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Performance of Web Traffic Activities using Web Mining and Machine Learning Techniques

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Abstract: ***In recent days Web mining gathers all tools, approaches, and algorithms that had to retrieve information and knowledge through data-based data. The portion of this methodology is aimed at analyzing users ' behaviors, to continue improving the framework and content of websites visited consistently. A relevant question then arises: how much more the attempt to enhance the services provided via a website breaches the privacy of visitors? The use of important retrieval resources including web mining can threaten the privacy of users. This paper would concentrate on developing approaches to speed up the weblog mining process and also to show data visualization as a consequence of the log mining process and evaluate algorithms for data mining. The right metrics to equate algorithms will be used for the analysis of the classification methods, accuracy RMSE and MAE. The fundamental goal of the case study is to evaluate the usefulness of the expert-driven system and data-driven method for the classification of authenticated network traffic, in particular, SSH traffic from traffic log files.***

Keywords: Web Usage Mining, J48 algorithm, SSH, weblog, classification

I. INTRODUCTION

Mainly due to its applicability in e-business, recent research has focused on web usage analysis. We expect the research community to demonstrate similar, if not more, interest in the privacy issues, distributed cloud mining, and semantic web mining. Nevertheless, the expanded use of cloud mining technologies would entail the resolution of privacy issues. Furthermore, the services provide website owners and network managers with valuable information, enabling changes to the structure and functionality of a site to be created, taking into account the principle of optimizing the user's experience and therefore making access to the site simpler for the visitor. To do this, many methods have been created to collect information from the web data produced by each website access. While work in this field is driven by unselfish ideals," excessive help" may impinge on the privacy of the individual, especially due to persistent personal data requirements. Several studies have shown that websites including content tailored to users can establish a loyal association to their visitors [1], but there are questions about the compensation [2]. Although the interaction between privacy and technology has been discussed on several occasions, the dominant strategy of the IT community has been to follow a restricted definition of data privacy, essentially relating to the contradiction of public and private sectors, based on the nature of data, including whether they are personal data or anonymous data.

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While this is not subjective, because it is meant to have a valuable definition that allows functional guidelines to be established, significant negative effects can be predicted. We focus mainly on web mining (WUM), described as "an application that applies data mining techniques to discover patterns of use of WWW data" [3]. Web usage mining can be defined as a user access trend discovery and review, through mining log files and related website details. The important feature associated with web usage mining is, reveal some fundamental ideas like "what are the most popular and least popular pages?" "And" what metropolitan region was made up of most users?" Classifying web traffic operations specifically by device categories using data mining techniques is a major task for getting a notification about traffic congestion from the unauthorized systems. Several countermeasures have been examined and used to find the best solutions in network/system administrators to block or control the problem.

Precise network traffic analysis can assist network operators successfully in many network activities such as bandwidth control and protection. Checking the content of every network packet is a traditional way of classifying network traffic. If the payload is not secured, this approach can be surprisingly accurate. There may nevertheless be concerns about privacy concerning the examination of (arbitrary) user data, and solicitations like SSH (Secure Shell) [4], that can encrypt the payloads, indicating an opaque payload. Another solution to traffic grouping is therefore to use major TCP / UDP port numbers. But the method turns to be more and more unreliable.

The main contributions and organization of this paper are summarized as follows: In section 2 we describe background details of web traffic mining treatment. Section 3 discusses the proposed work. Section 4 deliberates results and discussions. Finally, in section 5, we concluded the paper.

II. BACKGROUND WORKS

In [5], the authors spoke about the nuances in semantic web 2.0, as well as about the advantages and disadvantages of both approaches. The author states that the semantic network is special but needs only a certain basic structure of the site to improve usability and stability. In [6] the authors first addressed a model on the semantic website which provides a complete description and design of the functions of each element. The writers have discussed the scalability and the findings of the semantic web [7].

In [8] the authors described and introduced a new approach to the identification of sessions. The world-wide-web growth is unbelievable as it is now visible. We use mining plays a major role in personalized web services, transforming websites and improving the performance of web servers.

