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Implementation of innovative deep learning techniques in smart power systems

Odugu Rama Devi[1], Pavan Kumar Kolluru[2], Nagul Shaik[3], Kamparapu V. V. Satya Trinadh Naidu[4], Chunduri Mohan[5], Pottasiri Chandra Mohana Rai[6], Lakshmi Bhukya[7]
[1]Department of AI and DS, Lakireddy Balireddy College of Engineering, Andhra Pradesh, India
[2]Department of CSE, VFSTR deemed to be University, Andhra Pradesh, India
[3]Department of CSE, GITAM School of Technology, GITAM (Deemed to be University), Andhra Pradesh, India
[4]Department of CSE-AI, Madanapalle Institute of Technology and Science, Andhra Pradesh, India
[5]Department of CSE-DS, BVSR Engineering College, Andhra Pradesh, India
[6]Department of CSE, Koneru Lakshmaiah Education Foundation, Andhra Pradesh, India
[7]Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering, Rajiv Gandhi University of Knowledge Technologies, Andhra Pradesh, India

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ABSTRACT

The integration of deep learning techniques into smart power systems has gained significant attention due to their potential to optimize energy management, enhance grid reliability, and enable efficient utilization of renewable energy sources. This research article explores the enhanced application of deep learning techniques in smart power systems. It provides an overview of the key challenges faced by traditional power systems and presents various deep learning methodologies that can address these challenges. The results showed that the root mean square errors (RMSE) for the weekend power load forecast were 18.4 for the random forest and 18.2 for the long short-term memory (LSTM) algorithm, while 28.6 was predicted by the support vector machine (SVM) algorithm. The authors' approach provides the most accurate forecast (15.7). After being validated using real-world load data, this technique provides reliable power load predictions even when load oscillations are present. The article also discusses recent advancements, future research directions, and potential benefits of utilizing deep learning techniques in smart power systems.

Corresponding Author:

Lakshmi Bhukya
Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering
Rajiv Gandhi University of Knowledge Technologies
Nuzvid, Andhra Pradesh, India
Email: blakshmith@gmail.com

1. INTRODUCTION

The traditional power grid infrastructure faces numerous challenges due to increasing energy demand, growing concerns over environmental impact, and the integration of intermittent renewable energy sources. These challenges require advanced technologies and intelligent solutions to ensure efficient energy management, enhance grid reliability, and support the transition towards a sustainable energy future. Deep learning, a subfield of artificial intelligence, has emerged as a promising tool for addressing these challenges in the context of smart power systems [1]. The motivation behind this research article is to explore the enhanced application of deep learning techniques in smart power systems. Deep learning algorithms have demonstrated remarkable capabilities in processing large-scale data, learning complex patterns, and making accurate predictions [2]. By leveraging deep learning, power system operators can enhance forecasting accuracy, optimize energy management strategies, detect faults and anomalies, and improve the overall efficiency and resilience of the power grid [3]. This article aims to provide insights into the potential benefits, recent advancements, and challenges associated with the application of deep learning in smart power systems. This study shows how deep learning improves smart power systems [4]. This essay discusses the pros and cons and offers applications to stimulate research and innovation in this fast-growing industry. Traditional power systems need advanced technologies and smart solutions. These challenges are caused by rising energy demand, renewable energy integration, grid stability and reliability, and energy efficiency [5]. Understanding and addressing these difficulties is essential for developing future-proof smart power systems. Key traditional power system issues are listed below [6], [7].

Electricity demand rises with population growth, urbanization, and technology use. To meet demand, traditional power systems must expand generation, transmission, and distribution. Not meeting increased demand can cause energy shortages, blackouts, and grid instability. Effective energy management cuts costs, maximizes energy use, and reduces environmental effect. Centralized control and limited real-time data can make energy management inefficient in traditional power systems. Power systems must optimize energy consumption, supply, price, storage, and renewable energy availability [8]. Cyberattacks and illegal access to vital infrastructure are becoming more likely as power systems become more digital and interconnected. Power system cyber-defense and data privacy and integrity are crucial to grid security and reliability. Encryption, intrusion detection, and secure communication protocols are essential to reduce these hazards [9]. Advanced technology, data-driven techniques, and intelligent systems are needed to solve these problems. Deep learning can help smart power systems overcome these issues by providing accurate forecasting, real-time monitoring, fault detection, optimization, and robust control schemes.

