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2	Effect of Strain on Structural and Electronic Properties of Transition Metal doped Arsenene Nanoribbons: An ab initio Approach	Satyendra Singh Chauhan, Shobhna Ferwani, Pankaj Srivastava	Basic Science & Humanities, Institute of Technology & Management, Gwalior	Pramana Journal of Physics	Sep, 2019	0973-7111
3	Microwave Assisted Single Deposition Spin Coating Chemical Synthesis of ZnO Thin Film on Glass Slide.	Deepesh Bhardwaj	Basic Science & Humanities, Institute of Technology & Management, Gwalior	International Journal of Interdisciplinary Research and Innovations	Jul, 2019	2348-1226 (o); 2348-1218 (p),
4	Crystal structure and computational study of a fluorine-containing thiosemicarbazone	Bhuvanendra Singh, Rajeev Singh, Rayees Ahmad Bhat, Vasundhara Singh, D.Singh	Basic Science & Humanities, Institute of Technology & Management, Gwalior	REVUE ROUMAINE DE CHIMIE	Aug, 2019	0035-3930
5	Synthesis, spectral studies and quantum-chemical investigations on S-benzyl ?-N-(4-N,Nbiscyno di Ethyl aminophenylmethylene)dithiocarbazate	Rajeev Singh, D.Kumar, Y.C. Goswami, Ranjana Sharma	Basic Science & Humanities, Institute of Technology & Management, Gwalior	Arabian Journal of Chemistry	Nov, 2019	1878-5352

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11	Factors Affecting Interest Rate Spread: A Study Of Private Sector Banks in India	Dr Ankit Gupta	Department of Management, ITM Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh, Gwalior , India	International Journal of Advance and Innovative Research	Jun, 2019	2394-7780
12	Measuring the Impact of Enjoyment & Excitement on Online Shopping with Reference to TAM Model	Dr. Preeti Singh, Ms. Sonali Rai	Department of Management, ITM Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh, Gwalior , India	International Journal of Advance and Innovative	Jun, 2019	2394-7780

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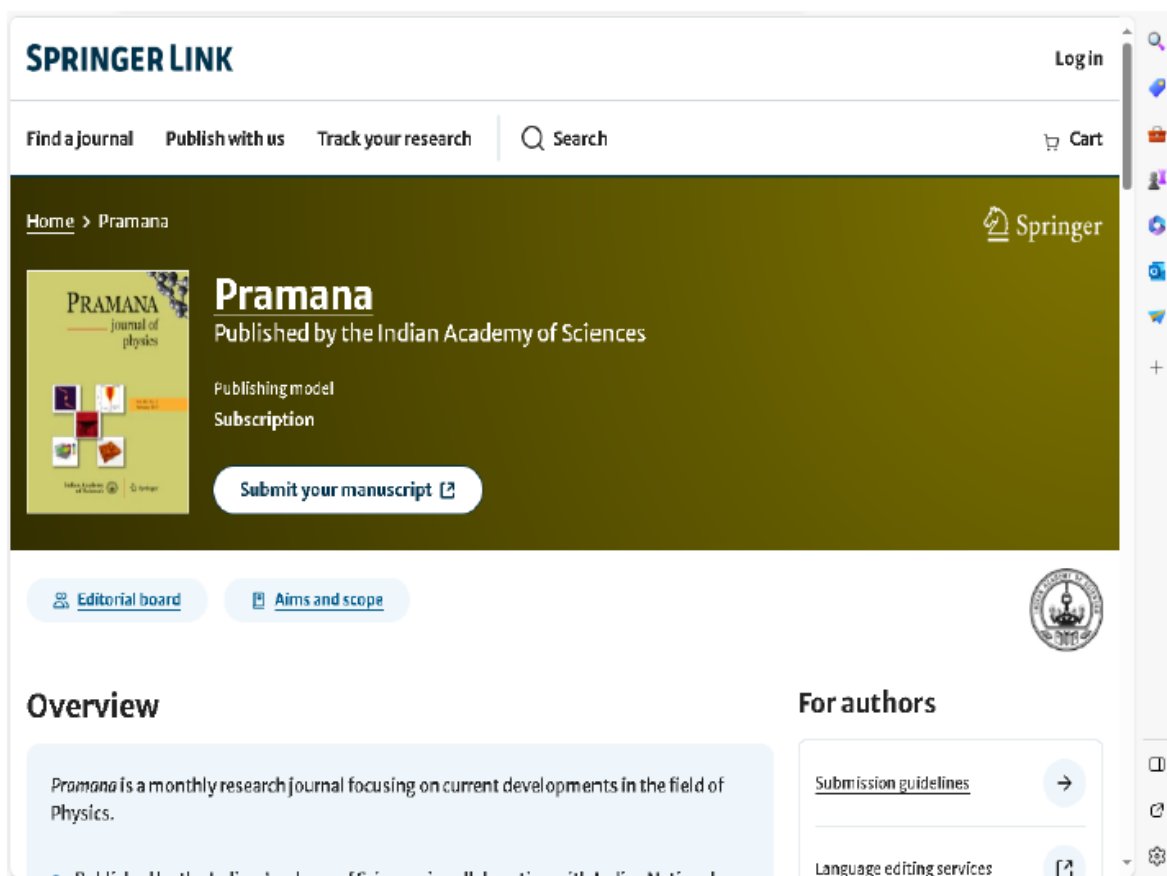| Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Calendar Year of publication	ISSN number
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The electronic and transport properties of Li-doped graphene nanoribbons: An *ab-initio* approach

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Satyendra Singh Chauhan ✉, Shobhna Ferwani & Pankaj Srivasatava

Abstract

The metal-to-semiconductor transition has been noticed in graphene nanoribbons (GNRs) with various novel electronic and structural characteristics. The prospective and scope of GNRs for an array of implications could be spread significantly by this transition. Based on density functional theory (DFT) calculations, we studied

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The electronic and transport properties of Li-doped graphene nanoribbons: An *ab-initio* approach

SATYENDRA SINGH CHAUHAN[1] ⊚·*, SHOBHNA FERWANI[1] and PANKAJ SRIVASATAVA[2]

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[2]Atal Bihari Vajpai Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management, Gwalior 474 015, India
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Abstract. The metal-to-semiconductor transition has been noticed in graphene nanoribbons (GNRs) with various novel electronic and structural characteristics. The prospective and scope of GNRs for an array of implications could be spread significantly by this transition. Based on density functional theory (DFT) calculations, we studied the electronic and transport properties of zig-zag GNRs doped with lithium (Li) along with different edge morphology. Zig-zag nanoribbons are known to exhibit metallic behaviour without using spin. The structural properties, namely, edge state, doping and ribbon width, can be considered to affect the electronic properties of GNR structures. In this study, the changes in the electronic properties by doping a Li atom with various atomic percentages (16.6%, 33.3%, 50% and 66.6%) were investigated. Calculations were done by employing the local density approximation (LDA) based on DFT. In the presence of unique edge states, the edge-modified systems exhibit a noticeable change with prominent and better Li mobility. As a result, it has been observed that substituting two Li atoms at the carbon edges is more predominant compared to other doping configurations. We expect that our peculiar results will have potential applications in energy conversion, solar cells and thermoelectric devices.

Keywords. Graphene nanoribbons; electronic structures; transport properties; doped.

PACS Nos 62.23.Kn; 68.65.–k; 68.65.Pq; 68.90.+g

1. Introduction

The experimental realisation has attracted an intense research on graphene nanoribbons (GNRs) i.e. the narrow, thin and long strips of graphene. The two-dimensional (2D) graphene material has a lot of applications, viz., in gas detection [1], hydrogen storage [2] and in lithium (Li) batteries [3]. By virtue of these sublime performances, including high mobility at the Dirac point due to linear dispersion and ballistic conduction over long distances, finite conductivity at zero carrier concentration, high thermal stability, inertness and so on [4], GNR is a prominent candidate for nanoelectronics by overcoming the limitations of silicon-based electronic devices [5]. They exhibit remarkable features with high usage possibility for nanoelectronics [6–9]. GNRs exhibit a one-dimensional structure. The experimental and theoretical studies describe their structural and electronic properties [10]. Graphene is a single layer (monolayer) of carbon atoms, tightly bound in a hexagonal honeycomb lattice in the form of a plane of sp^2-bonded atoms [11]. The remaining unhybridised 2p atomic orbitals are perpendicular to graphene and also make a delocalised π-band together. The bands in the Dirac cone lead to massless quasiparticles in graphene and a zero band gap in the ordinary state [12].

