

NTCCIT 2018

ABSTRACTS AND PROGRAM BOOK

AL-MANSOUR INTERNATIONAL
CONFERENCE ON
NEW TRENDS IN COMPUTING
COMMUNICATIONS, AND
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY.

NOVEMBER 14-15 , 2018

IRAQ - BAGHDAD



كلية المنصور الجامعة
٢٠١٨ - ١٩٨٨

Welcome to NTCCIT-2018



Welcome to **Al Mansour International Conference (NTCCIT-2018)** held from 14 to 15, Nov, 2018 at AL-Mansour University College, Baghdad, Iraq. The major topics of the conference is on Computing, Communications, and Information Technology.

Jointly organized by Al-Mansour University College and IEEE represented by IEEE Iraq Section as a technical sponsor. The conference would be an occasion to provide a forum for the presentation of new advances and research results in the micro-disciplines of computers, Communications and information technology. It is also an occasion for academic experts and participants to exchange their experiences, to share research results about all aspects of computer, and discuss the encountered practical challenges and the relevant solutions.

Al Mansour International Conference on new Trends in Computing, Communications, and Information Technology (NTCCIT-2018)

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I would like to express my gratitude to all of you for joining us at **Al-Mansour International Conference on New Trends in Computing, Communications, and Information Technology 2018 (NTCCIT 2018)**. To our guests who have come from other universities, I welcome you to our conference, we indeed honored to have you here with us. I would like to express my gratitude to all of you for joining us at our conference (NTCCIT 2018).

Ever since its foundation in 1988, AL Mansour University College has persisted in its unfailing interest in embracing and cultivating scientific research through strengthening relations with international regional and local scientific organizations. The aim is to endows the members of the teaching staff and the researchers with the basic and necessary experiences and to elevate the pedagogical process.

This conference with the IEEE (The Iraq Branch) falls within this integrated vision of the College. Being a member of **the Federation of Arab Scientific Research Councils** and of **International Association Universities**, the College has worked hard to adopt **International Accreditation** by Joining the **AACSB** within the scope of international standards.

Finally, I would like to thank the scientific and the organizing committees and to the IEEE Iraq section representatives for their hard works in the preparation of the conference NTCCIT-2018.

Prof. Dr. Abdul-Rasool A. Jassim

Al-Mansour University College Dean



It is my pleasure to be an apart of this scientific event and be one of the stones who tries to raise the scientific level in whole of Iraq. We are as IEEE Iraq section, confident that such technical sponsorship of the International conferences will provide good opportunities to the researchers, industry players, and decision makers to share their experiences and knowledge. Ultimately, will provide suitable solutions to various issues which need a good scientific cooperation among the different research disciplines.

This conference was organized through a collaboration among Al-Mansour College University and IEEE Iraq Section (as a scientific sponsorship is authorized by the IEEE organization). These two parties worked hard to gain good scientific outputs which will inform the world that Iraq has good scientific mind, and capable to produce such excellent scientific outputs.

Finally, we would like to thank the scientific and the organizing committees, and everyone involved in this event, especially authors, for their unlimited efforts. We also would like to take the advantage of the opportunity to express my gratitude to all national and International reviewers. Without their scientific supports, such scientific event would not be achieved.

Prof. Dr. Eng. Sattar B. Sadkhan – SMIEEE

Representative

IEEE Iraq Section

Conference Date

The conference date is November, 14th and 15th, 2018

Venue

The 1st and 2nd days of the conference will be held at conference Hall (**Hall 1**) and Library Hall (**Hall 2**) in Al Mansour University College, Baghdad City at 08:30 am.



Hotels

Palestine Hotel



The Palestine Hotel, often referred to simply as The Palestine, is an 18-story hotel in Baghdad, Iraq located on Firdos Square, across from the Sheraton Ishtar. It has long been favored by journalists and media personnel. The hotel overlooks the Tigris on its eastern bank and is located several hundred meters south of the Baghdad Hotel.

Contact:

Address: Al-Sa'doon Street, Baghdad, Iraq

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Al Mansour International Conference on new Trends in Computing, Communications, and Information Technology (NTCCIT-2018)

Conference Program

Program at Glance

Day 1

Wednesday 14, Nov, 2018

Opening Ceremony

Time	Al Mansour Conference Hall (Hall 1)
08:30 am-10:00 pm	Registration
10:00 am-10:30 am	Opening Ceremony
	The Holy Quran
	The National Anthem of Iraq
	Al Mansour University College Dean Speech
	IEEE Iraq Section Representative Speech
	Minister of Higher Education & Scientific Research Speech
10:30 am-11:30 am	Keynote Speeches
11:30 am	Coffee Break

