware products for
	Android and test how resistant they are against various
	common obfuscation techniques (even with known
	malware). Such an evaluation is important for not only
	measuring the available defense against mobile malware
	threats, but also proposing effective, next-generation
	solutions. We developed DroidChameleon, a systematic
	framework with various transformation techniques, and
	used it for our study. Our results on 10 popular commercial
	anti-malware applications for Android are worrisome: none
	of these tools is resistant against common malware
	transformation techniques. In addition, a majority of them
	can be trivially defeated by applying slight transformation
	over known malware with little effort for malware authors.
	Finally, in light of our results, we propose possible remedies

for improving the current state of malware detection on
mobile devices.

IGTBD84	TITLE: Baby care vaccination alert system (CHILD CARE)
	Baby care app is a complete guiding and remembrance tool for the parent. Baby Care App helps the parent to track everything in an easy way and helps the parents to get satisfaction. The application has three branches they are upto3, fourto6 and sevento10.by choosing your child age from the three branches there will be categories under each branch. In the first branch that is under upto3 there will be doctor details, vaccination details and a vaccination date note. In the doctor details category the user can mention the doctor details, fare, and the Childs height and weight with the date and can save the details which can be referred for the future use. And the vaccination details there will be a chat of vaccination for the child based on their ages in which the parents can refer it. The vaccination details categories contain the note from which the user can mention the details about a specific medicine with all the details and can search the medicine details later by mentioning the medicine name. The second branch is that Fourto6 category in which has two categories they are the vaccination details and the school fees details. The vaccination details there will be a chat of vaccination for the child based on their ages in which the parents can refer it. In the school details category there will be school fees for the month with PTA date, fees amount and fees due date. In which the parents can save the details and can search
IGTBD85	TITLE: Android Voting System
	This application provides is a new technique of casting votes using mobile phones. Android voting system is an application developed for android devices to deploy an easy and flexible way of casting votes anytime and from anywhere. The application is especially developed for
	organizations to get employees votes for any new policy
	regulation or issues. The issues or arguments are fed into

the system by the admin. Employees can then cast their
vote as yes or no. One voter can only post one vote for an
argument. Each and every vote casted is stored in the
database for the respective argument. At the end of the
voting process the system counts the total votes and
generates a brief report of it to the admin. Thus the app
helps the company to get proper feedback of the
employees.

IGTBD86	TITLE: Insurance and Banking Notifier ANDROID
	Insurance and Banking Notifier is an android app which keeps you updated regarding important date and events on which you have to work to make all your insurance or banking related documents up to date. It's the app, which provides you many features to make use of it in your daily life. Through insurance and banking Notifier, you can able to add new notifications, make update, delete and changes operations whenever required. Even you can add multiple notifications for particular date with insurance and banking notifier android app.

IGTBD87	TITLE: Online Shopping ANDROID
	Online shopping is a form of electronic commerce which allows consumers to directly buy goods from a seller over the internet using android phones. This project deals with developing an e-commerce website for online different types of products. It provides the user with a catalog of different types of products available for purchase in the store. The Online shopping project has been developed to allow business grows larger and faster. This site will let consumer to view and order products online from any part of the world. The site sells different types of. Under this website many products and services can be
	ordered.

IGTBD88	TITLE: Hospital Management System ANDROID
	Our project Hospital Management System includes
	registration of patients, storing their details into the database. Our
	software has the facility to give a unique id for every patient and
	stores the details of every patient and the staff automatically. using
	the id. The Hospital Management System can be entered using a
	username and password. It is accessible either by an administrator
	or receptionist. Only they can add data into the database. The data
	can be retrieved easily. The interface is very user-friendly. The data
	are well protected for personal use and makes the data processing
	very fast.

IGTBD89	TITLE: Flexible Technologies for Smart Campus ANDROID
	Flexible Technologies for Smart Campus.In the project we are going to show the location and infrastructure of the college dynamically.so the visitors can access the location and further details easily.using latitude and longitude position.we specify the location in the map and store the latitude and longitude value and further details in the database.With the help of latitude and Longitude position,we search the location in gps and get the current location and destination location path.Using wireless network,we get the location and the visitors can use information dynamically.

IGTBD90	TITLE: WeBdoctor In Python
	In this project used for, Sometimes you come across small problems where you to need consult doctors about your health problems or for the nearest ones and follow their prescriptions. Online Doctor System will provide you the power of direct interaction between doctors of your choice as and when required for your small problems. Using this web Online Doctor System applications, patients will able to fill online form in just

|--|



IGeekS Technologies

Bridging Technology.

Head Office:

No.1 Rated company in Bangalore for all software courses and Final Year Projects

IGeekS Technologies No:19, MN Complex, 2nd Cross, Sampige Main Road, Malleswaram, Bangalore Karnataka (560003) India. Above HOP Salon, Opp. Joyalukkas, Malleswaram, Land mark : Near to Mantri Mall, Malleswaram Bangalore. Email: nanduigeeks2010@gmail.com, nandu@igeekstechnologies.com Office Phone: 9590544567 / 7019280372 / 9739066172 **Contact Person:** Mr. Nandu Y, Director-Projects, Mobile: 9590544567,7019280372 E-mail: nandu@igeekstechnologies.com nanduigeeks2010@gmail.com



RAJAJINAGAR:

#531, 63rd Cross,
12th Main, after sevabhai hospital,
5th Block, Rajajinagar,
Bangalore-10.
Landmark: Near Bashyam circle.

JAYANAGAR:

#65, 'Bhagyadeep', 8th 'B' Main, 27th Cross, Jayanagar 3rd Block (Next to Pizza Hut),Bangalore 560011.

More than 13 years' experience in IEEE Final Year Project Center, IGEEKS Technologies Supports you in Java, IOT, Python, Bigdata Hadoop, Machine Learning, Data Mining, Networking, Embedded, VLSI, MATLAB, Power Electronics, Power System Technologies.

For Titles and Abstracts visit our website www.makefinalyearproject.com