2. METHOD

Deep learning is a subset of machine learning that focuses on training artificial neural networks with multiple layers to learn and extract meaningful representations from large-scale data. These networks are capable of automatically learning hierarchical features and patterns, enabling them to make accurate predictions, classify data, and generate valuable insights. Deep learning techniques have been successfully applied in various domains, including computer vision, natural language processing, and speech recognition. In the context of smart power systems, deep learning offers several advantages for addressing complex challenges and optimizing energy management [10]–[12]. Deep learning techniques have been widely adopted in various applications within smart power systems.

Optimizing energy generation, scheduling, and resource allocation requires load forecasting. recurrent neural networks (RNNs) and long short-term memory (LSTM) networks outperform load estimates by capturing temporal relationships, weather, and historical load trends. These models improve energy planning and grid operation by precisely predicting short- and long-term load. Deep learning algorithms can detect power system issues, decreasing downtime. Using historical and real-time sensor data, deep learning models may learn normal system behavior and find problems. Deep belief networks, autoencoders, and recurrent neural networks can discover flaws early and enhance maintenance. Deep learning can identify and mitigate power system cyberattacks. By monitoring network traffic, system logs, and security sensor data, deep learning models can detect cyberattacks. Deep learning improves cybersecurity by detecting abnormalities, intrusions, and power system architecture weaknesses. Smart power system energy management optimization relies on deep learning. Deep learning algorithms analyze historical energy usage, weather, and pricing data to deliver real-time energy demand response, optimal resource scheduling, and efficient energy dispatch. Reinforcement learning (RL) allows autonomous energy optimization decision-making based on targets and limitations [13], [14].

These applications demonstrate deep learning's versatility and efficacy in solving challenging smart power system problems. Deep learning algorithms can handle massive volumes of data, identify complex patterns, and generate accurate predictions, boosting energy efficiency, grid dependability, and resource usage. This method is explained in Figure 1. While traditional deep learning techniques have shown remarkable capabilities in various applications, there are several enhanced deep learning techniques that can further augment their effectiveness in smart power systems. These techniques enable improved performance, robustness, interpretability, and transferability of deep learning models [15]. Some of the enhanced deep learning techniques relevant to smart power systems are outlined below:

RNNs are useful for power system time series analysis because they can represent sequential and temporal data. LSTM networks and gated recurrent units (GRUs) combat the vanishing gradient problem and improve long-term reliance. These architectures are good at load, renewable energy, and power system data time-series analysis. Convolutional neural networks (CNNs) primarily handle images and spatial data. In smart power systems, CNNs can analyze satellite imagery, sensor data, and geographic information for renewable energy projections, fault detection, and security. Transfer learning utilizing pre-trained models on huge image datasets to learn spatial information improves CNN performance. Generative adversarial networks (GANs) pit a generator and a discriminator neural network against one other in a game-theoretic environment. GANs can produce realistic synthetic data for unusual or critical scenarios. GANs simulate power consumption for load forecasting, duplicate renewable energy patterns, and train power system defect detection models. A RL agent learns optimal decisions through trial and error with its surroundings. In smart power systems, RL agents optimize energy dispatch, storage, and demand response for dynamic energy control. RL algorithms like Q-learning and deep Q-networks (DQNs) make real-time autonomous decisions based on environment and system dynamics.

DRL learns high-dimensional state and action spaces through deep and RL. Deep deterministic policy gradient (DDPG) and proximal policy optimization (PPO) deep reinforcement learning (DRL) algorithms can optimize complex smart power system energy management challenges. DRL can learn resource-efficient demand response, energy storage control, and distributed energy resource management rules. Understandable Power System AI: Power system deep learning models must be interpretable and explainable. Deep learning model decision-making can be shown by attention processes, saliency maps, and model-agnostic methods like LIME. Interpretable deep learning models boost smart power system transparency, trust, and compliance.

