



Conference Proceedings

ICSTR Prague – International Conference on Science & Technology
Research, 06-07 June 2019

06-07 June 2019

CONFERENCE VENUE

Czech Technical University in Prague (České vysoké učení technické v Praze),
Masarykova Kolej, Prague, Czech Republic

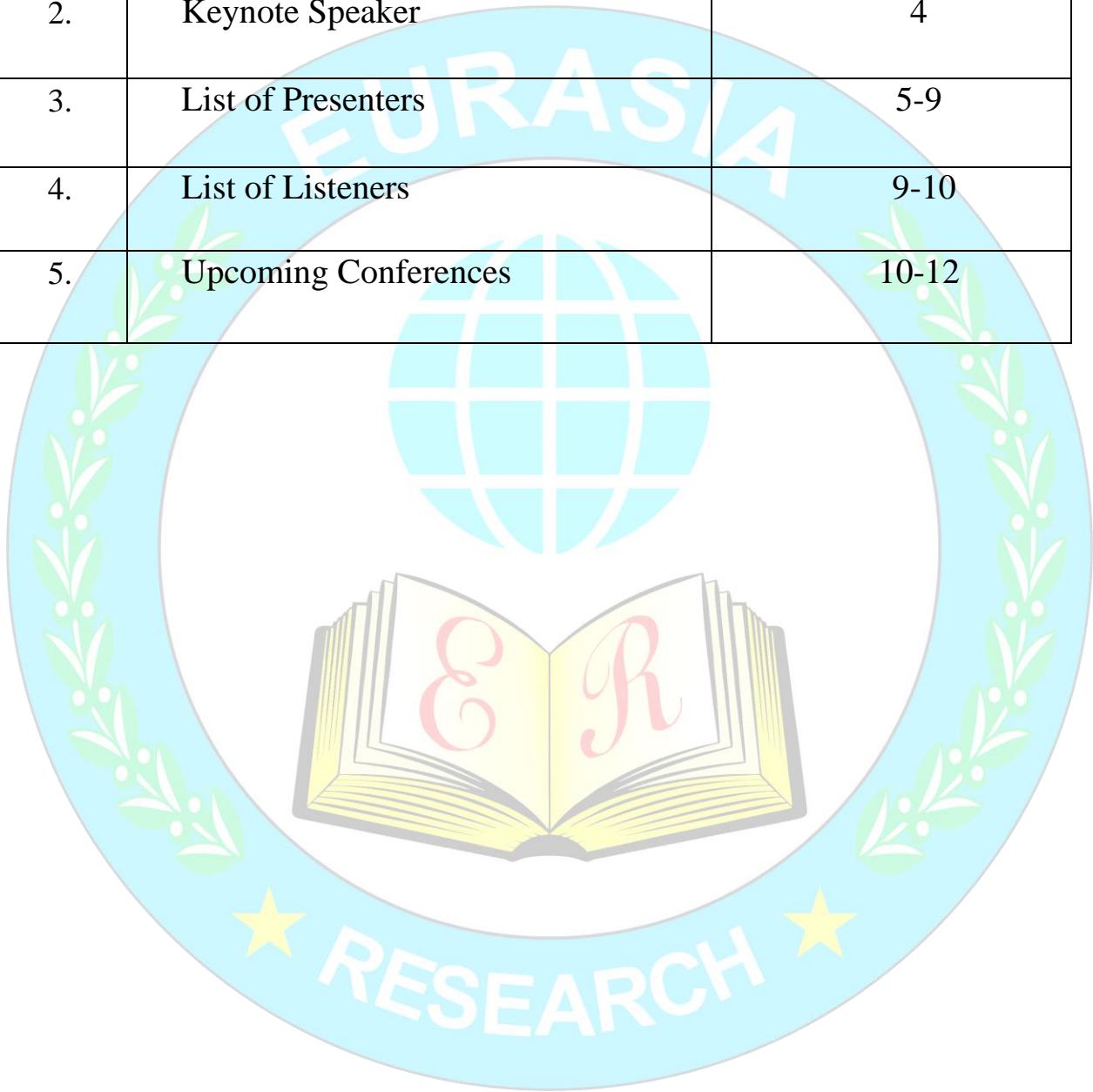
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Preface:

