



Conference Proceedings

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

21-22 July 2019

CONFERENCE VENUE

Gold Crest Hotel, Mauritius

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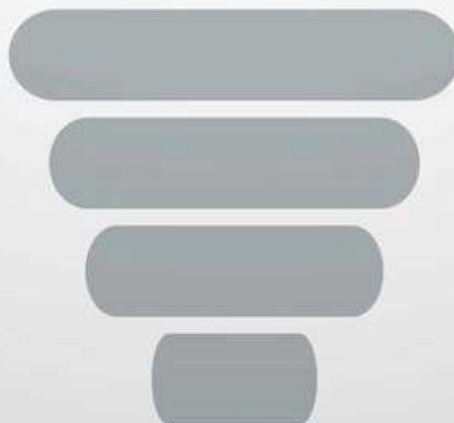


Table of Content:

| S. No. | Particulars | Page Numbers |
|--------|----------------------|--------------|
| 1. | Preface | 3 |
| 2. | Keynote Speaker | 4 |
| 3. | List of Presenters | 5-7 |
| 4. | List of Listeners | 7-8 |
| 5. | Upcoming Conferences | 8-9 |



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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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



Prof. Anil Kumar Indira Krishna
Technical Lead, Non-communicable Diseases, Help Age International,
Myanmar

Topic: Implementation Science Research Approach in Strengthening Health Systems Capacity to Respond to Disease Transition in Myanmar; Experience from European Union funded Prevention, Management and Control of Non-communicable Diseases Project

Prof. Anil Kumar Indira Krishna is Country Technical Lead, Non-communicable Diseases, Help Age International, Myanmar and Professor in Global Health and Population. Prof. He had served as Professor, Dean and Associate Dean School of Public Health, SRM University, Chennai, India from 2009-2018. Anil has also served as Principal Investigator of over 15 public health projects funded by national and international organizations. Prior to that Anil has worked with several international, national and UN organizations in India and Bangladesh in implementing research and programs in public health. He has been coordinated large scale research studies such as Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, Global Adult Tobacco Survey, Demographic Health Survey and India Population Project. His research focuses on health systems, implementation science research and translational research. Anil holds the doctorate in public health and has been working in the public health over two decades. Currently, Anil is leading a team of academicians and policymakers in evidence-based policy initiative for the European Union supported project “Strengthening Health System’s Capacity to Respond to Disease Transition in Myanmar”.

PRESENTERS



Wiqar Hussain
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Designing and Fabrication of Efficient Nano-Materials for Thermoelectric Generator

Wiqar Hussain Shah

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Abstract

The electrical and thermal properties of the doped Tellurium Telluride (Tl₁₀Te₆) chalcogenide nano-particles are mainly characterized by a competition between metallic (hole doped concentration) and semi-conducting state. We have studied the effects of Sn doping on the electrical and thermoelectric properties of Tl_{10-x}Sn_xTe₆ ($1.00 \leq x \leq 2.00$), nano-particles, prepared by solid state reactions in sealed silica tubes and ball milling method. Structurally, all these compounds were found to be phase pure as confirmed by the x-rays diffractometry (XRD) and energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDS) analysis. Additionally crystal structure data were used to model the data and support the findings. The particles size was calculated from the XRD data by Scherrer's formula. The EDS was used for an elemental analysis of the sample and declares the percentage of elements present in the system. The thermo-power or Seebeck co-efficient (S) was measured for all these compounds which show that S increases with increasing temperature from 295 to 550 K. The Seebeck coefficient is positive for the whole temperature range, showing p-type semiconductor characteristics. The electrical conductivity was investigated by four probe resistivity techniques revealed that the electrical conductivity decreases with increasing temperature, and also simultaneously with increasing Sn concentration. While for Seebeck coefficient the trend is opposite which is increases with increasing temperature. These increasing behavior of Seebeck coefficient leads to high power factor which are increases with increasing temperature and Sn concentration except For Tl₈Sn₂Te₆ because of lowest electrical conductivity but its power factor increases well with increasing temperature. **Keywords:** Sn Doping in Tellurium Telluride Nano-Materials, Electron Holes Competition, Seebeck Co-Efficient, Effects of Sn Doping on Electrical Conductivity, Effects on Power Factor



Bilyaminu Balarabe
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Intrusion Avoidance System for Ad-Hoc on-demand Distance Vector (IASAODV) For Multiple Black hole Attacks in MANET

Bilyaminu Balarabe

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Abstract

Mobile Ad-hoc networks (MANETS) are collection of mobile nodes that dynamically change the network topology in which nodes can join and leave the network at any point of time. Due to fundamental characteristics of MANETS, such as open medium, dynamic topology, and distributed cooperation; it creates several security vulnerabilities to its security design. Security is an essential requirement in mobile Ad-hoc networks to provide secure communication between mobile nodes. Ad-Hoc On-demand Distance Vector (AODV) routing protocol is a routing protocol in MANET that broadcast the network with a route discovery message anytime a node is seeking for a route to a destination, any node that have a route to that destination will reply to the route discovery request, which provides a vulnerability to the routing protocol by making it open to black hole attack which is one of the most common attacks in MANETS. A Black Hole is a malicious node that falsely replies to any route requests without having active route to specified destination and drops all received packets. This work, which is an Intrusion Avoidance System for Ad-Hoc on-demand Distance Vector (IASAODV), a framework developed in 2018 to prevent black hole attack, presents a new framework that prevents the security threats of AODV multiple Black Hole attack with better Packet Delivery Ratio (PDR). This framework tackled the problem by making nodes monitor the activities of their neighbors Using AODV control messages by collecting Route Request (RREQ) messages sent by nodes and keeping in a table. To justify the solution, we made appropriate implementation and simulation using Network Simulator NS-2.35.

