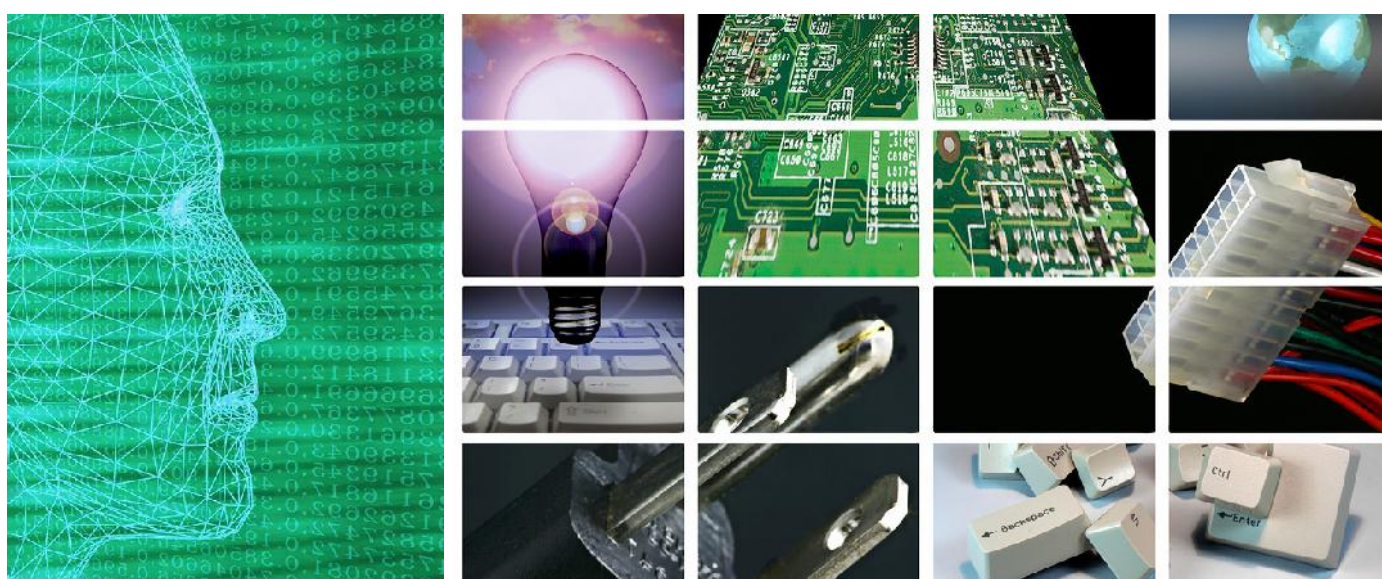




TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF VARNA

| XII, 2/2014



Bulgaria Communications Chapter

Faculty of Computing & Automation

COMPUTER SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGIES

" 26-27 , 2014 . , "

Year XII, Number 2/2014

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For contacts:

Technical University of Varna
Faculty of Computing and Automation
1, Studentska Str., 9010 Varna,
Bulgaria
Tel/Fax: (+359) 52 383 320
e-mail: peter.antonov@ieee.org
yulka.petkova@tu-varna.bg

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25 YEARS FACULTY OF COMPUTING AND AUTOMATION

Faculty of Computing and Automation (FCA) in the Technical University of Varna was established by Decision 195 of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Bulgaria at 27th Dec. 1989. At the beginning it included four departments: "Automation", "Computing" which in 2002 was renamed "Computer science and engineering", "Mathematics" and "Physics". Its 25th anniversary the Faculty hails as one of the leading teaching and research units of the university with recognised prestige both in the country and abroad.

Currently, the Faculty includes two profiling Departments: "Automation", and "Computer Science and Engineering" (CSE).










The Automation Department was established in 1970 and is currently responsible for teaching in "Automation, Information and Control Systems" and "Robotics and Mechatronics" for all educational and qualification degrees as well as training to acquire the PhD (doctor) educational and scientific degrees in the specialties "Control Theory" and "Automation". In 2010 the Department officially celebrated its 40th anniversary.

CSE Department is responsible for teaching in "Computer Systems and Technologies" and "Software and Internet Technologies" for the "Bachelor" and "Master" degree for the mainstream computer training at the university and training for acquiring scientific degree "Doctor" in the specialties "System Programming", "Computer systems, complexes and networks" and "Automated Information Processing and Control". In 2013 the Department noted three important anniversaries: 45 years since its establishment, 45 years of experience in basic computer training and 30 years of experience in the training of computer engineers.

The departments of the Faculty have rich material and technical facilities available, which are constantly being updated with the participation of leading international companies. The academic staff of the Faculty includes 50 full-time lecturers, of which 21 (1 professor and 20 associated professors) with academic rank, and other 10 have "Doctor" (PhD) degree. Lecturers and doctoral students actively participate in national and international projects as well as in the programs for international cooperation, to which the best students are attracted. Students of the Faculty have a high success rate; they actively participate in the mass cultural and sporting events. The majority of graduates, more than 5,000 computer and automation engineers, realise very successful both within the country and abroad.

HAPPY ANNIVERSARY TO ALL THE STUDENTS, LECTURERS AND STAFF OF THE FACULTY. WISHING YOU HEALTH AND NEW SUCCESSES!

Assoc. Prof. Peter Antonov, PhD
Dean of FCA

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 http://www.eurorisksystems.com	EuroRisk
 http://www.asicdepot.com	ASIC Depot
 http://www.bg.adastragr.com	
 http://www.researchmetrics.com	The complete ecosystem of tools and services for your research business™
 www.zariba.com	Based on free-to-play or pay-per-download models, using advanced social and connected features, localized in 12 languages and available in many countries, Zariba's games address a wide user base.
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 http://msacademy.tu-varna.bg	Microsoft.

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26-27 , 2014 .
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*Second Scientific International Conference
Computer Sciences and Engineering
26-27 September, 2014
Varna, Bulgaria*

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26-27 , 2014 .
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Varna, Bulgaria*

SECTION 3 AUTOMATION AND COMPUTER CONTROL SYSTEMS

· , ·

: 16 / (MUX/DEMUX).
 - ATME
 „oversampling”, 10
 : , , oversampling

16-channel virtually increased ADC resolution

Iliya I. Hadzhidimov, Krystin K. Yordanov

Abstract: A 16-channel MUX/DEMUX ADC microprocessor measurement system with oversampling, based on ATME technology has been performed. The oversampling causes enhancing the resolution from 10 bits to 16 bits.

Keywords: ADC, MUX/DEMUX, oversampling

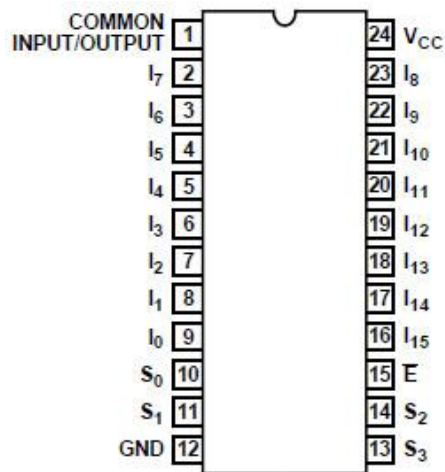
1.

ARDUINO.
 5 , ATMEGA328
 16
 / CD74HC4067 Texas Instruments
 ATME,

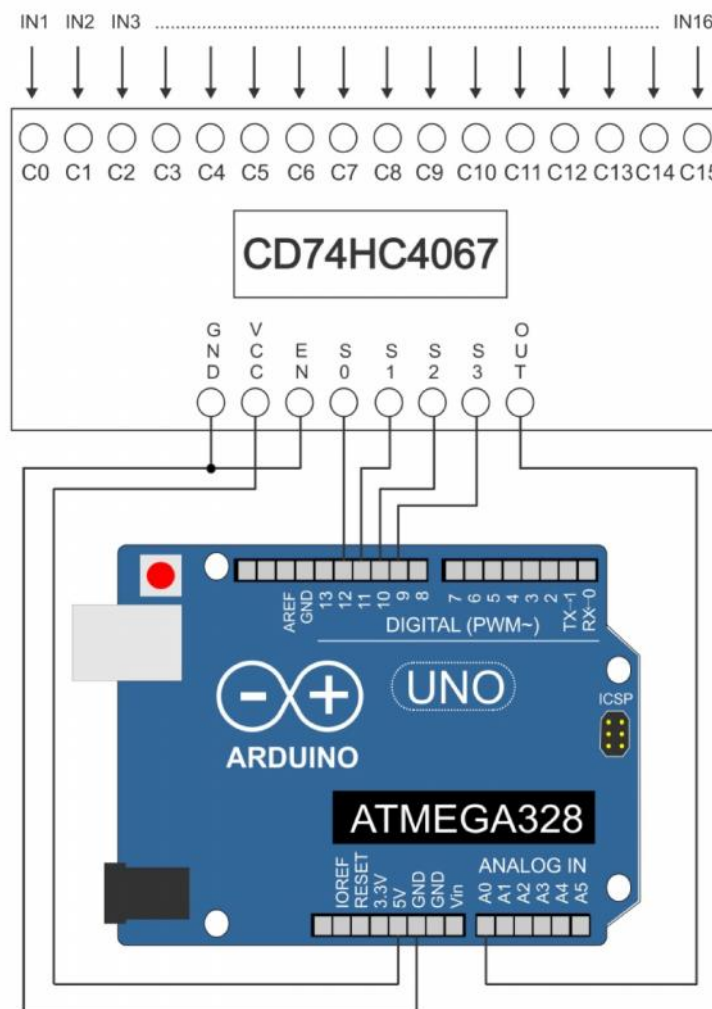
2.

CD74HC4067, 1, [1].

(MCU).
 ARDUINO
 16- 4
 2V 6V
 „HIGH”.
 2. „Geeetech“ [4] CD74HC4067.
 „LOW”,
 ARDUINO,



. 1. CD74HC4067, [1].



. 2.

3.

ARDUINO

ATNEGA328
5V

10-

10

5 mV.

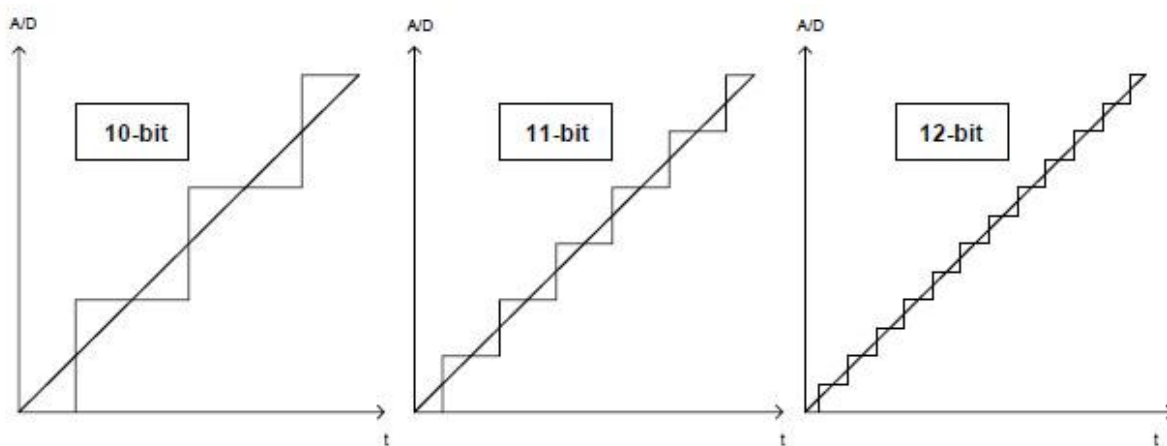
“CPU

clock”.

3

10,

11 12



. 3.

“oversampling”, [2]

ATMEL

MCU.

Gabriel Staples [3]

ARDUINO,

“oversampling”.

1

10 16

1.

, [3]

bit		ADC	mV		"Sample rate" Hz	, sec
10	0	1023	4.8876	1	8300	0.000120482
11	1	2046	2.4438	4	2075	0.000481928
12	2	4092	1.2219	16	518.75	0.001927711
13	3	8184	0.6109	64	129.6875	0.007710843
14	4	16368	0.3055	256	32.421875	0.030843373
15	5	32736	0.1527	1024	8.10546875	0.123373494
16	6	65472	0.0764	4096	2.026367188	0.493493976

1, 10 16
5 mV 10 , 0,1 mV 16 . ,
[3]

4.

1127 mV +/- 0,5 mV 10 16
, 1, 10 25,
. 2, 3 4
, 3.

2.

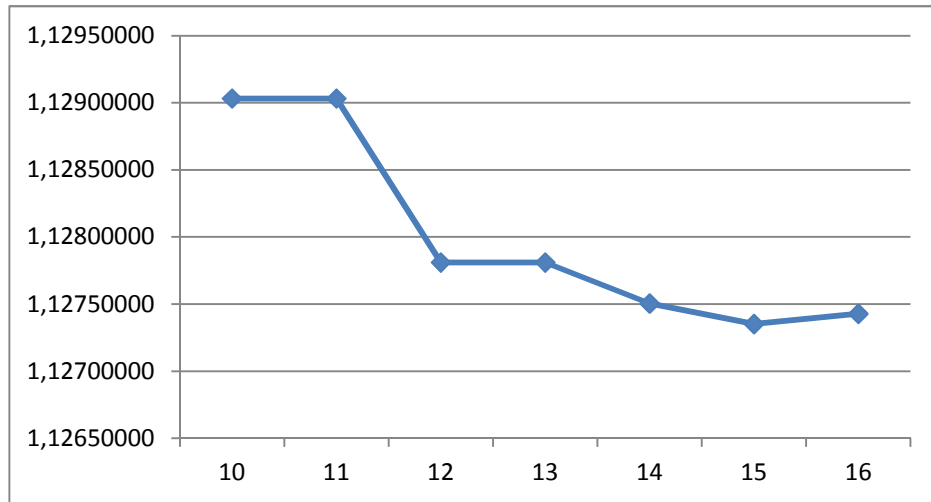
bit		V ,
10	1	1.12903225
11	1	1.12903225
12	1	1.12781035
13	1	1.12781035
14	1	1.12750482
15	1	1.12735211
16	1	1.12742853

3. 10

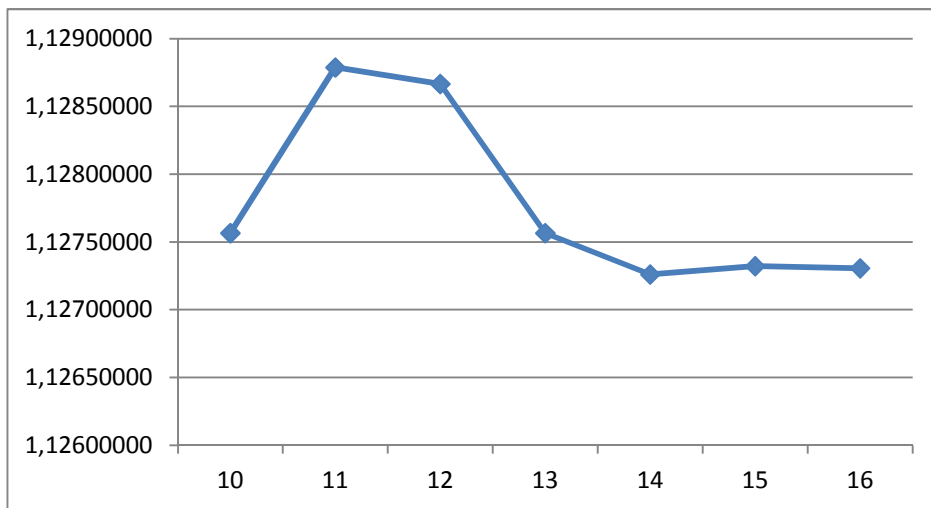
bit		V ,
10	10	1.12756597
11	10	1.12878787
12	10	1.12866568
13	10	1.12756597
14	10	1.12726044
15	10	1.12732160
16	10	1.12730634

4. 25

bit		V ,
10	25	1.12883675
11	25	1.12932550
12	25	1.12834799
13	25	1.12781035
14	25	1.12755370
15	25	1.12730944
16	25	1.12741625

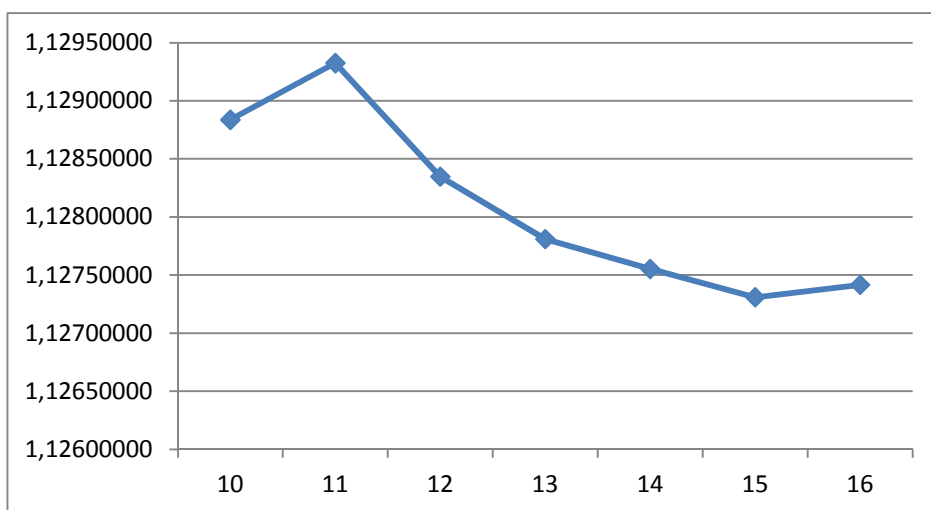


. 4 .



. 4 .

10



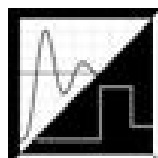
. 4 .

25

ATMEL,

- [1]. High-Speed CMOS Logic 16-Channel Analog Multiplexer/Demultiplexer. CD74HC4067, CD74HCT4067, Texas Instruments, July 2003.
- [2]. AVR121: Enhancing ADC resolution by oversampling. Atmel Coporation, 2005.
- [3]. Staples G., Using the Arduino Uno's built-in 10-bit to 21-bit ADC (Analog to Digital Converter), May 2014.
- [4]. Geeetech CD74HC4067 Analog/Digital MUX Breakout compatible with Arduino/iduino.

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 . - ,
 ” ,
 — ,
 e-mail: i_hadzhidimov@tu-varna.bg.



- , ;

- CO2 ,

- yt

[1].

B100

100 3900 ,

1.

a ,

2.

1. - 3900

1.	2	3	4
2.		mm	98,475
3.		mm	127
4.		dm ³	3.9
5.			1-3-4-2
6.	BSAU141a	kW	59
7.		min	2500
8.		Nm	265
9.		min	1500
10.		MPa	19.5
11.		°C	83÷95°
12.		min	550÷650

2.

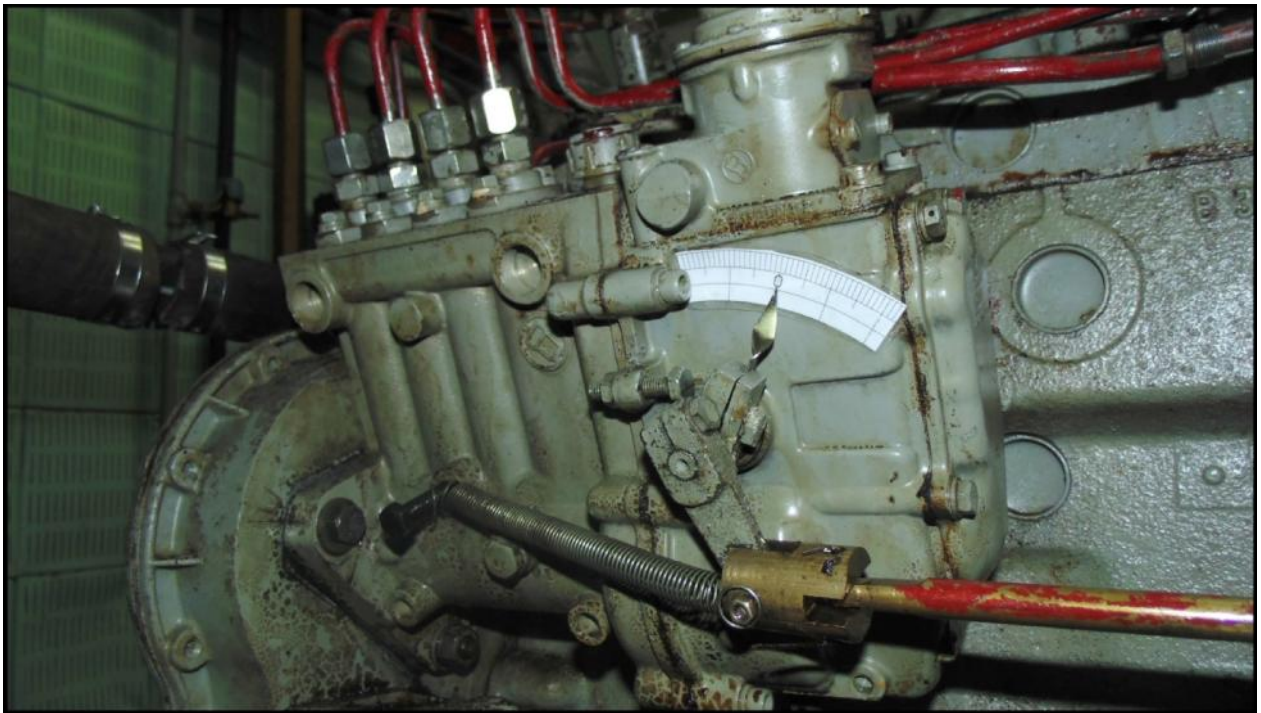
	0	1 ⁰	2 ⁰	3 ⁰
	0	2,5	5	7,5

.

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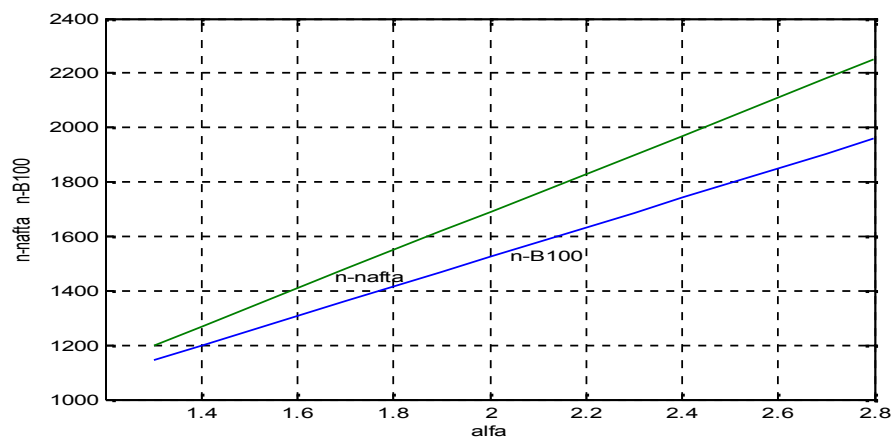


. 1.

2.1

3900

1. 1200-2200 /
1,3 2,7 grad. 1.

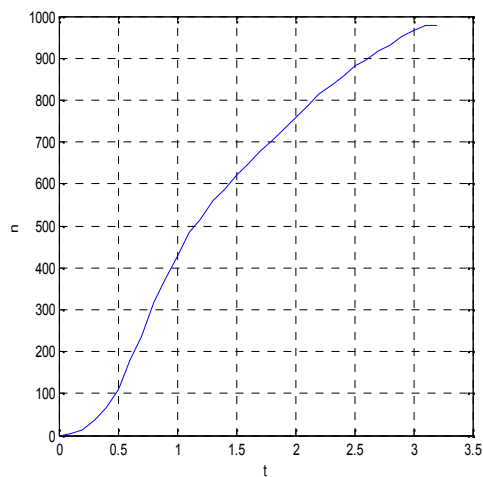


. 2.

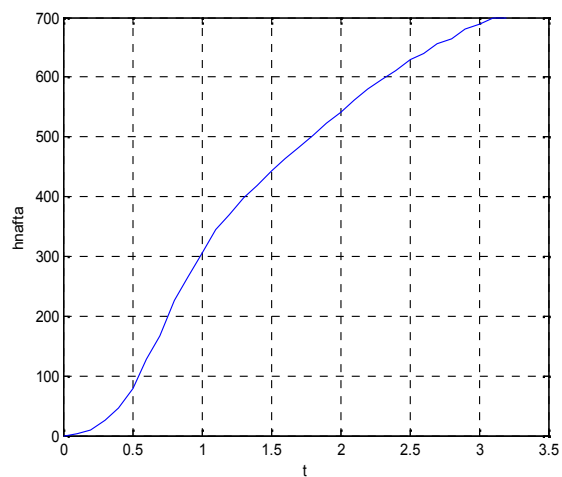
2.2

2.2.1

() ,
1,4 grad
3. 4
5. ,



.3.



.4.

, $(0,7;t_7)$, $t_7=1.7$ s.
 $[3]$, $t_4=t_7/3=0.57$ s,
 $0,174 < 0,191$,

$$T^2 \frac{d^2 n_n}{dt^2} + 2T \frac{dn_n}{dt} + n_n = K_n (t -) \quad (1)$$

, 5 0.191 t_4''
 $=0.6$ s. : $=0.5(3t_4'' - t_7) = 0.05$ s $T = \frac{t_7 - }{2.4} = 0.69$

(1), . .

$$0,47 \frac{d^2 n_n}{dt^2} + 1,38 \frac{dn_n}{dt} + n_n = 699,35 (t - 0,05) \quad (2)$$

, =1

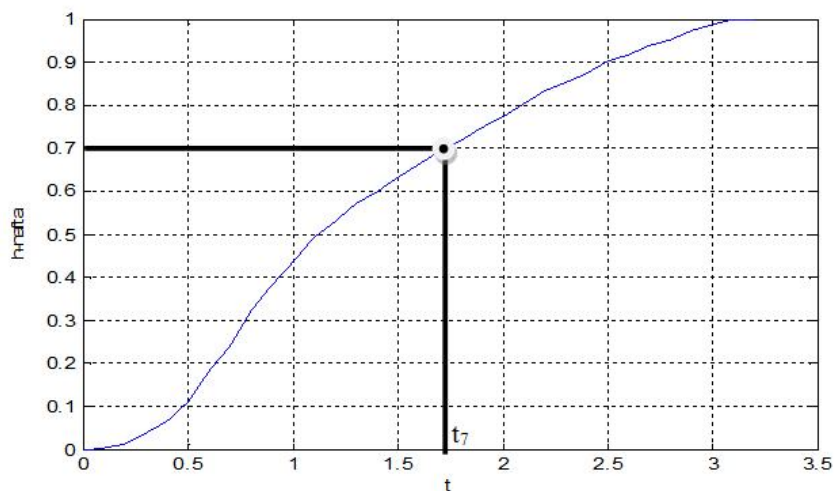
$$h_n(t) = 699,35 \left[\left(1 - \exp\left(-\frac{t-0,05}{0,69}\right) \right) - \frac{t}{0,69} \exp\left(-\frac{t-0,05}{0,69}\right) \right] \quad (3)$$

6

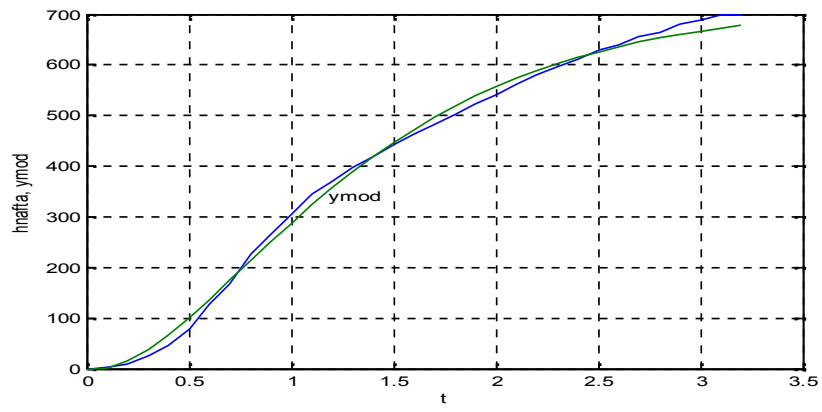
4

(3). (2),

4%.



.5



.6

2.2.2

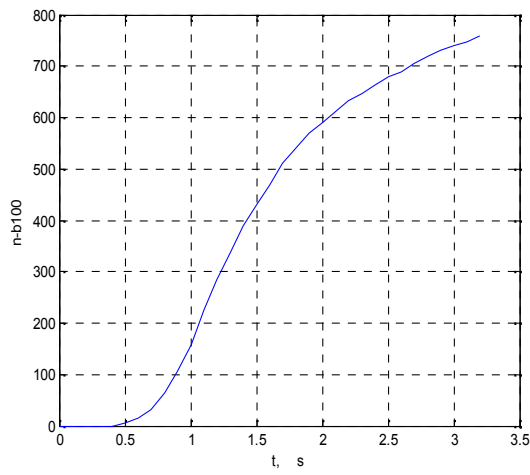
B100

B100

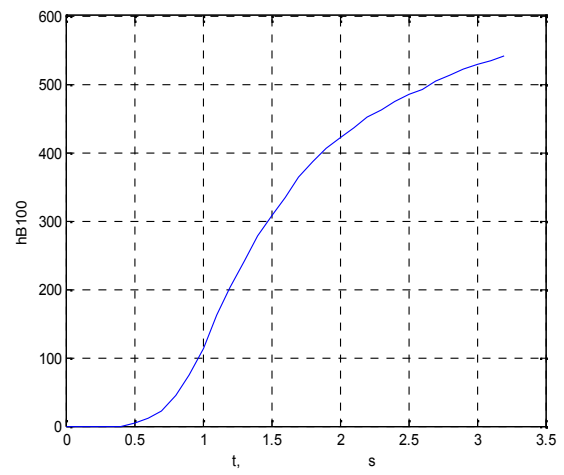
7.

