Aurora Bulletin

Volume 4, Issue 4

AURORA'S TECHNOLOGICAL AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Contents

Editorial Board

Director's Message

Dear Readers,

Life is full of challenges and Engineers bring ideas to life. Who can deny the robust role and range of technology that we experience in our everyday life as tasks get lighter, distance gets shorter, communication gets faster. To encourage our budding engineers to brandish their talents , innovative ideas and showcase their knowledge 'Samudyama' a project expo was organised on second April in our college campus. It was a small initiative to inspire the next generation of globally competent engineers to hone their skills . All the final year students from different branches of Engineering displayed their working models. Department wise and college level winners were rewarded.

While students turned techno wizards , faculty members trotted out their Midas Touch by winning the SR Staff Champions Trophy at Warangal. Hearty congratulations to them. Keep up the spirit!

April is glum and sombre as students part ways after 'Vigama'. I wish that the farewell from this institute opens newer doors for the graduating students and paves way for a bright future and life ahead. As John Gay says 'We only part to meet again', truly and hopefully during the forthcoming Convocation and Alumni day celebrations.

Good luck folks!

COLLEGE EVENTS

Samudyama – Project Expo

Samudyama is a classical tradition of Guru Sishya Parampara where students demonstrate their learning potential before their gurus.To carry this tradition forward, ATRI hosts Project Expo every year to encourage students to showcase their innovative ideas and create a platform of their own. Samudyama has been attracting young student-researchers from all branches of Engineering and Technology to showcase their technical skills necessary for various jobs and occupations.

Samudyama, the annual project expo of Aurora's Technological and research Institute was held on 2nd April 2018. Around 550 students of various engineering disciplines CSE, IT, EEE, ECE, MECH and CIVIL presented their innovative technical projects during the expo. Mr A Malla Reddy, HoD of Dept of ECE, ASTI, Ms K Vidya, HoD, Dept of CSE, ASTI, Ms. Padmaja & Mr M Rajashekhar Reddy, Faculty of EEE, ASTI were invited to be the judges for this event.

In the valedictory programme , to share the proud moments of this happening event a report on Project Expo 2K18 was presented by Dr. K. Nagajyothi, Convenor, R&D., ATRI. At the outset, the Director thanked all the judges. He addressed the gathering promising to give the best in the upcoming years. Later, he presented mementoes to the honourable judges. The convenor, Prof Nagajyothi announced the names of the awardees, while the judges gave away the prizes to the winners of Project Expo 2K18. Ms Malathi,Assoc. Professor, CSE Dept. proposed vote of thanks. The programme concluded with National Anthem.

The prize winners of PROJECT EXPO 2K18 are as follows:

Department Level Winners

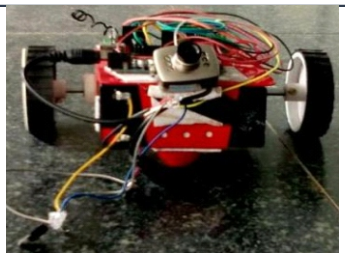
Department	Title of the Project	Names of the Students
CSE	College Management System	K. Nithish, D. Shivachand M. Ramaraju, T. Sharath Kumar
ECE	Sign to Speech for dumb people using the Sensor	M.A.S. Srikrishna, P.V. Vamsi Krishna P. Sai Krishna
EEE	Generation of Electricity through implementation of Pedestal Energy Conversion	Nainjeeth Kaur, G. Srikanksha, Ch. Harika
ME	Automated packing machine using PLC's	V. Krishna Karthik, M. Rohit, V. Ravindra
CE	Purification of Musi River water	A.Kranthi, S. Varun Raj, B.Vishwa Sai B. Mahesh Kumar Reddy
IT	Student Security System	Patel Priyal, N. Parimala, G.B. Pranith

College Level Winner

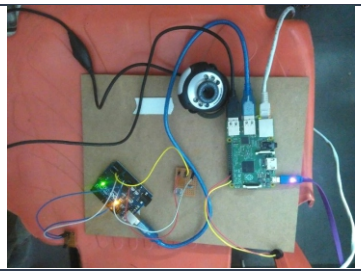
Department	Title of the Project	Names of the Students
EEE	Generation of Electricity through implementation of Pedestal Energy Conversion	Nainjeeth Kaur, G. Srikanksha Ch. Harika

DEPARTMENT PROJECT EXPO REPORTS

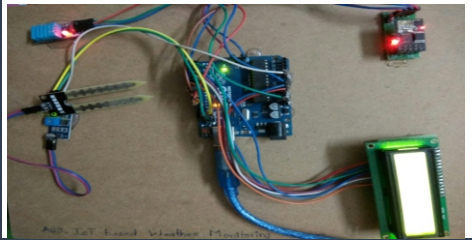
Electronics and Communication Engineering

Batch No.: A01 **Live Video Streaming Robot with RF Transmitter.**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 14841A0447 Pittampally Vinay Biksha 14841A0458 J.Sai Kiran Mudiraj 14841A0446 Asemeni Sai Krishna **Guide :**Ms. K. Supriya	

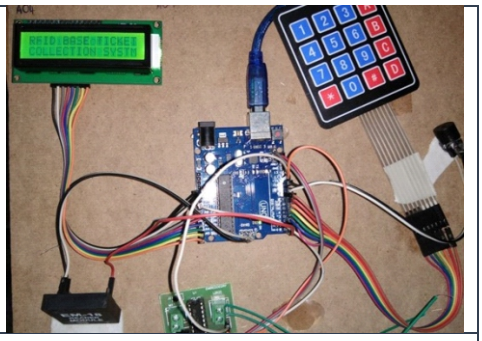
The aim of the project is to control a ROBOT wirelessly which is mounted by a wireless camera module. This system will be very much helpful for the war field spying to spy enemies in a safe manner. In this project a robot is designed using Arduino Uno board. DC motors act as wheels of the robot which are interfaced with Motor Driver L239D. The movements of the Robot are controlled and operated by RF 434MHz wireless communication module. This robot is mounted with a wireless camera module which requires 9V supply provided by the Li ion battery. The Camera module transmits the live video to the AV receiver module which is connected to a TV tuner USB card. The USB is connected to the PC to view the live video streamed. Using this we can live stream the videos from the wireless camera.

Batch No.: A02 **Design and Implementation of Online Real-Time Task Scheduling for A System on Chip**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 14841A0448 DabikarNiharika 12841A04C2 A. Snehitha 14841A0436 SappidiVamshiReddy **Guide :**Ms. N. Swathi	

In the proposed system we use **ARM 32-bit** micro controller which supports operating system acts as core unit performing multi tasking each task assigned with same priority. Here our application performs two tasks **i.e., USB** and **I2C** having same priority. Once system is turned ON the devices interfaced to the USB and I2C protocol starts working. The devices connected to USB (ex: USB camera) and I2C (ex: temperature sensor) continuously transmits data to controller. The controller transmits data which is coming from USB and I2C to server through internet by using FTP. We can view continuous streaming of video as well as temperature data. If we want to change the scheduling of the system we can change through web page from remote location using HTTP protocol. Now consider highest priority is given to USB at web page. Once modification is done modified data is received from the server using HTTP protocol by the controller then scheduling is changed inside controller. Once scheduling is changed successfully, the data which is coming from USB will update continuously on web page but the data from I2C will stop updating its value, simply it shows last monitored condition. In this way we can change priority condition on remote PC.

Batch No.: A03 **IOT based Weather Monitoring System.**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 14841A0455 SirigineniBhavya 14841A0429 P.Jeevan Kumar 14841A0454 RatnalaUpender **Guide :**Ms. K. Supriya	

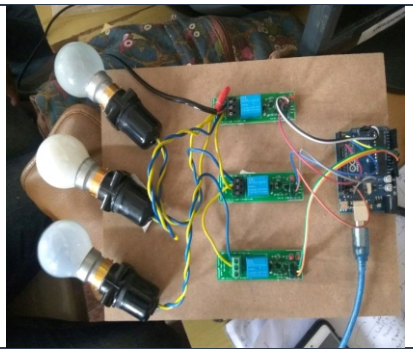
The Aim of this project is to design an IOT Weather Reporting System, which can be monitored by the Weather Reports by Internet of things. Here we propose a smart weather reporting system over the internet. Our proposed system allows weather parameter reporting over the internet. It allows people to check the weather stats directly online without the need of a weather forecasting agency. System uses temperature, humidity as well as rain sensor to monitor weather and provide live reporting of the weather statistics. The system constantly monitors temperature using temperature sensor, humidity using humidity sensor and also for rain. The system constantly transmits this data to the microcontroller, which now processes this data and keeps on transmitting it to the online web server over a Wi-Fi connection. This data is updated live and can be viewed on the online server system. Also this system allows users to set alerts for particular instances, if the weather parameters cross those values. Thus the IOT based weather reporting system provides an efficient internet based weather reporting system for users.

Batch No.: A04 **Automatic Bus Fare Collection using RFID.**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 14841A0435 R. Aarti 14841A0456 SirusanYagnasree 14841A0451 Guddemgari Rakesh **Guide :**Ms. Komal Kumari	

In this project we are going to automate the process of bus fare collection using unique RFID tags which are authenticated by the RFID reader fitted in the bus module. Automatic Fare Collection System is implemented by RFID/Smart card. RFID card is given to the passenger and whenever a passenger gets into the bus he has to swipe the card in the RFID reader and he has to mention a destination point in the device. The station details will be entered by the user using keypad and the final fare will be calculated and displayed on the LCD terminal. The fare and the distance will be displayed along with the balance amount in the card.

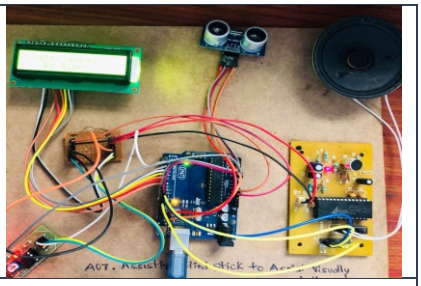
Batch No.: A05 **Real Time Static and Dynamic Hand Gesture Recognition System with Surf Algorithm.**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 14841A0402 Allala Sai Preethi 14841A0401 Akurathi Sandeep 14841A0427 Nalla Shiva Prasad **Guide :** Mr. Nizamuddin Salman	

Hand Gesture is invariably used in everyday life style. It is a natural way to communicate. Hand gesture recognition method is widely used in the application area of Controlling mouse and/or keyboard functionality, mechanical system, 3D World, Manipulate virtual objects, Navigate in a Virtual Environment, Human/Robot Manipulation and Instruction Communication at a distance. This paper introduces a real time static and dynamic hand gesture recognition system. This system consists of three stages: image acquisition, feature extraction, and recognition. In the first stage input image of hand gestures are acquiesced by digital camera in approximate frame rate. In the second stage a rotation, translation, scaling and orientation invariant feature extraction methods are introduced to extract the feature of the input image based on moment feature extraction method. Finally, this feature extraction is used to recognise the hand gesture. The performance of the system can be tested on real data.

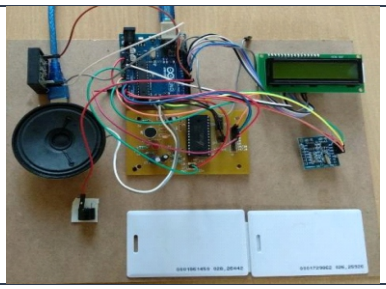
Batch No.: A06 **Home Automation using MATLAB and ARDUINO.**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 14841A0444 Aminha Manisha Jaiswal 14841A0442 YaramKuladeep Kumar 14841A0425 M. Sai Varun **Guide Name:** Mr. M. Mahender Reddy	

This project presents implementation of cost effective Home Automation System with remote control. This framework is intended to help and satisfy the needs of the elderly and the handicapped at home. In addition , the idea of home automation system will improve the normal living status. The fundamental control system uses a MATLAB device. The system design does not remove the existing electrical switches and gives a safer control over the switches with low voltage usage technique. The switches status is synchronized everywhere and each person interface demonstrates the current existing switch status. This system is designed to control electrical devices throughout the house with ease of installation , ease of use and cost effective design and implementation.

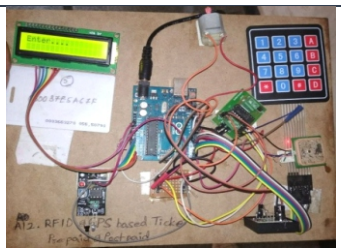
We are all now connected by the Internet, like neurons in a giant brain.

Batch No.: A07 **Assistive Technology Implementation of High Sensitive Intelligent Blind Stick to assist Visually Challenged.**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 14841A0406 Baddam Nikhitha 14841A0403 Anga Harika **Guide :** Mr. K. Satish Babu	

Now-a-days many accidents occur due to heavy traffic. It is very difficult for blind people to find the path without help from others. This project helps us to facilitate blind people in path clearing assistance and obstacle detection. In this project we are using an Ultrasonic sensor based path clearing assist stick. Path clearing assist stick is used to detect any obstacle. If any obstacle is found, the IR sensor turns to detection mode and Ultrasonic will be triggered, reflected back and sensed by Ultrasonic Echo. It will listen and send information to microcontroller, signals to the APR 9600 Voice playback module circuit, which produces voice sound near hand. This projects works very well even during night and day timings, irrespective of the lighting intensity. This project is reliable and effective. This project can be implemented in rainy season also based on the water level sensors.

Batch No.: A08 **Automatic Medicine Reminder with Voice Announcement f or Blind Old-Age people.**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 14841A0457 YasaNavaneetha 14841A0440 Tangella Sindhu 14841A0421 KommeraSagar Reddy **Guide :** Ms. Komal Kumari	

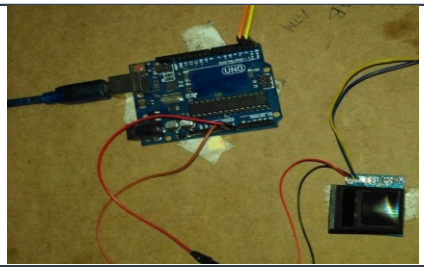
In this project we are planning to design a device to remind the old/blind people to take medicine on time through the RTC module. RTC keeps the time for years through a cell. This project consists of a speech recognition module which converts the speech into appropriate digital outputs. These digital outputs are given to the microcontroller as inputs and the necessary action is taken. RF tags are allocated to each medicine stripe and allocate particular time for each medicine strip. At that particular time the speaker announces the medicine by Reading it and Time will be displayed on LCD.

Batch No.: A12 **RFID and GPS based Ticket Collection System using Prepaid and Postpaid Payment Option.**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 14841A0412 ChittediShravani 14841A0407 Bandaru Sai Prasad 14841A0413 Eerla Vital Kumar **Guide :** Ms. K. Aparna	

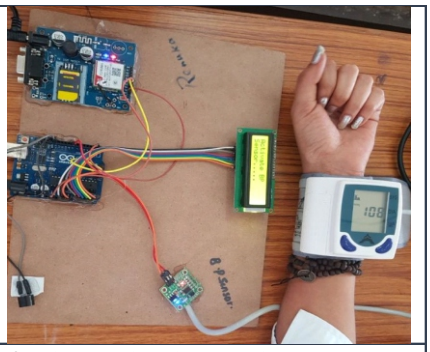
Automatic Fare Collection System can be implemented by RFID /Smart card. RFID card is given to the passenger and when passenger gets into the bus he has to swipe the card in the RFID reader and he has to enter a destination point in the device . At the station the user has to enter the destination point using a keypad and final fare for the travel will be calculated and displayed on the LCD terminal. It automatically calculates the fare and deducts the money automatically. Hence people do not have to carry money and they don't have the problem in giving the right change to conductor. All the record will be updated automatically in the server continuously. Even when many people are travelling it is easy to give the ticket. It overcomes all the problems faced while travelling in a bus .In this project high end of GPS module is always communicate with satellite for receiving latitude and longitude values of the earth, also displayed .Automated fare collection (AFC) systems are used in many urban public transport systems around the world. As the designation suggests, these are typically designed with the specific purpose of automating the ticketing system, easing public transport use for passengers and adding efficiency to revenue collection operations. The main idea behind the project is to collect the fare automatically. This implementation is aimed at a real time usage of Automatic Fare Collection system and does not compromise on the security. It guarantees us that the proposed project is simple, efficient and cost effective. RFID has been an emerging technology in the recent years.

Batch No.: A10 **Counting Number of Faces in a Gathering using MATLAB.**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 14841A0408 BodapatlaSravani 14841A0410 Cheruku Naresh 14841A0415 G. Lakshmi Nikita **Guide :** Ms. T. Jyothsna	

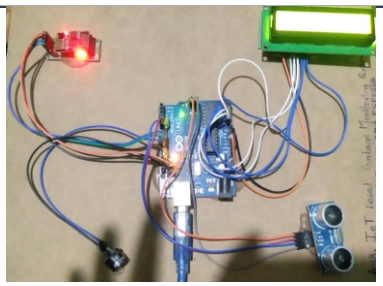
In this project we tried out a people counting system in an effort to enhance the accuracy while separating counting groups of people and nonhuman objects. This system features automatic color equalization, adaptive background subtraction, shadow detection algorithm and Kalman tracking. The aim is to develop a reliable and accurate computer vision alternative to sensor or contact based mechanisms. The problem for many computer vision based systems happens in making good separation between the background and foreground and teaching the computers what parts make up a scene. We also want to find features to classify the foreground moving objects, an easy task for a human, but a complex task for a computer. Video has been captured with a bird's eye view close to one of the entrances at the school about ten meters above the floor. From this video troublesome parts have been selected to test the changes done to the algorithms and program code.

Batch No.: A11 **Fingerprint Based ATM using MATLAB.**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 14841A0437 Sarikonda Vinay Reddy 14841A0450 E.Kailash Jaswanth Rao 13841A0460 S. Jai Simha Reddy **Guide :** Ms. J. Mamata	

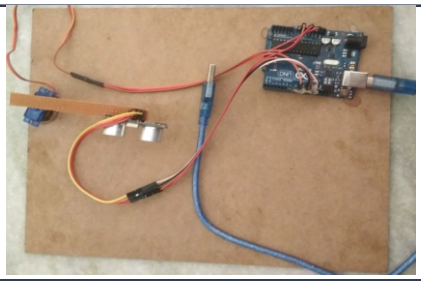
A fingerprint is an impression of the friction ridges found on the inner surface of a finger or a thumb. Personal Safes are revolutionary locking storage cases that open with just the touch of your finger. These products are designed as "access denial" secure storage for medications, jewellery, weapons, documents and other valuable or potentially harmful items. These utilize fingerprint recognition technology to allow access to only those whose fingerprints you choose. It contains all the necessary electronics to store, delete, and verify fingerprints with just the touch of a button. Stored fingerprints are retained even in the event of complete power failure or battery drain. This eliminates the need for keeping track of keys or remembering a combination password, or PIN. It can only be opened when an authorized user is present, since there are no keys or combinations to be copied or stolen, or locks that can be picked.

Batch No.: A09 **Development of a Blood Pressure Monitoring System for Home Health Application.**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 14841A0423 Kulkarni Renuka 14841A0433 Perika Sai Kumar 14841A0424 LambuAkhil Reddy **Guide :** Mr. K. Hari Krishna	

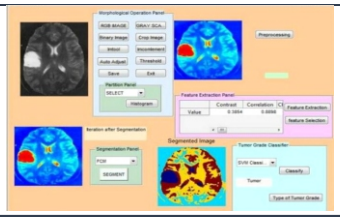
A wireless physiological parameter monitoring system is presented in this paper for home health application. This system includes real time continuous collection and evaluation of physiological parameters like blood pressure, pulse rate and fall of an elderly at home. A reliable wireless network like GSM has been used for this purpose. The hardware design of this system consists of sensors, microcontroller, GSM module and mobile phone/laptop. This system provides safe and accurate monitoring. It also gives the freedom of movement. In this project the blood pressure sensor measures the BP of a patient and this is transmitted over a distance through GSM to the mobile of Doctors.

Batch No.: A13 **IOT based Garbage Monitoring System using AWS Server and ESP8266.**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 14841A0460 PadmaramBhargavi 14841A0452 K N S Prakash Patnaik 14841A0417 G. RadhaSanthoshi Kumari 14841A0432 PeesariPrashanthi **Guide :**Mr. Vinod Chavan	

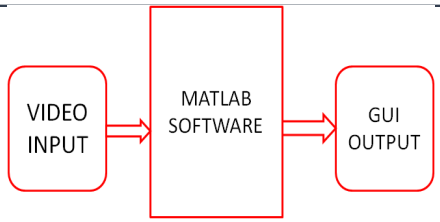
In our city many times we see that the garbage bins or dustbins in public places are overflowing. It creates unhygienic conditions for people and creates ugliness to that place. At the same time bad smell also spreads. Generally GHMC has a regular schedule of picking up these garbage bins or dustbins. This schedule varies as per the population of that place. It can be once in a day or twice in a day or in some cases once in two days. To avoid all such situations we are going to implement a project called Garbage monitoring and bin overflow indicator using wireless communication. In this project we are going to place an Ultrasonic sensor in the dustbin. When the level of the garbage reaches to the threshold value, a garbage overflow message will be updated on the web server, on to the respective Municipal / Government authority web server. Then that authorized person can see the message from web server and send a collection vehicle to collect the full garbage bins or dustbins.

