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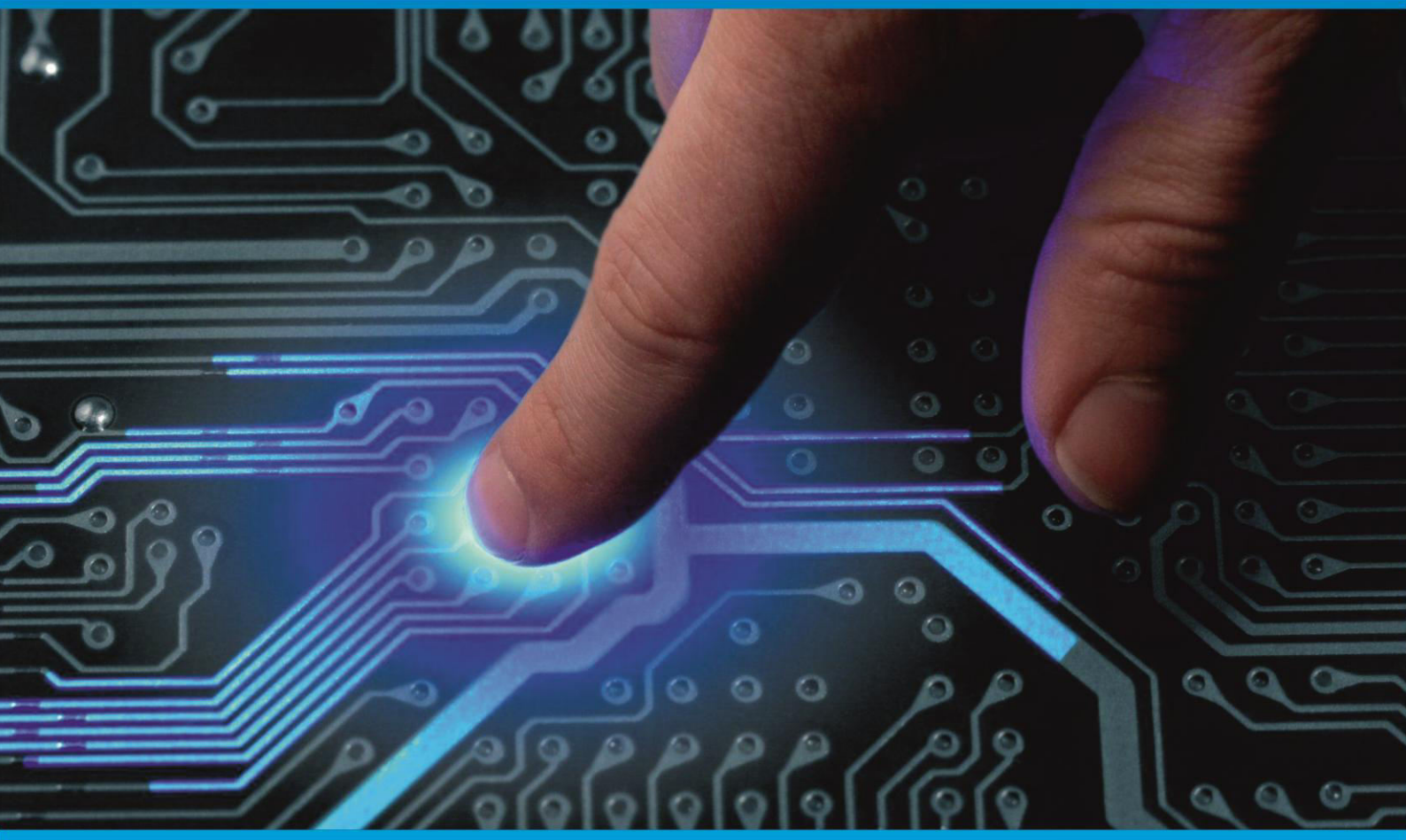

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Cyber Security Framework for Spammer Detection and Fake Users Identification in OSN

