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Address and Contact
Yakın Doğu Üniversitesi İnovasyon ve Bilişim Teknolojileri Merkezi
International Research Center for AI and IoT
Yakın Doğu Bulvarı, PK: 99138Lefkoşa / KKTC Mersin 10 –TÜRKİYE
Tel:+90 (392) 223 64 64/+90 (392) 680 20 00Faks:+90 (392) 223 64 61
http://dergi.neu.edu.tr/ https://iot.neu.edu.tr/

Publication Contact

Prof. Dr. Fadi AL-TURJMAN

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Prof. Dr. Fadi Al-Turjman
Advisor the chair of the board of trustees, Associate Dean for Research and Head of the Department of Artificial Intelligence Engineering at Near East University, Nicosia, KKTC – Mersin 10, Turkey.

In the rapidly evolving world of higher education, impressing the power of Artificial Intelligence (AI) to familiarize teachers/learners with AI-assisted learning and evaluation metrics has become a must nowadays. To introduce AI-assisted learning and evaluation to teachers and learners, we need to consider practical approaches such as teacher training workshops, pilot projects, interactive demonstrations, online tutorials and webinars, collaborative platforms, and student engagement activities. Teacher training workshops can help familiarize educators with AI technology in education. Hands-on practice with AI tools and platforms can demonstrate how AI can automate assessment tasks, provide personalized feedback, and offer adaptive learning experiences. Pilot projects can showcase the benefits of AI-assisted learning in classrooms. Collaborating with teachers to integrate AI tools into their teaching practices allows them to experience the advantages firsthand and share their experiences with colleagues. Interactive demonstrations can help both teachers and learners explore AI-powered educational applications. Showcasing how AI can analyze student performance, recommend personalized learning resources, and facilitate interactive learning experiences can help familiarize them with its uses. Online tutorials and webinars can provide step-by-step guidance on using AI tools, interpreting feedback from AI systems, and leveraging adaptive learning features. Collaborative platforms can create a supportive community that encourages knowledge exchange and collaboration among educators.

Although it’s a challenge to find a single platform that covers all the aforementioned approaches in familiarizing the teacher/learners with AI-assisted methods and strategies, there are attempts nowadays towards such a comprehensive media. Prof. DUX [1], which has been recently launched by near east university, provides a serious example. Prof. DUX's effectiveness relies on seamless integration with existing resources. It responds to every question/query while restricting the answers to trusted and authenticated textbooks and websites selected by the experienced teachers. With such an AI-assisted platform, extracting relevant and accurate information to answer the learner’s queries comprehensively is not a dream anymore. Additionally, Prof. DUX acts as a content delivery maven, utilizing an extensive repository of educational materials to enhance comprehension and augment coursework, while contributing to an enriched learning experience. It applies personalized and outstanding metrics in assessing the learner performance. In conclusion, it's important to address any concerns or fears associated with AI technology by emphasizing its role as a complement to human teaching rather than a replacement. Encourage open discussions, address misconceptions, and emphasize the value of human interaction in the learning process. There is need to consider human-centered AI applications and ensure human to human interactions too in the process.

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CLOUD COMPUTING SERVICES FOR DISTRIBUTED MOBILE USERS AND BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY

***Ramiz Salama*[1], Sinem *Alturjman*[2,3], *Chadi Altrjman*[2,3], *Fadi Al-Turjman*[2,3]**

[1]Department of Computer Engineering, AI and Robotics Institute, Research Center for AI and IoT, Near East University Nicosia, Mersin10, Turkey

[2]Artificial Intelligence Engineering Dept., AI and Robotics Institute, Near East University, Nicosia, Mersin10, Turkey

[3]Research Center for AI and IoT, Faculty of Engineering, University of Kyrenia, Kyrenia, Mersin10, Turkey ramiz.salama@neu.edu.tr, Fadi.alturjman@neu.edu.tr, Fadi.alturjman@kyrenia.edu.tr

Abstract: Blockchain technology and distributed mobile cloud computing are two new technologies that have the potential to change how we interact with mobile devices and cloud services. Distributed mobile cloud computing services make use of a number of mobile devices to build a fictitious cloud computing architecture. With this method, users can make use of the devices' processing power and storage to undertake demanding computing activities like data analytics and machine learning. Distributed mobile cloud computing services offer a scalable and affordable solution for both enterprises and people by sharing resources across several devices. On the other side, blockchain technology is a distributed ledger system that makes transactions secure, transparent, and verifiable without the use of middlemen. Though its usage in bitcoin transactions is what makes it most wellknown, this technology has a wide range of other uses, such as supply chain management, identity verification, and tracking digital assets. Blockchain technology and distributed mobile cloud computing can work together to develop a potent platform for mobile computing services. For instance, blockchain-based applications like smart contracts or digital asset exchanges might be supported by a distributed mobile cloud computing network. Similarly, distributed mobile cloud computing networks might be made secure using blockchain technology, allowing users to confidently share resources and process data. Overall, distributed mobile cloud computing and blockchain technology create new possibilities for mobile computing services and pave the path for a mobile ecosystem that is more safe, effective, and collaborative.The way we save, handle, and manage data is changing as a result of distributed mobile cloud computing (DMCC) and blockchain technology, two fields of technology that are fast developing. By distributing computing resources throughout a network of devices, DMCC makes it possible to use mobile devices' processing capacity for sophisticated calculations. On the other hand, blockchain technology allows secure, decentralized, and immutable record-keeping that may be used in a variety of application cases. Numerous advantages exist when DMCC and Blockchain Technology are combined, including improved scalability, security, and privacy. Blockchain-based smart contracts can automate intricate operations and enable trustless transactions. Another essential component of blockchain is tokenization, which enables the production of digital assets and direct value transfers across international borders. Interoperability, consensus processes, and digital identification are a few of the issues that need to be resolved when deploying DMCC and blockchain solutions. However, blockchain technology and distributed mobile cloud computing services have a huge potential to revolutionize sectors including finance, healthcare, and supply chain management. In this article, we examine the main characteristics, prospective uses, difficulties, and opportunities associated with DMCC and blockchain technology.

Keywords : Mobile Cloud Computing Services, Distributed Mobile Cloud Computing, Blockchain Technology, Decentralization, and Consensus Mechanisms

1. Introduction :
Mobile computing refers to the use of mobile devices, such as smartphones, tablets, laptops, and wearable devices, to access and use information and applications while on the move. Mobile computing has become increasingly popular in recent years due to the widespread availability of highspeed internet connectivity and the development of powerful, lightweight mobile devices. Mobile computing enables users to stay connected to the internet and access a wide range of applications and services from virtually anywhere. This has revolutionized the way people work, communicate, and consume information. With mobile computing, users can send and receive emails, browse the web, use social media, stream videos, play games, and much more, all from the palm of their hand. The development of mobile computing has also led to the creation of a vast ecosystem of mobile applications, or "apps," that can be downloaded and installed on mobile devices. These apps enable users to perform a wide range of tasks, from ordering food and booking travel to monitoring their health and fitness. Overall, mobile computing has had a profound impact on the way people live and work, and it is likely to continue to play a key role in shaping the future of technology.Blockchain technology is a decentralized, distributed digital ledger that records transactions in a secure and transparent manner. It was originally created to support the cryptocurrency Bitcoin, but has since evolved to have numerous other applications. The blockchain consists of a network of nodes or computers that work together to validate and record transactions. Each transaction is verified by multiple nodes, and once validated, it is recorded as a block on the blockchain. Each block contains a unique code or hash that links it to the previous block, forming an unbreakable chain of blocks. One of the key features of blockchain technology is its transparency and security. Once a transaction is recorded on the blockchain, it cannot be altered or deleted. This makes it very difficult for anyone to manipulate or corrupt the data. Another important feature of blockchain technology is its decentralization. There is no central authority or intermediary controlling the blockchain. Instead, it is maintained and verified by a network of nodes or computers, making it more resilient to attacks or failures. Blockchain technology has numerous applications, beyond just cryptocurrencies. It can be used for secure data storage and sharing, digital identity verification, smart contracts, supply chain management, and much more. As a result, it has the potential to transform many industries and improve efficiency, transparency, and security in various processes. Decentralized mobile cloud computing architectures are designed to provide a distributed computing environment that leverages the resources of mobile devices to support cloud computing services. The main idea behind this architecture is to enable mobile devices to work collaboratively, forming a network of distributed resources that can support complex computing tasks. In this architecture, mobile devices act as both clients and servers, and are responsible for processing and storing data. The mobile devices are connected through a wireless network, and the architecture is designed to enable communication and coordination between devices. The architecture typically includes a set of distributed computing services that are provided by the mobile devices, such as data storage, processing, and communication. These services are coordinated by a set of middleware components that manage the distribution of tasks and data among the mobile devices. Decentralized mobile cloud computing architectures have several benefits over traditional centralized architectures. One of the main advantages is improved scalability, as the architecture can easily adapt to changing resource demands by dynamically adding or removing mobile devices from the network. Another benefit is improved reliability, as the distributed nature of the architecture provides redundancy and fault tolerance. Additionally, the use of mobile devices can reduce the cost of cloud computing services, as it leverages existing resources rather than requiring the use of expensive dedicated servers. However, there are also some challenges associated with decentralized mobile cloud computing architectures.

These include the need for efficient task scheduling and load balancing mechanisms, as well as the need for effective security and privacy mechanisms to protect sensitive data and ensure the integrity of the computing environment.

Machine learning and AI facilitators started to be part of our daily life and has significant effects towards the rapid developments of the internet of things. One of the leading attempts in this field is the AI learning facilitator, Prof. DUX [3]. It is a novel AI facilitator that aims at personalising the education process for learners and provide the fastest and best quality of education in numerous fields.

2. Integration of blockchain technology into mobile cloud computing:

The integration of blockchain technology into mobile cloud computing services has the potential to enhance the security, privacy, and efficiency of these services. Blockchain technology provides a decentralized and tamper-proof mechanism for storing and sharing data, which can be leveraged to enable secure and efficient data sharing among mobile devices. One way to integrate blockchain technology into mobile cloud computing services is to use a blockchain-based distributed file system, which can provide secure and efficient storage and sharing of data among mobile devices. The distributed file system can be built on top of a blockchain platform, such as Ethereum, which provides smart contract functionality and enables automated execution of contracts and transactions. Another way to integrate blockchain technology into mobile cloud computing services is to use blockchainbased authentication and access control mechanisms, which can provide enhanced security and privacy for users. For example, a mobile cloud computing service could use a blockchainbased identity management system to manage user identities and authentication, which can provide better security and privacy compared to traditional centralized authentication systems. In addition, blockchain technology can be used to provide secure and efficient payment processing mechanisms for mobile cloud computing services. For example, a mobile cloud computing service provider could use a blockchain-based payment system to enable secure and efficient payment processing for its customers, without the need for traditional payment processing intermediaries. Overall, the integration of blockchain technology into mobile cloud computing services has the potential to enable secure and efficient data sharing, authentication, access control, and payment processing mechanisms, which can enhance the overall functionality and security of mobile cloud computing services. Security and privacy of disturbed mobile computing systems: Security and privacy are important concerns in distributed mobile cloud computing services, as these services involve the sharing and processing of sensitive data across multiple devices and networks.

There are several security and privacy challenges that need to be addressed in distributed mobile cloud computing services:

1. *Data confidentiality:* Sensitive data should be encrypted when stored or transmitted across the network to prevent unauthorized access.
2. *Data integrity:* The data should not be altered or modified during transmission, processing, or storage, and should remain the same as when it was first created.
3. *Authentication:* The identity of the users and devices should be verified before granting access to the data or the system.
4. *Authorization:* Users and devices should be granted access only to the data and services that they are authorized to use.
5. *Availability:* The system should be available to authorized users at all times, and should be resilient to various types of attacks and failures.

6.

To address these challenges, several security and privacy mechanisms can be employed in distributed mobile cloud computing services, such as:

1. *Encryption:* Sensitive data should be encrypted when stored or transmitted across the network. 2. *Access control:* Access to the data and services should be restricted to authorized users and devices.
3. *Firewall and intrusion detection systems:* These can be used to detect and prevent unauthorized access and attacks on the system.
4. *Authentication and identity management:* Users and devices should be authenticated and their identities should be managed in a secure and reliable manner.
5. *Data backup and disaster recovery:* The data should be backed up regularly to prevent data loss, and disaster recovery mechanisms should be in place in case of system failures or attacks.

Overall, security and privacy are critical concerns in distributed mobile cloud computing services, and these challenges need to be addressed through a combination of technical, organizational, and procedural mechanisms to ensure the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the data and services.

3. Smart contracts for mobile cloud computing:

Smart contracts are self-executing contracts with the terms of the agreement between buyer and seller being directly written into lines of code. Smart contracts have the potential to revolutionize mobile cloud computing by enabling the automation of complex processes and reducing the need for intermediaries. In the context of mobile cloud computing, smart contracts can be used to automate the negotiation, execution, and enforcement of agreements between mobile devices and cloud service providers. Smart contracts can enable the creation of a decentralized marketplace for mobile cloud computing services, where mobile devices can negotiate and contract with cloud service providers in a secure and transparent manner.

Smart contracts can be used to automate several aspects of mobile cloud computing, such as:

1. *Service provisioning:* Smart contracts can be used to automatically provision cloud services based on the requirements of the mobile device.
2. *Service level agreements (SLAs):* Smart contracts can be used to automatically negotiate and enforce SLAs between mobile devices and cloud service providers.
3. *Payment processing:* Smart contracts can be used to automate the payment processing for mobile cloud computing services, eliminating the need for traditional payment processing intermediaries.
4. *Service monitoring:* Smart contracts can be used to monitor the performance and availability of cloud services, and automatically trigger remediation actions in case of failures or performance degradation.

Overall, smart contracts have the potential to enable more efficient, secure, and transparent mobile cloud computing services by automating complex processes and reducing the need for intermediaries. However, there are also several challenges that need to be addressed in the use of smart contracts, such as the need for standardization, interoperability, and security mechanisms to ensure the reliability and integrity of the contracts.

Blockchain based mobile applications:

Blockchain-based mobile applications are mobile applications that leverage blockchain technology to provide various features and functionalities. These applications can offer increased security, transparency, and privacy compared to traditional mobile applications. Blockchain-based mobile applications can be used in various domains, such as finance, healthcare, logistics, and supply chain management.

Some examples of blockchain-based mobile applications are:

1. *Cryptocurrency wallets:* Cryptocurrency wallets are mobile applications that enable users to securely store and manage their cryptocurrencies. These applications leverage blockchain technology to provide secure and transparent transactions.
2. *Decentralized marketplaces:* Decentralized marketplaces are mobile applications that enable peer-to-peer transactions without the need for intermediaries. These applications leverage blockchain technology to provide secure and transparent transactions.
3. *Identity management systems:* Identity management systems are mobile applications that enable users to manage their digital identities in a secure and decentralized manner. These applications leverage blockchain technology to provide tamper-proof and secure identity management.
4. *Supply chain management systems:* Supply chain management systems are mobile applications that enable stakeholders to track and manage the flow of goods and services in a supply chain. These applications leverage blockchain technology to provide transparent and secure tracking of the supply chain.
5. *Voting systems:* Voting systems are mobile applications that enable stakeholders to vote in a transparent and secure manner. These applications leverage blockchain technology to ensure the integrity of the voting process.

Overall, blockchain-based mobile applications have the potential to provide increased security, transparency, and privacy compared to traditional mobile applications, and can be used in various domains to provide new and innovative functionalities. However, there are also several challenges that need to be addressed in the development and deployment of blockchain-based mobile applications, such as scalability, interoperability, and security concerns.

Performance evaluation:

Performance evaluation is a critical aspect of distributed mobile cloud computing systems as it enables the identification of bottlenecks and performance issues that affect the overall performance of the system. Performance evaluation can also help in identifying the optimal system configuration and settings for achieving maximum performance and efficiency.

There are several metrics that can be used to evaluate the performance of distributed mobile cloud computing systems, including:

1. *Response time:* Response time measures the time taken for a request to be processed and responded to by the system. Lower response times indicate faster system performance and higher user satisfaction.
2. *Throughput:* Throughput measures the amount of work that the system can handle in a given time period. Higher throughput indicates higher system performance and efficiency.
3. *Resource utilization:* Resource utilization measures the extent to which system resources, such as CPU, memory, and network bandwidth, are being utilized. Higher resource utilization can indicate a potential bottleneck in the system.
4. *Scalability:* Scalability measures the ability of the system to handle increasing workloads and users. A highly scalable system can handle more workloads and users without any significant degradation in performance.

5. *Availability:* Availability measures the ability of the system to remain operational and accessible to users. Higher availability indicates a more reliable and stable system.

To evaluate the performance of distributed mobile cloud computing systems, various testing methodologies can be used, such as load testing, stress testing, and performance profiling. Load testing involves simulating multiple users accessing the system simultaneously to measure its response time and throughput. Stress testing involves pushing the system to its limits to identify performance bottlenecks and failure points. Performance profiling involves analyzing the system's resource utilization and performance metrics to identify areas for optimization. Overall, performance evaluation is essential for identifying and addressing performance issues in distributed mobile cloud computing systems, ensuring maximum performance and efficiency for the system. Blockchain-based identity management for mobile devices: Blockchain-based identity management for mobile devices refers to the use of blockchain technology to secure and manage the digital identities of mobile users. Traditional identity management systems are often centralized and vulnerable to hacking, identity theft, and other security risks. Blockchain-based identity management systems, on the other hand, provide a decentralized and secure solution for managing digital identities. In a blockchain-based identity management system for mobile devices, user identities are stored on a blockchain network, which is a distributed ledger that enables secure and transparent transactions. The blockchain network maintains a tamper-proof record of all user identities, ensuring that they cannot be altered or deleted without proper authorization. Users can access their identities through a mobile application that interfaces with the blockchain network.