8

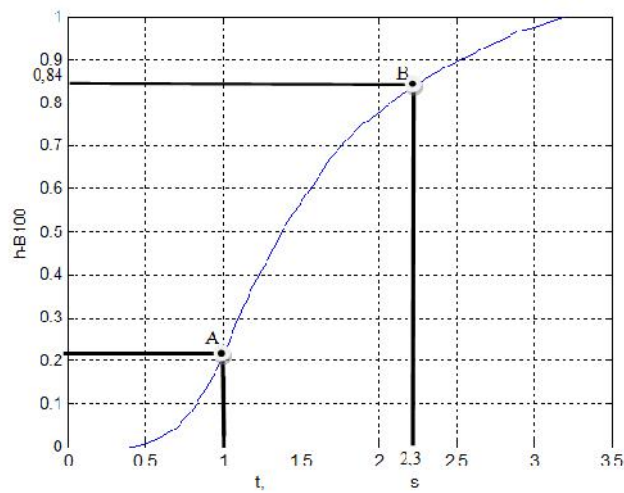
9.



.7



.8



.9

n_B100,

$$T_B \frac{dn_B(t)}{dt} + n_B(t) = K_B (t -) \quad (4)$$

9

[3],

$$\begin{aligned} & \cdot (t_A, h_A) = A(1; 0.208) \quad \cdot (t_B, h_B) = B(2, 3; 0.85), \\ & = [t_B \ln(1 - h_A) - t_A(1 - h_B)] / [\ln(1 - h_A) - \ln(1 - h_B)] = 0.8 \text{ s} \quad T_B = -(t_A -) / \ln(1 - h_A) = 0.77 \text{ s}. \end{aligned}$$

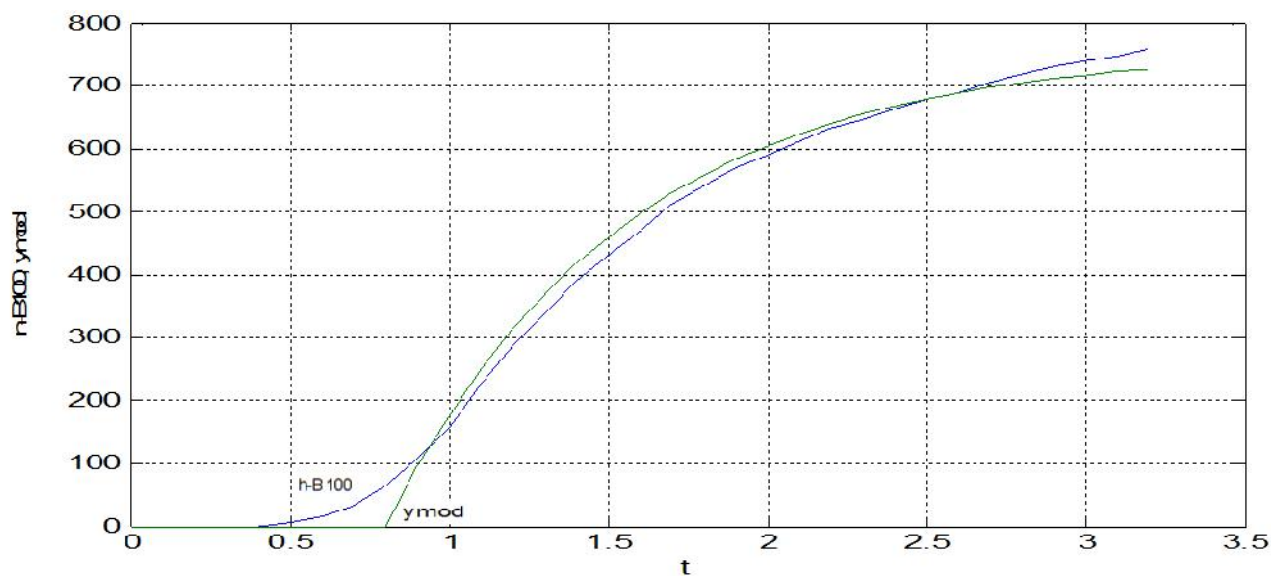
(4)

$$0.77 \frac{dn_B(t)}{dt} + n_B(t) = 541.4 (t - 0.8) \quad (5)$$

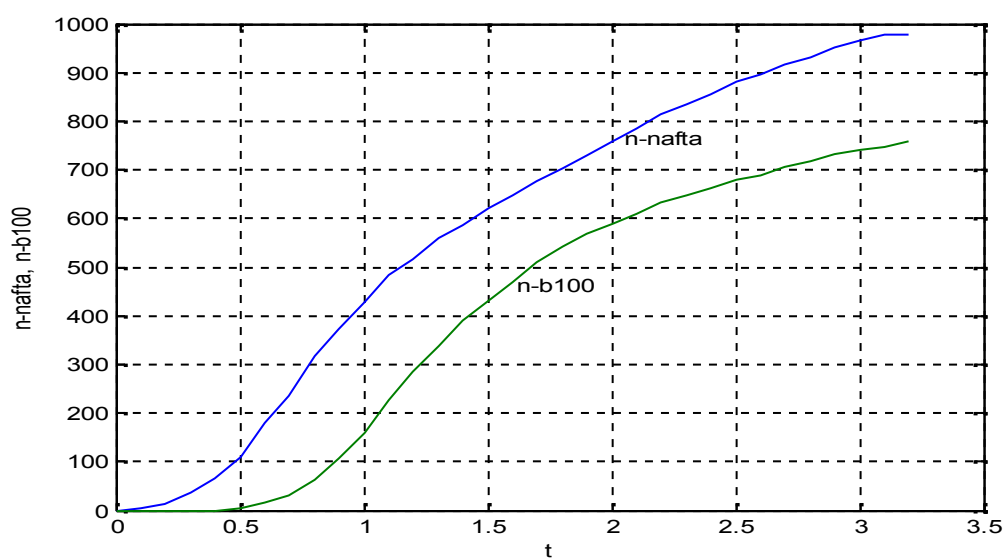
$$h_{nB} = 541.4 [1 - \exp(-\frac{t - 0.8}{0.77})], \quad t > 0.8 \text{ s}; \quad h_{nB} = 0, \quad 0 < t < 0.8 \text{ s}.$$

10

(5).



. 10



. 11

11

IDENTIFICATION OF DYNAMIC OBJECTS REGRESSION METHOD IN WEIGHING SYSTEMS

Yevhen Kasianenko, Valeriy Sytnikov

Summary: The possibility of determining the constant component of the signals obtained in the measurement of parameters of dynamic systems. The analytical description of the method. The method allows to obtain the desired value for each signal. Propose a workable model and received reflected in the simulation results.

Keywords: dynamical system, regression method, differential equations, strain gauge, the phase variables.

$$a_t, \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, m, \quad [2].$$

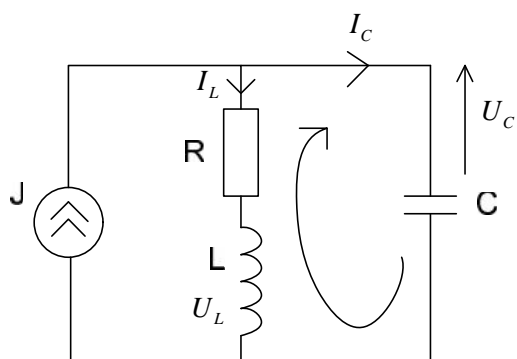
$$m+1$$

$$m$$

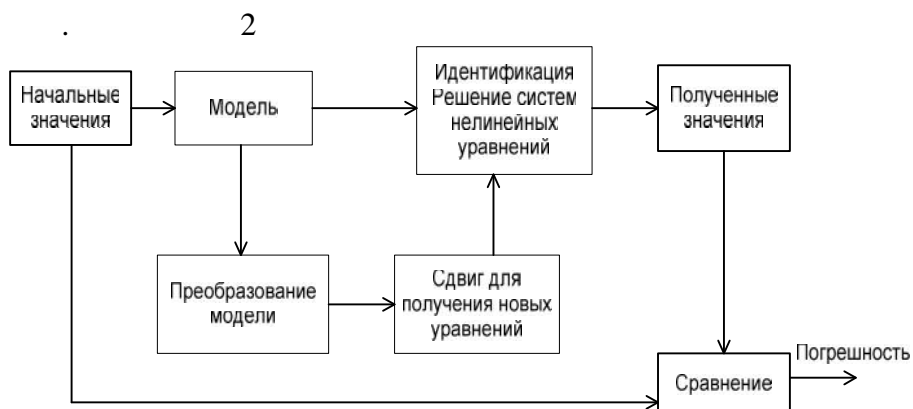
[3],

[4].

[5].



1. RLC- 2-



2.

$$\begin{cases} J - I_L - I_C = 0 \\ U_R + U_L - U_c = 0 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

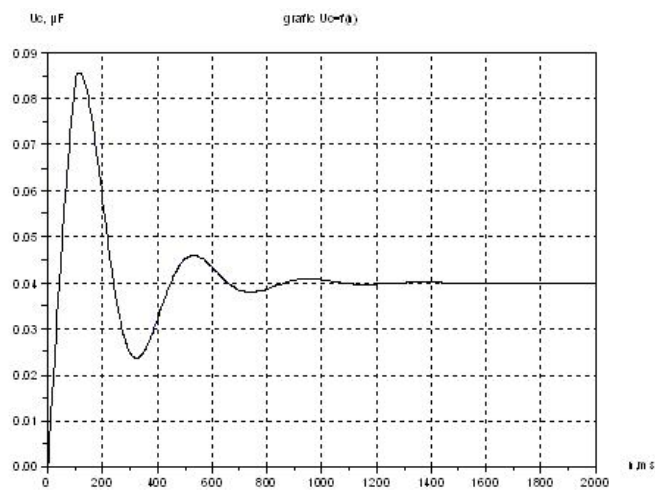
:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dU_C}{dt} = \frac{J}{C} - \frac{I_L}{C} \\ \frac{dI_L}{dt} = \frac{U_C}{L} - \frac{RI_L}{L} \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

:

$$\begin{cases} U_{C,i+1} = U_{C,i} + h \frac{J}{C} - h \frac{I_{L,i}}{C} \\ I_{L,i+1} = I_{L,i} + h \frac{U_{C,i}}{L} - h \frac{RI_{L,i}}{L} \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

$h \leq 2\tau_{\min}$, τ - $h \leq 0.463 \tau$.
 $\} > 0$), 1



3.

0,001

3

i.

$$U_{C,i} = \frac{L}{h} I_{L,i+1} - h \frac{I_{L,i}}{L} + RI_{L,i} \quad (4)$$

4.

$$U_{C,i+1} = \frac{L}{h} I_{L,i+2} - h \frac{I_{L,i+1}}{L} + RI_{L,i+1} \quad (5)$$

$$\begin{matrix} 4 & 5 & 3 \\ i & i+1. & \\ & & i+2. \end{matrix}$$

4-

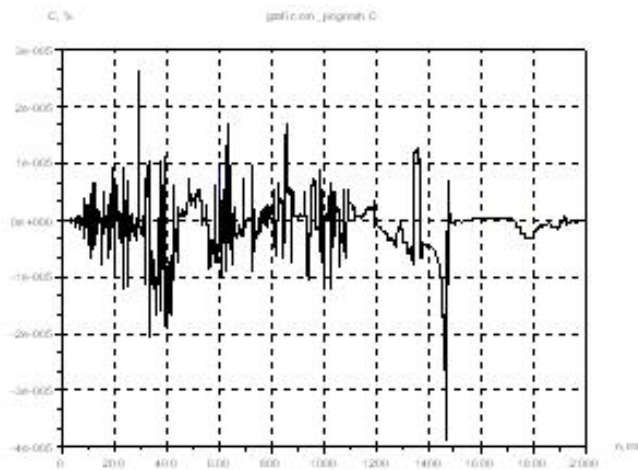
(, R, L, J),

:

$$\begin{cases} I_{L,i+2} = \frac{-CL+CRh-h^2}{CL} I_{L,i} + \frac{2L-Rh}{L} I_{L,i+1} + \frac{h^2 J}{CL} \\ I_{L,i+3} = \frac{-CL+CRh-h^2}{CL} I_{L,i+1} + \frac{2L-Rh}{L} I_{L,i+2} + \frac{h^2 J}{CL} \\ I_{L,i+4} = \frac{-CL+CRh-h^2}{CL} I_{L,i+2} + \frac{2L-Rh}{L} I_{L,i+3} + \frac{h^2 J}{CL} \\ I_{L,i+5} = \frac{-CL+CRh-h^2}{CL} I_{L,i+3} + \frac{2L-Rh}{L} I_{L,i+4} + \frac{h^2 J}{CL} \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

0,001,

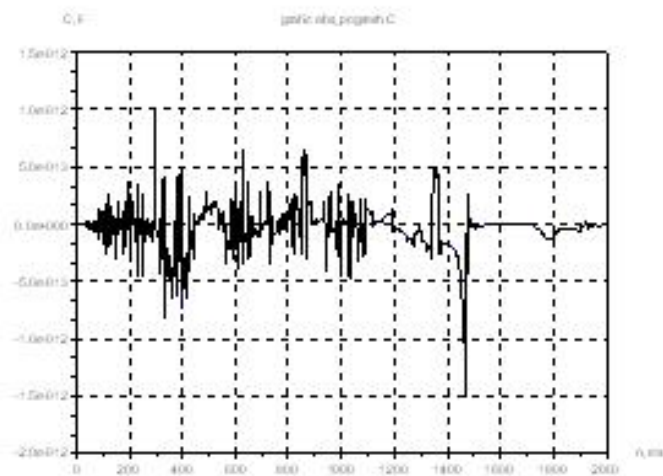
$$\begin{matrix} 0,005 & 0,01. \\ (& , R, L, J) \end{matrix} \quad (6)$$



4.

C

0,005



5.

C

0,005

- [1]. . . , : / . . , . . , – .: – , 2003. – 615 .
- [2]. . . , . . : – .: , 2002. – 608 .
- [3] . . . : . . – .: , 1989. – 440 .
- [4]. . . : . – 2003. – 1(1). – .18-28. MATLAB. //
- [5]. . . . – .: , 2- .: . . – .: « », 2008. – 992 .

For contacts:

Yevhen Kasianenko

Institute of Computer Systems, Department of Computer Systems

Odessa National Polytechnic University

E-mail: Leon.mail.ru@mail.ru

Doctor of Science (Eng.), prof., Valeriy, Sytnikov, Head of Computer System Department

Institute of Computer Systems, Department of Computer Systems

Odessa National Polytechnic University

E-mail: sitnvs@mail.ru

DIGITAL FILTER STABILITY ANALYSIS PROCESSING PATHS DURING ITS PARAMETERS ADJUSTMENT

Hanna Ukhina, Valeriy Sytnikov

Summary: There are computational problems that computation graph cannot fit in memory. There is also a problem of the best partition for a specific task. The article presents an algorithm for graph partitioning into sub-graphs, based on existing algorithms, as well as the structure, which allows increasing the speed of the graph parts.

Keywords: decomposition of a graph into sub-graphs, graph-partitioning algorithms.

1.

2.

еализация

порядков [1]. Поэтому расс
параметров на примере фильт

$$H(z) = \frac{a_0 + a_1 z^{-1} + a_2 z^{-2}}{1 + b_1 z^{-1} + b_2 z^{-2}}. \quad (1)$$

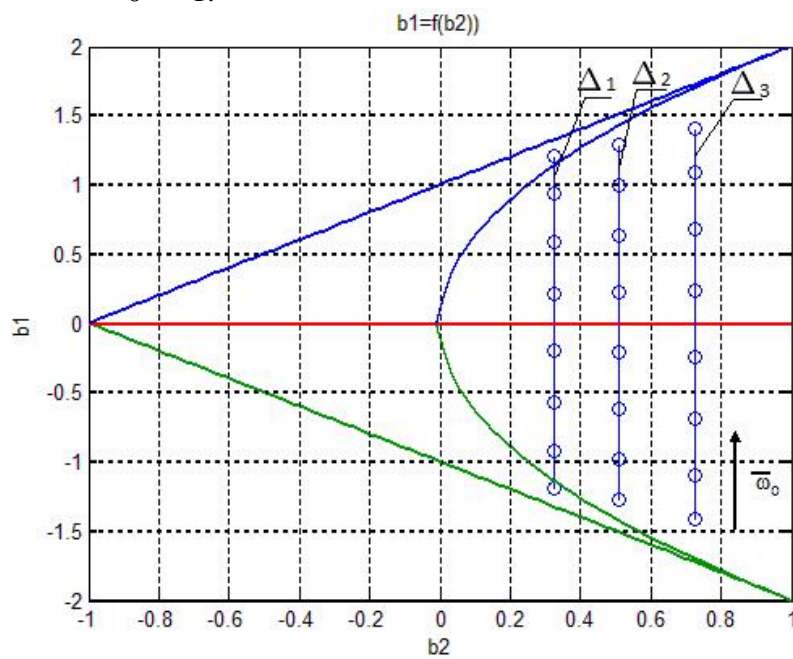
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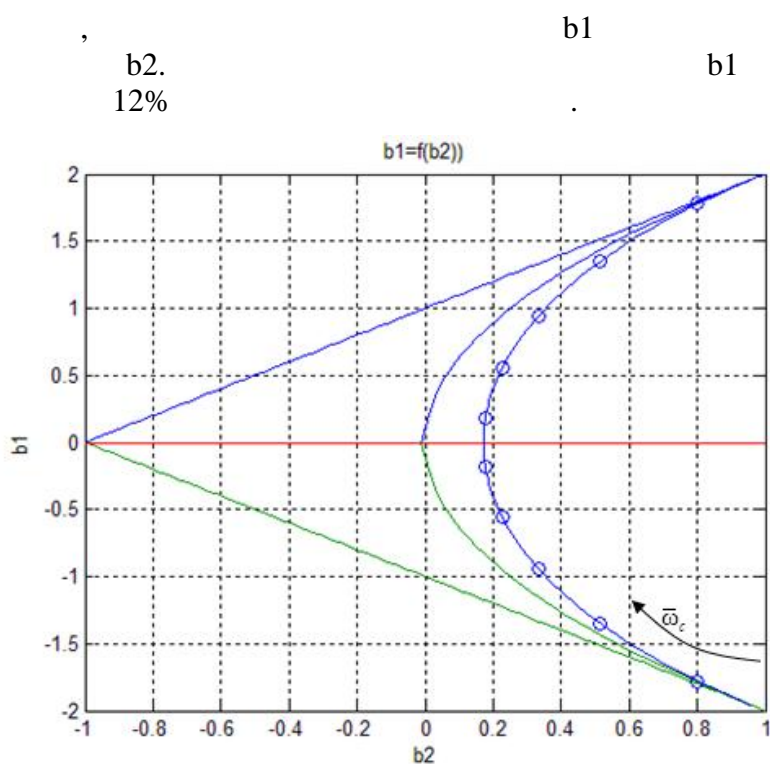
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For contacts:

Bachelor, Hanna, Ukhina
 Institute of Computer Systems, Department of Computer Systems
 Odessa National Polytechnic University
 E-mail: anyuta.uhina@inbox.ru

Doctor of Science (Eng.), prof., Valeriy, Sytnikov, Head of Computer System Department
 Institute of Computer Systems, Department of Computer Systems
 Odessa National Polytechnic University
 E-mail: sitnvs@mail.ru

GRAPH PARTITIONING IN SYSTEMS WITH LIMITED AMOUNT OF RAM

Tykhon Sytnikov, Anatoly Bilenko

Abstract: Graph partitioning task for graphs with big number of vertexes, performed in systems with limited amount of RAM is being reviewed. The solution increased partitioning performance by means of optimal partition size and ratio between in-memory and on-disk partitions. Graph partitioning algorithm based on well-known algorithms and modified graph data structures, allowing to increase partitioning performance, is presented.

Keywords: graph of computation with big number of vertexes, graph partitioning algorithms.

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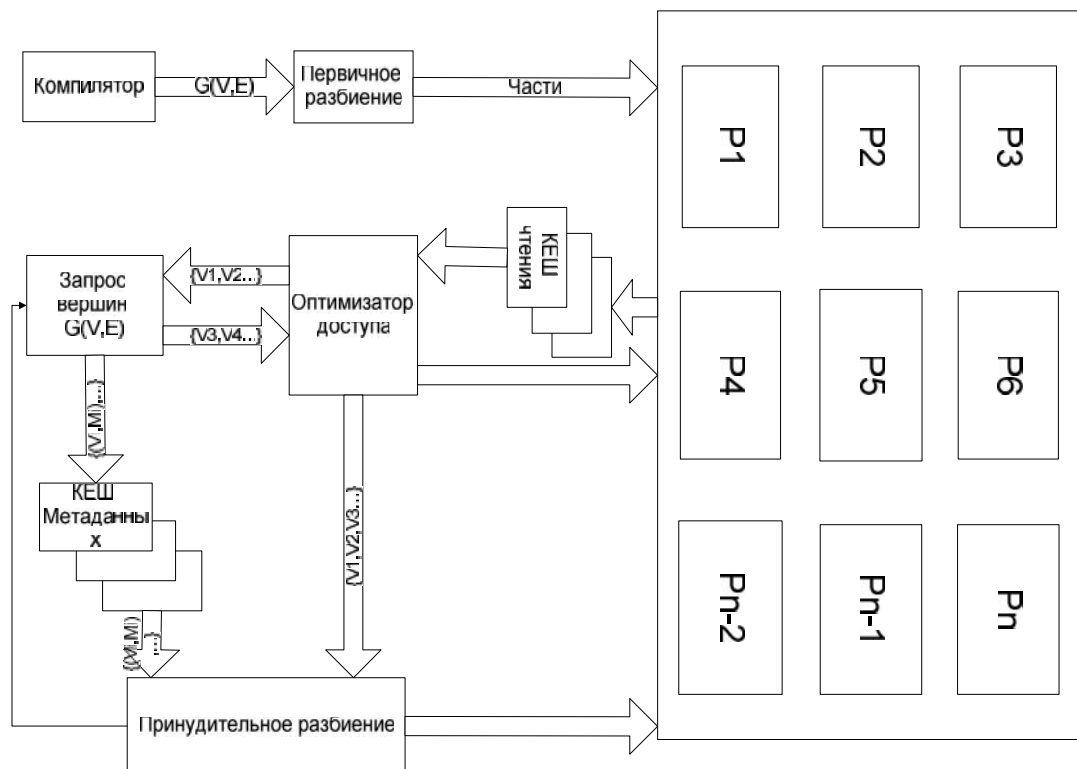
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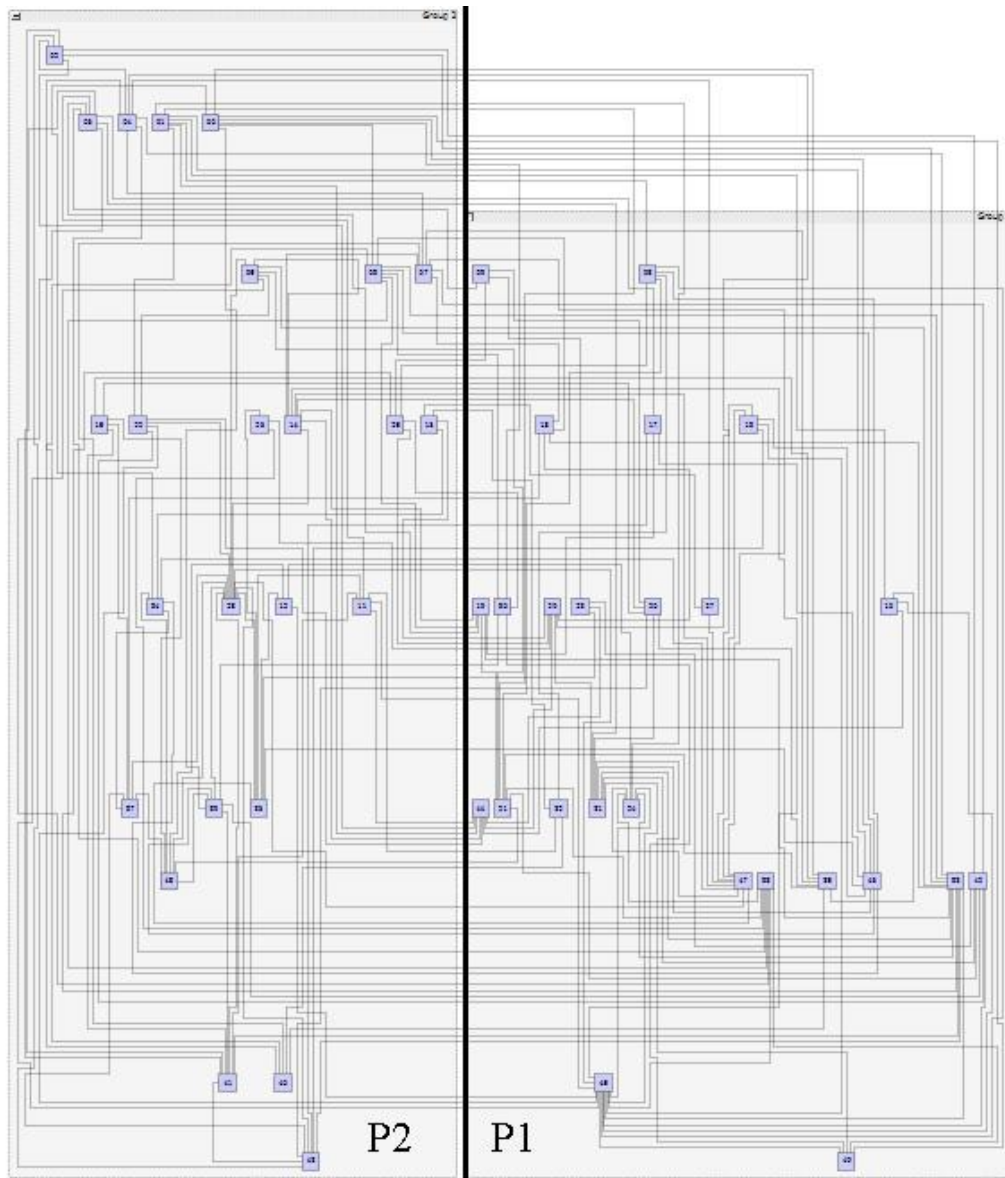
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For contacts:

Bachelor, Tykhon, Sytnikov
Institute of Computer Systems,
Department of Computer Systems
Odessa National Polytechnic University
E-mail: tykhon.sytnikov@yandex.ru

Ph(D), asst., Anatoly, Bilenko
Institute of Computer Systems,
Department of Computer Systems
Odessa National Polytechnic University
E-mail: b_@ukr.net



INVESTIGATION OF ELECTROMAGNETIC PHENOMENA PREDICTING EARTHQUAKE BY NEW FET SENSOR

Metin Saltik, Suzan C. Mustafa

Abstract: Seismo-electromagnetics is the study of electromagnetic phenomena associated with seismic activity such as earthquake and volcanoes and also the use electromagnetic methods in seismology. It has been reported that electromagnetic phenomena take place in a wide frequency range prior to an earthquake. It has been observed that electromagnetic disturbances happen during the days that precede an earthquake. These disturbances happen when crystalline rocks are deformed by the slow grinding of the earth that occurs just before an earthquake. The cracking creates tremendous electric currents in the ground which travel to the surface and into the air. These currents alter the magnetic field surrounding the earthquake zone and these electromagnetic effects can easily be detected. Just before a large earthquake strikes electrical disturbances can be detected at the edge of space in the ionosphere of the earth's atmosphere. The scientific explanation is that rocks in the earth's crust begin to compress in the run up to an earthquake. When rocks compress they generate an electric current between the ground and atmosphere. The result as a result of the interaction between the atmosphere causes the formation of waves in the ULF frequency. Therefore, these results can be used in earthquake prediction.

ULF(Ultra-Low-Frequency) electromagnetic emission is recently recognized as one of the most promising candidates for short-term earthquake prediction. This paper reviews previous convincing evidence on the presence of ULF emissions before a few large earthquakes in Turkey and besides Turkey.

