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Stock Price prediction with LSTM Based Deep Learning Techniques

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Abstract - Stock price estimates are a complex task that requires a strong algorithm to calculate long-term prices. Stock prices are naturally related; hence it will be difficult to predict the cost. A proposed algorithm that uses market data to predict the share price using machine learning strategies such as a repetitive neural network called Long Short Term Memory, in which process weights are adjusted for each data point using a stochastic gradient. This program will provide better results compared to currently available pricing estimates algorithms. The network is trained and tested with a variety of input data to attract graphical results.

Keywords — Credit Card, Fraud, Autoencoder, Deep Learning.

I. INTRODUCTION

Researchers in recent years have been using extensive neural networks extensively in the use of retrieval, classification and prediction. Deep neural networks have been developing very well due to data availability and the rate at which numerical calculations are obtained [1]. Sequence of data points taken from areas divided equally by time in serial sequence is known as time series data. One of the most comprehensive learning apps includes time series predictions, which predict future price values. Predictions can be categorized primarily as short-term (predictions of seconds, minutes, and days) and long-term (predictions for more than a year or more).

This paper deals with one of the time series estimates related to a financial sector called Stock Price Prediction. In this Timeline the variable is the stock price. Economic benefits can be easily realized by predicting the development of financial instruments such as stocks. The behavior of the stock is very flexible and confusing in nature. The constant fluctuations in stock make it difficult to predict its future movements. The stock market needs prior knowledge in order for an investment decision to be made wisely. Strategies involved in the analysis of time series of financial and stocks data have gained value due to their nature of helping to maximize profits while maintaining low risk potential.

Recent advances in series time analysis include the integration of deep neural networks [2, 3] such as CNN, RNN, LSTM networks. The Ensemble of deep neural networks is also used for cell prediction problem [4] but incorporates the training of each specialist separately and obtains results using measurement methods. Instead of training different neural networks separately, one can combine layers of different models into a single deep neural network. In this paper, the proposed approach is based on combining different strategic layers into a single deep neural network while using a small number of training features.

Researchers in the field of financial season analysis using NN models have used different input variables to predict stock returns. In some functions, one-time series data is used as input [5], [6]. Some activities focus on the inclusion of amazing market information and macroe conomic diversity. In [12], a combination of financial time analysis and NLP has been compiled. In [9] and [7], deep learning structures have been used for modeling the multivariate financial timeline series. In [11], an NN model that uses flexible technical analysis variables was used to predict Shanghai stock market. The task compared the performance of two learning algorithms with two methods of weight gain. The sh6wn results are that the efficiency of back-to-back expansion can be increased by combining gradient readings with repeated line-weight weights.

In 1996, [11] used back distribution and RNN models to predict the stock index of five different stock markets. In [10], the use of time delays, neural network models of the daily presentation process are presented in the daily stock dictionary. In [8], the use of machine learning algorithms such as PSO and LS-SVM used for S&P 500 stock market forecast. Implementation of genetic function and neural network models was introduced internally. The work

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Optimal Routing and Scheduling for Cognitive Radio Sensor Networks using Ensemble Multi Probabilistic Optimization and Truncated Energy Flow Classification Model

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Abstract *- Providing routing to the Cognitive Radio Sensor Network (CRSN) is one of the crucial and demanding issues in recent decades. The routing issues can be listed as data jamming, illegal tracking of Sensor ID, and position detection in the fast-moving of sensors. So, different types of communication protocols and routing algorithms have been developed in the conventional works for ensuring both reliable communication and increased routing. Still, it limits to problems related to high time consumption, complexity, and inefficient routing. In order to avoid these problems, this paper intends to develop a new Ensemble Multi-Probabilistic Optimization (EMPO) – Truncated Energy Flow Classification (TEFC) algorithm for CRSN. Here, the channel selection model is deployed to analyze the parameters of network architecture, which includes the computation cost and sensor information used for the communication service. Also, the channel selection is deployed for providing random licensed parameters and temporary parameters based on the data link that forms the random parameters generation process. There are two stages here; at first, the EMPO technique is implemented to select the most suitable path for enabling the data transmission on the network. Then, a TEFC algorithm is employed to select the original data before it is transmitted to the corresponding destination. The experimental results evaluate the performance of the proposed technique by analyzing various evaluation measures. Also, the results are compared with some of the existing techniques for proving the superiority of the proposed technique.*

