iJRASET
International Journal For Research in Applied Science and Engineering Technology



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 8 **Issue:** V **Month of publication:** May 2020

DOI: http://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2020.5367

www.ijraset.com

Call: 08813907089 | E-mail ID: ijraset@gmail.com

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)
ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.429
Volume 8 Issue V May 2020- Available at www.ijraset.com

Alpha-Numeric Recognition using Machine Learning Techniques

Mrs. Supriya H. S[1], Pavithra S[2], Dharshan Raj[3], Nusrath Banu S[4], Sushma S[5]
[1]*Asst. Prof,* [2,3,4,5]*Dept of CSE, Sir M. Visvesvaraya Institute of Technology, Bangalore, India*

Abstract: ***In the proposed model for OCR, a neural network and digital signal processor classifier are used. The neural network being used is a multi-layer perceptron network with backpropagation for learning. The input is the pixel data from the images. Our system is able to do for computer typed and hand written, it can detect alpha numeric, figures, and special Symbols. Also to add onto the system a figure scan and labelling solution is also provided. The three phases in the proposed model are classification phase, training phase and recognition phase. Further to this our proposed system is robust to train new characters, shapes and signs. A multi-level UI design is developed and interlinked. Images can be either taken from data set or live i.e. captured from a sub cam or a mobile and fed to the system.***
Keywords: Optical character recognition, Neural network Pattern Recognition, Text-to-speech.

I. INTRODUCTION

The term propelled picture insinuates getting ready of a two dimensional picture by a modernized PC. In an increasingly broad setting, it derives propelled treatment of any two dimensional data. A propelled picture is an assortment of certifiable or complex numbers addressed by a set number of bits. An image given as a straightforwardness, slide, photograph or a X-shaft is first digitized and taken care of as a structure of twofold digits in PC memory. This digitized picture would then have the option to be readied and furthermore appeared on a significant standards TV screen. For appear, the image is taken care of in a quick access bolster memory, which empowers the screen at a pace of 25 housings for each second to make an ostensibly constant introduction.

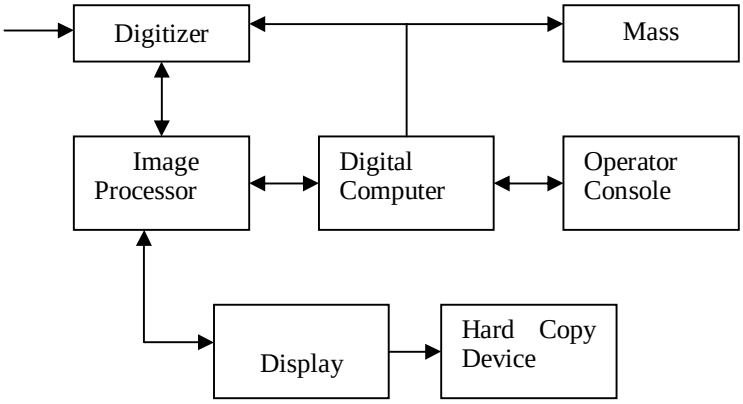


Fig 1.1: Block Diagram For Image Processing System

II. RELATED SURVEY

The gave a total associate one of a kind functionalities, uniquely intended to outwardly debilitated individuals. In light of ongoing logical forward leap about character acknowledgment and discourse union and utilizing late equipment developments and amazing information handling, this gadget can help outwardly disabled clients to expand their ecological mindfulness and improve their self-sufficiency and social combination. “A key thought associate is to be measured to constantly incorporate new picture preparing innovations to grow, yet additionally outsider advances, for example, GPS situating, other information/yield modalities”.[2]
It has portrayed the strategies which comprises three stages. Right off the bat edge age utilizing Line edge identification cover applied. After this, content restriction utilizing projection profiles based has been finished. Finally message division and content acknowledgment has been applied on the Localized pictures. It gives a proficient calculation for content confinement and extraction for location of the two designs and scene message in video pictures. The Text size is an indispensable plan parameter whose measurement ought to be appropriately chosen for make the strategy increasingly vigorous and harsh toward different textual style

©IJRASET: All Rights are Reserved

shapes and sizes, styles, shading/force, directions, dialects, content bearings, foundation and impacts of enlightenment, reflections, shadows, point of view contortion, and the thickness of picture backgrounds.[3]