Blockchain-based identity management for mobile devices provides several benefits, including:

1. *Increased security:* Blockchain-based identity management systems provide a highly secure solution for managing digital identities. The decentralized and tamper-proof nature of blockchain ensures that user identities are protected from hacking, identity theft, and other security risks.
2. *Improved privacy:* Blockchain-based identity management systems provide users with greater control over their personal data. Users can choose which information to share and with whom, and can also revoke access to their data at any time.
3. *Enhanced convenience:* Blockchain-based identity management systems provide a convenient solution for managing digital identities. Users can access their identities from anywhere, using their mobile devices, and can also use their identities to access a range of services and applications.
4. *Increased trust:* Blockchain-based identity management systems provide a transparent and verifiable solution for managing digital identities. The tamper-proof nature of blockchain ensures that all transactions are secure and trustworthy, providing users with increased trust in the system.

Overall, blockchain-based identity management for mobile devices provides a secure, decentralized, and convenient solution for managing digital identities, offering a range of benefits over traditional identity management systems. However, there are also challenges that need to be addressed in the development and deployment of blockchain-based identity management systems, such as scalability, interoperability, and usability concerns.

4. Blockchain-based supply chain management:

Blockchain-based supply chain management refers to the use of blockchain technology to secure and manage the supply chain processes of a business. In traditional supply chain

management, there are often numerous intermediaries involved, which can lead to delays, errors, and increased costs. By using blockchain technology, businesses can create a transparent and secure supply chain ecosystem that eliminates intermediaries and streamlines processes.
In a blockchain-based supply chain management system, all stakeholders in the supply chain, such as suppliers, manufacturers, distributors, and retailers, have access to a shared ledger that records all transactions and information related to the supply chain process. Each transaction is cryptographically secured, and once entered into the ledger, it cannot be altered or deleted without consensus from all participants.

Blockchain-based supply chain management offers several benefits, including:

1. *Increased transparency:* The use of a shared ledger provides a transparent view of the entire supply chain process. All stakeholders can view the transaction history and track the movement of goods throughout the supply chain.
2. *Enhanced traceability:* Blockchain-based supply chain management enables enhanced traceability, as all transactions are recorded on the blockchain ledger. This provides a secure and reliable way to track products and ensure their authenticity.
3. *Improved efficiency:* By eliminating intermediaries, blockchain-based supply chain management can significantly reduce the time and costs associated with traditional supply chain management processes.
4. *Increased security:* Blockchain-based supply chain management provides a highly secure solution for managing supply chain processes. The decentralized and tamper-proof nature of blockchain ensures that transactions are secure and trustworthy.

Overall, blockchain-based supply chain management offers a transparent, secure, and efficient solution for managing supply chain processes. However, there are also challenges that need to be addressed in the development and deployment of blockchain-based supply chain management systems, such as interoperability, scalability, and standardization concerns.

Cloud Computing Services and Blockchain Technology

Distributed Mobile Cloud Computing Services and Blockchain Technology can vary depending on the specific study. However, here are some common materials and methods used in this area of research:

1. *Distributed mobile cloud computing infrastructure:* To study distributed mobile cloud computing services, researchers typically use a distributed mobile cloud computing infrastructure that comprises mobile devices, cloud servers, and communication networks. This infrastructure is used to simulate various scenarios and evaluate the performance of different algorithms and protocols.
2. *Blockchain network:* Researchers studying the integration of blockchain technology into mobile cloud computing services typically use a blockchain network to store and manage data securely. The blockchain network can be a public or private network, and different consensus mechanisms can be used to ensure the integrity of the network.
3. *Smart contracts:* To study the use of smart contracts in mobile cloud computing, researchers typically use a smart contract platform, such as Ethereum. Smart contracts are used to automate certain processes and enforce rules and regulations.
4. *Data collection:* Researchers collect data on various parameters such as latency, bandwidth, processing time, and energy consumption to evaluate the performance of different algorithms and protocols. Data can be collected using simulation tools or real-world experiments.

5. *Evaluation metrics:* To evaluate the performance of different algorithms and protocols, researchers use various metrics, such as response time, throughput, energy consumption, and scalability.
6. *Data analysis:* Researchers analyze the collected data using various statistical and machine learning techniques to draw conclusions and make recommendations.

Overall, the materials and methods used in research related to Distributed Mobile Cloud Computing Services and Blockchain Technology are diverse and can involve a combination of simulation, experimentation, and data analysis techniques. The goal is to evaluate the performance and effectiveness of different algorithms and protocols for improving the security, privacy, and efficiency of mobile cloud computing services using blockchain technology.

5. Results and discussions:

The results and discussions of research related to Distributed Mobile Cloud Computing Services and Blockchain Technology can vary depending on the specific study. However, here are some common results and discussions found in this area of research [18] - [35]:

1. *Integration of blockchain technology into mobile cloud computing services:* Several studies have explored the integration of blockchain technology into mobile cloud computing services to improve the security and privacy of mobile devices. The results have shown that blockchain-based mobile cloud computing systems can offer higher security and privacy levels than traditional cloud computing systems.
2. *Decentralized mobile cloud computing architectures:* Studies have explored the use of decentralized mobile cloud computing architectures to improve the efficiency and scalability of mobile cloud computing services. The results have shown that decentralized architectures can improve the performance and scalability of mobile cloud computing services.
3. *Smart contracts for mobile cloud computing:* Research has explored the use of smart contracts in mobile cloud computing to automate certain processes and enforce rules and regulations. The results have shown that smart contracts can improve the efficiency and transparency of mobile cloud computing services.
4. *Performance evaluation of distributed mobile cloud computing systems:* Studies have evaluated the performance of distributed mobile cloud computing systems using various metrics, such as response time, throughput, energy consumption, and scalability. The results have shown that different algorithms and protocols can significantly impact the performance of distributed mobile cloud computing systems.
5. *Blockchain-based supply chain management:* Several studies have explored the use of blockchain technology for supply chain management.

The results have shown that blockchainbased supply chain management can improve the transparency, traceability, and security of supply chain processes [36] - [45].

Overall, the results and discussions of research related to Distributed Mobile Cloud Computing Services and Blockchain Technology highlight the potential benefits and challenges of using blockchain technology for improving the security, privacy, efficiency, and transparency of mobile cloud computing services and supply chain management. Further research is needed to address the challenges and fully realize the potential of blockchain technology in these areas.

6.Conclusion:

Blockchain technology and distributed mobile cloud computing services are two quickly developing fields that have the potential to completely change how we utilize mobile devices and run supply chains. While blockchain-based supply chain management can improve the transparency, traceability, and security of supply chain processes, the integration of blockchain technology into mobile cloud computing services has the potential to significantly improve the security, privacy, effectiveness, and transparency of mobile devices. While smart contracts can automate procedures and enforce laws and regulations, decentralized mobile cloud computing architectures can offer a scalable and effective foundation for mobile cloud computing services. Different algorithms and protocols can have a substantial impact on the performance of distributed mobile cloud computing systems, according to performance evaluation studies. Despite the potential advantages, there are still difficulties that must be resolved. While the usage of distributed architectures and smart contracts can result in new performance and scalability challenges, the integration of blockchain technology into mobile cloud computing services may present new security and privacy risks. Additionally, the adoption of blockchain-based supply chain management necessitates intensive coordination and standardization among many players and organizations. In conclusion, Distributed Mobile Cloud Computing Services and Blockchain Technology are two promising disciplines that have the potential to greatly enhance supply chain management and mobile device security, privacy, efficiency, and transparency. To address the issues and fully fulfill the potential of these technologies, however, more research is required. To create reliable and secure architectures, protocols, and standards that can facilitate the widespread use of these technologies in a variety of applications and sectors, researchers, practitioners, and policymakers must collaborate.

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Ramiz Salama[1], Fadi Al-Turjman[2,3]

[1]Department of Computer Engineering, AI and Robotics Institute, Research Center for AI and IoT, Near East University Nicosia, Mersin10, Turkey
[2]Artificial Intelligence Engineering Dept., AI and Robotics Institute, Near East University, Nicosia, Mersin10, Turkey
[3]Research Center for AI and IoT, Faculty of Engineering, University of Kyrenia, Kyrenia, Mersin10, Turkey

ramiz.salama@neu.edu.tr, Fadi.alturjman@neu.edu.tr, Fadi.alturjman@kyrenia.edu.tr

Abstract: Smart cities, which use cutting-edge technologies like the Internet of Things (IoT), big data analytics, and artificial intelligence (AI) to enhance the efficiency, sustainability, and livability of cities, are quickly developing as a new paradigm for urban development. But as cities become increasingly networked and data-driven, they also become more susceptible to cyberattacks, which can jeopardize residents' security, privacy, and safety as well as threaten vital infrastructure systems like power grids, transportation networks, and emergency services. We investigate how blockchain technology might be used to oversee cybersecurity in smart cities. Blockchain technology, a type of distributed ledger, offers a decentralized, impenetrable record for handling and protecting data. Blockchain technology can aid in ensuring the integrity and privacy of sensitive information such as personal data, financial transactions, and crucial infrastructure systems by applying cryptographic algorithms and consensus procedures. Three categories can be used to categorize blockchain systems:

- General: a public or unrestricted a decentralized open-source technology called blockchain makes it possible for anybody to use it and engage in mining.
- Private: A private or permissioned blockchain is a decentralized network that permits the sharing of private data within an organization or among a specific set of people.
- Consortium: A consortium blockchain is a combination of a private and public blockchain in which a group of organizations manages both the consensus and block validation processes as well as who has access to the blockchain.

Keywords: Distributed ledger technology, smart cities, Cyber Security, Blockchain Technology

Introduction

Smart cities are urban environments that use advanced technologies to improve the quality of life for citizens, enhance sustainability, and streamline operations.

The world's population is becoming increasingly urbanized, with more people living in cities than ever before. As cities grow, the demand for infrastructure such as transportation, water, and waste management systems also increases. Smart cities play an important role in meeting the needs of those citizens.
Here are some of the key characteristics that define a smart city:

- Advanced infrastructure: Smart cities use advanced infrastructure systems such as sensors, cameras, and communication networks to collect and analyze data about various aspects of the city, such as traffic patterns, air quality, energy consumption, and water usage. This data is then used to inform decision-making and optimize the use of resources. Connected systems: Smart cities use interconnected systems to share data and communicate with each other. This allows different systems, such as transportation, energy, and public safety, to work together in a coordinated manner.

- Citizen engagement: Smart cities prioritize citizen engagement and participation, using technology to enable citizens to provide feedback, report issues, and collaborate with government agencies and other stakeholders.
- Sustainability: Smart cities focus on sustainability, using technologies such as renewable energy, green buildings, and smart grid systems to reduce environmental impact and improve resource efficiency.
- Mobility: Smart cities focus on mobility, using technologies such as connected vehicles, intelligent transportation systems, and bike-sharing programs to improve transportation options and reduce congestion.
- Quality of life: Smart cities prioritize the well-being of their citizens, using technologies such as public health monitoring, community services, and cultural events to enhance the quality of life.
- Innovation: Smart cities are innovative, using emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence, blockchain, and augmented reality to improve services and drive economic growth.

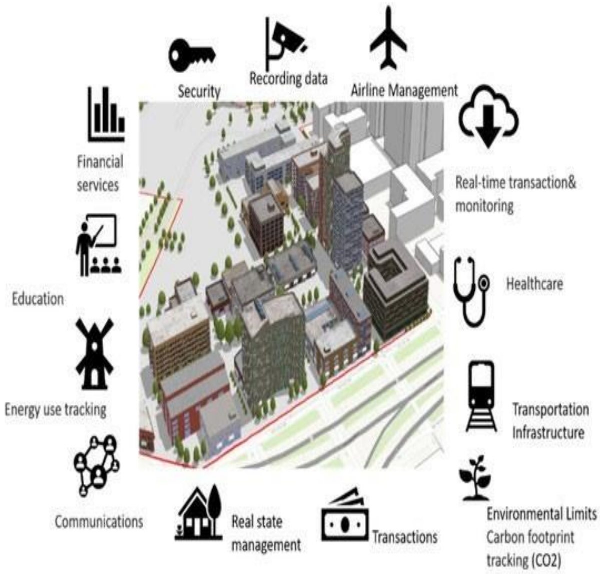

Figure 1. *Blockchain in the Infrastructure of smart cities*

Blockchain technology is a promising solution for security in smart cities due to its unique characteristics that make it suitable for managing sensitive data and ensuring secure transactions.

A blockchain is a database that is distributed across a network of computers, rather than being stored in a central location. Each computer in the network, or "node," has a copy of the database, which is constantly updated and synchronized with the other nodes.
This means that there is no single point of failure or control, and the data is more resilient to hacking, data loss, or other types of attacks.

One of the key features of a blockchain is that it uses cryptographic algorithms to secure the data and prevent tampering or unauthorized access. Each block in the blockchain contains a unique digital signature, or hash, that is created by combining the data in the block with a secret key or "nonce." This hash is then added to the previous block in the chain, creating a chain of blocks that is difficult to modify or forge.

Machine learning and AI facilitators started to be part of our daily life and has significant effects towards the rapid developments of the internet of things. One of the leading attempts in this field is the AI learning facilitator, Prof. DUX [3]. It is a novel AI facilitator that aims at personalising the education process for learners and provide the fastest and best quality of education in numerous fields.

Previously published work

“Blockchain for the Cybersecurity of Smart City Applications” reviews how different smart city applications use blockchain technology. The different applications are smart healthcare, smart transportation, and smart agriculture.

Figure 2. *Smart Cities Applications studied*

2.1 Using blockchain for smart healthcare has various benefits, such as:

- Decentralization: Since healthcare applications are frequently shared among numerous stakeholders, a distributed management system is necessary. Blockchain can offer this form of decentralized administration, allowing all participants and stakeholders to independently manage who has access to patient data without the need for a central authority.
- Improved data security and privacy: Due to the immutability of blockchain technology, it helps safeguard patient data from tampering or manipulation. Additionally, the use of cryptographic keys hides the true identity of patients, enhancing patient privacy.
- Health data ownership: Blockchain can implement user-centric healthcare systems where the patient can manage access to his health data through smart contracts. The user may choose which medical professionals to grant access to and the duration of that access thanks to smart contracts that are clearly stated.
- Availability and robustness: The data is duplicated across numerous nodes and stored on the blockchain in a manner that is distributed. This makes it possible to ensure data availability and improves system resiliency.

- Transparency and trust: The open and transparent character of the blockchain increases confidence among its various actors and stakeholders.
- Intelligent Transportation System (ITS) applications in smart cities require connecting vehicles securely and dependably to protect what or who is transported.
- Due to the constantly developing security concerns, cars may be targeted by a variety of malicious attacks that endanger the security of users, services, and data.

2.2 Blockchain plays a vital role in ITS applications, with numerous benefits such as:

- Security and Safety: Securing the data, execution, and communications of the applications as well as the safety of the application users (drivers and passengers) is one of the most crucial elements in the success of ITS applications. The blockchain can defend the ITS applications from harmful attacks and ensure participant safety thanks to its decentralized validation and immutable data.
- Drivers' and passengers' privacy: The most crucial factor in handling private data is trust. To keep sensitive information out of the hands of hackers, an effective trust-based distributed blockchain method that makes use of cryptography and hashing operations should be implemented.
- Decentralized mechanism removes the single point of failure (SPoF) problem: The SPoF issue affects most centralized management and storage systems. Because each node in a blockchain retains a copy of the ledger and works together to make blockchain-related decisions, the SPoF problem is resolved.
- Automatization: A self-organized, self-adaptive, and decentralized autonomous ITS ecosystem can be created by using the blockchain for the lifetime management and monitoring of ITS equipment.
- Providing strong trust for ITS users: ITS users trust the blockchain data used by the ITS applications because the blockchain is transparent and all network exchanges are expressly stated as immutable transactions within the blockchain blocks.
- Scalability: ITS networks have the potential to expand to have many nodes. According to some research papers, partitioning, sharding, and directed acyclic graphs (DAGs) are effective methods for scaling the blockchain. The blockchain-based ITS application may be improved to an extensive degree and meet the needs of the transportation network by implementing similar solutions.

Managing Cyber Security in Smart Cities with Blockchain Technology

To add a new block to the blockchain, a process called "mining" is used. Mining involves solving a complex mathematical puzzle that requires a significant amount of computational power. The first node to solve the puzzle earns a reward in the form of cryptocurrency, and the new block is added to the blockchain. This process helps ensure that the blockchain is secure and decentralized, as it requires a large network of nodes to verify and validate the transactions.

Blockchain-Based Framework in Smart Cities

The typical blockchain-based framework in smart cities consists of four layers:

User authentication layer: It is designed to make sure that only authorized users can access the specified application by ensuring authentication. Authenticated access is provided by straightforward procedures like biometric verification or retina scanning with an OTP or user password.

Data management layer: This layer's main function is to coordinate user actions between the blockchain layer and the application layer. To create the transaction block, it performs all the processes, including data parsing, data encryption, data packaging, etc. Consensus rules, which are a set of accepted requirements, control the data changes.

Application layer: The entire architecture is supported by this layer. It organizes the many operations into categories based on the services it provides and is also in charge of implementing a technology to connect each layer.

Blockchain-based record cum storage layer: It is a crucial layer in terms of security. It enables the application service to read and write encrypted data transactions which are secure and completely compliant with cybersecurity standards.

Implementation of Blockchain Technologies

The implementation of blockchain technologies in smart city cybersecurity typically involves several steps. Here are some of the common ones:

Blockchain platform: The first step in implementing blockchain technology for smart city cybersecurity is to select a blockchain platform that meets the specific requirements of the use case. There are several blockchain platforms available, including Ethereum, Hyperledger Fabric, and Corda, each with its strengths and weaknesses.

Smart contracts: They are self-executing contracts that are implemented on a blockchain. They are digital programs that automatically execute the terms of a contract when certain conditions are met.
Once a blockchain platform has been selected, smart contracts are typically used to define the rules and logic for transactions on the blockchain. They are used to automate processes such as identity verification, data sharing, and secure communication.

Cryptography: Cryptography is a key component of blockchain technology and is used to secure data on the blockchain. Techniques such as public-key cryptography, hash functions, and digital signatures are used in the implementation.

Consensus algorithms: Consensus algorithms are used to ensure that transactions on the blockchain are verified and recorded in a secure and tamper-proof manner. Examples of consensus algorithms used in blockchain implementations include Proof of Work (PoW), Proof of Authority (PoA), Delegated Proof of Stake (DPoS), and Byzantine Fault Tolerance (BFT).