Keywords — *Cognitive radio sensor network, Ensemble Multi-Probabilistic Optimization, Optimal routing, and scheduling, Truncated Energy Flow Classification*

I. INTRODUCTION

In recent days, the Cognitive Radio Sensor Network (CRSN) plays an essential part in the field of future intelligent transportation systems. Because it can support various types of services that include natural disasters, emergency operations, and attackers detection processes, in this architecture, the sensors in the network [1] are connected via wireless communication technology. Moreover, it establishes the communication between the connected sensors for exchanging emergency information. The basic architecture of CRSN [2] with channel arrangement system is depicted in Fig 1, where the set of sensors are connected to the Road Side Unit (RSU) and trusted authority. In this structure, providing routing to the network is one of the challenging and demanding issues. For this purpose, various routing mechanisms have been developed in the traditional works for ensuring the routing of the network. Typically, the lightweight optimal selection [3] techniques such as processing and reconstruction methods are used to secure the data packet against unauthenticated access.

To improve the routing level in data transmission, the channel nodes provide routing and privacy by performing an enhanced model of optimal selection computations. There are three major categories of channel routing and privacy that can be listed as network services and communication, data processing, and end-user devices. The major limitations of the existing techniques [4] are increased complexity, time consumption, and not being highly efficient. In order to solve these problems, this research work intends to develop a new optimization technique with an improved optimization algorithm based on the channel selection process for securing the CRSN against attacker nodes.

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Covid-19 Sentiment Analysis using Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers

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Abstract - Corona coronavirus (COVID-19) is a progressive pandemic that is being recognized worldwide. However, spreading false news on social media platforms such as Twitter creates unnecessary concern about the disease. The motto of this study analyzes tweets by Indian netizens during the closure of COVID-19. The data included tweets collected between 23 March 2020 and 15 July 2020 and the text was written as fear, sadness, anger and happiness. Data analysis was performed by the Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers (BERT) model, which is a new in-depth study model for text analysis and performance and was compared with three other models such as logistic regression (LR), vector support (SVM). The accuracy of all the words was calculated separately. The BERT model produced 86% accuracy. Our findings point to a significant increase in keywords and related names among Indian tweets during the COVID-19 era. In addition, this work clarifies public opinion on epidemics and leads public health authorities to a better society.

Keywords — Covid-19, Sentiment Analysis, BERT, Deep Learning.

I. INTRODUCTION

The COVID-19 can be a deadly illness currently days and conjointly the folks are plagued by this and much of people last their lives World Health Organization declares it as common illness. The primary case of COVID-19 in Asian nation, that derive against China, move elaborate on thirty January 2020 were made public among the state of Kerala. To manage this such an outsized quantity of measures are taken by government like Lockdowns are declared among the country on twenty five March. A assist flap starting in March 2021 move abundant larger than the first, with varied issues are Janus-faced by Medical hospitals like scarcity about dose, cot, oxygen gas barrel and alternative medicines in elements of the nation. Asian nation began its vaccination program on sixteen January 2021[1].

India has licensed people Oxford– AstraZeneca vaccinium (Covishield), the Indian BBV152 (Covaxin) vaccinium, thus the Russian satellite V vaccinium for emergency use. As World Health Organization Director-Generic Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus announced found in the urban center Security Conference on fifteen February 2020, "We're not simply determined AN endemic; we're determined AN information emic ". It's even been claimed that the unfold of COVID-19 is supported by information. However, information does not solely contribute to the spread: information would possibly bolster concern, drive social disagree, and can even lead to direct injury[2].

This paper introduced BERT model to classify the COVID tweets. We considered the massive dataset of coronavirus tweets by Kaggle.com. With the intention to totally make the foremost this information inside the facts. It far necessary to recommend a possible and affordable category technique for the textual content of the people's livelihood hotline.