Dr. Nimesh Singh
ERCICSTR1913055

Metabolic Kinetic Study of Antiepileptic Drug Carbamazepine- A Mechanistic Approach

Dr. Nimesh Singh

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| | <p>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 Epilepsy is the most common serious neurological disorder, with an incidence of 50/100000 per year. A cumulative lifetime incidence of 1 in 20 and a prevalence of 1 in 200. The epilepsy is a misnomer and conceals the diversity and heterogeneity of conditions and syndromes of which epileptic seizures may be part that may occur from the neonatal to the geriatric age range. Carbamazepine is commonly available antiepileptic drug. The present work mainly based upon oxidation study in aqueous medium as well as micellar medium using ammonium metavanadate a powerful oxidizing agent. Oxidation study was performed and its kinetic parameters were identified. Activation parameters, temperature coefficient, optical and regression characters were also identified. A Michaelis-Menten type of kinetics and rate law was proposed. Keywords: Antiepileptic, Kinetics, Mechanistic, Oxidation, Metabolism</p> |
| <p>Nousheen Zafar ERCICSTR1913057</p> | <p>Concern for Environment: A Beneficial Approach</p> <p>Nousheen Zafar Bahria University Islamabad</p> <p>Ch. M. Adil Accountant General Pakistan Revenues</p> <p>Abstract Concern towards the environment is the legal as well as ethical consideration for all the business entities and also a part of corporate social responsibility (CSR). The objective of the study is to investigate how does the concern for environment can benefit the firms and how does the corporate citizenship impacts the performance. The study hypothesises that various environmental concerns/ CSR practices leads to improved financial performance of the firms. An analysis of the data gathered randomly from KSE 100 listed companies through questionnaire and the secondary data obtained from annual statement, implying regression equations, has established that socially responsible activities of the firms are positively related to its performance in terms of Return on Assets (ROA), Return on Equity (ROE) and Return on Sales (ROS). The study concludes that there is a significant role of corporate citizenship behaviour exhibited through concern towards environment in improving financial performance of the firms. Keywords: CSR, Financial Performance, Corporate Citizenship</p> |
| <p>Dougesha Chady ERCICSTR1913058</p> | <p>A Short Study on the Current Status of Web Application Security</p> <p>Dougesha Chady Faculty of Computer Science, University of Northampton, Quatre Bornes, Mauritius</p> <p>Abstract This new digitalized era is bringing lots of advantages in the world of business today as many processes are being automated through web applications to ease the fast paced work life of people making things more rapidly and efficiently. However, due to some weaknesses in the configuration and development of web applications, it becomes easy for hackers to identify and exploit those loopholes. For that reason, it becomes vital to emphasize on the importance of web security. This paper discusses about the common causes of data theft that occurred during the last few years, especially regarding the outbreak that happened in South Africa. Finally, few researches and development done in the area of security like SQL injection, Cross site scripting and others were examined. Keywords: Web Applications, Web Security, Causes of Data Theft</p> |
| <p>Daniel Makala ERCICSTR1913053</p> | <p>Economic Forecasting with Deep Learning</p> <p>Daniel Makala PhD Student, China University of Petroleum, Qingdao, China</p> |

Zongmin Li
Professor, University of Petroleum, Qingdao, China

Abstract

Crude oil plays a big role in determine the world economy today. Increase of the oil price lead to the increase of the inflation and hence reduce the economic growth. More to that from crude oil, different products are produced. Therefore change in oil price will direct affect these products. Because of this, it is very important to determine the future price of the crude oil for better economy budgeting and future planning.

Knowing the future price of oil is very challenging. Investors, business people and government need the accurate prediction for their decision making. The main challenge of predicting the price of crude oil is instability of the price of crude oil. This non linearity of the price data have made the prediction of oil price to be a very challenging task. Various studies have being conducted and different models have been suggested in how to overcome this issue.

In this paper, the study will use the deep Learning techniques to capture the behavior of the crude oil price with the comparison with other three techniques. The study will use Long Short Term Memory (LSTM) with comparison with Moving average (MA), linear regression (LR) and Auto regressive integrated moving Average (ARIMA). The study will use the data from West Texas Index Intermediate (WTI). The performance will be measured using RMSE and R square.

The expected result of this research is to prove that deep learning model (LSTM) is the best in capturing nonlinear data for the aim of predicting the future. Also the result shows how deep learning model can be used in economics.

Keywords: Forecasting, LSTM, Moving Average, Linear Regression, ARIMA

LISTENERS

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Upcoming Conferences

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- 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