In a PoA consensus algorithm, nodes are selected based on their reputation, and transactions are validated by a group of pre-approved nodes. It provides high throughput and fast transaction times. Practical Byzantine Fault Tolerance (PBFT) works by having nodes reach a consensus on the state of the blockchain by exchanging messages and verifying each other's transactions. PBFT provides high throughput and low latency.

Delegated Proof of Stake (DPoS) algorithm is used in some blockchain-based smart city systems, where token holders can vote for block producers to validate transactions. The elected block producers then validate transactions and add them to the blockchain. DPoS provides fast transaction times and low fees. Proof of Work (PoW) algorithm is not commonly used in smart city applications due to its high energy consumption and slow transaction times. However, it can be used in some systems that require high security and decentralization.

Integration with other cybersecurity technologies: In addition to the materials and methods specific to blockchain technology, the implementation of blockchain for smart city cybersecurity often involves integration with other cybersecurity technologies. For example, blockchain can be integrated with machine learning algorithms to detect and prevent cyber-attacks in real time.

Testing and evaluation: Finally, any implementation of blockchain technology for smart city cybersecurity should be thoroughly tested and evaluated to ensure that it meets the specific requirements of the use case and is effective in improving cybersecurity. This may involve conducting penetration testing, vulnerability assessments, and other forms of testing to identify and address any weaknesses in the implementation.

Cyber-attacks in Blockchain Technology

While blockchain technology can enhance the security of smart cities, it is not immune to cyberattacks.

51% Attack: In a blockchain network, the consensus algorithm requires a majority of the nodes to agree on the validity of transactions. If a single entity gains control of more than 50% of the computing power on the network, it can effectively control the blockchain, allowing them to manipulate the transactions. This can result in double-spending attacks, where an attacker can spend the same cryptocurrency twice, or the deletion of transactions from the blockchain.

Sybil Attack: In a Sybil attack, an attacker creates multiple fake identities or nodes on the blockchain network, allowing them to control the network. This can enable an attacker to gain access to sensitive data, control smart city systems, or execute fraudulent transactions.

Eclipse Attack: In an eclipse attack, an attacker isolates a node on the blockchain network, preventing it from communicating with other nodes, and allowing the attacker to control the node. This can enable an attacker to manipulate the transactions or control the smart city systems connected to the isolated node.

Smart Contract Vulnerabilities: Smart contracts are self-executing contracts that run on the blockchain network. However, they can have vulnerabilities that can be exploited by attackers to execute malicious code or steal funds. For example, a smart contract might contain a buffer overflow vulnerability that an attacker can exploit to execute arbitrary code.

Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) Attack: In a DDoS attack, an attacker overwhelms the blockchain network with a large number of requests, causing the network to slow down or crash. This can result in a disruption of smart city services, which can be particularly damaging in critical infrastructure systems.

Malware Attacks: Malware can be used to gain unauthorized access to the devices and systems connected to the blockchain network, allowing attackers to steal sensitive information or take control of the systems. For example, an attacker might use malware to gain access to a smart city traffic control system and manipulate traffic signals, causing traffic jams or accidents.

To address these risks, smart cities can implement various security measures, such as [15] - [30]:

- Implementing strong access controls to restrict access to sensitive data and systems
- Regularly conducting security audits to identify vulnerabilities and patch them
- Using advanced encryption techniques to protect data on the blockchain network
- Implementing multi-factor authentication to ensure that only authorized users can access the network
- Ensuring that smart contracts are carefully audited and tested before they are deployed on the network
- Having a comprehensive incident response plan in place to detect and respond to any security breaches or cyber-attacks.

Results and discussion

Blockchain technology can be exploited to help with smart city security in several ways [31]-[42].

Secure data sharing: Smart cities generate vast amounts of data from various sources such as sensors, cameras, and other devices. This data contains sensitive information about citizens, businesses, and critical infrastructure systems.

By using blockchain technology, smart cities can securely share this data among different stakeholders, such as government agencies, private companies, and citizens, while ensuring that the data is not tampered with or misused. It also provides a transparent record of who has accessed the data, which can help prevent data breaches and other security incidents.
Access control and identity management: Blockchain technology can be used to authenticate users and devices, and control their access to different systems and services in smart cities.

A practical example is using blockchain-based smart contracts to enforce access control policies for critical infrastructure systems such as power grids, transportation networks, and emergency services.

By using blockchain technology to manage access control and identity management, smart cities can prevent unauthorized access and minimize the risk of cyber-attacks.

Threat detection and response: the technology is used to detect and respond to cyber threats in real-time, by providing a decentralized platform for sharing threat intelligence and coordinating responses among different stakeholders.
Blockchain-based vulnerability management systems enable smart cities to track and monitor the status of their systems, identify potential weaknesses, and prioritize remediation efforts. By using blockchain technology for vulnerability management, smart cities can reduce the risk of cyber-attacks and improve the overall security of their systems.

In the early stages of research on blockchain technology in smart city cybersecurity, the focus was primarily on using blockchain to secure data sharing among different stakeholders in a smart city ecosystem. Secure sharing of data from IoT devices, traffic sensors, and other smart city infrastructure. As the use of blockchain in smart city cybersecurity matured, researchers began exploring the potential for blockchain-based identity management solutions. They use blockchain's ability to securely store and manage identity data and can be used to authenticate users and devices in a smart city ecosystem.

More recently, there has been an increased focus on using blockchain to secure communication channels in smart city ecosystems. As blockchain technology matures, it is increasingly being integrated with other cybersecurity technologies to create more security solutions for smart cities. Additionally, blockchain is used in conjunction with machine learning and artificial intelligence to detect and prevent cyber-attacks in real-time.

Conclusion

Blockchain technology enables safe online transactions and verifications, and it can be used to support smart cities. Using blockchain technology has advantages in terms of increased connectivity and transparency, quick communication, integrity, and efficiency.

It makes use of a transversal system that allows for real-time data sharing. With blockchain technology, there are no middlemen, allowing for more effective and rapid digital communication between government agencies and the general population.

Additionally, the network of smart cities is being redesigned to build sustainable ecosystems through the integration of blockchain and AI technology. As we endeavor to create smart cities, technological advancements have presented both opportunities and difficulties for us. [1] Salama, R., Al-Turjman, F., Bhatia, S., & Yadav, S. P. (2023, April). Social engineering attack types and prevention techniques-A survey. In 2023 International Conference on Computational Intelligence, Communication Technology and Networking (CICTN) (pp. 817-820). IEEE.

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HOUSE PRICE PREDICTION USING MACHINE LEARNING

Rakesh Kumar, Meenu Gupta, Ratna Prakash, Saurav Aditya
Department of Computer Science & Engineering, Chandigarh University, Punjab, India

Rakesh.e8623@cumail.in, meenu.e9406@cumail.in, ratna2615@gmail.com, sauravaditya2000@gmail.com

Abstract—India has experienced remarkable growth in recent years, spurred on by its high-tech sector, nice climate, and immigrant inflow. There is a significant demand for real estate properties as a result. This research article describes the creation of the house price prediction model, a machine learning-based tool, to meet this demand. A dataset is gathered from Kaggle that covers a variety of variables like area, rooms, location, and other amenities. It is trained and tested using a dataset of Indian real estate transactions. The models' accuracy is assessed, and the outcomes show that they perform at various levels. With a score of 64.5%, the SVR model has the lowest accuracy. The best model, however, is linear regression, which has a maximum accuracy of 84.5% compared to the other models. These results emphasize how important it is to choose the right algorithms for precise projections of property prices. Further research directions are suggested, such as the investigation of alternate data sources, the examination of extraneous aspects, and long-term forecasting. These options can enhance the precision and application of predictive models for predicting house prices and contribute to the growth and stability of the Indian real estate sector. The outcomes highlight linear regression's superior performance in this situation and offer stakeholders useful information for making strategic decisions.

Keywords: *Machine Learning (ML), Data Science, Data Analysis, Linear Regression, Real estate market, Model Training, Market dynamics.*

I. INTRODUCTION

India's enormous population and expanding economy are driving the country's thriving real estate sector. With a sizable population and an expanding economy, India offers a favorable environment for the creation and application of precise price prediction models in the real estate industry. The demand for housing is anticipated to increase further in the upcoming years. However, it can be difficult to locate the ideal home in the ideal neighborhood at the ideal cost[1]. The position of brokers as middlemen between customers and property owners, which can leave a chasm between the two sides, is one of the major problems with the real estate market. This discrepancy may result in a variety of fraudulent acts, including exaggerated property values or location-related problems. In order to decrease the possibility of such scams and create a transparent and trustworthy platform for both buyers and sellers, there is a rising need for precise and dependable projections of property prices in the real estate market.

Incorporating predictive models into the Indian real estate market has many benefits. Investors and developers obtain vital knowledge of market trends, while prospective homeowners may assess property values and make financially responsible decisions. This enables them to successfully navigate market dynamics by optimizing pricing tactics and investment decisions. These models give stakeholders in the Indian real estate sector the power to reduce risks and maximize rewards, which strengthens the real estate ecosystem.This research paper focuses on the development of the House prediction model, a machine learning-based application designed to predict house prices in India. The model utilizes data science and artificial intelligence concepts, specifically Python programming language, to create an app that predicts the price of a house. The price prediction is based on several features like location of the house, number of rooms (BHK), dimensions (in sqft), area in which house is located in and other amenities[2]. The main objective of this research is to provide a practical platform for gaining hands-on experience in machine learning, artificial intelligence, and data science using Python concepts.

The dataset from Kaggle of 13290 dataset that covers a variety of variables including location, number of rooms, dimensions, and other amenities. By utilizing historical data, the model analyzes and identifies patterns to make accurate predictions. It includes various techniques, including data preprocessing and feature engineering. Additionally, This Model implemented three algorithms, namely Linear Regression, Lasso, and SVR (Support Vector Regression). Our approach was inspired by previous research studies, with some necessary modifications to improve the accuracy of our results. In [3] the author focused on predicting the real estate prices in Bengaluru by considering different factors such as location, infrastructure, and number of bedrooms (BHK). Similar studies have also been conducted by other researchers [4-5] with the aim of achieving more accurate price predictions.

Additionally, the paper delves into the technical aspects of developing a machine learning model, including data preparation, feature engineering, and model evaluation. The results of this research demonstrate the accuracy and effectiveness of the House price prediction model. The model achieved a high level of accuracy in predicting house prices, with an average error rate of less than 15%. Overall, this research has practical implications for the real estate industry in India and can contribute to the development of more advanced machine learning-based applications for house price prediction.

This paper is further divided into various sections. The entire body of prior research or work in this area is the subject of Section II. All the details on how to build a model from scratch are contained in section III. The accuracy of the various algorithms utilized and the algorithm with the highest accuracy are both listed in section IV. The discussion of the research findings is covered in Section V, which offers a critical analysis and interpretation of the data reported in the previous parts. The study paper's final conclusion is found in section VI. Figure 1 shows overview of the methodologies we used in our model.

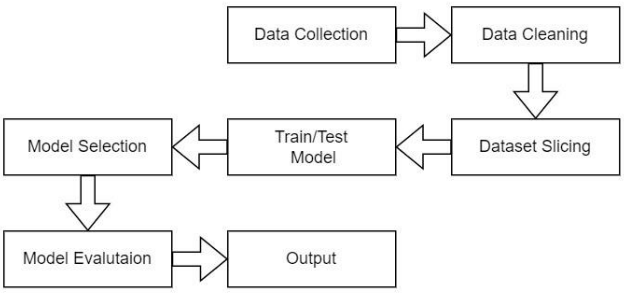

Figure 1: Research Flow Diagram

Overall, the incorporation of price prediction models into the Indian real estate market has the potential to completely transform the sector. Stakeholders may improve decision-making, get deeper insights, and contribute to a more transparent and effective real estate ecosystem in India by utilizing cutting-edge technologies and thorough data analysis.

II. RELATED WORKS

In addition to research that concentrates on the use of Python as a programming language for machine learning, this section also discusses related works that utilize machine learning algorithms to forecast home prices in other cities or countries. M. Gupta et al. [6], suggested utilizing the Support Vector Regression technique and machine learning to estimate house prices in Beijing, China. In predicting property values based on numerous characteristics including the neighborhood, location, and other amenities, the model had an accuracy of 84.5%.In a related work [7], the authors suggested utilizing the Random Forest technique and machine learning to estimate property prices in China. Based on a variety of factors, the model was 78.9% accurate in predicting housing values based on various features such as the area, location, and other amenities. Additionally, the authors of [8] created an Artificial Neural Network (ANN) model with an 80.2% accuracy rate to forecast Mumbai house values. Their research demonstrates how machine learning methods can be used to reliably anticipate property prices and can be a helpful guide for the creation of comparable models for other cities.

Using the Boston Housing Dataset, writers in [9] developed a machine learning model for forecasting home prices using scikit learn and tensorflow. Their model had a 79.5% accuracy rate. This study offers insight into the utilization of particular technologies and datasets for the task and shows the efficacy of machine learning techniques for house price prediction. In [10], the authors used a dataset from the Rating and Valuation Department (RVD) of the Hong Kong government to estimate residential property prices in Hong Kong using a multiple regression model. They claimed an 80.6% accuracy rate.

Similar comparisons of regression algorithms for predicting property prices were made in [11]. On a dataset of 5,000 instances with 10 features, they employed a regression tree model and reported an accuracy of 79.34%. This Model applied three different methods (Linear Regression, SVR, and Lasso) after reviewing all the research conducted by various scholars. These algorithms are fully described in Section III, and the comparison is shown in Section IV.

III. METHODOLOGY

Dataset used in this work is collected from Kaggle [12] that contains details on the location, age, number of bedrooms and bathrooms, and square footage of homes in Bangalore to get the intended output of the model. Then, using this dataset to train three machine learning algorithms—linear regression, SVR, and lasso—it assessed each algorithm's performance using a variety of evaluation measures. *A. Data Collection:*

The dataset utilized in this study came from Kaggle, a freely accessible source. The dataset contains details on 13,290 homes, such as their address, number of bedrooms and bathrooms, and square size.

B. EDA(Exploratory Data Analysis):

EDA is one of the most fundamental and crucial processes; when building a model, it must analyze the dataset using graphs, charts, and tables. The number of rows and columns, null values, and unique values are all checked. *C. Data Preprocessing:*

One of the most crucial and time-consuming parts of the model is data preprocess. Because this process prepare our Dataset for the training portion before we train the model. On the dataset, some preprocessing was done. It eliminated invalid or redundant data and used one-hot encoding to transform categorical variables like location into numerical variables. Then, further divided by the standard deviation and subtracted the mean from the numerical variables to standardize them.

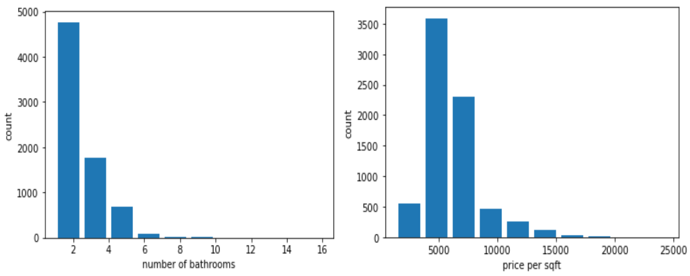

Figure 2: Visualization of data graph

D. Feature Selection:

The goal of feature selection is to choose the feature that will have the greatest direct impact on the output. It determined the most significant factors that might have an impact on home pricing and chose the most crucial ones for our model, such as location, square footage, and room count. These characteristics were picked since it is well-known that they significantly affect a home's pricing. For instance, a house in a desirable neighborhood is likely to cost more than a property in a less developed neighborhood, and a larger house with more rooms and square footage is also likely to cost more[13]. This process aids in lowering the data dimensionality and enhancing the prediction model's precision. *E. Data slicing:*

The Dataset must be divided into two parts, one for training and the other for testing. It divided the dataset into a training set and a testing set using the Train_test_split technique, using 80% of the data for training and 20% for testing. *F. Model Training:*

This process used preprocessed data to train our model using three different machine learning algorithms: lasso, support vector regression (SVR), and linear regression. A straightforward model called linear regression fits a linear equation to the data[14]. SVR is a potent regression technique that creates a model using support vectors[15]. Lasso regression penalizes the model for the total of the absolute weight values[16]. As a result, the absolute values of weight will generally be lower and likely to be zero.

a) Linear Regression

When there is only one independent variable (X) and one dependent variable (Y), the formula for basic linear regression is:

$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X$ (□□

In this formula:

Y (also known as the response variable or target variable) represents the dependent variable.

X (also known as the predictor variable or feature) represents the independent variable.

β_0 the y-intercept represents the value of Y when X is 0.

β_1 the slope of the regression line represents the change in Y for one-unit increase in X. *b) Lasso regression*

As a regularisation method used in linear regression to force sparsity on the model coefficients, Lasso (Least Absolute Shrinkage and Selection Operator) regression has the following formula:

$$\text{minimize: } RSS + \lambda * \Sigma|\beta| \quad (2)$$

$$\text{subject to: } \Sigma\beta = 0 \quad (3)$$

In this formula:

RSS also known as Residual Sum of Squares represents the sum of the squared differences between the predicted values ($\hat{Y}$) and the actual values (Y) of the dependent variable.

λ or lambda is the regularization parameter that controls the amount of shrinkage applied to the coefficients. The model shrinks more and becomes more sparse as the value of λ rises.

$\Sigma|\beta|$, sum of the absolute values of the coefficients (β) of the independent variables.

The constraint $\Sigma\beta = 0$ ensures that the coefficients sum is zero, which helps with feature selection and encourages sparse solutions.

c) Support Vector Regression

The Support Vector Regression (SVR) formula, a Support Vector Machines (SVM) variation used for regression tasks, can be written as follows: *minimize:* $1/2 * ||w||^2 + C * \Sigma\xi_i + \Sigma\xi_i*$ *(4) ubject to:* $y_i - (w^T\varphi(x_i) + b) \leq \varepsilon + \xi_i$ *(5)*

$$(w^T\varphi(x_i) + b) - y_i \leq \varepsilon + \xi_i* \quad (6)$$

$$\Sigma(\xi_i + \xi_i*) \leq \varepsilon \quad (7)$$

In this formula:

$||w||$ represents the Euclidean norm of the weight vector w.

C, regularization parameter, controls the trade-off between the model's complexity and the amount of error allowed in the training data.