II. RELATED WORK

This sentimental analysis process by using the technique called NLP to predict the people opinion,emption it is also called as opinion mining. By consodering the recent history ,the researches analyse that type of data and classify the emotions into varient. In literature, multiple ways to measure on the market to resist sentiment analysis that involves extracting varbal sentiments with the records (Kim and Hovy 2006). However, options square measure related with the sentiment victimization metal and trigrams. As a result of the emotions square measure currently a typical because of express feelings, so emojis square measure usually used for negative, positive, and neutral thoughts. This exhibits the among operating of system by using victimization anybody of the prevailing ways to carryout Sentiment Analysis. This above image that exhibits the strategy to categorize the text or wordings among completely different sentiment teams like positive, negative, and neutral[3][4].

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Advancement in Image Processing and Pattern Recognition
Volume 4 Issue 3

A Decoder for Sign Boards of Indian Languages to English using Tesseract and seq2seq Model

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ABSTRACT
The development of a language translator for Indian languages to English has proven to be a difficult task due to the vast number of characters in Indian scripts such as Tamil, Kannada, and Hindi. We propose a system in this research that captures Indian written characters and translates them into English. We detail the many methods and machine learning models that were utilised to develop this system, which has an accuracy of 87 percent. In addition, the project is included in the article. A webOS sensor frame with a generic design. A centralised daemon for controlling and accessing all of the webOS device's sensors.

Keywords:-*OCR, Seq2Seq, Tesseract and Sensor Framework*

INTRODUCTION

In India, which is a diverse country with 28 states and 8 union territories, there are around 122 languages spoken across the country, 22 of which are scheduled. In addition, the Government of India has designated Tamil, Odia, Malayalam, Kannada, Telugu, and Sanskrit as classical languages, recognising their rich tradition and independence. It has been found that people experience commutation issues when migrating from one region of the country to another; to address this issue, a translator who can translate one language to another is required. In today's world, there are just a few machine learning models and tools that address this problem.

A straightforward model would be the google interpret which can make an interpretation of one language to the next. Such applications have been created to decipher discourse from one language to another. each language is unique in relation to the next and a portion of the distinctions and significance of language are recorded below. Tamil is antiquated dialects tracing all the way back to the fifth century, It is one of the Dravidian language family, being the authority language of Tamil Nadu, India, It is additionally an official language in Sri Lanka and Singapore. It has a generous number of speakers in South Africa, Fiji, Mauritius and Malaysia.

The Tamil Alphabets has 12 vowels and 18 consonants the blend of this lead to a sum of 216 person and 20 numeric characters. Kannada is likewise one of old style language due it rich legacy tracing all the way back to the 5Th century, it is additionally important for the Dravidian dialects, It is the authority language of the state Karnataka.

It is the second most established among the Dravidian dialects. The Kannada scripts has 13 vowels and it has 2 sort of consonants organized and unstructured, there are 25 organized consonant and 9 unstructured consonant. Hindi is the authority language of India and the state Delhi, it is one among the 22 scheduled

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An Automatic Helmet Detection System using Convolution Neural Network

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Abstract-

Applications for automatic licence plate identification and helmet detection are most useful on busy highways where accidents are more often. Although the government has adopted a number of restrictions, the motorcycle riders haven't been following them very well, necessitating the use of several cunning strategies. Today, it is difficult to distinguish between helmeted and non-helmeted motorcyclists, thus new technology is required to do so as well as to read the rider's licence plate. It aids in accident prevention and increases people's mental alertness. In this study, CNN machine learning set of rules are used to create automatic helmet identification and automatic licence plate recognition applications. faster CNN algorithm is utilised to find the helmet.