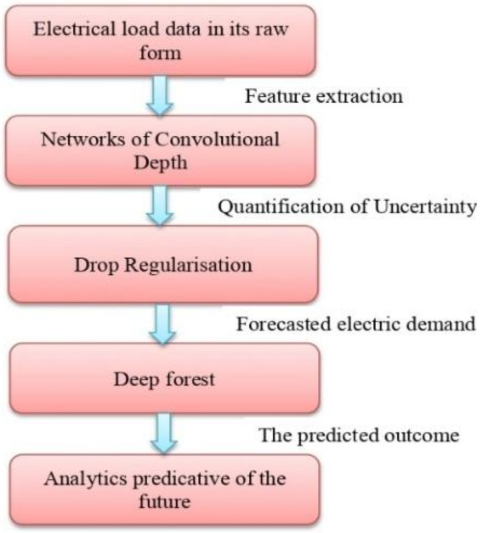

Figure 1. A novel method for predicting power load accurately

- Recent advancements in deep learning for smart power systems

In recent years, significant advancements have been made in the application of deep learning techniques for smart power systems [16], [17]. These advancements have contributed to improved performance, scalability, interpretability, and robustness of deep learning models. Some of the notable recent advancements are discussed below:

In power systems, deep learning and IoT have enabled real-time data collection from a wide range of sensors and equipment. IoT devices like smart meters, phasor measurement units, and distributed sensors create massive data sets that deep learning models can use. More accurate load forecasting, fault detection, and real-time power system parameter monitoring are possible with IoT and deep learning [18]. Federated learning lets several devices or entities train a deep learning model without sharing data. In power systems with sensitive customer data, this strategy is useful for data privacy and security. Federated learning trains strong deep learning models while protecting data and decreasing communication. Hybrid models harness the strengths of deep learning and additional optimization or forecasting methods. Load forecasting hybrid methods combine deep learning with statistical models like autoregressive integrated moving average (ARIMA). These models encapsulate deep learning algorithms' complicated temporal patterns and time series data's statistical features, improving predicting accuracy. Deep learning in smart power systems is being improved with these advances. Researchers and practitioners are pushing deep learning to address power system difficulties and requirements by integrating IoT, federated learning, edge computing, and hybrid models, resulting in more efficient, reliable, and secure energy management.

Recurrent and convolutional neural networks improve power system forecasts. Complex temporal and spatial trends can be captured by these models, boosting load, renewable energy, and fault prediction [19], [20]. Forecasting accuracy enhances resource allocation, energy management, and grid efficiency. Deep learning models can optimize energy management using historical consumption, weather, and pricing data. They can efficiently dispatch energy, optimize resource scheduling, and respond to energy demand in real time. Energy efficiency, waste reduction, and customer savings are improved by deep learning [21]. Deep learning systems can detect power system breakdowns using sensor data and historical patterns. Defect detection saves downtime, improves power system reliability, and boosts safety [22]. Deep learning models can identify defect sources for targeted maintenance. Deep learning optimizes renewable energy, storage, and demand response. Using historical data, weather, and system limits, deep learning models optimize resource consumption, energy imbalances, and grid stability. Optimizing resource allocation boosts system reliability, energy pricing, and renewable energy [23].

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Deep learning techniques have been successfully applied in various practical implementations and case studies in smart power systems. These real-world applications demonstrate the effectiveness and benefits of deep learning in addressing specific challenges and improving system performance. Some notable case studies and practical implementations are outlined below:

The authors offer a deep learning strategy that accounts for prediction uncertainty and leverages advanced algorithms. Time-series power plant energy load data was used to evaluate the method [24]. The power system will continually record power load data in 2021, but Figure 2 only shows two days due to data volume. The data curve may appear to follow rules or patterns, but a closer inspection indicates that the power grid's power load has changed, showing uncertainty. The authors also carefully investigated earlier data to predict their behavior and study power load changes, particularly the impact of different seasons and time periods, to inspire historical data analysis. Power load curves have a generally stable distribution across all time points on weekends (Saturday and Sunday), but not throughout the week (Monday through Friday) due to power demand's complexity and fluctuation, making weekday projections harder. Summer data variations negatively impact electricity demand predictions more than other seasons, indicating increased uncertainty. Figure 3 displays the variance computation of workday, weekend, and summer 2021 [25] data to statistically study power grid power curve variation.