Technical Sessions

Time	Conference Hall (Hall 1)	Library Hall (Hall 2)
12:00 am - 01:30 pm	Session 01	Session 02
02:00 pm - 02:30 pm	Lunch	

Al Mansour International Conference on New Trends in Computing, Communications, and Information Technology (NTCCIT-2018)

Day 2

Thursday 15, Nov, 2018

Technical Sessions

Time	Conference Hall (Hall 1)	Library Hall (Hall 2)
09:30 am-10:30 am	Session 03	Session 04
10:30 am-10:45 am	Coffee Break	
10:45 am-12:00 pm	Session 05	Workshop 01
12:30 pm-02:00 pm	Closing Ceremony	

Closing Ceremony

Time	Al Mansour University College - conference Hall (Hall 1)
12:30 pm-02:00 pm	Closing Ceremony
	Thanks & Appreciations Awards to Sponsors
	Conference Conclusions
2:00 pm- 2:30 pm	Lunch

Statistics About Papers

Track	Accepted Papers	Rejected Papers	Total
Computing	9	8	18
Communications	10	11	21
Information Technology	5	4	9
Total	24	26	50

5G and Next Generation Networks

Prof. Dr. Abdulkareem Abdulrahman Kadhim

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College of Engineering, Al-Nahrain University, Baghdad, Iraq
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Abstract

This lecture provides a brief review of recent trends and technologies that inspired by 5G and Next Generation Networks (NGN). The generations of wireless and mobile systems are introduced first together with the related standardization bodies. The 5G and NGN main requirements and features are then covered. This is followed by the main challenges driven by current networks such as Enhanced Mobile Broadband, Massive Internet of Things (IoT), and Critical Communications and Control. The 5G enabler technologies also introduced covering High Band Millimeter Wave, Advanced Antenna Technology, Efficient Modulation and Coding schemes, and Software-Based Networking. The edge computing and its effect on network performance in relation to Cloud Radio Access Network (C-RAN) and Fog Computing issues are presented. The role of Software Defined Network (SDN) / Network Function Virtualization (NFV) in 5G and NGN is introduced with great value shift towards operations management and orchestration. Finally, some successful 5G deployment stories are demonstrated.

Biography



Dr. Abdulkareem Abdulrahman Kadhim (SMIEEE, MACM) received the B.Sc. degree in Electrical and Electronics Engineering from MEC (now Al-Rasheed College/ University of Technology/Iraq) in 1981, M.Sc. and Ph.D. degrees from Loughborough University of Technology, U.K, in 1985 and 1989, respectively. He is currently a Professor in Digital Communications with the University of Al-Nahrain and the Head of Computer Engineering Department/ College of Engineering. He has supervised 9 successful Ph.D. dissertations and 81 M.Sc. theses, and published over 68 peer-reviewed research papers in both national and international conferences and journals. He served as a member of editorial board for 6 national and international journals. He participated in many international conferences as a coordinator, member of organizing committee, and TPC member. His research interests are: Advanced error control coding for 5G, Massive MIMO for 5G, Network coding, Channel modeling for Millimeter wave, WSN-IoT routing protocols, and SDN.

Fractal and Chaos in for Highly Secured Cryptosystem

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Abstract

With the rapid development in the communications and information transmissions, there is a growing demand for new approaches that increase the security of cryptographic systems. Therefore, some emerging theories, such as fractals chaos can be adapted to providing a contribution toward this goal. They have properties, which have been extensively studied over the years and derive their inherent complexity from the extreme sensitivity of the system to the initial conditions and other features, which ensure a sufficient level of randomness. The fractal algorithm can resist the known attacks due to the open key space and big key size. The “cumulative and truncation errors” accompanying the numerical solution of the non-linear system posed a difficulty for the algorithm to obtain imprecise decimal numbers.

Biography



Nadia M. G. Al-Saidi is a professor in the Department of Applied Sciences, University of Technology-Baghdad-Iraq. She completed her Bachelor of Science and Master of Science degrees in applied mathematics, from Department of Applied Sciences-University of Technology, Baghdad, Iraq, in 1989, and 1995, respectively. She received her Ph.D. degree in mathematics and computer application sciences from Al-Nahrien University, Baghdad, Iraq 2003. She joined the Institute for Mathematical Research (INSPEM), University Putra Malaysia (UPM) as a post doctorate researcher from 2008-2010 with the research project “fractals in Cryptography”. In 1989 she joined the Department of Applied Sciences, University of Technology, as an academic staff member.

Prof. Dr. Nadia is the author of numerous technical papers since 1994, her research interests include: Cryptography, Fractal geometry, Chaos theory, Graph theory.

