



SCINTILLATING HAMLET USING IOT

¹ Ms.Teleshwini C S , ² Ms.Indira, ³ Mr.Malatesh Kamatar,
^{1,2,3} Assistant Professor, Dept. of Computer Science & Engineering

Proudhadevaraya Institute of Technology, Hosapete, India

Email: thejasraj@gmail.com¹, indira.raj.06@gmail.com², maltkpl@pdit.ac.in³

ABSTRACT

In this paper, scintillating hamlet is refined to support contemporary services for various facet of the hamlet and for the people, while it still being an extensive and convoluted genre that are convoluted by precise bid estate. Agrestic evolution is designed to support the bright hamlet structure, which aims at manipulating the most innovative connections mechanics. The intercontinental crisps on street light, water quality testing and drainage blockage detection system plays a key role in extending the connected benefits of the bright hamlet yonder the dissemination, golem noun and surveil being done by avail. IoT based Monitoring system will help consumers to surveil their own usage and revamp bearing. The proposed systems will eventually modulate impulsive by operating during off-peak energy hours and connect to sensors to monitor occupancy. This paper will address and discuss the technical emulsion for the automatic street light monitoring approach, water quality checkup approach and drainage blockage detection approach which can be adopted in the rural development mission.

Keywords—Scintillating hamlet, PH, Agrestic evolution, intercontinental

I. INTRODUCTION

This is an Age of Swank. By achieving intellectual prowess, everybody attempts to be a global contender. Government of India is working in all ways for the economic upswing of the palatinate. So many schemes are launched like Make in India, Skill India, and Start up India, Smart Cities, and Smart Hamlet and so on. But till today 65 % of our population is staying in hamlets. We need to upswing the awareness and usage of our man oeuvre to make

our hamlets swank for effective accomplishment of all other schemes. There has been an enormous interest in the growth of scintillating cities in recent times. But as we perceive, in Indian context, hamlets are the heart of the confederation. Therefore, attention must be dedicated to the growth of the hamlet in order for the burgeoning to percolate to the grass root stage. The Internet of Things (IoT)

is a collection of indissociable computer outfit, automatic along with fichero mechanism, entity, animals or people with unique identifiers (UIDs) and the propensity dispatch data over a network without the need for human-to-human or human-to-computer interaction.

The extensive range of IoT system applications is also split into spaces for consumer, commercial, industrial, infrastructure. Due to the integration of various technologies, realtime analytics, machine learning, commodity sensors, and embedded devices, the concept of the Internet of things has evolved. Embedded approach, wireless sensor networks, control systems, automation (including home and building automation) and other conventional fields all contribute to enabling the IoT environmental monitoring systems usually use sensors to help protect the environment by monitoring the quality of air or water, atmospheric or soil conditions, which may also include areas such as wildlife movement monitoring and their habitats. The introduction of Internet-connected resource.