Hence, excellent electronic properties [13], such as, high conductivity [14], the quantum Hall effect at room temperature [15,16] and so on are revealed. Moreover, due to having free electrons on the delocalised π-orbital, some external atoms or molecules can easily be adsorbed on graphene [17–21] and carbon nanotubes [22–25]. In a few cases, the π-orbital of its substrate atoms could hybridise with the d-orbitals [26–29]. The absence of an adequate energy gap remains one of the major challenges for graphene to be used as a semiconductor material or a zero band gap semiconducting material [30,31]. The characteristic of semimetallic graphene does not affect its utilisation in numerous applications but, it restricts its use in

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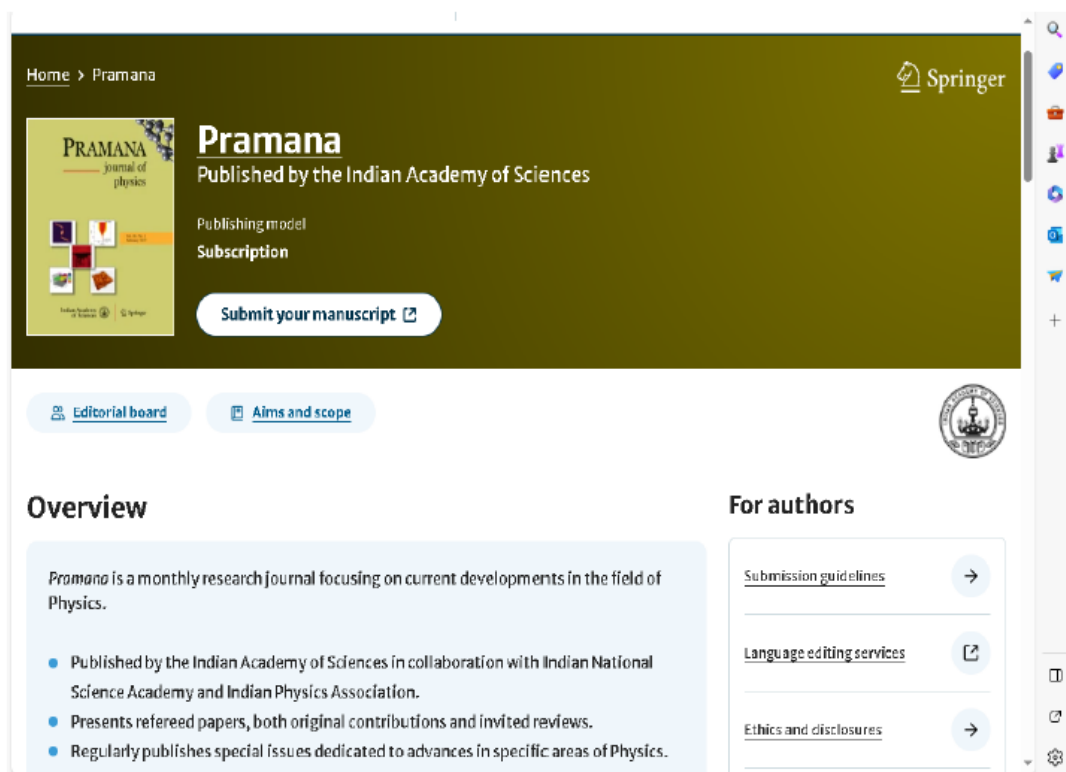| Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Calendar Year of publication	ISSN number
Effect of Strain on Structural and Electronic Properties of Transition Metal doped Arsenene Nanoribbons: An ab initio Approach	Satyendra Singh Chauhan, Shobhna Ferwani, Pankaj Srivastava	Basic Science & Humanities, Institute of Technology & Management, Gwalior	Pramana Journal of Physics	Sep, 2019	0973-7111

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Effect of strain on the structural and electronic properties of transition metal-doped arsenene nanoribbons: An *ab-initio* approach

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Abstract

Recently, arsenene, having a monolayer honeycomb structure of grey arsenic, has been manufactured successfully. Motivated by this, here we have calculated the electronic properties and stability of arsenene by employing the first-principles method for calculations.

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Image - Abstract

Effect of strain on the structural and electronic properties of transition metal-doped arsenene nanoribbons: An *ab-initio* approach

SATYENDRA SINGH CHAUHAN[1] ⊙ *, SHOBHNA FERWANI[1] and PANKAJ SRIVASTAVA[2]

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[2]Atal Bihari Vajpayee Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management, Gwalior 474 015, India
*Corresponding author. E-mail: sschauhan_71@rediffmail.com

Abstract. Recently, arsenene, having a monolayer honeycomb structure of grey arsenic, has been manufactured successfully. Motivated by this, here we have calculated the electronic properties and stability of arsenene by employing the first-principles method for calculations. We have considered two different structures, namely planar and puckered. Based on the analysis, the puckered structure was found to be semiconducting in nature. Additionally, we have estimated the electronic properties of different 3d transition metal (TM) atoms doped in arsenene. Here, straining the nanoribbons also modulates the band gap. It closes the band gap for puckered arsenene under the 8% strain application. Specifically, a 4% strain is considerably sufficient to transform metallic arsenene to a direct band-gap semiconductor. Also, the bond angle between the nearest atoms becomes almost equal. We have observed that Ni-doped arsenene is the most stable. We have also studied the electronic band structures of the pristine and TM-doped antimonene. Planar antimonene is metallic while rhombohedral antimonene is semiconducting. Our results will play vital roles in sensors and various nanoelectronics applications.

Keywords. Arsenene; antimonene; density functional theory; band gap; formation energy.

PACS Nos 73.63.–b; 61.48.–c; 62.25.–g

1. Introduction

Graphene, one of the most intriguing nanomaterials, exhibits a planar honeycomb structure of carbon atoms [1,2] Graphene possesses exotic properties such as high carrier mobility, heat conductance and good on/off ratio. Notash *et al* [3] have investigated the electronic properties of zig-zag nanoribbons obtained from graphene mono-oxide nanosheets by using passivation with oxygen and hydrogen. However, it is difficult to use graphene for electronic applications due to the lack of an intrinsic band gap. Although it is feasible to open the zero band gaps of two-dimensional (2D) materials such as graphene, silicene and germanene [4,5], either by applying an electric field [6,7] or by adsorbing a particular species [8,9], their applications in field effect transistors and light-emitting diodes are limited. Recently, other 2D materials with an intrinsic energy gap have attracted attention as a new research area. Interestingly, people are focussing on group V

2D materials, including arsenene, phosphorene and antimonene [10]. The monolayer of black phosphorus, also known as black phosphorene, which has band gap from 0.34 to 2 eV, was recently investigated [11]. But it is quite difficult to synthesise unstable black phosphorus because the current synthesis method and mechanical exfoliation [12] require high temperature as well as high pressure [13]. Until now, it was controversial to use black phosphorus in real applications. Apart from that, area and thickness are not controllable in black phosphorus nanoribbons. So, recently, arsenene, a single-atom thick layer of arsenic, has been proposed as a novel candidate for group-V nanomaterials [14].