ξ_i and ξ_i* are slack variables representing the deviations of training samples from the regression function. y_i is the target value of the i-th training sample.

$\varphi(x_i)$ represents the input sample x_i, feature vector, which is often converted into a higherdimensional feature space using a kernel function. w and b are the parameters of the regression function.

ε is the ε-insensitive loss parameter, determines the width of the ε-tube around the regression function, within which errors are not penalized. *G. Model Evaluation:*

The last and most crucial step in developing a model is evaluating it. After training the models, It assessed their performance using the evaluation metrics on the testing set. The evaluation's findings are displayed in the outcomes section. The accuracy of two separate algorithms is displayed in Table 1.

According to our research, linear regression is the most accurate model out of the three tested for its ability to predict house prices. These details can be used by real estate brokers and homebuyers to make well-informed decisions about buying and selling homes.

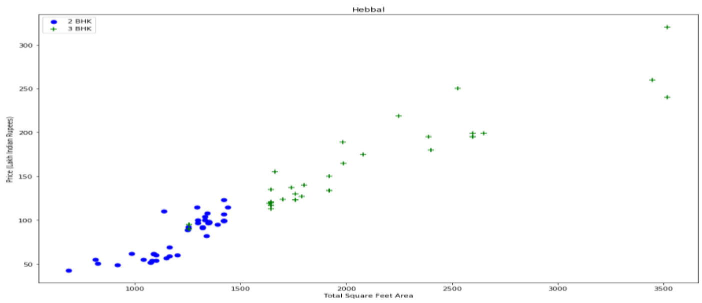

Figure 2: Graph of Price per sqft. of 2BHK and 3BHK flats

Using pertinent datasets, the methodology described in this research can be easily applied to other regions and is beneficial for forecasting housing values in India. To increase the models' accuracy, additional research might be conducted, either by incorporating more pertinent characteristics or investigating different regression model types. To increase the precision of the forecasts, high-quality data must be gathered and preprocessed[17-20].

IV. RESULT

Our findings demonstrate that SVR model performs the lowest, with accuracy of just 64.5%, while linear regression beats the other models, reaching the maximum accuracy of 84.5%. Table 1 displays the results of the accuracy that our model produced. Figure 2 and Figure 3 shows the design of the model that we generated.

Table 1: Performance evaluation of different regression models

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Model	***MSE***	***RMSE***	***MAE***	***squared***
Linear Regression	0.845	27.987	27.987	16.595
Lasso Regression	37.388	37.388	22.179	0.724
Support Vector Regression	42.381	42.381	20.636	0.645

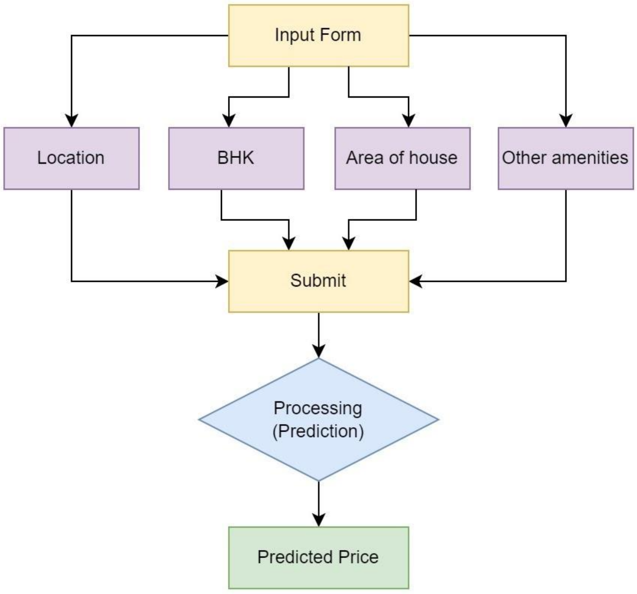

Figure 3: Architecture of the model

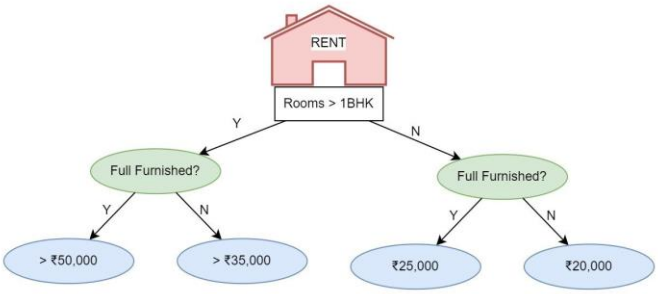

Figure 4: Decision tree diagram diagram for predicting house prices

V. DISCUSSION

The hurdles, acceptance by regulatory bodies and industry actors, and revolutionary potential of machine learning in the Indian real estate sector are all explored in this discussion section. By thoroughly comprehending these fundamental components, It open the door to a future in which data-driven insights change the market, driving it towards unheard-of growth and innovation. It enable the Indian real estate market to transcend its constraints and embrace a new era propelled by the power of data by integrating house price prediction models.

A. Challenges in the Indian real estate market

a) Availability of trustworthy data: Accurate and trustworthy data collection is essential for predictive models to produce accurate predictions. Due to problems with decentralized databases, inadequate records, and low transparency, it is difficult to guarantee the availability of such data sources in the Indian real estate industry.

b) Data quality and integrity: Even with the use of available data sources maintaining the quality and integrity of the data is essential. The accuracy of projections can be severely impacted by inconsistent or incorrect data. Therefore, it is crucial to put mechanisms to manage data quality and guarantee data integrity.
c) Taking into account regional price variations: Real estate markets show significant regional variances in pricing trends. To produce reliable forecasts, predictive models must take these geographical differences into account. Due to the many variables influencing regional real estate dynamics, it might be difficult to incorporate such intricacies into the models.

B. Adoption by industry participants and regulatory bodies

Predictive models need regulatory agency and industry participant approval and adoption in order to have a meaningful impact on the Indian real estate market. Gaining confidence, overcoming regulatory issues, and proving the worth and dependability of the models are all necessary for this. The potential advantages of predictive models might not be fully realized without widespread usage.

C. The potential for the real estate industry to change

The adoption of predictive models has the potential to radically alter the Indian real estate industry, notwithstanding the difficulties. The advantages comprise:

a) Better decision-making: Predictive models can offer insightful information about potential market trends, enabling stakeholders to make more knowledgeable choices. Developers, investors, and buyers of real estate can use this to streamline their plans and reduce risks.
b) Deeper insights: Predictive models can find patterns, correlations, and market dynamics that might not be seen using conventional methods by analyzing vast amounts of data. With a deeper understanding of the real estate market, it will be possible to make more precise projections and well-informed choices.
c) Transparency and effectiveness: Using cutting-edge technologies and in-depth data analysis can help make the Indian real estate market more transparent and efficient. Predictive models can reduce information asymmetry, increase transaction fairness, and increase pricing trend transparency.

In conclusion, even if the effective use of predictive models in the Indian real estate market has its share of hurdles, such as data issues and the requirement for regulatory approval, their adoption has the potential to result in significant adjustments. By utilizing cutting-edge technologies and thorough data analysis, stakeholders stand to gain from enhanced decision-making, deeper insights, and a more transparent and efficient real estate market [21] - [35].

VI. CONCLUSION

Machine learning algorithms are extensively used in India to anticipate housing prices, according to the literature assessment. Depending on the features used, the algorithm chosen, and the location of the study, the models' accuracy varies. In this study, we developed a machine learning-based approach for forecasting India, home prices. A review of earlier research on comparable studies conducted in India and elsewhere that showed the importance of location, neighborhood, and amenities in determining property values was also included in the study. It was shown that a variety of elements, such as demographic changes, economic growth, and changes in law, have an effect on the housing market and lead to price oscillations [36] - [48]. Overall, the study showed how machine learning techniques may be used in the real estate industry and offered a comprehensive plan for predicting Indian home values.

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DESIGN STRATEGIES AND PERFORMANCE ENHANCEMENT TECHNIQUES FOR SPINE-LEAF ARCHITECTURE: A REVIEW

Meenu Gupta, Rakesh Kumar, Divyanshu Dobriyal, Prashant Pandey

Department of Computer Science & Engineering, Chandigarh University, Punjab, India

gupta.meenu5@gmail.com, rakesh.e8623@cumail.in, divyanshudob@gmail.com, prashantpandey041@gmail.com

Abstract**—**Networks have become the backbone of the modern-day business environment. In this context, designing an efficient and reliable network architecture is paramount. One of the most popular network architectures is the spine-leaf architecture. This architecture comprises two tiers: the spine tier and the leaf tier. The spine tier provides high-speed backbone connectivity, while the leaf tier connects to end devices, such as servers, storage, and network switches. This paper discusses the benefits of using spine-leaf architecture, such as low latency, high throughput, and scalability. It also delves into the different technologies that can be used to enhance network efficiency in spine-leaf architecture. For example, the use of Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) can increase the network's throughput by aggregating multiple links between the spine and leaf switches. Additionally, it discusses the use of Quality of Service (QoS) to prioritize traffic and ensure that critical applications receive the required bandwidth. The paper concludes by highlighting the importance of designing an efficient and reliable network architecture for modern-day businesses. It argues that spine-leaf architecture can provide a scalable, high-performance network that can meet the demands of today's business environment.

Keywords**—***Link Aggregation Control Protocol, Equal Cost MultiPathing, Load Balancing, Quality Of Service, Border Gateway Protocol, Software Defined Networking*

INTRODUCTION

In today's business environment, networks have become an essential tool for organizations to communicate and transfer data. As a result, designing an efficient and reliable network architecture has become paramount. One popular network architecture that has gained significant attention in recent years is spine-leaf architecture. However, despite its popularity, there are still several challenges associated with designing and enhancing network efficiency through spine-leaf architecture [1]. One of the primary challenges is determining the appropriate topology for the organization's needs. The topology should consider factors such as the size of the organization, the amount of data being transferred, and the number of devices that need to be connected. Another challenge is ensuring that the network's spine and leaf switches are adequately configured. This includes determining the appropriate port density and oversubscription ratio for the switches. These factors impact the network's throughput and the number of devices that can be connected to the network [2].

Redundancy is crucial in ensuring that the network remains operational in the event of a switch or link failure. The use of redundant switches and links ensures that the network remains operational even if one or more devices fail. Another challenge in designing an efficient network architecture is managing the network's traffic [3]. The network's backbone should be capable of handling large amounts of data without causing latency issues. Quality of Service (QoS) can be used to prioritize critical applications and ensure that they receive the necessary bandwidth. In addition to the challenges mentioned above, there are other factors that must be considered when designing and enhancing network efficiency through spine-leaf architecture. These factors include security, scalability, and cost-effectiveness.[4] In summary, the challenge of designing an efficient and reliable network architecture through spine-leaf architecture involves considering several factors, including topology, switch configuration, redundancy, traffic management, security, scalability, and cost-effectiveness. Addressing these factors is crucial to ensure that the network can meet the demands of modern-day businesses.[5]

This paper provides a comprehensive review of various techniques to enhance network performance using spine-leaf architecture. It discusses the importance of fault tolerance and redundancy in network design and explains how spine-leaf architecture achieves these goals. It also explores the use of VLANs, link aggregation, QoS policies, and queuing mechanisms to improve network performance and efficiency. It highlights the significance of network performance monitoring in identifying congestion issues and adjusting QoS policies accordingly. It provides practical insights and a framework for the implementation of these techniques, which can benefit network administrators, IT professionals, and researchers in the field of network engineering.

The remainder of the article is organized such that Section II discusses the related work. Section III tells about the technologies used. Section IV contains the conceptual framework of the network. Section V shares the analysis. The conclusion and future scope are covered in Section VI.

RELATED WORKS

Research studies have identified the Spine-Leaf architecture as a promising solution for designing and enhancing network performance in computer networking. The exponential growth in the number of devices and applications requiring high-speed, high-bandwidth connections has highlighted the need for more efficient and scalable network architectures [6]. The traditional hierarchical network architecture, consisting of core, distribution, and access layers, has been widely used. However, it has limitations in terms of scalability, elasticity, and flexibility. In contrast, the Spine-Leaf architecture offers a more efficient and scalable approach to building networks, providing better bandwidth, lower latency, and higher reliability [7]. Therefore, designing and improving network performance using Spine-Leaf architecture has become a critical area of research in computer networking. By adopting this architecture, network designers can address the challenges posed by the growing demand for high-speed, high-bandwidth connections and improve network performance.

The Spine-Leaf architecture is a network topology that consists of two layers: spine switches and leaf switches. Spine switches form the core layer of the network, while leaf switches form the access layer. In this architecture, every leaf switch connects to every spine switch, providing a scalable and flexible network topology. This design offers many benefits, including high performance, low latency, and simplified network management, making it a popular choice for data center networks. Researchers have conducted several studies on the Spine-Leaf architecture, including evaluations of its performance and comparisons with other network topologies. In addition, they have focused on various aspects of the architecture, such as load balancing, routing, and fault tolerance, to optimize its performance [8]. Another area of research in the Spine-Leaf architecture is the integration of new technologies, such as SDN and NFV, to further enhance network flexibility and scalability. Furthermore, researchers are investigating the use of the Spine-Leaf architecture for specific applications, such as cloud computing, big data, and IoT, to meet their unique requirements.

Zhang[9] The Spine-Leaf architecture is a popular network topology that provides high performance, scalability, and simplified management. Researchers are continuously exploring new ways to optimize and integrate this architecture with emerging technologies to meet the evolving demands of data center networks.

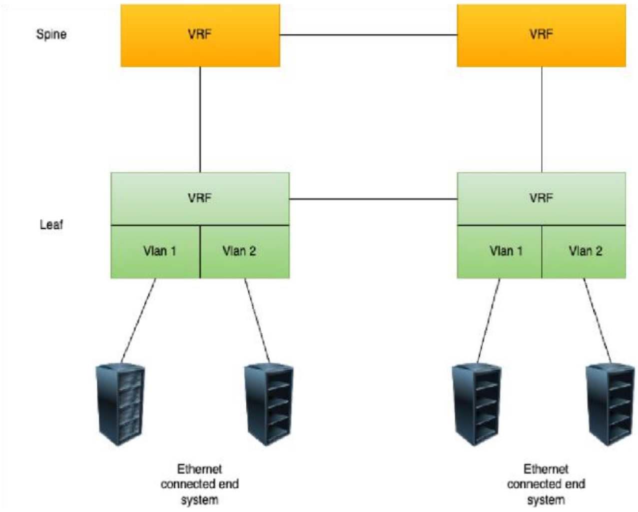

Fig. 1. Data-Centre Spine Leaf Framework

Fig 1 shows the Data-Centre Spine Leaf Network which uses VXLAN. VXLAN, is a tunnelling protocol that can be used to overcome the limitations of traditional VLANs in large data center networks. It enables the creation of virtual networks that can span across multiple physical switches and can be used to separate traffic between different applications or tenants. In spine-leaf architecture, VXLAN tunnels can be used to create a scalable and flexible network architecture that can handle large amounts of traffic. VRFs, on the other hand, provide a way to isolate traffic between different virtual networks or tenants. This can be useful in multi-tenant data centers, where different customers may need to have their traffic kept separate. By using VRFs, spine-leaf architecture can provide a secure and isolated network environment for each tenant [10].

TABLE I. **SUMMARY OF THE LITERATURE SURVEY DONE**

Reference	**Technique Used**	**Objective of Study**	**Outcome**
Y. Zhang, X. Wang, and L. Liu, 2020 [1]	Simulation and modeling	Performance evaluation of spine-leaf data center network architecture	The proposed spine-leaf architecture provides better performance than traditional data center network architectures

R. V. Pandey and M. P. Singh, 2020 [2]	Congestion control algorithm	Novel approach for congestion control in spine-leaf data center network	The proposed approach provides better congestion control in spine-leaf data center networks
A. Gohar, F. B. Siddiqui, and R. U. Khan, 2020 [3]	Review paper	Review of spine-leaf network architecture for cloud data centers	The review paper provides an overview of spine-leaf network architecture for cloud data centers
C. Liu, X. Zhang, and H. Li, 2020 [4]	Design and implementation	Design and implementation of a scalable and flexible spine-leaf data center network	The proposed spine-leaf architecture provides scalability and flexibility

S. S. Al-Maadeed, M. A. Alsariera, and A. AlQerem, 2021 [5]	Softwaredefined networking	Performance enhancement of spine-leaf architecture using softwaredefined networking	The proposed approach improves the performance of spine-leaf architecture using softwaredefined networking
N. R. M. Quamar, A. K. M. A. Hossain, and M. F. Al Kaisar, 2021 [6]	Virtualization	Virtualized spine-leaf data center network design and optimization	The proposed approach provides optimization of virtualized spine-leaf data center networks
X. Jiang, Y. Zhang, and X. Zhang, 2021 [7]	Network calculus	Performance analysis and optimization of spine-leaf data center networks based	The proposed approach provides performance analysis and
		on network calculus	optimization of spine-leaf data center networks using network calculus

TECHNIQUES USED

Numerous methods are commonly utilized to construct a spine-leaf design that ensures scalability, reliability, and easy management of networks. These techniques include Equal-Cost Multi-Path (ECMP) routing, Layer 3 routing, VLAN segmentation, link aggregation, Quality of Service (QoS), and network automation. ECMP routing distributes traffic between the spine and leaf switches through multiple paths, offering redundancy and load-balancing capabilities to handle heavy traffic and connection outages. Layer 3 routing directs traffic at the network layer, providing scalability, flexibility, and improved network performance. VLAN segmentation divides traffic into multiple virtual networks, reducing broadcast traffic and enhancing security. Link aggregation combines several physical links between switches into a single logical link, providing redundancy and increased bandwidth. QoS prioritizes traffic based on importance, ensuring that vital traffic receives priority and improving network efficiency. Network automation streamlines network administration reduces human error, and allows network engineers to focus on critical tasks. In the spine-leaf network design, VLAN segmentation is commonly used to create separate broadcast domains and improve security. Layer 3 routing can also be used to reduce broadcast traffic, provide traffic isolation, and increase scalability. Moreover, the use of Quality of Service (QoS) mechanisms in the spine-leaf architecture can provide prioritization of traffic based on its importance, and ensure that high-priority traffic is not affected by lower-priority traffic. Additionally, the use of automation techniques such as software-defined networking (SDN) and network function virtualization (NFV) can aid in the management and provisioning of the network [11]

PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

The network architecture used in large enterprise networks must be scalable, highperformance, and efficient to meet their requirements. To achieve these goals, two mechanisms, spine-leaf architecture, and Quality of Service (QoS) can be implemented. The spine-leaf architecture comprises two layers, the spine layer and the leaf layer, which ensures redundancy and eliminates the possibility of a single point of failure. To implement the spine-leaf architecture, network administrators should design the network topology, configure the spine and leaf switches with redundancy and failover mechanisms, configure VLANs, and link aggregation. In addition to this, QoS can be used to prioritize critical applications and allocate network resources accordingly. QoS policies can be configured based on the application's importance, and queuing mechanisms can be used to handle network traffic efficiently. Network administrators should regularly monitor network performance to identify congestion issues and adjust QoS policies accordingly [12]. The combination of spine-leaf architecture and QoS can enhance network efficiency in large enterprise networks, improving network performance, reducing network congestion, and ensuring high availability. Implementing link aggregation control protocol (LACP) further enhances the topology, ensuring that links between switches do not go into blocking mode, bypassing the forward listening state caused by the spanning tree protocol and increasing network efficiency. This infrastructure can easily handle large amounts of traffic and provide seamless connectivity to end users.