Umaima Qader Mohiuddin[1], Sumera Sultana[1], Tasneem Sadaf[1], Sheena Mohammed[2]

B.E Students, Dept. of I.T., ISL Engineering College, Affiliated to Osmania University, Hyderabad, India[1]

Head of Dept (I.T), ISL Engineering College, Affiliated to Osmania University, Hyderabad, India[2]

ABSTRACT: Long range informal communication locales draw in great many clients all throughout the planet. The clients' collaborations with these social destinations, for example, Twitter and Facebook have a huge effect and incidentally bothersome repercussions for day by day life. The unmistakable interpersonal interaction destinations have transformed into an objective stage for the spammers to scatter a gigantic measure of unessential and harmful data. Twitter, for instance, has gotten quite possibly the most excessively utilized foundation, everything being equal, and in this way permits an outlandish measure of spam. Counterfeit clients send undesired tweets to clients to advance administrations or sites that influence genuine clients as well as upset asset utilization. Also, the chance of extending invalid data to clients through counterfeit personalities has expanded those outcomes in the unrolling of unsafe substance. As of late, the location of spammers and distinguishing proof of phony clients on Twitter has become a typical space of exploration in contemporary online informal organizations (OSNs). In this paper, we play out an audit of procedures utilized for identifying spammers on Twitter. Additionally, a scientific classification of the Twitter spam identification approaches is introduced that groups the strategies dependent on their capacity to recognize: (I) counterfeit substance, (ii) spam dependent on URL, (iii) spam in moving themes, and (iv) counterfeit clients. The introduced methods are additionally looked at dependent on different highlights, for example, client highlights, content highlights, diagram highlights, structure highlights, and time highlights. We are confident that the introduced study will be a helpful asset for specialists to discover the features of late advancements in Twitter spam recognition on a solitary stage..

KEYWORDS: Spamming, Fake User, Cyber Security, Anonymous User, Social Networking

I. INTRODUCTION

It has gotten very honest to acquire any sort of data from any source across the world by utilizing the Internet. The expanded interest of social destinations licenses clients to gather bountiful measure of data and information about clients. Immense volumes of information accessible on these destinations additionally draw the consideration of phony clients. Twitter has quickly become an online hotspot for securing constant data about clients. Twitter is an Online Social Network (OSN) where clients can share everything without exception, like news, feelings, and surprisingly their temperaments. A few contentions can be held over various themes, like legislative issues, current undertakings, and significant occasions. At the point when a client tweets something, it is right away passed on to his/her adherents, permitting them to extended the got data at a lot more extensive level . With the advancement of OSNs, the need to consider and break down clients' practices in online social stages has intensified. Numerous individuals who don't have a lot of data with respect to the OSNs can undoubtedly be deceived by the fraudsters. There is additionally an interest to battle and place a control on individuals who use OSNs just for ads and in this manner spam others' records.

As of late, the location of spam in interpersonal interaction destinations pulled in the consideration of analysts. Spam discovery is a difficult task in keeping up the security of informal communities. It is fundamental to perceive spams in the OSN locales to save clients from different sorts of vindictive assaults and to protect their security and security. These dangerous moves embraced by spammers cause enormous annihilation of the local area in reality. Twitter spammers have different goals, like spreading invalid data, counterfeit news, bits of gossip, and unconstrained messages. Spammers accomplish their noxious targets through commercials and a few different methods where they support diverse mailing records and consequently dispatch spam messages haphazardly to communicate their inclinations. These exercises cause aggravation to the first clients who are known as non-spammers. Moreover, it additionally diminishes the notoriety of the OSN stages. Hence, it is crucial for plan a plan to spot spammers so remedial endeavors can be taken to counter their vindictive exercises.