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KEYNOTE SPEAKER



František Wald

Czech Technical University in Prague, Dept. Steel and Timber Structures, Czech Republic

Topic: Component-Based Finite Element Method for Members and Connections Design

František Wald is a Professor of the Department of Steel and Composite Structures, Faculty of steel engineering at the Czech Technical, University of Prague. He is a Head of the Department steel and timber structures. He is a Chairman of the EU COST TU action Integrated fire engineering and response, IFER. He is the Director of Erasmus Mundus Master Program Sustainable Constructions under Natural Hazards and Catastrophic events – SUSCOS_M. He is a Member of technical committee TC 10 Connections of ECCS. His research mainly focusses on Steel structures (connection, stability, composite action), Aluminum structures (shear connection, novel structures) & Fire design

<p>Siyanbola Grace Adenike ERCICSTR1907052</p>	<p align="center">Antimicrobial Activities of Ocimum gratissium, Moringa oleifera and Verononia amygdalina against Bacterial</p> <p align="center">Siyanbola Grace Adenike Science Laboratory Technology Department, Federal Polytechnic Ede, Osun State, Nigeria</p> <p align="center">Abstract</p> <p>Nature has endowed mankind with a rich store house of natural plants. Plants are vital parts of man existence. Dependence on plant for existence has been a paramount importance since the human race began. Vernonia amygdalina, Ocimum gratissium and Moringa oleifera plants are used for therapeutic purpose or which are precursors for the synthesis of useful drug. From the test result of pharmacological found that these leafs has antibacterial activity against Staphylococcus aureus, Salmonella enteritidis, Escherichia coli .It also have antifungal activity against Penicillium notatum, Candida albicans, Microsporeum gyseum, and the last, larvicides activity against houseflies and mosquitoes and other insect.</p> <p>The aim of this research is to determine the health benefit of these natural leaves (Vernonia amygdalina, Ocimum gratissium and Moringa oleifera), proximate analysis and antimicrobial activities against selected bacteria. The leafs were extracted naturally and with H2O against pure cultured isolates of pathogenic bacteria of Staphylococcus aureus, Escherichia coli and the proximate analysis were carried out.</p> <p>The result shows that all the leaves has antimicrobial properties against the bacteria and the zone of inhibitions was measured as 5.0mm for bitter leaf, 6.5mm for scent leaf and moringa leaf 7.5mm (All for natural extract) why the water extract measures 3.5mm for bitter leaf, 4.0mm for scent leaf and moringa leaf 6.0mm.</p> <p>Proximate analysis establish the fact that scent leaf is rich in protein (13%), carbohydrate(59%); bitter leaf has the highest % concentration of Moisture (86%), Ash(15%),Fat (11%)and Crude fibre(12%).The leafs were tested to cure some sicknesses.</p>
<p>Kwok Feng Chong ERCICSTR1907055</p>	<p align="center">Surface Investigation of Graphene Coating as Anti Corrosion</p> <p align="center">Kwok Feng Chong Faculty of Industrial Sciences & Technology, Universiti Malaysia Pahang, Malaysia</p> <p align="center">Abstract</p> <p>Corrosion happens inevitably in household and industry which causes huge economy impact. Due to the mechanical strength of iron-based materials, they are still preferred in most of the applications where the structural integrity is the main concern. In this context, a good corrosion resistance coating could extend the life cycle of iron-based material. Graphene has been proposed as the effective material for corrosion resistance. In this work, graphene is functionalized with different functionalities (hydrophobic, high charge density) and they are coated on metal substrate by electrochemical deposition method. Detailed structural investigations are conducted to reveal the high mechanical strength of the functionalized graphene coating. This indicates the suitability of such coating for corrosion resistance application. Detailed electrochemical studies show that the functionalized graphene coating could impede the water penetration, by imposing higher activation energy for water diffusion within the coating. Such findings render functionalized graphene as the efficient corrosion resistance coating to protect the metal substrate.</p>
<p>Seçil Toros ERCICSTR1907062</p>	<p align="center">Sustainable-oriented Packaging Design Project</p> <p align="center">Seçil Toros Industrial Product Design, ATILIM University, Ankara, Turkey</p> <p align="center">Abstract</p> <p>Sustainability is one of the key parameters that industrial designer should deal with since 1970's. Yet, in design education, this very important topic is not adequately processed. In order to contribute to sustainability issues, students need to be equipped with knowledge and engage with subject through projects. Base on this approach, Atilim University's Industrial Product Design students were asked to generate new concepts about sustainable packaging as a part of packaging design class. First of all, the students were given a lecture on sustainable design, which focused on the responsibilities of the designer and the analysis of a products life cycle through production to after-use. Afterwards a design</p>