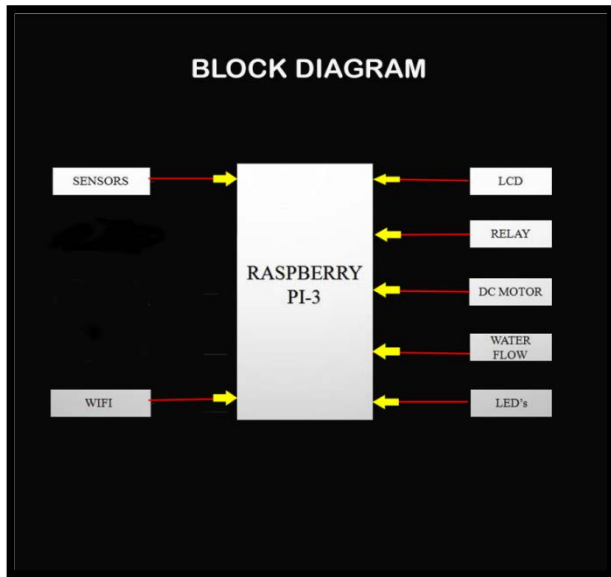


Fig1: Block Diagram

II. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SYSTEM

1. Streetlight Monitoring:

The objective for this project is to design a lighting system which targets the energy saving and autonomous operation on economical affordable for the streets and immediate remedy on complaints. The Energy Consumption of various services can be recorded and accounted. Build an energy saving lighting system with integrated sensors and controllers. Moreover, errors which occur due to manual operation can also be eliminated. As all the Street Lights can be switched ON/OFF through computer from central control station and no labor is required for switching ON/OFF. Doing all these in turn increases the performance and life of the lamps. A well-designed, street lighting system should permit vehicles /pedestrians to travel at night with good visibility, in safety and comfort, while reducing many malfunctions that occur during night and enhance the appearance of the neighborhood. Conversely, poorly designed lighting systems can lead to poor visibility which may not be helpful for any pedestrian or vehicle passing by that street. Quite often, street lighting is poorly designed and inadequately maintained (e.g., there are large numbers of burned-out lamps), and uses obsolete lighting technology, thus consuming large amounts of energy and financial resources (due to street lights glowing during the day time), while often failing to provide reliable lighting System. Providing street lighting is one of the most important and expensive responsibilities of a city. Street lighting is particularly a critical concern for public authorities in developing

countries because of its strategic importance for economic and social stability. Our proposed plan for street light monitoring and control system can provide automated street lighting maintenance. This maintenance can also enable municipalities to expand street lighting to additional areas, increasing the availability of street light for all the streets and also other underserved areas. In addition, improvements in lighting quality and expansion in services can improve safety conditions for both vehicle traffic and pedestrians. In recent years there has been an increased amount of attention paid to the condition of electrical distribution systems, including those supplying street lights. The consequences of these incidents range from pedestrians reporting a “tingling” sensation to cases which have resulted in fatality. The application is designed in such a way that we place light sensors in all the street lights circuit and which are responsible to switch on and off automatically. Once the lights are switched on, current sensors placed at every light pole are responsible to report problem status to the centralized system with the help of GSM module attached with the circuit. With the status available in the centralized system, the workman now can easily locate the faulty light for repair hence reducing the time to search it and repair. The system also collects useful information from each street light at the end of each day.

2. Drainage Monitoring:

Drainage system plays a very important role in big cities where millions of people live. Drainage system is known as the base for land dryness from the excess and unused water, rain water and waste water. Drainage conditions should be monitored in order to maintain its proper function. In fact, not all areas have drainage monitoring team. It leads to irregular monitoring of the drainage condition. The irregular monitoring has contribution on the blocking of the drainage that imply to the salutation which trigger flooding in the neighborhood. Manual monitoring is also incompetent. It needs a lot of dedicated persons who are only able to record limited report with low The Internet of Things (IoT) includes veritable articles, specific devices affixed to sensor sorts out to give correspondence and electronic exercises amongst genuine and information world. I

showed up because without coordinated human effort PCs could get to data from things. Nonetheless, it was away for, to beat the confining segments of human entered data, and to finish cost, exactness and comprehensive articulation factors. Sensor Network is a crucial engaging operator for IOT perspective. This paper addresses the use and setup limit of a Drainage Monitoring System (DMS) for IoT applications using an Ultrasonic sensor. The proposed exhibit gives a plan of checking the water level and the zone of the blockage.

3. Water Monitoring:

The need for effective and efficient monitoring, evaluation and control of water quality in residential area has become more demanding in this era of urbanization, pollution and population growth. Ensuring safe water supply of drinking water is big challenge for modern civilization. Traditional methods that rely on collecting water samples, testing and analyses in water laboratories are not only costly but also lack capability for real-time data capture, analyses and fast dissemination of information to relevant stakeholders for making timely and informed decisions. In this paper, a real time water quality monitoring system prototype developed for water quality monitoring in Residential home is presented. The development was preceded by evaluation of prevailing environment including availability of cellular network coverage at the site of operation. The system consists of a Raspberry Pi, Analog to Digital Converter, Water quality measurement sensors. It detects water temperature, dissolved oxygen, pH, and electrical conductivity in real-time and disseminates the information in graphical and tabular formats to relevant stakeholders through a web-based portal and mobile phone platforms. The experimental results show that the system has great prospect and can be used to operate in real world environment for optimum control and protection of water resources by providing key actors with relevant and timely information to facilitate quick action taking.