Batch No.: A14 **Ultrasonic Sensor based Environment Mapping Using MATLAB and ARDUINO.**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 14841A0426 Malipeddi Rachana 14841A0414 Eriginaboina Venkatesh 14841A0428 Paka Sravan Yadav **Guide :** Ms. N. Nirmala Devi	

RADAR is an object detection system which uses radio waves to determine the range, altitude, direction and speed of objects. RADAR systems come in a variety of sizes and have different performance specifications. Some RADAR systems are used for air-traffic control at airports and others are used for long range surveillance and early-warning systems. A RADAR system is the heart of a missile guidance system. Small portable RADAR systems that can be maintained and operated by one person are available as well as systems that occupy several large rooms. The investment required in developing RADAR is enormous and for less critical purposes like surveillance in close proximity, automatic parking systems in vehicles and object detection in small ranges it would unreasonable to spend capital in large amounts. So, this is an attempt to use Ultrasonic Sensor (HC - SR04) to implement the similar working concept as used in RADAR to detect nearby object. Arduino UNO board is sufficed to control ultrasonic sensor and also to interface the sensor and display device.

Batch No.: A15 **Brain Tumor Detection in Living Beings using Image Processing by MATLAB**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 14841A0459 G.H.V.K. Saisudha 14841A0453 KavatiBhargavi 13841A0421 G. Prudhvi **Guide :** Ms. Shilpa Patel	

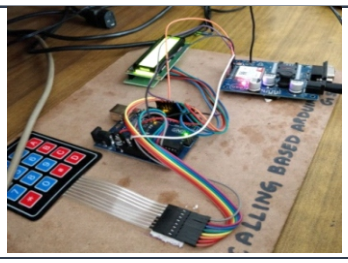
Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) has become a widely used method of high quality medical imaging.MRI is an advanced medical imaging technique providing rich information about the human soft tissue anatomy. Mathematical morphology provides a systematic approach to analyze the geometric characteristics of signals or images and has been applied widely in many areas such as edge detection, object segmentation, noise suppression and *so* on. Image Segmentation is used to extract various features of the image which can be merged or split in order to build objects of interest on which analysis *and* interpretation can be performed. The project focuses on the detection of brain tumor and cancer cells of MRI Images using mathematical morphology.

Batch No.: A16 **Real-Time Bidirectional Traffic Flow Parameter Estimation from Aerial Videos.**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 14841A0430 Pathuri Tharun Sai Teja 14841A0416 Gajbhinkar Srinivas 14841A0420 Kavali Pavan Kumar **Guide :** Ms. J. Santhoshini	

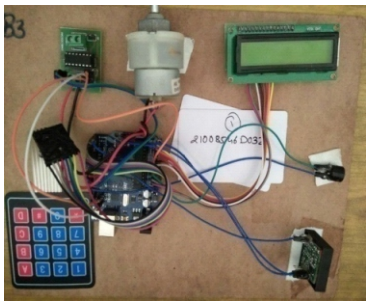
This project focuses on detecting and counting vehicles during day environment by using real time traffic flux through differential techniques. The basic idea used is the variation in the traffic flux density due to presence of vehicle in the scene. In the present work a simple differential algorithm is designed and tested with vehicle detection and counting application. Traffic flux estimation will play a vital role in implementing vehicle detection and counting scheme. Real time dynamic scene analysis has become a very important aspect to increase video analysis. Dynamic selection of images from the sequence is implemented successfully in order to reduce the computation time. The designed technique is evaluated such as 20 different video sequences and weighed thoroughly with simple confidence measures. In the present work we have achieved real time analysis with normal video rate of 15 and 30 frames per second. For vehicle count computation we are taking specific frame period (such as 2,5,10 etc), normal subtraction for vehicle count done on the basis of frame period. The result produced with this analysis is extremely good and beneficial in real time traffic control, detecting and counting vehicles in urban areas. MATLAB image processing tool box is explored to implement the technique. In the normal condition the average accuracy raised near to 95%

Batch No.: B01 **A Novel VLSI architecture for Linear Convolution using Radix Algorithm**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 14841A0463 B. Santosh 14841A0479 M. Uthej 14841A0488 P. Nikhil **Guide :** Ms. T. Jyothsna	

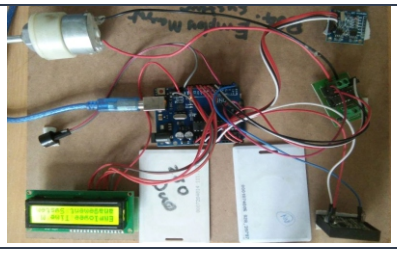
Convolution algorithm plays a key role in digital processing applications. Convolution is a method that describes the relation between input, impulse response and output of a linear time invariant system. They involve multiplication and addition steps. Convolution involves the multiplication of the first sequence with the reversed and shifted version of the 2nd sequence. Convolution with Vedic mathematics proved fast as compared to those of using conventional method of multiplication and division. Verilog implementation of linear convolution algorithm using Radix-4 Booth encoding reduces the partial products and these partial products are added to obtain the final result. The multiplication can be performed with small time delay and as such, the performance of convolution can be increased. Simulation and Synthesis are performed on Xilinx ISE and the entire design is targeted to Xilinx Spartan3E kit.

Batch No.: B02 **SMS and Calling based on ARDUINO using GSM.**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 14841A04B5 Y. Satya 14841A04B3 S.L. Shreya 14841A0480 M. Saketh **Guide :** Mr. M. Mahender Reddy	

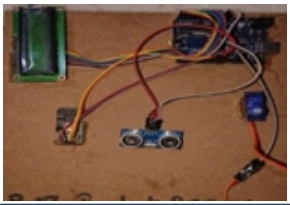
Sometimes people find it difficult to use the GSM Module for its basic functions like calling, texting etc., specifically with the Microcontrollers. So here we are going to build a Simple Mobile Phone using Arduino, in which GSM Module is used to make the call, answer the call, send SMS and read SMS. This Arduino phone has Mic and Speaker to talk over this Phone. This project will also serve as a proper interfacing of GSM Module with Arduino, with all the Code needed to operate any phone's basic functions. In this project a keypad, LCD and a GSM Module is interfaced to the Arduino. The Keypad is used to enter the phone number to which either call or message can be sent. The LCD is interfaced here in order to display the status of the code and also makes debugging easily. Once the number is entered through keypad then an option is given to call that number or send a message to it.

Batch No.: B03 **RFID based Unmanned Petrol Pump.**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 14841A0478 K. Navya 14841A04A6 K. Shivani Reddy 14841A04A7 M. Anirudh **Guide :** Ms. K. Thrisandhya	

Today almost all petrol pumps have a microcontroller to control the electrical pump, drive the display, measure the quantity and accordingly turn OFF the electrical pump. But still a person is required to collect the money. Our project is designed to eliminate this human interaction so that there is no need of workers to fill the petrol. In this project, we are using a RFID where the information inside the card is communicated by placing the card on the card reader. The card reader in this project used is RFID. The RFID card reader contains a PIC16F73 microcontroller, a voltage regulator, serial cable connections and an LED which glows whenever a card is inserted into the reader and also it glows whenever it issues any command or receives any command. The RFID Card Reader is interfaced with the microcontroller through serial interface. In this system, all drivers have a Keil card called just like a petrol card. This card can be recharged at some recharge points. The petrol bunk is installed with RFID card reader. At the petrol pump, the person places the valid card then enters the password of the card and enters the certain amount of the petrol. Each card has a amount to be entered. Then later the petrol starts filling and turns off after completion.

Batch No.: B04 **Employee Time Management System using RTC and Display.**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 14841A04A2 A. Manisha 14841A0497 M. Shilpa Sahithi 14841A0498 P. Naveen **Guide:** M. Shravan Kumar Reddy	

The aim of this project is to implement an attendance management system using RFID based Employee Time using RTC and content displayed on LCD. This project can maintain attendance status of students and staff using the RFID technology. Now-a-days there may be many situations where devices or tasks that should be operated or performed only by the specific skilled, authenticated person respectively. In industries and office's for a specified authenticated person the attendance monitoring should be done using "Employee Login and Logout Management System with RFID." The project basically consists of a microcontroller as heart of the project which is interfaced with RFID Reader to get the data from the RFID tag. The status will be displayed on the LCD with time which is interfaced to the microcontroller. If the authenticated person's RFID tag is accepted then the person's ID and time will be displayed on the LCD and the gate will be opened. If the RFID tag is invalid then the gate will not be opened.

Batch No.: B07 **Implementation of Radar Model with Remote Intrusion Detection and Alerts.**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 14841A0464 B. Mounika 14841A0487 P. Srikanth Reddy 15845A0401 K. Vamshi Krishna Reddy **Guide :** Ms. K. Supriya	

The radar will continuously track the obstacle in all the directions fitted on the servo motor and upload the live distance on the thingspeak platform to obtain the live plots of the obstacle distance. In this project, we plan to design and develop a smart intruder detection and alert system which aims to elevate the security as well as the likelihood of true positive identification of trespassers and intruders as compared to other commonly deployed electronic security systems. Using multiple sensors, this system can gauge the extent of danger exhibited by a person or an animal in or around the home premises and can forward various critical information regarding the event to home owners as well as other specified entities, such as relevant security authorities.

Batch No.: B05

Color based Pick and Place Robot for Sorting of Object in Industry

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14841A0489 Rameti Akhila
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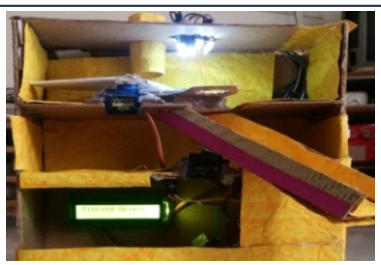
Guide : Mr. G. Anand Babu



In this project we are designing a Pick and Place Robot to identify different colour objects by colour sensor. Different colour objects are placed in front of the sensor. When the colour objects are identified they are indicated through buzzer beep sound. The name of the colour will be displayed on LCD terminal. This project attempts to identify different colour objects and their count by use of colour sensor. It may be used for industrial or domestic purposes and even as a help for industrial workers. This project aims to create an autonomous robot that can identify objects when placed on the conveyor belt based on color sensing and then sort by relocating them to a specific location. It will be using a picking arm which uses a controller motor to pick the particular object from the conveyor belt and place it according to the color sensing. In many situations, autonomous robots can provide effective solutions to grueling tasks. In this case, it is desirable to create an autonomous robot that can identify objects from the conveyor belt and relocate them if the object meets certain criteria. Dealing with a large number of objects is a very menial task, this is an excellent application for a robot of this type. In this case, to keep costs and design complexity low, the robot is designed around the platform and uses several different sensors to collect information about the robots environment to allow the robot to react accordingly.

Batch No.: B06

Implementation of LFSR based Toeplitz Hash Function.

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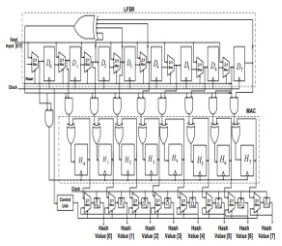
14841A0473 K. Divya
14841A04B7 S. Rajesh

Guide : Ms. T. Shirisha



A New design for dynamic key based stream cipher is proposed for the hardware cryptographic applications such as data transmission and information security. In this paper we can implement a 8-bit LFSR Based Toeplitz Hash Function . To determine the requirement of the hash function in the Toeplitz matrix should satisfy x + y - 1 bit, the output sequence from LFSR should produce only 9-bits where x is the degree of g(y) is 8 and the message bits y = 8 (thus, 8 + 8 - 1 =15 bits). With the above irreducible polynomial g(y) of degree 8 and with the initial seed value, the 15 bit sequence LFSR output is (a0, a1, a2, · ·, a14) = (0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0). Toeplitz matrix is formed by starting the initial value of LFSR for each values of the column in the binary matrix is achieved by moving down the values of the preceding column and adding the new value element to the first element of the column, thus in the toeplitz matrix each successive element of the column embodies the successive stages of the linear type of feedback shift register is achieved after every clock cycle to top of the each column. Let's assume the message bits be [1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1], thus multiplying the message incolumn matrix with the Toeplitz matrix which is obtained with the LFSR output sequence determines the Toeplitz matrix of (8 x 8) is given above and the hash value output is [0 1 1 0 1 00 0]T

Batch No.: C11

Xbee Wireless Blood Pressure Monitoring System

Student Roll No &Name :

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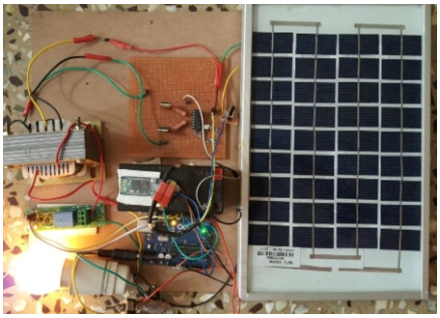
14841A04E2 Paanuganti Manisha
14841A04C1 A. Akhileshwar Reddy

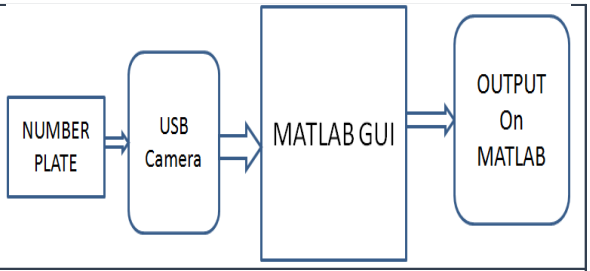
Guide : Mr. Nizamuddin Salman

In this project the blood pressure sensor measures the BP of a patient and this is transmitted over a distance through Zigbee to Zigbee receiver which can be connected to a visual studio or MATLAB and this data can be received and process accordingly. This data can also be simultaneously transmitted from Xbee Transmitter to Xbee Receiver and stored in a database. This data can be displayed on a webpage.

Batch No.: B08 **Smart Solar Inverter and Charger for Home Automation.**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 14841A04B9 M. Lakshmi Swetha 14841A04B2 Pranay Karan 14841A0494 S. Venkatesh **Guide :** Mr. K. Hari Krishna	

A Solar inverter is similar to a normal electric inverter but uses solar energy. A solar inverter helps in converting the direct current into alternate current with the help of solar power.. Direct currents are used for small appliances like mobile e phones, MP3 players, IPod etc. where there is power stored in the form of battery. In case of alternative current it is the power that runs back and forth inside the circuit. The alternate power is generally used for house hold appliances. A solar inverter helps devices that run on DC power to run in AC power so that the user makes use of the AC power. These devices help save lot of money. The small-scale grid has just two components i.e. the panels and inverter while the off grid systems are complicated and consists of batteries which allows users to use appliances during the night when there is no Sunlight available. The solar panel and the batteries that are placed on rooftops attract Sun rays and then convert the Sunlight into electricity. The batteries too grab the extra electricity so that it can then be used to run appliances at night .The photovoltaic tiles that attract energy from Sun and converts it into a clean form of electricity used to light, houses, industries and companies. This model consists of home automation implemented using Bluetooth technology by sending commands and microcontroller to power on and off the home appliances.

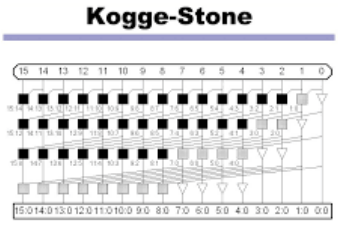
Communication - the human connection -
is the key to personal and career success

Batch No.: B09 **Vehicle Anti Theft System with Number Extraction Technique.**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 14841A04B0 P. Sreeja 14841A0472 J .Divya 14841A04A5 K. Vamshikrishna **Guide :** Ms. J. Mamata	

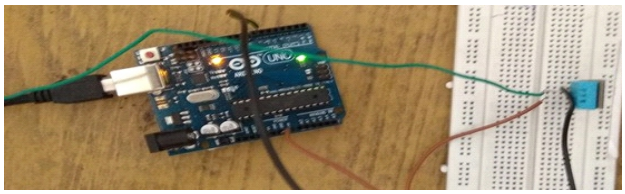
Basically video surveillance system is used for security purposes as well as monitoring systems. But detection of moving object is the challenging part of video surveillance. Video surveillance system is used for Home security, Military applications, Banking /ATM security, Traffic monitoring etc. Now a days due to decreasing costs of high quality video surveillance systems, human activity detection and tracking has become increasingly popular. Accordingly, automated systems have been designed for numerous detection tasks, but the task of detecting illegally parked vehicles has been left largely to the human operators of surveillance systems. The detection of Indian vehicles by their number plates is the most interesting and challenging research topic from past few years. It is observed that the number plates of vehicles are in different shapes and sizes and also have different colours in various countries. This work proposes a method for the detection and identification of vehicle number plate that will help in the detection of number plates of authorized and unauthorized vehicles. This paper presents an approach based on simple but efficient morphological operation and Sobel edge detection method. This approach is simplified to segmented all the letters and numbers used in the number plate by using bounding box method. After segmentation of numbers and characters present on number plate, template matching approach is used to recognize numbers and characters. Importance is given to locate the number plate region properly to segment all the number and letters to identify each number separately.

Batch No.: B13 **Real-Time Traffic control on Roads using Image Processing With GUI.**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 14841A04A0 M. Supriya Reddy 14841A0475 K. Sachin Reddy 14841A0491 S.Venkata Narayana **Guide:** Ms. Shilpa Patel	

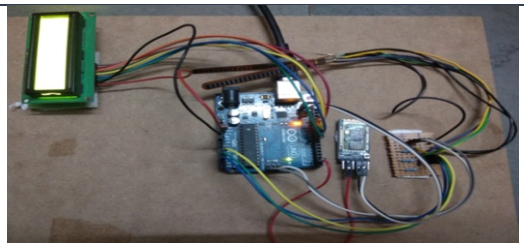
As the problem of urban traffic congestion spreads, there is a pressing need for the introduction of advanced technology and equipment to improve the state-of-the-art of traffic control. Traffic problems nowadays are increasing because of the growing number of vehicles and the limited resources provided by current infrastructure. The simplest way for controlling a traffic light uses timer for each phase. Another way is to use electronic sensors in order to detect vehicles and produce signal cycles. We propose a system for controlling the traffic lights by image processing. The system will detect vehicles through images instead of using electronic sensors embedded in the pavement. The image sequence will then be analyzed using digital image processing for vehicle detection and according to traffic conditions on the road traffic lights can be controlled

Batch No.: B11 **Design A Kogge Stone and Brent Kung Adders using Verilog HDL On FPGA**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 14841A0461 A. EswarAbhiram 14841A0484 N. Keshav Kumar Reddy 14841A0469 CH. Ramana Reddy **Guide :** Ms. K. Thrisandhya	

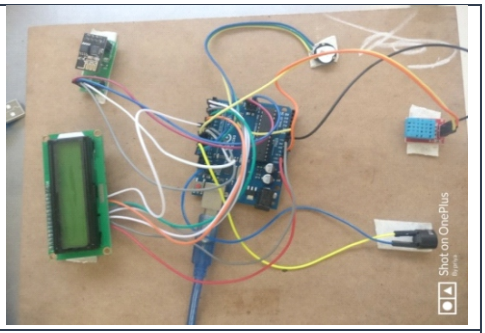
KSA is a parallel prefix adder that uses the fewest logic levels. The 16 bit Kogge stone adder uses BCs and GCs and it will not use full adders. The 16 bit KSA uses 36 BCs and 15 GCs. And this adder totally operates on generate and propagate blocks. In this KSA, there are no full adder blocks. Brent Kung Adder is another carry tree known as BKA which also uses BCs and GCs but less than the KSA. So it takes less area to implement than KSA. The 16 bit BKA uses 14 BCs and 11 GCs but Kogge stone uses 36 BCs and 15 GCs. So BKA has less architecture and occupies less area than KSA. This adder uses limited number of propagate and generate cells than the other 3 adders. It takes less area to implement than the KSA and has less wiring congestion. This adder uses less BCs and GCs than Kogge stone adder and has the better delay performance.

Batch No.: B12 **Developing a system to measure Relative Humidity and Temperature by using Lab View and Arduino Interface**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 14841A0471 J. Prabhanda 14841A0466 B. Arun Kumar 14841A0467 B. Anil Kumar **Guide :** Ms. P. Mamatha	

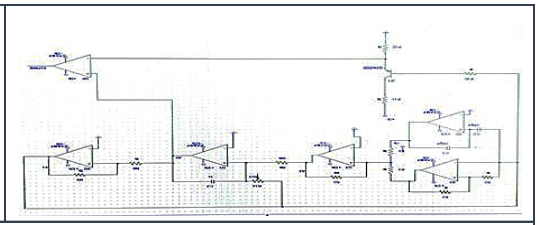
This project aims to develop a system to measure the temperature and relative humidity using Lab-VIEW Arduino Interface. The Hardware is interfaced with Arduino board and software is developed in the Lab-VIEW software. The key goal of the project is to examine the temperature and relative humidity content at some stage in its dry and wet conditions with the aid of a moisture sensor circuit, estimate the equivalent humidity based on its nature. The proposed system uses the Lab-VIEW and Arduino board. It is programmed in such a way that the GUI is developed in LAB-VIEW. The various conditions will be indicated on the front panel such as wet and dry condition of environment. The main objective of the proposed system is to examine the humidity content in the environment. Based on humidity, the parameters on front panel will automatically change. This system helps to save time and cost.