Technical Sessions

Day 1- November 14

Session 01 – Communications Track

Day1 – Wednesday, November 14 (12:00 – 1:45)

Room: Al Mansour Conference Hall (Hall 1)

**Chairs: Prof. Dr. Jabir Salman Aziz – Al-Nahrain University
Dr. Laith Baqir Salman – Al Mansour University College**

12:00	<i>A Proposed General Formula for Encryption Formula of Public Key Crypto-systems RSA Type</i> <i>Ms. Rusul Bader and Prof. Dr. Sattar B. Al Maliky</i>	24
12:15	<i>Multilayer Patch Antenna with Reflector for IEEE 802.16e Applications</i> <i>Mr. Safa Nafea</i>	21
12:30	<i>A 60 GHz Pattern-Reconfigurable Antenna Design Using a Suspended Parasitic Pixel Layer</i> <i>Mr. Mohammed Mustafa and Dr. Lubab A. Salman</i>	17
12:45	<i>Performance Investigation of 5G-Mobile fronthaul using Analog RoF Technology</i> <i>Mr. Raad Sami Fyath and Mrs. Sara Sadiq Jawad</i>	22
1:00	<i>Design of Synthetic Pressure Sensor Signal Transceiver Based on Intelligent System</i> <i>Dr. Ibraheem Al-Dosar</i>	23
1:15	<i>Handwritten Recognition using Hybrid ANN and Wavelet Transformation</i> <i>Ms. Sabiha Fathil, Ms. Rusul Bader and Prof. Dr. Sattar B Al Maliky</i>	39
1:30	<i>Certificates</i>	

Session 02 – Computing Track

Day1 – Wednesday, November 14 (12:00 – 1:45)

Room: Al Mansour Library Hall (Hall 2)

**Chairs: Asst. Prof. Dr. Hala Bahjat AbdulWahab – University of Technology.
Asst. Prof. Dr. Abeer Salim Jameel– Al Mansour University College**

12:00	<i>Trajectories Similarity Measures (Static vs stream Mining Environments)</i> <i>Ms. Dina Alshibani, Dr. Norwati Mustapha and Dr. Musaab Riyadh</i>	26
12:15	<i>A Posteriori Error Analysis for Semidiscrete Semilinear Parabolic Problems</i> <i>Dr. Mohammad Sabawi</i>	35
12:30	<i>Monitoring and controlling the temperature of vertical booster pump using Arduino board</i> <i>Mr. Hayder Al-Ghanim</i>	32
12:45	<i>Multiple Parameters Optimization for Cognitive Radio Environment Employing Intensification and Diversification</i> <i>Dr. Mohamed Shujaa, Mr. Haider Zainy and Dr. May Al-Azzawi</i>	27
1:00	<i>Implementation of Secure Biometric System Based on Energy properties of Fingerprint image to select Blocks for Data Hiding Algorithm</i> <i>Dr. Adel Abbas, Dr. Mustafa Bayat and Mr. Haider Zainy</i>	30
1:15	<i>Internet of Things Mathematical Approach for Detecting Brain Tumor</i> <i>Mr. Sameer Majeed, Dr. Aday Mohamad and Mrs. Noor Jumaa</i>	28
1:30	<i>Certificates</i>	

Day 2- November 15

Session 03 – Communications Track

Day2 – Thursday, November 15 (09:30 – 10:30)

Room: AI Mansour Conference Hall (Hall 1)

Chairs: Asst. Prof. Dr. Suha Mohammed Hadi – Baghdad University

Asst. Prof. Dr. Auday Abdulhussain Mohamad– AI Mansour University College

09:30	<i>Design and analysis of miniaturized bandpass filter using fractal geometry technique and open stubs for out of band rejection enhancement</i>	18
	<i>Mr. Abdullah A. Marzah and Prof. Jabir S. Aziz</i>	
09:45	<i>LTE Signal Detection Using Two-Stage Cooperative Compressive Sensing System</i>	25
	<i>Mr. Mokhalad Alghairi, Mr. Mustafa Mahdi and Mr. Emad Hmood</i>	
10:00	<i>Joint RRH Selection and Power Allocation for Energy-Efficient C-RAN Systems</i>	19
	<i>Mr. Hasan Al Khazaali and Mr. Ismail Hburi</i>	
10:15	<i>Alcohol Filled Side-Hole Fiber Tilted Fiber Bragg Grating for Temperature Measurements</i>	20
	<i>Mr. Khalil Hajim and Dr. Riyadh Ahmed</i>	
10:30	<i>Certificates</i>	

Session 05 – Information Technology Track

Day2 – Thursday, November 15 (09:30 – 10:30)

Room: AI Mansour Library Hall (Hall 2)