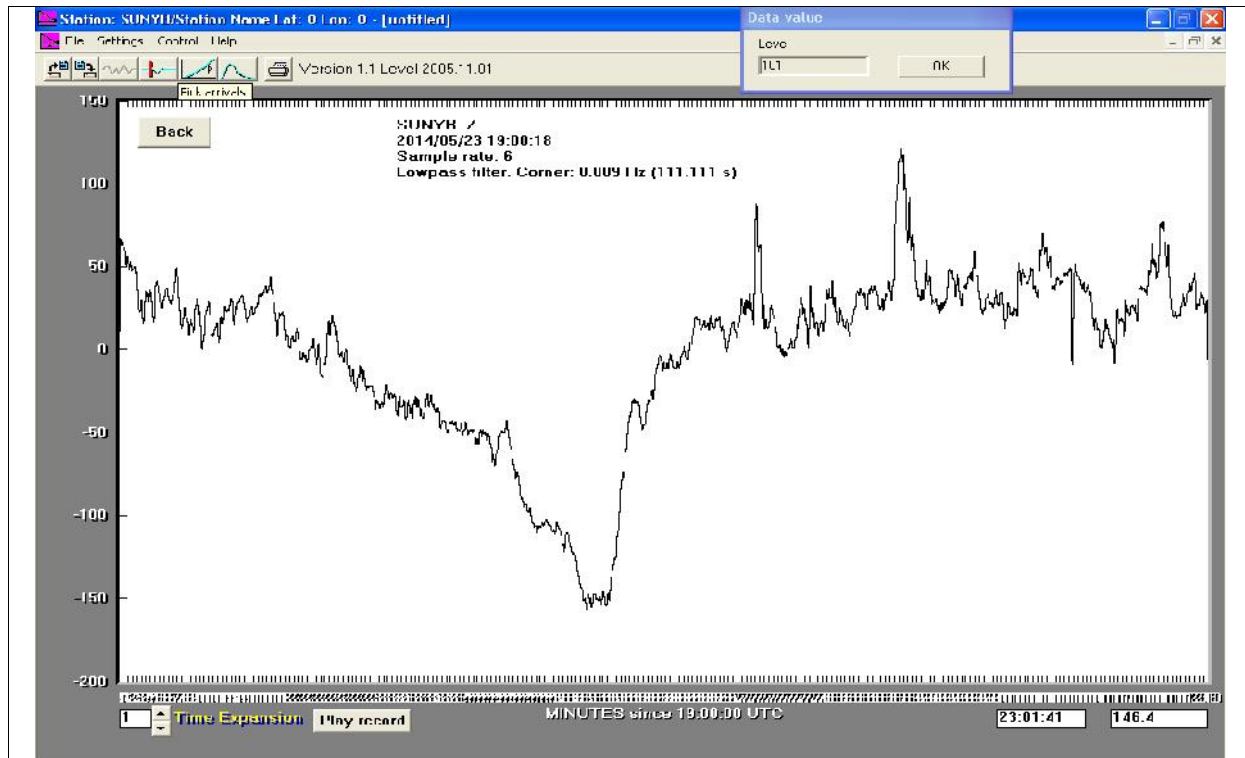
Keywords: ULF emission, Earthquake prediction, FET sensors

1. INTRODUCTION

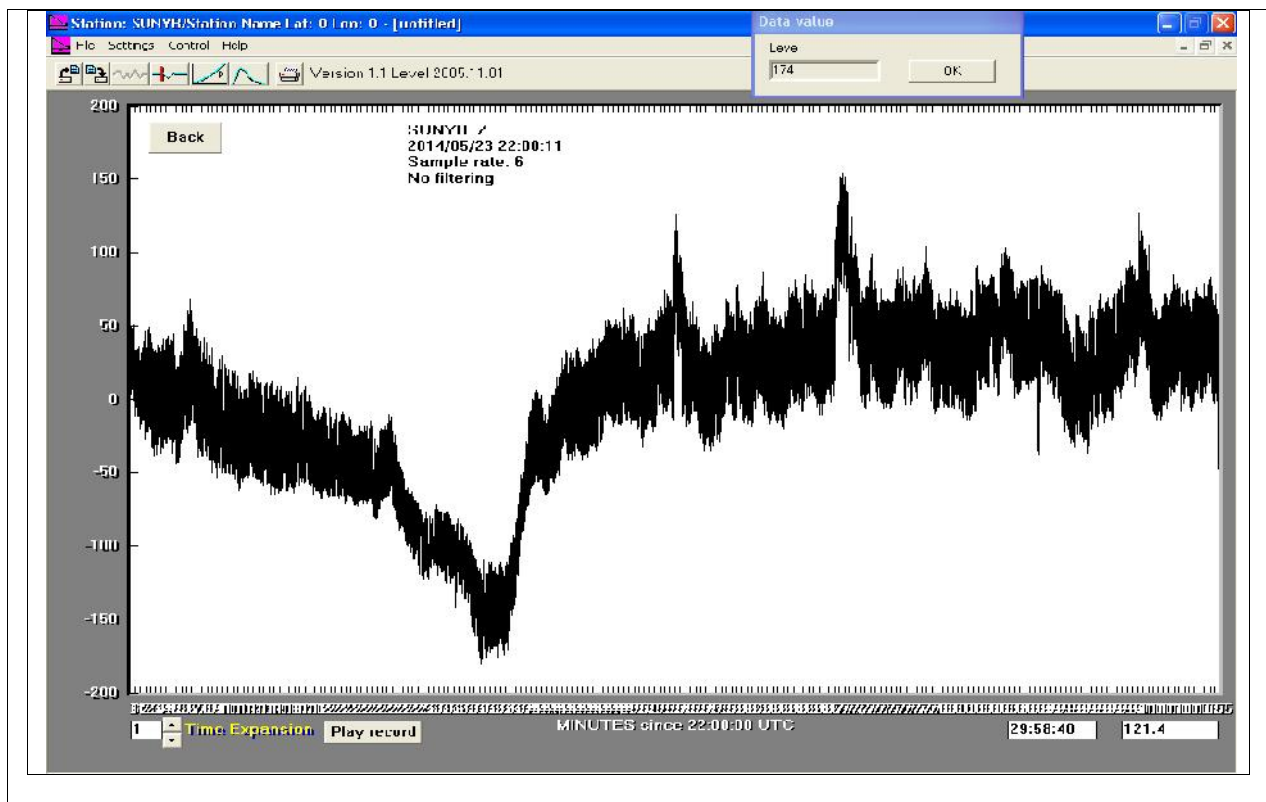
It has been recently reported that electromagnetic phenomena take place in a wide frequency range prior to an earthquake and these precursory seismo-electromagnetic effects are expected to be useful for the mitigation of earthquake hazards. Basically there are two principal methods of observation of earthquake signatures. The first is the direct observation of electromagnetic emissions from the lithosphere and the second is to detect indirectly the seismic effect taken place in a form propagation anomaly of the pre-existing transmitter signals. The first method is based on the idea that natural emissions are radiated from the hypocenter of earthquakes due to some tectonic effect during their preparation phase. The second is based on the idea that there take place the anomalies in the atmosphere and ionosphere due to the seismicity leading to the generation of propagation anomaly on the preexisting transmitter signal characteristics. This experimental study deals with the ULF electric field variations belonging to the first category. The study on seismogenic ULF emissions started in the early 1990s. Even though the radio emissions are generated as a pulse in the earthquake hypocenter higher frequency components can not propagate over long distances in the lithosphere due to severe attenuation, but ULF waves can propagate up to an observation point near the earth's surface with small attenuation. This is the most important advantage of seismogenic emissions.

There have been reported three reliable events from the ULF electric field variations prior to the earthquake: (1) Armenia, Spitak earthquake (1988 December 8, Magnitude = 6.9) , (2) USA, California, Loma Prieta earthquake (1989 October 18, M = 7.1) , (3) Guam earthquake (1993 August 8, M = 8.0) and (4) Turkey earthquake (1999 August 17, Magnitude = 7.4), (5) Gulf of Saros earthquake, Turkey (2014 May 25, M = 6.5). The Gulf of Saros earthquake happened very close to the observing station, so that it is better for use to indicate the result for this earthquake. Fig. 1 illustrates the temporal evolution of ULF electric field (frequency = 0.009 Hz). It indicates that the electric field increases for about one hour before the earthquake,

followed by a quiet period and a sharp increase approximately one hour before the earthquake. Very significant changes in ULFelectric field were also observed for other earthquakes.



(A)



(B)

Fig. 1 Temporal evolution electric field variation for the Gulf of SAROS earthquake. (Turkey ($M = 6.5$, $f = 0.009$ Hz, A:Lowpass filter, B = No filtering)

2. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

Considering the historical pain, some animal behavior before earthquakes, changes that have been recorded in historical sources. Animal behavior prior to earthquakes exchange of views is not too old to start. After 1950, changes in animal behavior prior to earthquakes have started to examine the cause. As a result of experimental studies, animals exposed to electric and magnetic fields, behavior were examined, were found to be similar to those resulting behavior before earthquakes. These experimental findings after researchers mechanism of earthquake events play an important role in the electric and magnetic is concluded. Turkey after the 1999 Marmara earthquake, conducted field observations, exchange of animal movements have been recorded in an obvious way. In vivo exposure to electric and magnetic fields it was observed a large increase in the hormone serotonin. A group of researchers from Istanbul University Faculty of Medicine in their experimental studies, passing us in determining seismic, electromagnetic events and have provided our views.

Below, some of the majo earthquakes have occurred on earth before the earthquake, the changes in electric and magnetic fields are observed. The cause of the abnormal behavio of animals before the earthquake, are abnormalities in electric and magnetic fields.

The Kobe Earthquake (M7.3) that occurred at 5:47 a.m., January 17, 1995, was caused by the movement of the Nojima fault on Awaji Island. Total official casualties were 6433, and over 40,000 were injured. The 1519 statements (1711 cases) on precursors collected by Wadatsumi (1995) through the mass media were mostly from the surrounding areas and can be classified thus:

Unusual animal behavior 872 (51%)

Sky and atmosphere 490 (29%)

Sea and land phenomena 189 (11%)

Electric appliances 149 (9%)

The Kansai Science Forum collected 173 statements from the epicenter (which Wadatsumi was unable to collect in the immediate post-quake confusion), but they were essentially the same as those he had already collected and similar to those described in Japanese legends and proverbs. As mentioned, the unusual behavior of home-electric appliances was a new feature.

The Izmit Earthquake in 1999 (M7.4)

The Izmit Earthquake (M7.4) at 3:02 a.m., August 17, 1999, destroyed Izmit and Adapazari on the North Anatolian fault, one of the world's longest and most active strike-slip (horizontal motion) faults. The 1999 event is the 11th quake of $M > 6.7$ since records were first kept. Local soil conditions under buildings also affected the degree of shaking and ground failures. Dr U. Ulusoy (1999), who returned to Turkey after eight months in our laboratory as a post-doctoral fellow studying Electron Spin Resonance (ESR) of geological fault materials, asked citizens to report anything unusual they noticed before the earthquake. She collected 880 statements by 348 witnesses (male: 198, female: 150) by letter (105), fax (114), email (86) and phone (43). However, there were few reports from the epicenter area. So we visited the epicenter areas, Adapazari and Izmit one month after the earthquake and collected 137 statements directly from witnesses then living in tents and nearby villages.

3. ELECTRIC FIELD SENSORS AND OBSERVATION SYSTEM

Before the earthquake, to detect changes in the electric field, the sensor is designed FET. In this sensor, which is used to FET 10 to the minus 12 pico amps have sensitivity. Thus, before the earthquake stuck in the rocks formed by the electric loads are available to detect. These small changes in the electric field of the load, the prediction of earthquakes is one of the most important parameters. Before the earthquake, some animals it detects these changes are available in the literature. On 05/25/2014, occurring approximately 2 hours prior to the earthquake in the Gulf of

Saros an obvious change was observed in the electric field Fig.1. A and B. We have achieved these results, is an important result for predicting earthquakes in the future.

The general structure of the measuring system can be summarized as follows:

1. Fet sensor
2. Filter
3. Amplifier
4. A/D converter
5. PC

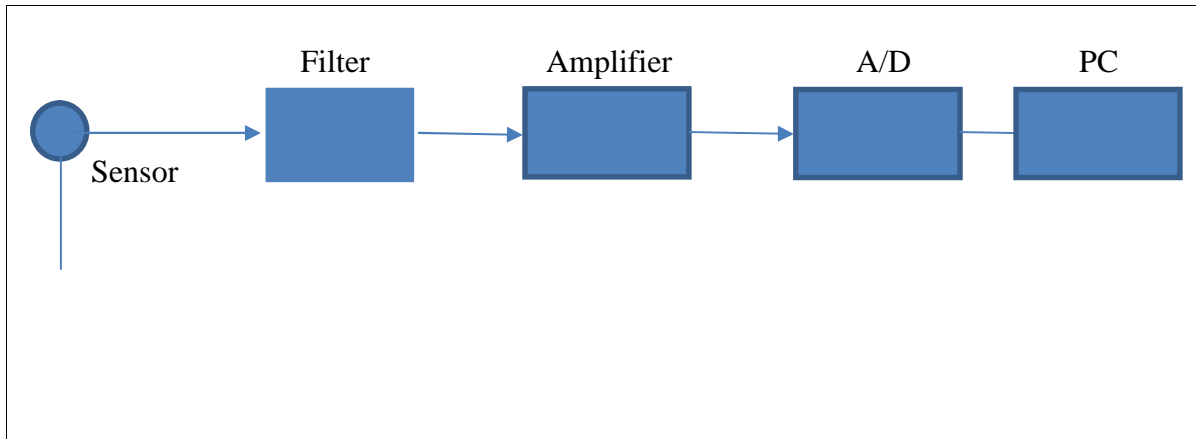


Fig. 2 General structure of the measuring system

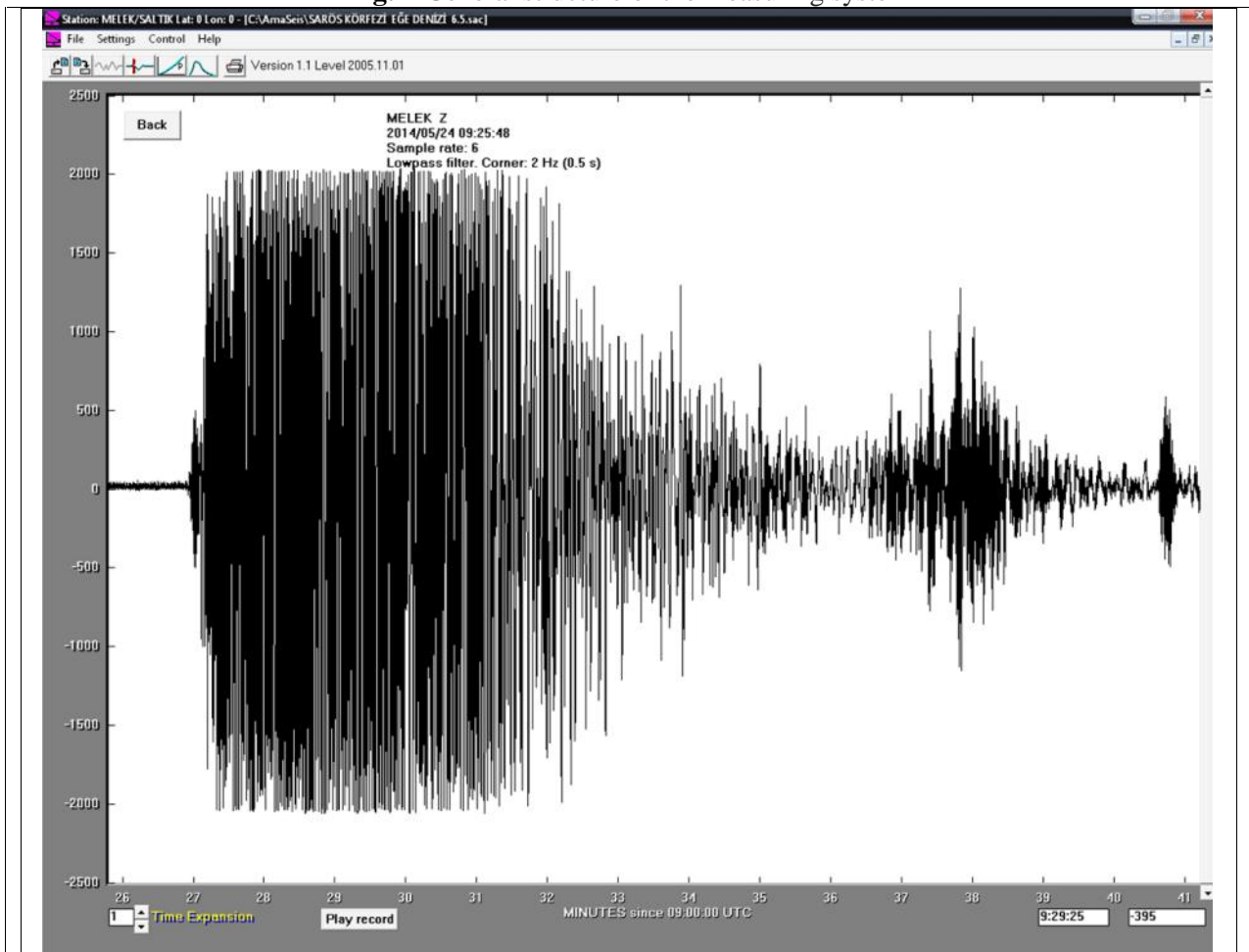


Fig. 3. 05.25.2014 Gulf of Saros Turkey earthquake seismometers record

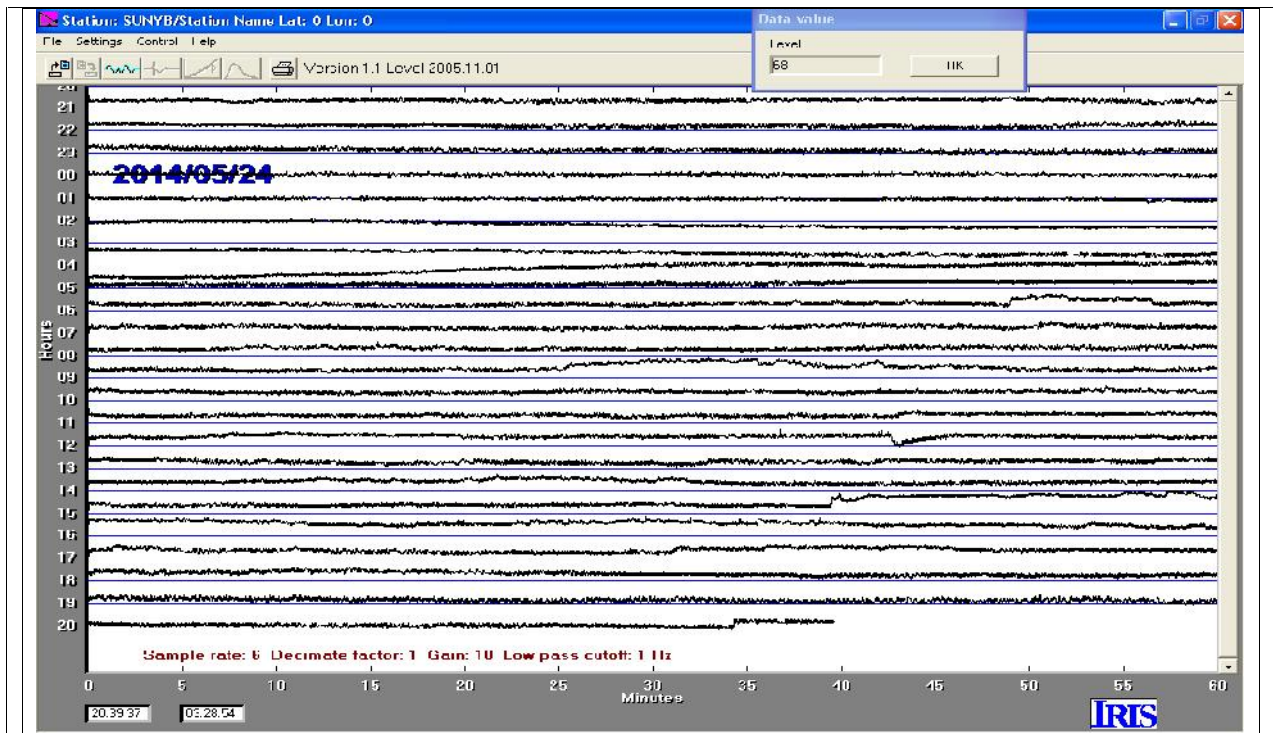


Fig. 4. The overall appearance of Records

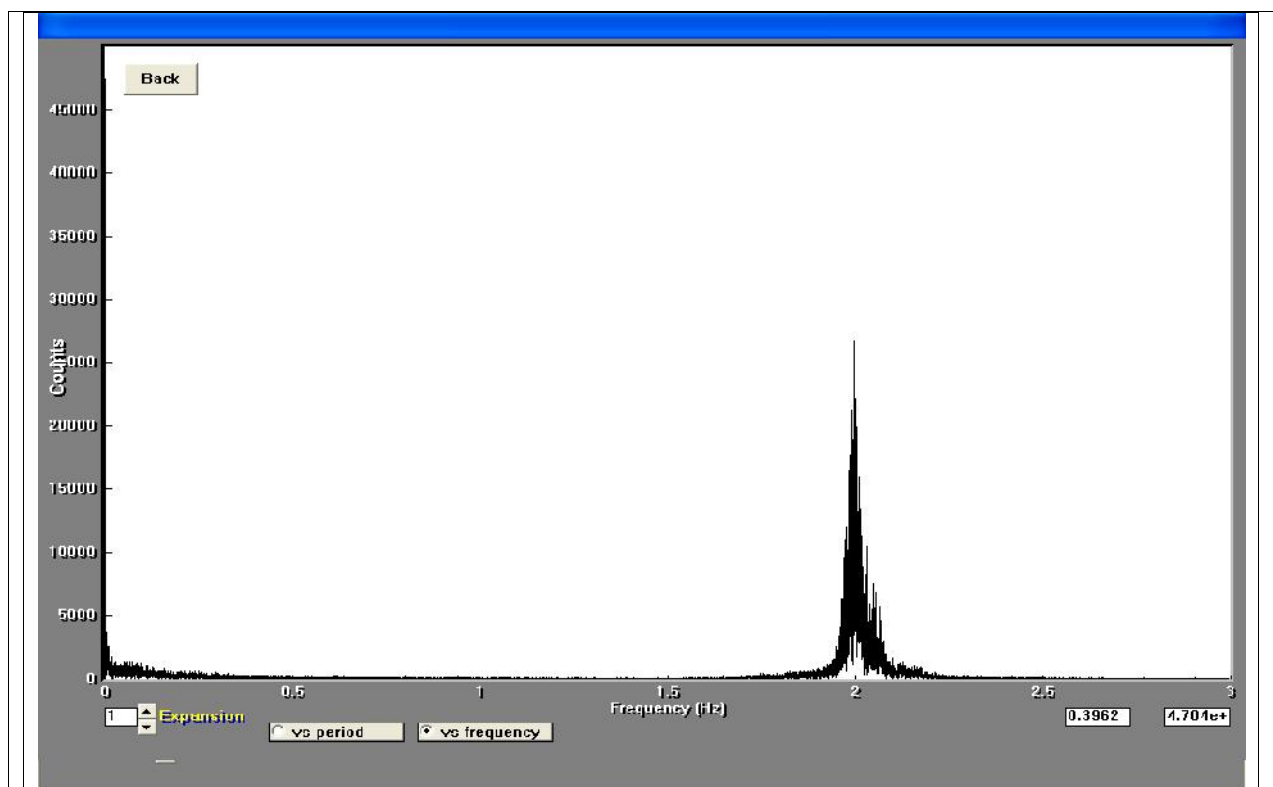


Fig. 5. Fourier transform of the electric field changes

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

In this study we examined the electrical parameters that affect the global atmospheric circuit and the results were recorded graphically. The resulting graphic is observed from environmental sources of electricity or load column resistance and thus affects the global circuit.

In particular, high-energy particles from the sun and sunny outdoors were found to be quite dominant. Others are lightning in a dominant parameter. As you know, lightning has very high electrical voltage and current events. The effects of lightning registry system was seen as a sudden order, and this spark other effects according to the values of the voltage is quite high. Lightning in a short time and high global circuit with a voltage-current effects were observed. Although the effects of lightning short megawatts of power is the degree.

Other effects are the earthquake, as a result of the pressure occurring before earthquakes electric charges graphic effects have been registered as a global circuit. Before earthquakes occurring due to pressure loads, can be used in earthquake prediction.

In this study, the previous modification of the earthquakes and then are stored and defined as earthquakes.

In conclusion, this study examined the global atmospheric electrical phenomena been activated outside, the above results have been obtained, it is business.

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CONTACTS:

Metin Saltik
Sakarya University, Turkey
SMYO - Adapazari
e-mail: saltik@sakarya.edu.tr

Eng. Suzan C. Mustafa, PhD student
Technical University of Varna
e-mail: suzan.chetanova@abv.bg

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*Second Scientific International Conference
Computer Sciences and Engineering
26-27 September, 2014
Varna, Bulgaria*

SECTION 4 ELECTRONIC EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGIES

INTERACTIVE MULTIMEDIA TOOLS FOR ONLINE EDUCATION IN POWER ELECTRONICS

Angel St. Marinov

Abstract: The current paper suggests a set of interactive multimedia tools for presentation of complex educational material in power electronics. The tool set is developed in flash based application and was implemented for both lecture presentations and e-learning. The necessity of such tools is explained by defining basic problems and issues related to presenting materials in power electronics. The means to resolving these issues which can be accomplished through the use of interactive software, flash based animations are presented. An example with a dedicated application for power electronics is given.

Keywords: power electronics, electronic education, interactive tools.

1. Introduction

The term Power Electronics refers to a specific branch of the electronic technologies. This branch involves the conversion of electrical energy through the utilization of solid state semiconductor switches [1]. Power electronics are an important feature of every modern device powered by electrical energy. Some major application that can be mentioned include: (i) power supplies - basically for all modern electronic devices; (ii) control of energy generation - mostly in smart energy systems and renewable energy generation; (iii) energy conversion for industrial processes - induction heating, welding, electrical motor control, etc..[2]. That defines power electronics into a required subject within higher education programs and curricula – under one form or another - for each engineer that specializes in the professional field of Power engineering, Electronics and Automation (professional field given defined by Bulgarian legislation [3]).

Currently with the improvement of computer technologies – online and remote studies become a popular option for higher education in many fields, including engineering. That poses various challenges in presenting and adapting knowledge and information for remote users. This is especially true for the subject of power electronics where complex information and data is presented through various block and circuit diagrams, waveforms, equations and text.

The current paper: (i) addresses some of those challenges by presenting issues and problems that were noted through analysis and derived from practical experience in online education in power electronics (Section 2. Presentation and adaptation issues for online education in the subject of power electronics); (ii) gives motivated suggestion for solutions of the noted issues (Section 3. Presented solutions for materials for online education in the subject of power electronics); (iii) gives

an example of the presented solutions (Section 4. Example application); gives a summary of the presented work (Section 5. Conclusion)

2. Presentation and adaptation issues for online education in the subject of power electronics

By analyzing the content of the initial source material for power electronics and its specifics, several basic types of issues can be distinguished. Those issues were defined based on a dedicated literature review on online education [4, 5, 6] and the experience gained through the conduction of two projects within the Technical University of Varna [7, 8, 9]. The projects include elements of online education and have courses relevant to power electronics. The issues can be summarized as follows into a three main groups:

- a. *Difficulties in presenting of information in a comprehensive way that explains the correct processes in the circuit.*

The purpose of each element in a power electronic circuit is to direct the electrical flows in order to convert energy for the use of specific electrical device. The main difficulty in explaining the operation and mechanics behind power electronic circuits lies in properly presenting the change of current or voltage and relation between the used component, defined formulas and obtained waveforms. This is especially problematic in online education, where the user has to discover the relation between circuitries, waveforms and equations by himself.

- b. *Difficulties of providing simultaneous display of the equivalent circuits formed by the commutation of the electronic switches.*

Other significant problem in e-learning materials for power electronics is to properly and clearly define the path of the current for a specific state of the components in a circuit and the change of path when related to a specific state of some components. In conventional teaching materials those relations are presented through equivalent circuits, where each state of the main circuit is presented by a separate equivalent circuit. In online education this however requires multiple figures and further explanation, which would require multiple presentation screens that can confuse the user.

- c. *Difficulties of representing complete information while maintaining a scroll free screen.*

When presenting information for online education it is important to hold the attention span of the user. When various information including figures, diagrams, circuits and text is presented, multiple computer screens are required. This can be obtained either by scrolling or by switching between screens. If the material cannot be divided into small sections, this could distract the user, since for the same section text and figures have to be scrolled up and down or backtracked through different screens. This is especially true for power electronics where the explanation of a single circuit could hold numerous figures, equations and large paragraphs of text.

3. Presented solutions for materials for online education in the subject of power electronics

Based on the issues mentioned above several approaches that can resolve them were developed and are suggested. The approaches include the utilization of modern computer based multimedia that can integrate animated features and user interactivity. In the case with examples that follow in the next section the computer multimedia is based on flash, HTML5 or other popular technologies can be used as well. These approaches can be summarized as follows into three defined solutions:

- a. *Synchronization between waveforms, equivalent circuits transitions and explanations*

The presented solution includes a simultaneous presentation of equivalent circuits, waveforms and process description. In order for the solution to work all of the components of the information have to be synchronously presented through animation. An especially

important part is the synchronism between the waveform animation and the change rate of the equivalent circuit. This allow the user to see the relation between the equivalent circuits (defined by the state of the electronic switches) and the change of the voltages and currents within the topology. The combination of all the components and their simultaneous presentation also allows the user to concentrate on the given application – information is presented in a single screen, scrolling and switching between screens can be avoided.

b. Presentation through multiple tabs on a single screen

The multiple components in a power electronics schematic could be presented on several subplot graphics with color code in order to easily present the path of the current, the change of voltage and certain switching state. This again leads to concentration of the information and a more comprehensive presentation that will not require the user to scroll or backtrack through different screens.

c. Comprehensive control of parameters that affect the circuit functionality

In every interactive presentation there should be a number of functional buttons, which control several important circuit parameters. The control of the parameters allows viewing different modes of operation within a single application. It will also allow the user to interact with the circuit adding an exploration element.

4. Example application

The presented in the previous section solutions are given as a summary in an example application. The example application involves a short course for controlled rectifiers. It combines three different types of rectifiers – single phase controlled bridge rectifier, single phase half wave controller rectifier and single phase controlled rectifier with centered – tapped transformer. The different types can be selected through invective buttons - fig.1. By clicking on the chosen schematic another slide opens as presented in fig.2 containing the related schematic (1) and two other areas, one for the parameters, equations and descriptions (2) and the other for the waveforms in defined test points of the schematic (3).