From the calculation results in Table 1, it can be seen that the power fluctuation degree of the historical data is for weekends, weekdays, summer, and other time periods. It is foreseeable that due to the uncertainty brought about by fluctuations, the difficulty of forecasting is greatest on weekends, working days, summer, and other time periods. However, if the uncertainty of power load fluctuations can be well controlled, the prediction accuracy in different time periods can be reduced and stable and accurate power load prediction results can be output. In order to verify this academic point of view, the historical data were predicted for different time periods. In order to test the prediction accuracy, two metrics, the root mean square error (RMSE) and the mean absolute percentage error (MAPE), were used.

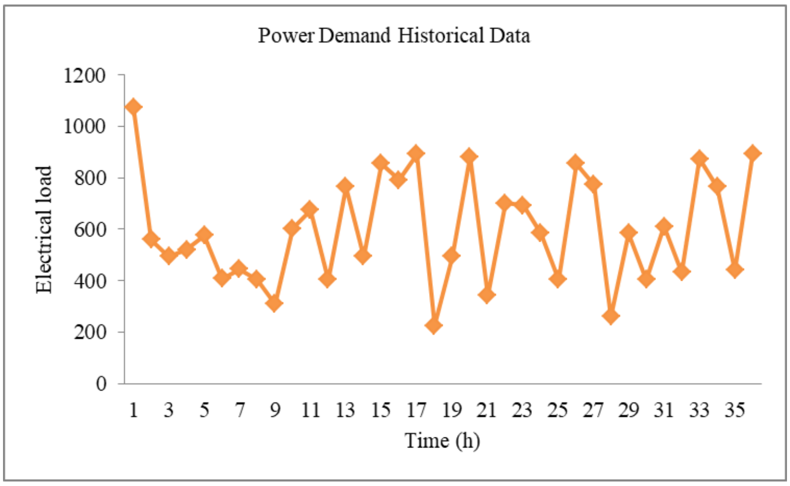

Figure 2. Power consumption records for the preceding two days

Table 1. Power consumption fluctuations

Portion of Time	Variability in uncertainty/(MVh)
Period of Labour	3554.3
Weekends	2719.1
Summer Time	4652.7

Figure 3 shows calculated power fluctuation for weekends, weekdays, summer, and other seasons. Swings' unpredictability makes forecasting difficult on weekends, workdays, summer, and other times. However, controlling power load volatility improves power load estimates across time periods and produces trustworthy and accurate results. Predictions of historical data for several epochs supported this scholarly view. Prediction model dependability is measured by RMSE and mean absolute deviation (MAD).

Common ones like LSTM, SVM, and random forest are compared. The projected daily power consumption during business hours is shown in Figure 4. Analysis included all grid power load data from 100 weekdays (excluding weekends). Random forest and LSTM outperform SVM but not the authors' method in prediction outcomes. Due to the author's model uncertainty analysis, the network can automatically compensate for unpredictable power variations. Figure 5 displays the weekend power load forecast. Analysis included all grid power load data from 100 consecutive weekends (excluding weekdays). The random forest and LSTM algorithms forecast similarly with RMSEs of 17.3 and 17.1, respectively, while the SVM prediction has a bigger RMSE error of 27.5. The authors' technique predicts best with 14.8.