Batch No.: B10 **Sign to Speech for Dumb People using Flex Sensor.**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 14841A04A8 M. A. S. Sri Krishna 15845A0404 P. V. Vamshi Krishna 14841A0486 P. Sai Krishna **Guide :** Ms. K. Shirisha	

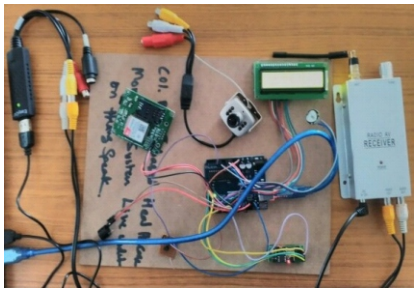
Now a days, it is a serious problem for deaf and dumb people to communicate with each other, unless both have the knowledge about sign language. So in order to avoid this problem a communication interface can be used which can reduce this communication gap to some e extent. For making this, a flex sensor glove is used. This glove consists of flex sensors placed along the length of the fingers which generate analog resistance values whenever a gesture is made. The signals generated from these sensors are digitized and processed by the microcontroller. The microcontroller is an electronic circuit which executes the desired decoding algorithm and transmits the processed data. The transmitted data is received by the android phone. The mobile phone has an android app which features automatic voice announcement. These signals are decoded and different commands are identified according to the program and these commands are transmitted serially through the Bluetooth module. This transmitted data is collected or received by the mobile phone which has an android app announces the different messages after getting data serially from the Bluetooth processed by the microcontroller. Further the project can be enhanced by including sign language into the microcontroller by writing appropriate program and the size of the module can be reduced. This system can be enhanced by using extra flex sensors in wrist and elbow, so that conversation which uses these bent positions can be obtained accurately.

Batch No.: B15 **Real Time Health Monitoring System using Heartbeat Sensor & Data Upload to Thingspeak Server Using ESP 8266**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 14841A04B6 CH. Sahitya 14841A0476 K.PriyankaChowdary 14841A0482 M. Anil Reddy **Guide :** Mr. Nizamuddin Salman	

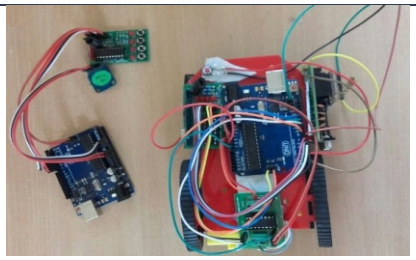
Real time sensor and analyzer of heart beats is proposed to be developed for the home checkup. Various parameters like heart rate, heart beat wave shape are used for analysis like ECG to extract the various parameters useful to find the normality of person. This analyzer can initially predict the normal level so that the any person can check the normality of his heart rate and heart status. This can be made sensitive so that if any possibility of any harm found system can instruct us about taking doctors assistance. The data of users collected by ECG analyzer can be easily sent to the cloud through cell phone and be kept as materials of record. The data collected can be sending to cloud for doctor assistance is further feasibility of device. Real time processing is performed with the use of Embedded processor like Arduino Uno. The data captured from ECG probe is captured in real time and is analyzed to find the QRS parameter for heart beat measurement. Hardware based internet access through Wi-Fi is performed using Arduino Uno and ESP 8266 Module. The proposed system includes ECG probes having three terminal colours as red, green and yellow. The specific position of attachment of probes is defined. The probe is connected to the ECG sensor called AD8232. The sensor combines the data from 3 probes and converts it to the ECG signal. The analog ECG data is captured by Arduino Uno board and displayed on monitor. QRS parameters are calculated and from it heart beats are calculated. Finally calculated heart beats are sent to cloud for storage and for monitoring purpose. The Wi-Fi access point requires to provide the hot spot id and password for automatic connection. Through this Wi-Fi module, we can connect to the Wi-Fi access point which is already connected to internet. Through Wi-Fi ESP module and access point, we can connect to the web site of cloud. We considered ThingSpeak Cloud for our use. It provides us data field where the data can be displayed in the form of graph so that variation of heart beats of the patients can be visualized.

Batch No.: B16 **Design and Development of an Interface Electronic Circuit for Nanostructure Capacitive Humidity Sensors**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 14841A0468 C. Maruthi Srinivas 14841A0499 B. Daisy 14841A0495 V. Ramesh Goud **Guide :** Dr. Amit Gangopadyay	

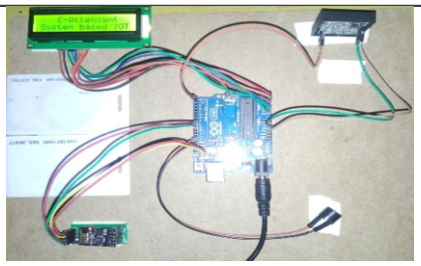
A system designer is rarely able to connect a sensor directly to processing, monitoring, or recording instruments, unless a sensor has a built-in electronic circuit with an appropriate output format. When a sensor generates an electric signal, that signal often is either too weak, or too noisy , or it contains undesirable components. Besides, the sensor output may be not compatible with the input requirements of a data acquisition system, that is, it may have a wrong output format. To make a sensor and a processing device, they either must share a" common value" or some kind of a "matching" device is required in-between. In other words, signal from a sensor usually has to be *conditioned* before it is fed into a processing device (aload).Such a load usually requires either voltage or current as its input signal. So for real-time humidity measurement, the sensor is interfaced with suitable interface electronics circuit to get the final output into voltage form or frequency or time period of the output signal. This interface electronics circuit is used for proper signal processing of resistive and capacitive humidity sensors. It is based on relaxation oscillator in which both the frequency and the duty-cycle of the square-wave output signal simultaneously carry information from two different types of sensors. The circuit utilizes Op-amp based active bridge to convert the resistance/capacitance change into frequency or duty cycle. Design equations and mathematical analysis has to be done for the justification of the circuit. The circuits are very simple to operate and can easily be constructed for hardware implementation. The circuits are bread boarded making use of off-the-shelf integrated circuits with high slew rate and low response time to minimize the effect of time delays. The circuit has to be tested for different humidity sensors Such as porous materials based sensors like nanostructure Al_2O_3RH sensor or any humidity sensors available in the market.

Batch No.: C01 **IOT BASED HEALTH CARE MONITORING SYSTEM WITH LIVE UPDATE EVERY 30 MIN ON WEBPAGE.**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 14841A04F0 SalveruNikhila 14841A04F7 Kethi Reddy Sagar Reddy 14841A04D7 M. Chaitanya Santosh 14841A04F9 S. Nidhi **Guide :** Ms. N. Swathi	

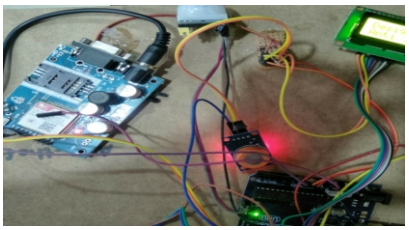
The main idea is to implement the system which keeps on monitoring the patients health details(temperature and heart beat values) on webpage using camera and saves the patient in case of emergency. Using IoT (Internet of Things) the data (Heart beat and temperature values)will be uploaded to the cloud server where we can monitor the changes occurring in the patient health. The Camera module will send the continuous live streaming to Webpage. In any abnormal condition, the message will be sent using GSM technology and also buzzer is activated automatically to alert the people nearby.

Batch No.: C02 **Head Motion Controlled Power Wheelchair.**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 14841A04F2 A. Mounika 13841A0478 G. Pradeep Kumar Reddy 14841A04C2 A. Sai Kiran Reddy 14841A04D8 M.Ramya Reddy **Guide :** Ms. K. Aparna	

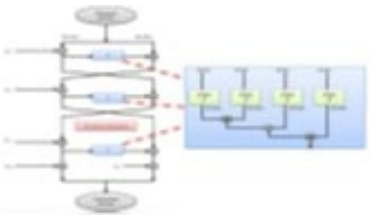
The main aim of this project is to help the quadriplegic people to move independently from one place to another with the help of wheelchair by tilt motion of their head. The change in direction of head is sensed by the MEMS sensor and corresponding direction is moved with the help of DC motors. Activation of buzzer and emergency switch is provided in case of a falling system. It supports GSM alert mechanism in the aid of user emergency.

Batch No.: C03 **Automatic Attendance Management System with Data Base Integration and Webpage for Displaying Information**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 14841A04F4 ChintalaMounika 14841A04E3 T Vamshi Krishna 12841A04C0 Abhishek C **Guide :** Mr. K. Satish Babu	

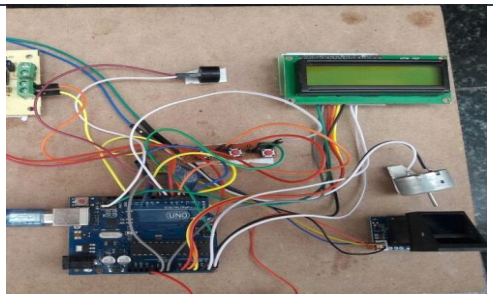
The main aim of the project is to develop the concept of Internet of Things (IOT) applied to the basic attendance system in a class room. A portable device is designed, where in every student can feed his/her attendance during each lecture. The student verification is done using RFID module. Each student, faculty and staff has RFID tag, with unique identification number, the student data is fed with RFID tag placed nearer to reader module. It receives corresponding Tag data compared with already stored data in the controller module. Once successful reading of data from the module, the buzzer will indicate beep sound, the student's attendance is ready to be posted to the web-server. This data is sent through the serial interface to the Arduino. Arduino provides a data sequence, which is a unique no. of the hardware, so that the attendance cannot be forged. This combination is then sent to the web-server using Wi-Fi Module ESP8266. This combination is to be sent to the web-server. Once the combination reaches the web-server, a PHP script does the subsequent work, to interpret the data and the MySQL database is updated. Data from the database is retrieved and sent to the website for easy viewing by the student. The whole system is implemented on a dedicated web-server. As a result, the real-time behavior can be analyzed, which helps us to understand the latency and efficiency of the entire system.

Batch No.: C04 **Design and Implementation of Anti-Theft ATM Machine using Embedded Systems**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 14841A04F8 M. Chandana Reddy 14841A04H0 AtlaRajeshwari 14841A04C3 BathiSumithpal Reddy **Guide:** Ms. P. Mamatha	

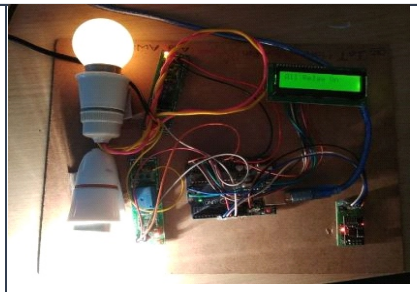
The idea of designing and implementation of Security Based ATM theft project is born due to the observation of real life incidents happening around us. This project deals with prevention of ATM theft and robbery. To overcome the drawback found in existing technology , whenever robbery occurs, vibration sensor is used here which senses vibration produced from ATM machine. This system uses ARM controller based embedded system to process real time data collected using the vibration sensor. Once the vibration is sensed the beep sound will occur from the buzzer giving an alert.

Batch No.: B14 **Design and Implementation of Blowfish Algorithm based on Verilog HDL**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 15845A0402 N. Ajay 15845A0403 T. Sathish 14841A0485 P. Govardhan Goud **Guide :** Ms. T. Shirisha	

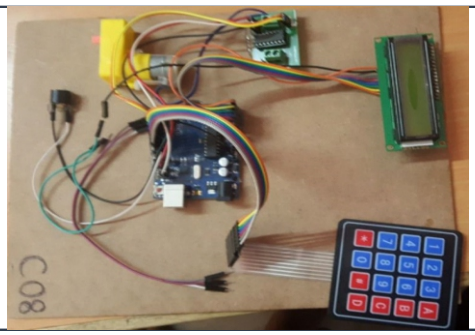
Information Security has become an important issue in data communication. Encryption algorithms have come up as a solution and play an important role in information security system. Wireless communication schemes need highly secured encryption technique. Blowfish is a symmetric block cipher that can be effectively used for encryption and safeguarding of data. It takes a variable-length key, from 32 bits to 448 bits, making it ideal for securing data. The Blowfish cryptosystem is very fast, requires less hardware and highly secured encryption technique. Research trends also more focused on small high-speed security architectures and systems with low power consumption for mobile devices because they are compact and have limited battery power. By referring to a study investigated on the performance comparison between advanced encryption standard (AES) and Blowfish, the result shows that the AES actually consumes more power and time than Blowfish.

Batch No.: C06 **Fingerprint Vehicle Starter Project.**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 14841A04D9 Maram Pooja Reddy 14841A04E5 VaddiKavalya 13841A04H2 GurujalaPranay Kumar **Guide :** Ms. Komal Kumari	

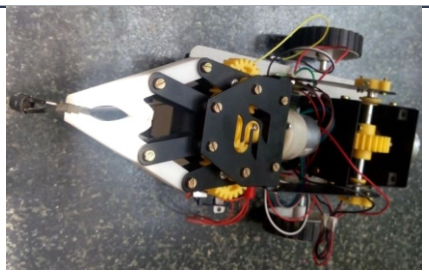
Vehicle security is an important issue these days due to the rising number of vehicle thefts. Another important issue with vehicles is handling its keys. Keys need to be carried and misplacing keys or losing them will cause a serious issue. Here we propose a solution to this problem by using a fingerprint authenticated vehicle starter system. The system provides a secure and hassle free way to start/stop vehicle engine. User just needs to scan finger to start the car, no need to carry any key. The system only allows authorized users to start the vehicle. Users can first register into the system by scanning fingerprints. The system allows multiple users to register as authorized users. When into monitoring mode, the system checks for users to scan. On scanning, the system checks if the user is an authorized user and starts vehicle for authorized users only. Here we use a microcontroller. The fingerprint sensor is connected to the microcontroller and also we have an LCD display along with push buttons and starter motor. The motor is used to demonstrate as vehicle starter. This system automates as well as vehicle security using fingerprint based system.

Batch No.: C07 **Home Automation based on Internet Of Things and AWS EC2.**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 14841A04G7 KoppulaHaritha 14841A04D6 Koudagani Sangeetha 14841A04C8 EjapaRavinder **Guide :** Mr. K. Hari Krishna	

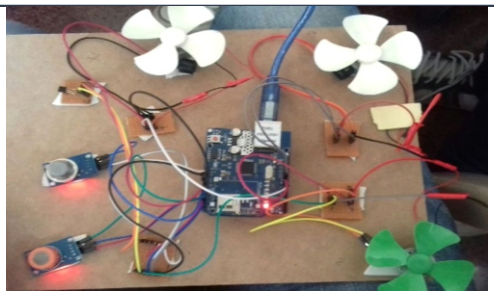
The aim of the project is to develop web based and remote accessed home appliances using Wi-Fi module ESP8266. We can control the home appliances from anywhere in the world. It is a prototype and design implementation that uses Wi-Fi technology as a network iinfrastructure connecting its parts. The proposed system consists of Arduino board with ESPS8266; i.e. the first part is the server, which presents system core that manages, controls and monitors users' home. The second part is the hardware module paired to Arduino microcontroller and switches to calibrate the working through server. Moreover, IP address and authentication provided to users give a back up/ support to the concept of controlling devices through Wi-Fi module as it increases the security of the system and makes its use easier and reliable.

Batch No.: C08 **Smart Door Locking System based on Encrypted Key for Secured Applications.**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 14841A04D5 Kilaru BhanuSree 14841A04G2 Ravi Akhil Reddy 14841A04G4 Vanteddu Harsha **Guide :** Mr. G. AnandBabu	

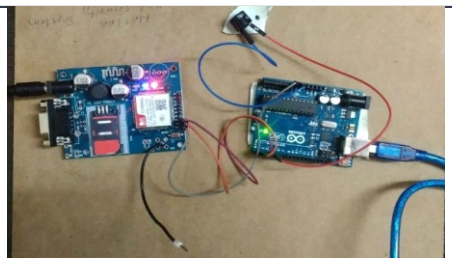
This project is used to prevent unauthorized persons from entering a room. We use a keypad in this project through which a password can be entered which is compared with already stored password in the microcontroller. If the password is matches correctly then it automatically gives the instructions to the motor indicating opening and closing the door. If the password is wrong then the door remains shut. After three trials wrong a password the buzzer gives indication of false trials to open a secured room.

Batch No.: C09 **Android Controlled Pick and Place Robotic Arm Vehicle**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 14841A04G0 Pandramesu Tripura 14841A04E1 P. Venkateshwar Reddy 14841A04E9 Sabbani Sai Akhil **Guide :** Ms. J. Santhoshini	

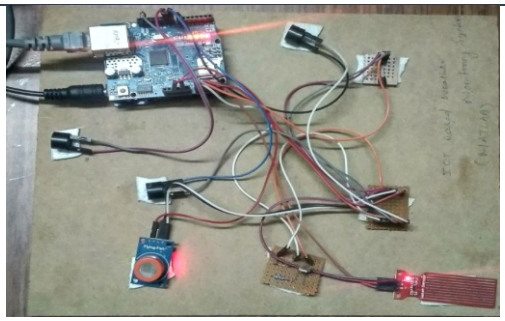
This android controlled pick and place robotic arm vehicle is used to pick and the place the objects at a desired position .This is controlled via Bluetooth which is pre- installed in our mobile phone .This is used in industrial units for lifting the heavy weights and also for holding hazardous chemicals . This is used in the military for placing the bombs and also for defusing the bombs. This robot can work in any typical climatic conditions.

Batch No.: C10 **IOT based Air Pollution Control using Simulink Model.**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 14841A04D0 InjamSuwarna 14841A04F5 G. Krishna Lekha 14841A04D1 K. VenkataRamana **Guide :** Ms. N. Nirmala Devi	

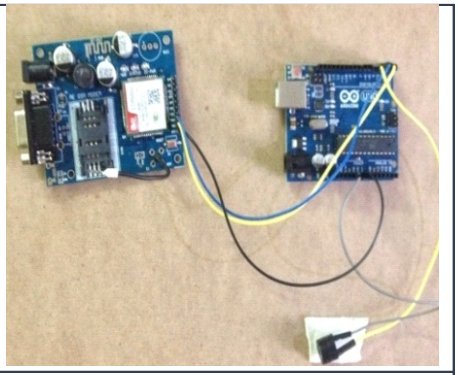
The main objective of IOT Based Air Pollution Monitoring System is that it is necessary to monitor air quality and keep it under control for a better future and healthy living for all. Here we propose an air quality pollution monitoring system that allows us to monitor and check live air quality in an area through IOT. System uses air sensors to sense presence of harmful gases/compounds in the air and constantly transmit this data. In this project we are dealing with the air pollution control depending on the environmental parameters and action regarding CO_2, NO_2, temperature etc. Here we are using ARDUINO with Ethernet Shield for reading data from all the sensors connected to ARDUINO and directly uploading the data onto internet. We send all the data on environmental parameters to the THINGSPEAK so that everyone can check the parameters.

Batch No.: C05 **Implementation of a High Security System using Motion Detection and Webcam on Matlab.**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 14841A04G6 KombathulaLaasya 14841A04C5 Chokkarapu Mani Deep 13841A0402 AndeAkshai Sai **Guide :** Mr. G. Anand Babu	

Nowadays CCTVs are installed at many places like banks and CCTV camera continuously records the situations. Hence there is an unnecessary memory wastage if there is nothing happening in front of the camera. Also the CCTV system does not provide alerts of burglary happening at particular time. So there is a need for a system which will record the situation only if there is some movement happening in front of the camera and send alerts to the manager as well as the police. By implementing the system in real time and testing the system on large number of long sequences, authorized person can stop alert for a fixed time to enter into secured area by remote login. Human motion Detection System is developed from the security point of view. The objective of Real Time Security System using Human Motion Detection is to develop a system that monitors the area in which it is being deployed. In Human motion detection System, web camera can be fixed in the area where no one is permissible to enter, also where we need to detect if any motion has occured. We can use camera for Human Motion Detection .The Camera is used to catch the live images of the area in which it is being implemented, if any object is moving. The captured images are stored for further use. If motion is found in this video, a buzz an alarm sounds and SMS is sent to the authorized person. In this way the system will provide security against any misdeed.