Chairs: Prof. Dr. Emad Hasan Alhemiri – Al-Nahrian University

Dr. Mahmoud Shuker Mahmoud – AI Mansour University College

09:30	<i>Legal Advisory System Based on Back propagation neural network for Iraqi Law</i>	36
	<i>Mr. Amar Sakran and Dr. Intisar Al-Mejibli</i>	
09:45	<i>Best Strategies of Choosing Crypto system's Key for Cryptographer and Attacker Based on Game theory</i>	38
	<i>Ms. Dhilal M. Reda and Prof. Dr. Sattar B. Al Malikey</i>	
10:00	<i>Vulnerability and exploitation of digital certificates</i>	37
	<i>Dr. Mustafa Radif</i>	
10:15	<i>The Readiness Assessment of E-Governance in Iraq: The Case of Al-Muthanna Province</i>	40
	<i>Mr. Mohammed Jasim</i>	
10:30	<i>Certificates</i>	12

**Al Mansour International Conference on new Trends in Computing,
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Session 04 – Computing Track

Day2 – Thursday, November 15 (10:45 – 12:00)

Room: Al Mansour Conference Hall (Hall 2)

**Chairs: Asst. Prof. Dr. Jane Jaleel Stephan – University of Information and
Communications Technology.**

Asst. Prof. Dr. Mustafa Sabah Mustafa – Al Mansour University College

10:45	<i>New Key Generation Algorithm based on Dynamical Chaotic Substitution Box Dr. Ekhlas Albahrani and Mrs. Riyam Noori AL-Zubaidy</i>	28
11:00	<i>Suitability of Using Julia Set Images as A Cover for Hiding Information Dr. Mohammed Shweesh, Prof. Qasim Mohammed Hussein and Ms. Nada Qasim</i>	30
11:15	<i>An Algorithm for Testing Collided Objects Based on Bounding Box and Spatial Data Analyzing Mr. Ali Joodi Aalhasan and Mr. Mohammed Ali</i>	34
11:30	<i>Control of Reactive Power Based on Lévy Flight Mr. Sarmad Ali, Mr. Abbas Atiyah and Mr. Ali Al-Samawi</i>	33
11:45	<i>Certificates</i>	

Day2 – Thursday, November 15 (10:45 – 12:00)

Room: Al Mansour Library Hall (Hall 2)

Workshop: Unmanned Aircraft Vehicles (UAV)

Dr. Hussein Tbeni Kadhim, Dr. Salman obeid moyet and Dr. Laith Baqir Salman

10:45	<i>A Historical view about UAVs and their structure: Dr. Hussein Tbeni Kadhim- Ministry of Science and Technology</i>	
11:05	<i>Operation and Navigation of UAV Dr. Salman obeid moyet – Al Mansour University College</i>	
11:25	<i>Current Applications and Uses of UAV Dr. Laith Baqir Salman – Al Mansour University College</i>	
11:45	<i>Certificates</i>	

Workshop on Unmanned Aircraft Vehicles (UAV)

Prepared By:

Dr. Emaid A. Abdul-Retha

Engineering Chief Consultant,

Research and Development & Director of Training Division At

Md Consortium Group and Marques Aviation Ltd.

Presented By:

biography

Dr. Laith Baqir Salman
Lecturer
Al-Mansour University
College

Dr. Salman Obeid Mobyet
Lecturer
Al-Mansour University
College

Dr. Hussein Tbeno Kadhim
Senior Scientific
Researcher
Ministry of Science and
Technology

Abstract

An unmanned Aircraft vehicle (UAV) commonly known as a drone, is an aircraft without a human pilot aboard. UAV is a component of an unmanned aircraft system (UAS), which includes a UAV, a ground-based controller, and a system of communications between the two.

This workshop explains the history of these Systems and how they emerged, the need for such technology, mechanical, electrical, and operational aspects of these systems, and concludes by presenting how UAVs are changing our lives through an enormous range of applications.

The workshop covers the following topics:

1. Historical view about UAS
(The beginning and the first implementations of UAS in the world)
2. Why UAS
(Motivations behind such approach: Human life, Cost, ... etc)
3. Typical Structure of UAS and its main components
(Mechanical, electrical components, aerodynamics of UAV)
4. Current Applications of UAS

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(Enormous Range of Applications. It is almost everywhere)

5. Reflection of the spread of UAS on our life
(Wars, economy, privacy, social security...etc are all affected by the spread of modern drones)
6. Future perspectives of UAS
(What do we expect in the near future, new applications, and new concepts)
7. How do we start??