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Politically Privileged or Deprived: An Evaluation of Women of Haryana (1966-2001)

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ABSTRACT

Haryana has been one of the swiftly growing state in India and to a large extent, a state which has already itself in diffrent fields of development. Any parameter applied on the evaluation of progress may come up in glorious term. However the present paper meticulously evaluates the status of women in the backdrop of political activism in Haryana. Of course, many laws have been brought in to strengthen their status by ensuring their roles in various slots in the field of politics. Many amendments has been made in legislation by the central government from time to time and the state governments have also acted upon the suggestions forwarded by various agencies and societies by which they are in better position now. However, the other side of the story is that, these laws and amendments proved no more than set of rules existing on papers only. Hence, the paper deliberately takes into account both of these version and attempts to reach at a rational and logical conclusion.

Keywords: Panchayati Raj, Zila Parishad, Socio-economic, Legislation

The political status of women can be defined as the degree of equality and freedom enjoyed by women in the shaping and sharing of power and in the value given by the society to this role of women. The recognition of women's political equality in the Indian constitution was a radical departure, not only from the inherited norms of traditional Indian Society but also from the political norms of most advanced countries at the time. Constitution pledged the nation to the principles of equality and guaranteed non discrimination in employment and office under the State.

The constitution of India granted the right to Indian women. This brought women on an equal footing with men. The adult franchise granted in Article 326 by the Constitution, did much to remove sex discrimination.

Legislation was passed for the Panchayati Raj in 1956. To ensure the presence of women in the Gram Sabha, Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad, a new law was enacted in the 1960s to set aside a few seats for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and women. If women did not volunteer for election, they had to be co-opted.

Women voluntarily did not stand for elections, they had to be co-opted mostly. Even then they would not attend meeting, as politics and participation in political institutions was considered unworthy of good women and because of *ghunghat*. At the village level registers would be sent to these women's house to record their attendance by their signature or thumb impression. Women were not generally allowed to enter the village chopals where the Panchayats commonly sat. Women's lack of education and the presence of their own male relatives (jeth or sasur) acted as strong deterrents. A woman may be hesitant to speak up at a meeting if her family members have been employed by the members of the Gram Sabha or village Panchayat. Several male members do not accept women as equal participants. Traditional attitudes in rural society inhibited women's political participation. In this situation, women found it extremely difficult to face the tug of war with men and were able to get elected or co-oped only from reserved seats. Even though the Panchayati Raj Act require the presence of at least two women either by election or co-option in Panchayats, either the Law was ignored or those rare women of upper castes or classes were co-opted whose husbands were members of the village Panchayats.

The economic dependence of women and the illiteracy tend to perpetuate the traditional status of women. They culturally were not trained to accept qualities of leadership, initiative, independence or organisation ability. In her upbringing, a rural woman was taught to consider those qualities as undesirable for her. As a result, women were made to feel weaker. Those women who engaged in politics were considered masculine, thus abnormal. This lead to alienation of these political women from society. People were not sufficiently educated about the aim of the constitution and the need for equal participation of men and women in all fields of activity. The readiness and willingness of the people to participate in the political process is a basic requirement.

Election statistics indicated a general trend of increase in the turn out of women voters in all Haryana. Their percentage increased from 68.14 percent in 1967 to 79.44 per cent in 1977 and 63.83 percent in 1991. When there was a general decline in participation of all voters. The difference between percentage turn out of men and women voters declined from 7.24 percent during 1967 to 1991 elections. It is not possible to establish a similar correlation between education or economic development and exercise of franchise by women. But better educated women should cast her vote independently. Yet the women who, though not formally educated, took a keen interest in politics and participated regularly. Women of the Scheduled castes and Lower Classes had a higher participation rate. Awareness of the power that the right of franchise given to them was far more widespread among women even in lower castes and classes than is generally believed. Most of these women were also aware of the secrecy of the ballot and observed that this permitted them to exercise their independent judgment in voting. The influence of husbands or village elders was strong, but there were significant exception to this rule and this influence on women exercising their right of franchise seemed to decline. In spite of such changes the

differences in the level of political information and understanding between men and women continued mainly due to the indifference of political parties towards women.