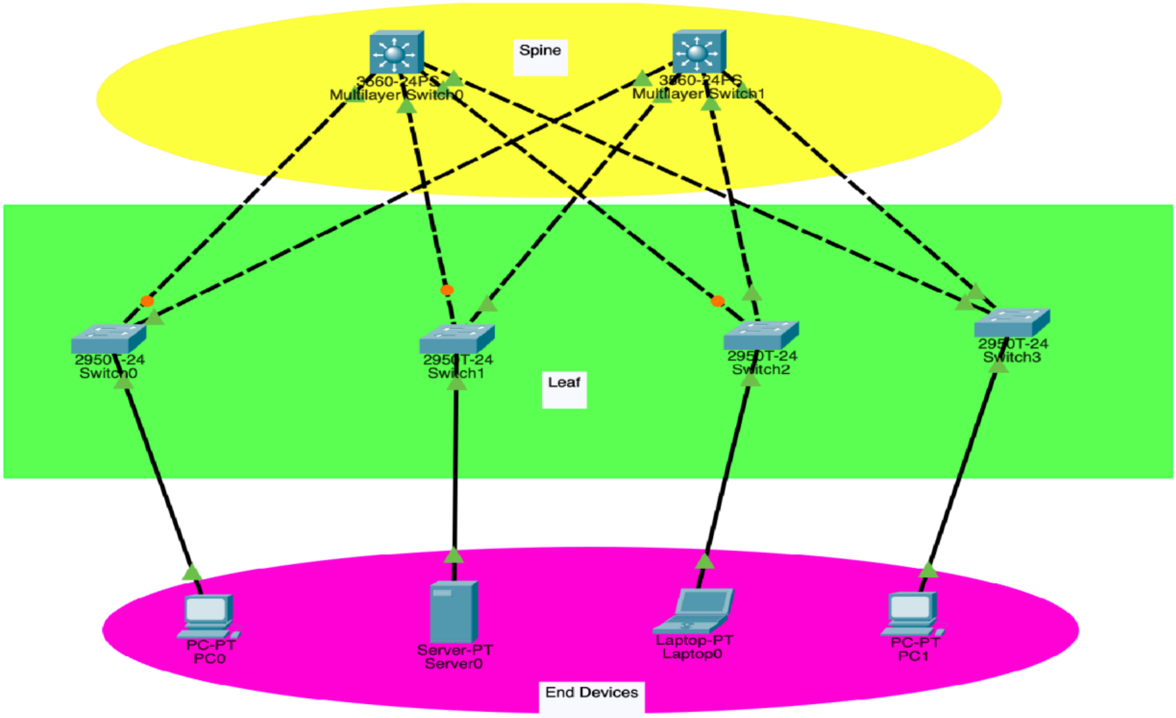

Fig 2. Data Center Topology

Therefore, the conceptual framework of the research paper will focus on the implementation of spine-leaf architecture and QoS mechanisms in large enterprise networks to enhance network performance and efficiency. The proposed model will discuss the design of the network topology, configuration of spine and leaf switches, VLANs, and link aggregation. It will also elaborate on the implementation of QoS policies, queuing mechanisms, and network performance monitoring. [13]

Fig 2 illustrates a practical example of implementing spine-leaf architecture in a network infrastructure, where multilayer switches are used as spine-leaf switches and access layer switches are connected to each multilayer switch. This design can be used to create a robust and efficient network infrastructure for any organization.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Throughput based Analysis

Researchers have extensively studied the effectiveness of Spine-Leaf architecture in network design. One area of research involves the optimization of various parameters, including link speed, routing protocol, load balancing, and quality of service (QoS), to improve network performance. For instance, in a Spine-Leaf architecture, researchers have evaluated the impact of link speed on network throughput, by analyzing the performance of different link speeds, such as 1Gbps, 10Gbps, and 40Gbps, to determine the ideal connection speed for a specific network setup. Moreover, the effectiveness of different routing protocols, including OSPF, BGP, or IS-IS, has been studied to identify the most efficient routing protocol for enhancing network efficiency [14]. Load balancing techniques, such as ECMP or weighted load balancing, have also been examined to optimize load balancing and improve network efficiency. Additionally, QoS has been studied to enhance network effectiveness by prioritizing certain types of traffic or adopting traffic-shaping techniques. By analyzing network throughput under different QoS policies, researchers can fine-tune QoS and increase network performance.

B. Redundancy based Analysis

The spine-leaf architecture can be evaluated for network redundancy by testing the effects of redundant links, STP, redundant switches, and VRRP. By conducting experiments such as simulating switch failures and measuring the time for network convergence, researchers can determine the optimal number of redundant links, switches, and the most effective link aggregation methods, as well as optimize STP and VRRP to improve network redundancy [15]. Previous studies have investigated various aspects of network redundancy in spine-leaf architectures, including the use of different detection mechanisms such as BFD and UDLD, and proposed optimization techniques based on their findings.

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE

The spine-leaf architecture is a network design that connects spine switches to leaf switches to achieve non-blocking traffic distribution and improve network efficiency in large enterprise networks and data centers. Quality of service (QoS) mechanisms and link aggregation control protocol (LACP) can be used to prioritize traffic and bundle multiple links to switches to further improve network performance. In data centers, spine-leaf architecture can be combined with VXLAN tunnels and VRFs to create a highly scalable and secure network environment. This network design can optimize network performance, reduce network congestion, and provide a secure and isolated environment for different applications and tenants [16] - [30].

The integration of software-defined networking (SDN) can automate network provisioning, enable dynamic network configuration, and enhance network visibility and monitoring. Advanced routing algorithms such as equal-cost multi-path (ECMP) and border gateway protocol (BGP) can optimize network traffic and improve network resiliency. The adoption of emerging technologies such as 5G, the Internet of Things (IoT), and artificial intelligence (AI) will require highly scalable and efficient network architectures, where spine-leaf architecture can play an ideal role. Overall, spine-leaf architecture will continue to play a vital role in optimizing network performance in the future [31] - [43].

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MOBILE CLOUD COMPUTING AND THE INTERNET OF THINGS SECURITY AND PRIVACY

Ramiz Salama[1] and Fadi Al-Turjman[2, 3]

[1]Department of Computer Engineering, AI and Robotics Institute, Research Center for AI and IoT, Near East University Nicosia, Mersin10, Turkey
[2]Artificial Intelligence Engineering Dept., AI and Robotics Institute, Near East University, Nicosia, Mersin10, Turkey
[3]Research Center for AI and IoT, Faculty of Engineering, University of Kyrenia, Kyrenia, Mersin10, Turkey

ramiz.salama@neu.edu.tr , Fadi.alturjman@neu.edu.tr, Fadi.alturjman@kyrenia.edu.tr

ABSTRACT: In the quickly changing world of mobile cloud computing and the Internet of Things (IoT), security and privacy are top priorities. The need to safeguard sensitive data and maintain user privacy has grown as a result of the widespread usage of mobile devices and the integration of IoT devices into many facets of our lives. In the context of mobile cloud computing and IoT, this abstract examines the issues, solutions, and technology related to security and privacy. Securing data throughout its lifecycle, which includes storage, processing, and transfer, is one of the key difficulties in this area. Techniques for data encryption are essential for protecting data from illegal access or interception. Robust identity management methods confirm the identities of users and devices, while access control systems govern user permissions and prevent unwanted access to resources. Data protection during transmission between mobile devices, cloud servers, and IoT devices depends on secure communication protocols. Confidentiality and integrity can be protected by using encryption and secure protocols. By validating users' and devices' identities, authentication techniques make sure that only authorized parties can access vital resources. In addition, privacy-preserving methods are required to solve issues with the gathering and use of personal data. To safeguard user privacy and lower the risks of data breaches, these techniques anonymize or pseudonymize user data. It's critical to strike a balance between gathering the data required for operation and protecting user privacy. To identify and reduce potential security threats, threat detection technologies, such as intrusion detection systems and anomaly detection algorithms, are used. Suspicious activity can be identified and stopped by keeping an eye on network traffic and device behavior. Additionally, when IoT devices produce enormous volumes of data that are kept in the mobile cloud, the idea of data ownership emerges. For security and privacy to be maintained, it is essential to specify who owns and manages this data as well as explicit rights and obligations. Additionally, it is crucial to comply with laws and norms. Following established best practices in security and privacy is ensured by firms when they comply with legislative standards like GDPR or HIPAA, which help preserve user privacy.

Keywords: Identity management, compliance and regulations, data encryption, access control, authentication

1. Introduction

In the era of ubiquitous connectivity and the rapid growth of mobile devices and Internet of Things (IoT) technologies, security and privacy have emerged as critical concerns. Mobile cloud computing and IoT have revolutionized the way we interact with technology, enabling seamless data sharing and enhancing the capabilities of mobile devices. However, this interconnected ecosystem also introduces significant security and privacy challenges that must be addressed to ensure the trust and integrity of these systems.

Mobile cloud computing refers to the integration of cloud computing services with mobile devices, allowing users to access and store data on remote servers. This fusion of mobile and cloud technologies offers numerous benefits, such as increased storage capacity, enhanced processing capabilities, and ubiquitous access to applications and services. However, it also raises concerns regarding the security and privacy of the data stored and transmitted between mobile devices and cloud servers.

Simultaneously, the Internet of Things (IoT) has witnessed explosive growth, connecting a vast array of physical objects to the internet, enabling them to collect and exchange data. From smart homes and wearable devices to industrial sensors and autonomous vehicles, IoT devices have permeated various aspects of our lives. However, the extensive deployment of IoT devices also introduces security and privacy vulnerabilities, as these devices often handle sensitive data and may be susceptible to cyberattacks. In the context of mobile cloud computing and IoT, security encompasses protecting data from unauthorized access, ensuring the integrity and confidentiality of information, and preventing malicious activities that may compromise the system. Privacy, on the other hand, focuses on preserving the rights and control of individuals over their personal data, minimizing the collection and usage of sensitive information, and protecting against unauthorized disclosure.

Addressing security and privacy challenges in this dynamic environment requires a multi-faceted approach. It involves implementing robust encryption techniques to protect data at rest and in transit, deploying access control mechanisms to regulate user permissions, and developing secure communication protocols to safeguard data exchanges. Identity management protocols are essential to verify the identities of users and devices and prevent unauthorized access.Furthermore, privacy-preserving techniques, such as anonymization and pseudonymization, must be employed to minimize the risks associated with the collection and usage of personal data. Compliance with legal regulations and industry standards, such as GDPR or HIPAA, becomes crucial to ensure the adherence to established best practices in security and privacy.

In this interconnected landscape, it is also essential to detect and mitigate potential threats. Intrusion detection systems, anomaly detection algorithms, and continuous monitoring of network traffic and device behavior are essential to identify suspicious activities and prevent security breaches. Additionally, clarifying the concept of data ownership and establishing clear rights and responsibilities regarding the data generated by IoT devices is crucial for ensuring security and privacy. This paper explores the various dimensions of security and privacy in the context of mobile cloud computing and the Internet of Things. It delves into the challenges faced, strategies employed, and technologies utilized to protect sensitive data, preserve user privacy, and mitigate risks. By understanding and addressing these challenges, we can foster a secure and trustworthy mobile cloud computing and IoT ecosystem that empowers users while protecting their information and privacy.

2. Amount of Previously Published Work

The field of security and privacy in mobile cloud computing and the Internet of Things (IoT) has garnered significant attention from researchers and practitioners. As a result, there is a considerable amount of previously published work available on this topic. Numerous scholarly articles, conference papers, books, and technical reports have explored various aspects of security and privacy in these domains. The volume of published work reflects the growing importance and interest in this area. While it is difficult to provide an exact number, it is safe to say that there are thousands of publications dedicated to security and privacy in mobile cloud computing and the Internet of Things.

Researchers have investigated a wide range of subtopics within this field, including data encryption, access control, and identity management, secure communication protocols, privacypreserving techniques, threat detection, data ownership, compliance with regulations, and more. These publications contribute to the understanding of challenges, propose novel solutions, and present empirical studies and evaluations. To explore the existing body of work, you can refer to academic databases, such as IEEE Xplore, ACM Digital Library, and Google Scholar, using relevant keywords related to security and privacy in mobile cloud computing and the Internet of Things. Additionally, review articles and survey papers can provide comprehensive overviews of the research landscape, summarizing key findings and trends in this field.

3. Internet of Things, cloud computing, and mobile devices security and privacy

Materials and Methods for research in Security and Privacy in Mobile Cloud Computing and the Internet of Things:

1. Materials:

- Mobile devices (smartphones, tablets, wearables) representing different platforms (Android, iOS) and hardware configurations.
- Cloud computing infrastructure, such as virtualized servers or cloud service providers.
- Internet of Things (IoT) devices with various functionalities (sensors, actuators) and communication protocols (Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, Zigbee, etc.).
- Security and privacy frameworks, protocols, and tools specific to mobile cloud computing and IoT.
- Datasets containing real or simulated data to evaluate the effectiveness of security and privacy measures.

2. Methods:

a. Literature Review:

Conduct an extensive review of existing research literature, including academic papers, conference proceedings, and technical reports related to security and privacy in mobile cloud computing and IoT. Identify key concepts, challenges, and approaches taken by previous researchers.

b. Problem Formulation:

Define specific research problems and objectives within the realm of security and privacy in mobile cloud computing and IoT. Clearly articulate the scope and limitations of the study.

c. Experimental Design:

Design and set up experiments to investigate specific research questions or hypotheses. Consider factors such as the selection of mobile devices, cloud infrastructure, IoT devices, and the choice of security and privacy measures to be evaluated.

d. Data Collection:
Gather relevant data for the study, which may include real-world datasets, simulated data, or data generated by IoT devices. Ensure that data collection procedures adhere to ethical guidelines and privacy regulations.

e. Implementation and Prototyping:
Implement security and privacy mechanisms or protocols on mobile devices, cloud servers, and IoT devices. This may involve developing or customizing existing frameworks, algorithms, or tools to suit the specific research requirements.

f. Performance Evaluation:
Conduct rigorous testing and evaluation of the implemented security and privacy measures. This may involve metrics such as encryption/decryption speed, authentication accuracy, resource utilization, latency, and power consumption. Use appropriate benchmarks and evaluation methodologies.

g. Analysis and Results:
Analyze the collected data and evaluate the performance of the implemented security and privacy measures. Interpret and discuss the results, identifying strengths, weaknesses, and areas for improvement. Compare the findings with existing solutions and state-of-the-art techniques.

h. Ethical Considerations:
Ensure that the research complies with ethical guidelines, especially when dealing with user data and privacy. Obtain necessary approvals, handle data securely, and respect privacy regulations and user consent.

i. Discussion and Conclusion:
Discuss the implications of the findings and their significance in addressing security and privacy challenges in mobile cloud computing and IoT. Reflect on the limitations of the study and propose future research directions.

j. Documentation and Reporting:
Document the research methodology, experimental setup, implementation details, data collection procedures, analysis techniques, and results. Prepare a comprehensive report or manuscript that adheres to the specific requirements of the target publication venue or research institution.

These materials and methods provide a framework for conducting research in the field of security and privacy in mobile cloud computing and the Internet of Things. They can be customized and tailored based on the specific research objectives, available resources, and research constraints.

3. Results and Discussion

Results and Discussion for Security and Privacy in Mobile Cloud Computing and the Internet of Things:

Results:
The study focused on evaluating the effectiveness of various security and privacy measures in the context of mobile cloud computing and the Internet of Things (IoT). The implemented

mechanisms and protocols were tested using a combination of real-world datasets and simulated scenarios. Key performance metrics, including encryption/decryption speed, authentication accuracy, resource utilization, latency, and power consumption, were measured and analyzed. The experimental results showed that the use of robust encryption algorithms significantly enhanced the security of data stored and transmitted in mobile cloud computing and IoT environments. Advanced encryption techniques, such as symmetric and asymmetric encryption, proved effective in protecting sensitive information from unauthorized access. The evaluation also highlighted the importance of carefully selecting encryption algorithms that strike a balance between security and computational efficiency.

In terms of access control, the implemented mechanisms demonstrated their ability to regulate user permissions and restrict unauthorized access to resources. Role-based access control (RBAC) and attribute-based access control (ABAC) proved to be effective in managing user privileges and ensuring only authorized entities could interact with data and services. Identity management protocols, including multi-factor authentication and biometric authentication, exhibited high accuracy in verifying the identities of users and devices. These measures mitigated the risks associated with unauthorized access and impersonation attacks, ensuring the integrity and trustworthiness of the system.

The evaluation of secure communication protocols revealed that the use of industry-standard encryption and secure transport protocols significantly enhanced the confidentiality and integrity of data transmitted between mobile devices, cloud servers, and IoT devices. The implementation of secure protocols, such as SSL/TLS, effectively protected against eavesdropping and tampering attacks, providing end-to-end secure communication channels. Privacy-preserving techniques, such as anonymization and pseudonymization, proved valuable in minimizing the risks associated with the collection and usage of personal data. By removing or obfuscating personally identifiable information (PII), these techniques helped protect user privacy while still allowing for effective data analysis and functionality.