In start to finish framework for content location and acknowledgment in regular scenes and purchaser recordings. “Maximally Stable Extremal Regions which are hearty to light and perspective varieties are chosen as content up-and-comers. Rich shape descriptors, for example, Histogram of Oriented Gradients, Gabor channel, corners and geometrical highlights are utilized to speak to the applicants and arranged utilizing a help vector machine. Emphatically marked applicants fill in as grapple districts for word development. At that point bunch the up-and-comer districts dependent on geometric and shading properties to shape word limits. To accelerate the framework for reasonable applications, they utilize Partial Least Squares approach for dimensionality decrease. The identified words are binarized, sifted and gone to a shrouded Markov model based Optical Character Recognition (OCR) framework for acknowledgment. They proposed a blending plan which defeats the slip-ups of SVM order step and jam word limits. Broad assessment on a huge dataset delineates the viability of the methodology in both pixel-level content discovery and word acknowledgment tasks”.[5]

Picture based content extraction is one of the quickest developing examination zones in the field of mixed media innovation. The extraction of content from a mind boggling or progressively beautiful pictures is a difficult issue. Extraction of this data includes location, limitation, following, extraction, improvement, and acknowledgment of the content from a given picture. For quick removing content from pictures, they have proposed an associated segment based methodology which distinguishes all the more precisely for little or huge messages in the picture. The content extraction process begins with change of the shading picture to dim scale picture and afterward it changes over the dim scale picture into a paired picture. At that point every content area is checked and the content is separated from the picture. At long last, the removed content is composed into another dim scale image.[11]

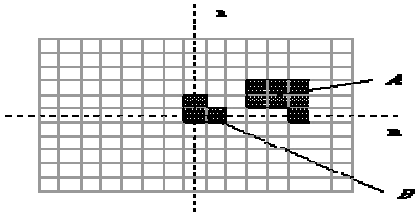
Key issue is that the outwardly debilitated can't exploit accessible directional signs, maps, building registries, and so forth. As needs be, they have proposed an aide framework that targets finding indoor signs and reciting their substance so anyone can hear. While existing methodologies are constrained by depending on explicit shapes or shading marks, or needing client help, framework can naturally find and read the signs present in the indoor condition. Utilizing a compact camera, PC, and earphones, the framework ceaselessly catches pictures, finds and concentrates the content inside, and changes over it into discourse. The framework coordinates demonstrated content handling and discourse amalgamation calculations, just as novel strategies for content ID and consistent substance filtering.[12]

III. METHODOLOGY

A. Morphological Operations

To find the particular features we have to section the lung region from the chest CT look at picture for basic figuring. For dividing the lung district from the chest CT check picture morphological movement is finished.

We described an image as a (sufficiency) limit of two, certifiable (encourage) factors a(x,y) or two, discrete elements a[m,n]. An elective importance of an image can be established on the possibility that an image involves a set (or arrangement) of either steady or discrete bearings. One may state the set identifies with the concentrations or pixels that have a spot with the articles in the image. This is portrayed in figure underneath which contains two articles or sets An and B. Note that the sort out system is required



A binary image containing two object sets A and B.

The item A comprises of those pixels a that share some regular property:

$$\mathrm{A} = \{\alpha | property(\alpha) == \mathrm{TRUE}\}$$

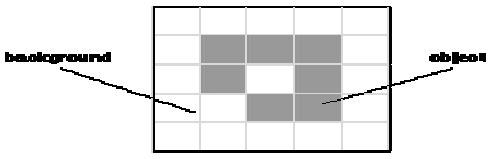
For instance, object B comprises of {[0,0], [1,0], [0,1]}.

The foundation of A is given by Ac (the supplement of A) which is characterized as those components that are not in A:

$$\mathrm{A}^c = \{\alpha | \alpha \notin \mathrm{A}\}$$

©IJRASET: All Rights are Reserved

We presented the idea of neighborhood network. We presently see that if an article is characterized based on C-network (C=4, 6, or 8) at that point the foundation Ac has an availability given by 12 - C. The need for this is outlined for the Cartesian network in Figure.



1) *Morphological Smoothing:* This calculation depends on the perception that a dim level opening smoothies a dark worth picture from over the brilliance surface given by the capacity a[m,n] and the dim level shutting smoothies from beneath. We utilize an organizing component B dependent on eqs.

$$\begin{aligned} MorphSmooth(A,B) &= C_G(O_G(A,B),B) \\ &= \min(\max(\max(\min(A)))) \end{aligned}$$

Note that we have smothered the documentation for the organizing component B under the maximum and min activities to keep the documentation basic. Its utilization, be that as it may, is comprehended.