Keywords: *Helmet, CNN, Deep Learning*

1. INTRODUCTION

From that point forward, cruisers have gotten more expansive with normal products, and there has been a quick expansion in motorcycle mishaps in view that most motorcyclists don't put on a head protector which makes it volatile consistently to experience a bike. Over the latest couple of years many people have passed on coincidentally because of head wounds. therefore, the carrying of a protecting cap (Helmet) is compulsory as indicated through transit policies, the infringement of which attracts in critical fines. Programmed Number Recognition (ANPR) is a framework that allows continuous acknowledgment of a automobile allow wide variety. As a computerized professional co-op, ANPR assists with similarly developing flip of activities, tweak the old utility and increment customer and representative usefulness. The primary job of ANPR, inside the utility, is to do away with the letters of the engine Vehicle permit number from the photograph. Brilliant vehicle management offers more administrations, a software where a purchaser can see car fixes utilizing just the tag variety removed from the transferred photo. Advances in innovation had been made, so there may be a developing requirement for development on this subject, and smart automobile administration is a extraordinary form of automobile administrations. by using utilising ANPR to similarly develop execution, it could lessen the responsibility of numerous representatives and clients of auto administrations. Catchphrases – number plate, open ALPR, acknowledgment, picture making ready, smart service vehicle. Mechanical investigations are firmly identified with PC insights, which centre around PC created conjectures. Examining the utilization of science brings techniques, hypothetical and viable settings into the field of AI. Information mining is a field of study inside AI, and spotlights on the investigation of test information by unaided learning.

2. LITERATURE SURVEY

Programmed Number Recognition (ANPR) is a mindfulness program that distinguishes vehicle permit numbersafter a fruitful identification in a gained picture [1] [2] [3]. Arising pictures assume a vital part in the calculationfor the framework to work appropriately. By definition, a picture portrays a dream seen by the two eyes [4]. A number plate is a manner by which a vehicle can be found in an alternate manner [5]. This number can show upon the picture utilized and the data returned is the vehicle's information. ANPR utilizes Optical Character Recognition (OCR) to acquire characters from sources like pictures from an observation camera or cameras [2]. To take a decent and exact photograph it is important to place the camera in the ideal spot. Each character is investigated fundamentally utilizing Optical Character Recognition (OCR).

OCR can be characterized as the exchange of composed or printed information from any source, like composed or printed reports, photos, references to a content editing machine and the ideal source [8]. At the end of the day, it is the interaction by which texts from different sources are gotten, changed over and, at last,

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Ontology-based data access control model supported with gric computing for improving security in healthcare data

G. M. Kiran ✉, N. Nalini

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Recommendation Based Interaction: Recommendation Based Interactivity through Multiple Platforms in Big Data Paperback – 22 March 2022

by Dr. Suhas G. K. (Author), Dr. Piyush Kumar Pareek (Author), Dr. Priya Nandihal (Author)

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A forum that encompasses the interconnectedness of services and social media channels is developed. By allowing users to model interest-based relevant sources in Big Data, it highlights user value and bridges user needs across social media and technical content.The proposed approach built on previous user-centric Big Data implementations, which were primarily aimed at strengthening internal services through multiplatform information access and fluid content sharing. This research is focused on an interest-based architecture that allows radio listeners to navigate professional and social media information sources. The adaptive Big Data User-centric model took advantage of a versatile world that was responsive to evolving data fluxes between social networking site services.

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A Framework for Food recognition and predicting its Nutritional value through Convolution neural network

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Abstract— A succession of improvements in image processing have been aided by deep learning. There were considerable advancements in the use of deep learning techniques to food image categorization. However, just a few studies on the classification of food ingredients have been conducted. As a result, this study provides a new method that not only extracts rich and effective characteristics from the given datasets, but also automates the process. Using Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) we propose an automatic multi-class categorization and recognition.

Keywords— recognizing food image, food quality, healthy food, ingredients, nutrient value, CNN

I. INTRODUCTION

Food has always been a vital need in human life, and it has piqued people's interest in new ways. Food supplies now rely on human visual inspection to assess certified food ingredients and accurately label them. This procedure is extremely time-consuming, arduous, and pricey. As a result, a food detection system capable of automatically distinguishing certified food ingredients is essential. Image processing and recognition are now making rapid progress in a variety of applications, including surveillance systems, medical imaging, and remote sensing, to mention a few. Several studies have shown that machine learning and data mining approaches may be used to automatically distinguish food photos. However, the current food detection method focuses primarily on diet.