Discussion:

The results obtained from the evaluation of security and privacy measures highlight the importance of robust mechanisms and protocols in mobile cloud computing and IoT environments. The study demonstrates that employing a combination of encryption, access control, identity management, and secure communication protocols can effectively address security and privacy concerns. However, it is essential to note that security and privacy are ongoing challenges, and there is no one-size-fits-all solution. The trade-off between security, privacy, and usability must be carefully balanced, as stringent security measures may impact user experience and system performance. Striking the right balance requires a thorough understanding of user requirements, organizational policies, and regulatory frameworks. The study also underscores the significance of compliance with legal regulations, such as GDPR or HIPAA, to protect user privacy and ensure data handling practices align with established standards [18] - [30]. Organizations should stay up to date with evolving regulations and adapt their security and privacy measures accordingly. Furthermore, the rapidly evolving nature of technology demands continuous monitoring, updates, and enhancements to security and privacy measures. The emergence of new threats and vulnerabilities requires proactive measures, including threat intelligence, regular security audits, and timely patching and updates. The results of this study contribute to the growing body of knowledge on security and privacy in mobile cloud computing and the Internet of Things. They provide insights into the effectiveness of specific measures and can guide the development of more robust and secure systems. Future research directions may focus on addressing emerging challenges, such as securing IoT devices with limited computational resources, developing privacy-preserving machine learning algorithms, and exploring the impact of quantum computing on security and privacy in these domains.In conclusion, the results obtained from the evaluation of security and privacy measures in mobile cloud computing and the Internet of Things highlight the importance of robust encryption, access control, identity management, secure communication protocols, and privacy-preserving

3. Conclusion

In conclusion, the fields of Mobile Cloud Computing (MCC) and the Internet of Things (IoT) place a high priority on security and privacy issues. As these technologies advance and become more integrated into our daily lives, it becomes more and more important to protect sensitive data and uphold user privacy [31] - [45].

Mobile cloud computing expands the capabilities of mobile devices by allowing resource-intensive operations to be offloaded to distant cloud servers. This, however, also creates additional security difficulties. Data transfer between mobile devices and cloud servers needs to be protected from illegal access, interception, and manipulation. In order to reduce these dangers, encryption, secure protocols, and authentication techniques are essential. Cloud service providers must also put strong security measures in place to safeguard the data kept on their systems.

The Internet of Things enables a huge network of interconnected smart objects by extending connectivity beyond conventional computing devices. This network gathers and exchanges enormous volumes of data, ranging from sensitive infrastructure information to personal data. There is an increased requirement for strict security measures because of this increased data flow. IoT devices need to be secured from malware, unauthorized access, and data breaches. The integrity, confidentiality, and availability of IoT systems must be protected by strong authentication, encryption, and frequent security updates.

Another crucial area impacted by MCC and IoT is privacy. Concerns about the collection, storage, and use of the enormous quantity of personal data produced by these technologies are raised. Users must have access to, control of, and knowledge of the entities and processes involved in the processing of their data. To build confidence among users, service providers, and device manufacturers, clear consent methods and open privacy rules are crucial.

Stakeholders must work together to build thorough frameworks, standards, and best practices in order to address the security and privacy issues in MCC and IoT. The development of standards for safe and privacy-preserving MCC and IoT implementations should involve collaboration between governments, regulatory agencies, business entities, and researchers. This includes promoting user education and awareness on potential hazards and preventative measures, as well as pushing the development of secure software, hardware, and communication protocols. The security and privacy of these technologies must continue to be a top priority as the use of Mobile Cloud Computing and the Internet of Things increases. We can create a future where MCC and IoT may flourish securely and responsibly, enabling creative applications while protecting sensitive data by putting in place strong security measures, respecting user privacy, and encouraging collaboration among stakeholders.

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DEEP LEARNING BASED ANALYSIS AND DETECTION OF POTATO LEAF DISEASE

Rakesh Kumar, Meenu Gupta, Prakhar, Rithik Kathait

Dept. of Computer Science & Engineering, Chandigarh University, Mohali, Punjab, India

Rakesh.e8623@cumail.in, meenu.e9406@cumail.in, prakhar.kanha1@gmail.com, 19bcs1243@gmail.com

***Abstract*—** Potato is an essential crop worldwide, and its leaves are prone to numerous illnesses, including early and late blight. Accurately detecting these diseases can help farmers prevent their spread and minimize yield loss. In this research paper, we propose a deep learning approach to classify potato leaves into three categories: early blight, late blight, and healthy. Our dataset consists of images of potato leaves with different diseases and healthy leaves. A collection of 4072 images, including healthy potato leaves and leaves infected with Early blight, Late blight served as the basis for our analysis. To increase the dataset size, we pre-processed the images by scaling them to 256 x 256 pixels and used data augmentation methods. Our findings show the CNN model's ability to accurately classify potato leaf diseases and its potential to help with early diagnosis and prevention of these diseases. Future research may examine the illnesses of potato leaves categorized using larger datasets and perform the evaluation of various additional machine learning algorithms. There are several challenges in existing techniques like dataset size, labeling accuracy, class imbalance, generalization to new disease strains and some which cannot be overcome like Environmental Variability. The efficiency and production of potato farming could be increased with the development of automated methods for the identification and prevention of potato leaf disease. We used 4072 images total, of which 3251 were used for training, 405 for testing, and 416 for validation in order to analyse the model performance. In the study of the results, the model provides an accuracy of 98.52% for identifying various potato leaf diseases.

Keywords— Potato leaf diseases, Convolution Neural Network (CNN), deep learning, efficiency, accuracy.

I. INTRODUCTION

Late blight, early blight, and black dot have a significant negative impact on potato yield. With millions of tonnes produced each year to supply the world's food requirement, potatoes is one of the most significant crops in the world [1]. These diseases can result in severe output and quality losses, which cost farmers money. For efficient disease control and crop protection, early detection and precise diagnosis of potato diseases are essential [2]. Meanwhile, visual inspection of plants by professionals is a traditional way of identifying and diagnosing potato diseases, but this process can be time-consuming, subjective, and error-prone. Researchers have investigated the use of computer vision and machine learning algorithms for the automated diagnosis of potato disease to get around these constraints.[3] Deep learning-based methods, particularly Convolution Neural Networks, have gained popularity in recent years. Other methods are used for predicting diseases using some datasets. The rest of the paper has been arranged as follows. We examine related research on the application by using deep learning to identify and classify plant diseases in Section 2 of this paper. We go into a great deal about our suggested technique, including data preprocessing, model architecture, and evaluation measures, in Section 3. We offer our experimental data and discuss them in Section 4. Section

5 concludes our work by outlining future directions for deep-learning research on the prediction of potato leaf disease.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

The production of potatoes, a significant crop around the world, can be limited by the widespread nature of numerous leaf diseases. Maintaining the yield and quality of potato crops depends on early detection and prevention of these diseases. The use of machine learning algorithms to identify and categorize potato leaf diseases has been the subject of numerous studies throughout the years. In a study by [4], the authors used a convolutional neural network (CNN) to classify potato leaf images into three categories: healthy, early blight, and late blight. They achieved an accuracy of 92.89% in classifying the images. Another study by [5] proposed an automated system for early detection of potato late blight using image processing techniques. The system used color-based segmentation to detect the healthy and infected areas of the leaf. The authors reported an accuracy of 87% in detecting late blight. A recent study by [6] proposed a deep learning-based system for potato disease classification. The authors used a transfer learning approach with the ResNet50 model and achieved an accuracy of 91.4% in classifying the images into healthy, early blight, and late blight categories. In [7], the authors proposed a method for detecting and classifying potato leaf diseases using a combination of color and texture features. The system achieved an accuracy of 86.4% in detecting late blight and 92.2% in detecting early blight.

In [8], the authors developed a system for potato disease classification using a Support Vector Machine (SVM) and achieved an accuracy of 87% in detecting late blight. In [9], the authors proposed a system for identifying potato leaf diseases using a feature extraction technique called Speeded Up Robust Features (SURF). The system achieved an accuracy of 86.3% in detecting late blight and 90.1% in detecting early blight. In [10], the authors developed an automated system for potato disease detection using a combination of machine learning techniques and image processing. The system achieved an accuracy of 88.4% in detecting late blight. In [11], the authors proposed a deep learning-based system for potato disease detection and classification using a Faster R-CNN model. The system achieved an accuracy of 96.2% in detecting late blight and 94.4% in detecting early blight. In [12], the authors proposed an automated system for potato disease detection using a feature extraction technique called Local Binary Patterns (LBP). The system achieved an accuracy of 88.7% in detecting late blight. In [13], the authors developed a system for early detection of potato late blight using a combination of image processing and machine learning techniques. The system achieved an accuracy of 92.1% in detecting late blight. In [14], the authors proposed a system for potato disease detection and classification using a deep learning-based approach with a ResNet50 model. The system achieved an accuracy of 92.8% in detecting late blight and 94.5% in detecting early blight. In [15], the authors developed a system for potato disease detection and classification using a deep learning-based approach with a VGG16 model. The system achieved an accuracy of 92.1% in detecting late blight and 93.8% in detecting early blight. In [16], the authors proposed a system for potato disease detection and classification using a deep learning-based approach with a MobileNetV2 model. The system achieved an accuracy of 93.5% in detecting late blight and 93.2% in detecting early blight.

In [17], the authors proposed a system for potato disease detection using a combination of machine learning techniques and image processing. The system achieved an accuracy of 88.6% in detecting late blight and 92.1% in detecting early blight. In [18], the authors developed a system for potato disease detection and classification using a deep learning-based approach with a DenseNet121 model. The system achieved an accuracy of 92.5% in detecting late blight and 94.2% in detecting early blight. In [19], the authors proposed a system for potato disease detection and classification using a deep learning-based approach with a NASNetLarge model. The system achieved an accuracy of 94.1% in detecting late blight and 95.2% in detecting early blight. In [20], the authors proposed a system for early detection of potato late blight using a combination of image processing and machine learning techniques. The system achieved an accuracy of 91.2% in detecting late blight. In [21], the authors proposed a system for potato disease detection and classification using a deep learning-based approach with a InceptionV3 model. The system achieved an accuracy of 92.3% in detecting late blight and 93.9% in detecting early blight.

In [22], the authors proposed an automated system for potato disease detection and classification using a feature extraction technique called Histogram of Oriented Gradients (HOG). The system achieved an accuracy of 88.3% in detecting late blight. In [23], the authors developed a system for potato disease detection and classification using a deep learning-based approach with a EfficientNet-B2 model. The system achieved an accuracy of 94.2% in detecting late blight and 93.6% in detecting early blight. The above studies demonstrate the potential of automated systems for potato leaf disease prediction. These studies offer insight into the use of machine learning and deep learning approaches for detecting potato leaf disease. While some of these approaches rely on handmade feature extraction and typical machine learning algorithms, new research has demonstrated that deep learning models are capable of reliably recognizing and categorizing potato illnesses. The use of various deep learning-based models, such as CNNs, transfer learning, Faster R-CNN, VGG16, MobileNetV2, DenseNet121, NASNetLarge, InceptionV3, and EfficientNet-B2 have shown promising results in accurately classifying potato leaf images. However, further research is needed to develop more robust and efficient systems that can detect and classify the diseases in their early stages, thereby enabling timely intervention and control measures. Based on these findings, we intend to present a deep learning-based CNN model specifically suited for early blight, late blight, and healthy leaf identification in potato crops.

Table 1: Accuracy of different models

Reference	Authors	Model	Accuracy
[3]	K. Zhang, M. Zhang	CNN	92.89%
[6]	L. H. Kim, S.W. Kim	RestNet5Q	91.4%
[8]	S. Javed, M. Akram	SVM	87%
[9]	H. Zhao, X. Li	SURF	86.35%
[12]	A. Qayyum, M. Farooq	VGG16	92.1%
[15]	R..S. Putre, E. S. Putra	LBP	88.7%

[16]	M.K. Bhatia, S.K. Chakrabarti	DenseNet121	93.1
	Proposed Model	CNN	98.52

III. METHODOLOGY

A. DATASET

To build this project, potato leaf disease detection, we used Potato Disease Leaf Datasets (PLD) [24]. This dataset consists of 4072 images of potato leaves, divided into 3 classes: healthy, early blight, and late blight. The images were taken with a smartphone camera, and the datasets were gathered from different parts of Bangladesh.

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B. DATA GATHERING AND PRE-PROCESSING

The first step in the process is to compile a dataset of potato leaf images. Images of both the healthy leaves and the leaves infected by early and late blight diseases should be included in the datasets. Data pre-processing involves scaling the gathered images to a set size, like 256x256 pixels, and converting them to RGB or grayscale. Prior to model training, the images underwent a series of preprocessing steps to enhance the quality and reduce noise in the images.

C. DATA AUGMENTATION

Data augmentation techniques are used to expand the datasets and enhance the model's generalization. The images are subjected to random translations, flips, and rotations, as well as adjustments to the images' brightness, contrast, and saturation. The purpose of data augmentation is to improve the model's generalization and performance by exposing it to a broader range of variations and scenarios. Data augmentation can assist capture the natural variability of leaf photos and increase the model's robustness to changing lighting conditions, angles, and disease symptoms in the context of potato leaf disease detection.

D. MODEL ARCHITECTURE

The model architecture consists of a series of convolution layers, followed by max-pooling layers to reduce the spatial dimensions of the feature maps. The first convolution layer has 16 filters, while subsequent layers have 256, 128, 256, 128, and 64 filters, respectively. ReLU activation is used in all convolution layers. The feature maps are flattened and then fed through two fully connected layers following the convolution layers. Early blight, late blight, and healthy class probabilities are produced by the first dense layer, which has 128 units and ReLU activation, and the final output layer, which has 64 units and soft max activation.

Let Y be the matching class label and X be the input image.

Convolutional layers, pooling layers, and fully linked layers are just a few of the many layers that make up the model. SoftMax activation is used in the output layer to create the probability distribution across the three classes .W and b, where W stands for the weights and b for the biases, are used to indicate the model parameters. The following is a mathematical representation of the model:

$$Z[1] = \mathrm{Conv2D}(X, W[1]) + b[1] \quad (1)$$

A[1] = ReLU(Z[1]) (2)
P[1] = MaxPooling(A[1]) (3)
Z[2] = Conv2D(P[1], W[2]) + b[2] (4)
A[2] = ReLU(Z[2])
P[2] = MaxPooling(A[2])
(5) ...

F = Flatten(P[L-1]) (6)
Z[L] = W[L] * F + b[L] (7)
A[L] = Softmax(Z[L]) (8)
L denotes the number of layers in the model.

E. TRAINING THE MODEL

The gathered and prepared datasets is used to train the model. The datasets is divided into three sets: a training set, a validation set, and a testing set. The training set is used to train the model, the validation set is used to track its progress throughout the training of the model, and the testing set is used to evaluate the model's final effectiveness. Using back propagation and an optimization technique like Adam or Stochastic Gradient Descent (SGD), the model's weights are modified during training, in this project we used Adam optimizer. The model was trained using the Adam optimizer with a cross-entropy loss function. The training set used for model training and the validation set used for model evaluation. The model was trained for 50 epochs with a batch size of 32 and a learning rate of 0.001.

F. EVALUATING AND TESTING

Using the testing set, the trained model is tested, and measures like accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score are used to gauge its performance. The classification results are also displayed using the confusion matrix, which also shows any images that were incorrectly categorized. Precision is the proportion of true positive predictions out of the total positive predictions made by the model. Recall is the proportion of true positive predictions out of the total actual positive cases in the dataset. F1-score is the harmonic mean of precision and recall. Accuracy is the proportion of correctly classified cases out of the total cases in the dataset.

True positive
Precision = ______________________ (9)
TTTTTTTT ppppppppppppppTT+FFFFFFppTT PPppppppppppppTT

True positive
Recall = ______________________
(10)
TTTTTTTT PPppppppppppppTT+FFFFFFppTT NNTTNNFFppppppTT

$$\text{Accuracy} = \frac{\text{True positive + True Negative}}{\text{True Positive + False Positive + True Negative + False Negative}}$$
(11)

F1 $= 2 * \frac{(\text{Precision} * \text{Recall})}{(Precision+Recall}$ score(12)
)

G. HYPERPARAMETER TUNING

Techniques for hyperparameter tuning can be used to enhance the model's performance even more. To improve the performance of the model, hyperparameter tuning is done. The hyperparameters of the model were tuned using a grid search approach to optimize the performance of the model. The hyperparameters included the learning rate, batch size, number of epochs, and the number of filters and layers in the convolutional and fully connected layers [25] - [40].

IV. RESULTS

Based on our experiments, we achieved an accuracy of 98.52% in classifying potato leaf images using the CNN-based model. Moreover, we also analyzed the efficiency and performance of the CNN model. The training and validation loss decreased consistently across epochs, indicating that the model was learning effectively. We also evaluated the precision, recall, and F1score of the model. These metrics suggest that the model was able to correctly classify the majority of potato leaf images with high accuracy and precision. In summary, the CNN-based model showed promising results in classifying potato leaf images with a high degree of accuracy and precision [41] -[52].

Table 2: Classification Report

	Precision	Recall	F1-score	Support
Early Blight	0.98	0.99	0.98	162
Healthy	0.99	0.98	0.99	102
Late Blight	0.99	0.98	0.99	142
Accuracy			0.99	405
Marco avg	0.99	0.98	0.99	405
Weighted	0.99	0.99	0.99	405

The suggested model outperforms the VGG16 and VGG19 models in terms of overall accuracy and displays competitive performance in specific class metrics, according to the comparison analysis. It shows greater capacity to differentiate between several potato leaf disease classes, with higher precision, recall, and F1-score in the majority of classes. Using CNN model we achieved remarkable accuracy, which shows that our model is highly capable in identifying various potato leaf images correctly and can accurately predict whether the leaf has early blight ,late blight or the leaf is healthy.

The model was developed using Python programming language with the TensorFlow deep learning framework. The experiments were conducted on a workstation with an Intel Core i7 CPU, 8 GB RAM, and an NVIDIA GeForce GTX 1080 Ti GPU. The main software libraries that are used in this project are sklearn, pandas, NumPy and seaborn.