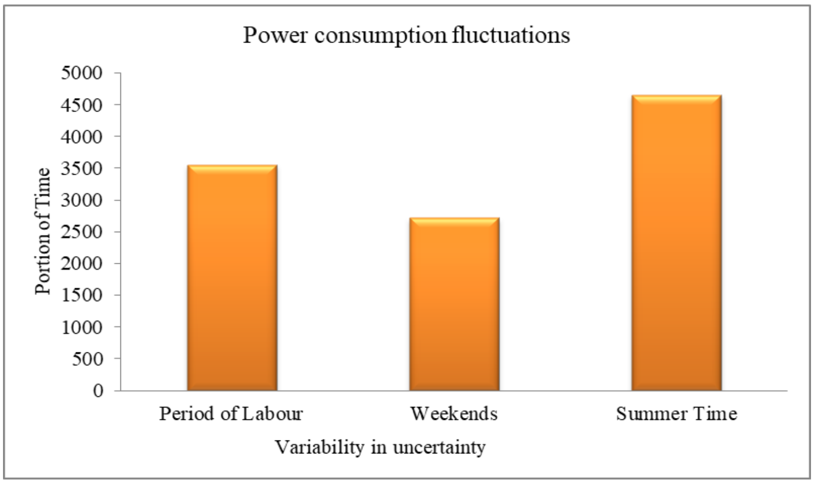

Figure 3. Power consumption fluctuations

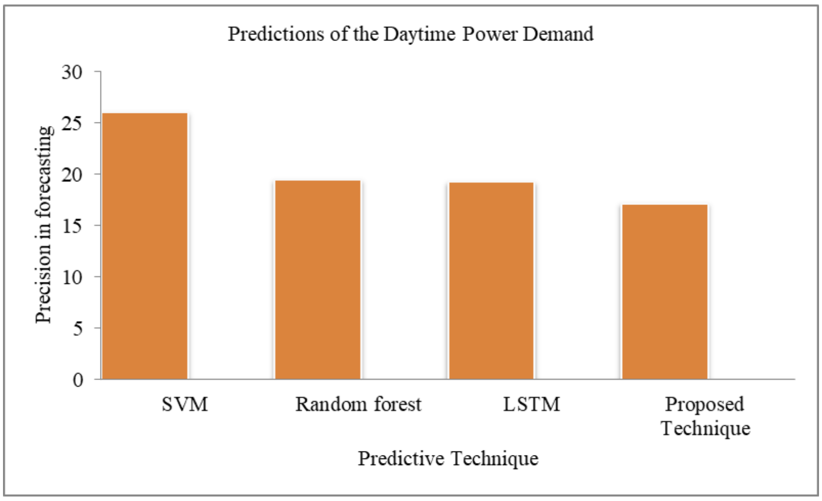

Figure 4. Predictions of the daytime power demand

Table 2 shows the predicted results of power load on working days. In the analysis, the complete power load data of the grid for 100 consecutive working days (excluding weekends) were selected. From the prediction results, the prediction results of random forest and the LSTM algorithm are relatively close, more accurate than the SVM but not as good as the authors' method. This is because the author's method analyses the uncertainty of the model, and the network will adaptively compensate for the effects of random power fluctuations.

Table 3 shows the forecast results of the power load for the weekend. The complete power load data of the grid for 100 consecutive weekends (excluding weekdays) were selected for the analysis. From the predicted results, the prediction results of random forest and LSTM algorithms are relatively close, with RMSE of 17.3 and 17.1, respectively, while the SVM prediction has a larger RMSE error of 27.5; the authors' method predicts the best with 14.8.

Table 4 specifically analyses the power load forecast results for the three months of summer. Due to the large fluctuations in electricity consumption in the summer, the resulting uncertainty also increases. From the prediction results, the RMSE predicted by the random forest and LSTM algorithms is 27.8 and 27.5, respectively, and the SVM prediction RMSE error is 35.1. The prediction effect RMSE of the authors' method is 18.3. It can be seen that the power fluctuation has a great influence on the prediction accuracy, but the authors' method can still accurately predict the power load. It can be seen that the authors' method is a reasonable and effective power load forecasting method.