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Related work

A few exploration works have been completed in the area of Twitter spam identification. To envelop the current cutting edge, a couple of reviews have additionally been completed on counterfeit client distinguishing proof from Twitter. Tingmin et al. give an overview of new strategies and procedures to recognize Twitter spam discovery. The above review presents a similar investigation of the current methodologies. Then again, the creators in directed a review on various practices displayed by spammers on Twitter informal organization. The investigation additionally gives a writing audit that perceives the presence of spammers on Twitter informal organization. Regardless of the multitude of existing investigations, there is as yet a hole in the current writing. Accordingly, to overcome any barrier, we audit cutting edge in the spammer discovery and phony client ID on Twitter. Besides, this overview presents a scientific categorization of the Twitter spam location approaches and endeavors to offer a point by point depiction of ongoing improvements in the area.

The aim of this paper is to identify different approaches of spam detection on Twitter and to present taxonomy by classifying these approaches into several categories. For classification, we have identified four means of reporting spammers that can be helpful in identifying fake identities of users. Spammers can be identified based on: (i) fake content, (ii) URL based spam detection, (iii) detecting spam in trending topics, and (iv) fake user identification. Table 1 provides a comparison of existing techniques and helps users to recognize the significance and effectiveness of the proposed methodologies in addition to providing a comparison of their goals and results. Table 2 compares different features that are used for identifying spam on Twitter. We anticipate that this survey will help readers find diverse information on spammer detection techniques at a single point.

II. PROPOSED SYSTEM

SPAMMER DETECTION ON TWITTER

In this article, we elaborate an order of spammer location strategies. the proposed scientific categorization for recognizable proof of spammers on Twitter. The proposed scientific classification is ordered into four primary classes, specifically, (I) counterfeit substance; (ii) URL based spam location, (iii) distinguishing spam in moving themes, and (iv) counterfeit client recognizable proof. Every class of distinguishing proof strategies depends on a particular model, method, and discovery calculation. The main class (counterfeit substance) incorporates different methods, for example, relapse expectation model, malware alarming framework, and Lfun approach. In the subsequent classification (URL based spam recognition), the spammer is recognized in URL through various AI calculations. The third classification (spam in moving subjects) is distinguished through Naïve Bayes classifier and language model uniqueness. The last classification (counterfeit client distinguishing proof) depends on identifying counterfeit clients through crossover strategies. Methods identified with every one of the spammer recognizable proof classifications are talked about in the accompanying subsections.

FAKE CONTENT BASED SPAMMER DETECTION

Gupta et al. performed an in-depth characterization of the components that are affected by the rapidly growing malicious content. It was observed that a large number of people with high social profiles were responsible for circulating fake news. To recognize the fake accounts, the authors selected the accounts that were built immediately after the Boston blast and were later banned by Twitter due to violation of terms and conditions. About 7.9 million distinctive tweets were collected by 3.7 million distinctive users. This dataset is known as the largest dataset of Boston blast. The authors performed the fake content categorization through temporal analysis where temporal distribution of tweets is calculated based on the number of tweets posted per hour.

Fake tweet user accounts were analysed by the activities performed by user accounts from where the spam tweets were generated. It was observed that most of the fake tweets were shared by people with followers. Subsequently, the sources of tweet analysis were analysed by the medium from where the tweets were posted. It was found that most of the tweets containing any information were generated through mobile devices and non-informative tweets were generated more through the Web interfaces.

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The role of user attributes in the identification of fake content was calculated through: (i) the average number of verified accounts that were either spam or non-spam and (ii) the number of followers of the user accounts. The fake content propagation was identified through the metrics that include: (i) social reputation, (ii) global engagement, (iii) topic engagement, (iv) likability, and (v) credibility. After that, the authors utilized regression prediction model to ensure the overall impact of people who spread the fake content at that time and also to predict the fake content growth in future.