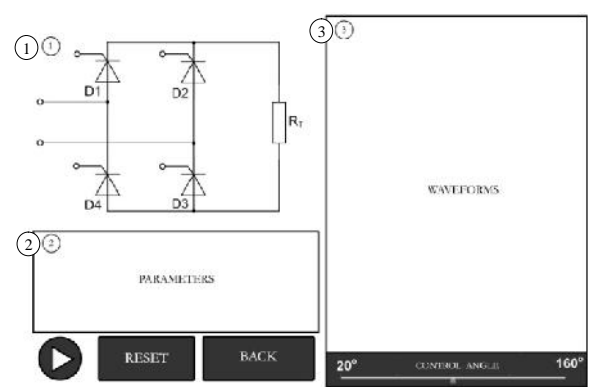
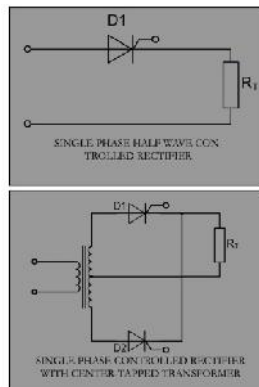
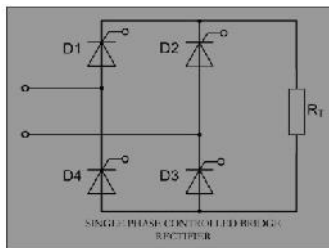


Fig. 1 Main view of the interactive application

Fig. 2 Main view of single phase controlled bridge rectifier before simulation

The presentation is started by pressing an interactive button (fig.3). The graphics and parameters are color coded in order to be easily distinguished and associated with one another by the user. For example the voltage on Silicon Controlled Rectifier (SCR) D1 and SCR D3 is defined with blue. Thus it will be easily associated with the blue wave in the diagrams on the right and furthermore the resulted signals can be compared with one another.

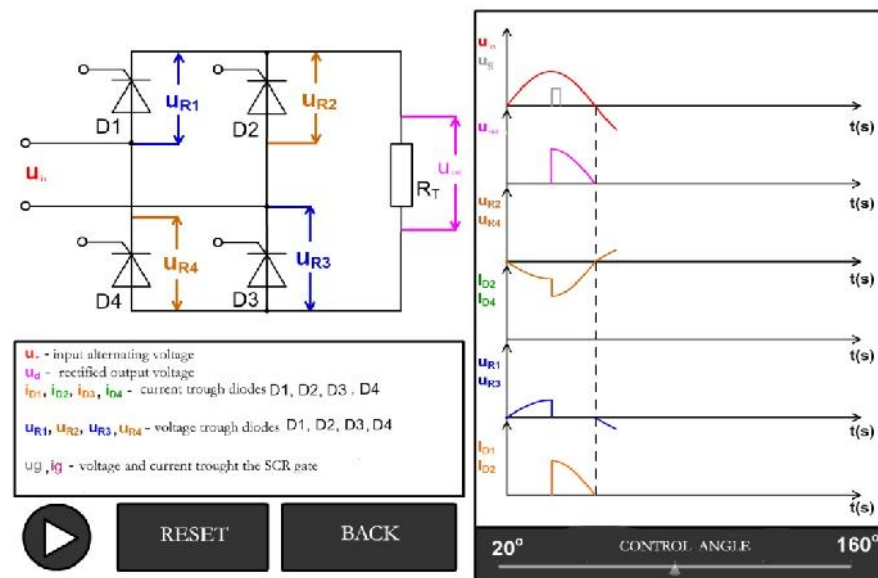


Fig. 3 Color coded example of running processes in the schematic

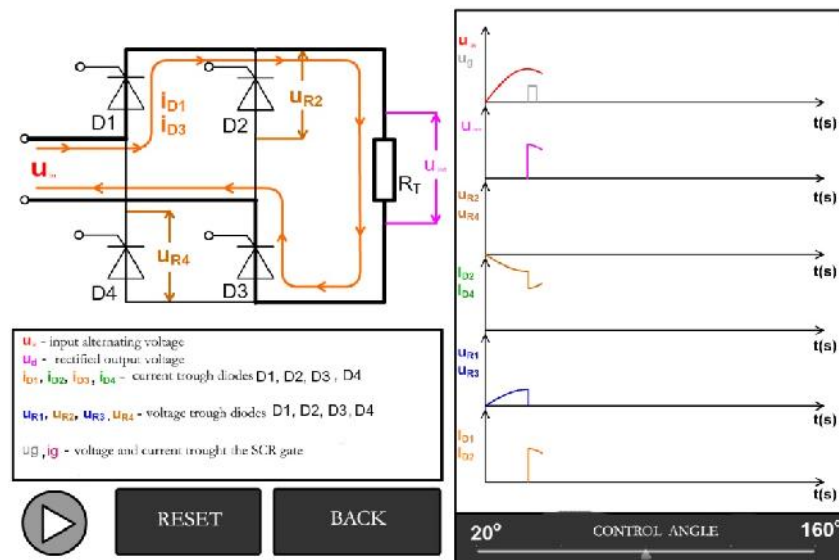


Fig. 4 Presents the current through D1 and D3

When a specific state of the components in the schematic is reached, this is easily discerned (fig.4 and fig.5). For example at first the current passes through SCRs D1 and D3 which is shown with orange on fig. 4. The green color defines the path of the current trough SCRs D2 and D4, which is also shown with the same color on the waveforms area on the right (fig. 5). Thus the change in state of the components, paths of current are clearly defined providing a scroll free screen and comprehensive definitions for the user. The different equivalent circuits are distinguished from the main topology through lines with higher width – combining in a single tab the main circuit and its equivalent branches.

An important parameter for the presented in the current paper schematic is the control angle. The control angle in this case can reconfigure the circuit and its parameters. Its effect however is difficult to explain through static images and waveforms. So in this case it is chosen that the control angle is to be defined by a slide control button. This is shown in fig. 6. Thus sliding the button to 20° results in change of the control voltage on the SCRs, the current through them and consequently to a change of the output voltage of the rectifier. All this is implemented through a script file, implemented in the presentation where the theoretical formulas concerning the specified features

are defined. Thus an accurate and full description of the processes in current schematic allows the user to easily work and comprehend the main dependencies and work states without concerns.

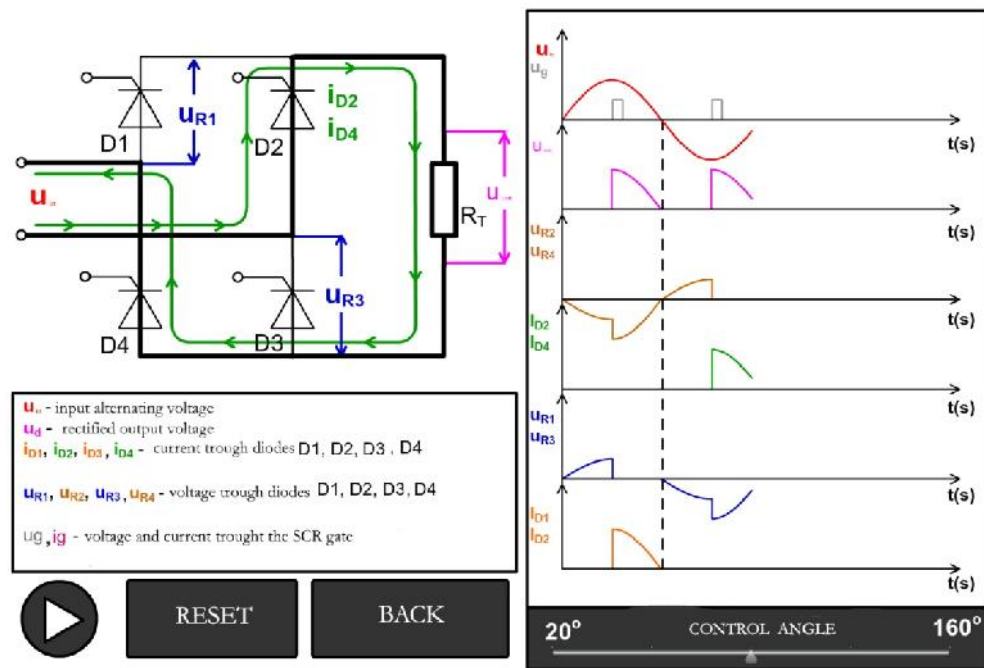


Fig. 5 Presents the current through D2 and D4

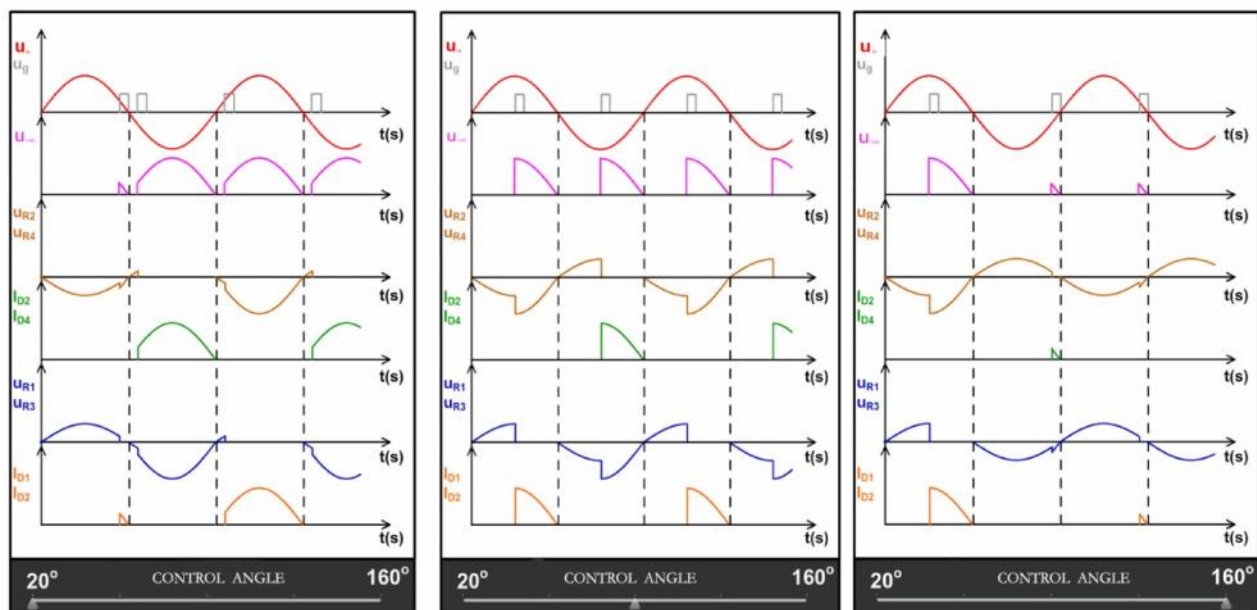


Fig. 6 Changing the control angle – from left to right waveforms for 20°, 90° and 160°

The presented example is developed in flash based software, where: the circuit and the text are developed through animation with multiple frames; the waveforms and the control buttons are developed through the utilization of action script 3.0. The example and other materials are currently being developed in HTML5 in order to increase the compatibility to additional hardware platforms – mobile phones, tablets, etc. The current example, its source, along with other specialized media for online education can be viewed at the web page of the Department of Electronics and Microelectronics of the Technical University of Varna (<http://www.tu-varna.bg/tu-varnaetm/>)

5. Conclusion

Based on a specialized literature review and experience gained through the development of two international projects three major issues related to the online education in power electronics were noted. The issues included difficulties in presenting complex information in a comprehensive way that will not distract the user and can keep his attention. Solution to deal with those issues were presented. The solution include the utilization of modern media techniques. An example of the presented solutions is included in the paper. The example along with other similar applications is available and can be used free of charge. It was also extensively used and tested in lectures of power electronics in the Technical University of Varna.

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E-mail: a.marinov@tu-varna.bg

ALGORITHM FOR IMAGE RECOGNITION AND PROCESSING FOR STUDENT EXAMINATION IN ELECTRONIC BASED EDUCATION

Mariana Iv. Shotova, Hristo B. Nenov, Angel St. Marinov

Abstract: This paper suggests an algorithm for image recognition and processing that can be used during student examinations and self-testing as a part of a system for electronic education. The algorithm compares user images containing graphs and waveforms to a preset defined image and on the basis of a preset threshold evaluates if the image correct or not. This allows to broaden examination techniques beyond simple tests and expand problem complexity. Such testing could be very beneficial for technical studies where many process are described and quantified graphically. The suggested algorithm is tested for various graphs and waveforms. In the paper one of those tests is presented where as an example a Volt-Ampere characteristic of a semiconductor rectification diode is used.

Keywords: Image recognition, image processing, electronic based education, Euclidian distance, edge detection

1. Introduction

The development of modern computer and internet technologies changes in various and profound ways the means of human communication and social interaction. One of the areas where such changes are progressively taking part is education. Electronic and distance learning are already a verified and well applied concept taken by many Universities and colleges. This also includes the Technical University of Varna where in the recent years several projects related to electronic education were completed or are currently being finalized, with students underway to take part in the developed courses [1], [2], [3], [4].

For compliance with the aforementioned demand, new computer and software technologies are being developed, where various online platforms (Moodle, EFront, SEKOIA) that can host courses exist. Such platforms allow the authors, during the course development, to apply and use different multimedia tools and techniques [5], [6] (flash, HTML5, etc.) - presenting broad possibilities and ways to introduce materials or tests for the students.

Despite this already rich environment due to the diverse nature of possible areas of education new tools are always required. For example, one area where standardized testing does not allow for

a complete objective grading are the technical studies. In the technical studies often the courses include various graphs and waveforms that describe and/or quantify process and effects. In some cases students are required not only to pick and recognize the correct graph or waveform but to be able to draw it. For this cases few tools that allow computer based examination and self-testing exist. In line with this, the current paper suggests a computer based algorithm that allows the comparison between user drawn graphs and waveforms and predefined ones. In this way the system can evaluate whether students have acquired the correct knowledge or not.

2. Suggested algorithm

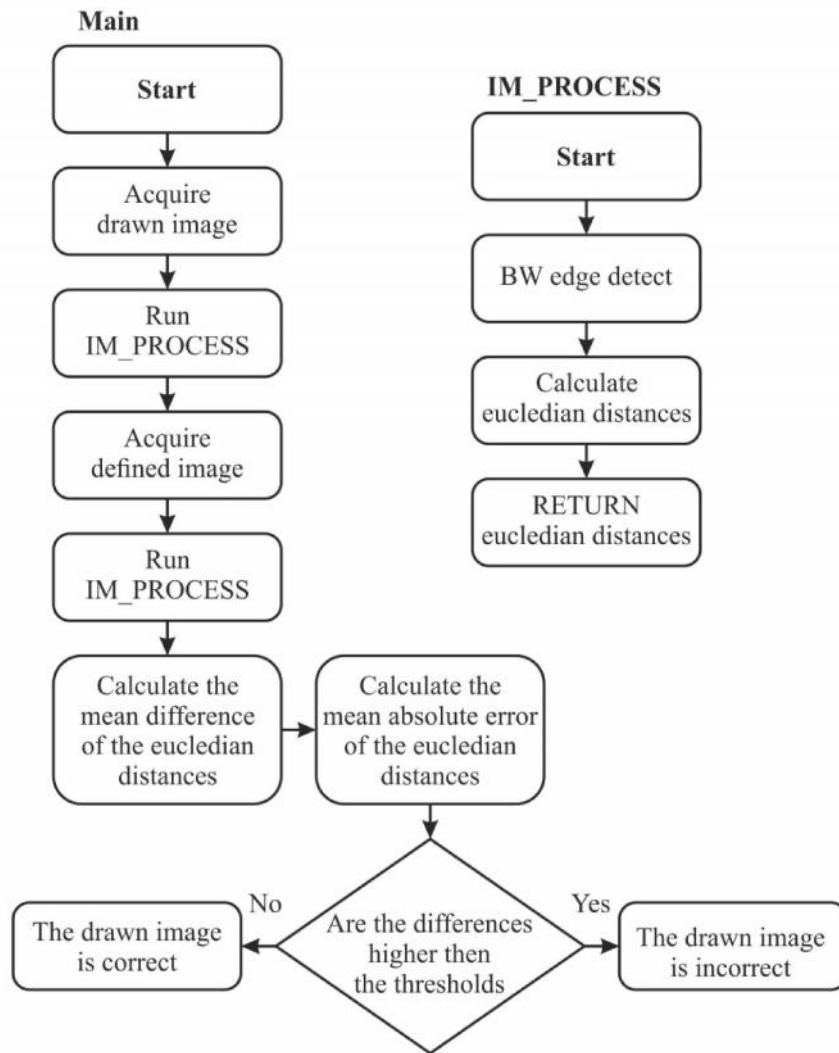


Fig. 1. Suggested algorithm flowchart

The flowchart of the presented algorithm is shown at figure 1. The algorithm can be sub-divided into two defined programs: main and IM_PROCESS (image processing). The algorithm flow can be described as follows:

- The image drawn by the user is loaded. This can be done in a separated GUI based environment where plot axis and a drawing window are already available. Additional complexity to the examination can be added if the user has to set the values of the axes as well.
- The loaded image is processed by calling IM_PROCESS, where the following is executed:

- A black and white edge detection based on Prewitt is used [7], [8], [9]. If the user is required to draw several graphs on the same axes, with different colors. Then a color segmentation can be applied before this function.
- The Euclidian distance for each pixel in a row is calculated.
- The calculated values are returned upon completion
- The defined image is loaded. This is the original correct image of the graph or waveform. This image has to be with the same size and drawn relatively to the same axes as the image drawn by the user.
- The loaded defined image is processed by calling IM_PROCESS, the same software code as described above is executed. The calculated Euclidian distances are returned in a different variable.
- A mean difference and a mean absolute error are calculated.
- Based on a predefined thresholds a decision on whether the graph is correct or not is taken.

For the described algorithm a dedicated software was developed. The software for initial testing was utilized as a MATLAB script. Some examples of its application are presented below.

3. Example algorithm application

The suggested algorithm and the developed software code was tested for various graphs and waveforms – mainly in the field of electrical and electronics engineering. An example of one of those tests, for the means of verification is presented below. The example includes a test with a Volt-Ampere characteristic of semiconductor diode – figure 2 – where six test curves were drawn by hand using a mouse interface – figure 3. The algorithm was tested with different interfaces as well – touch screen, drawing pad – but the mouse interface was harder to work with and provided distorted graphs, this is way it is used in the current example.

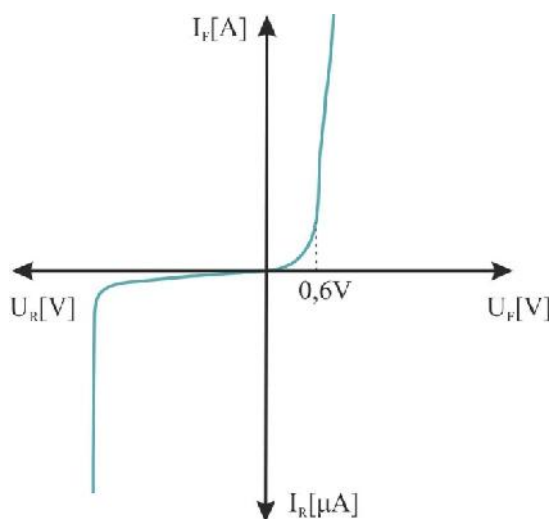


Fig. 2. Define graph example

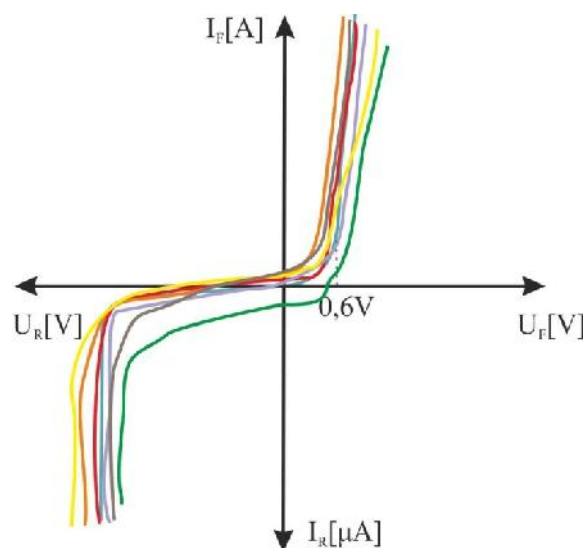


Fig. 3. Define graph and user drawn graphs

The complete set of graphs is presented at figure 4, where: Original – is the defined graph; 1÷6 are user graphs that are similar to the required graph but can be either correct or incorrect (the graphs from figure 3); 7 and 8 are completely incorrect graphs. The set was prepared in order to test if the algorithm is capable to differentiate between graphs that are similar to the required as well as between graphs that are completely different. In the set colors are used only for the reader to differentiate between the graphs easily. The actual graphs for the testing are drawn on black and white.

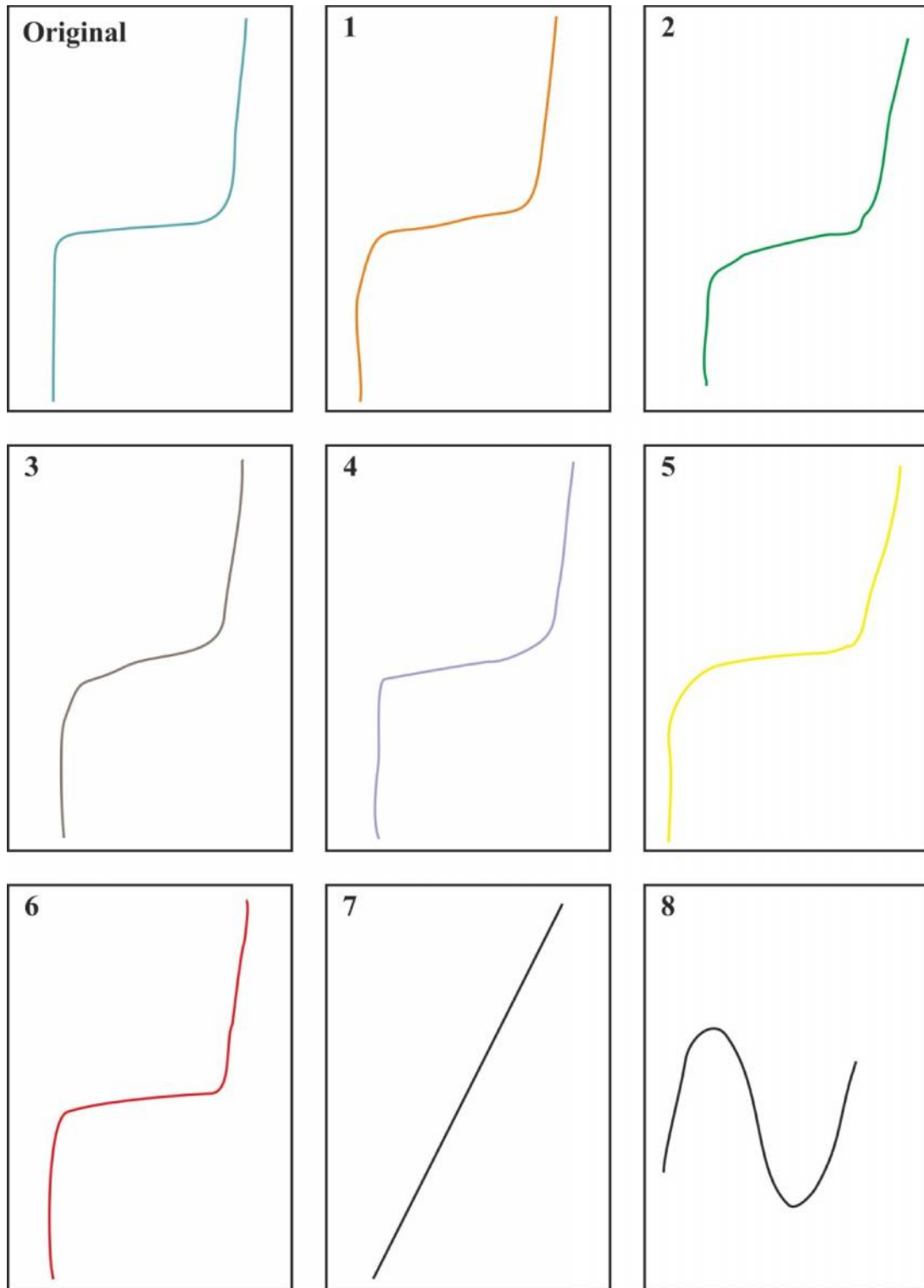


Fig. 4. Complete graph set

The results from the software application are presented at table 1, where images 1÷8 correspond to those in figure 4. The table includes: the calculate difference in the Euclidian distance (EDD) for the defined figure and for the drawn figure; the mean absolute error between the Euclidian distances (MEA); and the program decision – whether the drawn graph is correct or incorrect on the basis of the predefined graph.

For this test the comparison threshold for the drawn graph to be correct was set as EDD greater than 0 and MEA lower or equal to 100. Complying with this threshold it can be seen that

images 1, 4 and 6 are correct while 2,3,5,7 and 8 are not. 1, 4 and 6 are closest to the original, not only in shape but also in the way they are placed relevant to the axes, while 2,3,5,7 and 8 are either with the wrong shape or are not correctly placed relevant to the axes (cross different quadrants, are not correctly scaled).

The example shows that the algorithm is functional and operational, but also that it requires fine pre-usage adjustment. The thresholds have to be correctly set. For the current example, from table 1 it can be seen that if the MEA threshold was a little bit higher than 100 image 5 could also qualify – while generally correct this image has some inconsistency that cannot be accepted (crossing in the wrong quadrant.)

Table 1. Experimental results from the application of the suggested algorithm

Image	Euclidian distance difference (EDD)	Mean absolute error (MEA)	Program decision
1	74.6763	13.6377	Correct
2	1.3116	161.5024	Not correct
3	-20.1099	54.8998	Not correct
4	10.9662	57.6184	Correct
5	97.9988	111.2935	Not correct
6	15.1184	17.6208	Correct
7	-1.4191	168.2742	Not correct
8	-44.3430	237.6570	Not correct

4. Conclusion

An algorithm for image recognition and processing relevant to student evaluation in electronic education is presented. The algorithm is tested using various images, where example is given in the current paper. Based on the example it can be concluded:

- The Suggested algorithm is functional and operational
- Different graphs can be recognized compared to an original, with various degree of precision
- The algorithm can be applied to evaluation of students during courses in technical sciences, where the students are required to be able to draw graphs and waveforms
- Before using the algorithm for a specific graph thresholds have to be set so the required sensibility can be obtained.

Currently the algorithm is coded as a script in MATLAB, but due to its simple nature an application for different environments can easily be made.

Sample software code and additional example can be provided upon contacting the authors.

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E-mail: a.marinov@tu-varna.bg



Concept for Active Learning with Electronic Educational Resources

Mariyana I. Nikolova

Abstract: The aim of this report is to describe, present the main activities for the application of active learning methods and to determine their purpose and role in the e-learning process in order the e-learning effectiveness to be increased. There are shown the advantages of this style of training and the role of participants of this process by using the electronic technology. Report examines didactic and technological aspects in the design process of active learning.

Keywords: pyramid of learning, active learning style, electronic means of active learning, electronic learning resources.

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10%

Трайност на знанията	Учебни дейности	Природа на учене
90% от това, което се казва и прави	Правене на нещо реално, създаване на нещо практически Симулация на реални практически действия	Активно учене
70% от това, което се казва	Участие в обсъждане	
	Изнасяне на презентация	
	Защитаване и обосноваване на теза и позиция	Пасивно учене
50% от това, което се чува и вижда	Наблюдаване на правенето на нещо	
30% от това, което се вижда	Гледане на демонстрация	
	Гледане на изображения	
20% от това, което се чува	Слушане	
10% от това, което се чете	Четене	

1.

[1], [3],

[2] [4] :

3.

[6]:



.2.

3.

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[9].



. 3.

4.

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E-mail: mnikolova_vt@abv.bg



(CLOUDSIM)

CloudSim is a simulation framework for modeling and simulating cloud computing environments. It is designed to be a general-purpose framework that can be used to simulate a wide range of cloud computing scenarios. The framework is based on the CloudSim API, which provides a set of classes and methods for modeling and simulating cloud computing environments. The framework is designed to be easy to use and to be extensible. It is designed to be a general-purpose framework that can be used to simulate a wide range of cloud computing scenarios. The framework is based on the CloudSim API, which provides a set of classes and methods for modeling and simulating cloud computing environments. The framework is designed to be easy to use and to be extensible.

Simulation of Cloud Computing Environments with CloudSim

Deyan P. Atanasov, Trifon I. Ruskov

Abstract: Cloud computing is a recent advancement wherein IT infrastructure and applications are provided as ‘services’ to end-users under a usage-based payment model. The aim of this paper is to describe and evaluate CloudSim - a new generalized and extensible simulation framework that enables seamless simulation, and experimentation of emerging Cloud computing infrastructures and management services.

Keywords: cloud computing, data center, simulation, resource management.

1.

Cloud computing is a recent advancement wherein IT infrastructure and applications are provided as ‘services’ to end-users under a usage-based payment model. The aim of this paper is to describe and evaluate CloudSim - a new generalized and extensible simulation framework that enables seamless simulation, and experimentation of emerging Cloud computing infrastructures and management services. The framework is designed to be easy to use and to be extensible. It is designed to be a general-purpose framework that can be used to simulate a wide range of cloud computing scenarios. The framework is based on the CloudSim API, which provides a set of classes and methods for modeling and simulating cloud computing environments. The framework is designed to be easy to use and to be extensible.

2.

- (SaaS) – [1]:
SaaS is a cloud computing model in which software applications are hosted by a third party and accessed by users over the Internet. SaaS is the most common cloud computing model, and it is used by a wide range of businesses and organizations. SaaS is a cloud computing model in which software applications are hosted by a third party and accessed by users over the Internet. SaaS is the most common cloud computing model, and it is used by a wide range of businesses and organizations.
- (PaaS). PaaS is a cloud computing model in which a third party provides a platform for users to develop and run their applications. PaaS is a cloud computing model in which a third party provides a platform for users to develop and run their applications. PaaS is a cloud computing model in which a third party provides a platform for users to develop and run their applications.

