



## **CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS**

**2nd ICSTR Budapest – International Conference on Science &  
Technology Research, 11-12 July 2019**

11-12 July 2019

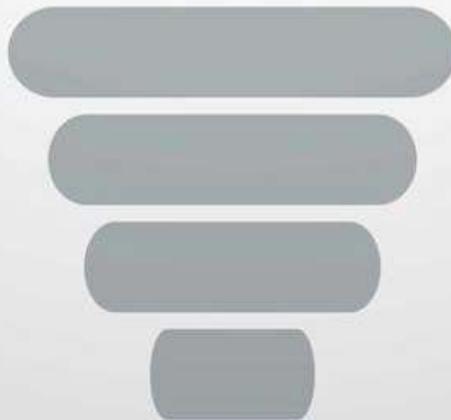
## **CONFERENCE VENUE**

Central European University (CEU), Konferencia Központ (Conference and  
Residence Center), Budapest, Hungary

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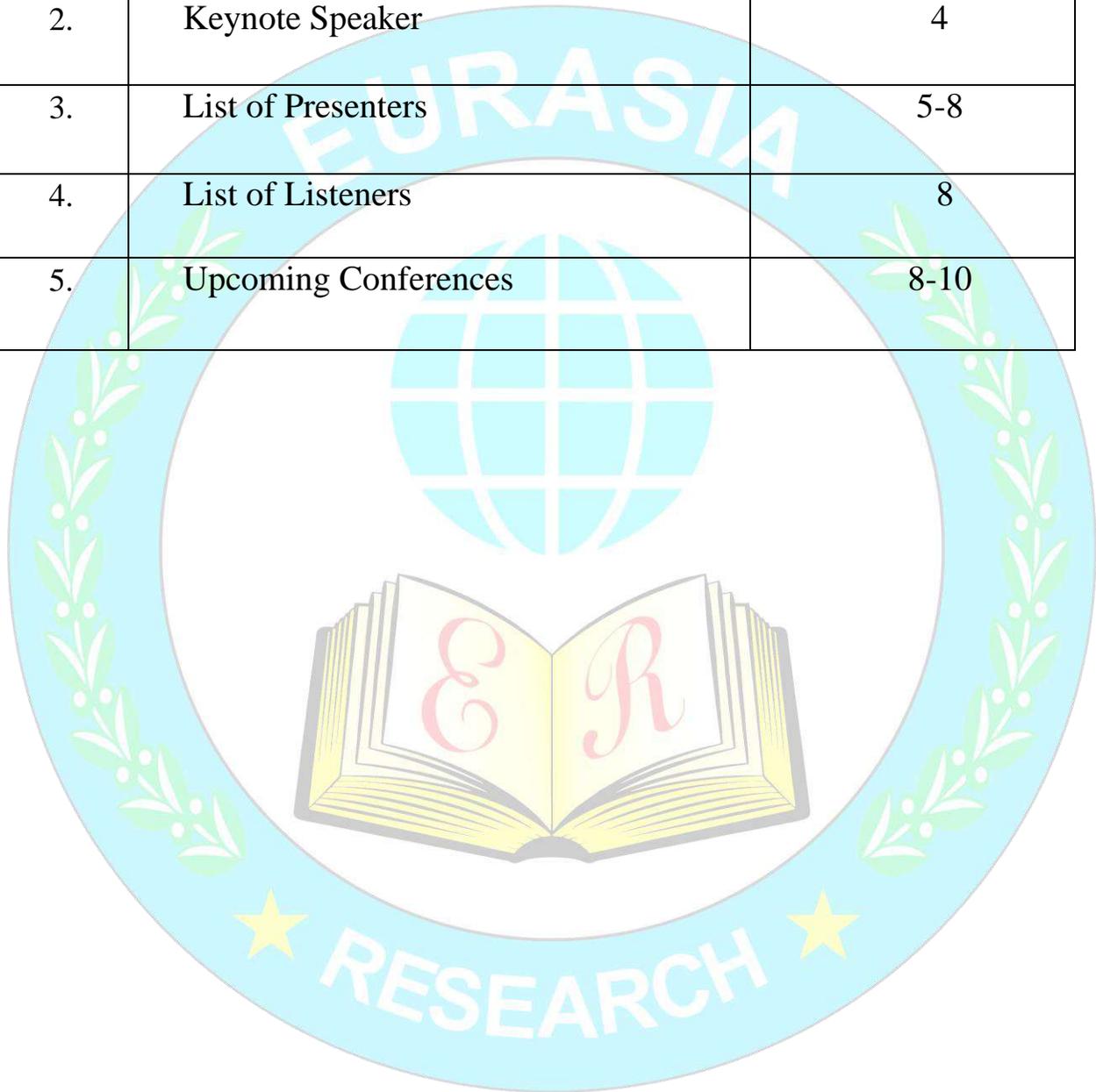
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**Preface:**