A 60 GHz Pattern-Reconfigurable Antenna Design Using a Suspended Parasitic Pixel Layer

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Abstract

A 60 GHz multifunctional reconfigurable antenna (MRA) capable of operating in fifteen modes corresponding to fifteen steerable beam directions is presented. The MRA consists of an aperture coupled rectangular patch antenna as the main radiator and a suspended parasitic layer consisting of a thin dielectric support with a grid of 5 x 5 square metallic pixels. Adjacent pixels can be connected or disconnected by means of electronic switches turning the grid into a reconfigurable set of parasitic elements. This in turn controls the current distribution over the extent of the parasitic layer enabling therefore different beam steering directions with minimal impact on the antenna bandwidth and operating frequency. Simulation results show a common impedance bandwidth of about 4.6% at 60 GHz for all fifteen modes of operation with realized gains ranging from 6.82 to 9.47 dBi. Side-lobe levels are well above 8 dB for most modes of operation with half-power beam widths in the range of 49° to 106°.

Design and analysis of miniaturized bandpass filter using fractal geometry technique and open stubs for out of band rejection enhancement

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Jabir S. Aziz
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Abstract

The band pass filter (BPF) is an important component that used in transmitter and receiver of a microwave communication system. The aim the band pass filter (BPF) is an important component that used in transmitter and receiver of a microwave communication system. The aim of this study is to design miniaturized BPF by fractal geometry techniques using microstrip structure. Meander line technique compound with Minkowski fractals was used for extra size reduction. The proposed BPF designed at center frequency 2.4 GHz which is used in industrial scientific medical (ISM) band applications with bandwidth 429 MHz (FBW=17.6%). The proposed filtering structure was designed using FR-4 substrate with 4.3 dielectric constant and 1.6mm thickness. The proposed filter demonstrates 1.6 dB insertion loss, 17 dB return loss, and size reduction about 74.5% as compared with conventional design. The overall dimensions of designed filter (14.18mm x 13.01mm) which equal to $(0.2\lambda_g \times 0.18\lambda_g)$. CST microwave studio tools used in the design and simulation of the proposed BPFs. this study is to design miniaturized BPF by fractal geometry techniques using microstrip structure. Meander line technique compound with Minkowski fractals was used for extra size reduction. The proposed BPF designed at center frequency 2.4 GHz which is used in industrial scientific medical (ISM) band applications with bandwidth 429 MHz (FBW=17.6%). The proposed filtering structure was designed using FR-4 substrate with 4.3 dielectric constant and 1.6mm thickness. The proposed filter demonstrates 1.6 dB insertion loss, 17 dB return loss, and size reduction about 74.5% as compared with conventional design. The overall dimensions of designed filter (14.18mm x 13.01mm) which equal to $(0.2\lambda_g \times 0.18\lambda_g)$. CST microwave studio tools used in the design and simulation of the proposed BPFs.

*Joint RRH Selection and Power Allocation for Energy-Efficient C-RAN
Systems*

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Abstract

This paper addresses the energy efficiency (EE) based Remote Radio Heads (RRHs) selection problem in cloud radio-access network. In specific, a low-complexity 2-stage iterative algorithm is developed for this purpose by jointly employing the coordinated multi-point (CoMP) and user-clustering techniques. The first stage of the algorithm comprises of two steps, the first step applies a greedy search to activate preferred RRHs for CoMP transmission. The second step forms corresponded user clusters, only a RRH j with good channel gain could be included in the serving cluster of user k . Next, in the second stage, a simple interior point method is utilised for power control. Our obtained findings confirm that the transmit power, RRH density, and the number of users served by these RRHs can significantly affect the EE. Also, the results show that under certain system settings the proposed scheme can reduce the number of active RRHs in the network by almost 13.3% compared to conventional CoMP technique applied in LTE-A stander

*Alcohol Filled Side-Hole Fiber Tilted Fiber Bragg Grating for Temperature
Measurements*

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Abstract

A compact temperature sensing element based on tilted fiber Bragg grating (TFBG) is filled with an alcohol and written in side-hole fiber. The sensing element is first proposed and experimentally demonstrated. The tilted fiber Bragg grating is written in side hole fiber. The transmission spectrum of TFBG sensor has two resonant dips of which the wavelengths are sensitive to the change of refractive index of the alcohol filled side-hole fiber. Experimental results show a high temperature sensitivity reaches to $15 \text{ pm} / ^\circ\text{C}$ for 10 mm TFBG length written in 7cm-long side hole fiber used which about 1.5 times higher than that of FBG sensing element.

Multilayer Patch Antenna with Reflector for IEEE 802.16e Applications

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Abstract

Low side lobe level with easy fabrication and low cost multilayer antenna for IEEE 802.16e applications such as WiMAX over industrial, scientific, and medical (ISM) band (5.725 - 5.875) GHz was presented with gain of 12.60 dB with front-to-back ratio (F/B) of 18.55 dB. The proposed multilayer antenna with reflector (MAWR) composed of a single plane feeding patch printed on Rogers RT/ Duroid 5880 substrate, covered by four Rogers RO6006 superstrates and reflector layers located under feeding patch. Adding superstrate and reflector layers caused performance improvement by increasing gain and bandwidth with input reflection coefficient and side lobe level reduction. Computer Simulation Technology (CST) Microwave Studio was used as simulation environment.