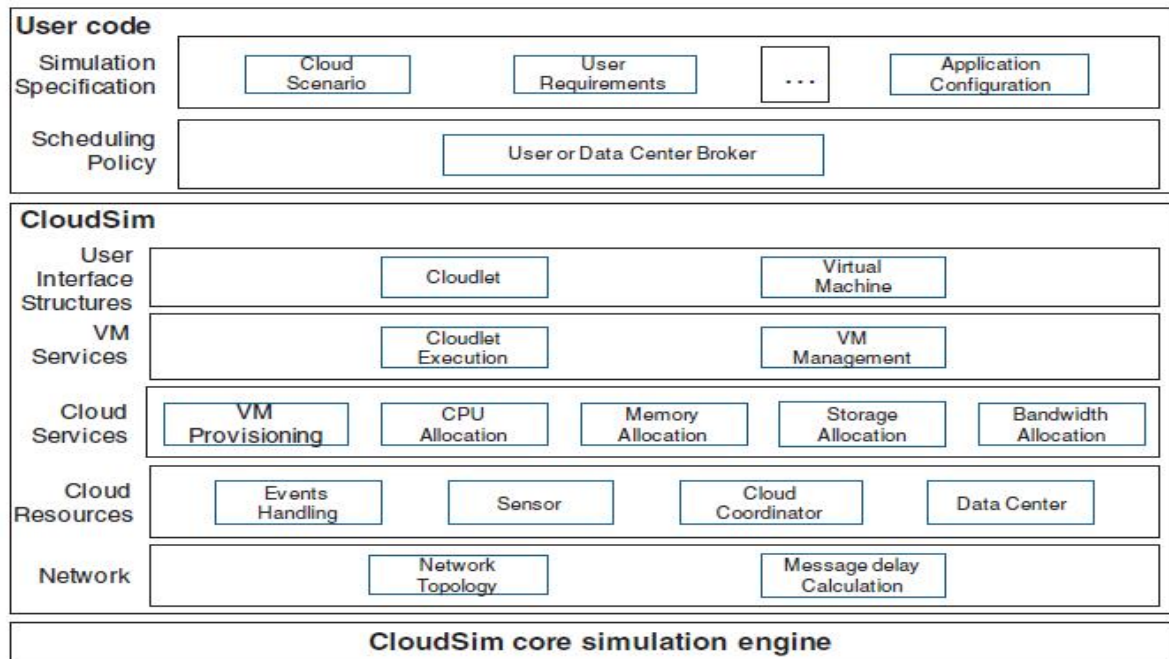
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- ();
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4. CloudSim

- CloudSim (. 1), [2]: cloudsims
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- , , .

- 5 : ,
- (message delay);
- — : (Datacenter),
- (CloudCoordinator);
- — : , ,
- ;
- — (cloudlets);
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- : (), , , ;
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. 1. CloudSim [2], [3]

(IaaS)

DataCenter () CloudSim.

() . CloudSim

CloudSim

CloudSim (,).

CloudSim ,
 ,
 (VM allocation)

(QoS).

VmAllocationPolicy. VmAllocationPolicy
 First-Come-First-Serve (FCFS),

5. CloudSim

CloudSim ,
 ,
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- 2 CPU Intel XEON E5-2600v2 6 core 2 GHz;
- 32GB ;
- 2 HDD 146GB 15K rpm;
- 10Gb .

()
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(cloudlets)

(mips). CloudSim

To :

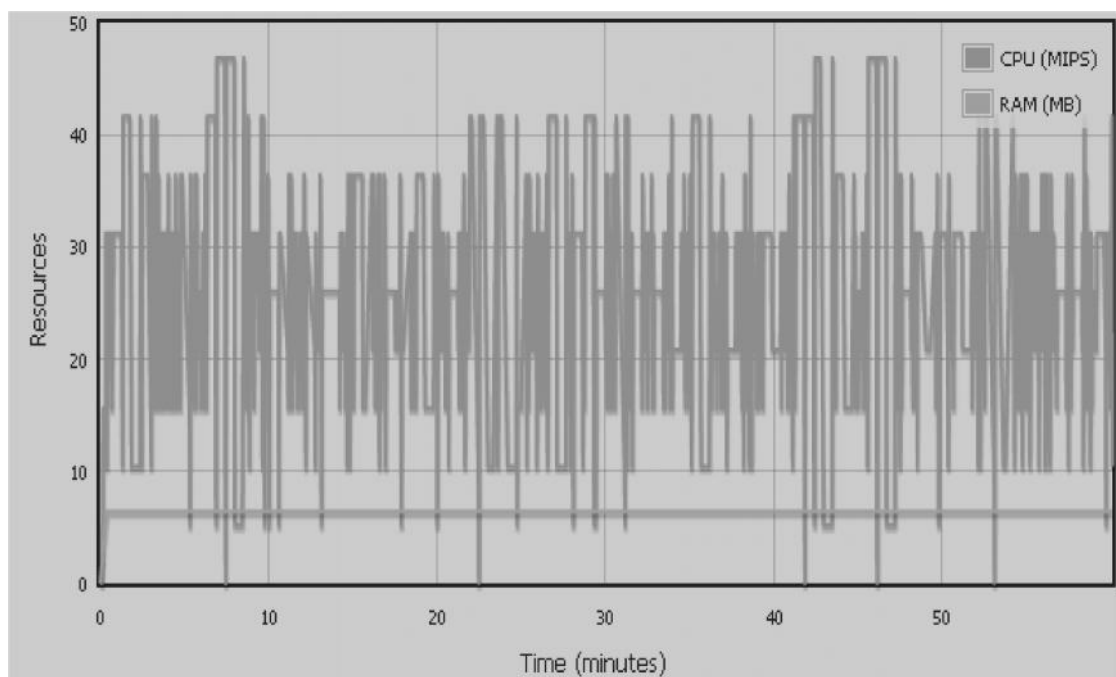
- space-shared – ;
- time-shared – ,
- dynamic workload – ;

20
1000 mips 512MB
60

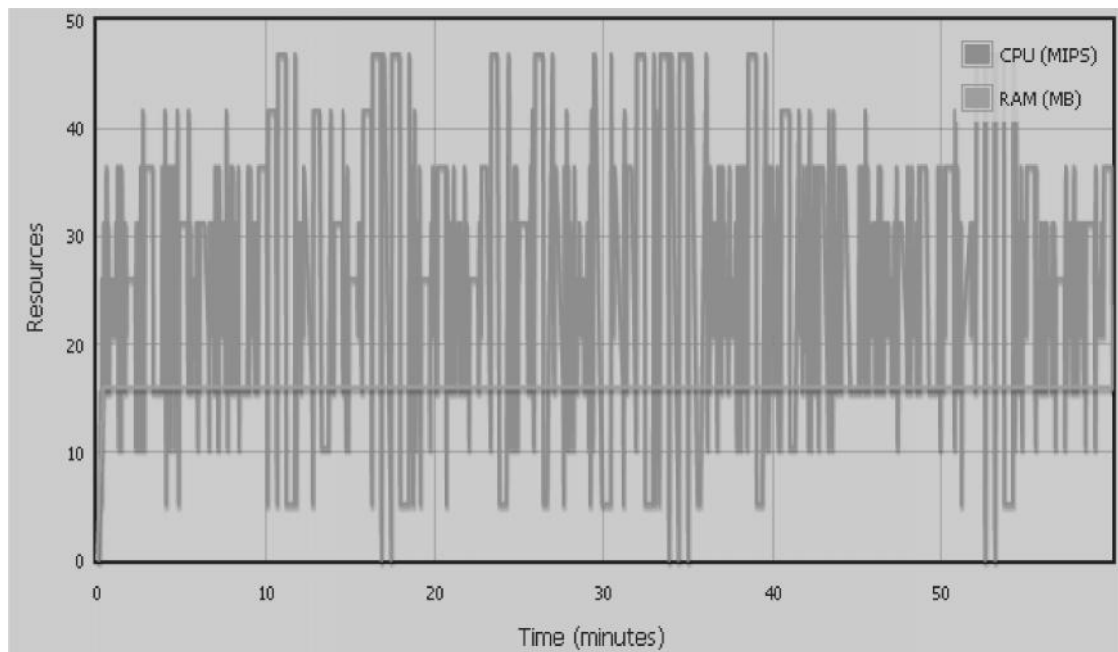
(dynamic workload) - -

2 3.
CloudReports.

CloudSim.

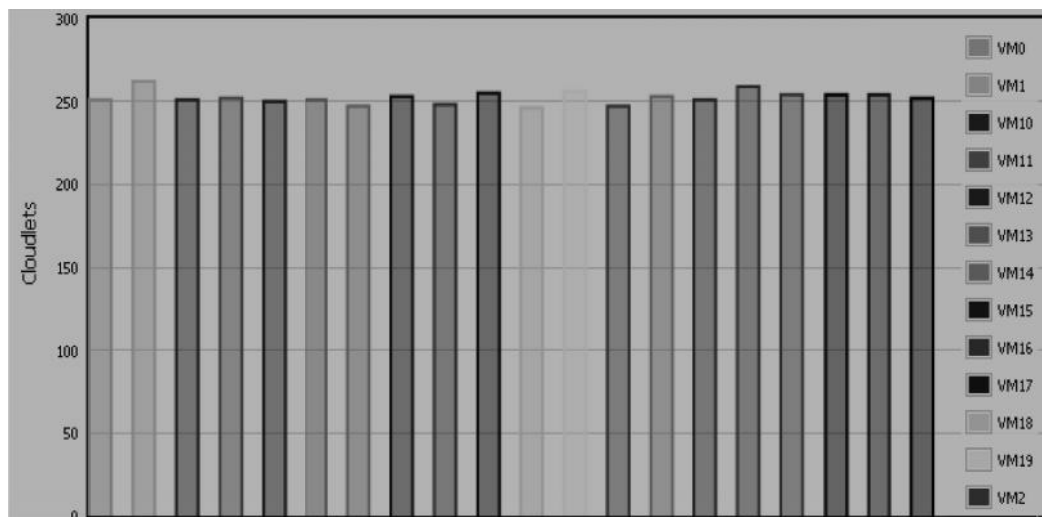


. 2. Datacenter1



. 3. Datacenter1

- 60 (cloudlets), 5000 ;
- - ;
- 250 ,
- (4);
- , ;
- - ,



. 4.

CloudSim,

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CloudSim

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dido.paraskevov@tu-varna.bg

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ruskov@tu-varna.bg



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26-27 , 2014 .
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*Second Scientific International Conference
Computer Sciences and Engineering
26-27 September, 2014
Varna, Bulgaria*

SECTION 5 STUDENT SESSION

Syntesis of Cascade Logic Scheme for Number of Senior Non-significant Digits in Bit-set with Common Length Determination

Simona S. Stoyanova, Dimitar S. Tyanev

Abstract: The syntesized logic scheme is capable of determining the number of senior non-significant digits of a binary number represented in bitset with arbitrary length. The content of the bitset can be interpreted in different ways - as signed number, represented in SM, OC and TC or as fractal signed binary number. This allows the scheme to be used in devices with fixed-point or floating point. The number of senior non-significant digits in the number is required to perform the following high throughput single-ended shift left. This microoperation takes a place in the algorithms for various machine commands implemented in the digital processor. The independence of the scheme of the length of the bitset is achieved based on the principle of cascidity. The synthesized building block solves the same problem and have a minimum length of 3 bits.

Keywords: shift left, non-significant digit, bit-set, number.

1.

[1], [2].

16- (n=16)

(-52).

$$\boxed{1 \quad 0000000000 \quad 110100},$$

$$\begin{matrix} n-1 & n-2 & n-3 & n-4 & n-5 & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & 2 & 1 & 0 \end{matrix}$$

,
9,
()

$$1 \quad 1101000000000000$$

$$9$$

,
k, n-
,

$$k \in [0, (n-2)]. \quad (1)$$

k=9.

[1]. (), k.
.

2.

, k,
:
1. k (1). k
m-

$$m = \lfloor \log_2(n-2) \rfloor. \quad (2)$$

m k n,
k

,
à
2.
,
()

[1].

2- (k=0,1,2,3),

$$k = k_i + k_{i-1} . \tag{3}$$

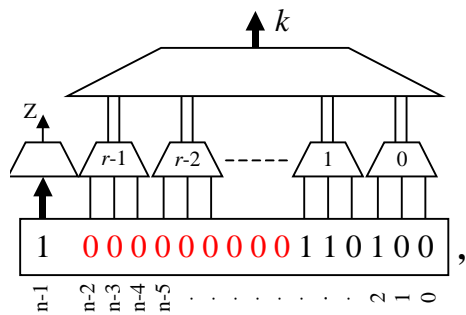
i 3-
 k

$$k = \sum_{i=0}^{r-1} k_i . \tag{4}$$

r , $(n-1)$

$$r = \left\lceil \frac{n-1}{3} \right\rceil . \tag{5}$$

,
 $(n-2), (n-3) \dots (n-4) ($) .
 ,
 $(r-1), (r-2), \dots 2, 1, 0,$ 1.



. 1.

(4).

,
 ,
 ,

Z (zero) $k=0,$

-
 -
 0,

3. -

,
 k
 k

$k_0=0$.
 $(r-1)$.
 1. $k_0=0$,
 2. $k_0=1$,
 Z
 $k_0=1$,
 01 11 ; 00 .
 01 . k .

$$k_0 = \overline{b_1}, \quad (6)$$

(b_0) ($.1$),
 $k_0=0$.
 1. $k_0=0$,
 2. $k_0=1$,
 Z
 $k_0=1$,
 01 00 ; 11 .
 10 . k .

$$k_0 = b_1, \quad (7)$$

1) $k_0=0$,
 2) $k_0=1$,
 k
 10 00 ; 01 11 .

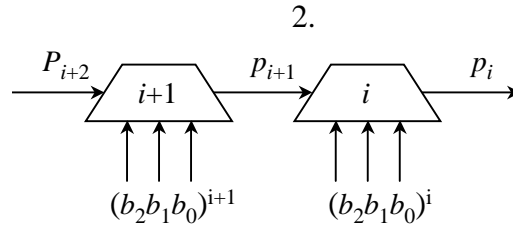
$$k_0 = b_0, \quad (8)$$

3.

$(b_2b_1b_0) - i$.
 $.1, \dots$
 3
 $(n-2)$.

(permission),

p



. 2.

p

$$p_i = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{ako } \{(b_2b_1b_0) = \bar{s} \cap (000) \cup (b_2b_1b_0) = s \cap (111)\} \cap p_{i+1}; \\ 0, & \text{ako } (b_2b_1b_0) \neq (000) \cup (b_2b_1b_0) \neq (111) \cup \overline{p_{i+1}}. \end{cases}, \quad i \in [(r-1), 0], \quad (9)$$

$$p_{i+1} = 0,$$

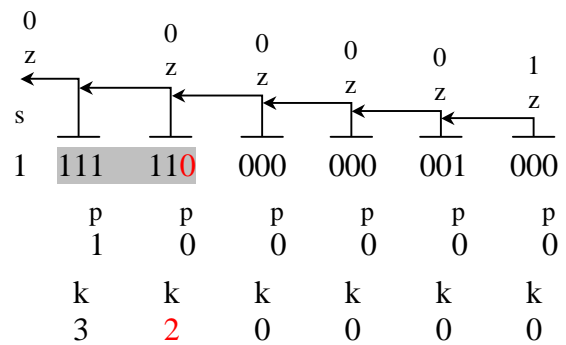
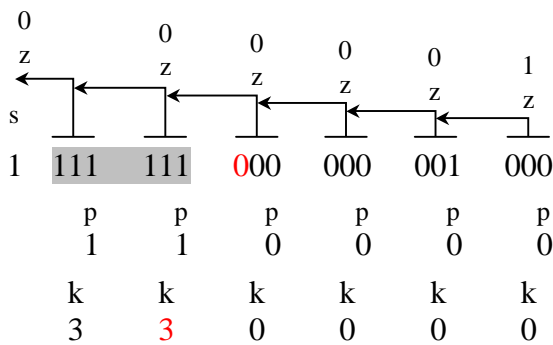
$$p_i = 0.$$

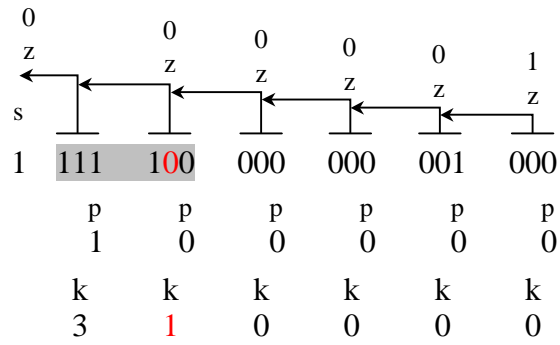
$$(9), \\ - (000) \quad (111).$$

z (zero).

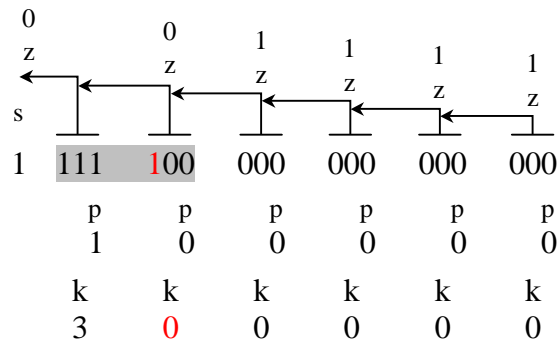
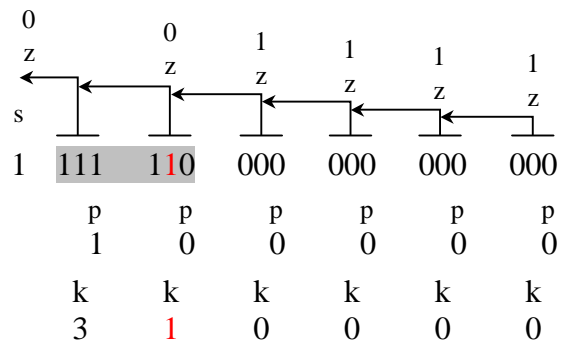
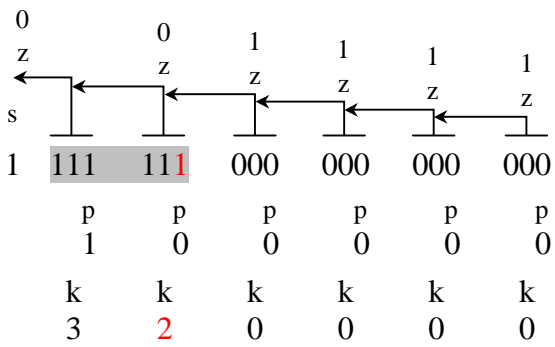
$z, p \quad k,$

(1 111111000000001000),
(1 111110000000001000),
(1 111100000000001000),





(1 11111100000000000000),
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 (1 11110000000000000000),



z,

3-

z

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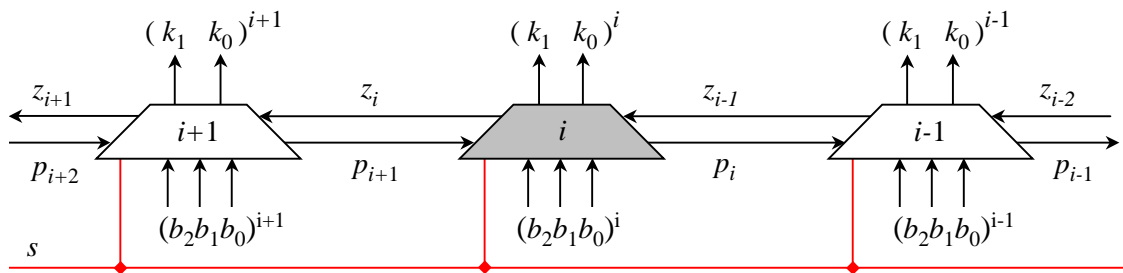
z,

p.

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3.



. 3.

1.

	(i)						(i)			
	p_{i+1}	s	b_2	b_1	b_0	z_{i-1}	k_1	k_0	z_i	p_i
1	0	*	*	*	*	*	0	0	0	0
2	1	0	0	0	0	*	1	1	0	1
3	1	0	0	0	1	*	1	0	0	0
4	1	0	0	1	*	*	0	1	0	0
5	1	0	1	*	*	*	0	0	0	0
6	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
7	1	1	0	*	*	0	0	0	0	0
8	1	1	1	0	*	0	0	1	0	0
9	1	1	1	0	*	1	0	0	0	0
10	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
11	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
12	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1

1. $p_{i+1}=0$ ($p_i=0, z_i=0, k_1=k_0=0$).
2. $p_{i+1}=1$.
 2, 3, 4 5
 ($s=0$). 2 $(p_{i+1}=1)$
 $b_2 b_1 b_0$ (000),
 (001, 01*, 1**).
 $z_i=0$.
3. 6 13
 z_i -
 (6) $z_{i-1}=0$,
 $z_i=1$.
4. p_i :
 • ($s=0$) (000),
 z_{i-1} ;

• (s=1), (111),
 , z_{i-1} .

-

:

$$\begin{cases} p_i = p_{i+1} \cap \left((\bar{s} \cap \bar{b}_2 \cap \bar{b}_1 \cap \bar{b}_0) \cup (s \cap b_2 \cap b_1 \cap b_0) \right) ; \\ z_i = s \cap p_{i+1} \cap z_{i-1} \cap (\bar{b}_2 \cap \bar{b}_1 \cap \bar{b}_0) ; \\ k_0 = p_{i+1} \cap \left[\bar{s} \cap \bar{b}_2 \cap (b_1 \cup \bar{b}_0) \cup s \cap b_2 \cap ((\bar{b}_1 \cup b_0) \cap \bar{z}_{i-1}) \cup b_1 \cap \bar{b}_0 \cap z_{i-1} \right] ; \\ k_1 = p_{i+1} \cap \left[\bar{s} \cap \bar{b}_2 \cap \bar{b}_1 \cup s \cap b_2 \cap b_1 \cap (\bar{z}_{i-1} \cup b_0) \right] . \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

4.

k_i 1 2- , (4).
 . r (5).

k ,

k_i ,

[4], [5]

(1)

[5]. 5 . 32 , k
 (n-2) (1)
 10 , (10).
 3.

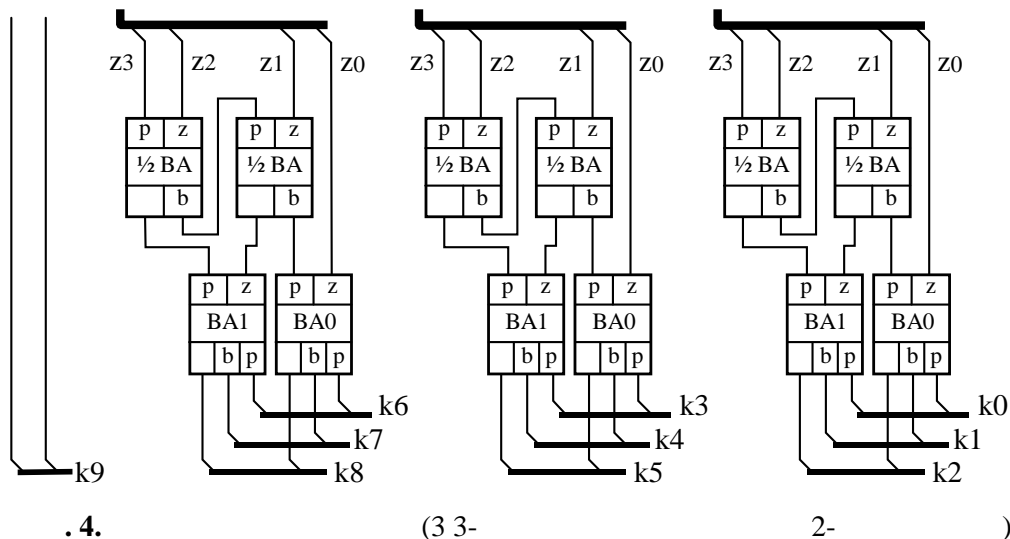
2-

k_i .

(

)

4.

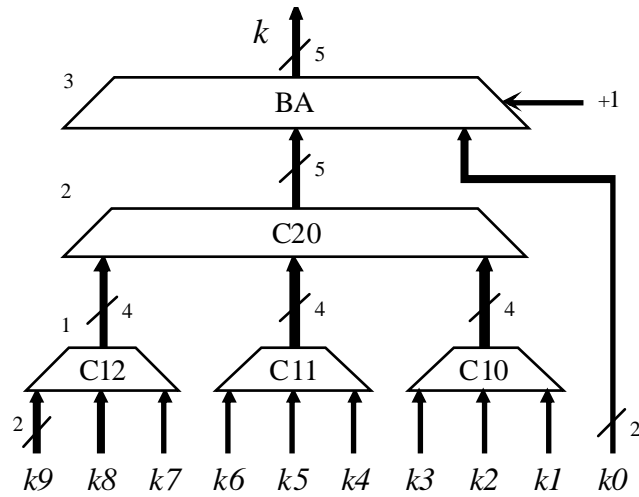


BA (Binari Adder)

$\frac{1}{2}$ BA.

k_9 ,

4- $(z_3 z_2 z_1 z_0)$, 3
 k_9 , 3 4-
 [4]
 5-
 k_9 .
 5. k_0 .



.5.

5-

1.

5.

$$(\quad .5), \quad (10)$$

$$(+1) = \bar{s}, \quad (11)$$

s
 k .
 (+1)

.5.

[1].

$$p_k = p - k \quad (12)$$

k

$[0, (n-2)]$

$$m = \frac{(n-2)-0}{2} = \frac{n-2}{2} . \quad (13)$$

k .

$[0, \frac{n-2}{2}]$

$$m_k = \frac{\frac{n-2}{2}-0}{2} = \frac{n-2}{4} . \quad (14)$$

32
7

- [1]. , . . , 1 2, ISBN: 978-954-20-0412-7, ISBN 978-954-20-0413-4, - , 2008 .
- [2]. , . . , - , ISBN 954:-20-0258-0, - , 2007
- [3]. , . . , - , ISBN: 954-20-0259-9, - , 2004 .
- [4]. Tyanev D.S., Nikolov N.N., Popova S.I., Synthesis and comparative analysis of multiple inputs parallel adders, Fourth International Bulgarian-Greek Conference – “Computer Science’2008”, 18-19 September 2008, Kavala, Greece. Vol. 1, ISBN: 978-954-580-255-3, pp. 270-278.
- [5]. , . . , “ ”, 4, IX.2012.

:
“ ”
e-mail: simonita_s_s@abv.bg
“ ”
- , www.tyanev.com .

Research and Development of Hybrid Cryptosystem for Protection of Short Messages

Myuslyum I. Veli, Yulka P. Petkova

Abstract: Security is one of the most important features of any modern computer-communication system. Protection of the process of data transmission requires the serious attention, as it covers the most vulnerable and accessible violations points. This report proposes a hybrid scheme to protect against unauthorized access to the transmitted over a communication channel short messages.

Keywords: security, data protection, hybrid cryptosystem, encryption, decryption, send encrypted data, secure crypto protocol, authentication, ciphering, deciphering.

1.

✓
✓
✓
✓
✓

data contents) (release of data stream) [1], [3]. (release of

[3].

- Sign-then-Encrypt-then-Sign,

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

 (\quad)
$$(1)$$
$$(\quad 2 \quad 3)$$

(4) –

AES (Advanced Encryption Standard).

RSA (Rivest, Shamir Adleman),

DSA (Digital Signature Algorithm).

AES

AES

128.
256-
(

128- (16-
(32-)

$$340 \cdot 10^{36}$$
 $11*10^{76}.$

(State).

128-

16-

1 [1], [4].

AES,

$$(\quad),$$

10 12

1. AES

S00	S01	S02	S03
S10	S11	S12	S13
S20	s21	S22	S23
S30	s31	S32	S33

RSA

. RSA

— RSA
просто. мы
“a” и “b” (с 100),
[1], [2]:

$n = a * b$ (1)

$\varphi(n) = (a - 1) * (b - 1)$ (2)

(2) “ / ” К_p
s “ / ” ключове
[1], [2]:

НОД [K_p, $\varphi(n)$] = 1 (3)

(K_s * K_p) mod $\varphi(n)$ = 1 (4)

(3) -

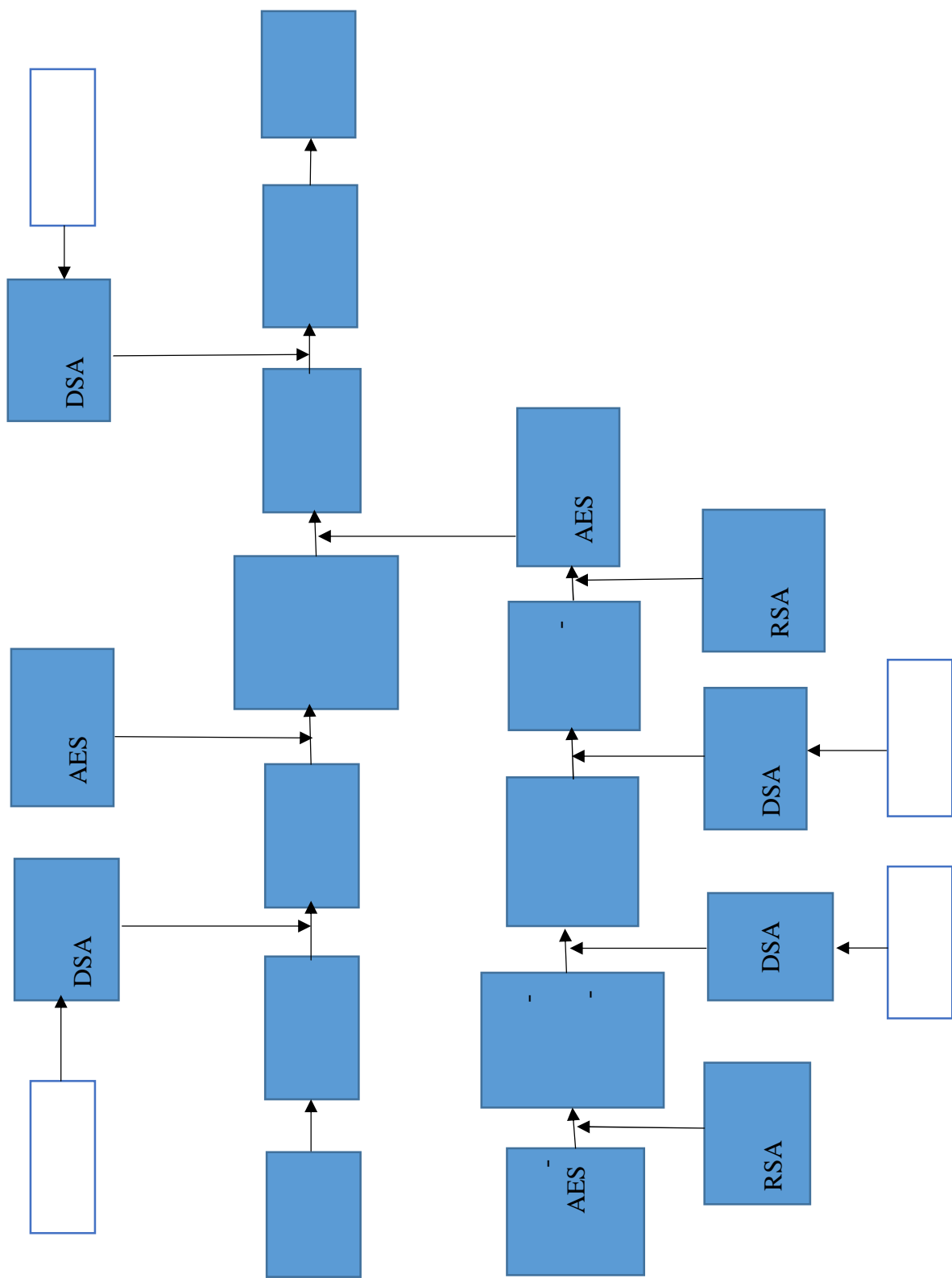
(1),
(1).
“a” “b”, (2).