Concone et al. presented a methodology that provides malignant alerting by using a specified set of tweets in real-time conquered through the Twitter API. Afterwards, the batch of tweets considering the same topic is sum up to generate an alert. The proposed architecture is used to evaluate Twitter posting, recognizing the advancement of admissible event, and reporting of that event itself. The proposed approach utilizes the information contained in the tweets when a spam or malware is recognized by the users or the report of security has been released by the certified authorities.
The proposed alerting system comprises of the following components: (i) real time data extraction of both tweets and users, (ii) filtering system based on a pre-processing schedule and on Naïve Bayes algorithm to discard the tweets containing inaccurate information, (iii) data analysis for spammer detection where the detection windows are rigorously abolished according to the Sigmoid function or when the window size reaches the maximum, (iv) alert subsystem that is used when the event is established, the system groups up the tweets that are relevant to the same topic where tweets are distinguished with the cluster barycenter and the one that is nearest to the cluster center is chosen as the representative of the whole system cluster, and (v) feedback analysis. The approach is claimed to be efficient and effective for the detection of some invasive and admirable malignant activities in circulation.

URL BASED SPAM DETECTION

Chen et al. played out an assessment of AI calculations to recognize spam tweets. The creators examined the effect of different highlights on the presentation of spam recognition, for instance: (I) spam to non-spam proportion, (ii) size of preparing dataset, (iii) time related information, (iv) factor discretization, and (v) testing of information. To assess the location, first, around 600 million public tweets were gathered and thusly the creators applied the Trend miniature's web notoriety framework to recognize spam tweets however much as could be expected. A sum of 12 lightweight highlights was additionally isolated to recognize non-spam and spam tweets from this distinguished dataset. The attributes of recognized highlights were addressed by figures. These highlights are gotten a handle on to AI based spam characterization, which are subsequently utilized in the examination to assess the discovery of spam.

Four datasets are tested to repeat various situations. Since no dataset is accessible openly for the undertaking, few datasets were utilized in past explores. After the recognizable proof of spam tweets, 12 highlights were assembled. These highlights are separated into two classes, i.e., client based highlights and tweet-based highlights. The client based highlights are recognized through different articles, for example, account age and number of client top picks, records, and tweets. The distinguished client based highlights are parsed from the JSON structure. Then again, the tweet-based highlights incorporate the quantity of (I) retweets, (ii) hashtags, (iii) client notices, and (iv) URLs. The consequence of assessment shows that the changing component appropriation diminished the presentation while no distinctions were seen in the preparation dataset conveyance.

DETECTING SPAM IN TRENDING TOPIC

Gharge et al. start a strategy, which is ordered based on two new perspectives. The first is the acknowledgment of spam tweets with no earlier data about the clients and the subsequent one is the investigation of language for spam location on Twitter moving theme around then. The framework structure incorporates the accompanying five stages.

1. The assortment of tweets as for moving points on Twitter. In the wake of putting away the tweets in a specific document design, the tweets are thusly dissected.
2. Labelling of spam is performed to check through all datasets that are accessible to recognize the dangerous URL.
3. Feature extraction isolates the qualities build dependent on the language model that utilizes language as an instrument and helps in deciding if the tweets are phony or not.

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4. The arrangement of informational collection is performed by shortlisting the arrangement of tweets that is portrayed by the arrangement of highlights gave to the classifier to educate the model and to procure the information for spam recognition.

5. The spam discovery utilizes the arrangement procedure to acknowledge tweets as the information and characterize the spam and non-spam. The test arrangement was ready for deciding the precision of the framework. For this reason, an irregular example set of 1,000 tweets was gathered from which 60% were legitimate and the rest were absconded.

A. *DIFFERENT FEATURES COMPARISON*

Ref.	User feature								Content feature								Graph feature		Structure feature				Time feature	
	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	F6	F7	F8	F9	F10	F11	F12	F13	F14	F15	F16	F17	F18	F19	F20	F21	F22	F23	F24
[13]	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-
[11]	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
[15]	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓
[12]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
[33]	✓	-	✓	-	-	✓	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-
[10]	✓	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-
[8]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	✓	-
[2]	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-
[14]	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	✓	-	✓	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
[24]	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	✓	✓	-