Scientific & Technical Research Association (STRA) is a conglomeration of academia and professionals for promotion of research and innovation, creating a global footprint. STRA aims to bring together worldwide researchers and professionals, encourage intellectual development and providing opportunities for networking and collaboration. These objectives are achieved through academic networking, meetings, conferences, workshops, projects, research publications, academic awards and scholarships. STRA strives to enrich from its diverse group of advisory members. Scholars, Researchers, Professionals are invited to freely join STRA and become a part of a diverse academic community, working for benefit of academia and society through research and innovation.

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You will be able to freely communicate your queries with us, collaborate and interact with our previous participants, share and browse the conference pictures on the above link.

Our mission is to make continuous efforts in transforming the lives of people around the world through education, application of research & innovative ideas.

## **KEYNOTE SPEAKER**



### **Dr. Habil Ágnes Csiszárík-Kocsir**

**Keleti Faculty of Business and Management, Óbuda University, Budapest, Hungary**

**Professor Agnes Csiszárík-Kocsir works as an associate professor of Finances at the Óbuda University, Keleti Faculty of Business and Management. She is a doctor of Management and Business Administration. She got her PhD degree from Szent István University Management and Business Administration PhD School in 2010. Title of her dissertation is “The education funding aspects at local governments”. After that, she did her habilitation in 2017 at University of Kaposvár. She worked at Central European University as a project manager and a visiting professor from 2004 till 2007. She managed several research projects at that time, and she was responsible for the finances of the projects. From 2007 she is a professor at Óbuda University. Her research fields are financing and the crisis. In recent years she had several research projects in connection with her courses: financial culture, corporate financing, investment funding, project management and project financing. She was a visiting professor in Romania, and in Poland (CEEPUS Award and Erasmus+ scholarships). She has more than 220 national and international publications, articles and conference proceedings as well. She helped in organizing more than 20 conferences, and she is a member of editorial boards in national and international journals (Lépések, The Macrotheme Review, Journal of Competiveness, Journal of Financial Management and Accounting), and she is a review board member in 2 international journals (Journal of Process Management – New Technologies International, International Journal of Trade). From 2015 she is an editor of the “Business Development in the 21th Century” book published by the Óbuda University. In 2009 she was the Yong Researcher of the year at Óbuda University.**

## PRESENTERS

<p><b>Chikh Afir Houria</b> ERCICSTR1912053</p>	<p><b>High temperature X-ray diffraction study of Tantalum – Oxides phases</b></p> <p><b>Chikh Afir Houria</b> Faculte De Chimie, Universite des Sciences et de la Technologie USTHB, BP 32 El Alia, Alger, Algeria</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> The structure and lattice parameters of the tantalum and tantalum oxides phases were determined by temperature X-ray diffraction under vacuum and low pressure carbon monoxide between 293 and 2278K. We show that the metallic phase structure is stabilized by inclusion of oxygen into the metal octahedral hole. We determined the crystalline characteristics at high temperatures for Ta and Ta<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> phases.</p>
<p><b>Afir Arezki</b> ERCICSTR1912054</p>	<p><b>High Temperature X-Ray Diffraction Study of Tantalum – Carbides Phases</b></p> <p><b>Afir Arezki</b> Faculte De Chimie, Universite des Sciences et de la Technologie USTHB, BP 32 El Alia, Alger, Algeria</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> The oxidation of metallic tantalum was monitored in an oven for X-rays with a graphite resistance under continuous vacuum or under controlled carbon monoxide pressure. We demonstrate that this brought into play the formation for 2 varieties of Ta<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> oxide, hemicarbide Ta<sub>2</sub>C and monocarbide TaC likely to be formed between 293K and 2288K, in accordance with a reaction mechanism which we found to take place over several stages. We determined the crystalline characteristics at high temperatures for all observed solid phases. Particular importance is attached to the study of thermal expansion of carbides phases.</p>
 <p><b>Tajudeen O. Yahaya</b> ERCICSTR1912055</p>	<p><b>Assessment of Genotoxicity of Wastewater from African Textile Company, Kano, Nigeria</b></p> <p><b>Tajudeen O. Yahaya</b> Department of Biology, Federal University Birnin Kebbi, Nigeria</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> Expansion of textile industry has been listed among Nigerian economic diversification strategies, however, there is a dearth of information on the health and environmental consequences of the industry in the country. This study assessed the biochemical properties and cytogenotoxicity of wastewaters collected from the point of discharge and 3 km away a textile factory in Kano, Nigeria. After biochemical analysis, the cytogenotoxicity of the two wastewaters was determined using Allium cepa test in which thirty viable A. cepa were grouped into three, containing 10 each. The control samples in group one were grown over de-ionized water, while the test samples in groups two and three were grown over the wastewaters for 72 hours. The levels of turbidity, Ca, Cd, Cr, Pb, DO, BOD, COD, and nitrate of the wastewaters were above the respective WHO limit, while other tested parameters were normal. A significant difference (<math>p &lt; 0.05</math>) was observed between the concentrations of EC, TDS, hardness, Ca, Mg, Pb, Ni, DO, COD, and nitrate from both sites. The microbial loads of the wastewaters were within the permissible limit, except the bacterial load of the wastewater collected at 3 km from the factory. Cytogenetic disorders, including bi-nucleated cells, sticky and vagrant chromosomes, and significantly reduced (<math>p &lt; 0.05</math>) mitotic index (MI) were observed in the test samples compared with the control. These findings showed the wastewaters could pose a significant public health risk.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Bi-Nucleated Cells, Biochemical Properties, Cytogenotoxicity, Mitotic Index, Sticky Chromosome, Vagrant Chromosome</p>