— ,
(non-repudiation), (

[1],
[5].

— DSA.
,
(

- - (),
- - (message digest)
- - ;



. 1.

Sign-then-Encrypt-then-Sign

1.

DSA ;

DSA ;

RSA ;

DSA ;

DSA ;

DSA ;

RSA ;

DSA ;

RFC 3766

AES

128 () 2048

DSA 1024

PKCS#8 [4], [5].

X509 [4], [5].

3.

2.

AES

AES		
	(100 .)	
32ms	261ms	225ms

3. RSA

RSA		
4.7s	180ms	95ms

4. DSA

DSA		
190ms	10ms	12ms

4.

(confidentiality), (integrity), (non-repudiation), (authentication).

(1 , , . . .) 840 ms - 420ms,

- [1]. , , , 2000 .
- [2]. Steve Burnett, Stephen Paine, RSA Security's Official Guide to Cryptography, 2001 .
- [3]. Christof Paar, Jan Pelzl, Bart Preneel, Understanding Cryptography: A Textbook for Students and Practitioners, 2011 .
- [4]. Joan Daemen, Vincent Rijmen, The Design of Rijndael: AES - The Advanced Encryption Standard, 2002 .
- [5]. Jonathan Katz, Digital Signatures, 2010 .

e-mail: buzzblister@gmail.com

[3], - , , N
M.
CNET
Apache SOLR [1],
: full text search, Solr, , facets.

Possibilities of Corporate Search of a Large Number of Data on the Web

Ivelin I. Yanev

Abstract: The following publication describes the problem with fast processing operations which are being processed by the databases themselves and more specifically – the operation search. This is a problem which disturbs almost every software developer. The modern technology world uses internet resources in every aspect of humans' life. Searching in this large number of data is a problem, which occurs here, because a unit of data N can be accessed by end number of clients M. The developers of CNET site faced the same problem a few years ago and they wrote the open source code platform Apache SOLR as a solution to the problem.

Keywords: full text search, Solr, searching, Data bases, facets.

1.

“ ” [2].
: Solr, ElasticSearch, Whoosh . Solr
Solr e Java, HTTP,
Solr e
Tomcat, Glassfish JBoss.
HTTP, XML, JSON, CSV [1].
native
Solr.
Solr
: SQL, WHERE Solr LIKE . “fulltext
search” [3].
й.

- е Solr Facets (). ,
(
« / / / , ») [1].
Solr , .

Solr?

Apache Solr

1. Solr <http://lucene.apache.org/> :

2. ;

3. ;

4. start.jar .

5. Ubuntu 14.04.

1. wget <http://apache.cbox.biz/lucene/solr/4.9.0/solr-4.9.0-src.tgz>

2. tar -zxvf solr-4.9.0-src.tgz

3. cd solr-4.9.0/solr/example

4. java -jar start.jar

Solr.

: <http://localhost:8983/solr/>.

2. Solr

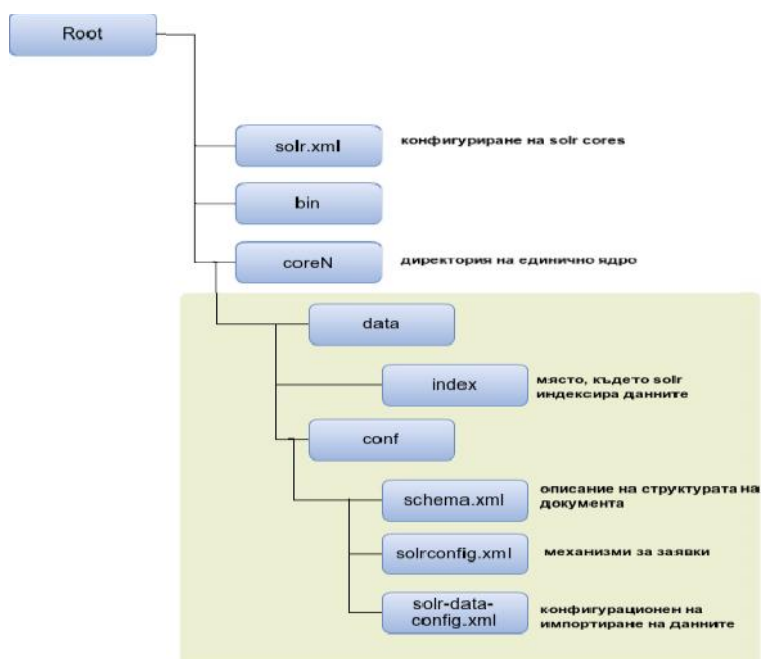
Solr

:

- (solr.xml);
- (schema.xml);
- (solrconfig.xml)

1

[1].



. 1.

Solr

()

Solr

```
<solr persistent="true" sharedlib="lib">
<cores adminpath="/admin/cores" host="${host:}" hostcontext="${hostContext:}" hostport="${jetty.port:}"
zkclienttimeout="${zkClientTimeout:15000}">
<core default="true" instancedir="auctions" name="auctions">
</core></cores>
</solr>
```

solr.xml, /example/, e

4.3 Apache Solr Solr Core

solr.xml,

Solr

schema.xml:

xml

```
<doc>
<field name="auction_id">123</field>
<field name="title">Acer IPS Monitor</field>
<field name="category">monitors</field>
<field name="current_bid">95</field>
<field name="end_date">2014-07-06T09:26:04.18Z</field>
<field name="feature">IPS</field>
<field name="feature">Swivel</field>
</doc>
```

```
<schema name="example" version="1.5">
  <fields>
    <field name="_version_" type="long" indexed="true" stored="true" required="true"/>
    <field name="auction_id" type="string" indexed="true" stored="true" required="true"
multiValued="false" />
    <field name="title" type="text_en" indexed="true" stored="true" required="true" multiValued="false" />
    <field name="category" type="string" indexed="true" stored="true" required="true" multiValued="false"
/>
    <field name="current_bid" type="currency" indexed="true" stored="true" required="true"
multiValued="false" />
    <field name="end_date" type="date" indexed="true" stored="true" required="true" multiValued="false"
/>
    <field name="feature" type="string" indexed="true" stored="true" required="false" multiValued="true"
/>
  </fields>
```



```

<fieldType name="text_en" class="solr.TextField" positionIncrementGap="100">
<analyzer type="index">
  <tokenizer class="solr.StandardTokenizerFactory"/>
  <filter class="solr.StopFilterFactory" ignoreCase="true" words="lang/stopwords_en.txt"
enablePositionIncrements="true"/>
  <filter class="solr.LowerCaseFilterFactory"/>
<filter class="solr.EnglishPossessiveFilterFactory"/>
  <filter class="solr.KeywordMarkerFilterFactory" protected="protwords.txt"/>
  <filter class="solr.PorterStemFilterFactory"/>
</analyzer>
<analyzer type="query">
  <tokenizer class="solr.StandardTokenizerFactory"/>
  <filter class="solr.SynonymFilterFactory" synonyms="synonyms.txt" ignoreCase="true" expand="true"/>
  <filter class="solr.StopFilterFactory" ignoreCase="true" words="lang/stopwords_en.txt"
enablePositionIncrements="true" />
  <filter class="solr.LowerCaseFilterFactory"/>
<filter class="solr.EnglishPossessiveFilterFactory"/>
  <filter class="solr.KeywordMarkerFilterFactory" protected="protwords.txt"/>
  <filter class="solr.PorterStemFilterFactory"/>
</analyzer>
</fieldType>

```

Multivalued Fields():

multivalued field “feature” Solr

multivalued “ ”

XML, :

```

<auction>
<title>Desktop PC</title>
<feature>
  <name>RAM</name>
  <value>16 GB</value>
</feature>
<feature>
  <name>CPU Frequency</name>
  <value>4.5 GHz</value>
</feature>
</auction>

```

Solr:

```

<doc>
<field name="title">Desktop PC</field>
<field name="feature_name">RAM</field>
<field name="feature_value">16 GB</field>
<field name="feature_name">CPU Frequency</field>
<field name="feature_value">4.5 GHz</field>
</doc>

```

:

```

<doc>
<field name="title">Desktop PC</field>

```

```

<field name="feature_name">RAM CPU Frequency</field>
<field name="feature_value">16 GB 4.5 GHz</field>
</doc>

```

Solr , « »

solrconfig.xml
solrconfig.xml

Solr, :

- ;
- ();
- ;
- .

solrconfig.xml,

:

3.

[3]:

XML , -

:

XML HTTP

Solr.

Data Import Handler(DIH).

solrconfig.xml DIH. DIH

: <http://wiki.apache.org/solr/DataImportHandler>.

Solr .

solrconfig.xml

```

<requestHandler name="/update" class="solr.UpdateRequestHandler" />

```

XML URL

<http://localhost:8983/solr/coreName/update> Solr

XML , -

Solr .

XML:

```

<auction>
  <auction_id>234</auction_id>
  <title> IPS Monitor</title>
  <category>monitors</category>
  <current_bid>2.95</current_bid>
</auction>

```

Solr :

```

<doc>
  <field name="auction_id">54432834</field>

```

```

<field name="title">Dell M2012 24" IPS Monitor</field>
<field name="category">monitors</field>
<field name="current_bid">279.95</field>
</doc>

```

4.

Solr,

```

<requestHandler name="/broadQuery" class="solr.SearchHandler">
  <lst name="defaults">
    //
    <str name="defType">edismax</str>
    //
    <str name="wt">xml</str>
    //
    <str name="fl">auction_id title</str>
    //
    <str name="qf">Title^2 Feature</str>
    //
    <str name="rows">100</str>
    <str name="pf">Title^4 Feature^2</str>
    <str name="ps">0</str>
    <str name="echoParams">all</str>
  </lst>
</requestHandler>

```

defType - : Standard Search, DisMax DisMax. eDismax
 Standard Search DisMax. eDisMax -

Pf -

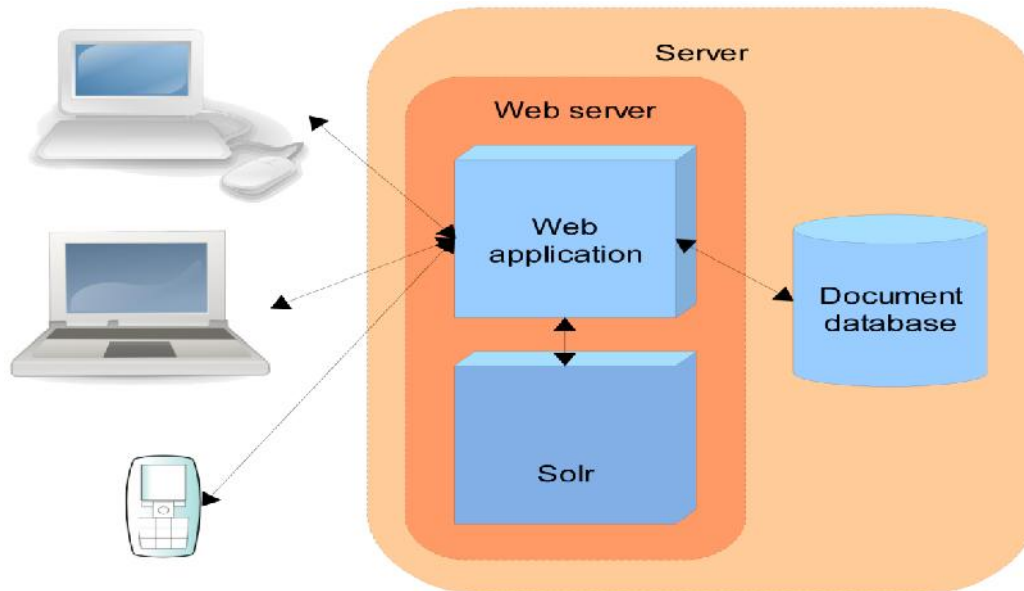
ps - Solr Mysql:

400 000

Mysql Full Text Index
 Solr API

(2).

- Solr - 6100 6300
 e, Solr 350 .. Solr - 2900
 API, Solr [2].



. 2. API

Solr

5.

[3], Solr

Solr

Solr

XML

. Solr

: OL, AT&T, CISCO, Ebay, Reddit

- [1] Apache Solr Reference Guide []:
<https://cwiki.apache.org/confluence/display/solr/Apache+Solr+Reference+Guide>
- [2] Martin Reddy, Rule Of API Desing
- [3] Raghu Ramakrishnan, Johannes Gehrke, Database Management Systems

E-mail:qnev89@gmail.com

• , • , •

RSA Implementation in Secure Communication Environment

Summary: The report discusses development, representing a security system that serves to verify the personal data in order to enter in a secure virtual environment. Security (especially encryption of messages) is provided by a variant of RSA encryption algorithm information. To facilitate the possible access to a protected virtual environment by consumers, protected structure includes a smartphone and personal computer. The application provides a convenient and safe entrance in communication environment by increasing the system security.

1.

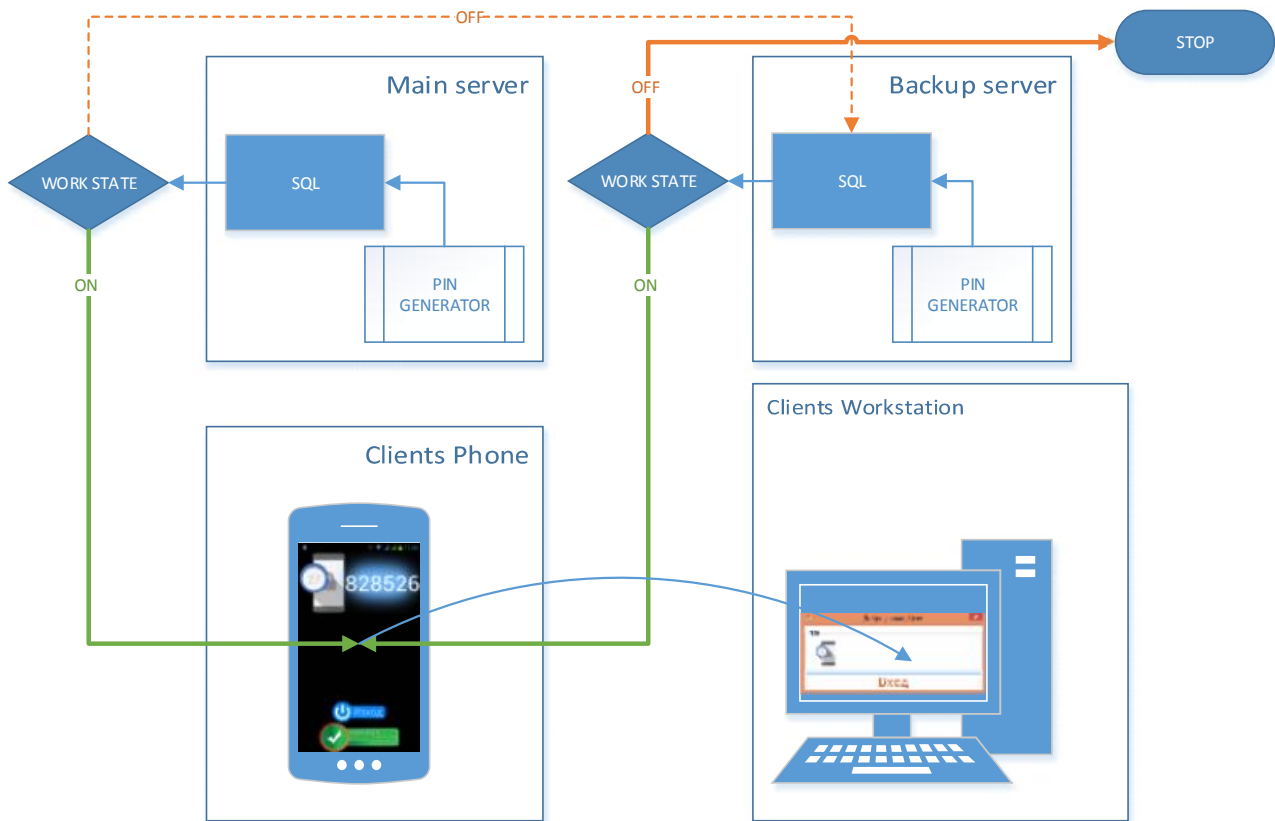
“ — ” “ ”

(backup).

2.

2.1

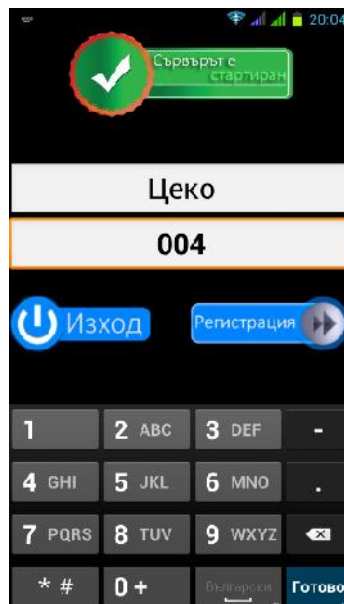
1.



.1.

IMEI

2).



. 2.

1.

Id	IMEI_device	IP_device	Username	PIN_employee
1	356876030250990	192.168.1.4	User	741163
2	492019943230168	192.168.1.12	User2	889325

2008 R2. 3. Microsoft SQL Server

1,

(

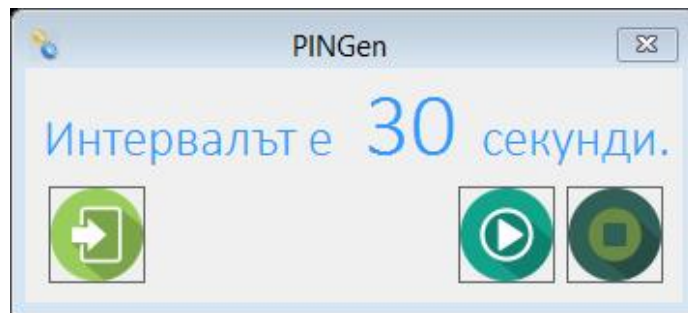
2.2.

(5).

30 (4).

	Column Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
	id	int	<input type="checkbox"/>
	IMEI_device	nvarchar(50)	<input type="checkbox"/>
	IP_device	nvarchar(50)	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Name_employee	nvarchar(50)	<input type="checkbox"/>
	PIN_employee	int	<input type="checkbox"/>

. 3.



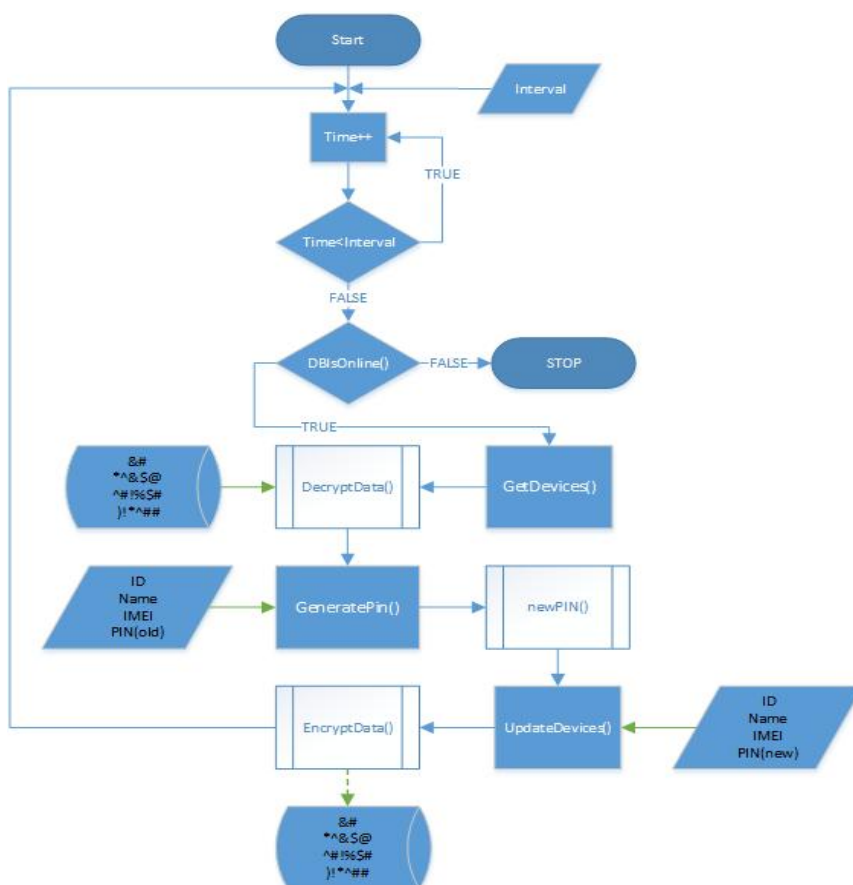
.4. -

2.2 PIN

GetDevices().

GeneratePin()

UpdateDevices()
)



.5. -

6.

(Maximum Attempts – MA),

„Reconnect()”,

“MA”,

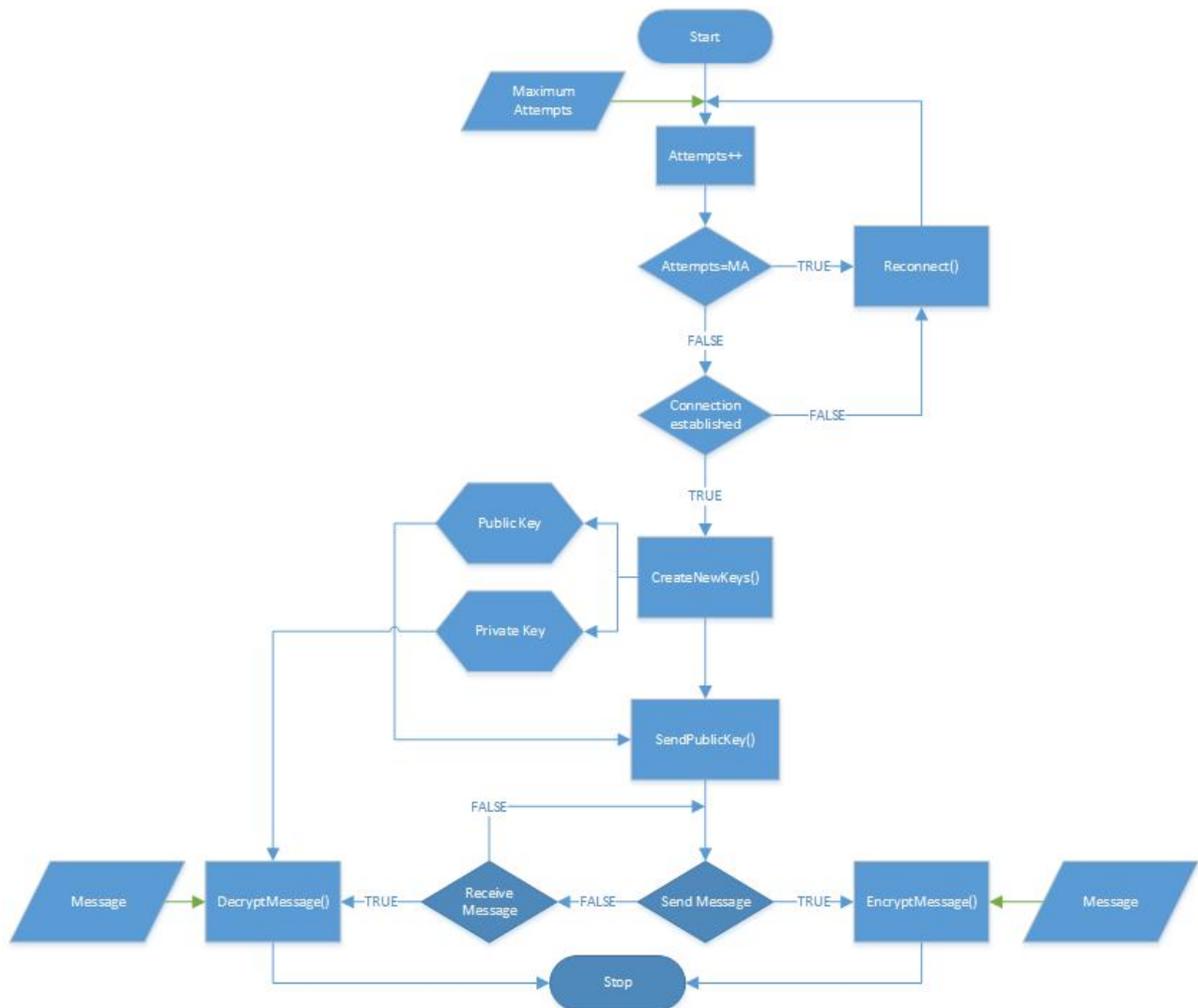
„ “

, . .

(

) Signing

messages [1].



. 6.

RSA

Visual

Basic - Security.Cryptography (7).

RSA

```

Public Shared Function CreateNewKeys() As Keypair
    Try
        Using RSA As New RSACryptoServiceProvider(2048) 'битов ключ
            Dim Keys As New Keypair

            Keys.Privatekey = RSA.ToXmlString(True)
            Keys.Publickey = RSA.ToXmlString(False)
            Return Keys
        End Using
    Catch ex As Exception
        Throw New Exception("Keypair.CreateNewKeys(): " & ex.Message, ex)
    End Try
End Function

```

.7.

XML . ,

:

```

<RSAKeyValue>
</Modulus>
vP5mMXMeiG6bPyCjx0+RX6FHIPxub7HfGi9jF2QWbZl6eckm2b3flMEcw6QGY
7yR41sZ72wiPL5bD2D9jZDtsTEW879XBbFizpWyeRj06ohjIusbGBSuxE4CKKW
JnLkFEePqghqv3YqMfAaptC01N57Y2nJaDW6w2QjmgcikUzs=
</Modulus>
<Exponent>
AQAB
</Exponent>
</RSAKeyValue>

```

Cryptography.RSACryptoServiceProvider. RSA

p q, RSA , RSA Class [2].

```

Public Shared Function Encrypt(ByVal Data As String, ByVal Publickey As String) As RSAResult
    Try
        Dim ByteConverter As New UnicodeEncoding()
        Return Encrypt(ByteConverter.GetBytes(Data), Publickey)
    Catch ex As Exception
        Throw New Exception("Encrypt(String): " & ex.Message, ex)
    End Try
End Function

```

```

Public Shared Function Encrypt(ByVal Data() As Byte, ByVal Publickey As String) As RSAResult
    Try
        Dim RSA As System.Security.Cryptography.RSACryptoServiceProvider = New
        System.Security.Cryptography.RSACryptoServiceProvider()
        RSA.FromXmlString(Publickey)
        Return New RSAResult(RSA.Encrypt(Data, RSA.ExportParameters(False), False))
    Catch ex As Exception
        Throw New Exception("Encrypt(Bytes): " & ex.Message, ex)
    End Try
End Function

```

```

Public Shared Function Decrypt(ByVal Data() As Byte, ByVal Privatekey As String) As
RSAResult
    Try
        Dim RSA As System.Security.Cryptography.RSACryptoServiceProvider = New
System.Security.Cryptography.RSACryptoServiceProvider()
        RSA.FromXmlString(Privatekey)
        Dim Result As New RSAResult(RSADecrypt(Data, RSA.ExportParameters(True), False))
        Return Result
    Catch ex As Exception
        Throw New Exception("Decrypt(): " & ex.Message, ex)
    End Try
End Function

Private Shared Function RSADecrypt(ByVal DataToDecrypt() As Byte, ByVal RSAKeyInfo As
RSAParameters, ByVal DoOAEPPEpadding As Boolean) As Byte()
    Try
        Dim decryptedData() As Byte
        Using RSA As New RSACryptoServiceProvider
            RSA.ImportParameters(RSAKeyInfo)
            decryptedData = RSA.Decrypt(DataToDecrypt, DoOAEPPEpadding)
        End Using
        Return decryptedData
    Catch e As CryptographicException
        Throw New Exception("RSADecrypt(): " & e.Message, e)
    End Try
End Function

```

.8.

3.