The 2D arsenene is one of the materials that has hexagonal lattice structure with low thermal conductivity [15]. Because it has a finite energy gap and sufficient carrier mobility of the order of several thousands, monolayer arsenic, i.e. arsenene, is not desirable for real device applications, because of the indirect band gap [16]. Generally, the fabrication of nanoribbons modulates the

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Microwave Assisted Single Deposition Spin Coating Chemical Synthesis of ZnO Thin Film on Glass Slide.	Deepesh Bhardwaj	Basic Science & Humanities, Institute of Technology & Management, Gwalior	International Journal of Interdisciplinary Research and Innovations	Jul, 2019	2348-1226 (o); 2348-1218 (p),

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Abstract

Microwave Assisted Single Deposition Spin Coating Chemical Synthesis of ZnO Thin Film on Glass Slide

Deepesh Bhardwaj

Abstract: ZnO thin films (thickness ~441nm, crystal size ~19.6nm) were synthesized by a single deposition method using zinc-ammonia complex as main precursor. Effect of synthesis temperature on the morphology and phase purity crystallization was studiesdat three different temperatures (70, 80 and 90 °C)for fixed time (20 sec)using microwave oven. Phase identification, morphology and structural properties of the ZnO thin films were studied using diffraction, microscopic and spectroscopic techniques. The ZnO thin films prepared at 70°C show amorphous character while 90°C films are crystalline as indicated by sharp diffraction peak in X-ray diffraction (XRD) pattern. Moreover, the surface morphology of the ZnO thin films strongly depend on deposition temperature. The optical characteristics of the samples were obtained by UV-Visible spectrophotometer at 200~900 nm wavelengths. The absorption at wavelength <270 nm indicates that the nano size ZnO nanoparticles have band gap energy of ≈2.4eV.

Keywords: Low thickness, Microwave, Spin coating, Band gap energy, Amorphous.

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Microwave Assisted Single Deposition Spin Coating Chemical Synthesis of ZnO Thin Film on Glass Slide

Deepesh Bhardwaj

Institute of Information Technology and Management, ITM GOI, ITM Universe Campus, Gwalior 474001, India.
Author Email id: bhardwajdeepesh@gmail.com, Mobile No.9977672671

Abstract: ZnO thin films (thickness ~441nm, crystal size ~19.6nm) were synthesized by a single deposition method using zinc-ammonia complex as main precursor. Effect of synthesis temperature on the morphology and phase purity crystallization was studied at three different temperatures (70, 80 and 90 °C) for fixed time (20 sec) using microwave oven. Phase identification, morphology and structural properties of the ZnO thin films were studied using diffraction, microscopic and spectroscopic techniques. The ZnO thin films prepared at 70°C show amorphous character while 90°C films are crystalline as indicated by sharp diffraction peak in X-ray diffraction (XRD) pattern. Moreover, the surface morphology of the ZnO thin films strongly depend on deposition temperature. The optical characteristics of the samples were obtained by UV-Visible spectrophotometer at 200–900 nm wavelengths. The absorption at wavelength ~370 nm indicates that the nano size ZnO nanoparticles have band gap energy of ~3.4eV.

Keywords: Low thickness, Microwave, Spin coating, Band gap energy, Amorphous.

I INTRODUCTION

Thin films of ZnO are also applied to the transparent conductive films and on the solar cell windows because of the high optical transmittance in the visible region. Studies on the application of ZnO thin film to the surface acoustic wave device and film bulk acoustic resonator filter have also been reported, because of their excellent piezoelectric properties[1] [2] [3] [4] [5]. The ZnO thin film is prepared using various methods such as spray pyrolysis, sputtering, sol-gel, spin coating, pulsed laser deposition, chemical vapor deposition [6] [7] [8] [9].

As reported by Raaja-Jayan et al., and many other researchers that thermodynamic and kinetic parameters control the growth of thin film in solution phase, whereas microwave radiation can initiate favorable kinetics for thin film growth [10] [11] [12] [13] [14]. While particles generally initiate in embryonic nuclei within a solution "homogeneous nucleation", thin film growth requires preferential nucleation at interfaces "heterogeneous nucleation". It was expected that the microwave heating creates sites for ZnO nucleation and grow in a single step [10].

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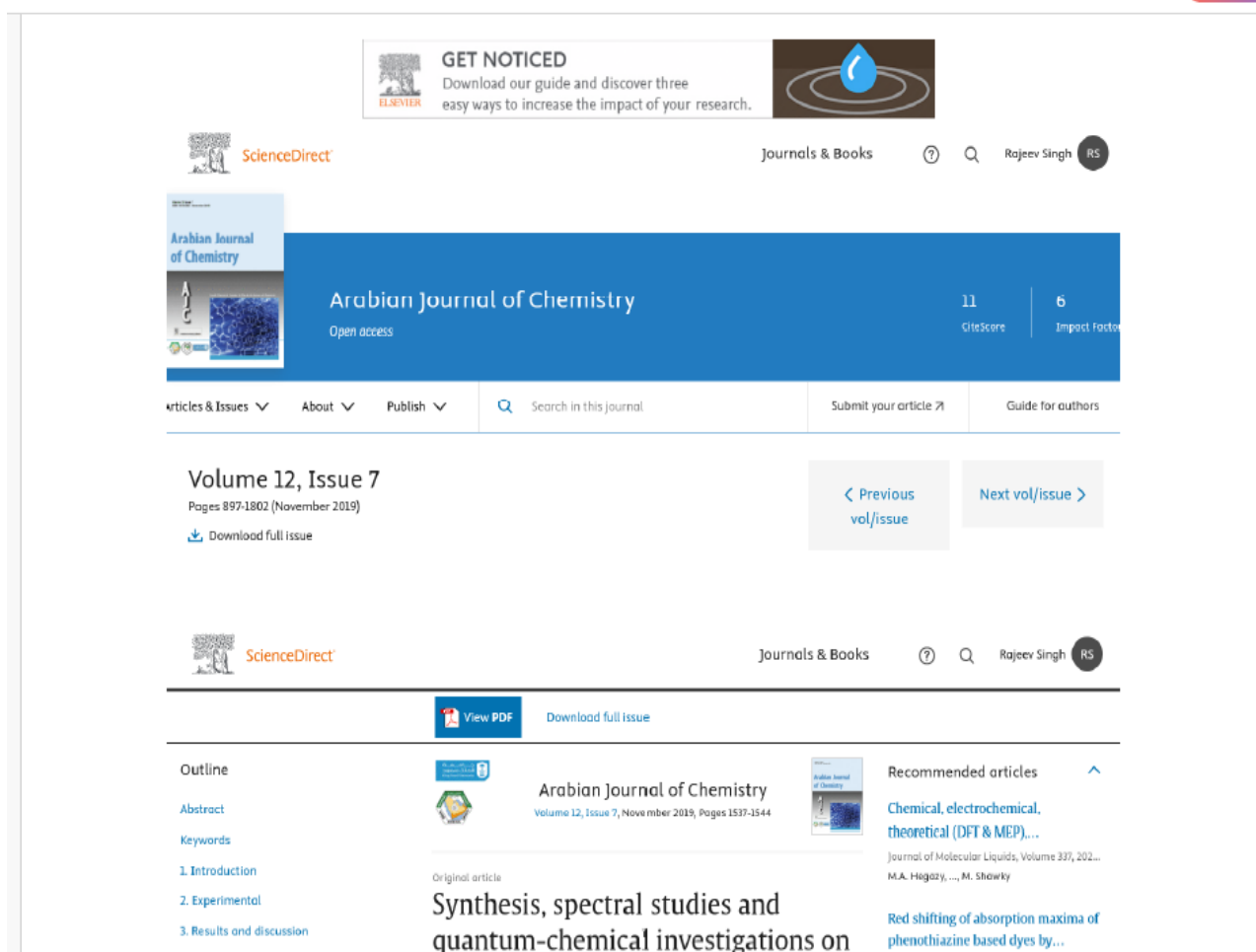
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Crystal structure and computational study of a fluorine-containing thiosemicarbazone	Bhuvanendra Singh, Rajeev Singh, Rayees Ahmad Bhat, Vasundhara Singh, D.Singh	Basic Science & Humanities, Institute of Technology & Management, Gwalior	REVUE ROUMAINE DE CHIMIE	Aug, 2019	0035-3930

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CRYSTAL STRUCTURE AND COMPUTATIONAL STUDY OF A FLUORINE-CONTAINING THIOSEMICARBAZONE