2) *Morphological Gradient:* For direct channels the angle channel yields a vector portrayal (eq. (103)) with an extent (eq. (104)) and bearing (eq. (105)). The rendition introduced here produces a morphological gauge of the angle greatness:

$$\begin{aligned} Gradient(A,B) &= \frac{1}{2}(D_G(A,B)-E_G(A,B)) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(\max(A)-\min(A)) \end{aligned}$$

3) *Morphological Laplacian:* The morphologically-based Laplacian channel is characterized by:

$$\begin{aligned} Laplacian(A,B) &= \frac{1}{2}((D_G(A,B)-A)-(A-E_G(A,B))) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(D_G(A,B)+E_G(A,B)-2A) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(\max(A)+\min(A)-2A) \end{aligned}$$

B. Watershed Segmentation Algorithm

Watershed Segmentation Algorithm is a connected rundown in shaped that will keep the lists of the pixels that are associated with one another, means (2) and (3) underneath. The technique for characterizing the connected rundown determines the utilization of a profundity or a broadness first pursuit. For this specific application, there is no distinction which methodology to utilize. The most straightforward sort of a rearward in first out line executed as a separately connected rundown will bring about a profundity first hunt procedure.

It is expected that the info picture is a paired picture, with pixels being either foundation or closer view and that the associated parts in the forefront pixels are wanted.

The calculation steps can be composed as:

1) Start from the main pixel in the picture. Set current mark to 1. Go to (2).
2) If this pixel is a frontal area pixel and it isn't now named, give it the present name and include it as the principal component in a line, at that point go to (3). In the event that it is a foundation pixel or it was at that point named, at that point rehash (2) for the following pixel in the picture.
3) Pop out a component from the line, and see its neighbors (in view of a network). In the event that a neighbor is a closer view pixel and isn't now marked, give it the present name and add it to the line. Rehash (3) until there are no more components in the line.
4) Go to (2) for the following pixel in the picture and addition current mark by 1.

Note that the pixels are named before being placed into the line. The line will just keep a pixel to check its neighbors and add them to the line if essential. This calculation just needs to check the neighbors of each frontal area pixel once and doesn't check the neighbors of foundation pixels.

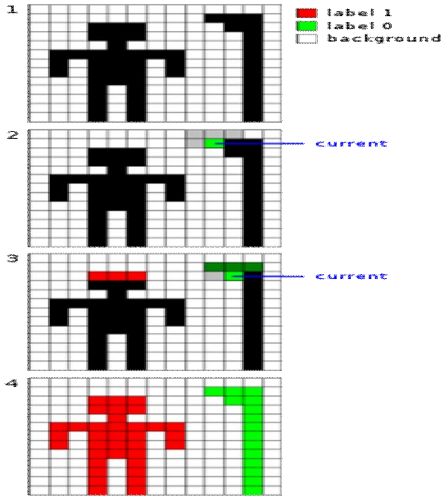
©IJRASET: All Rights are Reserved

C. Two-pass Algorithm

The calculation makes two ignores the picture. The principal go to dole out brief marks and record equivalences and the subsequent go to supplant every transitory name by the littlest name of its equality class.

Availability looks at are conveyed by checking neighbor pixels' marks (neighbor components whose names are not doled out yet are overlooked), or state, the North-East, the North, the North-West and the West of the present pixel (expecting 8-network). 4-availability utilizes just North and West neighbors of the present pixel. The accompanying conditions are checked to decide the estimation of the mark to be doled out to the present pixel (4-availability is accepted).

1) Does the pixel to one side (West) have a similar incentive as the present pixel?
a) Yes – We are in a similar area. Allocate a similar name to the present pixel
b) No – Check next condition
2) Do the two pixels toward the North and West of the present pixel have a similar incentive as the present pixel however not a similar mark?
3) Yes – We realize that the North and West pixels have a place with a similar area and must be consolidated. Dole out the present pixel the base of the North and West marks, and record their identicalness relationship
4) No – Check next condition
5) Does the pixel to one side (West) have an alternate worth and the one toward the North a similar incentive as the present pixel?
a) Yes – Assign the mark of the North pixel to the present pixel
b) No – Check next condition
6) Do the pixel's North and West neighbors have diverse pixel esteems than current pixel?
a) Yes – Create another mark id and appoint it to the present pixel



IV. IMPLEMENTATION

A. RGB to Gray Scale Conversion Algorithm

A grayscale or grayscale computerized picture is a picture where the estimation of every pixel is a solitary example, that is, it conveys just power data. Pictures of this sort, otherwise called highly contrasting, are made solely out of shades of dark, shifting from dark at the most fragile power to white at the most grounded.



.

©IJRASET: All Rights are Reserved

Grayscale pictures are normally the eventual outcome of evaluating the power of light at each pixel in a lone band of the electromagnetic range (for instance infrared, perceptible light, brilliant, etc.), and in such cases they are monochromatic genuine when only a given repeat is gotten. However what's more they can be consolidated from a full concealing picture; see the section about changing over to grayscale.