3.1

Android,

“Android 4.1 Jelly Bean”

- CPU: MTK6589 Quad Core 1.2GHz
- RAM: 2GB

“Windows”,

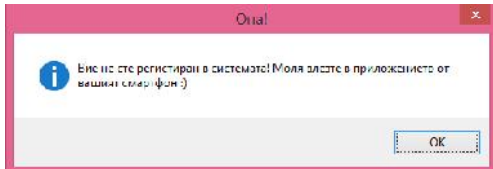
“XP/Vista/7/8/8.1”.

- CPU: Intel® Core™ i5-2430M 2.4GHz
- RAM: 8GB

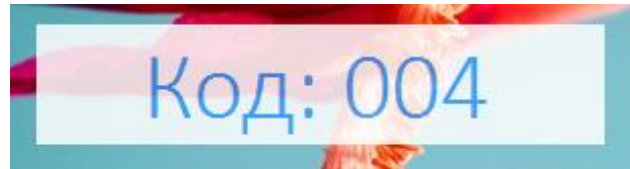
Server 2012.), , SQL , (Windows

3.2 -

(9.), ,



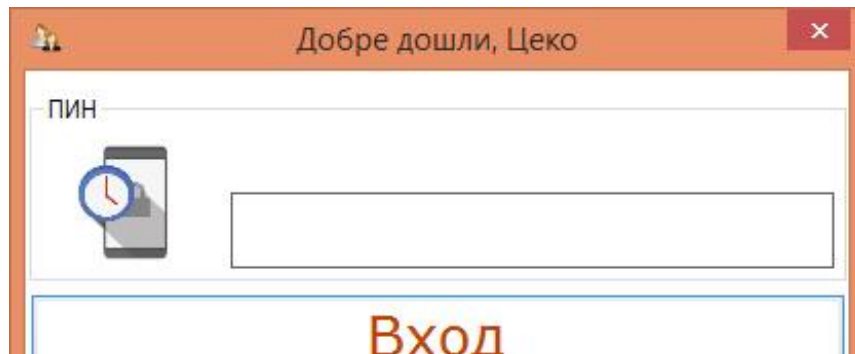
. 9.



(10).

, , - ,

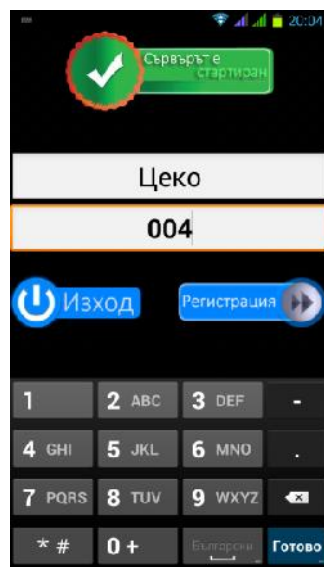
11.



. 10. Login –

login
(„ - “).

,



. 11.



3.

,

,

[1].Signing messages, [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/RSA_\(cryptosystem\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/RSA_(cryptosystem))

[2].RSA Class, <http://www.tma.dk/rsa/>

”
”
”
E-mail: t.tsekov@sintex-group.com

”
”
”
E-mail: nikola_obretenov@mail.bg

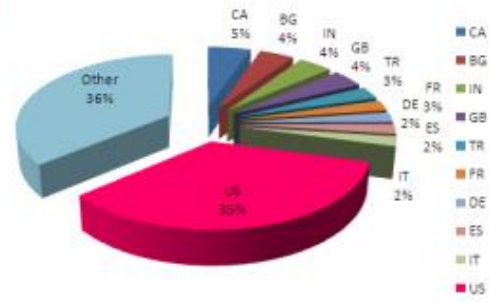
”
”
”
E-mail: milena.karova@gmail.com



Zeus (2014),

2.

No	Countries	Infected machines	Percentage
1	United States	6505	34.70%
2	Canada	985	5.30%
3	Bulgaria	799	4.30%
4	India	785	4.20%
5	United Kingdom	741	4.00%
6	Turkey	529	2.80%
7	France	435	2.30%
8	Germany	400	2.10%
9	Spain	399	2.10%
10	Italy	398	2.10%



Top 10 infected countries

. 2. 10

Zeus

– Bkav Security Labs [7]

2.

, DoS () ,

botmaster (),
(C&C center) [1].

C&C,

, DDoS , , , ,

SearchSecurity.com,

Kaspersky Laboratory [8],

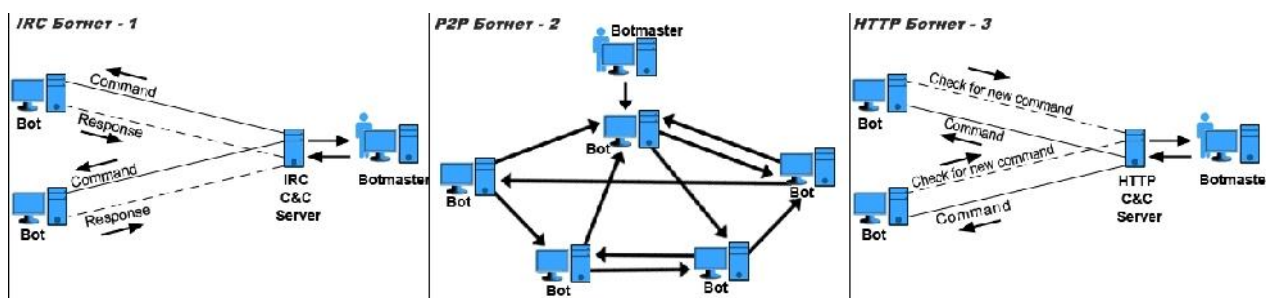
11%

650

IRC, HTTP P2P (peer-to-

peer)

C&C ,
 – IRC (), HTTP
) P2P () [3].
 ,
 ,
 IRC
 IRC
 C&C.
 C&C
 IRC
 3.1.
 P2P IRC
 C&C e
 P2P
 (peer)
 C&C ,
 3.2.
 IRC
 P2P HTTP
 HTTP
 HTTP
 , HTTP
 ,
 HTTP
 ,
 3.3.



3. 3-

3.

A.

,
 ,
 IRC , IRC
 Internet Relay Chat (IRC) , ,
 , DoS . 2013 Bernhard Waldecker [3]
 IRC – Bahari Belaton [4],

IRC
IRC

B. Eggdrop
IRC

Windrop

IRC

tool kit-

IRC

Eggdrop.

IRC
- Eggdrop
- Windrop,

Eggdrop,

Linux,

Windows

IRC

IRC

Windrop

2

(userfile.user).

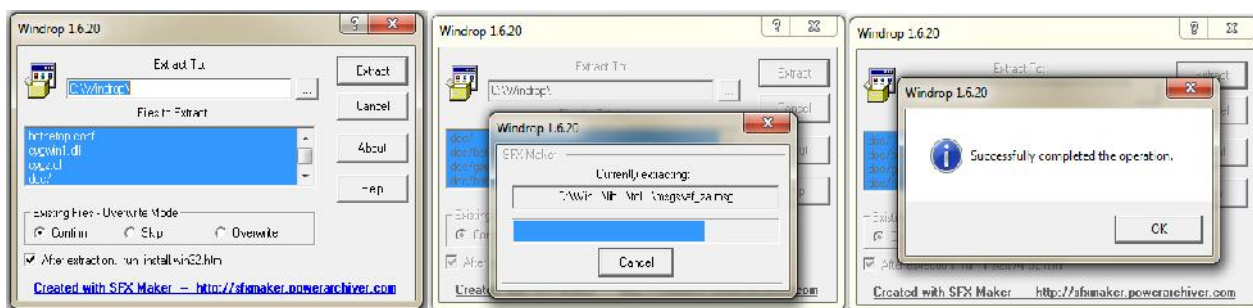
C.

Intel i3M330,

2.13 GHz, DDR RAM 3GB, Windows 7 32-bit

: Windrop, mIRC, WireShark.

YuliaBot



.4.

Windrop

Windrop (4),
windrop.conf

1-

(1)

(2).

(hub bot)

1000

windrop.

, IRC

(1-5).

IP

(6).

(7).
chan
(9-10). IRC ()
- #MyFirstBot. IRC
IRC (11).
(12,13).
(15). IRC
IRCops (IRC),
hello,
hello, - EHO (16).

1. windrop.conf

	windrop.conf	botYulia.conf
1	/path/to/executable/eggdrop	C:\Windrop\eggdrop.exe
2	set username "lamest"	set username "Yulia"
3	set admin "Lamer <email: lamer@lamest.lame.org>"	set admin "Yulia <email: iulia93@abv.bg>"
4	set network "I.didn't.edit.my.config.file.net"	set network "Quakenet"
5	set userfile "LamestBot.user"	set userfile "YuliaBot.user"
6	#set nat-ip "127.0.0.1"	set nat-ip "46.10.19.24"
7	#set owner "MrLame, MrsLame"	set owner "yuli"
8	die "Please make sure you edit your config file completely."	-
9	set chanfile "LamestBot.chan"	set chanfile "YuliaBot.chan"
10	#channel add #lamest	#channel add #MyFirstBot
11	set net-type 0	set net-type 5
12	set nick "Lamestbot"	set nick "YuliaBot"
13	set altnick "Llamab?t"	set altnick "YuliaBot?"
14	set realname "/msg LamestBot hello"	set realname "/msg YuliaBot hello"
15	set servers { you.need.to.change.this:6667 another.example.com:7000:password }	set servers { port80a.se.quakenet.org:6667 port80b.se.quakenet.org:6667 port80c.se.quakenet.org:6667 }
16	#unbind msg - hello *msg:hello #bind msg - myword *msg:hello	unbind msg - hello *msg:hello bind msg - EHO *msg:hello

```
c:\Windrop>eggdrop eggdrop.conf
Eggdrop v1.6.20 (C) 1997 Robey Pointer (C) 2010 Eggheads
[22:23:52] --- Loading eggdrop v1.6.20 (Thu Aug 28 2014)
[22:23:52] Listening at telnet port 7271 <all>.
[22:23:52] Module loaded: blowfish
[22:23:52] Module loaded: dns
[22:23:52] Module loaded: channels
[22:23:52] Module loaded: server
[22:23:52] Module loaded: etcp
[22:23:52] Module loaded: irc
[22:23:52] Module loaded: transfer <with lang support>
[22:23:52] Module loaded: share
[22:23:52] Can't load modules compress: No such file or directory
[22:23:52] Module loaded: filesys <with lang support>
[22:23:52] Module loaded: notes <with lang support>
[22:23:52] Module loaded: console <with lang support>
[22:23:52] Module loaded: uptime
[22:23:52] Loading descriptions.tel...
[22:23:52] Loaded decoders.tel
[22:23:52] Userinfo ICL v1.07 loaded (URL BF GF IRL EMAIL DOB PHONE ICQ).
[22:23:52] use '.help userinfo' for commands.
[22:23:52] Identd: I don't know why you're using windent.tel on your system, bu
t it probably won't work on anything but Windows.
[22:23:52] windent.tel v1.2 - by FireEyeUltNet (FireEyeUltWindrop.cjb.net) - Load
ed.
[22:23:52] Writing channel file...
[22:23:52] Userfile loaded, unpacking...
[22:23:52] -- YuliaBot: 1 channels, 1 users.
I detect YuliaBot already running from this directory.
If this is incorrect, erase the 'pid.YuliaBot'
c:\Windrop>_
```

5.

RunOnce.bat

(5).

6

, port80c.se.quake.net.org, 6667, 1.

YuliaBot EHO

(7-).

/msg

Wireshark 1.12.0 (v1.12.0 0 g4fab41a from master 1.12)

File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Tools Internals Help

Filter: Expression... Clear Apply Save

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
49	58.4289220	192.168.1.3	74.125.232.30	ICMP	54	53369-443 [ACK] Seq=2 Ack=96 win=4042 Len=0
50	58.4292490	192.168.1.3	74.125.232.30	TCP	54	53369-443 [FIN, ACK] Seq=2 Ack=96 win=4042 Len=0
51	58.4798600	74.125.232.30	192.168.1.3	TCP	60	443-53369 [ACK] Seq=96 Ack=3 win=379 Len=0
52	58.5818900	192.168.1.3	192.168.1.255	NBNS	92	Name query NB SASO<20>
53	59.3318010	192.168.1.3	192.168.1.255	NBNS	92	Name query NB SASO<20>
54	68.3916830	83.140.172.211	192.168.1.3	IRC	85	Response (PING)
55	68.3921880	192.168.1.3	83.140.172.211	IRC	83	Request (PONG)
56	68.5114900	83.140.172.211	192.168.1.3	TCP	60	6667-53310 [ACK] Seq=32 Ack=30 win=1408 Len=0
57	68.5115390	192.168.1.3	83.140.172.211	ICMP	56	Request
58	68.5930700	83.140.172.211	192.168.1.3	TCP	60	6667-53310 [ACK] Seq=32 Ack=32 win=1408 Len=0

Frame 54: 85 bytes on wire (680 bits), 85 bytes captured (680 bits) on interface 0

Ethernet II, Src: 34:6b:d3:58:8f:a0 (34:6b:d3:58:8f:a0), Dst: f0:7b:cb:23:02:01 (f0:7b:cb:23:02:01)

Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 83.140.172.211 (83.140.172.211), Dst: 192.168.1.3 (192.168.1.3)

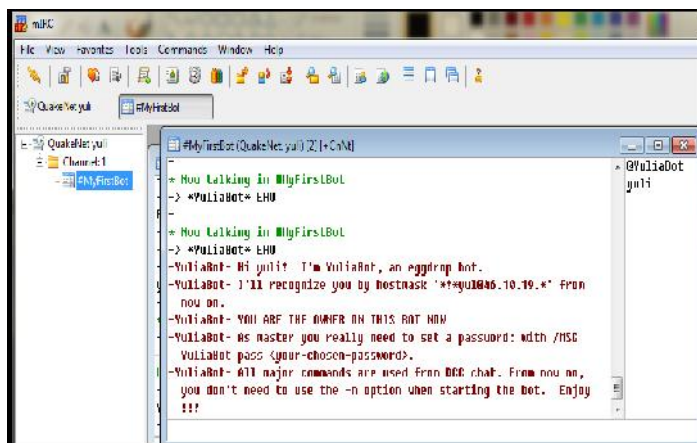
Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 6667 (6667), Dst Port: 53310 (53310), Seq: 1, Ack: 1, Len: 31

Internet Relay Chat

Response: PING port80c.se.quake.net.org

. 6.

(7-).



eggdrop	28.8.2014 r...	CONF File	55 KB
eggdrop	28.9.2010 r...	Application	325 KB
green	26.10.2002 r...	CONF File	4 KB
install.wir32	28.9.2010 r...	Chrome HTML Do...	5 KB
libtcclib	28.9.2010 r...	DLL File	895 KB
pid.YuliaBot	28.8.2014 r...	YULIABOT File	1 KB
RFADIMF	28.9.2010 r...	File	25 KB
RunOnce	13.2.2003 r...	Windows Patch File	1 KB
stats	26.10.2002 r...	CONF File	8 KB
YuliaBot.chan	28.8.2014 r...	CHAN File	1 KB
YuliaBot	28.8.2014 r...	USER File	1 KB
YuliaBot.notes	28.8.2014 r...	NOTES File	1 KB

. 7.

(leaf bots -)

C&C

2. (1). 1025 65535. (2), " (3). (4)

(5).

) – 6,7.

2. windrop.conf

	windrop.conf	botYulia.conf
1	#set botnet-nick "LlamaBot"	#set botnet-nick "YuliaBotNet"
2	#listen 3333 all	#listen 7271 all
3	#loadmodule share	loadmodule share
4	#set private-user 0	set private-user 0
5	#loadmodule compress	loadmodule compress
6	#loadmodule filesys	loadmodule filesys
7	#loadmodule transfer	loadmodule transfer

’.+bot YuliaBot irc.org:7271’.

D.

IRC

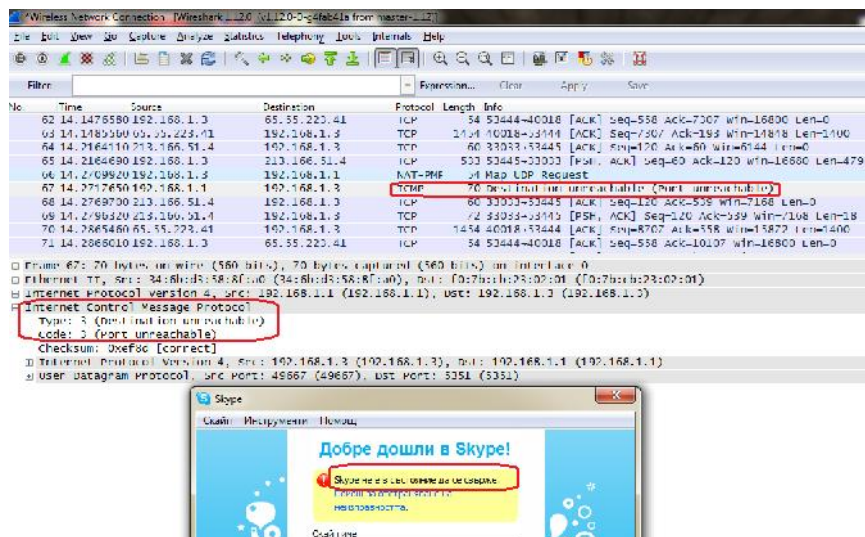
Skype

Wireshark,

.8.

(ICMP)

5351,



.8.

E.

IRC

IRC

DD S (Distributed Denial of Service)

(drone).

windrop
windrop,

windrop

windrop

4.

IRC

Windrop.

windrop

HTTP

P2P

- [1]. Agarwal, S., Performance Analysis of Peer-To-Peer Botnets using "The Storm Botnet" as an Exemplar, University of Victoria, 2010, . 2-7, 71,72
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- [8]. Search Security, <http://searchsecurity.techtarget.com>
- [9]. Bonesi, the DDoS Botnet Simulator, <https://code.google.com/p/bonesi/>

E-mail: iulia93@abv.bg

DIAMON,

, DIAMON,

System for Monitoring the Acceleration Complex at CERN

Mitko D. Mitev, Ivaylo P. Penev

Abstract: The paper presents the system DIAMON, performing monitoring of the acceleration complex at CERN. The common structure of the system is clarified and functional description of the most important components is made. Results from tests of the performance of the acceleration process, obtained by the system, are presented.

Keywords: Monitoring, DIAMON, CERN.

1.

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PET , [2].
LHC
7 TeV, 12500 26 16
(-273.15)
100
24/7
24
(LASER) (DIAMON).

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- , .
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2.

DIAMON

Infrastructure Monitoring) DIAMON C²MON TIM (Technical

2.1.

- 1. DAQ (Data Acquisition layer) C²MON , .
- (Java Spring).
- (Client API).
- C²MON DIAMON :
- APEX , .

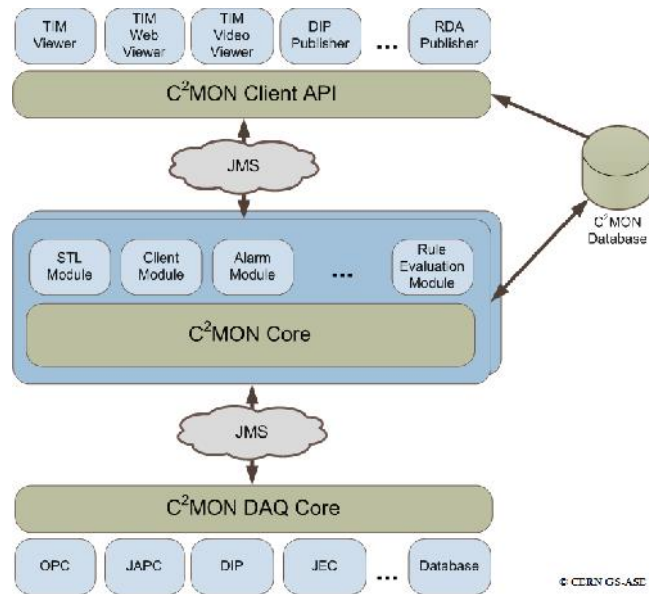
- DIAMON GUI
- DIAMON Viewer

DIAMON

- TIM
- DIAMON Dashboard Editor

DIAMON Viewer DIAMON

GUI.



. 1. C²MON

2.2.

- Data Acquisition module (DAQ)

DAQ

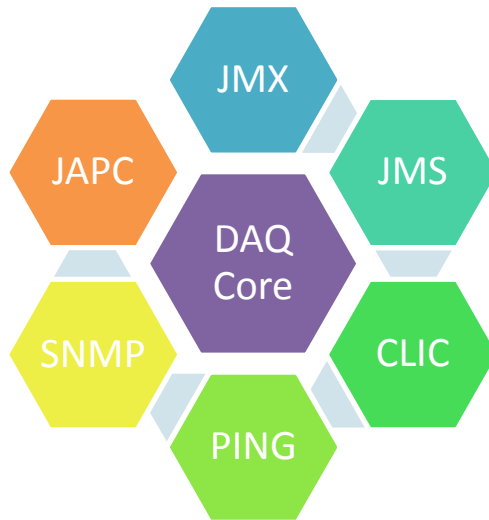
(2).



. 2.

, DAQs

C²MON



.3.

(DAQ Architecture)

(DAQ Core),

(DAQ Flavors),

(3).

DAQ :

, complex event processing (CEP).

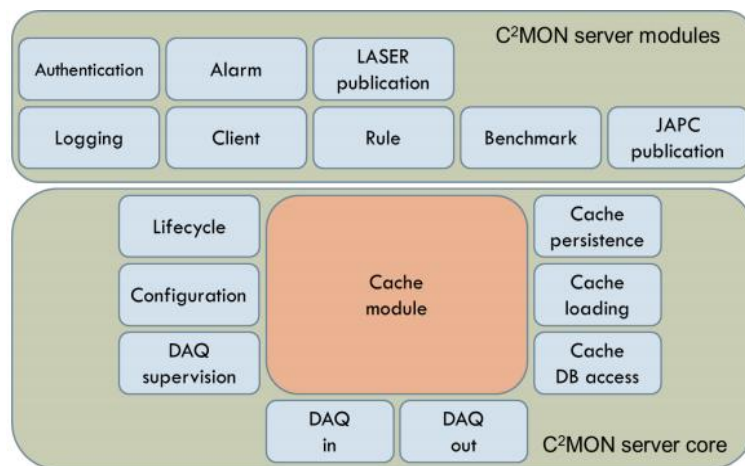
, Oracle, SSH [4], SNMP .

2.3.

C²MON

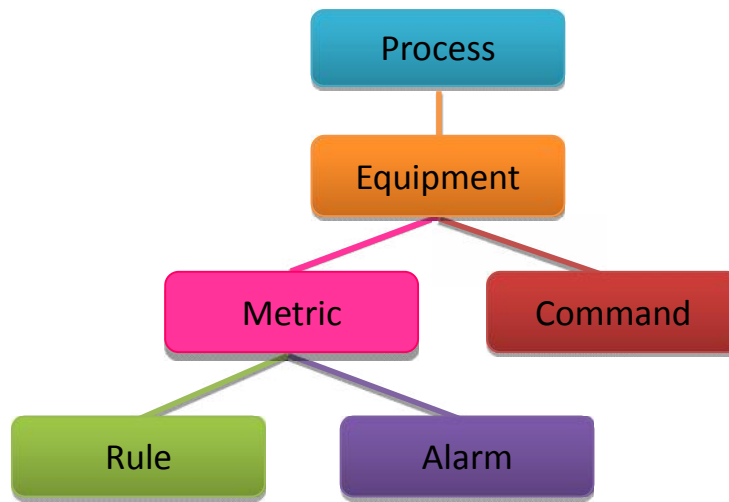
DIAMON [3].

(4).



. 4. C²MON

(5).



.5.

C²MON

2.5.

C²MON Client API.

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();
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2.6.

DIAMON.

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[1].

2.7.

DIAMON.

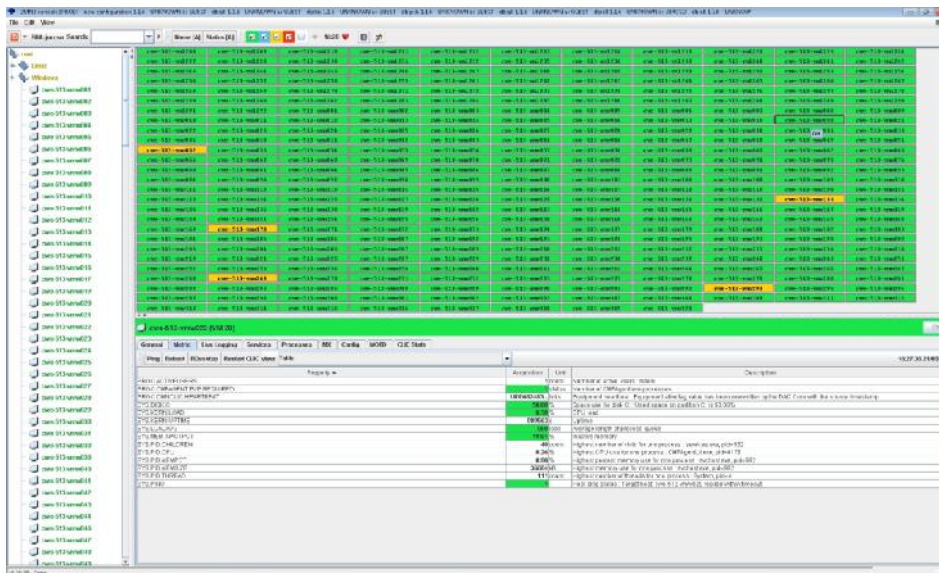
- C2MON Web Config Viewer;
- DIAMON Dashboard Editor & DIAMON Symbol Editor;
- DIAMON Viewer;
- DIAMON GUI;
- LASER.

2.8. DIAMON GUI

DIAMON.

(6).

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6. DAIMON GUI

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30000

500

200

4-5%,

500MB.

DIAMON
LHC.

4.

DIAMON :

- 24/7.
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- ().
- ,

- [1].Eckel, B. Thinking in Java: The Definitive Introduction to Object-Oriented Programming in the Language of the World-Wide Web. Prentice Hall, 2006, ISBN-10: 0131872486
- [2].<http://home.web.cern.ch/>
- [3].<http://c2mon.web.cern.ch/>
- [4].<http://www.ssh.com/>

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E-mail: mitkodm@abv.bg

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E-mail: ivailo.penev@tu-varna.bg



Cryptographic Protocol Using a Proposed Block Cipher and Aperiodic Key Replacement

Sivo V. Daskalov

Abstract: The proposed cryptographic protocol implements a cipher with block and key length of 2^n bits. The encryption algorithm consists of several stages each of which swaps or inverts different segments of the plaintext according to the current key. Each key is used a seemingly random number of times between 0 and 15, afterwards the next generated key is encrypted and transmitted using the previous one. The initial key is established using Public key encryption.

Keywords: Aperiodic, block cipher, cryptography, segmentation, symmetric key

1.

(Secure Sockets Layer), DES (Data Encryption Standard) RSA, SSL
[1]. AES (Advanced Encryption Standard)

[3].

[2].

2.

2.

-

64

2^{n-1} , $6+1$, $n-$

a)

0:

b)

1

c)

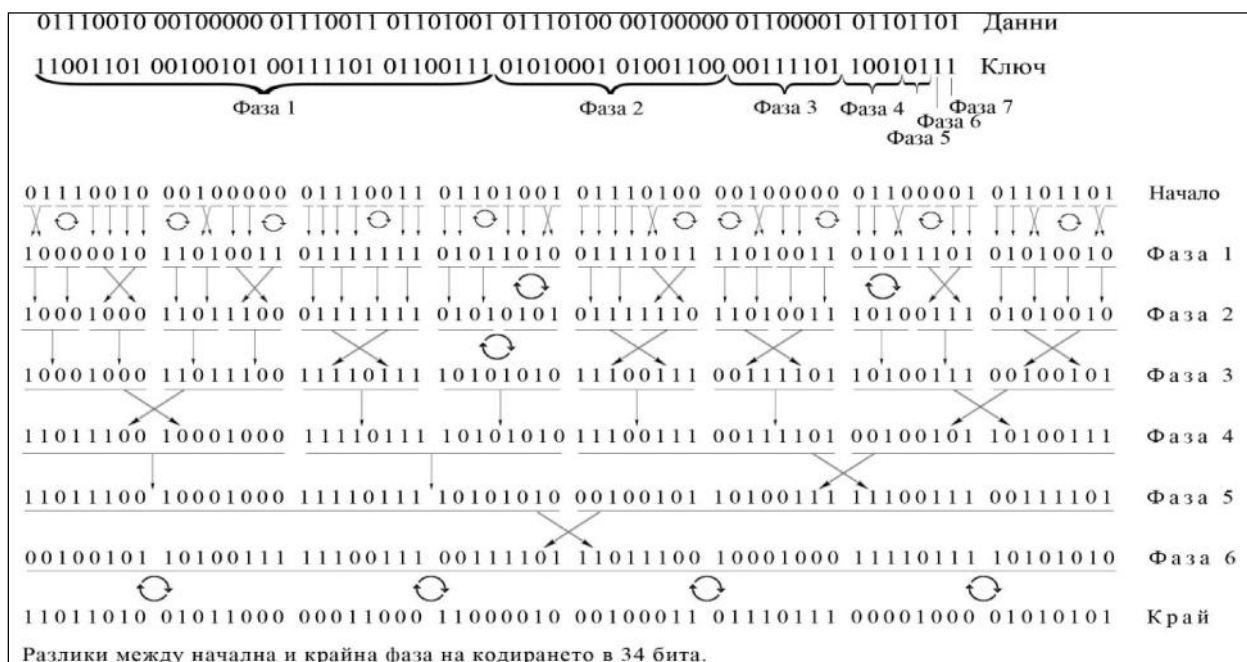
1

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1.

1.