	<p>brief was assigned directing students to center upon on two significant issues which are reducing the use of material and energy and providing a second or double life for package. In this paper the outputs of this project will be presented. The aim of this study is both to exhibit a project-based learning for sustainable-oriented design making and also initiate awareness of how design ideas can contribute to solve sustainability problems.</p> <p>Keywords: Sustainability, Product Design, Design Education, Packaging Design</p>
<p>Wong Tee Hao ERCICSTR1907063</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Fretting Effect to the Fundamental Sound Frequency of Sape</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Wong Tee Hao School of Foundation Studies, University College of Technology Sarawak, Sibul, Malaysia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Sape is one of the well-known string traditional musical instruments in Sarawak, Malaysia. It was normally played to a form of ritualistic music to induce trance but now gradually became a social instrument to accompany dances and for entertainment. Therefore, there is a growing interest in this instrument. Unfortunately, it cannot be found easily in the market. Among the possible reasons was proper guidelines that could be found in fabricating the instruments and therefore very few know how to make it. This paper presents a specific investigation on the effect to the fundamental frequency when the instrument is fretted. It was found that the fundamental frequency increased as the fret number increased. The fundamental frequency f_0 produced by each fret can be calculated using the formulated Fundamental Frequency (FF) equation and Gradient Harmonic Frequency (GHF) equation as a function of the fret number where f_0 of the fretted string is inversely proportional to the fret number. The correlation is best represented by the power equation following the general equation $f_0 = c \cdot n^{-b}$ where c and b are constant, and n is the fret number. The correlation derived in this paper can be used as a guideline for sape maker in the fabrication process. It is hoped that this study can generate more interest in the local traditional musical instruments in order to preserve the valuable local cultural heritage.</p> <p>Keywords: Sape, Traditional Musical Instrument, Fundamental Frequency, Frequency Spectrum</p>
<p>Basma Usama ERCICSTR1907064</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Role of Urban Informatics in Monitoring the Physical Deterioration of the Urban Environment</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Basma Usama PhD, Assistant Professor, Department of Architectural Engineering, Al-Ahliyya Amman University, Jordan</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The twenty-first century is witnessing rapid growth population in urban areas; this growth needs intelligent urban planning and management. The field of urban informatics is one of the new and important specialties to organize and analyze the urban system at all levels and fields. ICT works with interactive community participation to guide and manage the urban environment to serve, provide the residents with safety and security.</p> <p>The paper presents a new vision in terms of employing the field of urban informatics in mapping and monitoring the urban deterioration of the built environment in general and buildings in particular. The urban informatics system is still taking its first steps to manage and serve the city's facilities (transportation, communication, air pollution, etc.). The built environment and the deterioration through time and other factors are still far from this area.</p> <p>The aim of this paper is to identify the urban information field, the situations and types of urban deterioration and move to capturing urban deterioration indicators (main and secondary), which can be measured in urban informatics. This paper recommends the adoption of such a mechanism in managing and controlling the deterioration that contributes to reduction of material and human losses, saving time and money away from traditional methods, and the possibility of employing them in times of crisis and disasters in the urban environment.</p> <p>Keywords: Urban Informatics, Urban Deterioration, Indicators Of Physical Deterioration</p>
<p>Pouya Ayazi ERCICSTR1907066</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Technology</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Pouya Ayazi Islamic Azad University, Iran</p>