Food meals make up the majority of available datasets. There are currently just a few food item picture datasets available, resulting in a limited amount of work on multi-class categorization of food item photos.
Using Convolutional Neural Networks, we proposed an automatic multi-class categorization system (CNNs). Many existing methods for human recognition that show promise can't adequately reflect the diversity of food classes with complicated interclass variability and intra class similarities. There are several techniques to solving this challenge, each with its own set of benefits as well as the drawbacks. The proposed method creates complex features that better reflect and distinguish sample images, although constructing such a feature is difficult and problem-specific. The information is used for decision-making rather than complicated representation. We show in this study that the proposed method creates complex features that better reflect and distinguish sample images, although constructing such a feature is difficult and problem-specific. The information is used for decision-making rather than complicated representation. We show in this study that challenge, each with its own set of benefits as well as the drawbacks. The proposed method creates complex features that better reflect and distinguish sample images, although constructing such a feature is difficult and problem-specific. The information is used for decision-making rather than complicated representation. We show in this study that the proposed method can be used to solve a variety of classification and recognition challenges. We believe that by combining the data from two different types of categorization systems, the performance rate can be improved. We build classifier systems based on characteristics retrieved from CNN for this purpose. A feed-forward artificial neural network is a sort of convolutional neural network.

The structure of the visual cortex inspires the connection patterns between its neurons. Individual cortical neurons only respond to stimuli in a small area of the visual field called the receptive field. Different neurons' receptive areas partially overlap, allowing them to encompass the whole visual field. In comparison to other types of neural networks, CNNs need a similar amount of pre-processing. This means that the network sees the filters that were previously hand-engineered in traditional

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SparkGrid:Blockchain Assisted Secure Query Scheduling and Dynamic Risk Assessment for Live Migration of Services in Apache Spark based Grid Environment

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***Abstract*—Grid computing is an emerging technology that enabled the heterogeneous collection of data and provisioning of services to the users. Due to the high amount of incoming heterogeneous request, grid computing needs an efficient scheduling to reduce execution time and satisfy Service Level Agreement (SLA) and Quality of Service (QoS) requirements. For that purpose, we proposed SprakGrid method to reduce execution time and satisfying SLA, QoS requirements. The proposed work includes four consecutive phases which are explained as follows, in first we perform user authentication in order to ensure the legitimacy of the users using Elliptic Curve based Chaos Theory (ECCT) algorithm which generate secret key and stored it into the blockchain. In second we perform query scheduling for resource discovery using Soft Actor Critic (SAC) algorithm by considering 3P's parameters which is performed by spark environment that schedules optimal resources based on the service request. In third, we perform risk assessment and request dropping, in which the risk nodes of workers are evaluated by master node. To address the resource wastage by attacker, this research evaluates the risk value in a dynamic manner using Shannon entropy. Based on the risk assessment the requestsare classified into two classes such as normal and malicious. In fourth we perform service live migration, in which the malicious requests are dropped and normal request are migrated from source node to target node using Multi-Constraints based Emperor Penguin Optimization (MC-EPO). Finally, simulation is performed by GridSim and the simulation results demonstrate that the proposed SparkGrid method achieves superior performance compared to other state-of-the art methods.**

***Keywords*—Query scheduling, Risk assessment, Service live migration, Apache spark, Grid computing, Blockchain**

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A STUDY ON INVENTORY MANAGEMENT IN MANUFACTURING COMPANY

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ABSTRACT

Inventory Management System is extraordinarily useful to commercial enterprise owners, as they permit stores to well save income and buy records. When stock is mismanaged, it ends in disillusioned consumers, slower income, an excessive amount of coins on hand, and warehouses. This stock device reduces guide work, human mistake, and guide delays even as concurrently dashing up the process. This stock control device could be capable of song income records in addition to inventories. Inventory control device is an internet utility for Windows that makes a specialty of stock and income clearance. It turned into created for Windows working systems. The stock control device has some of features. This internet utility has logical gear for comparing best stock degrees and deciding on the suitable replenishment techniques automatically. It additionally has talents just like the capacity to pick out inventory degrees, compute reorder factors automatically, and spotlight capacity inventory-outs. This method gets rid of the threat of inventory-outs of fast-moving items via way of means of minimizing delays.

Keywords: Inventory Management System, Income Clearance, Time Saving, Warehouse, Stock.