III.LITERATURE SURVEY

[1] "Energy Efficient Intelligent Street lighting system using ZIGBEE and sensors"

Authors: Richu Sam Alex R Narciss Star bell

In this paper, the present world mostly street lighting system belongs to public sector. This

consumes 20% of the total power and also it contain many hurdles in the maintenance such as replacing the damaged one's and also has to check weather all the lights are in working condition are not and switching on and off daily at particular times and also cost factor also is very high. At present many technologies developed in all fields than also the street light system is designed and developed on old methods so to improve the stands of street light system we are trying to implement recent technologies in this field to .The first and foremost possibility is replacing the existing lamp with LED lamp which consumes less power and reliability time is very high when compared with other lamps. The second possibility is to replace the power supply from power lines to solar energy which is available at free of cost. The third possibility is adding some extra circuitry which consists of sensors such as presences sensors, emergency device, working sensor ,light sensor and IR sensor .

Disadvantages

- ZIGBEE is not secured like Wi-Fi based secured system.
- The range of communication of the ZigBee is almost 50 meters. Hence, ZigBee is not suitable for street lightning system.

[2] "Sensor based Automatic Street Lighting System"

Authors: Deepepanshu Khandelwal, Bijo M Thomas, Kritika Mehndiratta, Nitin kumar

In this paper two kinds of sensors will be used which are light sensors and photoelectric sensor .The light sensor will be detect darkness to activate the ON/OFF switch ,so the street lights will be ready to turn ON and the photoelectric sensor will be detect movement to activate the street lights .LDR, which varies according to the amount of light falling on its surface, this gives an induction for whether it is a day-night time, the photoelectric sensor are placed on the side of the road, which can be controlled by microcontroller PIC16f877A.

The photoelectric will be activated only on the night time. If any object processes the photoelectric beam, a particular light will be automatically ON. By using this has a basic principle; the intelligent system can be designed for the perfect usage of street lights

in any place.

Disadvantages

- LDRs are highly inaccurate with high response time (about 10s or 100s of milliseconds)
- Photodiodes cannot withstand voltages above 1000 volts.

[3] “Rural village water resource management”
Authors: Narayan Wagle and Donald Butler

In this significant paper, the rural drinking water safety is an important issue for people's livelihood. The solution of rural drinking water safety problem is one of the important ways for the improvement of water resource utilization efficiency and reductions of the pollution water discharge. For Luqian city, Hebei province in China, drinking water was sampled through side's investigation, and the water quality was analyzed using compressive index method. The industry of Luqian city was started depending on the traditional mineral resources exploitation, and emerging industry and high-tech industry are developed continuously.

Disadvantages:

- It is expensive to produce.
- Water can be easily polluted with microorganisms that cause water borne diseases.

[4] “Human safety system in drainage, altering system for smart village”

Authors: M. Saravanan, AdM.Saravanan, P.Karthikeyan, R.Vigneshbabu,

A.Dhlipkuma Safety plays a major role in today's world and it is necessary that good safety systems are to be implemented in places of education and work. This work modifies the existing safety model installed in industries and this system can also be used in homes, villages, cities and offices. Most of the drainage and unused wells are forming toxic gases. The main objective of this work is designing microcontroller based toxic gas detecting, alerting system and gas purification. The hazardous gases like H₂S, CO and Methane will be sensed and displayed each and every second in the LCD display. If these gases exceed the normal level then an alarm is generated immediately and also an alert message (SMS) is sent to the authorized person through the GSM. The advantage of this automated detection and alerting system over the manual method is that it offers quick response time and accurate

detection of an emergency and in turn leading faster diffusion of the critical situation using gas purification process convert toxic gases into pure air. The garbage alerting system is used to control the air pollution. All the gas sensor values are continuously monitored through the mobile application using Wi-Fi module. This system is very much useful to make a city smart as well as reduce the human death.