The intensity of a pixel is conveyed inside a given range between a base and a biggest, thorough. This range is addressed in a hypothetical way as a range from 0 (complete nonappearance, dim) and 1 (supreme closeness, white), with any fragmentary characteristics in the center. This documentation is used in academic papers, yet this doesn't describe what "dim" or "white" is with respect to colorimetry.

Despite what pixel significance is used, the twofold depictions acknowledge that 0 is dull and the most outrageous worth (255 at 8 bpp, 65,535 at 16 bpp, etc.) is white, if for no situation noted.

Algorithm /Loop for converting RGB-Gray

```
for k1 = 1 : row
```

```
 for k2 =1 : col
% Assume you have an RGB image of class double, or create a random one
 gray(k1,k2) = 0.29 * rgb(k1,k2,1) + 0.59 * rgb(k1,k2,2) + 0.11 * rgb(k1,k2,3);
       end
   end
```



FIG : RGB Image



FIG : Gray Scale Image

B. Thresholding

Thresholding is the most straightforward technique for picture division. From a grayscale picture, thresholding can be utilized to make double pictures. graythresh Global picture edge utilizing Otsu's strategy. It figures a worldwide limit (LEVEL) that can be utilized to change over a force picture to a twofold picture with IM2BW. LEVEL is a standardized force esteem that lies in the range [0, 1].Gray sift utilizes Otsu's strategy, which picks the edge to limit the infraclass change of the edge high contrast pixels. Additionally returns viability metric, , as the Second yield contention. It demonstrates the viability of thresholding of the information picture and it is in the range [0, 1]. The lower bound is achievable just by pictures having a solitary dim level, and the upper bound is feasible just by two-esteemed pictures. The info picture I can be uint8, uint16, int16, single, or twofold, and it must be nonsparse. LEVEL and EM are twofold scalars.

C. Binary Conversion

The picture is changed over to twofold contingent upon the edge level and rearranged. Paired picture will have just nearby qualities for example Valid or False for example '1' or '0' for a pixel. Each pixel esteem is contrasted and the limit and a choice is made to change over



©IJRASET: All Rights are Reserved

D. Removal Of Small Connected Components

Expels from a double picture every single associated part (protests) that have less than P pixels, delivering another parallel picture.

E. OCR Algorithm for text in an Image Detection

1) Find the associated part in the Binary Image.
2) Find its area in the Image
3) Extract that partition

It extricates the Entire content and afterward isolates the associated segments. This data is gotten from the twofold picture



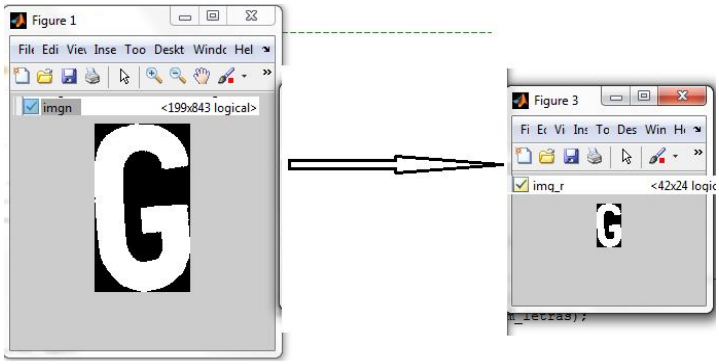
Each associated segment is removed in the comparative way for the total picture. This character is spared in a Matrix



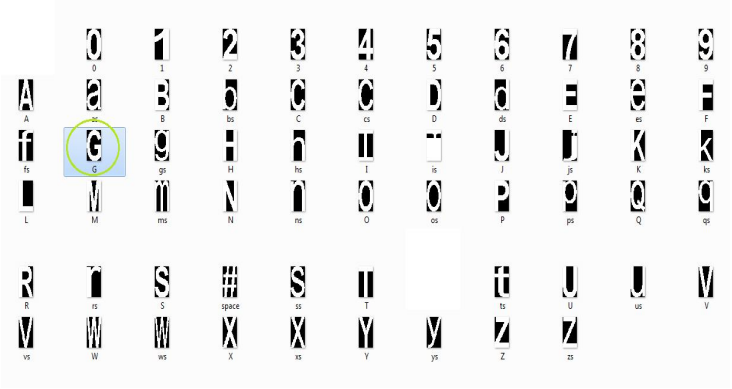
Exracted component can be of any size

Resizing the Image

((199x843) is resized to to the standard Data base size i.e **42x24**



F. Once the Image is extracted. Next compared with the standard DataSet



These Data base is stores in template in the standard size i.e (42x24)