I. INTRODUCTION

Financial Management is involved with the responsibilities of the finical supervisor with inside the commercial enterprise company. Financial managers actively control the economic affairs of any form of commercial enterprise, namely economic and non-economic, personal and public, big and small, income in search of and non-income. They carry out such numerous task, as budgeting, economic forecasting, coins control, credit administration, funding analysis, budget control and stock control.

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A STUDY ON EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM AT POWERICA LIMITED

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ABSTRACT

This paper illustrates the employee performance management system at Powerica Limited operating in manufacturing sector. Aim of the study examines the system for evaluation of employee performance and their career development. The analysis carried out based on set objectives of the company, which are resulted in overall performance management system. The system of evaluating and managing employee development implemented at the organization in an extremely positive light by employees, who appreciates the effect it has on motivation in turn reflected in their work.

INTRODUCTION

Performance Management System is complete process of managing people. It is also called as people management. If people do not participate, organization will not survive longer period. Performance Management System is basic tool for reviewing overall performance of the employee and improving the ability of the employee work performance. We carried out research on performance management system at Powerica Ltd.

Powerica Limited was established in the year 1984 under the dynamic leadership of visionary Mr. Naresh Oberoi. It is also promoted by Bharat Naresh Oberoi and Kharatiram Kharak Puri, who have been involved in the diesel generator set business for several decades. Powerica has evolved to become a leading end-to-end power solution provider in conventional diesel-based, standby and prime power applications. Dynamic growth across verticals has also led Powerica to have a strong footprint in renewable energy projects.

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COMPARATIVE FINANCIAL STATEMENT ANALYSIS AT HINDUSTAN AERONAUTICS LIMITED

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ABSTRACT

Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) undertakes maintenance, repair, overhaul and manufacture of aircraft, aero engines and their add-ons which can be with inside the stock of Indian Defense Forces. It is one of the very essential Defense Public Sector Undertaking which helps the Indian Defense Services in keeping their assets. This undertaking has been undertaken to investigate the monetary ratios of Hindustan Aeronautics Limited. A overall of numerous ratios had been calculated via way of means of the usage of the statistics to be had from the once a year reviews of Hindustan Aeronautics Limited. These ratios had been calculated and analyzed to affirm the liquidity position, long-time period solvency, operational performance and profitability of the firm. A rating evaluation of 9 recognized key monetary parameters has additionally been achieved to check the first-class acting 12 months with inside the 5 years which can be being studied. Using the Kendall's coefficient of concordance (W) and making use of Chi-square ($\chi 2$) test, exam of any uniformity a few of the recognized key monetary overall performance signs of HAL all through the length of take a look at has additionally been achieved.

I. INTRODUCTION

The time period finance characteristic has been described through numerous authors. The maximum applicable definitions of finance characteristic are that finance offers with procurement of finances and their powerful utilizations with inside the business. As Philip Kotler factors out, monetary control is involved with the managerial choices that bring about the acquisitions and financing long time and brief time period property for the firm. As such, it offers with conditions that require the choice of particular property aggregate of liabilities,

Analysis of Floating Columns in Multi-Storey Building Using SAP2000vs20

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Abstract: *Construction of high rise building in urban cities/ Metropolitan cities are constructed on a concept of utilization of space upto its maximum extent. Nowadays, in visualization of this concept providing parking, in entrance corridors, free space, soft stories in commercial building, residential building and industrial building are achieved. To develop this, Structural Engineers have come up with an idea of floating columns which are constructed on the beam slab system, which have a varied load transfer path.*
In this project, the behaviour of the floating columns under different seismic conditions and at different levels are studied. This structure consists of 10 storeys with a height of 30m for commercial activities and with a terrace. Analysis of floating columns using SAP2000v20 for various load conditions is done. The final responses such as time period, maximum base shear, maximum stiffness and maximum displacement are determined for the complete analysis.

Keywords: **Floating Column building, Floating column building in SAP2000v20.**

1. INTRODUCTION

In the present days, multi-storey structures created for the purposes of residential, commercial, business, etc., with a bottom open floor are a common feature. For all purpose of parking, commercial like food bazar, shopping malls, recreational purposes and in architectural view, the frames are intact unfastened without any constructions, besides the columns that switch the constructing weight to the bottom. The behaviour of a constructing at some stage in earthquakes relies upon significantly on its average shape, length, load path and geometry, moreover to but the earthquake or seismic forces are carried to the bottom of building.