Batch No.: C12 **IOT based Weather Monitoring System using Arduino with Matlab**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 14841A04G8 Akula Soumya 14841A04G9 G.S.R.L. Gayathri 13841A04E7 K. Abhishek **Guide :** Ms. Shilpa Patel	

The proposed models is an advanced solution for monitoring the weather conditions at a particular place and make the information visible in the world web . The technology behind this is Internet of Things, which is an advanced and efficient solution for connecting the things to the internet and to connect the entire world of things in a network. Here things might be electronic gadgets, sensors or automotive electronic equipment. The system deals with monitoring and controlling the environmental conditions like temperature, light intensity and CO level with sensors and sends the information to the webpage and then plot the sensor data as graphical statistics. The data updated from the implemented system can be accessed through Internet from anywhere in the world. By using simulink model we are able to do this.

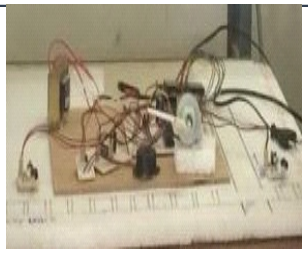
Batch No.: C13 **Real Time Multi Feature Based Fire Flame Detection using Webcam And GSM Module**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 14841A04C0 A. Manasa 14841A04D5 Kilaru BhanuSree 14841A04C6 D.Murali Sai Krishna **Guide :** Ms. J. Mamata	

The main aim of this project is to detect the fire based on the image processing with wireless video camera. This system provides an automatic detecting system for fire using wireless video camera and PC with MATLAB. Web cam is a very low cost survey lens system used to monitor a larger area. The information of fire detection can be indicated through message in mobile and also through a buzzer alarm.

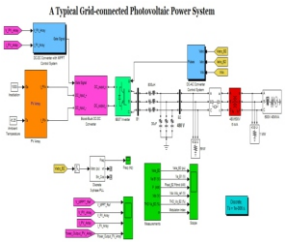
Electrical and Electronics Engineering Department

Batch No.: A01 **Fault detection and Mitigation in Multilevel Converter STATCOMs**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 14841A0207 Maganti Saiswarani 15845A0211 Musini Srikanth 15845A0203 Kanukuntla Ashwini **Guide :** Mr. P. Vishnu	

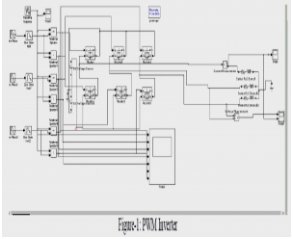
This project introduces an approach to detect the existence of the faulted switch, identify which switch is faulty and reconfigure the STATCOM. If a fault is detected, the module in which the fault occurred is then isolated and removed from service. The proposed approach can accurately identify and remove the faulty module. In addition, the STATCOM was able to remain in service and continue to provide compensation without exceeding the total harmonic distortion allowances. This approach is consistent with the modular design of cascaded converters in which the cells are designed to be interchangeable and rapidly removed and replaced.

Batch No.: A02 **Automatic Railway Gate Control System**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 159K5A0204 P ChandraPrakash 159K5A0209 M Raj Kumar 15845A0212 Ramavath Tharasing **Guide :** Mr. U . Rajender	

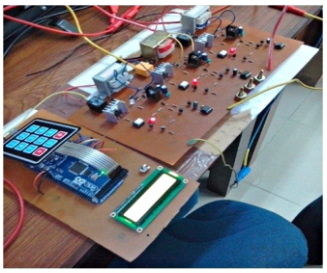
Automatic Railway Gate Control with High Speed Alerting System is an innovative circuit which automatically controls the operation of railway gates detecting the arrival and departure of trains at the gate. It has detectors at a far away distance on the railway track which allows us to know the arrival and departure of the train. These detectors are connected to microcontrollers which activate the motors to open or close the railway gate correspondingly

Batch No.: A03 **Integration of Grid connected PMSG Wind energy and Solar energy systems using different Control Strategies**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 14841A0205 Kondam Satyanarayana eddy 14841A0213 Dyaga Anil 14841A0201 Bhukya Samuel Naik **Guide :** Ms. V Prasanna Laxmi	

This project proposes to study a novel integration of wind energy from grid connected Permanent magnet Synchronous Generator (PMSG) and solar energy systems. In order to extract maximum power from Wind energy and solar energy systems a novel technique, known as Maximum Power Point Tracking (MPPT) technique, has been adopted. Additionally, to maintain and sustain the continuity of supply to the load on demand at all times, the outputs of wind energy and solar energy are integrated suitably.

Batch No.: A05 **Performance of Sinusoidal Pulse Width Modulation based Three Phase Inverter.**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 15845A0218 A Ramesh 15845A0206 Veeramalla Vinay Kumar 15845A0202 Korra Baburao **Guide :** Mr. K Niranjan Reddy	

The most widely used PWM schemes for three-phase voltage source inverters are carrier-based sinusoidal PWM. In this SPWM method, we are discussing their ease of implementation and by analyzing the output harmonic spectra of various output voltages (poles voltages, line-to- neutral voltages, and line-to- line voltages) and their total harmonic distortion.

Batch No.: A06 **Soft starter for High Powered Motors**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 15845A0217 Kanna Sai Kumar 15845A0216 Chennagari Rakesh Goud 15845A0204 ThatipamulaRanjeeth Kumar **Guide:** Mr. M Devadas	

Soft starters have been widely used in fans and pumps drives. It is difficult to start high-power heavy-duty induction motor for traditional soft starter. To solve the problem of soft starter for large power and heavy load in conventional soft starters, the soft starter based the theory of discrete frequency is studied in this paper, which can make motor start with high torque and little current. Using discrete frequency makes the start frequency of motor from 5.25Hz to 50Hz step by step, which can make start torque larger. This paper presents a method of the calculation of optimal triggering angle which can make the torque be the biggest and positive was produced. The simulation waveform by MATLAB is similar to the real waveform by experiment. Control hardware circuit is simple and dependable. The experiment of the high torque soft starter which has a DSP as microcomputer is completed. The experimental results show that discrete frequency soft starter can start motor smoothly with high starting torque and small starting current. The advantages of discrete frequency soft starting proposed in this paper are stable start process, simple structure, low starting current and high starting torque. The result of load test is identical that conforms the theory is correct and valid.

Batch No.: A07 **V/F Control of 3-phase Induction Motor using Hysteresis Current Controlled Inverter**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 14841A0202 G Natraj 14M91A0205 D Vamshikrishna 14841A0209 V Abhilash Joshi **Guide :** Ms. V Prasanna Laxmi	

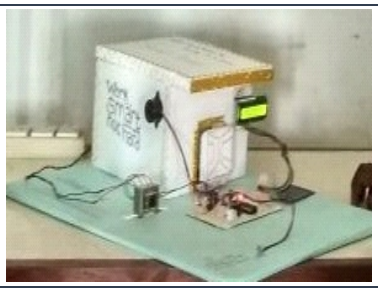
Out of the several methods of speed control of an induction motor such as pole changing, frequency variation, variable rotor resistance, variable stator voltage, constant V/F control, slip recovery method etc., the closed loop constant V/f speed control method is most widely used. In this method, the V/f ratio is kept constant which in turn maintains the magnetizing flux constant so that the maximum torque remains unchanged.

Batch No.: A08 **Generation of Electricity through implementation of Pedestrial Energy Conversion.**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 13841A0209 Kokku Manisha 14841A0212 Cherukupalli Harika 15845A0209 S Nainjeeth Kaur 14841A0204 G. Sri Kanksha **Guide:** Mr. G Vijay Krishna	

Walking is the most common activity in day to day life. When a person walks, he loses energy to the road surface in the form of impact, vibration, sound etc., due to the transfer of his weight on to the road surface, through foot falls on the ground during every step. This energy can be tapped and converted in the usable form such as electricity. If the energy people expend dancing and working out can power cell phones, lights and other electrical appliances, why not apply the same concept to all the energy spent by millions of people every day simply walking along city sidewalks. The working principle is simple. When a pedestrian steps on the top plate of the device, the plate will dip down slightly due to the weight of the pedestrian. The downward movement of the plate results in rotation of the shaft of an electrical alternator fitted in the device, to produce electrical energy which can then be stored in a battery. Generally this kinetic energy goes waste, but by utilizing the heel-strike generators it can be harnessed and used to power lighting by saving energy.

Batch No.: A04 **Modeling & Simulation of a new Single-phase to Single-phase Cyclo converter based on Single-phase Matrix Converter Topology with Sinusoidal Pulse Width Modulation**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 13841A0217 Vavilala Saikrishna 15845A0205 Chokkam Bharath Kumar 15845A0210 Konda Shilpa **Guide :** Mr. G Vijay Krishna	

The matrix converter (MC) is an AC-to-AC direct power conversion system that can generate variable voltage variable frequency output. MC is fully regenerative (not all MCs are fully regenerative – the nine switch topology can be used to realize a non-regenerative type MC) and has sinusoidal input current with unity power factor. Its environmental friendly nature has attracted power electronics engineers and researchers. MC system consists of small input LC filter and nine bi-directional switches. By employing a suitable PWM technique, these switches can control the output voltages and input current simultaneously.

Batch No.: A09 **Smart Home Automation Control System.**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 14841A0216 Shaik Raheem Jani 159K5A0210 J Anil Kumar 14845A0205 Katta Hrudaay **Guide :** Mr. U . Rajender	

The main aim of the project is to control multiple electrical loads remotely over internet falling under the basic principles of Internet of Things-IOT. For this real-time scenario we use an Android app on any smart cell phone with user configurable front end (GUI). The data sent from the cell phone upon touch commands are sent through allotted IP fed to it, to any nearby wireless modem which is then received by a Wi-Fi module interfaced to a microcontroller of 8051 series, under TCP IP via networked wireless modem environment. Relays are then driven as per the command received at the controller end to handle electrical loads. The real time data is also seen at the sending end upon a LCD display interfaced to the microcontroller that displays the status of the loads too. The power supply consists of a step down transformer 230/12V, which steps down the voltage to 12V AC. This is converted to DC using a Bridge rectifier and it is then regulated to +5V using a voltage regulator 7805 which is required for the operation of the microcontroller , 3.3 volt for the Wi-Fi unit and other components.

Batch No.: A10 **Modular Cascaded H-Bridge Multilevel PV Inverter with Distributed MPPT for Grid-Connected Applications**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 14841A0210 B Sadwith Reddy 15845A0208 G Anil Kumar 15845A0207 Bodige Manikanth **Guide :** Ms. S Laxmi Prasanna	

This paper presents a modular cascaded H-bridge multilevel photovoltaic (PV) inverter for single- or three-phase grid-connected applications. The modular cascaded multilevel topology helps to improve the efficiency and flexibility of PV systems. To realize better utilization of PV modules and maximize the solar energy extraction, a distributed maximum power point tracking control scheme is applied to both single- and three-phase multilevel inverters, which allows independent control of each dc-link voltage. For three-phase grid-connected applications, PV mismatches may introduce unbalanced supplied power, leading to unbalanced grid current. To solve this issue, a control scheme with modulation compensation is also proposed. An experimental three-phase seven-level cascaded H-bridge inverter has been built utilizing nine H-bridge modules (three modules per phase). Each H-bridge module is connected to a 185-W solar panel. Simulation and experimental results are presented to verify the feasibility of the proposed approach.

Batch No.: A11

Balanced Three Phase Earth Fault Protection

Student Roll No &Name :

13841A0236 E Sai Vivek
15845A0213 Trelaprolu Hemanth
15845A0214 Prathap Saikiran

Guide : Mr. M Devadas

The balanced earth fault protection scheme is mainly used for protection of small generator where differential and self-balanced protection systems are not applicable. In a small generator, the neutral end of the three phase windings is connected internally to a single terminal. So the neutral end is not available and protection against earth fault is provided by using the balanced earth protection scheme. Such scheme does not provide protection against phase-to-phase fault until and unless they develop into earth faults.

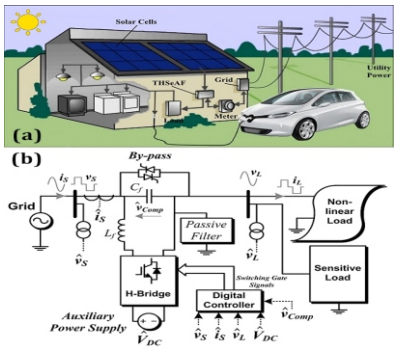
Batch No.: A12

A Single-Phase Active Device for Power Quality Improvement of Electrified Transportation Grid.

Student Roll No &Name :

14841A0214 Mangalapally Saikiran
159K5A0202 K Rajender
14841A0208 Narishetty Sushanth

Guide : Ms. S Laxmi Prasanna



A transformer less hybrid series active filter is proposed to enhance the power quality in single-phase systems with critical loads. This paper assists the energy management and power quality issues related to electric transportation and focuses on improving electric vehicle load connection to the grid. The control strategy is designed to prevent current harmonic distortions of nonlinear loads to flow into the utility and corrects the power factor of this later. While protecting sensitive loads from voltage disturbances, sags, and swells initiated by the power system, ridded of the series transformer, the configuration is advantageous for an industrial implementation. This polyvalent hybrid topology allowing the harmonic isolation and compensation of voltage distortions could absorb or inject the auxiliary power to the grid. Aside from practical analysis, this paper also investigates on the influence of gains and delays in the real-time controller stability. The simulations and experimental results presented in this paper were carried out on a 2-kVA laboratory prototype demonstrating the effectiveness of the proposed topology.

Mechanical Engineering Department

Optimization of Milling Parameters using Taguchi Technique for Surface Finish	**Names of the students** 1. P. Praveen Kumar 2. S.Sai Kiran Reddy 3. Ande Vinayak **Guide :** Mr.T.Anurag	

In this project, Optimization of milling Parameters was done in order to minimize the surface roughness and maximize the material removal rate (MRR) using Taguchi based design of experiments (DOE). An L16 orthogonal array was chosen for conducting the experiments and the results were analyzed by taking one parameter at a time. ANOVA analysis was conducted to determine the significance of the process parameters. Linear Regression was made use of to predict the mathematical models. Confirmation experiments were performed to validate the theoretical results.

Prototype of Box Transport Mechanism	**Names of the students** 1.Abbagani Venkatesh 2.Mamidala Jalendar **Guide :** Mr.V.Rajashekar	

There has been a serious demand for intermittent movement of packages in the industries right from the start. Though the continuous movement is more or less important in the same field the sporadic motion has become essential . While in conveyor system such actions cannot be performed unless programmed module is used to produce intermittent stopping of the belt which basically is costly. The prototype design requires electric motor, shafts and the platform on which the packages are moved , frame of which is fabricated. All the links are made of MILD STEEL which reduces the weight of the whole system including the head which has a direct contact with the boxes being moved. The system is expected to move as heavy packages as 11kgs approximately .Here work is done by converting rotary motion into reciprocating motion by means of a single slider crank mechanism. The main motive behind this prototype is to replace conventional conveyer systems by fully mechanical, highly efficient, having low initial and maintenance cost conveyer systems.

Automation in Bottling System using PLCs	**Names of the students** 1. Bejjanaboina Bharath Kumar 2. Daggumati Madhusudhan 3. Paruatham Abhishek **Guide :** Mr.Mir Akbar Mohsin Ali	

Filling is the process in which a machine packs the liquid products such as water, cool drinks etc. This method includes placing bottles onto a conveyor belt and filling bottles one at a time. The aim of this project is to describe the methods for filling one bottle at a time in the shortest possible time. In a conveyor system, motor is used for its efficiency. It includes the user defined volume selection at the desired level. Our system includes less number of sensors, so it is less expensive. Filling is controlled by PLC (Programmable Logic Controller) using ladder logic method. In the bottle filling system. The PLC gets the sensor feedback and controls the solenoid valve timing as well as controls the conveyer belt. By programming the PLC, the entire system is being controlled. Sensor stands as the most important part for bottle filling. Normally in all automation industries, PLC is considered as the heart of any system. The entire system is made more flexible, time saving and user friendly.

Reduction in Power Consumption - High Capacity Pumps	**Names of the students** 1. Gajjala Upender Reddy 2. Ramini Sam Emmanuel Reddy 3. Nenavath Kishore Rathod **Guide :** Dr. Dilip Maha	

The main objective of the process is to reduce power consumption of the pump by reducing frictional losses by doing a non-corrosive coating known as Epoxy Coating to the impeller, casing and it's other components. The calculations are first done on an old pump with & without Epoxy coating and then with a new pump and are compared based on their power consumption & efficiency. The calculations are done for power consumption, pressure drop, horse power, efficiency etc. The obtained results are compared between before and after Epoxy coating process of old pump &new pump. And thus concluded that old pump with coating epoxy is energy efficient or replacing old pump with a new pump is efficient. Saving energy leads to reduction in operating costs and power consumption. Savings are more for high capacity pumps used in the power plants, industries and for lift irrigation systems.

Thermal Analysis of HAZ in Friction Stir Welding	**Names of the students** 1. P Ravi Prakash 2. Potla Venkata Satya Narayana 3. Bandari Karthik Kumar **Guide :** Ms.M.Chaithanya	

Friction Stir Welding (FSW) is a solid-state welding method developed by The Welding Institute (TWI), in 1991. The process is environmental friendly and is used for the materials that are difficult to be welded by other processes. It uses a non-consumable tool to join two facing work pieces without melting the work piece material. Heat is generated by friction between the rotating tool and the work piece material, which leads to a softened region near the FSW tool. It is a thermo mechanical process. The main objective is to study the variation of temperature during friction stir welding process. Aluminium (AA6061-T6) has been selected as base plate due to its wide applications in aerospace industries. The tool profile considered in this work is cylindrical shoulder with cylindrical probe. A simple 3-D simulation model of base metal for friction stir welding (FSW) is developed and analysed for certain values with the help of ANSYS. The heat generated during the process is calculated using numerical calculations. The moving heat sources given as an input in ANSYS for thermal analysis.

Design and Analysis of Human Powered Tricycle-(Electric assisted)	**Names of the students** 1. Shiva Reddy Sannith Reddy 2. Mukesh Sharma 3. Tirumala Omkar **Guide :** Ms. G.Padmini	

This vehicle design adopts off-the-shelf bicycle and electric vehicle technology which work together to create a lightweight vehicle. Currently our tricycle uses the standard rear swing arm and crank set up found on most bicycles and tricycles today. It incorporates straight-ahead position that has theoretical safety benefits, while at the same time remains simple in its design. The frame design consists of just one member seating which makes manufacturing easy and also a person can power it via foot pedalling. A hybrid mechanical drive system – which on its own could power the vehicle – has also been designed, has an electrical drive system that can be fitted at the rear side.

Optimization of the process parameters of the turning of a Component	**Names of the students** 1. S. Shiva Shanker 2.K.Mahesh 3.S.Vamsi Krishna **Guide :** Mr.Pranav R	

An attempt is made to study the effect of the process parameters that affect the Aluminium -6063 by making use of milling operation. The parametric effect of each process parameter on the response parameters is investigated both while taken one at a time and while taken together. Once the investigation is completed, an attempt is made to analyse the data obtained in order to optimize the response parameters. The design of for the optimization setup is made using the Taguchi technique of implementing orthogonal arrays in place of a full factorial setup in order to reduce the number of experiments necessary to obtain an acceptable outcome. An attempt is also made to optimize both the response parameters taken together by making usr of the Taguchi-Grey correlation.

Design Optimization and Analysis of Crank for Bicycles	**Names of the students** 1. Theeneti Raviteja 2. Daravath Lokesh 3. Peteti Chandrasekhar Rao **Guide:** Mr.K.S.S.Gurudatta	

This project aims to Design, Optimize and Analyze a crank for Bicycle. Design of crank has to be done using ANSYS APDL software and after that we need to analyze the applied loads on crank and stress bearing capacity using the ANSYS software. Thus, the model can be produced by using rapid proto typing method was then calibrated on the basis of constituent material characterization and then define suitable boundary conditions in order to achieve optimal design. Hence the crank can be designed within optimal cost that reduces the crank cost with good strength and increases the life span. The maximum displacement at the tip of shaft is 1.9% greater and the maximum stress is 10% greater. This indicates that the solution we have obtained is still dependent on the mesh. From the above discussions it is clear that the amount of deflection and the amount of stress developed in larger mesh size is much less than that of smaller mesh size. We can also conclude that by the addition of fillet to the crank the weight of the crank is optimized and which also does not show much effect on the load bearing capacity and stress concentration factors. Thus the optimal design is obtained.

Design and Analysis of a Spar Beam for the vertical tail of a Transport Aircraft	**Names of the students** 1. Yama Venkata Naveen 2. Mailapur Sivakumar Suhas 3. Nanisetti Teja **Guide :** Mr.G.Umesh	

Vertical tail and the rudder are important structural components of an aircraft. Movement of the rudder controls the yawing of an aircraft. Structurally vertical tail is a typical mini-wing construction. Weight optimization of each component of the airframe is important to achieve the minimum weight for the aircraft. In this project a typical spar beam of a vertical tail of a 20 seater aircraft will be analyzed. SOM approach will be used for preliminary sizing of the spar beam. Next it will be followed by FEA for a more accurate stress analysis that will be used to improve the design. The material used in the vertical tail structure is aluminum 7075-T6, which has high fatigue strength. In this present work design of the Spar beam model will be done by using CATIA V5 R19 software. ANSYS (WORK BENCH) software programs is used for the stress analysis of the structure.