*Performance Investigation of 5G-Mobile fronthaul using Analog RoF
Technology*

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Abstract

This paper presents the transmission performance of 5G mobile fronthaul based on aggregation of multiple intermediate frequency (IF) over radio-over-fiber platform. Four scenarios describe the environment of single mode fiber (SMF)-link are investigated for efficient bandwidth transmission. The effect of fiber transmission link parameters like dispersion, attenuation, transmission distance, launch power, and number of aggregated signals are reported for three modulation formats (QPSK, 16QAM, and 64QAM). Increasing the transmission capacity by going towards wavelength division multiplexing with 1 GHz-channel bandwidth is discussed.

Design of Synthetic Pressure Sensor Signal Transceiver Based on Intelligent System

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Abstract

The aim of this work is to design of Synthetic Pressure Sensor Signal that can be used to train an intelligent system, such that the system can be used as a classifier in fluid transportation pipelines for the leak detection problem. Most of the measuring process is disturbed by inherent emerged noise, so the first primary and necessary step before further processing is the noise reduction or cancellation .there exist many methods that are used for denoising signals and images such as Wiener filtering, spectral subtraction and wavelet based denoising algorithm .in order to satisfactory enrolled the comparison operation , there should be different measuring score adopted which will differentiate between the methods and support the judgment process , some of these performance measures are: MSE (mean square error), ISNR (improved signal to noise ratio), and RMSE (root mean squared error).these measures candidate coif2 among coiflet family for signal denoising. However, in this work a simulation of different prediction models are achieved to solve the classification problem for a water pipeline leakage problem .Some of models based on support vector machine, others based on nearest neighbors, and trees with different kernels are used as classifiers. Hence, all models are compared using percentage classification accuracy, prediction speed, and training time. Simulation results showed 98% accuracy for linear discrimination classifier, while fine tree model success to have less than 1 second training time and prediction speed about 6.4 observations per millisecond

A Proposed General Formula for Encryption Formula of Public Key Cryptosystems RSA Type

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Abstract

Efforts are implemented to find a general mathematical formula for the second - order RSA - Type Public Key Cryptosystems (PKC) , through the investigation of the mathematical structure of these methods. The efforts paid in this paper was concentrated to find a generalized mathematical formula for the encryption algorithms for five well known RSA type PKC based on using second order equations. These methods are: - Rabin's Encryption Function (1979), - William's Encryption Function (1980), - Goldwaseer's Encryption Function (1984), - KIT 's Encryption Function (1987), and - Shimada Encryption Function (1992).

LTE Signal Detection Using Two-Stage Cooperative Compressive Sensing System

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Abstract

The limited resources of spectra is still an issue for internet of things, commercial transmissions, high power consumed in front ends, and green communications applications. In this paper, a compressive sensing to detect a wideband long term evolution (LTE) signal has been proposed. Since such signals have a higher power, costly receiver hardware is required. In literature, many of traditional compressive sensing systems are suffered from mathematical complexity to reconstruct the original signals. Nonetheless, the reconstruction process is not required in the proposed system rather than the noise is decreased to enhance the sensing process. To achieve this goal, the proposed system contains two compression cascaded stages; discrete Daubechies transform and discrete cosine transform. The results uncovered significant sensing performance with a more than 50% compression ratio for centralized cooperative secondary users.

Trajectories Similarity Measures (Static vs stream Mining Environments)

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Abstract

Trajectory similarity can be defined as the cost of transforming one trajectory into another based on certain similarity function. It is the core of numerous mining tasks such as clustering, classification, outlier detection, and indexing. Various approaches have been suggested to measure the similarity between pair of trajectories based on their geometric properties, the overlapping between their segments, the confined area between them, and semantic concept. In this study, an evaluation of these approaches has been done in term of computational cost, usage memory, accuracy, and the amount of data which is needed in advance in order to determine its suitability to static or stream mining applications. The evaluation results concludes that the stream mining applications support similarity methods which have low computational cost and memory, single scan on data, and free of mathematical complexity due to high speed generation of data.

*Multiple Parameters Optimization for Cognitive Radio Environment
Employing Intensification and Diversification*

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Abstract

A spectrum opportunity considers the most significant feature, wherever channel obtain ability has to be exceedingly taking into account in several routing train in cognitive radio network. A choice of a whole path, starting from source to specific destination, is likely to be completed one time if we have stationary topology in case of a primary user is inattentive for the whole message time. In order to effectively transmit data packets and to develop cognitive routing protocols and to enforce challenges as a result of the changing nature of the obtainable spectrum, this research proposes an optimization path routing algorithm depend on the basis of the one of inspired approaches (Cuckoo Search Algorithm) to speed up the exploration for the optimal routes. This algorithm is a new meta- heuristic algorithm. It is being used for solving optimization problem. This study presents an advanced routing algorithm specified for this network, this algorithm is based on the cuckoo search algorithm, makes the transmission process effectual, adaptive in addition to scalable with a cumulative number of nodes. The new guideline proposed better satisfies the demands of Quality of Services (QoS) and show that the algorithm is valid and effective in controlling the packet loss ratio, time delay and the residual bandwidth while satisfying service requirements, emphasizing of some important characteristics of cuckoo search algorithm.