Seyed Kamal Seyed Reza
Islamic Azad University, Iran

Mansour Tabassi
Islamic Azad University, Iran

Alireza Jahedidarvish
Islamic Azad University, Iran

Abstract

Technology has many effects. It has helped develop more advanced economies (including today's global economy) and has allowed the rise of a leisure class. Many technological processes produce unwanted by-products known as pollution and deplete natural resources to the detriment of Earth's environment. Innovations have always influenced the values of a society and raised new questions in the ethics of technology. Examples include the rise of the notion of efficiency in terms of human productivity, and the challenges of bioethics.

Philosophical debates have arisen over the use of technology, with disagreements over whether technology improves the human condition or worsens it. Neo-Luddism, anarcho-primitivism, and similar reactionary movements criticize the pervasiveness of technology, arguing that it harms the environment and alienates people; proponents of ideologies such as transhumanism and techno-progressivism view continued technological progress as beneficial to society and the human condition.

Technology can be most broadly defined as the entities, both material and immaterial, created by the application of mental and physical effort in order to achieve some value. In this usage, technology refers to tools and machines that may be used to solve real-world problems. It is a far-reaching term that may include simple tools, such as a crowbar or wooden spoon, or more complex machines, such as a space station or particle accelerator. Tools and machines need not be material; virtual technology, such as computer software and business methods, fall under this definition of technology.[12] W. Brian Arthur defines technology in a similarly broad way as "a means to fulfill a human purpose.

Technocritical theory can be either "descriptive" or "prescriptive" in tone. Descriptive forms of technocriticism include some scholarship in the history of technology, science and technology studies, cyberculture studies and philosophy of technology. More prescriptive forms of technocriticism can be found in the various branches of technoethics, for example, media criticism, infoethics, bioethics, neuroethics, roboethics, nanoethics, existential risk assessment and some versions of environmental ethics and environmental design theory.

Keywords: Development, Technology, Scintice

Optical Solitons and the Demonstration of its Application

Aleksandr Hayrapetyan
Faculty of Physics, Yerevan State University, Yerevan, Armenia

Abstract

Solitons are structurally stable solitary waves that propagate in a nonlinear medium. In this paper, solitons will be considered as the basis for solving many classical nonlinear equations of motion. Some classical solutions that were modeled through the application of Wolfram Mathematica System and MATLAB programming language. In this paper some soliton solutions will also be compared and some types of solitons were modeled. The dynamics of solitons was studied in consideration of solutions of some equations, such as the Korteweg – de Vries equation and as a particular solution for the nonlinear Schrödinger equation provided that the nonlinearity parameter $R > 0$ in the equation. We concluded by showing solitons in more detail which are often used in practice as a simpler methods for explaining complex phenomena and solving non-classical equations.

Keywords: Soliton, Shrodinger Non-Linear Equation, Korteweg–de Vries Equation, Optical Soliton, Soliton Simulations