Disadvantages

- Blockages are not identified.
- Rate of flow is not detected.

[5] “Solar based smart agriculture for climate change and fertilization of soil

Authors: Maheswari R, Azath H, Sharmila.P, Sheeba Rani Gnanamalar. S

In smart villages, access to sustainable energy services acts as a catalyst for development. Enabling facility of internet connection for the new possibilities of increasing agricultural cultivation with proper information and guidance, access to clean water, sanitation and nutrition, the growth of productive enterprises to boost farmer's income. The development of a country depends on the village's development. Most of the agriculture productivity suffers greatly with unforeseen change in climate. Therefore, farmers need to get appropriate information's if any sudden climatic disruption occurs, it should notify on time to avoid any major damage in agricultural field. As part of the smart village concept, an intelligent system is designed that may help a farmer to get basic facilities/infrastructure by agricultural development. Here an intelligent system is proposed on the fact of farmers getting all relevant details about the improvement in fertilization of soil and agriculture by delivering climate change information's through an IoT (Internet of Things) devices. This information's could be handled through website and mobile phones. To ease for farmer understandings all the facts and information related to soil fertilization and climatic alerts are delivered as per their native language / language of their interest. This system may help its members to collaborate and take it to another level of requirement in improving their production capacity. These IoT devices are operated either through solar panel or electric supply appropriately to

balance the power requirement across the field.

Disadvantages

- Dynamic updation of weather forecast
- Humidity level

[6] “Smart Water Quality Monitoring and Metering Using Lora for Smart Villages”

Authors: Anto Merline Manoharan, Vimalathithan Rathinasabapathy

Water is the basic need and elixir of life. Our daily water supply is through water tanks and dams which are constructed to store water for future usage. From there water crosses many stages through pipes to reach our homes. At each level, source water is prone to mix and get polluted from the environment and humans. Excessive water overflow and pollution are the major cause of the depletion of water. The objective of the work is to monitor water

quality, distribution, usage in Potable water and Chemical leakage detection in rivers etc. using M2M-LoRa. Lora is a new type of wireless connectivity in the unlicensed 433MHz and 868MHz used for long-range transmission up to 15Kms. The proposed work is mainly for Smart Village Projects. The LoRa mote along with sensors will be placed in water tanks (200 locations) at villages and within corporation limits. The system will continuously monitors the quality and level of water in all tanks and displayed in a common place where the entire water distribution system can be controlled from one place. The distribution system saves the water and monitoring system controls the distribution of polluted water. Finally, the potentiality of the smart meters for water distribution is discussed.

IV.COMPARISION

AUTHOR NAME	METHODOLOGY	RESULT	OBSERVATION MADE
Bah A et.al	Vital supervision of plants is seen as a method in oil palms for growing soil organic carbon sequestration. A modelling approach engrossed on the amalgamation of topographic maps and geo-statistics was implemented by Berry et al. (2005; 2003) to spatially model water and debt-free transport in large croplands.	The soil dampness is measured in each region by the sensor. The gateway and the observed data are sent to the control panel. In the aftermath of obtaining the sensor trust, the system hub checks it with the right soil dampness trust. If the dampness of the soil is not up to the anticipated figure in a specified area.	The pivotal key objective of this study is to deploy selected on-the-go sensors that are currently used for in-situ soil reassessment and can potentially be used for nutrient-specific control and tracking. The monitoring hub audits it with the right soil moisture estimate in the wake of having received the sensor estimate. In the event that biochar moisture is not up to the necessary amount in a geographical domain, the monitoring hub switches the engine on at that point to inundate the appropriate field