Bhuvanendra SINGH,[a] Rajeev SINGH,[b*] Rayees Ahmad BHAT,[c] Vasundhara SINGH[d] and Dilip KUMAR[e]

[a]Department of Chemistry, ITM University, Gwalior, India
[b]Department of Chemistry, Institute of Information Technology and Management, Gwalior, India
[c]Centre of Research for Chemical Sciences, Post Graduate Department of Chemistry, SMS Govt. College, Gwalior, India
[d]Department of Chemistry, KET Polytechnic Institute, Farah, Mathura, India

The present study reports crystal structure and computational study of a previously unreported fluorine-containing thiosemicarbazone compound, (2E)-2-[1-(4-fluorophenyl)ethylidene]-*N*-methylhydrazine-1-carbothioamide. This study includes Hirshfeld surface analysis, tautomerism study and theoretical calculations of vibrational frequencies by post Hartree-Fock MP2 *ab initio* method. The 3D plot of Hirshfeld surfaces mapped with different properties and 2D fingerprint plot for *dnorm* distance were plotted and analyzed. This molecule is theoretically investigated by quantum chemical calculations for geometry optimization, tautomeric study, and vibration frequencies. The theoretically calculated vibration frequencies were compared with the experimental IR spectroscopic data. The electron localization function plot was also presented.
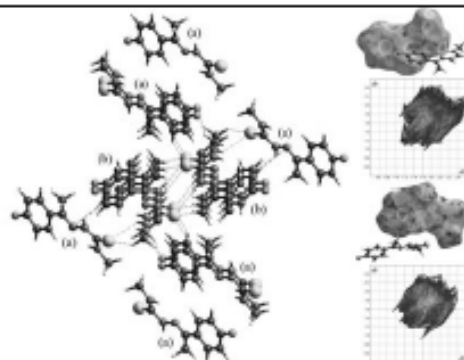
INTRODUCTION

Study of thiosemicarbazones compounds is a common research interest among researchers due to the biological properties shown by them and they are being explored extensively long back for their biological properties and pharmacological activities hoping their use as future promising drug candidates.[1-3] Thiosemicarbazones are shown to possess antibacterial activity,[4-7] antifungal activity,[8,9] antineo-

tautomeric behavior, hydrogen bonding capability etc. This study reports the crystal structure of (2E)-2-[1-(4-fluorophenyl)ethylidene]-*N*-methylhydrazine-1-carbothioamide (FEMHC) for the first time and it also investigates this molecule theoretically for geometry optimization, tautomerism, vibrational spectra by quantum chemical calculations and topological analysis. This study aims at the detailed investigation of the crystal and molecular structure of FEMHC. It is considered important to describe crystal and

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Synthesis, spectral studies and quantum-chemical investigations on S-benzyl ?-N-(4-N,Nbiscyno di Ethyl aminophenylmethylene)dithiocarbazate	Rajeev Singh, D.Kumar, Y.C. Goswami, Ranjana Sharma	Basic Science & Humanities, Institute of Technology & Management, Gwalior	Arabian Journal of Chemistry	Nov, 2019	1878-5352

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ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Synthesis, spectral studies and quantum-chemical investigations on S-benzyl β-N-(4-NN biscynodi ethylaminophenylmethylene)dithiocarbazate

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Rajeev Singh [a,*], D. Kumar [b], Y.C. Goswami [c], Ranjana Sharma [d]

[a] Department of Chemistry, Institute of Information Technology and Management, Gwalior, India
[b] Center of Research for Chemical Sciences, Post Graduate Department of Chemistry, SMS Govt. College, Jiwaji University, Gwalior, India
[c] School of Physical Sciences, ITM University, Gwalior, India
[d] Department of Chemistry, Institute of Technology and Management, Gwalior, India

Abstract A new Schiff base of S-benzyldithiocarbazate has been synthesized by the 1:1 condensation of 4-NN biscynodiethylaminobenzaldehyde and S-benzyldithiocarbazate. The structure of Schiff base was determined by FT-IR and ^{1}H NMR spectroscopic data. The synthesized Schiff base molecule has been subjected to theoretical studies by using semi-empirical AM1 and PM3 quantum-chemical methods. The molecular geometry, vibration frequencies, HOMO–LUMO energy gap, molecular hardness (η), ionization energy (IE), electron affinity (EA), total energy and dipole moment were analyzed. The experimental results of the compound have been compared with theoretical results and it is found that the experimental data show good agreement with calculated values.

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Machine learning and its algorithm A Research	Virendra Singh Kushwah, Aruna Bajpai	CSE, ITM GWALIOR	International Journal of innovative Technology and Exploring Engineering (IJITEE)	Oct, 2019	2278-3075

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Machine learning and its algorithms: A Research

Virendra Singh Kushwah, ArunaBajpai

Abstract—The calculations which are actualized on the machines and which are additionally used to make machines clever are called as AI calculations, likewise they can make sense of how to perform significant assignments by summing up from precedents. Therefore, AI is broadly utilized in software engineering, man-made reasoning and different fields. Be that as it may, creating fruitful AI applications requires comprehension of keen frameworks and calculations required to build it. This paper totals and condenses the kinds of AI types and calculation that are required to develop a shrewd or a specialist framework. These calculations are utilized for different purposes like information mining, picture preparing, prescient examination, and so forth to give some examples. The principle bit of leeway of utilizing AI is that, when a calculation realizes how to manage information, it can do its work consequently.

Index Terms— Machine learning, Supervised learning, Unsupervised learning, Algorithms, Reinforcement learning.

I. INTRODUCTION

Machine Learning is an idea to learn from examples and experience, without being explicitly programmed. Instead of writing code, you feed data to the generic algorithm, and it builds logic based on the data given. Machine learning methods are beginning to be used for various aspects of survey research including responsive/adaptive designs, data processing and nonresponse adjustments and weighting. Machine learning (ML) is a branch of Artificial Intelligence that pushes forward the idea that, by giving access to the

Resurging interest in machine learning is due to the same factors that have made data mining and Bayesian analysis more popular than ever. Things like growing volumes and varieties of available data, computational processing that is cheaper and more powerful, and affordable data storage.

All of these things mean it's possible to quickly and automatically produce models that can analyze bigger, more complex data and deliver faster, more accurate results – even on a very large scale. And by building precise models, an organization has a better chance of identifying profitable opportunities – or avoiding unknown risks.

III. APPLICATIONS OF MACHINE LEARNING

Most industries working with large amounts of data have recognized the value of machine learning technology.

A. Finance Services

Banks and other businesses in the financial industry use machine-learning technology for two key purposes: to identify important insights in data, and prevent fraud. The insights can identify investment opportunities, or help investors know when to trade. Data mining can also identify clients with high-risk profiles, or use cyber surveillance to pinpoint warning signs of fraud.

B. Health Care

Machine learning is a fast-growing trend in the health

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Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Calendar Year of publication	ISSN number
Importance of Fuzzy Logic and Application Areas in Engineering Research	Virendra Singh Kushwah, Aruna Bajpai	CSE, ITM GWALIOR	IJRTE	Mar, 2019	2277-3878

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Image – Abstract

Importance of Fuzzy Logic and Application Areas in Engineering Research

Aruna Bajpai, Virendra Singh Kushwah

Abstract: The domain of engineering and technology empower us for designing and developing the applications that help us in real world. In this context, the fuzzy logic is a gift for us that is acceptable in a wide range of different industry applications. In this paper, the main aim is to survey about the fuzzy logic applications and finding the recent contributions by using the fuzzy theory and their computational ability. In addition, of that the paper includes the taxonomy and the future research directions. Finally, paper provides a proposal of utilizing the technology in text mining domain as an application for future design and development.