Internet of Things Mathematical Approach for Detecting Brain Tumor

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Abstract

Brain is highly important organ which makes us able to walk, breath, and all other activities; without brain lives can't do all of that. The importance of brain functions made it critical to make any not precisely measured medical action. Currently; computer vision is very important in medical field, where it helps specialists to precisely diagnose and take the right decision before making surgeries. This article worked on accommodating the technology of internet of things (IoT) for serving brain medicine specialist in the field of identifying the need of making surgeries depending on magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) images. Support Vector Machine (SVM) algorithm is used to detect brain tumor and segment it from MRI morphological images. Putting SVM on IoT Thingspeak platform will help brain specialist to diagnose MRI images that are received from MRI computerized system online. The obtained results are compared with same algorithm implemented locally with assist of Matlab program version R2017a.

*New Key Generation Algorithm based on Dynamical Chaotic Substitution
Box*

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Abstract

Through this paper, new key generation algorithm as pseudo-random number generator for block cipher cryptosystem is presented. In the proposed algorithm, a new dynamical substitution boxes (s-boxes) are created by using chebyshev chaotic map. Each s-box consists of 16×16 hexadecimal numbers where each row contains 16 different non-repeated hexadecimal numbers. A random choosing of two different rows from the created s-box is performed by using exponential chaotic map. These two selected rows are xored to obtain 8 byte (64-bits) random numbers in reach iteration. The experimental results of NIST tests, statistical analysis and security analysis stated that the proposed generator can be used for generating secure and random sequence which can be used in cryptographic applications.

*Implementation of Secure Biometric System Based on Energy properties of
Fingerprint image to select Blocks for Data Hiding Algorithm*

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Abstract

The paper is using the fingerprints as a biometric technique to ensure the security of the system. The steganography technique used for hiding data, the image media file is used as cover then embedding the secret data (feature and PIN) inside it. The procedure of this work includes taking the fingerprint image of the person, after that the image should be enhanced due to its low quality and preprocessing steps. After that is dividing the image to numbers of blocks and extracting the features such as (probability to each gray levels, mean, energy and effective pixels to each block) from this image by using Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO) algorithm. Later the cryptography step is implemented based on feature that will be taken from nature inspired algorithm. Finally, selecting 200 blocks (8*8) from (8) images to same person (fingerprint) working towards a high capacity histogram-based reversible data hiding algorithm with a relatively lower distortion introduced after embedding the secret message.

Suitability of Using Julia Set Images as A Cover for Hiding Information

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Abstract

Steganography is a technique that is used to secret information in a cover media that ensure the secreteness of messages and their existence, not notice from others. A blind steganography means that secret information can be extracted without need the original cover image. Different types of media are used as a cover in steganography techniques, such as text, image, audio or video. One of these techniques was the image that created by using algebraic Fractals, Julia set is a type of algebraic fractal, which it can be used as a cover to embedded text or images in blind steganography technique. This method used in many thesis and papers. The aim of this paper focuses on the weak points and limitations of using fractal images, especially Julia sets images, as a cover in steganography system that may contribute in detect the hidden information within these images.

*Monitoring and controlling the temperature of vertical booster pump using
Arduino board*

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Abstract

Monitoring and control play a very critical role in oil industry. Continuous measurement and control of the temperature of Vertical Booster Pumps (VBP) in crude oil depot has been a critical issue to keep away the hazards and damage. A HIMA F 6101 card is used in the current system to achieve the purpose above but this card is now absolute. That is why a new system is proposed in this paper as an alternative using an Arduino board. A case study has been carried out to evaluate the performance of the new system. It has been found out that this new system is good for monitoring the temperature and it acts properly when the temperature exceeds a threshold.

Control of Reactive Power Based on Lévy Flight

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Abstract

Optimal power flow is the main economic problem in power system operation. The Modified Cuckoo Search for Reactive Power (MCSRPF) based on conventional (cuckoo search algorithm) will be suggested in this paper in order to solve the problem of optimal Reactive power. Minimization of loss in addition to the maximization of voltage stability led to reducing the overall cost of the system, to cope with these issues, a paper design for check the (cuckoo search) has been presented to handle effectively in this problem. This proposed algorithm has been tested on IEEE 30 - bus system and the obtained result are compared to that from another algorithm. Simulation result, the show is that the proposed algorithm is more efficient for solving the objective function in power loss system and It shows the best implementation of the algorithm given in the reduction of (real power loss) and the calculation of economic costs and the percentage of results is accurate and convergent to this proposed algorithm.