©IJRASET: All Rights are Reserved

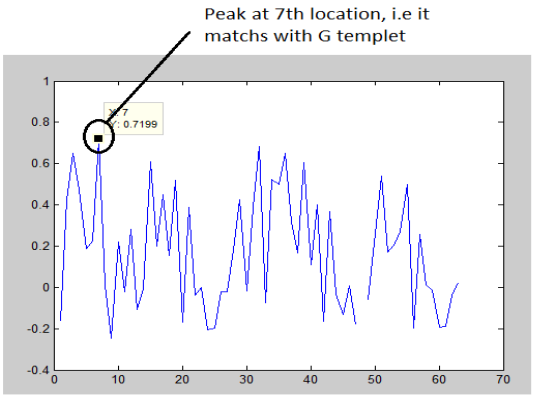
G. Cross Correlation

In signal preparing, cross-relationship is a proportion of likeness of two arrangement as an element of the slack of one comparative with the other. This is otherwise called a sliding dab item or sliding inward item. It is normally utilized for looking a long sign for a shorter, known element. It has applications in design acknowledgment, single molecule examination, electron tomography, averaging, cryptanalysis, and neurophysiology.

We have the standard dat abse of 63 characters consisting of [A B C D E G F H I J K L M N O PQ R S T U V W X Y Z 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 a b c d e f g h I j k l m n o p q r s t u v q x y z #]

So G is in the 7th place.

63 cross correlation values are obtained



H. Finding the Max Index

1) *Using Machine Learning/neural network for predicTion Algorithm:* Having characterized neural systems, how about we come back to penmanship acknowledgment. We can part the issue of perceiving manually written digits into two sub-issues. To begin with, we'd like a method of breaking a picture containing numerous digits into a grouping of independent pictures, each containing a solitary digit. For instance, we'd prefer to break the picture.



Into six separate images,



We people take care of this division issue effortlessly, however it's trying for a PC program to effectively separate the picture. When the picture has been divided, the program then needs to order every individual digit. Along these lines, for example, we'd like our program to perceive that the main digit above,



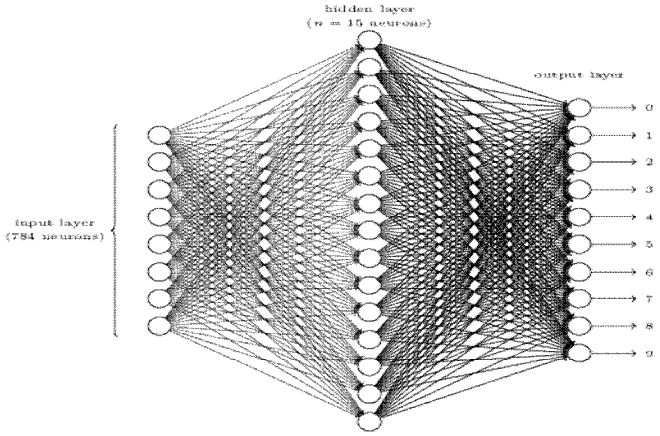
Is a 5.

We'll concentrate on composing a program to tackle the subsequent issue, that is, grouping singular digits. We do this since for reasons unknown, the division issue isn't so hard to tackle, when you have a decent method of ordering singular digits. There are numerous ways to deal with tackling the division issue. One methodology is to preliminary a wide range of methods of fragmenting the picture, utilizing the individual digit classifier to score every preliminary division. A preliminary division gets a high score if the individual digit classifier is certain of its characterization in all fragments, and a low score if the classifier is experiencing a great

©IJRASET: All Rights are Reserved

deal of difficulty in at least one portions. The thought is that in the event that the classifier is experiencing difficulty some place, at that point it's presumably experiencing difficulty in light of the fact that the division has been picked erroneously. This thought and different varieties can be utilized to take care of the division issue very well. So as opposed to stressing over division we'll focus on building up a neural system which can illuminate the all the more fascinating and troublesome issue, in particular, perceiving individual transcribed digits.

To recognize individual digits we are using a three-layer neural network:



The information layer of the system contains neurons encoding the estimations of the info pixels. As examined in the following segment, our preparation information for the system will comprise of numerous 2828 by 2828 pixel pictures of checked written by hand digits, thus the information layer contains 784=28×28784=28×28 neurons. For straightforwardness I've excluded the greater part of the 784784 info neurons in the graph above. The information pixels are greyscale, with an estimation of 0.00.0 speaking to white, an estimation of 1.01.0 speaking to dark, and in the middle of qualities speaking to step by step obscuring shades of dim.