Ameh Michael  
Agada  
ERCICSTR1912056

**Improving Skills Acquisition in Plumbing and Pipe Fittings Works in Technical Colleges in North Central States for Sustainable Economy Recovery in Nigeria**

Ameh Michael Agada  
Department of Technical Education, College of Education Oju, Benue State, Makurdi, Nigeria

**Abstract**

The paper is to evaluate improving skills acquisition in plumbing and pipe fittings works in technical colleges in north central states for sustainable economy recovery in Nigeria. The study adopted a survey research design and was carried out in the North Central States of Nigeria. The population for the study was 124 respondents. This is made up of 83 technology/ technical teachers and 41 technical instructors in all the selected area of the study, No sampling was carried out since the population is of manageable size. The instrument used to collect data for the study was a structured questionnaire titled "Improving skills acquisition in plumbing and pipe fittings works questionnaire". (ISAPPFQ) The instrument used is a modified four-point scale. The reliability coefficient of 0.81 was obtained. Mean and standard deviation were used to analyse the data collected. The study revealed that skills are available for acquisition in plumbing and pipe fittings Technical Colleges in North Central States, while the methods of improving skills acquisition in plumbing and pipe fittings are develop to improve practical skills for sustainable economy recovery in Nigeria. One of recommendation is that, the methods of improving skills acquisition in plumbing and pipe fittings should be encouraged to enhance access to self-employment

**Keywords:** Skills Acquisition, Plumbing and Pipe Fittings, Technical Colleges, and Sustainable Economy Recovery

Mustafa Taşyürek  
ERCICSTR1912057

**New and Rapid Curing Process with Epoxy Based Reinforced Matrix with Temperature Control**

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**Abstract**

Fabrication of epoxy systems reinforced nano and/or micro scale materials are used widely sectors such as aerospace, automotive, coating, marine and also defense industries. The material manufacturing and development process are very important for these sectors. Curing is the most important stage during sample formation. Faster results can be achieved by radiant and microwave curing about mechanical properties, thermal properties or material processing. In this article, internal structure, energy saving and hardness values of fast curing composites were investigated. For this purpose, original graphics were obtained by making inferences about curing time, curing temperature, sample content and curing type. The results were compared with the results obtained by the conventional method.

**Keywords:** Composite, Curing, Epoxy Systems, Microwave, Temperature Control

Ziari  
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**State of Climate Change in Algeria**

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**Abstract**

In October 2018, the IPCC published a special report on the effects of global warming of 1.5 ° C. Studies show that global warming in Algeria is more than average, to limit this increase in rapid changes, considerable scope and unprecedented need to be put in place. For that it seems essential, to make a research on the future of the country and to establish plausible scenarios, which can help this region of the world to be better prepared to deal with this global phenomenon.

The objective of this research is mainly focused on the study of climatic data (temperature, precipitation) in recent years. These are fundamental for the analysis of the climatology situation in Algeria.