Optimization of process parameters of Friction Stir Welding of AA-6061 using Taguchi Technique	**Names of the students** 1. Mangalagiri Vamshi 2. M Shreiyas 3. A Niresh **Guide :** Ms.M.Chaithanya	

FSW is a solid-state joining process that uses a non-consumable tool to join work pieces without melting them. Heat is generated by friction between the rotating tool and work piece material, which leads to softened region near the FSW tool. It was invented at TWI, UK in December 1991.The optimum process parameters considered for optimization are the rotational speed of the tool in rpm, transverse speed in mm/min, and the tilt angle in degrees. The objective of this project is to find maximum BHN and surface roughness by optimizing the input parameters. Optimum process parameters were determined by the taguchi parametric design approach. linear regression model was developed to correlate the process parameters to BHN and surface roughness.

Reduction in Noise Level of Rotating Equipment's	**Names of the students** 1. Orusu Madhukar 2. Asif Hussain 3. Modh Hasham **Guide :** Mr.Dilip Maha	

With stringent norms by statutory authorities many industries are either closed down or required to be shifted elsewhere. Noise levels from rotating equipments are one of the major parameters. Reduction in noise levels to suit pollution control board parameters is achieved by suitable structure with sound absorption materials. Reduction with various materials is tested and suitable measures are suggested.

Design and Manufacturing of Progressive Die	**Names of the students** 1. Thiyam Herojit Meitei 2. Akash Prakash Anchan 3. Jatoth Santosh Nayak **Guide :** Mr.M.Gangadhar	

Progressive die performs a series of operations in a single die at two or more workstations. This project deals with designing a progressive die for performing the blanking and piercing process. The design and fabrication are the most important elements in translating the idea to a product. Before converting raw material to a finished product we need an accurate design of the product & also tool for manufacturing such product. This project is about design and manufacturing of a progressive die for a fender washer component. This project starts from study of component, initial conceptual design, design verification & its validation, manufacturing aspects. The theoretical study has done and modeling is carried out with use for CATIA software.

Everyday is an adventure
when you are a Mechanical Engineer

Design and Structural Analysis of Single Plate Friction Clutch	**Names of the students** 1. K. Vamshi 2. Teegala Rajesh 3. Mohd Abid Ali 4. Modh Mateen Khan Guide : Ms.G.Kalyani Reddy	

Clutch is one of the essential components in automobiles. It is located between the engine and the gear box. The main function of the clutch is to initiate the motion or increase the velocity of the vehicle by transferring kinetic energy from the flywheel. This type of clutch is a dry friction clutch. The material used for friction disc is Alloy steel Single plate clutch replaced with various materials. The design of single plate clutch is drawn by using theoretical calculation results. A single plate clutch is designed and modeled using CATIA V5R20 software. Static analysis carried by using ANSYS 16.0. Finally the plots for equivalent stress, strains and total deformation were obtained for different friction materials for friction clutch plate, Uniform wear theory were used for the analysis. The comparison result is done for using materials to define the best material for friction plate.

Fabrication of Aluminium Base Metal Matrix Composite	**Names of the students** 1. B Rahul 2. Pathlavath Santhosh 3. Mohammed Maqbul Ahmed Guide : Mr.K.Sonu kumar	

Metal matrix composite is playing a very important role in manufacturing industries e.g. automobile and aerospace industries, due to their superior properties such as light weight, low density, high specific modulus, high fatigue strength etc, Aluminium is reinforced with Silicon Carbide particles and fabricated by Stir Casting Technique. The MMC bars (samples) are prepared with Al6061 and SiC with different compositions .The tests like Tensile, Rockwell Hardness and compression test was investigated on prepared specimens. The properties of the specimen are to be noticed on the various percentage of MMC. It can be observed in the result how the tensile strength varied from 1- 9 specimen. The compressive strength was also observed to increase.

Automated Packing Machine using PLCs	**Names of the students** 1. Vempati Krishna Karthik 2. Rohit Mandarapu 3. Valluru Ravindra **Guide :** Mr.Mir Akbar Mohsin Ali	

This project is a prototype of an automated packing machine using a PLC controller. The main aim of this project is to make a small model of an automated packing machine based on a Programmable Logic Controller.The working principle is that, the materials moving on a belt, are dumped or filled in the boxes moving on another belt. The 1st belt B1 transports the materials to be packed and dumps them on the empty boxes which are moving on the other belt B2. Both the belts are perpendicular to each other, where B1 is at a certain height above B2. Photoelectric sensor has been used to detect the boxes moving on the B2. The belt B2 stops moving when the boxes are to be filled and when they come close to the sensors and the materials get dumped in the box. The PLC is programmed to operate the system and we can expect high production rate in the smallest possible time. This also ensures low and minimum maintenance as well as minimum manual interaction.

Study of effect of various Tool Geometries in Friction Stir Welding	**Names of the students** 1. K Rahul 2. Mohd Abdul Razzak Pasha 3. P. Sai phanendra Manohar **Guide :** Ms. M. Chaithanya	

Friction stir welding process is a relatively new solid state joining process. The joining technique is energy efficient, environment friendly and versatile, was experimentally proved by THE WELDING INSTITUTE (TWI) and developed in the year 1991.In this project the understanding and development of FSW are addressed particular emphasis, has been given to select the optimum tool geometry by comparing all thermal stresses of the tools for better result and effects of friction stir welding parameters in aluminium alloy. The effects are discussed on different tool geometries that is straight cylinder, tapered cylinder, hexagonal, and square tool profile using ANSYS. The main objective is to show effect of tool pin profiles on thermal stresses induced in friction stir welding on aluminum.

Modeling and Fabrication of Solar Powered Air Cooler	**Names of the students** 1. Dasari Sandeep 2. Singara Chandra Maran 3. Kanchana Jagadeesh 4. Kumbham Raju **Guide :** Mr .M.Anil	

The main aim of our project is to supply the cooled air with the help of water circulation. It consists of Solar panel, Battery, Fan, Water tank and Pump. But running these products need a source called electricity. The producing of electricity is ultimately responsible for hot and humid conditions i.e. global warming. These existing systems are most of the time not suitable for villages due to longer power cuts and high cost of products. Solar power systems being considered as one of the paths towards more sustainable energy systems, considering solar-cooling systems in villages would comprise of many attractive features. Advantages of our project are saving power and electricity. We create awareness about non-conventional energy sources to reduce environmental pollution and enable people of those rural areas have cool air during summer days.

Manufacturing of Cloth Washing Machine by Pedal Mechanism	**Names of the students** 1. Algonda Madhusudhan Reddy 2. Md Azhar Ali 3. D.Prem Kumar **Guide :** Mr. M.Gangadhar	

Pedal operated washing machine is a great innovation & low cost gadget which is made up of easily available parts in our daily life. It is a machine which generates motion through human pedaling and with the chain drive mechanism. By applying pressure on the pedal, the pedaling motion converts into rotary motion of the drum. Its innovation lies in its simple design, use of inexpensive parts, very low repairing and maintenance cost, affordability to each member of the society and it does not affect the environment. Today due to non renewable energy crisis the basic need is to utilize the energy using pedal mechanism.

Fabrication of Solar Powered Air conditioner	**Names of the students** 1. Vivek Raju Thota 2. G Shashikanth 3. Ananthoju Vineeth **Guide :** Ms. G.Padmini	

In today's world global warming is increasing year by year. There are many reasons like pollution, deforestation, water contamination, etc. In the coming years, the major problem before us is depletion of ozone layer which is caused by the release of CFC's. Some of the equipment which cause this effect are refrigerators, ACs. In this project we mainly focused on a solution to control this problem. we worked on air conditioners which releases CFC's. Here we designed a mini solar based air conditioner

Optimization of the Welding parameters to predict the maximum Yield Strength .	**Names of the students** 1. Gundaveni Vamshi 2. Basavapathri Sandeep 3. Koppishetty Leela Krishna **Guide :** Mr. Pranav R	

This project work has been undertaken with the aim to improve the tensile strength of a TIG welded joint for mild steel grade 40. A study was performed to understand the effect of varying input parameters on the tensile strength of the weld formed. From these results the input parameters that were prominent in affecting the tensile strength were identified and further optimization was attempted by only changing these prominent parameters while keeping all other parameters constant. The experimental setup so adopted is based on the concepts of Design of Experiments (DOE) and makes use of Taguchi's Orthogonal Array to create a robust and repeatable design which gives accurate results. From the analysis, the optimal setup for TIG welding with respect to obtaining maximum tensile strength with respect to the input parameters so chosen was obtained. Further ANOVA was performed in order to ascertain the order of significance the three chosen parameters have on the output. Further by making use of multiple regression, mathematical models were also formulated.

Fabrication of Stair Climbing Trolly	**Names of the students** 1. K Suresh Kumar 2. Sagar Lolge 3. Kandikanti Gangadhar Goud **Guide :** Mr. G. Kartheek Kumar	

A Stair climbing trolley is a mechanical device used for transporting material on the stairs. This can climb stairs and move along very rough surface. In our project we have designed a manually and Semi-Automatic operated trolley, Instead of using normal wheels we are using Tri-Star wheels. The uses of this special trolley are in frequent life such as transportation of goods from one place to another place in industries, hospitals, colleges and domestic purposes to move anywhere over flat surfaces as well as stairs. The main objective of the project is to find an efficient and eco-friendly method of carrying various objects through stairs using minimum effort from the user and to also provide a smooth movement while climbing the stair.

Analysis of Heat Exchangers and use of Nano Fluids in Heat Exchangers	**Names of the students** 1. Perumandla Pavani 2. Mohd Saifuddin 3. K Akhil Kumar Reddy **Guide :** Mr.B.Narasimha Goud	

Heat exchangers are used widely to transfer heat from one medium to another based on direct or indirect contact and medium. Ultrahigh performance cooling is one of the important needs of many industries. However, low thermal conductivity is a primary limitation in developing energy-efficient heat transfer fluids that are required for cooling purposes. Nanofluids are engineered by suspending nano particles with average sizes below 100 nm in heat transfer fluids such as water, oil, diesel, ethylene glycol, etc. Innovative heat transfer fluids are produced by suspending metallic or non-metallic nanometer-sized solid particles. Experiments have shown that nanofluids have substantial higher thermal conductivities compared to the base fluids.

Optimization of The Process Parameters in the Machining of the EN31 Steel	**Names of the students** 1. Tavanam Sravan Reddy 2. Mohammed Omer 3. Bhukya Bhadru **Guide :** Mr. Pranav R	

This project work has been undertaken with the aim to improve the Material Removal Rate and Surface Roughness of EN31 Steel alloy. A parametric study was performed to understand the effect of different input parameters on the chosen response parameters. From the results obtained, the input parameters that were considered significant in affecting these parameters were identified and the further optimization was attempted by only changing these prominent parameters while keeping all other parameters constant. The experimental setup so adopted is based on the concepts of Design of Experiments (DOE) and makes use of Taguchi's Orthogonal Array to create a robust and repeatable design which gives accurate results.

Elevator Operation using Programmable Logic Controller	**Names of the students** 1. C Parvez 2. Md Abudul Ilias 3. Syed Shah Mujtaba Hussaini **Guide :** Mr.K.Sonu Kumar	

Though practically elevators are controlled by PLC, still we employed it, because elevators are an appropriate system where we can explore a lot of feature of the PLC.As it is a mere model only while shifting to practical elevator some modules of our model need to be replaced, DC motor needs to be replaced by an induction motor drive, a weight counter-balancing technique should be employed. But as our target of doing this project is mainly PLC oriented, we mainly focused in PLC ladder logic and how to connect an external hardware/system with the PLC to control that hardware. The aim of our project is to control the elevator with the help of PLC. We use the three floor elevator model to show the PLC controlling on elevator. It is easy to control three elevator through PLC. Fast and Easy PLC control the object of a PLC simulator is to 'fake out' the input into a PLC, so that the programmer can test and debug the program before installation into its operating environment.

Mechanical characterization of Al7075 Hybrid Metal Matrix Composite Reinforced With Sic and Flyash	**Names of the students** 1. Shaik Mohammed Faraz 2. Mohd Abdul Majid 3. Shaik Mohd Zabiullah **Guide :** Mr.Ashok Reddy B	

The present study focuses on the formation of aluminium-Sic-fly ash hybrid metal matrix composite. The study was aimed at evaluating the physical properties of Aluminium 7075 in the presence of silicon carbide, fly ash and its combinations. Consequently aluminium metal matrix composite combines the strength of the reinforcement with the toughness of the matrix to achieve a combination of desirable properties not available in any single conventional material.

Determination of Stress Intensity factors in welded joints	**Names of the students** 1. K Bharath Simha Reddy 2. Utukuri Karthik 3. Akshinthala Pavan Sai Kumar **Guide :** Mr. B. Narasimha Goud	

Welding is a process by which two materials usually are permanently joined together by coalesce which is induced by a combination of temperature pressure and metallurgical conditions.A tee-joint refers to the welded point of two metallic materials that are joined in the same plane at a 180° combined angle with a 90°angle on either side forming the letter T. The parameters involved in t-joint are width ,width angle ,weld root radius ,crack length and crack shape. It is designed in solid works with latest version of ANSYS software. When we applied load on welded joints can be analyzed by the FEM.

Design and Analysis of Automotive Rim Wheel for Cars	**Names of the students** 1. Md.Saif Ur Rahman 2. Md.Ather Uddin 3. Badri Ajay Goud **Guide :** Mr.K.S.S.Gurudatta	

Design and tire are a coupled which determine the direction of car and they insure that cars move. Wheel is a rotating load-carrying member between the tire and the hub. It usually consists of two major parts: the rim; the wheel disc. The rim and wheel disc may be integral, permanently attached or detachable in this project an automotive rim wheel was considered for the design and analysis. During the part of the thesis project aluminum alloy was carried out for the FEA analysis. Design is an important manufacturing activity which provides the quality of the product. The 3-dimensional model of the alloy wheel was designed by using the technology reverse engineering. The 3-dimensional model was designed in the modeling software CATIA v5.and further it was imported to the ANSYS 15.0. The static condition was chosen for the analysis. This was constrained in all degree of freedom at the bolt. The pressure was applied on the outer rim surface of the alloy wheel. In the analysis, the results of the equivalent stress, safety factor, and deformation were calculated. In this analysis the von-misses stress was below the yield strength. All the results which were analyzed are good for the design drawn by reverse engineering.

Fabrication of Fish Cutting Machine	**Names of the students** 1. M.Ashok 2. B.Sai Baba 3. Kalagotla Jagannadh Reddy **Guide :** Mr.V.Rajashekar	

In the modern world though there are many developments in the field of engineering, still there are some difficulties to cut the fishin the required shape. The fish cutting machine is essential equipment of fish cutting processing. Various methods have been found to cut the fish but till not much importance has been given to the idea of developing efficient machines with reasonable cost. Our aim is to develop a fish cutting machine to increase the productivity with less human effort. This machine was made with the intention of helping the fish sellers or also making the household task easier. This machine mainly comprises of two mechanisms, i.e., scotch yoke mechanism and rotary mechanism.

Fabrication of Multistage Dumping Trolly	**Names of the students** 1. M.Pavan Chandra Rao 2. Ankit Kumar 3. K.Laxmi Narayana **Guide :** Mr. G. Kartheek kumar	

The vehicle which is used for carrying and transferring various materials such as gravel, sand, demolition waste materials for construction, agriculture, industry purpose etc., from one place to another and dumps at a specific place is known as dumper. A typical dump truck is equipped with an open box bed, which is hinged at the rear and equipped with hydraulic pistons to lift the front, allowing the material in the bed to be deposited on the ground behind truck at the sight of delivery. The existing dump truck drops the material back side only. But there is a problem when we want to put the material on right or left side of the tippler in a congested place. So, in this project we made the dumper which can unload the material in the three axis direction i.e., back, right and left sides with the help of Hydraulic Jack, Ball Socket Joint, Hinge Joint like Nut Joint, Nut & bolt for locking.

Computer Science and Engineering & Information Technology Department

Batch No.: 1 **Cyber Security: Protecting Web Applications**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 14841a05b0 G Yamini 14841a0568 Bompalli Dinesh 14841a05b4 Mujakari Nithin	**Guide :** Ms.S.Swapna
A Combinatorial approach for protecting web applications against SQL injection is a novel idea of incorporating the uniqueness of Signature based method and auditing method. The Major issue of web application security is the SQL Injection, which can give the attackers unrestricted access to the database that underlies web applications. Many software systems has evolved to include web-based component that makes them available to the public via the Internet and can expose them to variety of web-based attacks. One of these attacks is SQL-Injection, which can give attackers unrestricted access to the databases that underlie web applications and has come increasingly frequent and serious. This Project presents a new highly automated approach for protecting web applications against SQL injection that has both conceptual and practical advantages over most existing techniques .From a conceptual Standpoint, the approach is based on the novel idea of positive tainting and on the concept of syntax-aware evaluation. From a practical standpoint, our technique is precise and efficient, has minimal deployment requirements and incurs a negligible performance overhead in most cases. we have implemented our techniques in the web Application SQL –Injection preventer(WASP) tool, which we used to perform an empirical evaluation on a wide range of web applications that we subjected to a large and varied set of attacks and the legitimate –accesses. WASP was able to step all the otherwise successful attacks and did not generate any false positive.		

Batch No.:2 **Securing Cloud Data under Key Exposure**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 14841A0588 Nadupa Sreeja Reddy 14841A0569 Cheruku Sandhya 14841A05A1 A B V Anirudh Gupta	**Guide :** Ms. S.Swapna
As a side effect of increasingly popular social media, cyberbullying has emerged as a serious problem affecting children and young adults. Machine Learning techniques make automatic detection of bullying messages in social media possible, and this could help to construct a healthy and safe social media environment. In this meaningful research area, one critical issue is robust and discriminative numerical representation learning of text messages. In this we propose a new representation learning method to tackle this problem. Our method names Sentiment classifier is developed via semantic extension of the popular deep learning model stacked denoising auto encoder. Our proposed method is able to exploit the hidden feature structure of bullying information and learn a robust and discriminative representation of text Comprehensive experiments on two public cyberbullying corpora(Twitter and Myspace)are conducted, and the results show that our proposed approaches outperform other baseline text representation learning methods		

Batch No.: 3 **Detecting Phishing Websites**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 14841a0595 S Manasa 14841a0572 Gaddi Sai Teja 14841a05b3 Madupu Sricharan Reddy	**Guide :** Mr.Y Venkateswarlu
Online services have become an important aspect of human lives as they allow anytime, anywhere access. There are a number of users who use internet for performing the online transaction. Unfortunately, this usefulness of online services has been impacted with large scale of phishing attacks. Phishing is the criminally fraudulent process of attempting to acquire sensitive information such as usernames, passwords and credit card details for malicious reasons. We designed an intelligent, flexible and effective system that is based on using classification data mining algorithm. We implemented classification algorithm and techniques to extract the phishing data sets criteria to classify their legitimacy.		

Batch No.: 5 **Fast Nearest Neighbor Search with Keywords**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 14841a05b6 Pabbala Rajashekar 14841a0573 Gajula Aditya 14841a05b9 Sanem Jaya Krishna Goud	**Guide :** Ms. R. Sumathi
Conventional spatial queries, such as range search and nearest neighbour retrieval, involve only conditions on objects' geometric properties. Today, many modern applications call for novel forms of queries that aim to find objects satisfying both a spatial predicate and a predicate on their associated texts. For example, instead of considering all the restaurants, a nearest neighbour query would instead ask for the restaurant that is the closest among those whose menus contain "steak, spaghetti, brandy" all at the same time. Currently, the best solution to such queries is based on the IR2 -tree, discussed here has a few deficiencies that seriously impact its efficiency.		

Batch No.: 6 **Data Security and Privacy Issues in Cloud Computing**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 14841a0563 Afreen Begum 14841a05a6 Chavan Kishore 14841a05a5 B Sree Ram Singh	**Guide :** Mr.A V H Sai Prasad
Data security and privacy protection issues are relevant to both hardware and software in the cloud architecture. This study tried to review different security techniques and challenges from both software and hardware aspects for protecting data in the cloud and aims at enhancing the data security and privacy protection for the trustworthy cloud environment.		

Batch No.: 7 **Enhanced Architecture for Privacy Preserving Data Integration in a Medical Research Environment.**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 14841a0584 M Mrudhul 14841a05a7 Deepak 14841a05a4 Apsingi Santhoshi	**Guide :** Ms. V. Aruna
Recent advancements in digital and communication technologies brought privacy aspects to the forefront. Although e-health has many advantages and it facilitates the patients and health service providers significantly, the possibility of privacy breaches can allow sensitive health care information to move into the wrong hands. Designing robust privacy preserving policies to strengthen the trust of patients in electronic health records is imperative for its wide spread acceptance and success. In this project we propose a framework to solve the privacy problem in a heterogeneous network of many clinical institutions while preserving data utility and patients' privacy. The contributions of this paper include: (1) scalable privacy-enabled architecture supporting re-identification of patient identity, and (2) context-aware privacy-preserving scheme supporting named and anonymous linked access to medical data stored at one or more health service providers. Moreover, to demonstrate the correctness of proposed privacy-aware scheme, we performed formal modeling and verification using high-level Petri nets and Z3 Solver.		