Aleksandr Hayrapetyan
ERCICSTR190775

Faisal Aburub
ERCICSTR1907051

Impact of E-Service Quality on Customer Reaction: An Empirical Investigation

Faisal Aburub
MIS Department, University of Petra, Amman, Jordan

Abstract

	<p>Electronic services (e-services) is currently considered as one of the main pillars of any organization to stay competitive, retain and increase their customers. This study aims to investigate the effect of e-service quality on customers' reaction. An empirical investigation was performed on the hotel sector in Jordan.</p> <p>Keywords: e-Service, Quality, Customer Reaction, Empirical Investigation</p>
<p>Aditya Shah ERCICSTR1907076</p>	<p>Green Supply Chain Management -An Indian Study</p> <p>Aditya Shah Student of Industrial Engineering, Pandit Deendayal Petroleum University, Gandhinagar, India</p> <p>Kush Adhvaryu Student of Industrial Engineering, Pandit Deendayal Petroleum University, Gandhinagar, India</p> <p>Dr. D.M. Parikh Student of Industrial Engineering, Pandit Deendayal Petroleum University, Gandhinagar, India</p> <p>Abstract In that capacity, GSCM assumes a fundamental job in affecting the complete condition effect of any firm associated with store network exercises and along these lines adding to maintainability execution upgrade. This methodology gave top to bottom meetings about inward natural administration, turn around coordination's, green buying, Eco-structure, life cycle appraisal, expand the executives, and green assembling inventory network. The executives (SCM) requires the incorporation and coordination of business procedures and technique arrangement all through the production network to satisfy the last clients of the inventory network business forms that must be incorporated and composed incorporate obtaining, fabricating, showcasing, coordination, and data frameworks. GSCM intends to limit or take out wastages including hazardous synthetic, effusion, vitality, and strong waste along supply chains, for example, item structure, material resourcing, and determination, fabricating process, conveyance of definite item and end-of-life the executives.</p> <p>Index Terms: Environmental Performance, Environmental Protection, Green Supply Chain Management, Logistics.</p>
<p>Dr. Nimesh Singh ERCICSTR1907077</p>	<p>A Kintic and Mechanistic Metabolic Study of Common Thiazide Diuretic Drug Hydrochlorothiazide</p> <p>Nimesh Singh Department of Chemistry, Dr. H. S. Gour University, Sagar, Madhya Pradesh, India</p> <p>Archna Pandey Department of Chemistry, Dr. H. S. Gour University, Sagar, Madhya Pradesh, India</p> <p>Abstract Over the past decade several new drugs have been introduced to treat hypertension, thus providing alternative options for treatment. Many authorities and expert organizations worldwide, however, still recommended thiazide diuretics and β blockers as first line drugs for the treatment of hypertension. As single agents or with the addition of other agents, the two kinds of drugs have been compared as initial treatment in three long term controlled trails and could not be shown to affect differentially overall cardiovascular morbidity and mortality. In this study hydrochlorothiazide was oxidized by ammonium metavanadate and the complete activation parameters were obtained. The mechanism of oxidation and its rate law was also proposed. The oxidation of drug is found to be first order dependent in each case i.e. with respect to [substrate], [V(V)] and [H⁺]. The oxidation of drug was also performed in the presence of surfactant. The present work performed to overcome the metabolism conversion of hydrochlorothiazide.</p> <p>Keywords: Diuretic, Hypertension, Kinetics, Mechanistic, Oxidation, Metabolic.</p>
<p>Suna Koca ERCICSTR1907086</p>	<p>The Comparison of the Level of Test Anxiety and Communication Apprehension of the Foreign Language Learners' in Konya</p> <p>Suna Koca School of Languages, Selcuk University, Konya, Turkey</p> <p>Abstract</p>

Language anxiety, one of the most important affective elements in language learning. This study is investigating the students' communication apprehension, test anxiety, fear of negative evaluation, fear of English classes using the Foreign Language Classroom Anxiety Scale (FLCAS), developed by Horwitz et. al (1986). The FLCAS contains 33 items related to three main factors of causes of foreign language classroom anxiety: communication apprehension, test anxiety, and fear of negative evaluation. FLCAS was constructed where items reflect the characteristics of foreign language anxiety.

The study was able to confirm three factor model of foreign language classroom anxiety scale (FLCAS) is composed of three domains: Communication Apprehension, Test Anxiety, Fear of Negative Evaluation. These three domains are empirically derived through factor analysis and further confirmed having the best fit for observations.

300 Turkish individuals from a government university have participated in the study. Their ages range from 18 to 23. At the time of this investigation, all of the subjects were college students studying engineering, information technology, economy and trade in Konya in Turkey .

A questionnaire was used in this study including two parts which are background information and the Foreign Language Classroom Anxiety Scale (FLCAS) developed by (Horwitz et al., 1986). The background information includes students' name (optional), programme, gender, and age.

The FLCAS was administered to a sample (N=300) and the factors were confirmed using Confirmative Factor analysis (CFA).