F1	Number of Followers	**F9**	Number of retweets	**F17**	In/out degree
F2	Number of Following	**F10**	Number of hashtags	**F18**	Betweenness
F3	Age of account	**F11**	Number of user mention	**F19**	Average Tweet Length
F4	Reputation	**F12**	Number of URL	**F20**	Time between first - last Tweet
F5	Number of user favorites	**F13**	Number of Characters	**F21**	Depth of conversion Tree
F6	Number of Lists	**F14**	Number of Digits	**F22**	Tweet frequency
F7	Propagation of Bidirectional	**F15**	Number of Tweets	**F23**	Tweet sent in time interval
F8	Number of replies	**F16**	Spam words	**F24**	Idle time in days

B. PROPOSED SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

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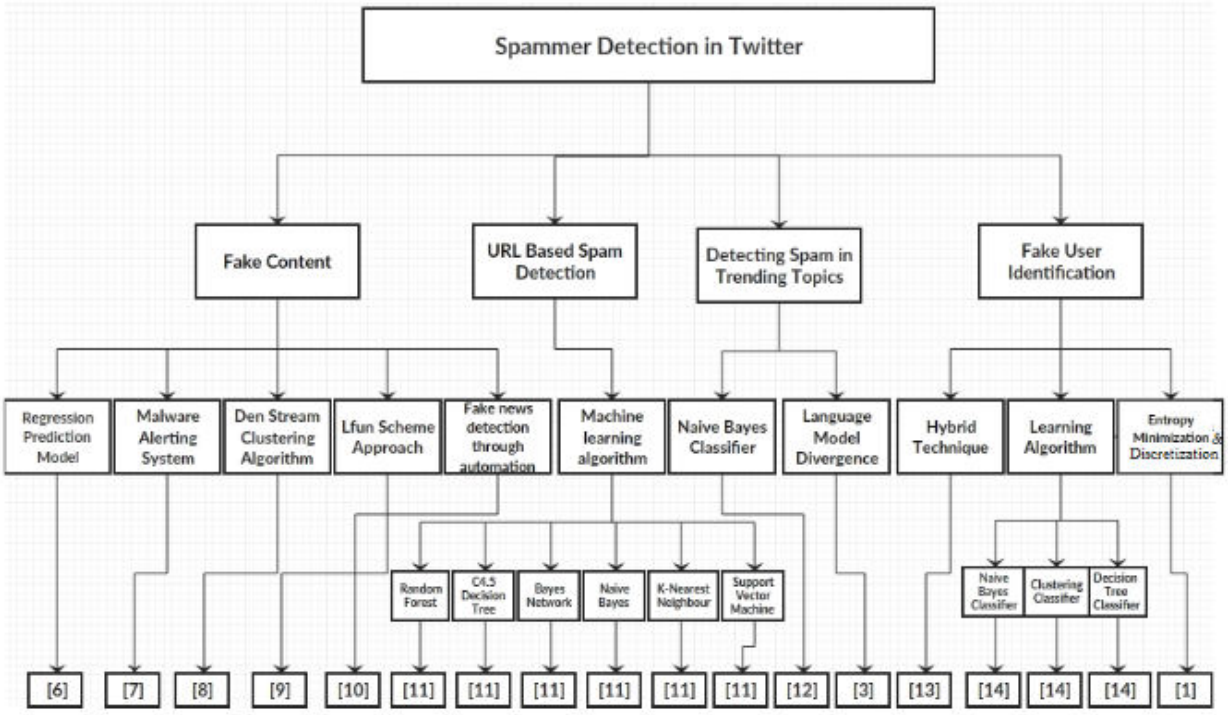

Taxonomy of spammer detection/fake user identification on Twitter.

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III. RESULTS

From the overview, we investigated that malignant exercises via online media are being acted severally. In addition, the scientists have endeavored to distinguish spammers or spontaneous bloggers by proposing different arrangements. Consequently, to consolidate every single appropriate exertion, we proposed scientific categorization as per the extraction and characterization techniques. The order depends on different characterizations like phony substance, URL based, moving subjects, and by recognizing counterfeit clients.