Batch No.: 8 **Detecting Fraud Apps using Sentiment Analysis**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 14841a0571 Gaddam Shruthilaya 14841a0580 Kondam Sumith Reddy 14841a0591 N Sandeep Reddy	**Guide :** Ms.G.Vara Lakshmi
Most of us use android and IOS mobiles these days and also uses the play store or app store capability normally. Both the stores provide great number of application but unfor tunately few of those applications are fraud. Such applications cause damage to phone and data thefts. Hence, such applications must be marked, so that they will be identifiable for store users. So we are proposing a web application which will process the information, comments and gives a review of the application. So it will be easier to decide which application is fraud or not. Multiple applications can be processed at the same time with this web application. Also user cannot always get correct or true reviews about the product on internet.		

Batch No.: 9 **Extended Object Tracking with Vision Algorithm**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 14841a0593 Palikila Devi Sreevalli	**Guide :** Dr. Ekbal Rashid

This project provides an elaborate overview of current research in extended object tracking. We provide a clear definition of the extended object tracking problem and discuss its delimitation to other types of object tracking. Different aspects of extended object modelling are extensively discussed. Subsequently, we give a tutorial introduction to two basic and well used extended object tracking approaches – the random matrix approach and the Kalman filter-based approach for star-convex shapes. The next part treats the tracking of multiple extended objects and elaborates how the large number of feasible association hypotheses can be tackled using both Random Finite Set (RFS) and Non-RFS multi-object trackers. We conclude with a summary of current applications, where four example applications involving camera, X-band radar, light detection and ranging (LIDAR), red-green-blue-depth (RGBD) sensors are highlighted.

Batch No.: 10 **Inference Attack on Browsing History of Twitter Users using Public Click Analytics and Twitter Metadata**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 14841a05c7 Dumpa Nandini 14841a05d8 P Samaya 14841a05d0 Kartan Sai Prasad	**Guide :** Ms. Farhana Begum

Twitter is a popular online social network service for sharing short messages (tweets) among friends. Its users frequently use URL shortening services that provide (i) a short alias of a long URL for sharing it via tweets and (ii) public click analytics of shortened URLs. The public click analytics is provided in an aggregated form to preserve the privacy of individual users. In this paper, we propose practical attack techniques inferring who clicks which shortened URLs on Twitter using the combination of public information: Twitter metadata and public click analytics. Unlike the conventional browser history stealing attacks, our attacks only demand publicly available information provided by Twitter and URL shortening services. Evaluation results show that our attack can compromise Twitter users' privacy with high accuracy.

Batch No.: 11 **Real-Time Design and Implementation of Hybrid Algorithm for Load Balancing in Cloud Computing Environment**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 14841a05c5 Billakanti Savitha 14841a05e1 S S Manasa Goud	**Guide :** Mr.Kidiyappa M

A novel improved and efficient scheduling algorithm is proposed and then implemented in cloud computing environment with Cloudsim toolkit, in java language. By envisaging the cited parameters in graphs and tables we can effortlessly classify that the overall response time and data centre processing time is better as well as cost is reduced in evaluation to the existing scheduling parameters. Our hybrid algorithm that is grouping of Throttled and Equal load share algorithm based on Ant Colony Optimization which modifies that genetic algorithm reduction scheme. It will help to satisfy the request of consumer services. Efficient Throttled scheduling algorithm when compared with the round robin, ESCE and Throttled scheduling used for estimation response time and processing time will have an impact on cost.

Batch No.: 4 **Monitoring the Illegal and Malicious Behaviour Detection in OSN**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 14841a0588 Nadupa Sreeja Reddy 14841a0569 Cheruku Sandhya 14841a05 A Bala Veera Anirudh Gupta	**Guide :** Ms.S.Swapna

This paper details a schema developed for defining malicious behavior in software. The present approach enables malware analysts to identify and categorize malicious software through its high-level goals as well as down to the individual functions executed on operating system level. We demonstrate the practical application of the schema by mapping dynamically extracted system call patterns to a comprehensive hierarchy of malicious behavior.

Batch No.: 12 **Document Sentiment Analysis using Opinion Mining**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 14841a1228 P S S Naga Samhitha 14841a1233 Tirumala Sri Lekha 14841a1206 D Chetan Kumar	**Guide :** Ms.G.Vara Lakshmi

Sentiment analysis (also known as opinion mining) refers to the use of natural language processing, text analysis to identify and extract subjective information in source materials. Sentiment analysis aims to determine the attitude of a speaker or a writer with respect to some topic or the overall contextual polarity of a document. This system breaks user comments to check for sentimental keywords and predicts user sentiment associated with it. Once the keywords are found, the comments are with a sentiment rank. This system also scans documents in order to analyse the sentiment of the user.

Batch No.: 13 **Annotating Search using Web Databases**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 14841a1231 Seema Bhaganagre 14841a1227 P Madhuri 14841a1232 T D Vineeth	**Guide :** Ms.B. Malathi

For many search engines, data encoded in the returned result pages come from the underlying structured databases i.e Deep web. Such type of search engines are often referred as Web databases (WDB). A web database contains a typical many search results records. Each SRR contains multiple data units which need to be labelled semantically for machine processables. Early applications require tremendous human efforts to annotate data units manually, which severely limit their scalability. Now we present an automatic annotation approach which classifies data units on the web result page into different groups such that same groups have the same semantic labels. Then the six annotations are combined and predict the final annotation label. The last is the wrapper generation, with the help of wrapper generation we annotate the new result page from the same web database. Our results contain precision and recall.

Batch No.: 14 **Image Features Detection, Description and Matching**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 14841a05f2 D Rachana Goud 14841a05f6 Kannapuram Devika 14841a05c2 Asala Nihitha	**Guide :** Ms.T Soumya

Feature detection, description and matching are essential components of various computer vision applications and have received considerable attention in the last few decades. Several feature detectors and descriptors have been proposed in the literature with a variety of definitions for what kind of points in an image is potentially interesting (i.e., a distinctive attribute). This project introduces basic notation and mathematical concepts for detecting and describing image features. Then, it discusses properties of perfect features and gives an overview of various existing detection and description methods

Batch No.: 15 **RFID based Shopping Assistance for Visually Impaired People**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 14841a1203 Avula Swetha 14841a1234 V. Yashitha 14841a1213 Pranathi Dhanasree	**Guide :** Ms. M. Sowmya

We propose an intelligent RFID(Radio Frequency Identification) checkout to facilitate access and payment, assist visually impaired people and improve market strategy to avoid saturated queues which are seen in conventional remote identification of the customer and items purchased by them. RFID technology represents an alternative to automatic identification system and needs improvements to cost effectiveness, instead of wasting millions on various traditional advertising strategies. This technology stands out as an attractive and successful option for fighting stores to sell their products in the highly competitive world. In this system we use RFID reader and RFID tag to detect a particular product. The blind people identify the product and its a cost with the help of a voice module. The system database stores product and its cost. This data is send to the database with the help of Raspberry pi and Internet of things (IoT).

Batch No.: 16 **Mining of Search based Information Retrieval from Social Network Services using Clustering Technique**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 14841a05a3 Ponnala Nikhil Kumar 14841a0597 Thanugula Mithilesh 14841a05b5 Neela Akhila Shivani	**Guide :** Dr. Ekbal Rashid

Social media is the collective of online communication channels dedicated to community-based input, interaction, content-sharing and collaboration. Social media has become a central point of a person's daily life for many people around the world with the ability to be connected to these sites through access to cell phones, tablets and computers. The ease of sharing information has allowed people to keep in contact with friends and family and keep them updated on life changes, views of various subjects, collaborate on projects, and much more. It has also made possible for groups or individuals who can unlike or re-tweet your posts. User's opinions may be in any form such as text, image, audio or video. In this work, we take text format to mining the users' attitude for the social network. The user may tweet a comment using any of the social media on a particular topic from different place and time. Clustering is the task of grouping a set of objects in such a way that objects in the same group are more similar to each other than to those in other groups

Batch No.: 18 **The Efficient & Scalable Management of RDF Data in The Cloud**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 14841a05h7 Madasu Kavya 14841a05h8 Rampelly Poornima	**Guide :** Basangouda Kallur

Despite recent advances in distributed RDF data management, processing large-amounts of RDF data in the cloud is still very challenging. In spite of its seemingly simple data model, RDF actually encodes rich and complex graphs mixing both instance and schema-level data. Sharing such data using classical techniques or partitioning the graph using traditional min-cut algorithms leads to very inefficient distributed operations and to a high number of joins. In this paper, we describe DiploCloud, an efficient and scalable distributed RDF data management system for the cloud. Contrary to previous approaches, DiploCloud runs a physiological analysis of both instance and schema information prior to partitioning the data. In this project , we describe the architecture of DiploCloud, its main data structures, as well as the new algorithms we use to partition and distribute data. We also present an extensive evaluation of DiploCloud showing that our system is often two orders of magnitude faster than state-of-the-art systems on standard workloads.

Batch No.: 25 **EAACK**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 14841a05d3 Marree Sai Kumar 14841a05f3 Dussa Naveen Kumar	**Guide :** Mr.Nithin R

The main aim of this project is to develop efficient intrusion-detection mechanisms to protect MANET from attacks. With the improvements in technology and cut in hardware costs, we are witnessing a current trend of expanding MANETs into industrial applications. To adjust to such trend, we strongly believe that it is vital to address its potential security issues. In this paper, we propose and implement a new intrusion-detection system named Adaptive Acknowledgment EAACK specially designed for MANETs.

Batch No.: 19 **RFID based Waste and Garbage Management System**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 14841a0503 Ambati Bhagya Rekha 14841a0529 Pedhenti Saritha 13841a05f4 Gadeela Pramod	**Guide :** Mr. K. Ramana Reddy

In an environmental context, the use of RFID (radio frequency identification) and load cell sensor technology can be employed for not only bringing down waste management costs, but also to facilitate automating and streamlining waste (e.g., garbage, recycling, and green) identification and weight measurement processes for designing smart waste management systems. In this project , we outline the RFID and sensor model for designing a system in real-time waste management. An application of the architecture is described in the area of RFID and sensor based automatic waste identity, weight, and stolen bins identification system (WIWSBIS).

Batch No.: 20 **Encryption and Decryption through RSA Cryptosystem using two Public Keys and Chinese Remainder Theorem**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 14841a0527 Panumati Divya 14841a0559 Vittoli Apoorva 13841a05h9 Thatipelly Mounika	**Guide :** Ms. V. Aruna
The RSA cryptosystem is proposed which contains four prime numbers and by using two key pairs instead of sending the public key alone , but use some mathematical calculations so that if an attacker has an opportunity of getting the public key component they cannot find the private key value by brute force search. On the other hand it has a speed improvement on RSA decryption side by using the Chinese remainder theorem (CRT) by which the scheme is semantically secure also. This system improves the security and performance in the network and avoids the attacker in the network.		

Batch No.: 21 **Parallel Map Reduce Algorithm to Efficiently Support Item set Mining On High Dimensional Data**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 14841a0523 Niharika Akula 14841a0511 G S S Manaswini 14841a0551 Nekkanti Manisha	**Guide :** Ms. Anuradha Surabhi
To extract value from the complex collections of high-dimensional datasets, different exploratory data mining algorithms can be used to discover hidden and non-trivial correlations among data. Frequent closed item set mining is an effective but computational expensive technique that is used to support data exploration. Unfortunately, most of the current algorithms are designed to cope with low-dimensional datasets, delivering poor performances in those use cases characterized by high-dimensional data. This work introduces PaMPa-HD, a Map Reduce-based frequent closed item set mining algorithm for high dimensional datasets. An efficient solution has been proposed to parallelize and speed up the mining process. Furthermore, different strategies have been proposed to easily configure the algorithm parameter. The experimental results, performed on real-life high-dimensional use cases, show the efficiency of the proposed approach in terms of execution time, load balancing and robustness to memory issues.		

Batch No.: 22 **Data Mining for Automated Personality Classification**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 14841a0539 Y Anisha 14841a0548 Kante Prasanna 14841a0535 Thogarapally Sravani	**Guide :** Ms.B. Malathi
This project comes across areas where it has access to large amounts of personal behavioral data. This data can be helpful to classify persons using Automated Personality Classification (APC). In this project, the system proposes an advanced APC. The system uses learning algorithms like NaiveBayes and SVM, Decision tree along with advanced data mining to mine user characteristics data and learn from the patterns. This learning can now be used to classify/predict user personality based on past classifications. The system analyses vast user characteristics and behaviors and based on the patterns observed, it stores its own user characteristics patterns in a database. The system now predicts new user personality based on personality data stored by classification of previous user data.		

Batch No.:17 **Enabling Forensics as a Service in Cloud Computing**	14841a05b1 Kankara Ruchitha 14841a0567 Bogarapu Sriimounick 14841a0578 Kattavaru Venkata Sri Sai Kumar	**Guide :** Ms.V.Madhavi
Recent attacks on the cloud environment highlights the necessity for conducting forensic investigations. But performing forensics in the cloud is different from traditional environment. Conforming the same, National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) listed more than 65 challenges for cloud forensics. Even though cloud is a XaaS provider, Forensics-as-a-Service was not included in that list. There are various technical, organizational and legal reasons for it. But, performing investigation in the cloud environment is practically possible only if support from the Cloud Service Provider (CSP) is made available. Our proposed model-FaaSeC can extend the forensic support from CSP and make CSP provide Forensics-as-a-Service (FaaS) to the investigator.		

Batch No.: 23 **Cryptography in Cloud Computing: A Basic Approach to Ensure Security in Cloud**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 14841a05g4 Bhoopal Sandeep Kumar 14841a05e5 Wagmare Sangeetha 14841a05h0 Sanga Rohan Chandra	**Guide :** Ms.Farhana Begum
Cloud computing is an Internet-based computing model which provides several resources through Cloud Service Providers (CSP) to Cloud Users (CU) on demand basis without buying the underlying infrastructure and follows pay-per-use basis. It supports virtualization of physical resources in order to improve efficiency and accomplishment of multiple tasks at the same time. Cloud Computing Environment (CCE) provides several deployment models to represent several categories of cloud owned by organization or institutes. There are two unique groups of models namely deployment models and service models. Service models consists of IaaS ,SaaS, PaaS . The deployment models consists of Public Cloud, Private Cloud, Hybrid Cloud and Community Cloud .Various types of service models under cloud computing facilitate various levels of privacy services. We will get the minimum security in IaaS (Infastructure as a Service) and most with a SaaS provider. This project focuses on reviewing and understanding cloud security issues by proposing crypto algorithms and effective measures so as to ensure the data security in cloud.		

Batch No.: 24 **AMD-Audit based Misbehaviour Detection in Wireless Adhoc Networks**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 14841a05e2 Syed Abdul Mukhtadir 14841a05g7 Gudi Chandana 14841a05d5 Namani Rajesh	**Guide :**Mr.Nithin R
The main aim of this project is to identify and isolate misbehaving nodes that refuse to forward packets in multi-hop ad hoc networks. We develop a comprehensive system called Audit-based Misbehavior Detection (AMD) that effectively and efficiently isolates both continuous and selective packet droppers. The AMD system integrates reputation management, trustworthy route discovery and identification of misbehaving nodes based on behavioral audits. Compared to previous methods, AMD evaluates node behavior on a per-packet basis, without employing energy-expensive overhearing techniques or intensive acknowledgment schemes. Moreover, AMD can detect selective dropping attacks even if end-to-end traffic is encrypted and can be applied to multi-channel networks or networks consisting of nodes with directional antennas. We show via simulations that AMD successfully avoids misbehaving nodes, even when a large portion of the network refuses to forward packets.		

Batch No.: 26 **Towards Detecting Compromised Accounts on Social Networks**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 14841a05d4 Muddasani Varaprasad 14841a05f1 Dowre Sai Kiran	**Guide :** Ms.Sindhuja P
Compromising social network accounts has become a profitable course of action for cybercriminals. By hijacking control of a popular media or business account, attackers can distribute their malicious messages or disseminate fake information to a large user base. The impacts of these incidents range from a tarnished reputation to multi-billion dollar monetary losses in financial markets. In this work, we show how we can demonstrate and detect large-scale compromises (i.e., so-called campaigns) of regular online social network users to identify compromises of individual high-profile accounts. High-profile accounts frequently have one characteristic that makes this detection reliable – they show consistent behavior over time. We show that our system, were it deployed, would have been able to detect and prevent three real-world attacks against popular companies and news agencies.		

Batch No.: 30 **Antivirus**	14841a1230 Rangavajjula Niharika 14841a1229 Pothnak Rachana 14841a1201 Akkinapelli Harini	**Guide :** Mr.Veer Kumar
It is an antivirus software which identifies virus & bad programs which damage the computer and deletes those viruses. Techniques which are used to develop the antivirus software are: File size, The integrity checking and The heuristics approach. These techniques will take care of the virus of category such as Boot Sector Virus, File Infector Virus, Polymorphic Virus, Web Scripting Virus and Resident Virus.		

Batch No.: 27 **Booster in High Dimensional Data Classification**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 14841a05g5 E Chaitanya 14841a05e0 Shiv Shanker Singh 14841a05d7 P Jaya Prakash	**Guide :** Ms.T.V.Ramanamma
Classification problems in high dimensional data with a small number of observations are becoming more common especially in microarray data. During the last two decades, lots of efficient classification models and feature selection (FS) algorithms have been proposed for higher prediction accuracies. However, the result of an FS algorithm based on the prediction accuracy will be unstable over the variations in the training set, especially in high dimensional data. This paper proposes a new evaluation measure Q-statistic that incorporates the stability of the selected feature subset in addition to the prediction accuracy.		

Batch No.: 28 **Parking Booking System**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 14841a1225 M Harshavardhan Rao 14841a1235 Vorsu Mounika	**Guide :** Ms. V. Madhavi
The proposed project is a smart parking booking system that provides customers an easy way of reserving a parking space online. It overcomes the problem of finding a parking space in commercial areas that unnecessarily consume time. Hence this project offers a web based reservation system where users can view various parking areas and select the space by viewing whether space is available or not. If the booking space is available then he can book it for a specific time slot. The booked space will be marked yellow and will not be available for anyone else for the specified time. This system provides an additional feature of cancelling the bookings. User can cancel their booking space anytime. Users can even make payment online via credit card. After making payment users are notified about the booking via email along with a unique parking number.		

Batch No.: 29 **Cloud Armor Supporting Reputation based Trust Management for Cloud Services**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 14841a1224 Meegada Varsha 14841a1220j Harshini 14841a1220 G Venkata Naga Eshwar	**Guide :** Mr.Veer Kumar
In this project we describe the design and implementation of CloudArmor, a reputation-based trust management framework that provides a set of functionalities to deliver trust as a service (TaaS), which includes i) a novel protocol to prove the credibility of trust feedbacks and preserve users' privacy, ii) an adaptive and robust credibility model for measuring the credibility of trust feedbacks to protect cloud services from malicious users and to compare the trustworthiness of cloud services, and iii) a model to manage the availability of the decentralized implementation of the trust management service. The feasibility and benefits of our approach have been validated by a prototype and experimental studies using a collection of real-world trust feedbacks on cloud services.		

Batch No.: 32 **Fuzzy Logic Controlled Resource Allocation for Efficient Load Balancing in Cloud Computing Environment**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 14841a05g9 Kateneni Santosh 14841a05g Nelluri Lokesh 14841a05g6 Govindavaram Koushik	**Guide :** Ms.K.Kavitha
It has been observed that the problem of managing cloud system, consisting of a set of virtual machines (VMs) operates under dynamic workloads conditions. The objective of the project is to find the best workload-VM pair in such a way to give a guarantee on Quality-of-Services (QoS) and at the same time, to minimize the energy consumption of the physical infrastructure running them. This reduces the energy requirement to run a given cloud workload. We implemented a prototype of our controller on CloudSim, and tested it over different load conditions in which we compared the proposed technique against, state-of-the-art techniques. Experimental results show that proposed technique outperforms state-of-the-art techniques in terms of QoS and the amount of physical resources required.		

Batch No.: 31 **A Dynamic Approach to Task Scheduling in Cloud Computing Using Genetic Algorithm**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 14841a0530 P Lakshmi Bhargavi 14841a0546gaddam Harish Shriniwas 14841a0552 Palvancha Anusha	**Guide :** Mr. Kidiyappa M

Cloud computing is one of the device technology trends leading in the future since it combines the advantages of both device computing and cloud. Recent years have seen the massive migration of enterprise applications to the cloud. Cloud computing used in business organizations and educational institutions to improve the QoS in a system should reduce the waiting time of the system. Genetic Algorithm (GA) is a heuristic search technique which produces the optimal solution of the tasks. CU sends service requests to the CSP and all the requests are stored in a Request Queue (RQ) inside CSP which directly communicates with GA Module Queue Sequencer (GAQS). GAQS performs background operations, like daemon, with extreme dedication and selects the best sequence of jobs to be executed which minimize the Waiting time (WT) of the tasks using Round Robin (RR) scheduling Algorithm and store them into Buffer Queue (BQ). Then the jobs must be scheduled by the Job Scheduler (JS) and select the particular resource from resource pool (RP) which is required for execution.