Keywords: Foreign Language Classroom Anxiety, Communication Apprehension, Test Anxiety, Fear of Negative Evaluation

LISTENERS

Saad M. Khaleefah Al-Janabi
Computer Technology Eng., Alhikma College University, Baghdad, Iraq
ERCICSTR1907053

Emmanuel Kweku Amoo
Actuarial Science, University of Energy and Natural Resources, Sunyani, Ghana
ERCICSTR1907054

Quaye Sampson Junior
Faculty of Arts/ Engineering and International Relations, Takoradi Technica University (Polytechnic), Takoradi, Ghana
ERCICSTR1907056

Gideon Oppong
Ghana Education Service, Sunyani, Odumase, Ghana
ERCICSTR1907057

Ibrahim C Forna
Department of Accounting and Finance, Northern Polytechnic, Siera Leone
ERCICSTR1907058

Ibrahim C Forna
Department of Accounting and Finance, Northern Polytechnic, Siera Leone
ERCICSTR1907058

Ezenwa Emeka
Department of Sports Science, Lagos State University, Lagos, Nigeria
ERCICSTR1907060

Ibrahim Chris Fornah
Business Management, University of Makeni Uni Mark Campus, Sierra Leone
ERCICSTR1907061

Hadi Habibi
Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran
ERCICSTR1907067

Thaer Khamees
Faculty of Computer Engineering, University of Technology, Baghdad, Iraq
ERCICSTR1907071

Saad M. Khaleefah AL-Janabi
Computer Technology Eng, Al-Nessor, Baghdad, Iraq
ERCICSTR1907072

Obed Asante
Information Systems, Students Loan Trust Fund, Accra, Ghana
ERCICSTR1907073

Younes Ferdj
Researcher at the Center for Research in Applied Economics for Development (CREAD), University Algiers, El
Hammadia BP 197, Rostomia, Bouzareah, Algiers, Algeria
ERCICSTR1907079

Dr Mathieu Ghislain Bidas
Research and Communication, Association for Research on Environmental Management and Development, Biyem
Assi Yaounde Center Region Cameroon, Yaounde, Cameroon
ERCICSTR1907080

Befekadu Worku Debele
Ethio Telecom, Ethio Telecom, Ethiopia
ERCICSTR1907083

Desmond Jonas
Sciences, Ges Foudation, Ghana
ERCICSTR1907084

Temesgen Demisew Shumye
Electrical and Computer Engineering, Addis Ababa University Institute of Technology, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
ERCICSTR1907087

Kuhelee Chandel
Faculty of Engineering and Sustainable Development, University of Gavle, Sweden
ERCICSTR1907085

Upcoming Conferences

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- 2nd ICSTR Malaysia – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 28-29 June 2019
- ICSTR Lisbon – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 27-28 June 2019
- 3rd ICSTR Singapore – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 28-29 June 2019
- 2nd ICSTR Bali – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 11-12 July 2019
- 2nd ICSTR Budapest – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 11-12 July 2019
- 2nd ICSTR Mauritius – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 21-22 July 2019

ICSTR Prague – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 06-07 June 2019

Czech Technical University in Prague (České vysoké učení technické v Praze), Masarykova Kolej, Prague, Czech Republic

- 3rd ICSTR Bangkok – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 26-27 July 2019
- 2nd ICSTR Barcelona – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 01-02 August 2019
- ICSTR Istanbul – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 08-09 August 2019
- 2nd ICSTR Rome – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 30-31 August 2019
- 2nd ICSTR London – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 12-13 September 2019
- 2nd ICSTR Jakarta – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 19-20 September 2019
- ICSTR Hong Kong – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 26-27 September 2019
- 4th ICSTR Dubai – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 09-10 October 2019
- 2nd ICSTR Prague – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 17-18 October 2019
- 4th ICSTR Bangkok – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 17-18 October 2019
- 4th ICSTR Singapore – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 15-16 November 2019
- 5th ICSTR Dubai – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 11-12 December 2019
- ICSTR Sydney – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 12-13 December 2019

- 3rd ICSTR Bali – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 21-22 December 2019
- 5th ICSTR Bangkok – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 23-24 December 2019
- 3rd ICSTR Malaysia – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 29-30 December 2019