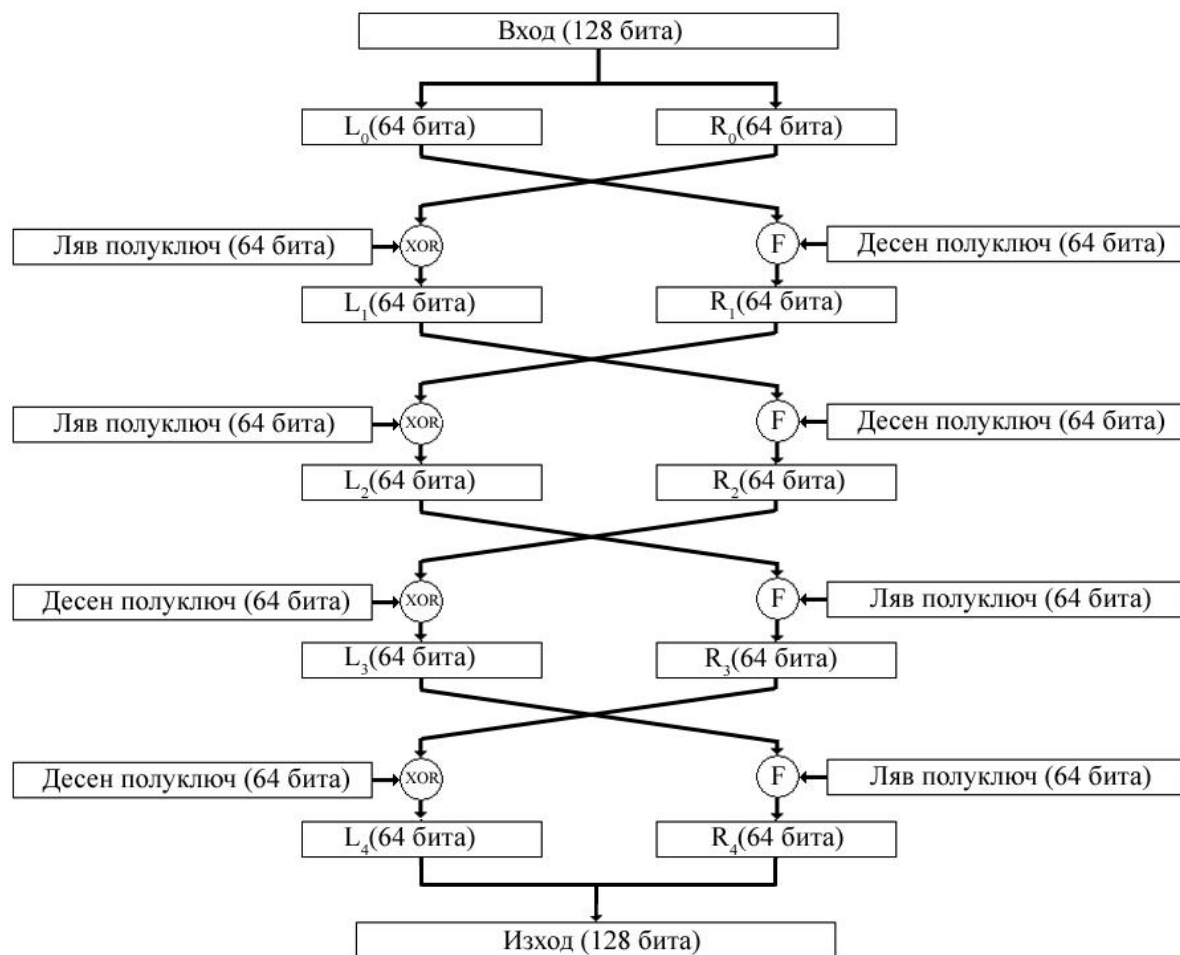
1	1	32	1-32
2	2	16	33-48
3	4	8	49-56
4	8	4	57-60
5	16	2	61-62
6	32	1	63



.1.

XOR,

2.



.2.

[0,15].

50%

28 36,
32 ().

[1,16] , [0,15],

10000000 00000000 10000000 00000000 10000000 00000000 10000000 00000000 Маска на кратността
01111111 11000110 11111010 00110001 10001111 10111011 10011101 00101011 Ключ

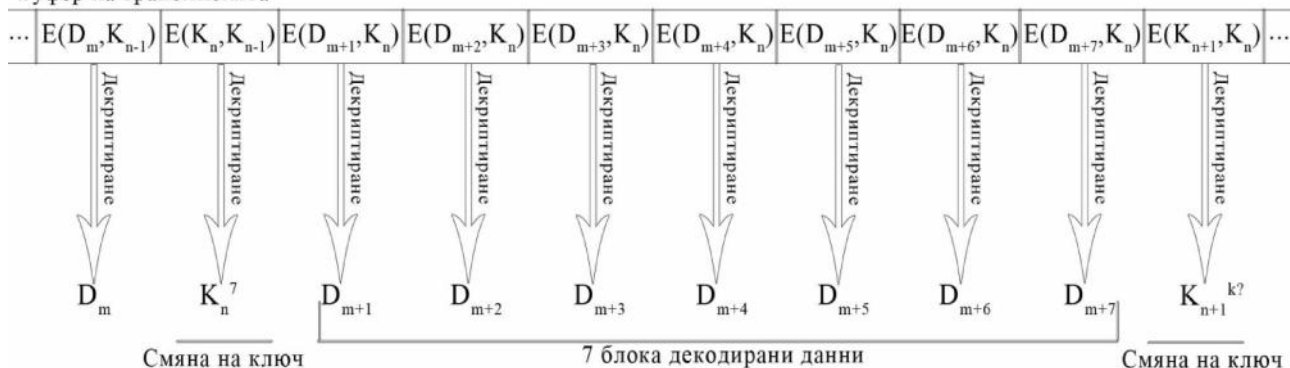
0 1 1 1 Двоично представяне на кратността
0 1 1 1₍₂₎ = 7₍₁₀₎ Десетично представяне на кратността

Означения:

K_n^k - Ключ номер 'n' с кратност 'k'

$E(D_m, K_n)$ - Криптиран блок номер 'm' под ключ номер 'n'

Буфер на трансмисията



. 3.

3.

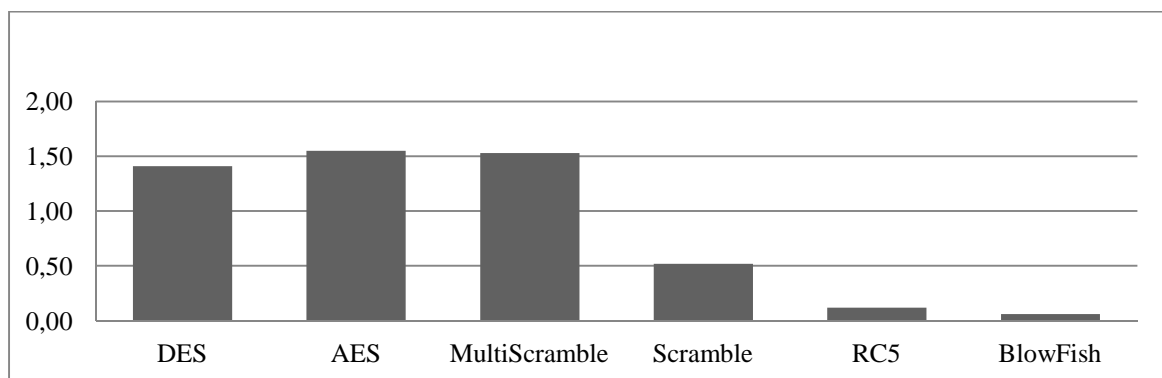
A)

C++.

- a) : Intel Core i5-3570 3.4GHz Quad-Core Processor
- b) : GeIL EVO Corsa DDR3 2133MHz 8GB

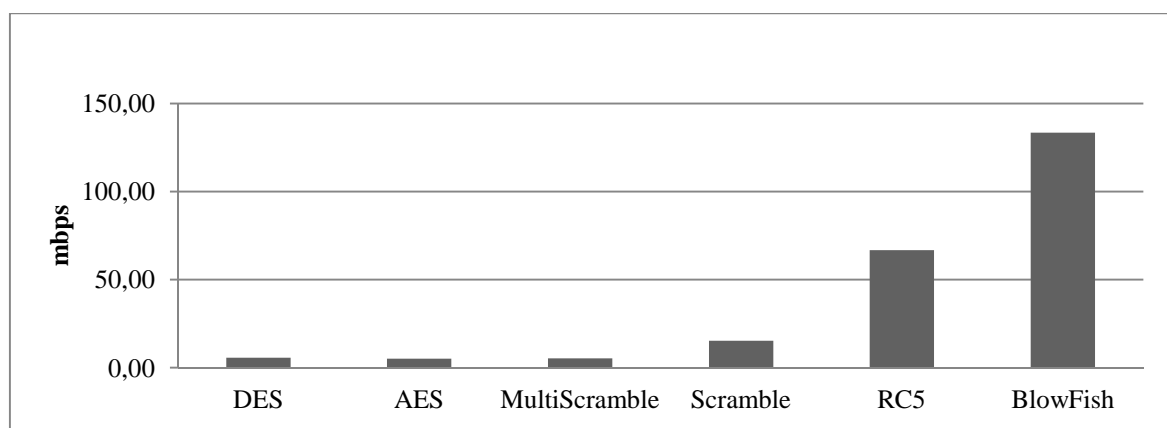
B)

128 MultiScramble)	(Scramble
2.	2	4 5.
2.	1	.
	1	[mbps]
DES	1.41	5.67
AES	1.55	5.16
MultiScramble	1.52	5.23
Scramble	0.51	15.38
RC5	0.12	66.67
BlowFish	0.06	133.33



. 4.

1



. 5.

/

,

/ [mbps]

C)

32 768
32

64 .

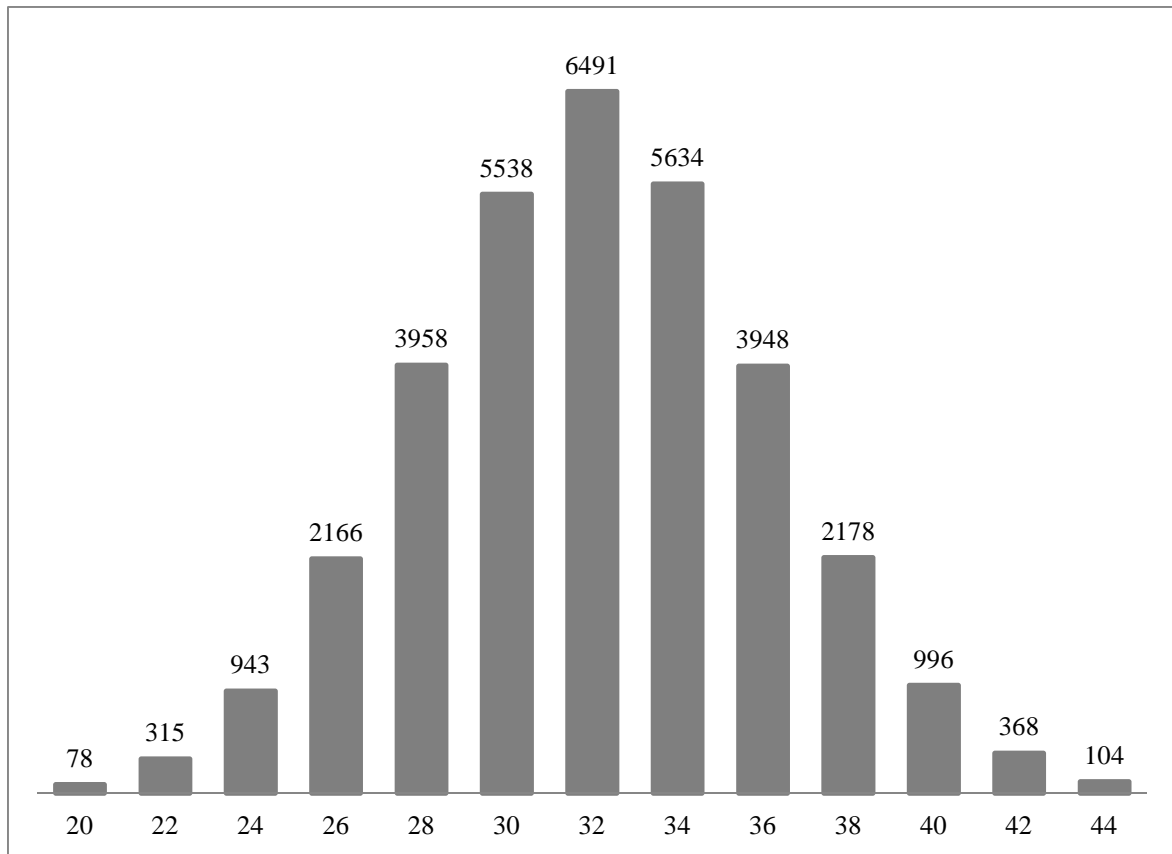
().

3

6.

3.

20	78	0.2%
22	315	1%
24	943	2.9%
26	2166	6.6%
28	3958	12.1%
30	5538	16.9%
32	6491	19.9%
34	5634	17.2%
36	3948	12.1%
38	2178	6.7%
40	996	3.2%
42	368	1.1%
44	104	0.3%
:	32 678	100%



. 6.

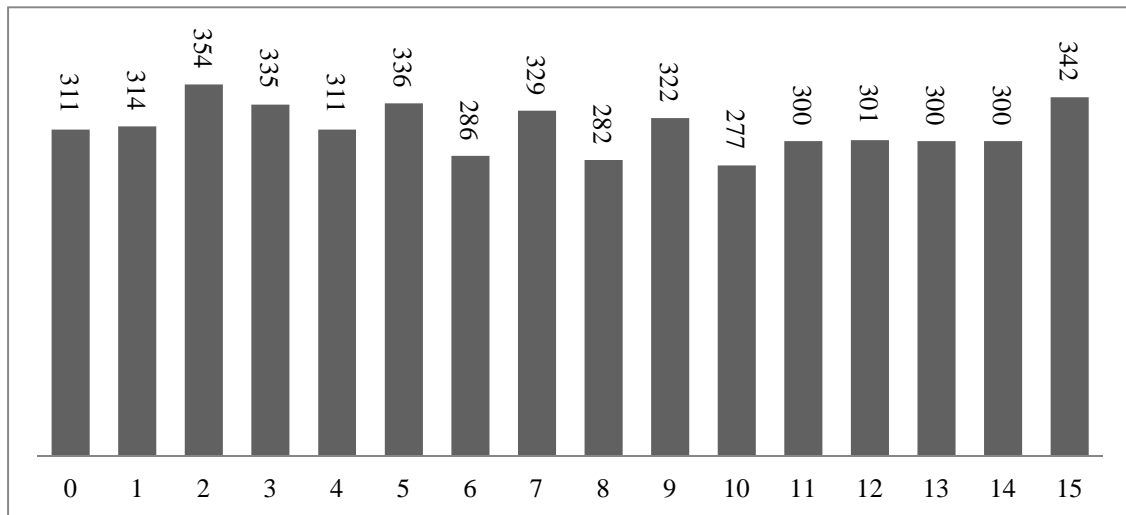
D)

5000

(4 7).

4.

0	311	6.22%
1	314	6.28%
2	354	7.08%
3	335	6.7%
4	311	6.22%
5	336	6.72%
6	286	5.72%
7	329	6.58%
8	282	5.64%
9	322	6.44%
10	277	5.54%
11	300	6%
12	301	6.02%
13	300	6%
14	300	6%
15	342	6.84%
:	5000	100%



.7.

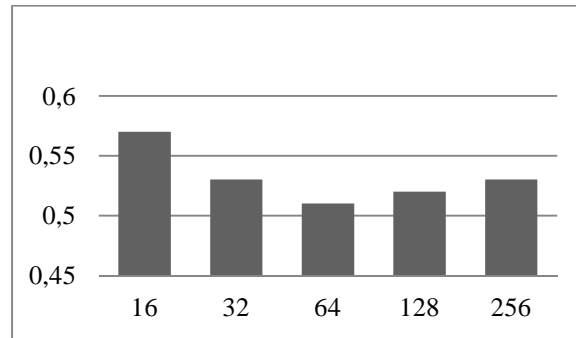
E)

1

5 . 8). , 64 , - (

5.

16	567708	0.57 .
32	284402	0.53 .
64	142805	0.51 .
128	71463	0.52 .
256	36284	0.53 .



. 8.

3.

- [1]. <https://www.cryptochallenge.com/home/importance>
- [2]. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Block_cipher
- [3]. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cryptographic_protocol

-mail: sivodaskalov@gmail.com;

, e-mail: milena.karova@gmail.com
 , e-mail: mateva@tu-varna.bg



OPENCV

OpenCV is a cross-platform, multi-language open-source computer vision library. It is written in C++ and provides a rich set of tools for image and video processing. OpenCV is designed to be easy to use and integrate into existing applications. It is a good choice for those who want to develop real-time object recognition and movement tracking systems.

Applications of OpenCV for Object Recognition and Movement Tracking in Real-time Systems

Krasimir D. Dimitrov, Sivo V. Daskalov

Abstract: Review of the open-source library OpenCV and its capabilities for real-time object recognition and movement tracking. For the purpose of this paper we've gathered some examples of different recognition and tracking methods, written in C++.

Keywords: Computer vision, OpenCV, Object recognition, Object tracking.

1.

OpenCV is a cross-platform, multi-language open-source computer vision library. It is written in C++ and provides a rich set of tools for image and video processing. OpenCV is designed to be easy to use and integrate into existing applications. It is a good choice for those who want to develop real-time object recognition and movement tracking systems. OpenCV provides a rich set of tools for image and video processing. It is a good choice for those who want to develop real-time object recognition and movement tracking systems. OpenCV provides a rich set of tools for image and video processing. It is a good choice for those who want to develop real-time object recognition and movement tracking systems.

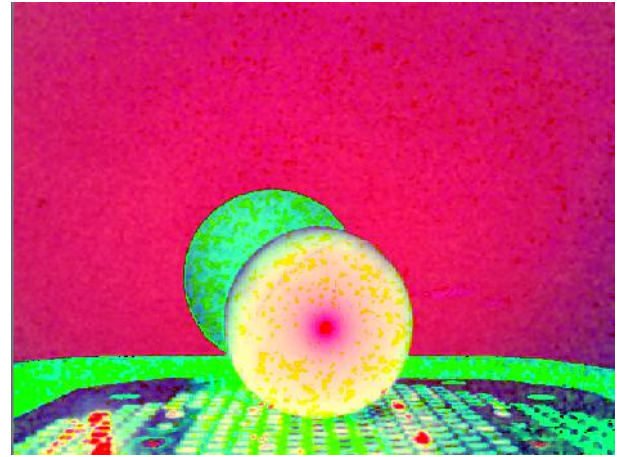
2.

OpenCV provides a rich set of tools for image and video processing. It is a good choice for those who want to develop real-time object recognition and movement tracking systems. OpenCV provides a rich set of tools for image and video processing. It is a good choice for those who want to develop real-time object recognition and movement tracking systems. OpenCV provides a rich set of tools for image and video processing. It is a good choice for those who want to develop real-time object recognition and movement tracking systems. OpenCV provides a rich set of tools for image and video processing. It is a good choice for those who want to develop real-time object recognition and movement tracking systems. OpenCV provides a rich set of tools for image and video processing. It is a good choice for those who want to develop real-time object recognition and movement tracking systems.

```
void cvtColor(InputArray src, OutputArray dst, int code, int dstCn=0 )
```



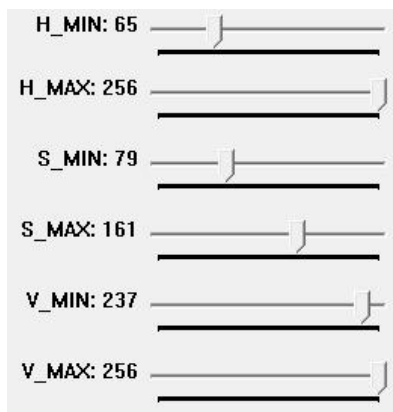
. 1. RGB



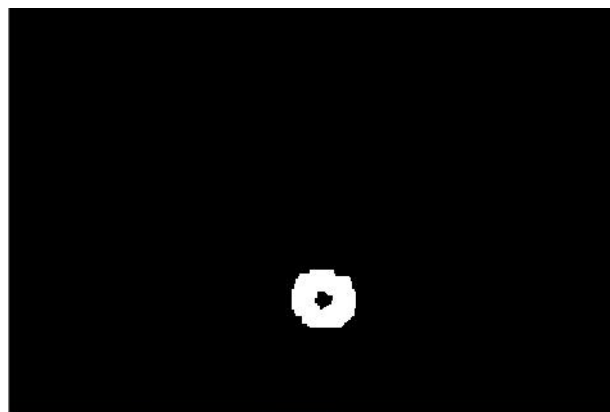
. 2. HSV

2) H, S V (3). OpenCV
inRange :

```
void inRange(InputArray src, InputArray lowerb, InputArray upperb, OutputArray dst)
```



. 3.



. 4.

3) 1) 2)

(4)
OpenCV, :

```
erode( src, erosion_dst, element );  
dilate(src, dilation_dst, element );
```

4) FindContours OpenCV, „Moments”

```
void findContours(InputOutputArray image, OutputArrayOfArrays contours, int mode,
int method, Point offset=Point())
```

5) , .

3.

[3] (5)

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. 5.

OpenCV

absdiff :

```
void absdiff(InputArray src1, InputArray src2, OutputArray dst);
```

(6),

threshold :

```
double threshold(InputArray src, OutputArray dst, double thresh, double maxval, int type)
```



. 6.

, blur ,

threshold,

(7).

4)

(8).



4.

- [1]. <http://docs.opencv.org/>
 [2]. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_vision
 [3]. https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCJ2b0kP6Hwc_R8ebv8P2f9w

E-mail: kr.dimitrov93@gmail.com

E-mail: sivodaskalov@gmail.com

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Atmel,

Atmel,

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System for Visual Peripheral Configuration of Atmel Microcontrollers

Desislav V. Michev, Trifon I. Ruskov

Abstract: In this article we discuss features and requirements for portable systems which allow easy setting the functionality of the single chip microcontroller pins used in various digital devices. We introduced a portable system for Atmel microcontrollers peripheral configuration. The system gives an opportunity for generating an optimal in size and performance code for peripheral control. It may be used also as teaching tool for students in subjects on microcontrollers and microcontrollers based design.

Keywords: peripheral, microcontrollers, atmel

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: MPLAB Code configurator [2]

Microchip, STM32Cube [3]

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Atmel,

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2.

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Atmel

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C,

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– Windows, Linux,

MAC OS

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C++

wxWidgets [4] SQLite3 [5].

3.

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CWAM

(Configuration Wizard for Atmel Microcontrollers)

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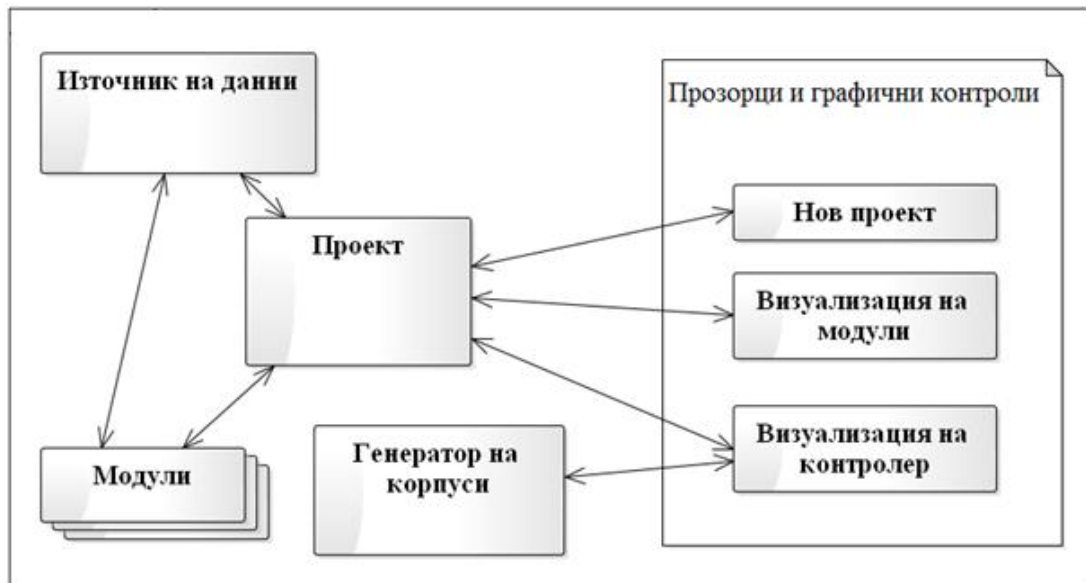
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SQLite 3

SQLite,

3. a CWAM

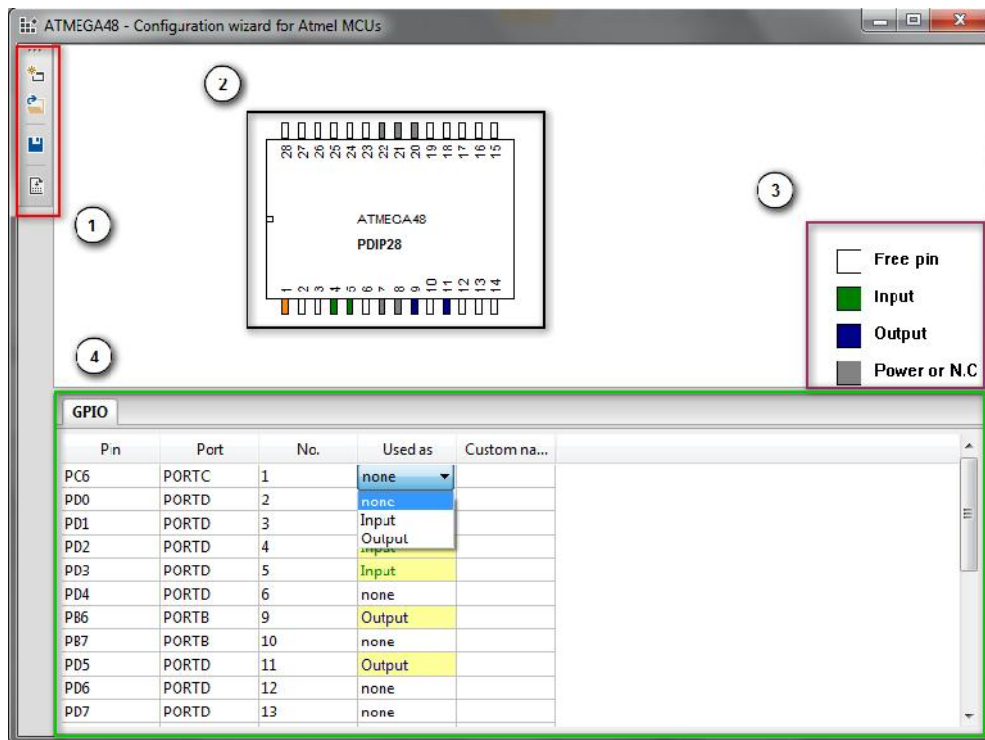
CWAM

2.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

4

„Generate source code”



. 2.

” ”

Atmel.

Atmel.

(firmware).

CWAM:

- PD1 ;
- PD1 „LED”;
- PD0 ;
- PD0 „BUTTON”.

3.

- LED_PIN – LED ,
- LED_DDR – LED
- LED – . BUTTON

4.

CWAM

- [1].<http://www.atmel.com/>
- [2].http://www.microchip.com/pagehandler/en_us/devtools/code_configurator/home.html
- [3].<http://www.st.com/stm32cube-pr2>
- [4].<http://wxwidgets.org/>
- [5].<http://www.sqlite.org/>

K „ ”
-
E-mail: d.michev@gmail.com

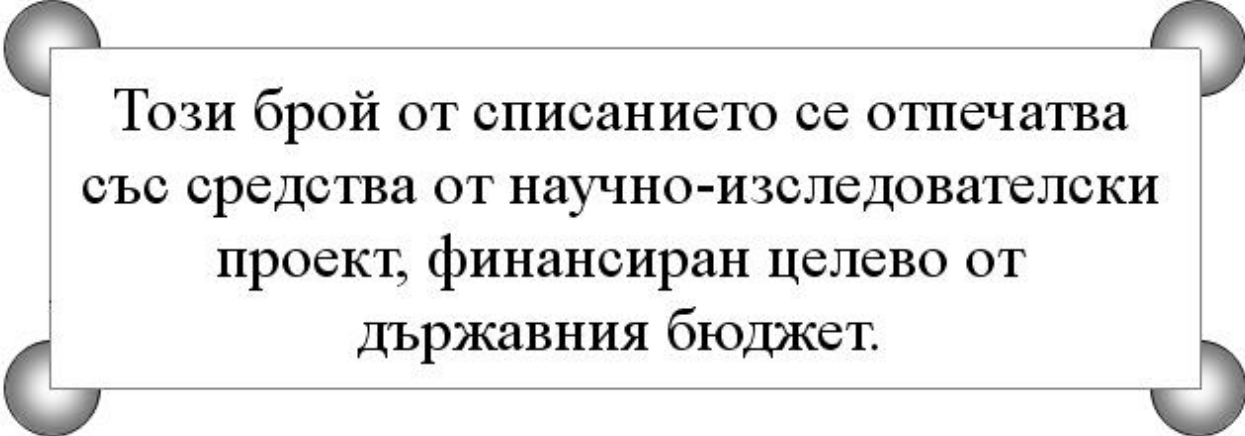
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E-mail: ruskov@tu-varna.bg



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jppet@abv.bg.
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- IV. Microsoft Equation).
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Roman.
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14,
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7. - 12,
8. - 11,
9. - 11,
10. - 11,
11. , 8 - 11,
12. (, , , ,
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b. - 12, ;
(Before After) - 10 ;
c. -
d. .
e. : “Layout: In line with text”.
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g. : (), e-mail , , 11,
<http://cs.tu-varna.bg/> -
, Spisanie_Obrazec.zip.



**Този брой от списанието се отпечатва
със средства от научно-изследователски
проект, финансиран целево от
държавния бюджет.**