The principal significant classification in the scientific categorization is of procedures proposed for identifying spam, which is infused in the Twitter stage through counterfeit substance. Spammers by and large consolidate spam information with a theme or watchwords that are noxious or contain the kind of words that are probably going to be spam.

The subsequent arrangement considers the strategies for spam identification dependent on URLs. For the most part, as a result of the length-furthest reaches of tweet depiction, spammers think that its more encouraging to present URL on spread vindictive substance than the plain typical content. In this manner, URL based strategies are totally modified to decide tweets containing overabundance of URLs explicitly on criminal records.

The third classification in the proposed scientific categorization contains approaches implied for spam recognizable proof from moving points on Twitter. Hashtag or watchwords, which are regularly found in tweets at a particular time, show up in the Twitter rundown of moving points and are probably going to contain spam. Different highlights for distinguishing spams in moving subjects have been ordered with an assortment of traits.

The fourth class in the scientific categorization is in regards to strategies for the recognizable proof of phony clients to identify spams on Twitter. A variety of strategies has been presented for identifying spams of phony clients that assists with beating noxious exercises against OSN clients. As well as surveying the procedures, the examination likewise gives the correlation of random Twitter spam identification highlights. These highlights are separated from client accounts and the tweets that can assist with recognizing spams. These highlights are arranged into five classes, specifically client, content, diagram, design, and time.

The client based highlights consolidate the quantity of following and devotees, account age, notoriety, FF proportion, and number of tweets.

The substance based highlights contain number of retweets, number of URLs, and number of answers and engendering of bidirectional, number of characters and digits, and spam words.

The chart based highlights remember for/out degree and betweenness centrality though the design based highlights incorporate normal tweet length, string life time (number of times among first and last tweets), tweet recurrence, and profundity of transformation tree. Then again, time sensitive highlights remember inactive time for days and tweet sent in explicit time stretch. In this way, the overview is amassed by the classes that are ordered by various highlights that are utilized for examining and distinguishing Twitter spams in different gatherings. We further completed a relative report on the current strategies and techniques that predominantly catch the identification of spams on Twitter informal organization. This investigation incorporates the correlation of different past procedures proposed utilizing diverse datasets and with various qualities and achievements. Besides, the examination likewise shows that few AI based methods can be successful for recognizing spams on Twitter. Nonetheless, the choice of the most practical procedures and techniques is profoundly subject to the accessible information. For instance, Naive Bayes, irregular timberland, bayes organization, K-closest neighbor, grouping, and choice tree calculations are utilized for anticipating and examining spams on Twitter with various classes of order. This similar examination assists with recognizing all spam identification procedures under one umbrella.

IV. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

In this paper, we played out an audit of procedures utilized for distinguishing spammers on Twitter. Moreover, we additionally introduced scientific categorization of Twitter spam location draws near and arranged them as phony substance discovery, URL based spam recognition, spam identification in moving points, and phony client discovery methods. We additionally analyzed the introduced procedures dependent on a few highlights, for example, client highlights, content highlights, chart highlights, structure highlights, and time highlights. Additionally, the methods were likewise looked at as far as their predetermined objectives and datasets utilized. It is expected that the introduced audit will help analysts discover the data on best in class Twitter spam recognition

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Strategies in a merged structure. In spite of the improvement of productive and successful methodologies for the spam recognition and phony client recognizable proof on Twitter, there are as yet certain open regions that require extensive consideration by the analysts. The issues are momentarily featured as under: False news distinguishing proof via web-based media networks is an issue that should be investigated as a result of the genuine repercussions of such news at individual just as aggregate level. Another related theme that merits researching is the recognizable proof of gossip sources via online media. Albeit a couple of studies dependent on factual strategies have effectively been led to distinguish the wellsprings of tales, more complex methodologies, e.g., informal organization based methodologies, can be applied due to their demonstrated adequacy.

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