

Urkunde

über die Eintragung des
Gebrauchsmusters Nr. 20 2023 100 324

Bezeichnung:

Bananenfaser-basierte, kostengünstige Produktionsmaschine für Damenbinden
mit IoT

IPC:

B30B 9/00

Inhaber/Inhaberin:

Batra, Iti, Dr., Azadpur, Delhi, IN
Goyal, Monika, Dr., Faridabad, Haryana, IN
Jain, Seema Nath, Dr., Patparganj, Delhi, IN
Jamader, Asik Rahaman, Bishnupur, West Bengal, IN
Manocha, Tanvee, Pitam Pura, Delhi, IN
Som, Subhranil, Dr., Kolkata, West Bengal, IN
Tyagi, Shobha, Dr., Faridabad, Haryana, IN
Yadav, Asha, Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh, IN

Tag der Anmeldung:

24.01.2023

Tag der Eintragung:

20.02.2023

Die Präsidentin des Deutschen Patent- und Markenamts



Eva Schewior



München, 20.02.2023

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FORM- 5
THE PATENTS ACT, 1970
(39 of 1970)
&
The Patents Rules, 2003
DECLARATION AS TO INVENTORSHIP
[See Section 10(6) and Rule 13(6)]

1. NAME OF THE APPLICANT

I/We Dr. J Sreedhar et. al., all are citizen of India, Address of one of the Applicant: Associate Professor, Keshav Memorial Institute of Technology, Narayanaguda, Hyderabad, India-500029.

hereby declare that the true and first inventor(s) of the invention disclosed in the complete specification filed in pursuance of my-/ our application numbered _____ dated 07-03-2023 is/are

2. INVENTOR(S)

(a) NAME	(b) NATIONALITY	(c) ADDRESS
1. Dr. J Sreedhar	Indian	Associate Professor, Keshav Memorial Institute of Technology, Narayanaguda, Hyderabad, India-500029
2. Narender Chinthamu	Indian	MIT (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), CTO Candidate, Enterprise Architect
3. Rachit Parashar	Indian	Manager - Marketing, Department of Marketing & Sales, Gandhar Oil Refinery (India) Ltd., Mumbai, Maharashtra, 400062, India
4. Dr. D Lakshmi Padmaja	Indian	Associate Professor, Dept. of Information Technology, Anurag University, Venkatapur Village, Ghatkesar Mandal, Hyderabad, 500088
5. Dr. Vilis Pawar	Indian	Assistant Professor, Global Business School and Research Centre, Dr. D. Y. Patil Vidyapeeth, Pune, India
6. Dr.P.Privietha	Indian	Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Applications, Hindusthan College of Engineering and Technology, Coimbatore, Tamilnadu, India

[Handwritten Signature]
20/03/2023

7. Manideep Karukuri	Indian	University of Texas at Arlington, MSBA Graduate, Dallas, Texas, United States
8. Mr.N.Dilip Kumar	Indian	Assistant Professor, Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering, Annamacharya Institute of Technology and Sciences, Tirupati, 517520, Andhara Pradesh, India
9. Dr. Mahesh Sharma	Indian	Associate Professor, Department of IT, Ideal Institute of Management & Technology (GGSIPU), Delhi, India
10.Mr.Sachin Kumar	Indian	Research Scholar, Department of Computer Science & Application, Veer Bahadur Singh Purvanchal University, Uttar Pradesh, India

~~3. DECLARATION TO BE GIVEN WHEN THE APPLICATION IN INDIA IS FILED BY THE APPLICANT(S) IN THE CONVENTION COUNTRY:-~~

N.A.

~~We the applicant(s) in the convention country hereby declare that our right to apply for a patent in India is by way of assignment from the true and first inventor(s).~~

Dated this 07th day of March 2023

Dr. J Sreedhar et. al.
Applicant(s)

To,
The Controller of Patents
The Patent Office, Chennai

Efficient Cloud Clustering Schemes: A Review

Lalit Kumar
Department of CSE
Shobhit Institute of Engineering &
Technology, deemed to-be-University,
Meerut, India.
lalit.chahal@gmail.com

Nidhi Tyagi
Department of CSE
Shobhit Institute of Engineering &
Technology, deemed to-be-University,
Meerut, India
nidhi.tyagi@shobhituniversity.ac.in

Seema Gupta
Department of CSE,
Ideal Institute of Management &
technology, GGSIP University,
Delhi, India
seemagupta.iimt@gmail.com

Abstract— In a cloud computing paradigm a large number of computers are pooled together to handle all the connected user's request. In order to serve their customers in a better way, businesses are increasingly turning to cloud computing, which allows them to virtually centralize and grow their IT infrastructure via the internet. Before delving into the intricacies of cloud computing, it would be beneficial for the researchers to have an overview via a review article on this interesting and widely studied domain of cloud computing. To cater to the needs of researchers this paper presents a comprehensive and thorough literature review on cloud resource management and cloud resource scheduling. This study uses a standard systematic literature analysis strategy based on a comprehensive collection of 51 research articles selected from a larger collection of 219 research papers published in over 29 preeminent workshops, symposia, and conferences and 13 preeminent journals. The present state of cloud computing resource scheduling can be broken down into many different types. A comprehensive analysis of resource scheduling in cloud computing is provided, including details on scheduling algorithms and management, scheduling kinds and benefits with accompanying tools, scheduling considerations and resource distribution strategies. Thirteen distinct resource-scheduling strategies have been described, and the relevant literature has been cited. In addition, eight distinct resource allocation strategies are laid forth. The results of this study can be used as a guide in selecting the best algorithm to schedule a given workload, as well as in identifying the most important properties of resource scheduling algorithms. Directions for further study have also been offered in concluding section

Keywords—Cloud Clustering, Resource Scheduling, Scheduling Algorithms.