Table 2. Predictions of the daytime power demand

Predictive Technique	Precision in forecasting	
	RMSE	MAPE
SVM	26.1	0.025
Random forest	19.5	0.023
LSTM	19.3	0.023
Proposed Technique	17.2	0.021

Table 3. Predictions regarding this weekend's power consumption

Predictive Technique	Precision in forecasting	
	RMSE	MAPE
SVM	27.5	0.026
Random forest	17.3	0.022
LSTM	17.1	0.022
Proposed Technique	14.8	0.020

Table 4. Predicted power consumption during the next three months

Predictive Technique	Precision in forecasting	
	RMSE	MAPE
SVM	35.1	0.033
Random forest	27.8	0.027
LSTM	27.5	0.026
Method	18.3	0.022

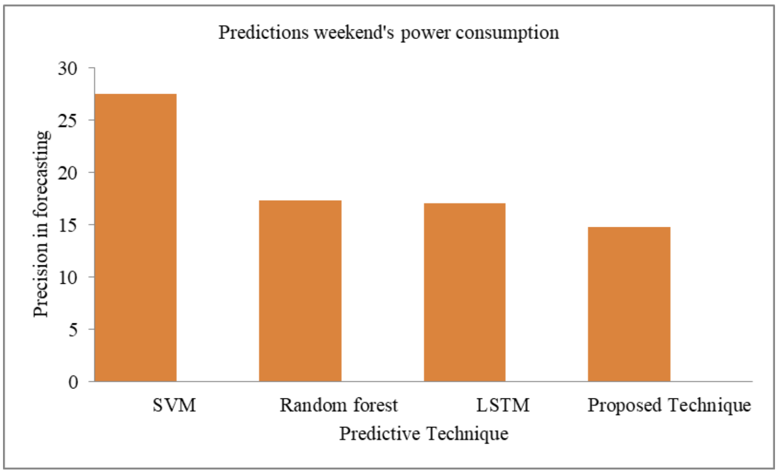

Figure 5. Predictions regarding this weekend's power consumption

The authors use the deep forest's scalability to sample size by changing forest settings. Figure 6 details summertime power load forecasts. Summer's high electricity usage variability increases unpredictability. The SVM algorithm has 35.1 RMSE error, while the random forest and LSTM methods have 27.8 and 27.5. The authors' prediction approach has 18.3 RMSE. Power fluctuations impact forecast accuracy, although the authors' technique forecasts power use accurately. Power loads are predicted logically and effectively by the authors. Case studies and real implementations demonstrate how deep learning may improve smart power systems. As deep learning research and development continue, smart power systems will benefit from innovative and effective solutions.