Index Terms: Fuzzy Logic, Applications of Fuzzy Systems, Survey, Proposal of Text Mining

I. INTRODUCTION

Engineering is task of finding solutions for complex real world problems. In engineering, the problem is treated in different manners for obtaining the most feasible and low cost solutions. A number of technology and tools are involved in engineering, among them fuzzy logic is one of the gift for us [1]. The benefits of this technique are, it is more flexibility and generality in the formulation and solution of problems. The fuzzy logic is not only suitable for linear problem solving it is also helpful for exploring the complexities of non-linear problems. Additionally by including all the input facts it helps us to make sharp decisions [2]. In this presented work, the main aim is to provide a detailed study of fuzzy logic. Additionally the efforts are made to provide different areas of applications that are utilizing the services of fuzzy logic. In this context, it is tried to include the recent research efforts and contributions that are fruitful for serving the applications of engineering domain. Not only the computer science applications are getting benefits of fuzzy logic different other domains are also consuming services of fuzzy logic i.e. mechanical engineering, electronics and communication, traffic control and more [3]. Therefore, it is a rich domain of applications and their applicability. The ability of fuzzy system makes it more and more acceptable in our real world problem solving technique [4]. This section provides the overview of the proposed work the next section involve the recent contributions of fuzzy based systems.

II. RELATED WORK

This section involves the different research articles and papers that are usages the techniques of fuzzy logic and improving the existing systems.Feature (gene) choice and grouping of microarray information are the two most fascinating AI challenges. In the present work Rabia Aziz et al [5] two existing element choice/extraction calculations, specifically free segment examination (ICA) and fluffy in reverse component disposal (FBFE) are utilized which is another blend of se-lection/extraction. The principle goal of this paper is to choose the autonomous segments of the DNA microarray information utilizing FBFE to improve the execution of help vector machine (SVM) and Naïve Bayes (NB) classifier, while making the computational costs reasonable. To demonstrate the legitimacy of the proposed technique, it is connected to decrease the quantity of qualities for five DNA microarray datasets specifically; colon malignant growth, intense leukemia, prostate disease, lung malignant growth II, and high-grade glioma. Presently these datasets are then arranged utilizing SVM and NB classifiers. Test results on these five microarray datasets show that quality chosen by proposed approach, viably improve the execution of SVM and NB classifiers as far as grouping precision. We contrast our proposed strategy and vital segment examination (PCA) as a standard extraction calculation and find that the proposed technique can acquire better order exactness, utilizing SVM and NB classifiers with fewer chose qualities than the PCA. The bend between the normal mistake rate and number of qualities with each dataset speaks to the choice of required number of qualities for the most elevated precision with our proposed technique for both the classifiers. ROC demonstrates best subset of qualities for both the classifier of various datasets with propose technique. Mohsen Bakhshi et al [6] proposes a nearby fluffy based damping controller (LFDC) for thyristor controlled arrangement capacitor (TCSC) to improve transient strength of intensity frameworks. To actualize the proposed plan, definite model of TCSC, in view of real conduct of thyristor valves, is received. The LFDC utilizes the recurrence at the TCSC transport as a neighborhood input motion, to control the terminating point. The parameters of fluffy controller are tuned utilizing a disconnected technique through disorderly enhancement calculation (COA).

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Detection and Prevention of Security Attacks in Routing Protocols of VANET: A Survey	CHETNA KHURANA, PRADEEP YADAV	CSE, ITM GWALIOR	International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews	Feb, 2019	2348-1269

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Detection and Prevention of Security Attacks in Routing Protocols of VANET: A Survey

CHETNA KHURANA
Department of Computer Science and Engineering
Institute of Technology & Management
Gwalior-India

Asst. Prof. PRADEEP YADAV
Department of Computer Science and Engineering
Institute of Technology & Management
Gwalior-India

Abstract - Recent enhancements in communication technology are enabling implementation of different kinds of network in various environments. One such type of network is Vehicular Ad hoc Network (VANET). It is a challenging sub category of Mobile Ad hoc Network (MANET) which facilitates advance communication amid vehicles and also among vehicle and roadside infrastructures. This paper offers a review of VANET. It covers application areas, challenges and security issues prevailing in VANETs. Genetic algorithm is going to implement by showing chromosomes as representations and various operations on them so as to find the optimal results.

Keywords- VANET; GA; MANET.

I. INTRODUCTION

VANETs, a superior category of MANETs, encompass vehicular communication. Differently to cellular networks, VANETs conduct communication with which is not similar to traditional infrastructure. VANETs are classified into 2 essential kinds; vehicle-to-roadside-infrastructure (V2I) and vehicle-to-vehicle (V2V). A V2I network provides the vehicles, which are connected to roadside infrastructure, e.g. traffic lights and road lights, with access to the Internet, while in V2V operation the vehicles organize the network and share information with no central control. As indicated by the kind of data gave [1, 2], VANET applications are isolated into two sorts: wellbeing and infotainment. Wellbeing applications incorporate data on traffic conditions, e.g. traffic collisions, congestion, crisis vehicle admonitions, surpassing vehicle alerts, path changing help or pre-mishap admonitions. Safety claims of VANET inform drivers of any change in traffic conditions and take corresponding actions. Infotainment, the portmanteau word means information and entertainment.
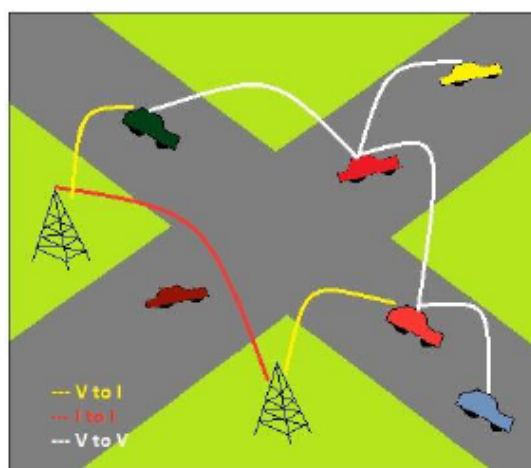
Fig. 1.VANET

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

VANET is a kind of wireless communication networks area. VANET is evolving area of MANETs where the mobile nodes mean moving vehicles within the network. The real target of VANET is to raise security of clients utilizing streets and simplicity of travelers. VANET is a wireless network where wireless links fixed on every node (vehicle) are responsible for communication [6]. Each and every node inside VANET serves as both, member and router of the network where nodes

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Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Calendar Year of publication	ISSN number
Comparison between SDLC and OSSLC Model	Md Kafilur Rahman, Pradeep Yadav	CSE, ITM GWALIOR	Current Trends in Information Technology	, 2019	2348-7895

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Comparison between SDLC and OSSLC Model

Md Kafilur Rahman[1,*], Pradeep Yadav[2]
Student, [1]Department of Computer Science and Engineering, ITM Group of Institution, Gwalior,
Madhya Pradesh, India
[2]Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, ITM Group of Institution,
Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh, India

Abstract

Software development consists of different life cycles. SDLC also known as software development life cycle and Open source software life cycle also known as the OSSLC are some of the software development life cycles. Each life cycle consists of different phases to develop the software. Here in this work, we have compared the different life cycle and their phases. The SDLC discussed in various texts and research papers in detail. But in case of Open Source Software (OSS), the life cycle for the development is not being discussed in much detail as there is no standardized life cycle approach exists for Open Source Software (OSS) development.

Keywords: OSSLC, SDLC

*Author for Correspondence E-mail: kafilur2000@gmail.com

INTRODUCTION

The process of building computer software and information systems has been always dictated by different development methodology to the framework that is used to plan, manage and control the process of developing an information system [1]. In SDLC model we are discussing waterfall model. Software development life cycle consists of different processes, and each process is known as the step by step set of activities.

The waterfall model is also known as cascade

that is being used in the industry for software development. There is another model which is unique among the existing model; the spiral is one of the models which include risk analysis phase. Due to this property, this is one of the best models.