I. INTRODUCTION

Cloud-based resource clustering issues may be addressed via the implementation of an effective resource clustering strategy. In order to address resource clustering issues in the cloud, several systems have used various techniques. The educational data mining system has been using a variety of clustering approaches recently [1-5]. Undergraduate academic achievement at Malaysia's National Defence University was measured using a variety of artificial neural network-based classification strategies, including k-means clustering and decision tree. WEKA software's X-means, k-means, and hierarchical clustering algorithms were utilised to assess

students' emotional intelligence and highlight challenges they had while navigating the learning management system's online curriculum. Students' learning behaviours were assessed by using Ward's clustering and non-hierarchical clustering approach, and a click-stream server data set was created based on student input related to their online education [6,8]. The web log data files of an LMS were grouped using the Markov clustering technique to analyse student and course data. The future actions of pupils were predicted using a novel clustering with affinity measure technique [7]. The online patterns that kids are engaging with were determined using a Fuzzy Sets and Transitive Closure approach [9]. Many studies have employed fuzzy methods to group similar items, demonstrating the importance of fuzzy logic in this context [10-15]. Therefore, the next section of the literature review will focus on some of the most important fuzzy based resource clustering approaches or algorithms now in use.

II. BACKGROUND

Workload submission and execution are two steps within the larger process of resource management. Cloud resource management consists of two phases of provisioning and scheduling of resources [16, 18-20]. In contrast to resource scheduling, which entails the mapping and execution of cloud consumer workloads based on selected resources, resource provisioning is the process of determining which resources are necessary to complete a given workload in accordance with the quality-of-service requirements described by cloud consumers. The first step in executing a workload in the cloud is for a cloud user to submit a request for workload execution together with the necessary workload specifications. The broker (resource provisioner) uses this information to locate the best available resources to handle a particular workload and to evaluate whether or not the workload's quality of service (QoS) criteria can be met via provisioning. After resources are provisioned, the broker will transmit requests to a scheduler to be scheduled. The second step, resource scheduling, follows the first provisioning phase. The resource queue stores all of the supplied resources, whereas the resource pool stores everything else. The workload queue is where submitted workloads wait to be processed. Quality of Service criteria make it difficult to schedule resources for realistic workloads. QoS needs must be taken into account for effective resource scheduling.

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Application of Cyber-crime in Education Sector

Dr. Seema Gupta,
Harsh Manchanda

Abstract

In a World on an average of an hour 97 cyber-crime happens, this means there is a victim of cyber-crime every 37 seconds. Cyber-crime is making use of a computer for unlawful activities such as committing fraud, trafficking intellectual property, stealing identities, or violating privacy. Digital education is the integrating modern technology and digital tools to assist the progress of teaching and learning. According to Check Point Research, the education/research sector was the most targeted in 2021, with an average of 1,605 cyber-attacks per week, up 75 per cent from 2020. Education organizations have been the most vulnerable due to COVID-19 restrictions, distance learning. With the introduction of online education system, threats like Ransomware attacks, DDOS attacks, Phishing attacks, IOT attacks, data breaches and many more were also faced. This Research paper aims to study outlook of Cyber Crime in Digital Education and measure to protect cyber-crime in education sector.

Keywords: Cyber-crime, Cyber-attacks, Multi-factor Authentication, Cyber-bullying.

1. Introduction

Cyber-crime is defined as the destruction, theft, or unauthorized or illegal use, modification, or copy of information, programmers, services, equipment, or communication network [7]. With the improvement in technology, the dependency on computer has increased and everything can be accessed digitally like online shopping, jobs, studies is just a click



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 Government of India

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Application Details

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APPLICATION TYPE	ORDINARY APPLICATION
DATE OF FILING	27/07/2023
APPLICANT NAME	1 . Dr. G. Bhuvanewari 2 . Dr.M.Rajkumar 3 . Prof. Vivek Khirasaria 4 . Dr. ANIL KUMAR SINGH 5 . Dr.S.Thangamani 6 . Dr. Mary Swarna Latha Gade 7 . A.RAJALAKSHMI 8 . Dr. Seema Gupta 9 . Ms. RADHA .T 10 . Dr.C.Precilla 11 . Dr. Harikumar Pallathadka
TITLE OF INVENTION	Implementing Blockchain Technology and the Internet of Things (IoT) to Provide Protection for Financial Transactions in the Cryptocurrency Market
FIELD OF INVENTION	COMPUTER SCIENCE
E-MAIL (As Per Record)	senanipindia@gmail.com
ADDITIONAL-EMAIL (As Per Record)	iprpatent2022@gmail.com
E-MAIL (UPDATED Online)	
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Application Status

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