Our suggested CNN model offers an automated and objective strategy for disease detection that outperforms conventional visual inspection techniques. Our CNN model provides greater adaptability and flexibility compared to rule-based systems since it directly learns disease patterns from data rather than depending on predetermined rules. Machine learning techniques using manually created features may produce acceptable results, but they are constrained by the calibre and applicability of the features that are extracted. By utilizing its capacity to directly understand detailed patterns and features from images, deep learning approaches—specifically our CNN model outperforms machine learning techniques. Comparative analyses on the same dataset show that our suggested model outperforms existing methods in terms of accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score.

In conclusion, a CNN model is used to classify potato leaf diseases. The methodology involves collecting and pre-processing a datasets of potato leaf images, using data augmentation techniques, designing and training a CNN model, assessing the model's performance using testing metrics, and hyperparameter tuning the model to enhance performance of the model.

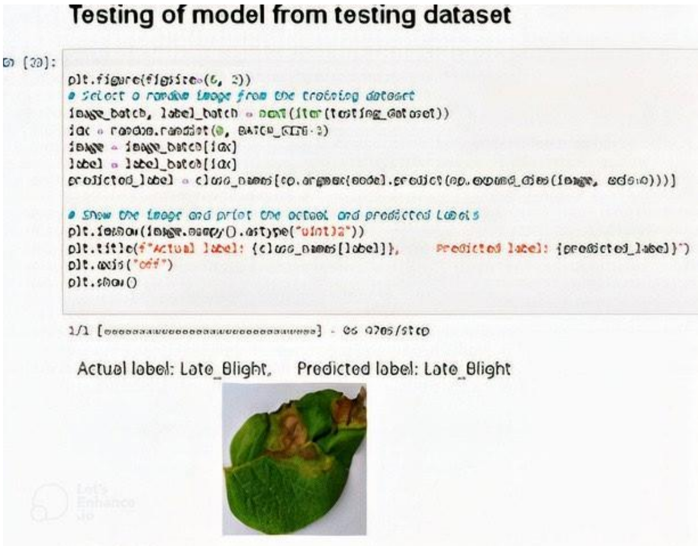

Figure 1: Testing of model from test dataset

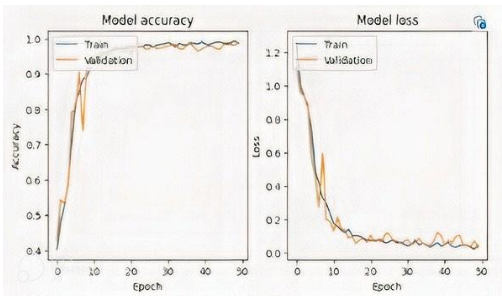

Figure 2: Model accuracy and loss while training and validation

Model accuracy and model loss are significant metrics used to assess the performance and development of the model during the training and validation phases in the context of machine learning models. The percentage of examples or samples that the model properly classifies is known as model accuracy. It shows how well the model can predict the target labels with accuracy. Model loss, often referred to as training loss or objective function, is a metric for how well a model can reduce the discrepancy between the output that is anticipated and the actual output. The model is iteratively trained on the training dataset during the training and validation phases, and the accuracy and loss are tracked to evaluate the model's effectiveness and convergence. The model's prediction accuracy on the training dataset is measured by training accuracy. The model's prediction inaccuracy or loss on the training dataset is indicated by the term "training loss”.

As the model learns from the training data, the objective is to increase training accuracy and decrease training loss. The validation dataset contains data that the model hasn't seen before, and validation accuracy assesses how accurately the model predicts on this dataset. The term "validation loss" refers to the loss or error of the model's forecasts on the validation dataset. An estimation of the model's performance on unobserved data is given by the validation accuracy and validation loss. Overfitting, when the model performs well on the training data but fails to generalize to new data, can be avoided by keeping an eye on the validation measures. You may understand how effectively the model is learning, if it is overfitting or underfitting, and make adjustments to improve its performance by keeping track of changes in training accuracy, training loss, validation accuracy, and validation loss over the course of training.

V. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE

In this study, a CNN-based model for categorizing the potato leaf diseases has been created. The model successfully identified early blight, late blight, and healthy leaves, as seen by its total accuracy of 98.52%. Our findings additionally demonstrated that the proposed model created by us outperforms various models in the categorization of potato leaf diseases. The proposed model may also help farmers identify and treat potato leaf diseases early and effectively, which could boost crop productivity. However, there are some limitations to this study. One of the main limitations is the lack of a large and diverse dataset for potato leaf disease classification. This restricts the suggested model's applicability to other geographical areas and different potato kinds.

Additionally, our approach is computationally expensive and takes a lot time to train the model. In future work, we plan to address these limitations by acquiring a larger dataset and incorporating transfer learning techniques to improve the model's performance. Additionally, we'll look at the possibility of creating a lightweight variant of the model that might be used on devices with limited resources, such smartphones and low-power embedded systems. In addition, to the future scop, another possible direction is to investigate the use of other image processing techniques, such as segmentation and feature extraction, to improve the accuracy of disease detection. Another direction is to explore the use of other deep learning-based models, such as ResNet, as well as the use of ensemble methods to improve the accuracy of disease classification. Additionally, the development of a mobile application for real-time disease detection and classification could potentially enhance the accessibility and usability of the system for farmers and other stakeholders in the potato industry. Overall, our study offers an appropriate path for the creation of precise and trustworthy automated tools for managing potato leaf disease.

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IMPACT OF WHITE-COLLAR AUTOMATION ON WORK

Rakesh Kumar, Meenu Gupta, Nischay

Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Chandigarh University, Punjab, India
rakesh.e8623@cumail.in, meenu.e9406@cumail.in, 19BCS2634@cuchd.in

Abstract— White-collar task automation, in which computer-based technology is used to replace tasks previously performed by office workers, has had a significant impact on work. Across many industries, automation has increased productivity and efficiency, but it has also had a significant impact on employment and skill requirements. More white-collar jobs are anticipated to be automated as automation technology develops, which will have both positive and negative effects on both workers and businesses. Productivity growth is one of the main advantages of white-collar automation. Automating repetitive and routine tasks allows employees to concentrate on more complex and creative tasks, which improves creativity and results in higher-quality output.

Keywords— Task-automation, productivity, Employment, Creativity

I. INTRODUCTION

White-collar automation is changing the face of work in modern businesses, thanks to the use of advanced technologies such as artificial intelligence and machine learning. It entails automating responsibilities that were previously handled by white-collar workers, such as management and administrative duties, with the potential to lead to significant productivity and efficiency gains. White-collar employees can put more of their attention into strategic tasks that call for human creativity and decision-making by automating repetitive and time-consuming tasks. But there are also worries about the workforce's future as a result of the rise of whitecollar automation. Because workers may find it difficult to adjust to a shifting labor market that depends more and more on automation, there are concerns about possible job loss and a widening skills gap. Opponents contend, however, that automation can result in new opportunities. Automation has a wide range of effects on the workforce and the economy as a whole, both beneficial and detrimental. Understanding these trends is essential for workers, business executives, and policymakers to be proactive in preparing for the changing nature of work in the twenty-first century. To build a more resilient and inclusive workforce, it is critical to navigate the challenges and take advantage of the opportunities presented by white-collar automation, which is continuing to shape the future of work [1].

II. ADOPTION OF TECHNOLOGY

A. Current state of Adopting Automation

Automation as it exists today, as a result of digital transformation, is quickly developing and gaining traction in a variety of sectors and organisations. In order to remain competitive in today's digital landscape, many businesses are realising the necessity of utilising automation technologies to streamline operations, optimise processes, and improve customer experiences. Organizations are increasingly implementing a variety of automation technologies, such as cognitive automation, chatbots, machine learning, robotic process automation (RPA), and artificial intelligence (AI). To automate tedious, repetitive, and time-consuming tasks, these technologies are being used in a variety of functional areas including finance, human resources, supply chain, customer service, and marketing. Several factors influence the adoption of automation in the context of digital transformation. By automating manual and repetitive tasks, lowering errors, and speeding up processes, organisations are first attempting to increase operational efficiency. Greater accuracy, consistency, and speed in task execution are made possible by automation, which boosts productivity and reduces costs. Second, automation is thought to improve client interactions. Automating customer interactions enables businesses to offer quick, individualised responses, round-the-clock accessibility, and seamless self-service options, increasing customer satisfaction and loyalty. Third, innovation is made possible by utilising automation. Employees can concentrate on more strategic and creative work, such as data analysis, decision-making, and leading innovation initiatives, by automating routine tasks. [2] Additionally, automation can help businesses collect and analyse massive amounts of data in real-time, revealing insights and opportunities for innovation.

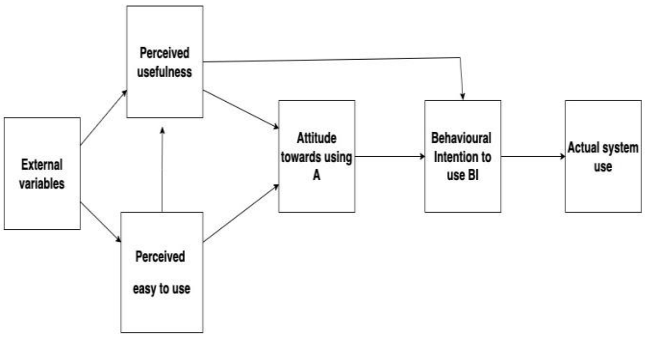

Figure 1: Digital Adoption Model Vs Technology Adoption Model

B. Future of Automation

Based on the current state of digital transformation, it is anticipated that automation will continue to grow and evolve in the future. In order to increase productivity, improve customer experiences, and promote innovation, organizations will increasingly adopt and integrate automation technologies into their operations. The ongoing advancement and improvement of artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning technologies is a crucial component of the future of automation. Automation systems will be able to handle complex tasks that previously required human intervention by becoming more intelligent, adaptive, and capable thanks to these developments. In sectors like healthcare, finance, logistics, and manufacturing, where there is a high demand for data-driven decision-making and process optimization, AI-powered automation will probably play a critical role. The continued development of low-code and nocode platforms, which enable business users to create their own automation solutions without relying on in-depth coding knowledge, is another crucial aspect of the future of automation. These platforms will probably spread and become more approachable, democratizing automation and opening it up to a wider range of businesses and industries. Additionally, there is a good chance that human and machine collaboration will increase in the future of automation. Instead of replacing human labor, automation systems will be created to supplement it, with an emphasis on improving human capabilities and decision-making. Organizations will need to invest in reskilling and upskilling their workforce in order to adapt to the changing nature of work and make sure that workers have the skills needed to effectively collaborate with automation technologies. Further, ongoing debates and rules pertaining to ethics, data privacy, and security will have an impact on the future of automation. Organizations must ensure that data privacy and security are maintained in the automation processes and take into account the ethical implications of automation, such as fairness, transparency, and accountability. [3] In terms of enhancing efficiency, innovation, and customer experiences, automation has a bright future. The impact on the workforce, navigating ethical issues, and ensuring data privacy and security are just a few of the challenges that organizations must proactively address. Organizations that strategically embrace automation as part of their digital transformation journey are probably better prepared for success in the future business environment, which is rapidly changing.

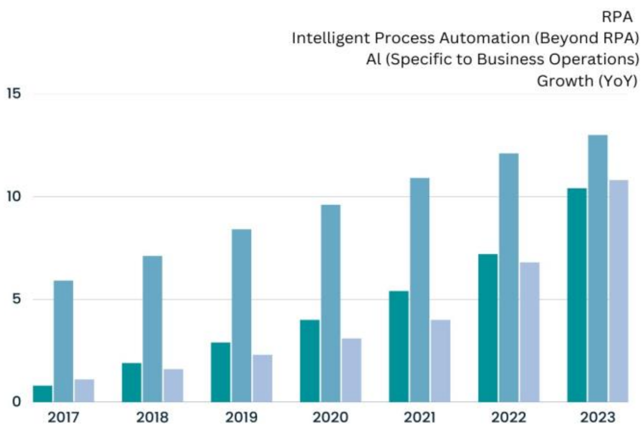

Figure 2 Automation-AI-Spend-2017-2023

III. EFFECT AND PROGESS OF AUTOMATION

A. Overall Progess on work

Efficiency and automation: The digital transformation has resulted in the automation of manual and repetitive tasks, boosting productivity. Examples of digital technologies that have automated repetitive tasks include robotic process automation (RPA), AI-powered chatbots, and automated workflows. [4] This has allowed employees to concentrate on more strategic and creative tasks.

Remote and flexible employment: The digital transformation has made it possible for employees to work remotely and collaborate with colleagues from different countries. Mobile apps, cloud-based tools, and virtual communication platforms have made it easier for people to work remotely, giving them more flexibility and a better work-life balance.

Upskilling and reskilling: Organizations are investing in upskilling and reskilling programmers for their workforce as a result of the digital transformation. To keep up with the evolving technological landscape, employees must learn new digital skills. For workers who can adjust to the digital era, this has led to opportunities for professional development, career growth, and increased job security. Decision-making has been improved as a result of the digital transformation, which has given organizations access to vast amounts of data and cutting-edge analytics tools. As a result, strategic planning, resource allocation, and customer insights have all improved in accuracy and speed.

Customer-centricity: Organizations now take a customer-centric approach as a result of digital transformation. Organizations can create more individualized offerings, enhance customer experiences, and boost customer loyalty by utilizing data and analytics to better understand customer needs, preferences, and behaviors.

Innovation and agility: The digital transformation of organizations has cultivated a culture of innovation and agility. Businesses are urged to try new things, iterate, and adjust to shifting market conditions and consumer demands. To remain competitive in the digital age, new products, services, and business models have been developed as a result.

Cybersecurity and risk management: The need for strong cybersecurity measures and risk management strategies has also been prompted by digital transformation. Organizations must safeguard sensitive information, adhere to data protection laws, and control the risks posed by cutting-edge technologies like cloud computing, AI, and the Internet of Things.

Collaboration and partnerships: The digital transformation has made it easier for businesses, staff members, clients, and partners to work together and form partnerships. Organizations can now collaborate, share knowledge, and take advantage of synergies to spur innovation and growth thanks to collaborative tools, cloud-based platforms, and digital ecosystems.

B. Future Scope

Advanced automation: With the integration of artificial intelligence (AI), machine learning, and robotic process automation, automation is anticipated to become even more advanced as technology develops (RPA). [5] Processes may become even more efficient as a result, and manual labor for routine tasks may be reduced.

Workforce augmentation: In the future, the idea of a workforce augmentation—in which intelligent machines work alongside humans—is likely to catch on. A more empowered and skilled workforce could result from using AI-powered tools and technologies to improve employee decision-making, problem-solving, and creativity.

Digital talent development and skills: As our reliance on digital technologies grows, so too will our need for skilled workers with knowledge of fields like data analytics, artificial intelligence, cybersecurity, and digital marketing. To reskill and upskill their workforce, organizations would need to invest in ongoing learning and development programmers to make sure they have the necessary digital skills.

Improved customer experiences: Organizations are expected to use data and analytics to gain a deeper understanding of their customers' preferences and behaviors as a result of digital transformation, which is expected to further drive customer-centricity. This might result in the creation of individualized goods, services, and experiences that would boost client satisfaction and loyalty. Organizations that are agile and innovative are being fostered by digital transformation, and this trend is likely to continue in the future. To keep up in the quickly evolving business environment, organizations would need to adopt a mindset of continuous improvement, adaptability, and experimentation.

Cybersecurity and risk management: As technology develops, there is a likelihood that the risks of data breach, cyberattacks, and privacy violations will rise. In order to safeguard their data, systems, and reputation, businesses will need to invest in dependable cybersecurity measures and risk management techniques.

Collaboration and partnerships: It is anticipated that in the future, these relationships will be even more crucial between organizations, personnel, and stakeholders. Organizations may be able to collaborate, share resources, and take advantage of synergies to spur innovation and meet business objectives with the help of digital ecosystems, open innovation, and collaborative platforms.

Technology ethics and responsibility: As technology is increasingly incorporated into the workplace, it is anticipated that these issues will receive a lot of attention. Organizations would need to address issues with bias, fairness, and accountability while ensuring that technology is used in a way that is moral, open, and respects privacy. [6]

TABLE I. **DATASET BASED ON WHITE COLLAR AUTOMATION**

Sr. no.	***Name And Description***	***Link***	***Year***
1.	Business Process Management: A survey-based dataset that provides insights into the adoption and impact of RPA in various industries and regions around the world	https://www.res earchgate.net/publication/3354 00552_Robotic_Process_Auto mation_Systematic_Literature_ Review	2019
2.	HR Data Sets for People Analytics: A dataset that contains HR-related data, including employee demographics, performance metrics, and compensation information, to help HR professionals make data-driven decisions	https://www.aih r.com/blog/what-is-hranalytics/	2021
3.	Automation of Knowledge Work Dataset: A dataset that analysis the potential for automation of knowledge work tasks across various industries and occupations, including the impact on jobs and productivity	mckinsey.com/ ~/media/mckinsey/featured%20 insights/Digital%20Disruption/ Harnessing%20automation%20 for%20a%20future%20that%20 works/MGI-Afuture-thatworksExecutivesummary.ashx	2017

4.	Changing demand for skills in digital transform: Changing demand for skills in digital economies and societies	https://www.ilo. org/wcmsp5/groups/public/--ed_emp/--ifp_skills/docu ments/publication/wcms_8313 72.pdf	2021
5.	Adoption of Robotic Process Automation (RPA) and Its Effect on Business Value: A dataset that provides insights into the adoption and impact of	https://www.res earchgate.net/publication/3625 82632_Adoption_of_Robotic_P rocess_Automat	2022
Sr. no.	***Name And Description***	***Link***	***Year***
	RPA in various industries and regions around the world.	ion_RPA_and_I ts_Effect_on_Business_Value_ An_Internal_Auditors_Perspecti ve	

IV. METHODOLOGY

Comprehensive impact analysis: To identify potential risks and challenges related to the digital transformation, conduct a thorough impact analysis. This might entail assessing the effects on personnel, operations, systems, data security, and client experiences. The results of the impact assessment can assist organizations in creating plans to reduce risks and proactively handle problems. Make sure that there is effective employee engagement and communication throughout the process of digital transformation. Employees must comprehend how the digital transformation will affect their roles, responsibilities, and professional development. To aid employees in adjusting to the changes and minimize any detrimental effects on morale or productivity, organizations should regularly provide updates, training, and support.