Levels of political awareness of women vary from region to region, class to class and community to community. They were conditioned greatly by the political culture of the area, the approach of political parties to women and the quality of the local leadership. The influence of education, urbanisation and exposure to mass media was not always uniform. The relationship between education and awareness did not always extend to participation. Political awareness of women also did not differ significantly between urban and rural areas.

In Haryana there are and have been some women who have taken active participation in the election politics of the state. Smt. Chandrawati, Smt Prasanni Devi and Lata Kattam Devi, have won state assembly election four times. Smt. Shakuntla Bhagwariya, Vidya Beniwal, Smt Sushma Swaraj and Dr Kamla Verma have won state assembly elections three times. Lajja Rani, Anita Yadav and Shanti Rathi have become member of assembly twice. The 2005 year assembly election has give new dimension to women political because state people have sent 12 women Members of the Legislative Assembly (MLA's) to the state assembly. Smt. Sumita Singh, Meena Mandal, Gita Bhukal, Vijay Pandit, Poonam Rani, Kiran Choudhary, Savitri Jindal and Rekha Rani were the 1st time entrants to the Haryana assembly 2005.

Smt Prabha [illegible] has the distinction to be 1st women Deputy Speaker of the Vidhan Sabha. Jasma Devi W/o Bhajan Lal former Chief Minister of Haryana, Mallika [illegible] grand daughter in law of powerful dalit leader Jagjivan Ram and [illegible] have also been elected to the Vidhan Sabha once

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Influence of coupling of excited states and of deuteron transfer on fusion reactions induced by ^{6,7}Li on ^{64}Ni, ^{152}Sm and ^{209}Bi targets

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Abstract

Here, we present a comprehensive analysis of fusion reaction data induced by weakly bound nuclei ^{6,7}Li on medium and heavy mass targets ^{64}Ni, ^{152}Sm and ^{209}Bi at around Coulomb barrier energies within the framework of coupled channel method. Particularly, the influence of coupling of various excited states of the colliding nuclei and the deuteron transfer effects on fusion excitation function have been investigated. It is found that the inclusion of coupling effects leads to an enhancement up to 74% in fusion reaction cross section in close vicinity of Coulomb barrier when compared with one dimensional barrier penetration model predictions. However the inclusion of deuteron transfer effects reduces this enhancement up to 23% in below barrier region while up to 36% in above barrier energy region and reproduces the data reasonably well.

Keywords: Weakly bound nuclei; Fusion reaction cross section; Deuteron transfer channel; Coulomb barrier

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Analysis of fusion excitation functions of reactions $^{6}He + ^{209}Bi$ and $^{7}Li + ^{209}Bi$ around Coulomb barrier

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Here, we have studied the sensitivity of fusion excitation functions of reactions induced by weakly bound projectiles ^{6}He and ^{7}Li on ^{209}Bi target on nuclear potential parameters and on number of partial waves. The Kemble version of WKB approximation and Hill-Wheeler formula has been used to predict the fusion transmission probability below and above the Coulomb barrier, respectively, and the optimum values for radius (r_0) = 1.17 fm, diffuseness (a) = 0.5 fm and for partial waves (l) = up to 60 are proposed. The coupled channel calculations have also been performed and it is found that the matching between data and predictions have been enhanced on inclusion of coupling effects. Further, the breakup effects are also taken into account through the dynamic polarization potential (DPP) approach. It further improves matching between data and predictions.

Keywords: Weakly bound nuclei; interaction potential; fusion reaction cross-section.

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The availability of RIB facilities created a renewed interest in nuclear reaction induced by nuclei lying in the close proximity of drip lines.[1–8] The earlier studies on breakup reactions have confirmed the existence of novel halo and Borromean structure among some of the highly neutron rich and proton rich isotopes.[8–11] Owing to diffused density and low breakup threshold, the fusion reactions involving

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