Generally, SDLC consists of requirement phase, design phase, implementation phase or deployment phase, and in the last, we have testing and maintenance phase. Other than SDLC there is one more software development life cycle which is known as the open source software life cycle also known as OSSLC

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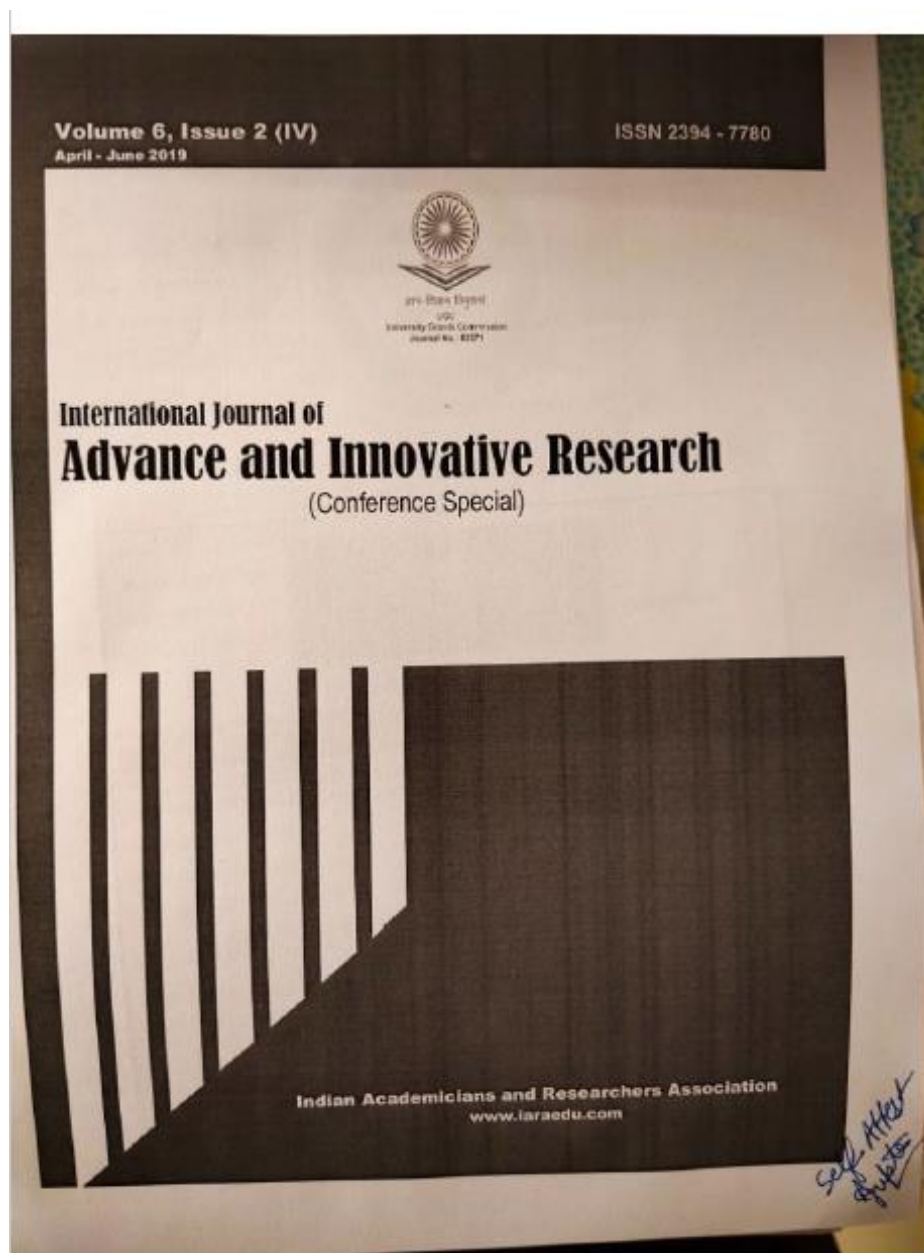also the Indexing and Abstracting is in process at many other indexing sites.

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System Model for Prediction Analytics Using K-Nearest Neighbors Algorithm	Devendra Prasad, Sandip Kumar Goyal, Amit Bindal, Virendra Singh Kushwah	CSE, ITM GWALIOR	Journal of Computational and Theoretical Nanoscience Vol. 16, 4425–4430, 2019	2019	1546-1963

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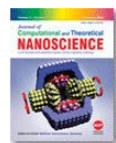
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Machine Learning is a growing area in computer science in today's era. This article is focusing on prediction analysis using K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN) Machine Learning algorithm. Data in the dataset are processed, analyzed and predicated using the specified algorithm. Introduction of various Machine Learning algorithms, its pros and cons have been discussed. The KNN algorithm with detail study is given and it is implemented on the specified data with certain parameters. The research work elucidates prediction analysis and explicates the prediction of quality of restaurants.

Keywords: Classifiers; KNN Algorithm; Machine Learning; Prediction Analysis

Document Type: Research Article

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System Model for Prediction Analytics Using *K*-Nearest Neighbors Algorithm

Devendra Prasad[1, *], Sandip Kumar Goyal[2], Amit Bindal[2], and Virendra Singh Kushwah[3]

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[2] Maharishi Markendeshwar, Deemed-to-be University, Mullana, Ambala 133207, Haryana, India
[3] Institute of Technology & Management (ITM), Gwalior 475001, India

Machine Learning is a growing area in computer science in today's era. This article is focusing on prediction analysis using *K*-Nearest Neighbors (KNN) Machine Learning algorithm. Data in the dataset are processed, analyzed and predicated using the specified algorithm. Introduction of various Machine Learning algorithms, its pros and cons have been discussed. The KNN algorithm with detail study is given and it is implemented on the specified data with certain parameters. The research work elucidates prediction analysis and explicates the prediction of quality of restaurants.

Keywords: Machine Learning, Prediction Analysis, KNN Algorithm, Classifiers.

RESEARCH ARTICLE

1. INTRODUCTION

Machine learning is a kind of Artificial Intelligent (AI) that furnishes PCs with the capacity to learn without being unequivocally customized. Machine learning centers around the improvement of Computer Programs that can change when presented to new information. Machine learning has turned out to be one of the fundamental pieces of our life. It is actualized in an assignment as basic as perceiving human penmanship or as intricate as made for a given circumstance to amplify result. Machine learning can build machines and enable them to work on their own. In fact, machine learning has already been in use for several years and marketers are gradually building some digital strategies around machine learning available today [4].

Advantages of Machine Learning are:

(a) It is utilized in such a significant number of ventures

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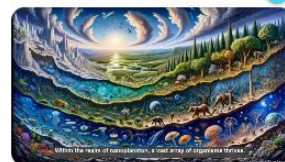
Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Calendar Year of publication	ISSN number
Factors Affecting Interest Rate Spread: A Study Of Private Sector Banks in India	Dr Ankit Gupta	Department of Management, ITM Gwalior	International Journal of Advance and Innovative Research	Jun, 2019	2394-7780

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FACTORS AFFECTING INTEREST RATE SPREAD: A STUDY OF PRIVATE SECTOR BANKS IN INDIA

Dr. Ankit Gupta
Assistant Professor, School of Management and Commerce, ITM University Gwalior

ABSTRACT

The study was focused to factors that affecting interest rate spread of private sector banks. The study was performed on private sector banks in India on secondary data based. 16 private banks were selected on their CAP size with 128 observations for the period 2011-2018. Regression analysis was used to measure the impact of probable factors on interest rate spread and results validate significant cause & effect relationship.

Keywords: Factors, IRS, Regression, Private sector banks, India

INTRODUCTION

The concept of interest spread is the difference between loan and deposit interest rates. It is a main source of revenue for financial intermediaries especially banks. It represents their return for the provision of deposit taking, credit provision and payment facilitation services. The amount by which the interest earned on investment exceeds or fails to exceed its own interest liability. If a bank pays depositors on an interest rate, and lends the deposited money out at a higher interest rate, the difference between those two interest rates is the interest rate spread. Net interest spread is calculated by considering the difference in borrowing and lending rates of financial institutions (such as banks) in nominal terms. It is considered equivalent to the gross margin of non-financial companies. Banking sector always carries some financial and non-financial risks simultaneously with its operational activities. And these activities are governed by different factors. The current research is carried out to trace the impact of these possible risk parameters on banks' interest rate spread.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Majeri and Younus, (2009) the object of the study is to bring out several systemic actions and measures at the bank level to improve earnings and profitability of the banks. The analysis shows that non-interest income of banks is important and the higher the non-interest income as a ratio of total assets of a bank, the lower will be its spread. Similarly, the market share of deposits of a bank is a significant determinant of the spread. The statutory reserves requirements and the high NSD certificate interest rates also contribute to higher interest rate spreads in the banking sector in Bangladesh.