Anchit Garg et.al	The use of soil moisture sensors helps farmers, by providing information on when to water the crops, to plan their irrigation.	Tensiometers are basic gadgets for estimating soil dampness commonly used in water system preparation. The cylinder consists of water which must be released from the air. In the soil, the permeable earthenware cup is placed such that the liquid retention of the grime is transferred to the tensiometer, which is tested by coercion sensing devices ascend on the tensiometer. This tool does not legally measure soil dampness content, but Quantifies the voltage of soil water instead.	The burgeoning of wireless communication applications in the field makes it possible to increase the efficiency, productivity and profitability of conventional agriculture, as well as the maximum yield of the crop with the minimum use of the moisture value of the irrigation water after the sensor value has been obtained.
Ranjith.E et.al	The soil dampness in each grassland is sensed by the sensor node and the sensed data is transmitted to the controller node. The controller node compares it with the correct soil dampness value after the sensor value is collected. If soil dampness is not up to the appropriate amount in a given field, the controller node switches the motor on to irrigate the specific field and sends an SMS aware to the registered mobile phone.	Water management will increase yields, improve crop quality, save water, save energy, reduce fertiliser requirements and reduce non-point-source emissions. The control node will compare the self operating farm monitoring system with the correct soil moisture value after the sensor value has been collected, evaluating the data received from the sensors and submitting the farm condition.If soil moisture is not at the acceptable level in a particular field, the controller node switches on the motor to irrigate the relevant field and sends an SMS alert to the registered mobile phone..	The prototype consists of a cell phone, a sensor node and a controller node. The controller node compares it with the correct soil moisture value after the sensor value is monitored. If soil moisture is not at the acceptable level in a specific grassland, the monitoring node switches the motor on to irrigate the specific field and sends an SMS warning to the registered mobile phone.
K. Nirosha et.al	Using the GSM module, which functions as a group action half between the back and half of the side, the sensing elements square measure used the square measure lightweight based resistance LDR sensor to point day/night time, as well as the small controller used to generate standing sunshine for the user. The Arduino board microcontroller is used to manage the lightweight road frame as a brain, wherever the programming is C Language. Language used to build the package.	During sunset or dark and off during dawn, road lights may be switched on.	This clearly addresses the problem facing the world today by saving energy very effectively .

V. METHODOLOGY

1. The project aims to bring smartness in three different aspects of any city, they are intensity based street light monitoring and digital water quality checkup and drainage blockage detection system.

2. The information will be notified to the users.

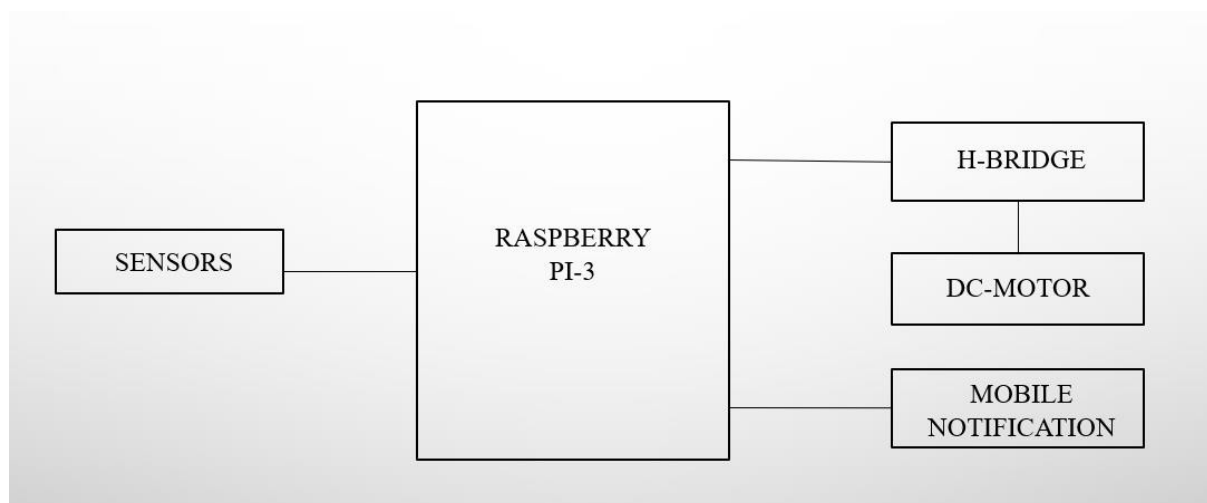
3. LDR light sensors are interfaced with the processor so as to detect the intensity of light falling and accordingly the street lights will be controlled.