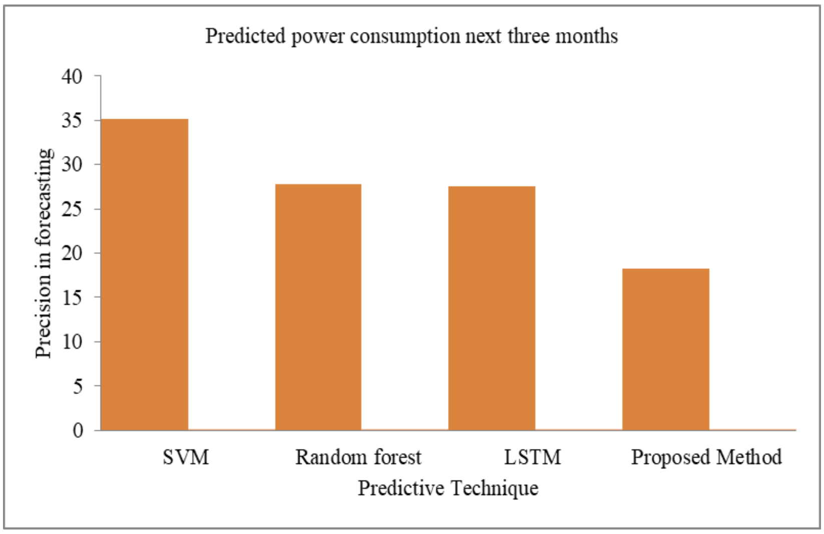

Figure 6. Predicted power consumption during the next three months

4. CONCLUSION

Deep learning techniques have emerged as powerful tools for addressing challenges and enhancing various aspects of smart power systems. The integration of deep learning with smart power systems has enabled improved forecasting accuracy, enhanced energy efficiency, fault detection and diagnosis, cybersecurity, optimal resource allocation, and predictive maintenance. These advancements have paved the way for more efficient, reliable, and sustainable energy management. The enhanced application of deep learning techniques in smart power systems holds tremendous potential for transforming the energy landscape. This research article aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the enhanced application of deep learning techniques in smart power systems. It highlights the potential benefits, recent advancements, and challenges associated with integrating deep learning into power systems. The inclusion of case studies and practical implementations demonstrates the practicality and effectiveness of deep learning in addressing various power system challenges. This article encourages further research and innovation in this domain to realize the full potential of smart power systems in the future.

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BIOGRAPHIES OF AUTHORS

Odugu Rama Devi working as a Professor and HoD in Artificial Intelligence and Data Science, Lakireddy Bali Reddy College of Engineering, India. She has a vast experience in teaching field over 14 years in the streams of Engineering. She has pursued Doctoral Degree at Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University, Kakinada. About 16 International Journal Publications were bagged by her. Mostly she has presented her research and review papers in 5 National and International Conferences and also attended more workshops all around India. She got 3 patents with IP India. She can be contacted at email: odugu.rama@gmail.com.

Pavan Kumar Kolluru purshuing Ph.D. in Computer Science and Engineering from VTU, Belagavi, Karnataka, India. He received his Master's degree M. Tech in Computer Science and Engineering. Currently working as a Assistant Professor in Department of Computer Science and Engineering at VFSTR University Vadlamudi, India. He has 13 plus years of teaching and 6 years of research experience. He published multiple journals on various sectors. His current research interest includes machine learning, computer networks, and cyber security. He can be contacted at email: kpkvignan@gmail.com.

Nagul Shaik obtained his Ph.D. in Computer Science and Engineering from Krishna University, India. He received his Master's degree in Computer Science and Engineering. He is an Assistant Professor in Department of Computer Science and Engineering at GITAM University Visakhapatnam, India. He has 13 plus years of teaching and 10 years of research experience. He published 7 patents intellectual property of India. Dr. Nagul authored two text books. He received the best researcher award in Elsevier India awards 2022. His current research interest includes Machine learning, Arificial Intelligence, software engineering, data engineering, and quality assurance. He can be contacted at email: nagulcse@gmail.com.

Kamparapu V. V. Satya Trinadh Naidu is currently working as Assistant Professor in Madanapalle Institute of Technology & Science, affiliated to JNTUA, Angallu (V), Madanapalle. He has 3 years of teaching experience in engineering education. He received his M. Tech in 2019 from Pragati Engineering College affiliated to JNTUK, Surampalem. His research interests include machine learning, deep learning and cloud computing. He can be contacted at email: k.trinadh1269@gmail.com.

Chunduri Mohan currently working as Associate Professor in BVSR Engineering college affiliated to JNTUK, chimakurthy, ongole. He has 13 years of teaching experience in engineering education. He received his M.Tech in 2012 from JNTUA. His research interests include machine learning, deep learning, networks, artificial intelligence, and cloud computing. He can be contacted at email: chunduri24@gmail.com.

Pottasiri Chandra Mohana Rai working as asst. professor in klef from march14,2022. Overall, he has 14 years of teaching experience. He can be contacted at email: cmrai.pottasiri@kluniversity.in.

Lakshmi Bhukya currently in the Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering, Indian Institute of Information Technology, Rajiv Gandhi University of Knowledge Technologies, Andhra Pradesh, India. Research intrests are Artificial Intelligence in ECE, embedded systems, nanoelectronics, internet of things (IoT) security, robotics and automation. She can be contacted at email: blakshmith@gmail.com.