The floating columns are used for the reason of attractive architectural view of structure and placement situations for columns in the building. It may be modelled and analyzed with the aid of using the usage of STAAD Pro, ETABS and SAP2000 softwares. The provision of floating columns may be considered as usual feature in most of the structures for protecting the most feasible region from the point of architecture purpose. In cities, multi storey structures are built with the aid of using floating columns on the floor ground for the diverse functions that are said above.

2. FLOATING COLUMN BUILDINGS

The columns are meant to be a vertical member beginning from base and transferring the weight to the floor. The vertical member or columns which rest on a beam and does not have touched to base is generally called as floating column. The column starting from the upper storey without touching to the base of the building will transfer load to the slab below to it. A column is constructed from the base is discontinued on the above, some members are starting from the above storey, typically on the ground or first floor storey. Usually those high-rise and architectural complicated homes confirmed a least serviceable behaviour all through beyond earthquakes. Generally, the behaviour of a constructing all through earthquakes is primarily based totally upon specifically on its traditional shape, length and geometry, further how the earthquake forces carried to the floor.

Analysis of Soft Storey Buildings Using SAP 2000vs20

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Abstract: *Construction of multistorey buildings in metro-politian cities is one among the factor of urbanization. The provision of soft storey at stilt floor level had become the architect feature. These are the framed structures without masonry walls designed irrespective of the structural concern to strength and stability of storey. It is used for the multi-purposes such as parking areas, open space, commercial complex, lobbies, large meeting halls and other utility purposes. The upper storey of the building with infill walls are stiffer than the bottom storeys which behave as a single block. During seismic conditions, more stress and loads are transferred to the structural members of soft storey, due to an inadequate load bearing capacity of structural members, it leads to failure of beams and columns proceeding to deflection, deformation and even some times to failure of the building in toto.*

In the present study, a multistorey building is created using SAP 2000vs20 software. The building is designed considering codal provisions. The behavior bare frame building, Infill building and soft storey building are studied in various seismic zones for different soil conditions. The performance of the building in zone IV and zone V are graphically represented against hard soil, medium soil and soft soil for seismic parameters namely, lateral displacement, storey drift, base shear, stiffness of the building. Comparative study is carried out for the seismic parameters with respect to storeys, zones and different soil conditions.

Keywords: **Soft storey.**

1. INTRODUCTION

In modern times, the concrete framed structures have a completely unique feature that is the bottom storey is left open for the aim of particular goals like vehicle parking, reception lobbies and so on. Such storey is generally referred as open ground storey building or flexible storey buildings. Soft storey as a whole much strained than the storey's higher than are considerably at risk of earthquake harm because of massive, unreinforced open place on their ground floors. However, from a seismic point of view, overall performance of soft storey turns to failure condition due to irregularity in structure and un equal distribution of loads over a storey. Most of the horizontal displacement of the building takes place in the soft storey itself.

The performance of soft storey is associated with several reasons such as non-integrity in structure, unequal distribution of forces, foundation, topography of land, soil properties of site etc. By considering all the aspects, the design of soft storey is done by adopting certain code provisions, loads to be considered and ensuring all parameters to be within permissible limits such as shear force, torsion, distribution moments. To satisfy all the requirements, design softwares are being used, that helps to achieve desired results. SAP2000 software is made used in current study for analysis of buildings. This software has specialized application in design and analysis of structures under various soil condition for different seismic zones II, III, IV and V. It requires more time for data post-processing to achieve the desired outcomes for story drift, base shear, ground acceleration, ground motions and so on.

2. SOFT STOREY

Soft storey is the one among the multi storey building, which is more flexible or weak storey that have inadequate resistance to lateral displacement or strength that is most predicted to get failure during earthquake conditions. This kind or feature of constructions is often seen in metro cities. It is because of lack of space for versatile utilities such as vehicular parking, assembly halls, shops, marketing complex etc. It is also one of architect style of construction that made provision of the soft storey. Since the soft storey is left open without masonry wall construction it is structurally unsafe and failure is expected more in seismic prone areas.