4. Relays are interfaced with the processor for turning on and turning off and controlling the voltage.

- **Water Quality check-up:**

The need for effective and efficient monitoring, evaluation and control of water quality in residential area has become more demanding in this era of urbanization, pollution and population growth. Ensuring safe water supply of drinking water is big challenge for modern civilization. Traditional methods that rely on collecting water samples, testing and analyses in water laboratories are not only costly but also

lack capability for real-time data capture, analyses and fast dissemination of information to relevant stakeholders for making timely and informed decisions. In this paper, a real time water quality monitoring system prototype developed for water quality monitoring in Residential home is presented. The development was preceded by evaluation of prevailing environment including availability of cellular network coverage at the site of operation. The system consists of a Raspberry Pi, Analog to Digital Converter, Water quality measurement sensors. It detects water temperature, dissolved oxygen, pH, and electrical conductivity in real-time and disseminates the information in graphical and tabular formats to relevant stakeholders through a web-based portal and mobile phone platforms. The experimental results show that the system has great prospect and can be used to operate in real world environment for optimum control and protection of water resources by providing key actors with relevant and timely information to facilitate quick action taking.



Module Name : Water Quality Monitoring System

Input : Turbidity and PH sensor

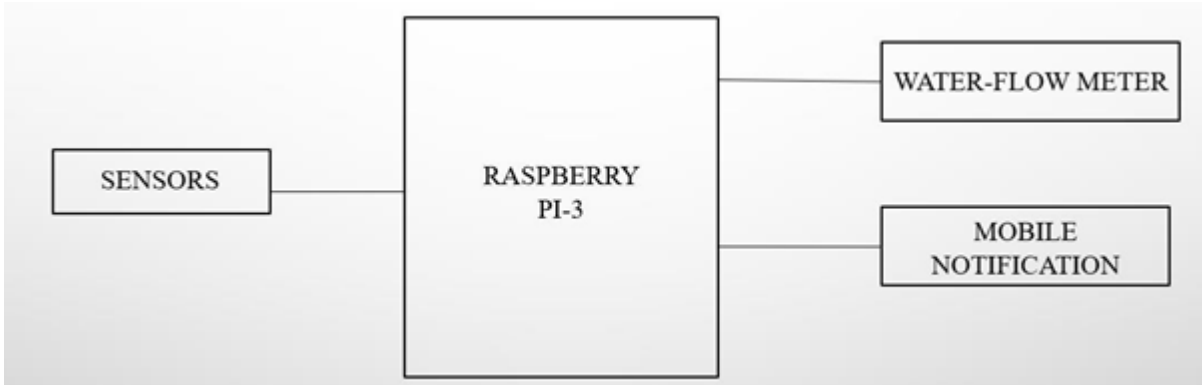
Output : message regarding quality of Water and pumping of water for further steps either for filtration.

- **Drainage Monitoring:**

Drainage system plays a very important role in big cities where millions of people live. Drainage system is known as the base for land dryness from the excess and unused water, rain water and waste water. Drainage conditions should be monitored in order to maintain its proper function. In fact, not all areas have drainage monitoring team. It leads to irregular monitoring of the drainage condition. The

irregular monitoring has contribution on the blocking of the drainage that imply to the salutation which trigger flooding in the neighborhood. Manual monitoring is also incompetent. It needs a lot of dedicated persons who are only able to record limited report with low The Internet of Things (IoT) includes veritable articles, specific devices affixed to sensor sorts out to give correspondence and electronic exercises amongst genuine and

information world. I showed up because to data from things.
without coordinated human effort PCs could get



