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Secure Online Transaction Using Credit Card Based On Hidden Markov Model

SUGANYA.B

SUJATHA.M

Due to a rapid advancement in the electronic commerce technology, the use of credit cards has dramatically increased. As credit card becomes the most popular mode of payment for both online as well as regular purchase, cases of fraud associated with it are also rising. In this paper, we model the sequence of operations in credit card transaction processing using a Hidden Markov Model (HMM) and show how it can be used for the detection of frauds. An HMM is initially trained with the normal behavior of a cardholder. If an incoming credit card transaction is not accepted by the trained HMM with sufficiently high probability, it is considered to be fraudulent. At the same time, we try to ensure that genuine transactions are not rejected. We present detailed experimental results to show the effectiveness of our approach and compare it with other techniques available in the literature.

Restructure Effective Examining Based On User Search Goal With Feedback

M.RAMAKRISHNAN

K.RAMASAMY

P.VIJAY GANESH

For a broad topic and ambiguous question, totally different users could have different search goals once they submit it to a quest engine. The illation and analysis of user search goals will be terribly helpful in up program connexion and user expertise. During this paper, we have a tendency to propose a completely unique approach to infer user search goals by analysing program question logs. First, we have a tendency to propose a framework to find completely different user search goals for a question by agglomeration the projected feedback sessions. Feedback sessions are created from user click-through logs and might expeditiously mirror the knowledge desires of users. Second, we have a tendency to propose a completely unique approach to come up with pseudo-documents to raised represent the feedback sessions for agglomeration. Finally, we propose a new criterion "Classified Average preciseness (CAP)" to guage square measure bestowed using user click-through logs from a billboard program to validate the effectiveness of our projected strategies.

Moving Object Detection by Detecting Contagious Outliers in Low Rank Representation

M.SHANMUGAPRIYAN

P.SORNARAJ

Object detection is a fundamental step for automated video analysis in many vision applications. Object detection in a video is usually performed by object detectors or background subtraction techniques. Often, an object detector requires manually labeled examples to train a binary classifier, while background subtraction needs a training sequence that contains no objects to build a background model. To automate the analysis, object detection without a separate training phase becomes a critical task. People have tried to tackle this task by using motion information. But existing motion-based methods are usually limited when coping with complex scenarios such as nonrigid motion and dynamic background. In this paper, we show that the above challenges can be addressed in a unified framework named DETecting Contiguous Outliers in the LOW-rank Representation (DECOLOR). This formulation integrates object detection and background learning into a single process of optimization, which can be solved by an alternating algorithm efficiently. We explain the relations between DECOLOR and other sparsity-based methods. Experiments on both simulated data and real sequences demonstrate that DECOLOR outperforms the state-of-the-art approaches and it can work effectively on a wide range of complex scenarios.

Satellite Denoising With Spea2 Optimised Algorithm

VIJAYALAKSHMI.C

SHABREEN.S

Satellite imaging is being the most attractive source of information for the governmental agencies and the commercial companies in last decade. The quality of the images is very important especially for the military or the police forces to pick the valuable information from the details. Satellite images may have unwanted signals called as noise in addition to useful information for several reasons such as heat generated electrons, bad sensor, wrong ISO settings, vibration and clouds. If there is a competition between the objectives then an evolutionary multi objective optimization (EMO) is needed. In this work, the parameters of the image denoising algorithms have been optimized to minimize the trade-off by using improved Strength Pareto Evolutionary Algorithm (SPEA2). SPEA2 differs from the other EMO algorithms with the fitness assignment, the density estimation and the archive truncation processes. There is no single optimal solution in a multi objective problems instead there is a set of solutions called as Pareto efficient. MSE is calculated by taking the square of difference between the noise free image and the denoised image. Entropy is a measure of randomness of the content of difference image. The lower entropy is the better. The second derivate of an image can be achieved by convolving the image with the Laplacian Mask. SSIM algorithm is based on the similarities of the structures on the noise free image and the structures of the denoised image.

Effective fault node recovery algorithm for enhanced lifetime and effective routing in wireless

SATYADARSANA.J

LYDIA JOLLINI ANGELIN.B

SASITHRA.R.R

The Wireless sensor network every sensor node having a tendency to fail , due to computation power, hardware Fail, software Fail, environmental condition and energy depletion. Fault tolerance is a critical issue in a wireless sensor network. The using the proposed algorithm enhances the lifetime of wireless sensor network when some sensor node is shut down. The Effective Fault Node Recovery Algorithm is the combination of generic algorithm are used for node replacement techniques and grade diffusion algorithm are used for create a routing path of sensor node. The algorithm can result in fewer replacements of sensor nodes and more reused most routing paths. This algorithm also increases the number of active nodes up to 8.7 times, reduces the rate of data loss up to 98.8 % and reduced energy consumption up to 31.1 %.