Batch No.: 33 **Progressive Duplicate Detection**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 14841a05c3 B Ranga Narender Devika 14621a0591 S Gauthami 14841a05h4 Kolla Amulya	**Guide :** Ms.K.Padmini

Duplicate detection is the process of identifying multiple representations of same real world entities. Today, duplicate detection methods need to process ever larger datasets in ever shorter time: maintaining the quality of a dataset becomes increasingly difficult. We present two novel, progressive duplicate detection algorithms that significantly increase the efficiency of finding duplicates if the execution time is limited: They maximize the gain of the overall process within the time available by reporting most results much earlier than traditional approaches. Comprehensive experiments show that our progressive algorithms can double the efficiency over time of traditional duplicate detection and significantly improve the related work.

Batch No.: 42 **Building an Intrusion Detection System using A Filter-Based Feature Selection Algorithm.**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 14841a0599 V Abhishek 14841a0576 Kalakuntla Saikumar 14841a0590 Naguluri Vinayreddy	**Guide :** Ms. N. Nirmala Jyothi

Redundant and irrelevant features in data have caused a long-term problem in network traffic classification. These features not only slow down the process of classification but also prevent a classifier from making accurate decisions, especially when coping with big data. In this project, we propose a mutual information based algorithm that analytically selects the optimal feature for classification. This mutual information based feature selection algorithm can handle linearly and nonlinearly dependent data features. Its effectiveness is evaluated in the cases of network intrusion detection. An Intrusion Detection System (IDS), named Least Square Support Vector Machine based IDS (LSSVM-IDS), is built using the features selected by our proposed feature selection algorithm. The performance of LSSVM-IDS is evaluated using three intrusion detection evaluation datasets, namely KDD Cup 99, NSL-KDD and Kyoto 2006+ dataset. The evaluation results show that our feature selection algorithm contributes more critical features for LSSVM-IDS to achieve better accuracy and lower computational cost compared with the state-of-the-art methods.

Computers are good at following instructions,
but not at reading your mind.

Batch No.: 35 **Parking System using RFID**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 14841a0594 Repaka Tejashwini 14841a05a8 Erramada Mamatha 14841a0583 Kyasani Anil Kumar	**Guide :** Kakarla Ramana Reddy
Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) technology is useful in automation of vehicle parking system in mall/building. One of the challenging problems for many vehicle owners in big cities is where to park their vehicles. If the parking lot is known in advance one can save precious time and fuel wastage. In our proposed system the user is informed about the parking slot availability at a particular parking location .The slot availability details are collected using an RFID system and are updated periodically into the database. Entry-point and exit-point of the parking-lots will be under control with RFID readers, labels and barriers. Drivers will not have to stop at the circulation points and parking tickets will be out of usage during entry and exit points. Since we have added recharge module therefore the user has to register into the system and he will get the message of balance on his mobile.		

Batch No.: 36 **Software Piracy Prevention**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 14841a0596 T Siva Sai 14841a0592 N Saimanikanta 14841a05a0 M Kavyanth Reddy	**Guide:** Ms. R. Sumathi
This project is intended to maintain software copyright protection and assures that it is being accessed only by the authenticated users. Piracy has become so prevalent over the Internet that poses a major threat to e-commerce sites. The main purpose is to protect the software's ownership of copyright and make transactions securely. In this proposed system user has to book the software product through online by providing his MAC ID. Then admin is responsible to generate an encrypted ID for that particular product based on the MAC ID given by the user. Once encrypted ID is generated by the admin it delivers to the user so that user can access the product by providing this Id as a password.		

Batch No.:37 **TV Show Popularity Analysis using Data Mining**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 14841a05f0 Chanamolu Sandeep Kumar 14841a05e3 T Nirosh Kumar 14841a05e4 Thatikonda Madhu	**Guide :** Ms.B Roopadevi
Most of the television shows which are being telecast nowadays are reality shows specializing in dancing, singing, and acting. We propose to build a system that will recognize people's sentimental comments on TV shows. The comments from the viewer will be extracted along with the viewer details such as gender, location, etc…The comments will be gathered from various sources and the entry will be maintained into the excel sheet. The excel file will contain peoples name, email id, age, gender, location and comment. Based on people's comment and sentiments, the TV Show popularity will be rated accordingly. Admin will Login into the system and can perform task such as adding pages, maintaining entries, viewing graphs and printing the graphs. System allows admin to add pages by defining the name of the page and link of that page. All the entries from people are maintained by the admin in an excel sheet. The entries may contain name, email id, age, gender, location, likes-dislikes and their sentimental comment.		

Batch No.: 34 **Web Data Mining for Terrorism Analysis**	14841a05k4 A Manasa Sagar 14841a05j3 Harina Tolva 14871a0509 R Manideep	**Guide :** Ms.Sindhuja P
Terrorist organizations use internet to brain wash individuals and also promote terrorist activities through provocative web pages that inspire helpless people to join terrorist organizations. So here we propose an efficient web data mining system to detect such web properties and flag them automatically for human review. We use web mining algorithms to mine textual information on web pages and detect their relevance to terrorism. Websites created in different platforms can be tracked using this application. This system will check web pages whether it is promoting terrorism. This system will classify the web pages into various categories and sort them appropriately.		

Batch No.: 38 **ResMe Application**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 14841a1223 Mantripragada Ram Prateek 14841a1210 P Rama Krishna Reddy 14841a1208 Miryala Vivek	**Guide :** Mr.A V H Sai Prasad

Convolution algorithms play a key role in digital processing applications. Convolution is a method that describes the relation between input, impulse response & output of a linear time invariant system. They involve multiplication and addition steps. Convolution involves the multiplication of the first sequence with the reversed and shifted version of the 2nd sequence. Convolution with vedic mathematics proved fast as compared to those of using conventional method of multiplication and division. Verilog implementation of linear convolution algorithm using Radix-4 Booth encoding reduces the partial products and these partial products are added to obtain the final result. The multiplication can be performed with small time delay and as such, the performance of convolution can be increased. Simulation and Synthesis are performed on Xilinx ISE and the entire design is targeted to Xilinx Spartan3E kit.

Batch No.: 39 **Nearest Keyword Set Search in Multi-Dimensional Datasets.**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 14841a05d2 Maluga Srujana 14841a05f4 Gouni Sravani 14841a05d1 M Sai Krishna Yadav	**Guide :** Ms.T.V.Ramanamma

Keyword-based search in text-rich multi-dimensional datasets facilitates many novel applications and tools. In this project , we consider objects that are tagged with keywords and are embedded in a vector space. For these datasets, we study queries that ask for the tightest groups of points satisfying a given set of keywords. We propose a novel method called ProMiSH (Projection and Multi Scale Hashing) that uses random projection and hash-based index structures and achieves high scalability and speedup. We present an exact and an approximate version of the algorithm. Our experimental results on real and synthetic datasets show that ProMiSH has up to 60 times of speedup over state-of-the-art tree-based techniques.

Batch No.: 40 **A Novel Weighted Visual Cryptography Scheme with High Visual Quality**	**Student Roll No &Name :** 14841a0502 Akuthota Anilkumar 14841a0503 Royya Mounika 14841a0504 Gorremuchu Sowjanya	**Guide :** Dr.M. Saravanan

Visual Cryptography (VC) has been developed to encode a secret image into n shares for n participants in the past decades, in which each share is treated with the same priority. However, the privilege for participants in a group is not always the same. In this project , a weighted visual cryptography scheme is proposed where each participant obtains her/his share with different weight according to the different group of predefined privilege. The secret can be disclosed only if stacking predefined k or more shares in which containing predefined some specific shares from the specific groups. Otherwise, no information about the secret can be revealed. It is worthwhile to note that the higher value of total weight of stacking shares, the more is the information about the secret revealed from the stacked result. The experimental results demonstrate that the proposed scheme does work.

Batch No.: 41 **Smart Irrigation Control System using GSM-Zigbee**	14841a05e8 Baggani Shiva Krishna 14841a05c4 Batte Santosh Kumar 14841a05g3 G Priyanka	**Guide :** Ms.Shikha

Nowadays water crisis is a major problem around the world. So far, even after seven decades of independence India does not have proper water management policy. This is the reason behind water crisis in our county. Being second highly populated country in the world and entirely depends on agricultural system, which is in turn slave of monsoon. Though after Green revolution, we are self- sufficient in the production of food, the current rate of growth is almost insufficient for the next few decades. Hence this project presents requirement of modernization of agricultural system to the very ground level. The present automated irrigation system includes these objectives. It is aimed to lower the burden of the farmers as well as cost of water supply in lands. The model presented here includes control of water supply through microcontroller via ZigBee and solenoid valve. It also sends information about moisture level and chemical constituents of soil via GSM using short message service. This enhances modern way of agriculture system. It is very helpful for countries where economy is driven by agriculture ..

Civil Engineering Department

Batch No. A01 **Experimental Investigation on Strength Properties of Concrete By Using Polypropylene Fiber**	**Student Roll No. & Name** 14841a0128 14841a0102 14841a0143	Velpula Manojkumar Ade Venugopal Krishna Pangoth Sai Kumar	**Guide :** S. Vishwanath
Now a days for M-25 concrete there is not much strength in Shear. So after some certain number of years, some cracks may appear. Hence by adding Polypropylene fiber like 0.5%, 1% of total weight of cement content is added in concrete so that after 28 days it can be checked with & without adding fibers. This will give a better result as compared to others.			

Batch No. A02 **Experimental Investigation on Strength Characteristics of Concrete Using Different Types of Fibres**	13841A0115 14841a0144 14841a0111 14841a0101	K Abhishek Prashant Kumar Kiran Kumar Shinde Abdul Rahman Fatir	**Guide:** M. Swetha
The experimental investigation is carried out to study the effect of high performance concrete by utilization of steel, and polypropylene fibre at constant proportions. This study is aimed to evaluate the mechanical properties of concrete by performing tests like compressive strength periodically after 3 days, 7 days and 28 days. Physical properties tests are also conducted and compared with the conventional concrete and fibre waste which aids in bonding of cement paste and the aggregate. Therefore, the bond strength of concrete is found to increase when these fibres are used.			

Batch No. A03 **Waste Water Management in ATRI**	14841a0137 14841a0108 14841a0146	Arepu Kotappa Sairam Karipe Vamshi Thotakura Sai Kiran	**Guide :** L. Aparna
Waste water treatment is a process used to convert wastewater - which is water no longer needed or suitable for its most recent use - into an effluent that can be either returned to the water cycle with minimal environmental issues or reused. The samplings of the waste water from Aurora's Technological & research Institute, have been collected at different time intervals of the day to have an average data of the measured parameters. The average values of pH, Acidity, Chloride, Residual Chlorine, Total Solid, BOD, DO, Alkalinity, Total Iron Content, Zinc Content, Potassium, Copper, Magnesium, Nickel, Chromium, Lead, Calcium, Aluminum and Silicon are found out. A sewage treatment plant has been designed with the treatment units, having a bar screen chamber, an aeration tank, a collection pit.			

Batch No. A04 **Usage of Recycled Construction Material in Plasphalt Pavement**.	**Student Roll No. & Name** 14841a0133 Shashivardhan Reddy 14841a0132 Gunda Adithya 14841a0134 Aadil	**Guide Name:** V. Manikanta
Plasphalt is an amalgamation of recycled plastic with asphalt which results in a stronger and more resistance road construction material. The plasphalt serves with more wear resistance and reduces overall maintenance costs. It is tough, durable, increases rut, resistance and yet does not require any special handling, technology or equipment. The mix also increases the total asphalt volume for increased coverage while it decreases the transportation cost due to less unit weights. It is more resilient than conventional asphalt. Plasphalt is hence less costly to lay down and maintain. Here in this project, along with the plastic wastes we also use the recycled construction materials as a replacement of aggregates which results in the decrease of the cost of construction. The binding property of these plastic wastes also increases the strength of the pavements. The usage of these plastic wastes in roads also provides a better solution for burying the plastic wastes without causing environmental pollution.		

Batch No. A05 **An Experimental Investigation on Mechanical Properties of Recron 3S Fiber Reinforced Concrete.**	**Student Roll No. & Name** 14841a0104 Bokka Adarsh 14841a0122 Pokalkar Saikiran 14841a0124 Telugu Bhargav	**Guide :** V. Manikanta
There is great demand for construction industry in developed as well as developing countries. Good numbers of infrastructure projects are being taking place in developing countries like India. For every construction work, concrete is a predominant material used because of versatility in application in terms of strength, fire resistance and durability. Recron fiber 3s reinforced concrete is a material made of cement, sand, water and admixtures in which short length glass fibers are dispersed. It has been widely used in the construction industry for non-structural elements, like façade panels, piping and channels.		

Batch No. A06 **Analysis and Design of (G+3) Residential Building Manually.**	**Student Roll No. & Name** 14841a0107 Kancharla Hrudaysai 14841a0139 Koradi Jagadishwar 12841a0111 D. Venkatesh	**Guide :**N. Kranthikumar
Every civil engineer has interest in designing a building on his own. Analyzing one structural element (beam, Column, slab, etc) as an independent unit is easy for but combining all the elements of a building and making it into a single unit is not that easy. In this context this project deals with the analysis & design of a residential structure of G+3 with all the favorable conditions following the manual method in spiteof technical software available. In the manual method we consider concepts and combinations as per IS code provisions.		

Batch No. A07 **Design And Drawing of (G+6) Commercial Building Using STAAD PRO**	**Student Roll No. & Name** 14841a0114 Kothakapu Sai Kumar 14841a0120 Neela Sai Dheeraj 14841a0112 Kolagatla Ramanjan	**Guide :**N. Kranthi Kumar
In this project the analysis and design of a multistorey building which is used for residential purpose is carried out using software known as “STAAD PRO”. The analysis of multistorey building is elaborate and rigorous because it is statically indeterminate structure. Shear and moments due to different loading conditions are determined by many methods such as portal method, moment distribution method and matrix method. The present project deals with the analysis of a multi storied residential building of G+6. The dead load and live load are applied and the design for beams, columns and footing is obtained using STAAD Pro. We conclude that the analysis of complicated and high rise structures is time taking and cumbersome using conventional methods. STAAD Pro provides us a fast, efficient, easy to use and accurate platform for analyzing and designing structures.		

Batch No. A08 **Design and Analysis of Overhead Tank for a Community**	**Student Roll No. & Name** 15845a0102 Gayam Karthik Reddy 13841a0111 G Vinay 14841a0105 Dasari Manoj Kumar	**Guide :** N. Kranthi Kumar

Designing a huge water storage tank in olden days required highly experienced & efficient designers. In designs like over head tank it is more compliable because internal & external pressures about the datum level needs to be considered. Here the work in terms of manual method and system shows more differences in applying the boundary conditions hence the comparison is made for analysis and design and the best results need to be identified. All tanks are designed as crack free structures to eliminate any leakage.The design was carried out as per National Building Code,2005.

Batch No. A09 **Analysis and Design of Multi Storey (G+5) Residential Building Using STAAD Pro**	**Student Roll No. & Name** 15845a0101 Makala Prathyusha 14841a0125 Thigulla Manisha Goud 14841a0136 Alwala Bharath Vamshi 12841a0126 Neerati Sunil	**Guide :**S. Jaya Keerthi

In this project the analysis and design of a multistorey building which is used for residential purpose is carried out using software known as “STAAD PRO” . The analysis of multistorey building is elaborate and rigorous because it is statically indeterminate structure. Shear and moments due to different loading conditions are determined by many methods such as portal method, moment distribution method and matrix method. The present project deals with the analysis of a multi storied residential building of G+5. The dead load and live load are applied and the design for beams, columns and footing is obtained using STAAD Pro. We conclude that the analysis of complicated and high rise structures is time taking and cumbersome using conventional methods. STAAD Pro provides us a fast, efficient, easy to use and accurate platform for analyzing and designing structures.

Batch No. A10 **Experimental Study on Concrete with Fly Ash and GGBS**	**Student Roll No. & Name** 14841a0126 V.Santhoshkumar 14841a0127 Vallepu Vinod 15845a0103 Ponnagandla Srikanth	**Guide :** P. Venu Madhav

There is a lot of emphasis on various suitable replacements of cement so as to reduce problems of global warming and to create sustainable environment. Cement manufacturing industry is one of major source of CO2 emission resulting in global warning. About 7 to 8% of greenhouse gas emission is only due to cement production. Solution for this global problem can be a boon for environment and ecosystem. In order to reduce these effects on environment, there is need for substitution of other waste material having same major constituents. The production of cement requires high energy input and one ton of cement production is generating 0.55 tons of chemical CO2 as well as an additional 0.39 tons of CO2 in fuel emissions, hence a total of 0.94 tons of CO2. Concrete industry is one of the largest consumers of natural virgin materials Therefore; the replacement of cement in concrete by various wastes may create tremendous saving of energy and also leads to important environmental benefits. The study on various factors such as strength, durability, reuse and problem solution has been compared with previous investigations and approaches to most suitable replacement for cement concerning all parameters.

Batch No. A15 **Analysis & Design, Estimation Of G+2 Hospital Building Using E-TABS**	14841a0109 Karva Mahesh 14841a0116 Maram Shiva Kumar 14841a0121 N. Parashuram Naik	**Guide Name :** Syed Eashan

Analysis and Design of a G+2 Hospital Building considering Gravity Loads (Dead and Live Loads) using E-Tabs and Estimating the Quantity of building materials required. Design of slab was done as per IS 456:2000. Building frame was analyzed using E-Tabs. E-Tabs is a software to design beams, columns and footings. As this can save time and gives accurate results.

Batch No. A11 **A Study on Tampered Road Usage on Heavy Traffic Roads**	**Student Roll No. & Name** 14841a0138 Kaduru Srikanth 14841a0130 Battala Vikranth 14841a0123 Puppala Rajesh	**Guide Name:** P. Venu Madhav

Concrete is a very durable material for the construction of roads and highways. Several expressways and city roads have been constructed with cement concrete in the recent past in India. White topping is the covering of an existing asphalt pavement with a layer of Portland cement concrete. The bond is made by texturing the asphalt. Thin white topping uses a bonded layer of concrete that is four to six inches thick while an ultrathin layer is two to four inches thick. White topping is suitable for asphalt pavement with little deterioration, although repairs can be made to the asphalt if necessary. If the pavement is badly damaged, it should be completely removed and a concrete pavement should be installed. The pavement should be relatively hard, as well. Deterioration of overlays is significantly increased on asphalt bases with high viscosity. This study is a comparative study of M-40 design mix concrete with vacuum dewatered concrete with M-40 grade. Vacuum dewatered concrete gave better results compared to conventional rigid pavements.

Batch No. A12 **A Experimental Investigation on Strength Parameters of Concrete by Partially Replacing Fine Aggregate with Robo Sand**	**Student Roll No. & Name** 14841a0115 Mandha Dhanraj 14841a0131 G. Karthik Reddy 14841a0110 Katakam Srikanth	**Guide :** C. Pravallika

Robo sand is one of the most used one among the materials which replace river sand and can be used as an alternative of fine aggregate in concrete. In the present investigation workability and strength of concrete was evaluated by replacement of natural sand with Robo sand by 100%. Concrete specimens were tested for evaluation of compressive strength after 7& 28 days. Robo sand can be used partially in place of fine aggregate.

Batch No. A13 **An Experimental Study on CBA in Asphalt Mix.**	14841a0106 Dharavath Harish Naik 14841a0118 Nagpure Tukaram 14841a0129 B. Nagaraju Kalyan	**Guide :** C. Pravallika

The purpose of this research is to Performance on Coal Bottom Ash applications as aggregates in road bases, sub-bases and pavement. This study focused in three parts objectives in determining the stability of asphalt mixture that is mixed with a certain percentage of bottom ash using Marshall Method, determining physical properties of bottom ash when mixed with asphalt and determining the quality improvement of the Marshall cube in terms of appearance and texture. This study is basically conducted by experimental work and finally resulted in graphical plots. Further research can be conducted to identify pavement with coal bottom ash under Tropical weathering and to increase the design life span of pavements. The result of Marshall Test and Resilient Modulus was compared between samples. From the experimental results, the use of coal bottom ash meets the specification as stated in SPJ/JKR/rev2008 even though there is a slight difference in the parameter value. Bottom ash can be considered as one of the alternatives to modify HMA properties but further research on the ability and reaction in mix need to be clearly determined.