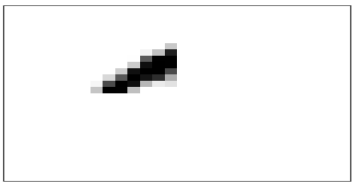
The second layer of the system is a shrouded layer. We mean the quantity of neurons in this concealed layer by nn, and we'll explore different avenues regarding various qualities for nn. The model demonstrated represents a little concealed layer, containing just n=15n=15 neurons.

The yield layer of the system contains 10 neurons If the main neuron fires, i.e., has a yield ≈1≈1, at that point that will demonstrate that the system thinks the digit is a 00. On the off chance that the subsequent neuron fires, at that point that will show that the system thinks the digit is a 11. Etc. Somewhat more definitely, we number the yield neurons from 00 through 99, and make sense of which neuron has the most elevated enactment esteem. On the off chance that that neuron is, state, neuron number 66, at that point our system will figure that the info digit was a 66. Etc for the other yield neurons.

You may ask why we utilize 1010 yield neurons. All things considered, the objective of the system is to disclose to us which digit (0,1,2,… ,90,1,2,… ,9) compares to the information picture. An apparently characteristic method of doing that is to utilize only 44 yield neurons, regarding every neuron as taking on a paired worth, contingent upon whether the neuron's yield is more like 00 or to 11. Four neurons are sufficient to encode the appropriate response, since 24=1624=16 is more than the 10 potential qualities for the information digit. For what reason should our system utilize 1010 neurons? Isn't unreasonably wasteful? A definitive defense is observational: we can evaluate both system structures, and things being what they are, for this specific issue, the system with 1010 yield neurons figures out how to perceive digits superior to the system with 44 yield neurons.

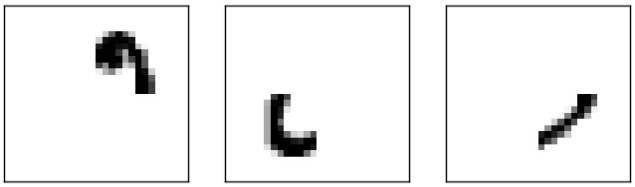
To comprehend why we do this, it assists with considering what the neural system is doing from first standards. Consider first the situation where we utilize 1010 yield neurons. We should focus on the primary yield neuron, the one that is attempting to choose whether or not the digit is a 00. It does this by weighing up proof from the concealed layer of neurons.

What's going on with those shrouded neurons? Indeed, simply assume for contention that the principal neuron in the concealed layer recognizes whether a picture like coming up next is available:

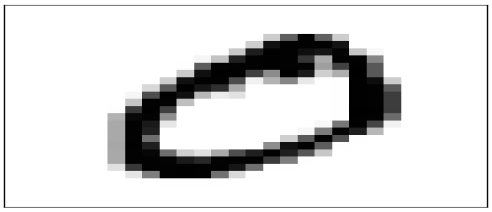


©IJRASET: All Rights are Reserved

It can do this by vigorously weighting input pixels which cover with the picture, and just gently weighting different sources of info. Likewise, how about we assume for contention that the second, third, and fourth neurons in the shrouded layer identify whether the accompanying pictures are available:



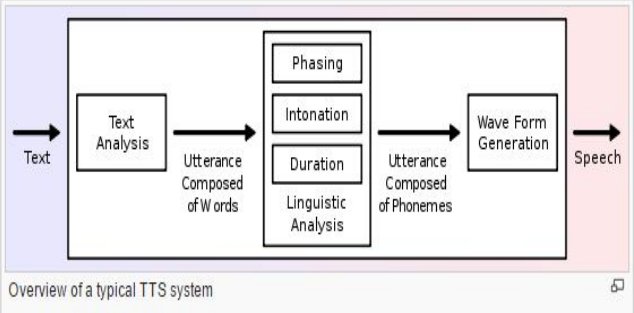
As you may have speculated, these four pictures together make up the 00 picture that we found in the line of digits demonstrated before:



So in the event that every one of the four of these shrouded neurons are terminating, at that point we can presume that the digit is a 00. Obviously, that is not by any means the only kind of proof we can use to presume that the picture was a 00 - we could honestly get a 00 from multiple points of view (say, through interpretations of the above pictures, or slight twists). In any case, it appears to be protected to state that at any rate for this situation we'd presume that the info was a 00.