Ghasemi and Rostami, (2015) this study is done to consider affecting factors on spread rate and define a suitable model of spread rate in banking industry. The results of the econometric model assumptions have been proven at an acceptable level. The exchange rate fluctuations can influence decision of people who are not willing to risk, therefore it can be concluded that in uncertain situations, the increase in inflation and examine the investors decisions are derived by the risk factor, the study supports the idea of volatility in risk bearing capacities of the people which is derived by some factors like exchange rate and upward phase of inflation. These factors have strongly explained the interest rate spread of banks. Study has revealed the significant relationship between inflation, exchange rate and interest rate spread.

Kamran, Johnson and Sammer , (2016) the purpose of this research is to examine the relationship between bank specific and macro-economic characteristics over bank profitability by using data of forty-four Pakistani banks over the period 2005-2009. The empirical results have found strong evidence that both internal and external factors have a strong Inflation on the profitability .High owner's equity, firm size loan and deposit ratio and macroeconomic factors are the determinants of profitability. Inflation and GDP has discussed as the drivers of profitability and significantly affects the financial performance of banks.

Were and Wambua , (2014) the paper empirically investigates the determinants of interest rate spread in Kenya's banking sector based on panel data analysis .The study has disclosed that credit risk is the most influencing risk parameter to the interest rate spread of the banks. Further study has exposed that bank size is a significant determinant of interest rate spread . Loan to deposit ratio which confirms the liquidity position of any firm is also significantly affect the banks spread rates.

Paul, Grace and Ugochukwu, (2015) this study examined the impact of interest rate spread on the performance of Nigerian banking industry for the period of 1986-2012. The study has revealed that in long run bank performance is negatively affected by interest rate spread.

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Measuring the Impact of Enjoyment & Excitement on Online Shopping with Reference to TAM Model	Dr. Preeti Singh, Ms. Sonali Rai	Department of Management, ITM Gwalior	International Journal of Advance and Innovative	Jun, 2019	2394-7780

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MEASURING THE IMPACT OF ENJOYMENT & EXCITEMENT ON ONLINE SHOPPING, (WITH REFERENCE TO TAM MODEL)

Dr. Preeti Singh and Sonali Rai
Assistant Professor, ITM GOI, Gwalior

ABSTRACT
With increasing incomes, people become more technocrats, from black and white to smart televisions, from cassette players to ipad. Although the technology has advanced over the years but people have taken more time to accept adopt it in their life. Lack of technology acceptanceis a big challenge for the marketers. The paper summarizes online shopping behavior research in a systematic way.A number of research have dealt with online shopping behaviorbut purpose of this study is to analyze factors affecting on online shopping behavior of consumers. One of the objectives of this study is to cover some factors using TAM model along with Perceived excitement and enjoyment that influence on online shopping behavior which were not covered in previous studies.

Keywords: Perceived ease of use, Perceived usability, Perceived Excitement &Enjoyment, Online shopping behavior.

RESEARCH MODEL
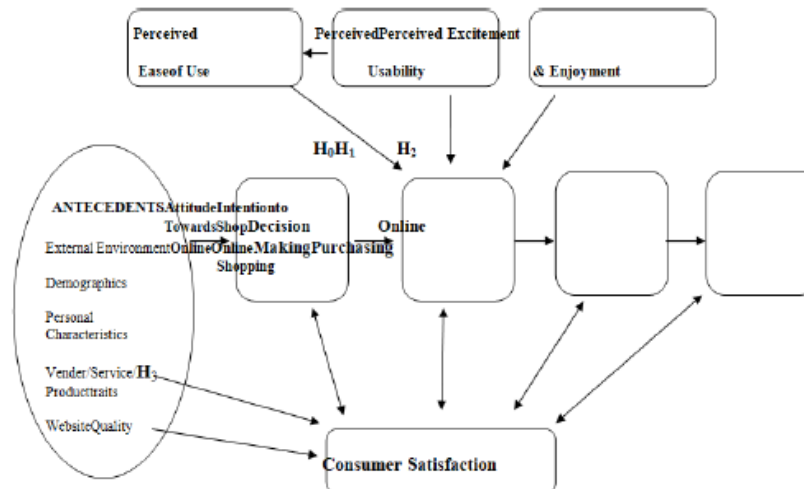
INTRODUCTION

Many Companies have understood the potential of electronic commerce, not only as a way of reducing costs by automation and increased efficiency, but, also as a medium to expand revenues through enhanced customer service. Corporate websites are an interface through which customers and firms interact with each other.

E- Commerce (Internet)is now continually used for online shopping, whether it is about booking railway tickets, comparing policy's or buying fashion accessories for upcoming parties, online shopping is solution. Online shopping means,'the shopping behavior of consumer in an online store or a website used for online purchasing purpose'(Monsuwe et al. 2004).Indian market, showing traits of a new market economy has huge potential for online shopping. Online shopping has luxuriantly grown during the recent years because of its unique advantages for both consumers and retailers, such as shopping at round the clock facilities, reduced to store visits, less travel costs, increased market area, decreasing overhead expenses and a broad range of products. More than 75% of world's online population has ordered goods over the internet in the recent years.The findings of this paper will definitely help both customers(in realizing the benefits of online shopping) and companies(by understanding their customers better)

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	Technology						
63539	International Journal of Fermented Foods	UNIV	Science	New Delhi Publishers	23193549	2321712x	India
63543	Journal of Library and Information Studies	UNIV	Arts & Humanities	Department of Library and Information Science, National Taiwan University, Taiwan	16067509		China
63549	Mahila Pratishtha	UNIV	Social Science	Dr. Mutluri Abraham Faculty Member Department of Social Work Andhra University	24547891		India
63557	Complex and Intelligent Systems	UNIV	Social Science	Springer Open	21994536	21986053	United States
63563	Journal of Paediatric Dentistry 2	UNIV	Science	Wolter-Kluwer Medknow	23216446		India
63564	International Journal of Advanced Pervasive and Ubiquitous Computing	UNIV	Science	IGI GLOBAL	1937965 X	19379668	United States
63567	The Mediterranean Journal of Electronics and Communications	UNIV	Science	SoftMotor Ltd	17442400		United Kingdom
63571	International Journal of Advance & Innovative Research	UNIV	Multidisciplinary	Indian Academicians and Researchers Association		23947780	India

UGC Approved (old) List of Journals

63577	International Journal of Biomedical and Clinical Engineering	UNIV	Science	IGI Global	21611610	21611629	United States

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Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Calendar Year of publication	ISSN number
An Empirical Study on the Consumer Behavior towards Counterfeit Products	Preeti Singh	Department of Management, ITM Gwalior	Journal of Emerging Technologies and Innovative Research	Jan, 2019	2349-5162

Image – Homepage of the journal

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Image- Abstract

AN EMPIRICAL STUDY ON THE CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR TOWARDS COUNTERFEIT PRODUCTS

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ITM Group of Institutions, Gwalior, MP, INDIA

Abstract: The renowned companies are capitalizing in their brands for quality, innovation, marketing etc . There tangible as well as intangible aspects of a well-established brands that differentiate them in the clutter of marketing tactics. The unscrupulous imitators of the original brands can devastate brand equity and future prospects of a company. In the present world, the consumers are literally being bombarded with the incessant marketing stimuli. Even if a slogan of a company rhymes with another, the consumers can easily confuse the two. Hence, if the products are of the same type and appearance, a consumer can be deceived into purchasing fake versions.