Module Name: Drainage blockage Monitoring system

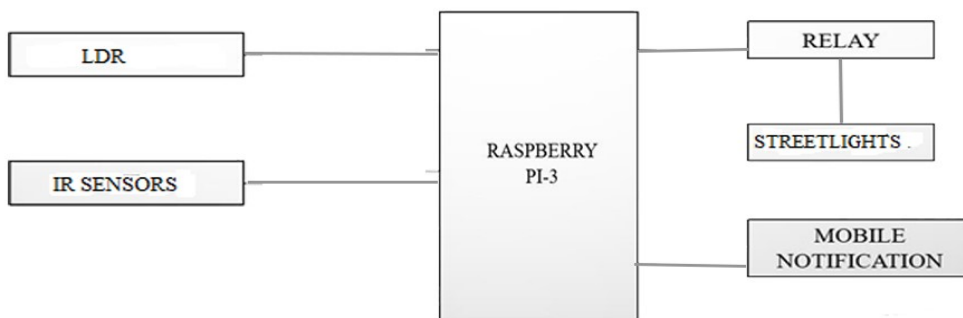
Input: Sensors, drainage water

Output: Message to phone and measures.

• Streetlight Monitoring:

The objective for this project is to design a lighting system which targets the energy saving and autonomous operation on economical affordable for the streets and immediate remedy on complaints. The Energy Consumption of various services can be recorded and accounted. Build an energy saving lighting system with integrated sensors and controllers. Moreover, errors which occur due to manual operation can also be eliminated. As all the Street Lights can be switched ON/OFF through computer from central control station and no labour is required for switching ON/OFF. Doing all these in turn increases the performance and life of the lamps. A well-designed, street lighting system should

permit vehicles /pedestrians to travel at night with good visibility, in safety and comfort, while reducing many malfunctions that occur during night and enhance the appearance of the neighborhood. Conversely, poorly designed lighting systems can lead to poor visibility which may not be helpful for any pedestrian or vehicle passing by that street. Quite often, street lighting is poorly designed and inadequately maintained (e.g., there are large numbers of burned-out lamps), and uses obsolete lighting technology, thus consuming large amounts of energy and financial resources (due to street lights glowing during the day time), while often failing to provide reliable lighting System.



Module Name: Street Monitoring

Input: LDR and objects

Output: message, auto control Streetlights and precautionary actions

VI. CONCLUSION

SCINTILLATING hamlet planning can play a major role on National reinforcing. In this paper, we have discussed and reviewed various systems and modus for SCINTILLATING hamlet outlining.

With the increasing population and changes within the lifestyle, cloud based waste management is another division where current technologies are often applied during a more constructive way for disposal of waste associated with hygiene and resource management. This project meets out many facets of rural burgeoning and style which incorporates energy, environmental, economic impact using various technologies.

The basic design criterion involves consideration of all available energy sources, devices, tools and the economics of the proposed system. The impact of the planning on the agricultural community and therefore the need for the automation is additionally addressed during this paper. In the future, this work are often extended within the context of varied other attributes within the cluster mentioned above.

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AUTOMATIC STREET LIGHTS ON/OFF APPLICATION USING IOT: K. Nirosha departmentofInformationTechnologyMLRInstituteofTechnology,Dundig al,Hyderabad, Telangana, India B. Durga Sri Department of Information Technology MLR Institute of Technology, Dundigal, Hyderabad, Telangana, India Ch. MamathaVardhaman College of Engineering, Shamshabad, Hyderabad, Telangana , India B. Dhanalaxmi Institute of Aeronautical Engineering, Dundigal, Hyderabad, Telangana, India.

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A.Gobinath, S.Harhini, S.Gokhulraj Assistant Professor, Ug Students Nandha Engineering College (Autonomous) Department of ECE [10] Automated street lighting system using IOT PrashanthKeni keniprashanth@gmail.com Rao Bahadur Y Mahabaleswarappa Engineering College, Bellary, Karnataka Shaik Mohammed Wajidwajidece.rymec@gmail.com Rao Bahadur Y Mahabaleswarappa Engineering College, Bellary, Karnataka Syed Zuber Ahmad

syedzuberahmad099@gmail.com Rao Bahadur Y Mahabaleswarappa Engineering College, Bellary, Karnataka Rahimunnisa nazimaece.rymec@gmail.com Rao Bahadur Y Mahabaleswarappa Engineering College, Bellary, Karnataka Shruthi K shruthirymec2014@gmail.com Rao Bahadur Y Mahabaleswarappa Engineering College, Bellary, Karnataka.