Batch No. A14 **A Comparative Study on Physical Properties of Cement (Various Companies)**	**Student Roll No. & Name** 14841a0141 Mohd Mahmood 14841a0135 Alakanti Abhilash 14841a0145 Syed Faisal Ali	**Guide :** Syed Eashan

Cement being manufactured and sold in the market by different companies are collected and their physical properties such as consistency, setting time, soundness, Compressive Strength are tested and compared, and the best among all will be suggested for use. Among all the cement brands Ultra-tech cement is best with a compressive strength of 52.8N/mm^2 at 28 days and have achieved all the results as per Bureau of Indian Standards. The price of this brand cement is economical and best suited for construction.

Batch No. B01 **An Experimental Investigation on Strength Parameters of Concrete Using Waste Plastic Fibres**	**Student Roll No. & Name** 159k5a0103 B. Maneesha 14841a0177 Nimma Anil Reddy 149k1a0108 Y. Vardhana	**Guide :**V. Vishwanath

Now a days handling the waste plastics are major problem to environment. Our life style includes usage of plastics. We must protect our surrounding environment by proper management techniques. We used waste plastic buckets which were disposed or recycled and properly maintain beauty of the nature. As a solution plastics were used as a fibres, the percentage of 0.5% are using in this Grade of M-25 concrete 0.45 w/c ratio and 0.5% of super plasticizer for workability of concrete. This is a comparative study of M-25 grade mix to waste plastic fibre mix. Waste plastic mix gave better results and can be used in concrete.

Batch No. B02 **A Comparative Study on Mechanical Properties of Concrete By Using HDPE & Admixtures**	**Student Roll No. & Name** 14841a0152 Basani Anilkumar 14841a0168 Prasad Sagar 14841a0181 B Ganadeep	**Guide :** V. Vishwanath

Concrete is a solid hard matrix consisting of binding material (cement), filler material (fine aggregate and coarse aggregate),water and admixture if required in case of harsh mix to make the concrete workable .If fibres such as polypropylene, WPE, HDPE(High Density Polyethylene) etc are added to the nominal mix it said to be fibre reinforced concrete. For this study we have designed M30 grade concrete for both nominal mix as well as for hybrid mix with fibre content 1% which gave better results.

Batch No. B3 **Design of Rigid Pavement by Using Fly Ash as a Stabilizing Material**	**Student Roll No. & Name** 14841a0166 Nacharam Saikiran 14841a0164 More Rajnikanth 14841a0149 Arutla Ramakanth	**Guide :**M. Swetha

Fly ash is the waste material, which is obtained after burning coal in thermal power plants. It can be used as a stabilizer for soil due to its pozzolonic effect Oran inherent self hardening property under favorable conditions of moisture and compaction. This project aim is to study the effect of fly ash on an expansive soil for rigid pavement design and to reduce the quantity of lime in lime fly ash by the effective use of fly ash itself. Some percentage of fly ash without any additive was utilized so as to reduce the cost of construction and this is a good method for disposal of it. Compressive strength and soaked CBR tests will be conducted for various proportions of Fly ash and optimum contents were obtained and found that soil strength improved.

Batch No. B4 **Experimental Study on Strength Characteristics of Concrete using ALCCOFINE.**	**Student Roll No. & Name** 14841a0176 J. Rama Aishwarya 14841a0195 Masam Mounica 159k5a0102 P. Premchand	**Guide :**M. Swetha

Alccofine is one among the supplementary cementitious materials. It is a new pozzolanic material which is bringing a technical revolution in the construction industry. From the survey it is found that Alccofine can achieve high strength when it replaces cement .The aim of this study is to evaluate the performance of concrete (HPC) containing supplementary cementitious materials such as Alccofine. Chemical admixtures can improve the strength and durability characteristics of concrete. The compressive strength and tensile strength tests are performed in the laboratory to evaluate the strength characteristics of concrete cubes. Alccofine has the better performance when compared to the other slag material. It is helpful to make the concrete workable. Alccofine 1203 is a specially processed product based on slag of high glass content with high reactivity obtained through the process of controlled granulation, owing to its unique chemistry and ultra fine particle size. Alccofine 1203 provides reduced water demand for a given workability.

Batch No. B5 **Soil Improvement using Lime and Fly ash**	**Student Roll No. & Name** 14841a0179 B.Deeraj Kumar 14841a0161 Kariramrama Chandran 14841a0150 B Sai Kumar	**Guide :**L. Aparna
Soil improvement is the change of a property of a soil to improve its engineering performance. This may be either a temporary process or may be a permanent measure. There are various techniques to stabilize soil. Of these in the current topic, chemical stabilization is being widely used. Studies also show that chemical stabilizations reduce permeability of the soils, improve shear strength, increase bearing capacity, decrease settlement and expedite construction. Chemical Stabilization is used for surface soils more successfully.		

Batch No. B6 **A Review on Musi River Water**	14841a0193 Arkala Kranthi 14841a0191 Sampath Varun Raj 14841a0175 Bodige Vishwa Sai 14841a0194 B Mahesh Kumar Reddy	**Guide Name:**L. Aparna
Water quality describes the condition of water, including chemical, physical and biological characteristics, usually with respect to its suitability for a particular purpose such as drinking or swimming. Water quality is determined by assessing three classes of attributes: biological, chemical, and physical. There are standards of water quality set for each of these three classes of attributes. The national standards for drinking water are developed by the federal government's Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Musi water effluent was pre-treated to remove impurities from raw water, besides conventional chemicals using natural coagulants. Coagulants used were crude extracts of Moringa Oleifera seed, Tamarind seed, Watermelon seed and hibiscus leaves. The observations were watermelon seeds and hibiscus leaves was effective in the Coagulation-Flocculation treatment of Musi water because there was significant reduction in the turbidity and Chemical Oxygen Demand.		

Batch No. B7 **Design and Construction of Perpetual Salvage Pavement**	**Student Roll No. & Name** 14841a0147 Gopi Sai Reddy 14841a0154 Dharavath Devsingh 14841a0165 N.Rajesh	**Guide :** V. Manikanta
Salvaged asphalt pavement (SAP) is a useful alternative to virgin materials because it reduces the need to use virgin aggregate, which is a scarce commodity in some areas. Perpetual pavement is a flexible but strong asphalt pavement that doesn't exhibit structural damage even when very high traffic flows over for long periods of time. They are made up of multiple layers of durable asphalt. The bottom layer is designed to be strong but flexible to resist strains that could cause cracks from the bottom up. A similar intermediate layer adds additional structural protection, and the final layer, made of rut-resistant hot-mix asphalt (HMA), requires only minimal maintenance. The significance of this topic is to provide a review of design and construction of perpetual pavement using salvaged asphalt with the addition of polymer (Reactive Elastomeric Terpolymer).		

Batch No. B8 **Experimental Study on Self Compacting Concrete using GGBS & Silica Fumes.**	**Student Roll No. & Name** 14841a0160 Guduri Siddu Yadav 14841a0153 Chunchu Sairam 14841a0182 C. Madhusudhan Reddy	**Guide :**S. Rajaiah
Self-Compacting Concrete (SCC) is a type of concrete that has the capacity to consolidate under its own weight. The current trend all over the world is to utilize the treated and untreated industrial by-products, domestic waste etc. as a raw material in concrete, which gives an eco-friendly edge to the concrete preparation process. This practice not only helps in reuse of the waste material but also creates a cleaner and greener environment. This study aims to focus on the possibility of using industrial by-products like Ground Granulated Blast furnace Slag (GGBS) and Silica fumes (SF) in the preparation of SCC. The usage of these powders is proposed as a replacement for cement in the production of SCC by adopting the much popular Nan Su et al. method of mix design. The project deals with comparison of performances of GGBS and SF based SCC mixes.		

Batch No. B9 **An Experimental Study on Concrete with the Partial Replacement of Cement with Wooden Ash.**	**Student Roll No. & Name** 159K5A0104 I. Roja 149K1A0105 Shaik Akram 14841A0183 Damarlasai Sandeep	**Guide :** S. Rajaiah
Waste wooden material and wooden dust are available in large quantities at various places and sources like saw mill, paper mills and so on. We can convert it into ash. But the fly ash requires binding property that is available in cement and concrete. So there is chance to utilize this waste as a artificial pozzolanic in replacement for cement in concrete of different grades. This experiment may give positive results which could be reduce the usage of cement and reduce pollution.		

Batch No. B10 **Planning and Estimation of Amenities for ATRI Campus with Prototype.**	**Student Roll No. & Name** 14841a0157 Dyavathi Sai Praneeth 14841a0172 Vengala Rajeev Varma 14841a0189 Purimitla Chaithanya	**Guide :** S. Rajaiah
This project includes the estimation of amenities required for ATRI campus such as garden, grass lawn, play grounds like basket ball court, volleyball court, foot ball court, kabadi, badminton and path way to all campus blocks, parking area for vehicles, complete boundary wall, watchmen room at entrance as per standards, the materials required and the quantity. A complete planning for the above amenities consisting of standard dimensions can be prepared using auto CADD drawings, land area surveying for levelling, play ground design, path way design and complete cost estimation for all amenities as per latest market prices.		

Batch No. B11 **Planning, Scheduling & Estimation of Residential Building Using MS Project**	14841a0163 Mohit Kumar Khatri 14841a0185 Katta Kiran Reddy 159k5a0105 Vinay Kumar	**Guide :** S. Jaya Keerthi
Microsoft Project is a project management software program which is designed to assist a project manager in developing a plan, assigning resources to tasks, tracking progress, managing the budget and analyzing workloads. Project creates budgets based on assignment work and resource cost. The resources will be assigned to the task and the program calculates the cost equal to the work time. The rate, which rolls up to the task level, then to any summary task level and finally to the project level will be analysed accordingly. The execution of the scheduled task will be carried out based on the resource availability as defined in the resources .All resources can be defined in Work, Material and Cost. Hence, by these methods we could control the time, cost and maintain a close watch on the project.		

Batch No. B12 **Planning and Scheduling of Repetitive Construction Projects Using PRIMAVERA**	149k1a0106 Sk. Saleemodduin 14841a0174 Yerukala Dikshith 14841a0178 Sharaji Banuprakash	**Guide :**S. Jaya Keerthi
Repetitive activities are found commonly in the construction of multi-story buildings, pipelines, highways, and housing development projects. For such projects, similar activities are repeatedly performed from unit to unit. Projects comprising mostly repetitive activities are classified as repetitive projects. Repetitive Scheduling method (RSM) recognizes the additional resource continuity constraint that cannot be shown in a CPM network and thus provides for continuous resource usage. RSM introduces the control point as a new concept for positioning successive production lines that may either diverge or converge, depending upon their relative slopes. RSM also introduces the controlling sequence of activities as a new concept for the determination of the project duration. RSM is a practical scheduling methodology. This Project uses customary work methods and crews to define repetitive activities that can be arranged in any desired pattern. RSM diagrams are easy to prepare and understand, and the unique concepts of control points and controlling sequence are quickly comprehended. Thus, RSM has all the necessary performance characteristics to serve as a convenient and practical tool for scheduling multi-unit projects. Primavera P6 is professional and amazing software program, which is employed not by simply planners, and also project professionals, engineers, schedulers, and other people involved with planning, management and project reporting.		

Batch No. B13 **Hyderabad Traffic Control Measures**	**Student Roll No. & Name** 14841a0151 Bandam Pranay 149k1a0107 Mani Teja 14841a0196 Dasari Prashanth	**Guide Name:**P. Venu Madhav

Hyderabad is the fourth most populous city and centre for the development of technology, industries and also home for many fast growing restaurants and Malls. Everyday lakhs of people are travelling to different places by road and results in heavy traffic problems. Even though there are many roads and flyovers the traffic problem is everlasting. Traffic control covers all measures aimed at distributing and controlling road traffic flow in time and space in order to avoid the onset of incidents or to reduce their impact. Traffic control is carried out by network operators and controllers with reference to predetermined traffic management policies and plans. Outer ring roads and flyovers should be constructed for reducing the traffic density. Google maps are being very useful to know the traffic flow at particular time and place. Traffic Control Plans (TCP) and/or Detour Plans are reviewed and managed by the Right of Way Management Section and are required for all construction work within the road right of way which modifies vehicular, bicycle and/or pedestrian traffic patterns.

Batch No. B14 **Usage of Polythelene in Bituminous Pavement**	**Student Roll No. & Name** 14841a0187 Mk. Suryateja 14841a0184 G.Vineeth Chandra 14841a0155 D. Praveen Naik	**Guide :** C. Pravallika

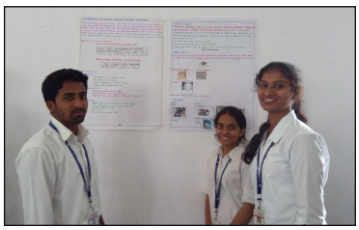
Bituminous mixes are most commonly used all over the world in flexible pavement construction. It consists of asphalt or bitumen (used as a binder) and mineral aggregate which are mixed together, laid down in layers and then compacted. Today's asphaltic concrete pavements are expected to perform better as they are experiencing increased volume of traffic, increased loads and increased variations in daily or seasonal temperature over what has been experienced in the past. In addition, the performance of bituminous pavements is found to be very poor in moisture induced situations. Considering this a lot of work has been done on the use of additives in bituminous mixtures and as well as on modification of bitumen. Research has indicated that the addition of polymers to asphalt binders helps to increase the interfacial cohesiveness of the bond between the aggregate and the binder which can enhance many properties of the asphalt pavements to help meet these increased demands. However, the additive that is to be used for modification of mix or binder should satisfy both the strength requirements as well as economical aspects. Low density polyethylene has been found to be a good modifier of bitumen. Even, the reclaimed polyethylene originally made of LDPE has been observed to modify bitumen.

Batch No. B15 **Design & Analysis of G+4 Commercial Building with Reinforcement Models**	14841a0188 Narayanadasu Rakesh 14841a0180 Baddi Anusha 159k5a0101 P. Yogiram	**Guide :** Syed Eashan Adil

Analysis and Design of a G+4 Commercial Building considering Gravity Loads (Dead and Live Loads) using E-Tabs and Preparing Reinforcement Models of Structural Components. Design of slab was done as per IS 456:2000. Building frame was analyzed using E-Tabs. E-Tabs is a software to design beams, columns and footings. As this can save time and gives accurate results.








SOIL IMPROVEMENT USING LIME AND FLYASH


Farewell -Vigama

Department of Civil Engineering

“If you're brave enough to say goodbye, life will reward you with a new hello.” – Paulo Coelho

The Farewell was organized forfinal year students on27th April, 2018 in the seminar hall, where students Bid farewell to their faculty with great enthusiasm.The Head of the Department, Mr. Syed Eashan Adil enlightened the students with his inspirational speech.The other faculty wished all the students to strive harder and give their best in every moment of their life!!!

Students, passing out batch, presented group dance and Solo singing performances which entertained the audience to the fullest. The performances were thoroughly enjoyed by the audience. Many interesting and tricky games were played to pep up the environment followed by cake cutting. A parting speech was given by SivaramPrasad .Token of love was given to the faculty. The day filled with excitement!

Department of CSE & IT

As a custom in our college the 3rd year students have given farewell to the final year students. The event started at 10 AM. They enjoyed the day with various games and cultural activities. The program concluded with a delicious lunch.

Department of ECE

The Dept of ECE has conducted farewell on 3rdApril 2018where students of B.Tech 3rd year bid farewell to the outgoing students of B.Tech final year with great enthusiasm .It begun with a welcome address by the host Later Head of the dept and few faculty addressed the gathering .Some exciting games were also arranged for the students like flower dedication ,spontaneous acts etc and were enjoyed by all. Students of B.Tech 3rd year presented very entertaining group dance, solo dance and solo song performances. Final year Students participated in 'Fashion Parade' .Token of love and appreciation was given to the students by their juniors and they took the autographs of seniors in colour for their memory. The programme ended with a DJ.

Department of EEE

Farewell parties are always an exciting affair and bring alive a lot of happy memories. Second year students of Electrical & Electronics, organized a Farewell Party to the outgoing students of 2014-2018 batch on 12th April 2018. The IInd year students started the party by welcoming the 4th year students of EEE , The girl students were adorned in traditional dresses, the boys complemented them in formals. The function started with the welcome address by students which was followed by the speeches of honorable Head of the Department, EEE and then followed by faculty of EEE department. The event comprised of several dance and singing performances. The seniors shared their experiences during the stay in ATRI Engineering College . The main Attraction of the event was the dance performance by Raheem and team. Finally the event closed with presenting the gifts to each student of outgoing batch as a token of love & wishing their bright career & happy life ahead. It was followed by vote of thanks & snacks distribution.

Department of Mechanical Engineering

The Farewell for the Mechanical final year students of batch (2013-2017) was held on 3/4/2018.It was organized by the Mechanical III year students, who took an active role in planning and executing the events. Various cultural programmes were organized in which both the third years and the final years performed with enthusiasm. The final year students addressed the gathering and reminisced upon their stay at the college. This was followed by the faculty addressing the final year students and wishing them then best for their future endeavours. Finally there was an interactive session between the students of the third and final years and the faculty involving an exchange of memories and future plans.

Faculty Achievement

Ms. Shaheen Begum, Working as Physical Director has a Masters Degree in Physical Education from Osmania University and a Bachelors degree in both commerce and Physical Education. She has many achievements to her credit. She represented India in 2008 Baseball World Cup. She is an accomplished athlete at the national level and won many medals.

Report on the Tenth SR Staff Champions Trophy – 2018

The Tenth edition of SR Staff Champions Trophy was organised by S.R Engineering College, Warangal. This knock out tournament started from 11th February 2018 in which a total of 11 engineering college faculty teams participated from the state of Telengana. Aurora's Technological and Research Institute, Uppal, Hyderabad, led by Syed Eashan Adil as Captain, CE dept. and Dr. M.C. Ajay Kumar as Vice- Captain, H&AS dept. for ATRI the journeys began with a bye in the first round of the tournament.

In the next round of the tournament (quarter final)ATRI played against BITS, Narsampet which was played on 18th February 2018, in which ATRI won by 6 wickets. Mr. S. Naresh of CSE dept. bagged his first man of the match of this tournament.ATRI played its second match (Semi-final) against the host team SREC, Warangal on 25th February 2018, in which ATRI won by 6 wickets. Mr. Anand of CSE dept. bagged man of the match for the match.In the finals match ATRI played against SRITW, Warangal. Held on 14th April 2018, in which ATRI won by 6 wickets. Mr. Arun of CSE dept. bagged the man of the match.

Training Programme

One day training program "Data Analysis in EXCEL" for HETERO Drugs for freshly recruited employees as a part of one-month training was conducted by Ms. Anuradha Saurabhi, Assoc. Professor , CSE department on 26th April .

Topics Covered were:

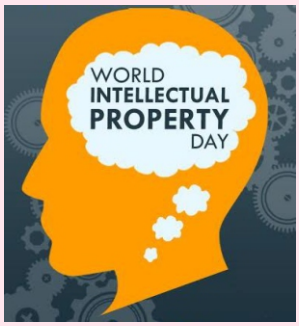
- Importance of Data Visualization for Analysis
- Data Cleaning methods
- Data Analysis on Active, Hire, Termination and Performance Data bases using features like: Vlookup, Countif, Countifs, Sumproduct etc.,
- Performance Management Calculator
- Sales data base Analysis
- Reporting/Dash boards

UPCOMING EVENTS

Date	Event
15th June 2018	Ramzan Celebrations
17th – 21st June 2018	Tech Talks
20th June 2018	FDP - 'Machine Drawings in Manufacturing Industries', ME
21st June 2018	International Yoga Day Celebrations
22nd – 23rd June 2018	FDP – 'Promoting Professional Learning'
28th – 29th June 2018	Workshop in English

Life is so ironic, it takes sadness to know what happiness is, noise to appreciate silence & absence to value presence

World Intellectual Property Day – April 26, 2018



Every April 26, we celebrate World Intellectual Property Day to learn about the role that intellectual property rights (patents, trademarks, industrial designs, copyright) play in encouraging innovation and creativity. The theme for this year is "Powering change: Women in innovation and creativity". This year's World Intellectual Property Day campaign celebrates the brilliance, ingenuity, curiosity and courage of the women who are driving change in our world and shaping our common future. Essay competitions can be conducted for young people on themes relating to intellectual property, innovation, piracy, counterfeiting, and other similar issues.

Inspiring Personality

Srirangam Srinivasa Rao (30 April 1910 – 15 June 1983), popularly known as Sri Sri, was a Telugu poet and lyricist. He was a member of PEN INDIA, Sahitya Academy, Vice-President of the South Indian Film Writers Association, Madras and President of the revolutionary writers association of Andhra. He was also awarded the Soviet Land Nehru Award of India. In 1938, he joined as a sub-editor of Andhra Prabha, a daily newspaper. He later worked for All India Radio and armed forces. He is a major radical poet and novelist. He introduced free verse into his socially concerned poetry through Maha Prasthanam. He wrote visionary poems in a style and metre not used before in Telugu classical poetry. He moved poetry forward from traditional mythological themes to reflect more contemporary issues. His book 'Maha Prasthanam' (The Great Journey), an anthology of poems, is one of his major works. Other major works include Siprali and Khadga Srushti ("Creation of the Sword"

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