Moreover, some consumers intentionally opt for the imitated products regardless of substandard quality and higher risks. This research is about consumer behaviour towards counterfeits would highlight the factors that encourage people to buy such items. It will subsequently help a better problem definition of the global piracy problem. This will, in turn, lead to an improved action plan against counterfeits by incentivizing the consumers into choosing the original brands. The research objective is to investigate the consumer behaviour towards counterfeiting fast-moving consumer goods in Gwalior and to identify the factors influencing consumers to purchase counterfeit goods in Gwalior.

Key words: Imitators, Counterfeits, Consumer Behaviour, Brands

Introduction

An Overview of Counterfeiting
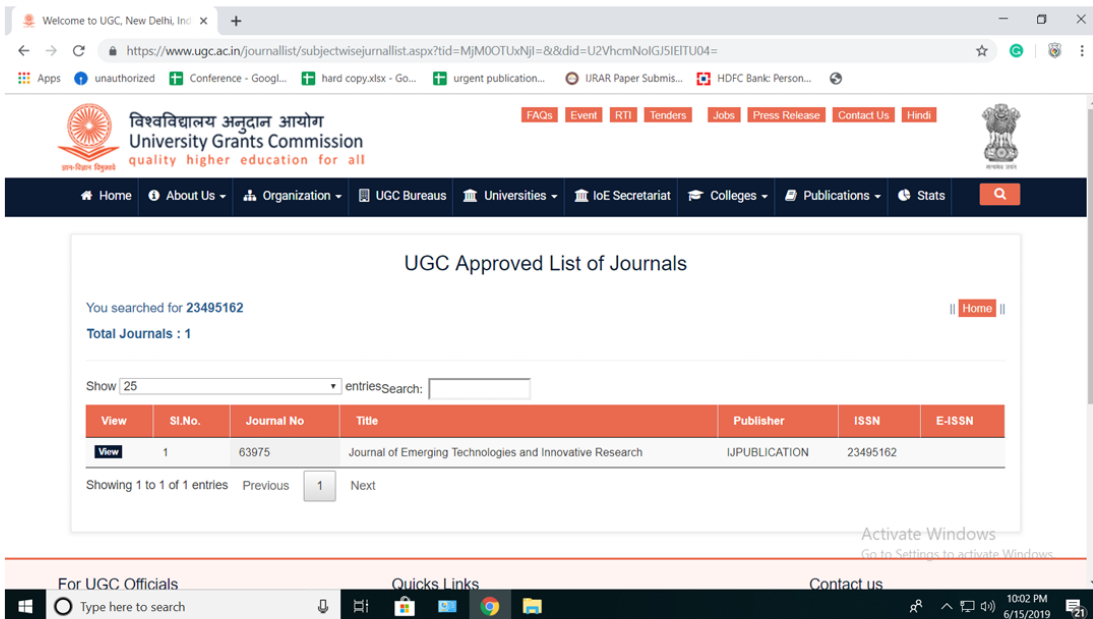
In layperson's terminology, counterfeit goods are the 'fake' or 'copied' items. Connotatively, the perceived level of risk associated with such imitated items is higher than that of the original brands. Also, the superficial quality characteristics of a counterfeit product are considered to be relatively substandard. Nonetheless, their value to the user might vary depending upon the respective demographic, lifestyle, and/or behavioural variables.

From a consumer's perspective, the manufacture and usage of pirated goods might be considered as an 'option' and/or 'variety in quality' of a certain product. However, the circulation of such fake items is detrimental towards the trademark goods in several aspects. Creation, distribution, and consumption of counterfeit products violate the intellectual property rights of the branded items. Agreement on Trade-related Aspects on Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs Agreement) solicited a vendetta against piracy whereby the goods must not be identical or similar to a trademark brand in terms of packaging as well as other attributes. In case an infringement of the rights takes place, the offence is considered as a 'white collar crime' that is to be penalized according to the jurisdiction of the particular state.

Fake products in rural India

 Rural consumers are fundamentally different from their urban counterparts. The lower levels of literacy and limited exposure to product and services are well-known, but there are also differences in occupation options, with a direct impact on income levels and income flows, and a high level of inter-dependency affecting the dynamics of rural community behaviour. All contribute to make rural consumer behaviour starkly distinct from the urban.

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Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Calendar Year of publication	ISSN number
Review: Different designs of BCD Adder	Prashu Chauhan, Manoj Bandil	EC & Electrical Engineering ITM	Journal of Emerging Technologies and Innovative Research (JETIR)	Jun, 2019	2349-5162

Image – Homepage of the journal

Image - Abstract

Review: Different designs of BCD Adder

[1]Prashu Chauhan, [2] Manoj Bandil

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[1]M.tech VLSI,
[1]ITM , Gwalior , India.

Abstract: Binary adder is the basic cell in any computation system. These binary adders are widely used in the ALU (arithmetic logic unit), DSP processors, in microprocessor for memory addressing computation etc. Here binary coded decimal (BCD) adder is explained and different design techniques are presented .This paper focuses on the different designs of BCD adder which are designed by different authors. All the designs are efficient in terms of area, power and the most important parameter delay.

Index Terms – **Binary adder, BCD (binary coded decimal) adder, power, area.**

I. INTRODUCTION
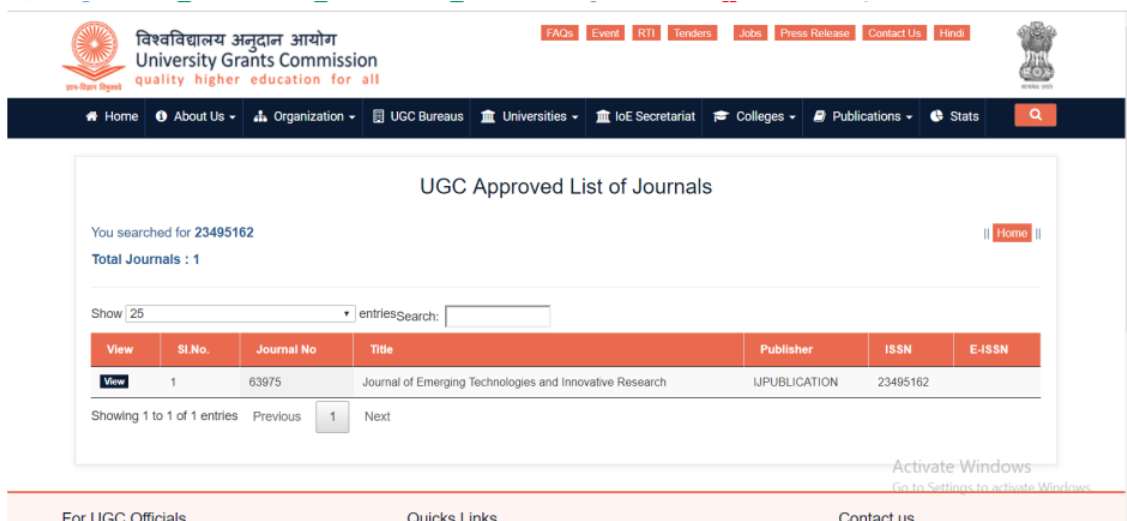
Arithmetic unit is the most important component of modern embedded computer systems. In computing, Binary and decimal arithmetic operations are performed by arithmetic unit. The arithmetic unit is a basic building block which play vital role in performing operations of a computer. Very powerful and complex arithmetic units are used in the processors of current generations Cental Processing Units (CPUs) and Graphics Processing Units (GPUs).

Arithmetic unit generally includes floating point and fixed point arithmetic operations and trigonometric functions. The arithmetic unit which is used to perform complex operations will have long latencies and high power consumption. In electronics system, each digit in the decimal number can be represented in binary format using Binary Coded Decimal (BCD) encoding method. Decimal fractions cannot be represented by binary fractions, as they are pervasive in human activities. Extensive work has been done on building adders for BCD arithmetic and different adders have been proposed [9, 10, 11, 12]. Enhancing the speed of operation is still the major consideration while implementing BCD arithmetic which is being addressed in this paper. In arithmetic operations such as multi-operand addition [3, 4], multiplication [5] and division [6], adders form the core.

This paper introduces and analyses various techniques for high speed addition of higher order BCD numbers.

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