Assuming the neural system works along these lines, we can give a conceivable clarification for why it's smarter to have 1010 yields from the system, as opposed to 44. In the event that we had 44 yields, at that point the primary yield neuron would be attempting to choose what the most huge piece of the digit was. Furthermore, there's no simple method to relate that most noteworthy piece to straightforward shapes like those appeared previously. It's difficult to envision that there's any acceptable verifiable explanation the segment states of the digit will be firmly identified with (state) the most critical piece in the yield.

V. CONTENT TO SPEECH



Talk amalgamation is the fake making of human talk. A PC system used thus for existing is known as a talk PC or talk synthesizer, and can be executed in programming or gear things. A book to-talk (TTS) structure changes over common language content into talk; various systems render meaningful semantic depictions like phonetic understandings into talk.

Joined talk can be made by connecting bits of recorded talk that are taken care of in a database. Structures differ in the size of the set aside talk units; a system that stores phones or diphones gives the greatest yield run, anyway may require clarity. For express use spaces, the limit of entire words or sentences considers extraordinary yield. Of course, a synthesizer can join a model of the vocal tract and other human voice characteristics to make a completely "produced" voice yield.

A book to-talk structure (or "engine") is made out of two segments: a front-end and a back-end. The front-end has two huge endeavors. In the first place, it changes over rough substance containing pictures like numbers and abbreviated structures into what could be contrasted with worked out words. This method is normally called content normalization, pre-planning, or tokenization. The front-end by then dispenses phonetic translations to each word, and segments and signifies the substance into prosodic units,

©IJRASET: All Rights are Reserved

like articulations, stipulations, and sentences. The route toward consigning phonetic translations to words is called substance to-phoneme or grapheme-to-phoneme change. Phonetic understandings and prosody information together make up the symbolic etymological depiction that is yield by the front-end. The back-end—normally insinuated as the synthesizer—by then changes over the meaningful semantic depiction into sound. In explicit structures, this part fuses the count of the goal prosody (pitch structure, phoneme durations),which is then constrained on the yield talk.