*An Algorithm for Testing Collided Objects Based on Bounding Box and
Spatial Data Analyzing*

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Abstract

In this paper we proposed an Algorithm for detecting collision between object depending on Axis Aligned Bounded Boxes (AABB). The main objective of this method is analyzing the work environment into different primitives , simplifying it , and skipping not collided objects to accelerate tests between them and improve accuracy. Then , the overlap area of the bounding box reduce possible collision by using hash table method which will be called here as a fragmentation schedule as a data storage structure for spatial decomposition , the spatial grid of basic geometric elements in the object bounding box overlap area is mapped to a fragmentation schedule reducing the collision area to basic geometric elements with primitive collision detection to find out specific collision point finally. This algorithm can be applied in industrial robotics used in pallets manipulating and stacks transition

A Posteriori Error Analysis for Semidiscrete Semilinear Parabolic Problems

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Abstract

Optimal order a posteriori error bounds in $L^\infty(L^2)$ norm are derived for semidiscrete semilinear parabolic problems. Standard continuous Galerkin (conforming) finite element method is employed. Our main tools in deriving these error estimates are the elliptic reconstruction technique which is first introduced by Makridakis and Nochetto , with the aid of Gronwall's lemma and continuation argument.

*Legal Advisory System Based on Back propagation neural network for Iraqi
Law*

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Abstract

Legal information has been applied progressively for developing legal requests. This paper proposes a decision support system that has the ability of analyzing the legal problems depending on knowledge base and taking the proper decision to user (Judge, lawyer, client). Where the proposed system takes the legal case as an input, and then it affords the court hearing scenario for each legal case. Furthermore, the system can conclude the court decision and give the legal explanation to user (Judge, lawyer, client). This paper presents a decision support system called Legal Advisory System for IRAQI Law (LASIQ). The system of LASIQ was examined by various legal cases and compared with the benchmark.

Vulnerability and exploitation of digital certificates

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Abstract

This research paper will provide an overview of the motivations, techniques, tactics, and procedures of cybercrime actors who misuse and exploit digital certificates and cryptographic key technologies for malicious intentions. The paper will focus on digital certificates and the role of PKI in the creation of trust among the involved entities. The paper will also focus on the vulnerability of digital certificate algorithm to exploitation. It will focus on the real-world scenarios where malicious actors have used digital certificates and cryptographic keys to commit a crime. The paper will also focus on the implications of the crime committed and the best practice that can be employed by companies to ensure their system minimizes risks of attack by hackers.

*Best Strategies of Choosing Crypto system's Key for Cryptographer and
Attacker Based on Game theory*

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Abstract

One of the most important features of Cryptosystem's strength is the key space. As a result, whenever the system has more key space, it will be more resistant to attack. The weakest type of attack on the key space is Brute Force attack, which tests all the keys in exchange for the encrypted text down to the deciphered text. There are several strategies that can be applied by the attackers and Cryptographers related to the selection of the right key with the lowest cost (time). Game Theory is a mathematical theory that paints the best strategies for most problems in this field. In this research, the Game theory is employed to draw a better strategy for both players (Cryptographer & Attacker)

Handwritten Recognition using Hybrid ANN and Wavelet Transformation

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Abstract

This paper provides the application of artificial Neural Network and wavelet transformation into the problem of handwritten character recognition. The Design of a recognition system model that handle this problem by applying Artificial Neural Network (ANN) of Kohonen ACON type. The feature extraction process made use of Wavelet Transformation (the Haar Type). It's used to extract the parametric features of the handwritten characters. The system was implemented using a database of 130 persons, 70 sample from the database were used for training, and the all 130 samples were used for testing the system. The efficiency of the system was tested using the Recognition Rate, and the results were promising.

The Readiness Assessment of E-Governance in Iraq: The Case of Al-Muthanna Province

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Abstract

Government's services reinvention and the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) led to urge brand new governmental services. This research paper aims to combine both the technical and social aspects of implementing e-governance. Only little literature has been done regarding e-government in Iraq and its provinces. So, this research attempts to bridge this gap in the literature by using a qualitative research approach. Where data was collected using documents, articles, reports, memoranda, internal documents and finally using tools; semi-structured interviews concurrently with questionnaire. The two tools were applied for different stakeholders and senior people in Al-Muthanna province as a sample of an Iraqi official formation. The results revealed that there is a significant need to put a solid strategy to support the governmental data transform

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