**Keywords:** Global Warming, Climatic Data, Temperature, Natural Disasters, Floods

<p><b>Devendra Pratap Rao</b> ERCICSTR1912059</p>	<p><b>Synthesis, Characterization and Antibacterial Evaluation of Five Dioxomolybdenum(VI) Complexes Coordinated by Schiff Derivatives</b></p> <p><b>Devendra Pratap Rao</b> Department of Chemistry, D.A-V. P.G. College, Kanpur-208001, U.P., India</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> The synthesis of new five dioxomolybdenum(VI) complexes with tetradentate Schiff base ligand, derived from condensation of thenil with 2,3-diaminophenazine and their cyclization with <math>\beta</math> – diketones described in this paper. The compounds were characterized by elemental analyses, molar conductivity, UV-Vis and IR spectral studies. The octahedral coordination of molybdenum in synthesized complexes is completed by two oxo oxygens, four nitrogens from derived ligand. Synthesized dioxomolybdenum(VI) complexes have distorted octahedral geometry. <b>Keywords:</b> Cis-Dioxomolybdenum(VI), Thenil, Schiff Base, Tetradentate Ligand.</p>
<p><b>Dr. Alok Mishra</b> ERCICSTR1912062</p>	<p><b>A Curriculum for DevOps (Software Development and Operations)</b></p> <p><b>Dr. Alok Mishra</b> Professor, Department of Software Engineering, Atilim University, Ankara Turkey</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> DevOps is a kind of agile practices with a combination of patterns as a movement philosophy to help them work better together to have better collaboration and better communication between software development and operation teams. The goal of this methodology was to build trust and reduce the friction we observe in these hands off between software development (Dev) and information technology operations (Ops). DevOps concepts not only is beneficial for the performance of software development and operations, but it has an extremely positive effect on web service development and quality assurance performance. Software quality can be enhanced in case of using DevOps by following CAMS (Culture, Automation, Measurement, Sharing) framework according to the quantitative study by researchers. Automation will be the most significant factor than others to enhance software quality. A recent Right Scale study has found that 54% of the companies have embraced DevOps and the enthusiasm around DevOps is expanding swiftly. According to the 2017 State of DevOps Report, high-performance corporations like Amazon and Netflix deploy thousands of times per day. Configuration management permits the rollback of previous code for the developer. However, many factors forestall the organizations from adopting these approaches like lack of machine-driven, acceptance test, poor rollback methodology, manually driven quality check etc. Over the last decade, enterprises have started moving from the traditional software development methodologies associated area unit adapting to an Agile software development methodologies. Therefore there is need that future software engineers should be well familiar with DevOps and this course should be included in curriculum for undergraduates and graduates. The paper presents significant components to be included in this regard to facilitate prospective software engineers. <b>Keywords:</b> DevOps, Agile Methods, Software Quality, Curriculum</p>
 <p><b>Dian Jamel Salih</b> ERCICSTR1912065</p>	<p><b>Cytogenetic Effects of Anabolic Steroids Hormones on Bodybuilder Athlete in Duhok Province - Kurdistan Region of Iraq</b></p> <p><b>Dian Jamel Salih</b> Department of Anatomy, College of Medicine/ University of Duhok</p> <p><b>Asaad Abdulwahid Alasady</b> Department of Anatomy, College of Medicine/ University of Duhok</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> <b>Background:</b> Cytogenetic analysis suggested that anabolic steroids hormones injection at different doses used by bodybuilders for long term had mutagenic effects on somatic and germinal genetic materials, cytotoxic effect on liver tissue and increased the sperm morphology abnormalities <b>Objective:</b> The aim of this study was to evaluate the cytogenetics of anabolic steroids hormones in Athletes. <b>Materials and Methods:</b> The study groups included forty five male participants and divided into three groups: fifteen bodybuilders who use anabolic steroid hormones and fifteen age matched bodybuilders</p>

who don't use anabolic steroid hormones and fifteen controls were recruited and evaluated for genetic damage.  
Cytogenetic analyses were performed for each individual and Statistical analysis for data interpretation performed by Student's t-test, and  $P \leq 0.05$  was considered statistically significant.  
Results: Summarizing the results for all three analysed groups, we observed that the average structural chromosomal aberrations in the blood lymphocytes of Athletes who use Anabolic steroid hormones in the last three six months of training was statistically significantly higher ( $P \leq 0.005$ ), in comparison with average structural chromosomal aberrations in the blood lymphocytes of Athletes who do not use Anabolic steroid hormones and adults who do not perform any physical activities not using Anabolic steroid hormones  
Conclusions: The results of our study concluded that Anabolic steroid hormones consumption has a potential to increase frequency of structural chromosomal aberrations in blood lymphocytes in bodybuilders. The study also suggested that more protective strategies should be implemented by the concerned authorities to minimize the uses of these hormones.  
Keywords: Genotoxicity, Cytogenetics, Ring Chromosome, Bodybuilders, Anabolic Steroid Hormone

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## Upcoming Conferences

<https://eurasiaresearch.org/stra>

- 2nd ICSTR Mauritius – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 21-22 July 2019
- 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

- 6th ICSTR Dubai – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 19-20 February 2020
- ICSTR Melbourne – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 05-06 March 2020