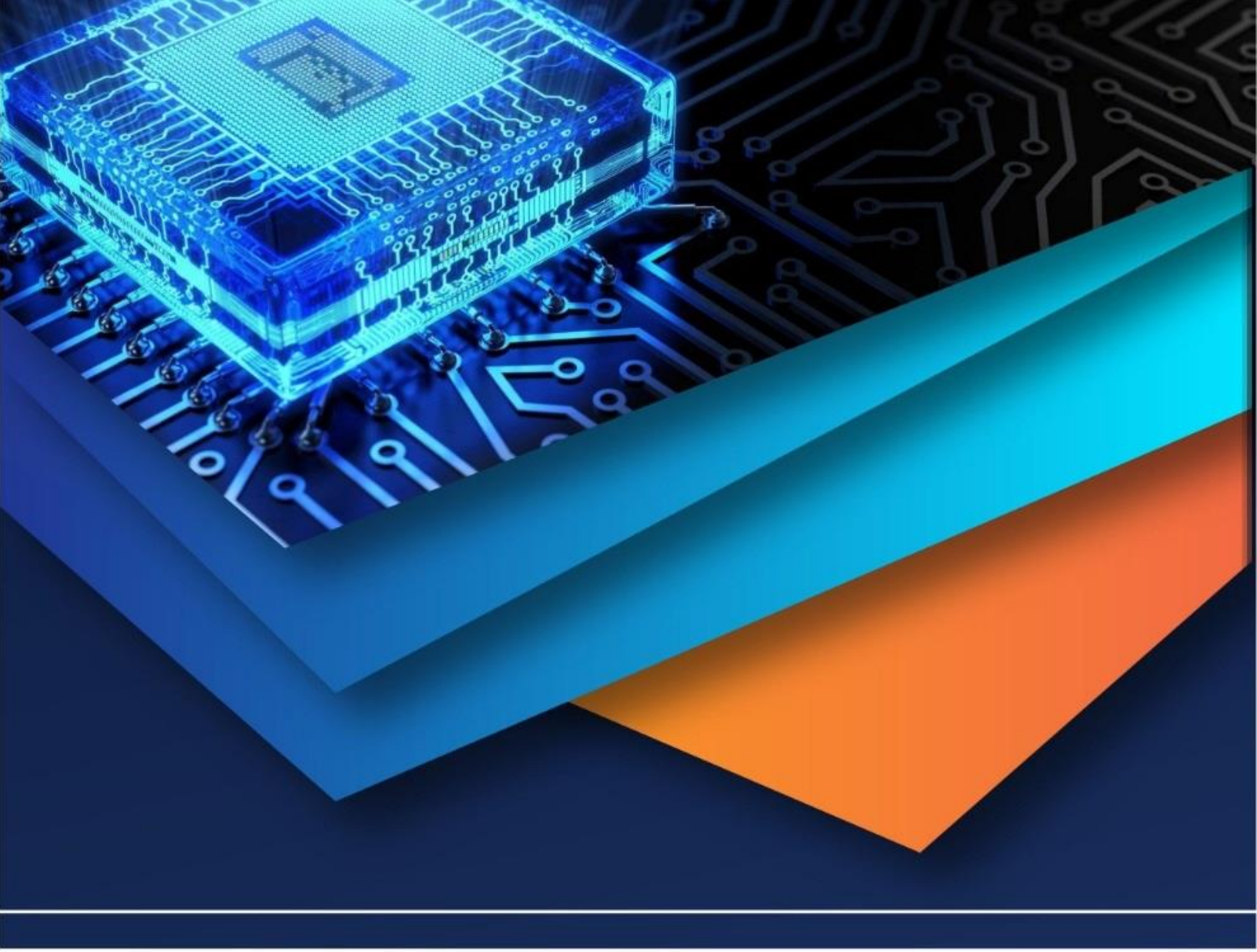
VI. CONCLUSION

Today optical character affirmation is best for constrained material that is reports made under some impact. Regardless, later on apparently the necessity for obliged OCR will be lessening. The clarification behind this is control of the creation technique generally speaking infers that the report is conveyed from material recently set aside on a PC. Thus, if a PC understandable variation is currently available, this suggests data may be exchanged electronically or engraved in a more PC clear structure, for instance normalized distinguishing pieces of proof. The applications for future OCR structures lie in the affirmation of documents where authority over the creation system is stunning. This may be material where the recipient is cut off from an electronic structure and has no control of the creation methodology or progressively prepared material which at creation time couldn't be delivered electronically. This suggests future OCR systems expected for scrutinizing printed content must be Omni literary style. Another critical region for OCR is the affirmation of truly made reports.

REFERENCES

[1] Author Joshi Kumar, Mohan Raj, Madhan Prabhu(2011) has proposed “a pragmatic approach to aid visually impaired people in reading, visualizing and understanding textual contents with an automatic electronic pen” .
[2] Author Vincent Gaudissart, Silvio Ferreira, Bernard Gosselin have proposed “sypole: a mobile assistant for the blind”.
[3] Anubhav Kumar, Neeta Awasthi (2013) proposed “An Efficient Algorithm for Text Localization and Extraction in Complex Video Text Images”.
[4] Author Baranski Przemyslaw, Polanczyk Maciej(2013), have proposed “mobile travel aid for the blind”.
[5] Arpit Jain, Pradeep Natarajan (2014) has proposed “Text detection and recognition in natural scenes and consumer videos”.
[6] Xujun Peng, Huaigu Cao, Rohit Prasad and Premkumar Natarajan (2011), have proposed “Text Extraction from Video Using Conditional Random Fields”.
[7] Xuwang Yin, Xu-Cheng Yin, and Khalid Iqbal(2012) proposed “Effective Text Localization in Natural Scene Images with MSER, Geometry-based Grouping and AdaBoost”.
[8] Mohammad Khodadadi, Azadboni Alireza Behrad(2012) proposed “Text Detection and Character Extraction in Color Images using FFT Domain Filtering and SVM Classification”
[9] Author Joshi Kumar.A, Mohan Raj, Madhan Prabhu(2011) have proposed, “ PENPAL- Electronic Pen Aiding Visually Impaired in Reading and Visualizing Textual Contents” .
[10] Author ching-ching chengl, teng-hui tseng, chun-ming tsai(2014) have proposed , “Text string detection for the first grade visually impaired pupils reading mandarin textbooks”
[11] Author Kamrul Hasan Talukder, Tania Mallick (2014) has proposed, “Connected Component Based Approach for Text Extraction from Color Image”
[12] Author Santiago S.', Martinez A, Herniindez (2001) have proposed, “ A prototype: Reading of documents Web for visually impaired persons”,
[13] Francis f. Lee(1996), “Reading Machine: From Text to Speech” .
[14] Min Nie, Jie Ren, Zhengjun Li, Jinhai Niu, Yihong Qiu(2009), have proposed , “SoundView: An Auditory Guidance System Based on Environment Understanding for the Visually Impaired People”.
[15] Author Mahmoud Younes, Basma AlMoshaigih, Michel Pasquier, Ghassan Qadah (2011), has proposed “A sign reading system for the visually impaired”

©IJRASET: All Rights are Reserved



10.22214/IJRASET

45.98

IMPACT FACTOR: 7.129

IMPACT FACTOR: 7.429

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Call : 08813907089 (24*7 Support on Whatsapp)