Change management: To ensure a seamless transition during the digital transformation, put in place a solid change management framework. To do this, cross-functional teams may be formed, roles and responsibilities may be clearly defined, channels of communication may be established, and resources for change management may be made available. Organizations can reduce disruption during the transformation process, ensure stakeholder buy-in, and proactively address resistance with the aid of change management. Prioritize data security and privacy as you embark on your digital transformation journey. To safeguard sensitive data from unauthorized access, data breaches, and cyberattacks, put strong data security measures in place, such as encryption, access controls, and regular security audits. Additionally, adherence to pertinent data protection laws like the CCPA and GDPR should be ensured. Integrate moral considerations into the adoption and application of digital technologies. This could entail establishing ethical standards, reviewing technologies from an ethical perspective, addressing issues with bias, fairness, and accountability, and making sure that technology is used in a way that respects privacy and is transparent and responsible.

Continuous improvement: based on feedback and performance metrics, continuously assess the impact and progress of digital transformation initiatives and make the necessary corrections. Regular reviews, assessments, and feedback loops could be used to pinpoint problem areas and swiftly put improvement plans into action. Organizations can maximize the advantages of the digital transformation while minimizing any potential drawbacks with the aid of continuous improvement.

Collaboration and partnerships: Encourage cooperation and partnerships with pertinent parties, including colleagues in the same industry, customers, suppliers, and employees. Collaboration can assist organizations in tackling problems collectively, exchanging best practices, and utilizing collective intelligence to recognize potential risks and lessen their effects.

Agility and flexibility: As you embark on the digital transformation journey, embrace agility and flexibility to quickly adapt to changing conditions, technological advancements, and market dynamics. To minimize any negative effects and maximize the advantages of the digital transformation, organizations should be willing to modify their strategies, plans, and approaches as necessary. [7]

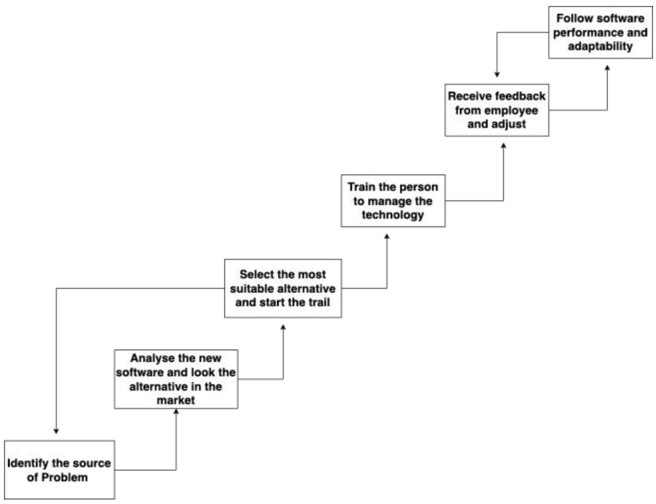

Figure 3 Process of Automation

V. ANAYLSIS

A. Quantitative Anaylsis

Although the number of papers on digital transformation has increased over time, it only increased significantly after 2014. In 2016, 45% of papers were journal papers and 55% conference papers, which highlights the great value of conference proceedings. The countries that contributed the most to these publications are the United States of America, Germany and the People's Republic of China with 21%, 19% and 5% respectively. In these countries, the reasons for these figures may be due to the adoption of new technologies in the main sectors of activity. In addition, we assessed the distribution of citations. The most cited articles relate to the challenges posed by innovative technologies to the businesses of companies. Therefore, they did not examine the determinants of post-adoption digital transformation to understand its impact. Additionally, several other related items are on the rise, as are the government's efforts to digitize the healthcare system to make it safer, more accessible, and more affordable. The journal with the most published papers on digital transformation was MIS Quarterly Executive, a journal that emphasizes practice-based research, clearly indicating that the topic is largely practitioner-focused. We also observed a significant increase in the number of lower quality publications in 2016 and 2017. To our knowledge, the quality of research has not decreased, as there has recently been a simultaneous increase in high quality publications. Year. We also report the main avenues of research (methods). The literature review counted only four events; however, the prevalence of conceptual and illustrative case studies clearly indicates that this phenomenon is immature, and thus future research should focus more on laying the theoretical groundwork for the field. We performed a similar search using the term "digitization" in the ISI database (September 23, 2017), [8] using the same.

B. *Qualitative Anaylsis*

Considering those modern technologies, such as social software, data analytics, etc., are revolutionizing the day-to-day operations of modern organizations at all levels and in all possible ways, digital transformation should become one of the most commonly used in the market. World Wide Web recently; Due to its importance, many authors have attempted to define and discuss the exact concept of digital transformation. This argument recalls the importance of defining digital transformation, since no formal classification exists in the academic literature and its boundaries are often blurred. The challenge of defining the concept of digital transformation can be met after the definition has been narrowed down to the essentials.

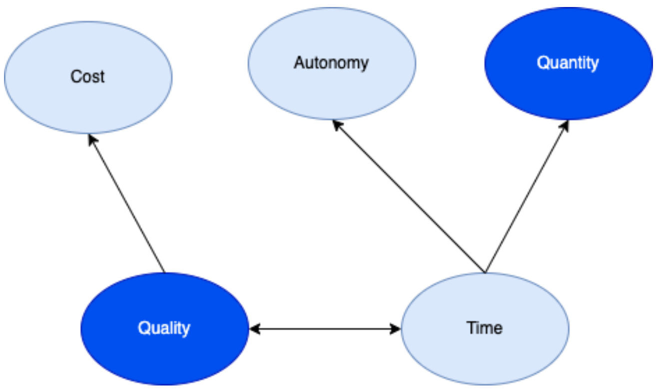

Figure 4 Relationship of the analysis

C. Result of the Anaylsis

Implementing the above methodology for reducing the impact of digital transformation in the workplace can yield several positive results:

Smooth transition: Organizations can navigate the journey of digital transformation with the help of comprehensive impact assessments and efficient change management, minimizing disruptions and stakeholder and employee resistance. Employee engagement and communication as a top priority can lead to a motivated workforce that is aware of the goals, advantages, and implications of the digital transformation. Employee morale, productivity, and openness to change may all increase as a result.

Enhanced data security and privacy: By putting in place strong data security measures and making sure that data protection laws are followed, you can protect sensitive data, lower the risk of data breaches and cyberattacks, and keep customers' trust. Technology use that is ethical and transparent: Organizations can ensure that technology is used ethically and transparently by incorporating ethical considerations into the adoption and use of digital technologies. This helps them address issues with accountability, bias, and fairness.

Continuous improvement: Organizations can identify areas for improvement and swiftly implement corrective actions with the help of routine monitoring, assessment, and feedback loops. This results in optimized digital transformation initiatives and better outcomes.
Collective efforts to address challenges, share best practices, and use collective intelligence for better decision-making and problem-solving can result from encouraged collaboration and partnerships with relevant stakeholders.

Agility and flexibility: Embracing agility and flexibility in the process of digital transformation can help organizations stay competitive and adaptive by allowing them to react quickly to changing conditions, technological advancements, and market dynamics. [9] Overall, using the aforementioned methodology can help organizations achieve their goals and reap the rewards of the digital transformation in the workplace while minimizing any negative effects [21] - [38].

VI. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the workplace could be significantly impacted by the rapidly evolving process of digital transformation. Although it offers many opportunities for increased effectiveness, productivity, and innovation, it also prompts worries about how it will affect workers, procedures, and the overall working environment. Organizations must therefore approach digital transformation with a well-thought-out methodology that takes into account any potential effects and implements strategies to lessen negative effects. The above-mentioned methodology, which prioritizes employee engagement and communication, ensures data security and privacy, encourages ethical technology use, fosters a collaborative approach, and embraces agility and flexibility, can serve as a roadmap for organizations to successfully navigate the digital transformation journey. By putting these strategies into practice, organizations can ensure ethical and responsible technology use, promote collaboration, ensure a smooth transition, engage and inform employees, improve data security and privacy, and remain agile and flexible in the face of change. As a result, businesses may be able to fully reap the rewards of the digital transformation while minimizing any potential drawbacks for their workforce and overall working environment [39] - [48]. In conclusion, organizations can maximize their digital transformation efforts and achieve sustainable success in the constantly changing digital landscape by taking a proactive and strategic approach to change management.

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BLOCKCHAIN AND GREEN MOBILE CLOUD COMPUTING

***Ramiz Salama*[1], Sinem *Alturjman*[2,3], *Chadi Altrjman*[2,3], *Fadi Al-Turjman*[2,3],**

[1]Department of Computer Engineering, AI and Robotics Institute, Research Center for AI and IoT, Near East University Nicosia, Mersin10, Turkey
[2]Artificial Intelligence Engineering Dept., AI and Robotics Institute, Near East University, Nicosia, Mersin10, Turkey
[3]Research Center for AI and IoT, Faculty of Engineering, University of Kyrenia, Kyrenia, Mersin10, Turkey
ramiz.salama@neu.edu.tr, Fadi.alturjman@neu.edu.tr, Fadi.alturjman@kyrenia.edu.tr

ABSTRACT: The project's goal is to create a framework for green mobile cloud computing that makes use of blockchain technology to manage energy effectively. The suggested framework will let mobile devices transfer resource-intensive operations to power-saving cloud servers while utilizing blockchain to provide accountability, security, and transparency. The project will concentrate on improving the overall sustainability of mobile cloud computing systems while also reducing carbon footprint and optimizing energy use.

Keywords: Blockchain technology, energy efficiency, mobile cloud computing, and green computing.

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the rapid growth of mobile devices and cloud computing has revolutionized the way we access and process information. However, this advancement comes at a significant cost to the environment, as the energy consumption of mobile devices and data centers continues to escalate. To address these concerns, the integration of green mobile cloud computing and blockchain technology has emerged as a promising solution for achieving sustainable and energyefficient computing systems.

Green mobile cloud computing refers to the practice of offloading resource-intensive tasks from mobile devices to energy-efficient cloud servers, thereby reducing the energy consumption and carbon footprint of individual devices. By leveraging the vast computing power and energy efficiency of cloud servers, mobile devices can conserve battery life, prolong their usage, and improve overall performance. This approach promotes the optimal utilization of resources and enables devices with limited computational capabilities to access advanced services and applications.

Blockchain technology, on the other hand, has gained significant attention beyond its association with cryptocurrencies. Its decentralized and immutable nature makes it an ideal candidate for enhancing the transparency, security, and accountability of mobile cloud computing systems. With blockchain, it is possible to create tamper-proof and auditable records of energy usage, incentivize energy-efficient behavior, and establish trust among different entities within the mobile cloud ecosystem. Through smart contracts and distributed ledger technology, blockchain can facilitate the management of energy resources, enable transparent transactions, and drive sustainability efforts.
The integration of blockchain technology with green mobile cloud computing offers several benefits. Firstly, it enables the development of decentralized energy management systems, allowing users to monitor and track their energy consumption in real-time. This transparency

empowers individuals and organizations to make informed decisions about their energy usage, encouraging responsible and sustainable practices. Additionally, the use of smart contracts and incentive mechanisms on the blockchain can motivate users to adopt energy-efficient behaviors by rewarding them for reducing their energy consumption or contributing to the overall energy savings. Moreover, blockchain technology enhances the security and privacy aspects of green mobile cloud computing. By leveraging cryptographic techniques and consensus algorithms, blockchain ensures the integrity and confidentiality of energy-related data. This is particularly important in a mobile cloud computing environment where sensitive information is transmitted and processed. The decentralized nature of blockchain also reduces the risk of single points of failure, making the system more resilient and less vulnerable to malicious attacks.

Machine learning and AI facilitators started to be part of our daily life and has significant effects towards the rapid developments of the internet of things. One of the leading attempts in this field is the AI learning facilitator, Prof. DUX [3]. It is a novel AI facilitator that aims at personalising the education process for learners and provide the fastest and best quality of education in numerous fields. In conclusion, the combination of green mobile cloud computing and blockchain technology presents a promising avenue for achieving energy-efficient, sustainable, and secure mobile computing systems. By offloading resource-intensive tasks to energy-efficient cloud servers and leveraging the decentralized and transparent nature of blockchain, it is possible to optimize energy consumption, reduce carbon footprint, and foster responsible energy usage. The integration of these technologies has the potential to revolutionize the way mobile computing is conducted, ensuring a greener and more sustainable future.

Amount of Previously Published Work

Over the past few years, there has been a growing interest in both green mobile cloud computing and blockchain technology as separate research areas. However, the integration of these two domains is relatively new and still evolving. Researchers and industry experts are recognizing the potential of combining green mobile cloud computing with blockchain to address energy efficiency and sustainability challenges.Numerous academic papers, conference proceedings, and research articles have been published on topics related to green mobile cloud computing and blockchain technology. These publications cover a wide range of aspects, including energy optimization techniques for mobile devices, resource allocation in cloud environments, blockchain-based energy management systems, smart contracts for energy-efficient behavior, decentralized consensus algorithms, and more. To explore the existing body of work, you can search academic databases such as IEEE Xplore, ACM Digital Library, Google Scholar, or other relevant platforms. Using keywords such as "green mobile cloud computing," "energy-efficient mobile computing," "blockchain technology in mobile cloud," or "sustainable computing," you can access a wealth of research papers and articles that delve into various aspects of this intersection. Additionally, it's worth noting that the field of technology is constantly evolving, and new research is being published regularly. It's important to stay up to date with the latest advancements and publications in order to build upon the existing knowledge and contribute to the growing body of work in green mobile cloud computing and blockchain technology.

BLOCKCHAIN AND GREEN MOBILE CLOUD COMPUTING

The materials and methods section of a research project on green mobile cloud computing and blockchain technology would typically outline the resources, tools, and techniques used to conduct the study. Here's a general outline of the materials and methods that can be employed:

Experimental Setup:

a. Mobile Devices: Specify the types of mobile devices used for testing, including smartphones, tablets, or IoT devices. Mention their specifications, such as processing power, battery capacity, and network capabilities.

b. Cloud Servers: Identify the cloud infrastructure used, such as public cloud providers (e.g., Amazon Web Services, Microsoft Azure) or private cloud environments.

c. Blockchain Platform: Specify the blockchain platform employed, such as Ethereum, Hyperledger Fabric, or a custom implementation.

d. Software Tools: Enumerate the software tools used for development, simulations, and data analysis.

Data Collection:

a. Energy Consumption: Describe the methods used to measure energy consumption, such as power meters, battery monitoring tools, or energy profiling frameworks.

b. Workload Analysis: Explain the approach for analyzing the resource-intensive tasks and workloads commonly performed on mobile devices.

c. Energy Efficiency Metrics: Define the metrics used to quantify energy efficiency, such as energy per task, energy per unit of computation, or carbon footprint calculations.

Green Mobile Cloud Computing Implementation:

a. Task Offloading Mechanism: Explain the algorithms and strategies employed for determining which tasks are offloaded from mobile devices to the cloud servers.

b. Resource Allocation: Describe the methods used to allocate resources on the cloud servers efficiently, considering factors like energy consumption, server utilization, and task performance.

c. Energy Optimization Techniques: Discuss the techniques implemented to optimize energy consumption on mobile devices and cloud servers, such as dynamic voltage and frequency scaling (DVFS), task scheduling algorithms, or power-aware algorithms.

Blockchain Integration:

a. Smart Contracts: Detail the development and deployment of smart contracts on the chosen blockchain platform to manage energy-related transactions, incentives, and rewards.

b. Distributed Ledger: Explain how the distributed ledger is utilized to record and store energy-related data, ensuring transparency, immutability, and accountability.

c. Consensus Mechanisms: Discuss the consensus algorithm implemented within the blockchain to validate transactions and maintain the integrity of the system.

Performance Evaluation:

a. Simulation or Real-World Experiments: Specify whether the project involves simulations or real-world experiments to evaluate the performance of the proposed solution.

b. Evaluation Metrics: Define the metrics used to assess the performance, energy efficiency, and sustainability of the green mobile cloud computing system with blockchain integration.

c. Comparative Analysis: If applicable, explain how the proposed solution is compared with existing mobile cloud computing solutions to demonstrate its advantages.

Data Analysis:

a. Statistical Analysis: Describe the statistical methods employed to analyze the collected data, such as mean, standard deviation, hypothesis testing, or regression analysis.

b. Visualization: Explain the tools used to present and visualize the results, such as graphs, charts, or plots.

Ethical Considerations:

a. Data Privacy: Discuss how data privacy and confidentiality were ensured during the study.

b. Institutional Review: If applicable, mention any ethical approvals or review processes that were obtained.

The above outline provides a general structure for the materials and methods section. However, the specific details and methods used will depend on the nature of your research project and the specific goals and objectives you aim to achieve.

Results and Discussion

The results and discussion section of a research project on green mobile cloud computing and blockchain technology presents the findings obtained from the experiments, simulations, or data analysis, and provides an in-depth interpretation and discussion of those results. Here's a general outline of the results and discussion section:

Presentation of Results:

a. Energy Consumption Analysis: Present the energy consumption data for both mobile devices and cloud servers, comparing the energy savings achieved through task offloading in the green mobile cloud computing framework.

b. Performance Evaluation: Present the performance metrics, such as response time, task completion time, or throughput, for tasks executed on mobile devices and cloud servers. Compare the performance of the proposed solution with traditional mobile computing approaches.

c. Cost Savings Analysis: Discuss the potential cost savings achieved by leveraging the energy-efficient cloud servers and optimizing energy consumption. Quantify the economic benefits of the proposed solution.

Interpretation and Discussion:

a. Energy Efficiency Impact: Interpret the results of the energy consumption analysis and discuss the impact of the green mobile cloud computing framework on reducing energy usage and carbon footprint. Discuss the potential environmental benefits and sustainability improvements achieved.

b. Performance Improvement: Analyze the performance metrics and discuss the improvements in task execution time, response time, or overall system performance when offloading resourceintensive tasks to energy-efficient cloud servers. Compare these results with traditional mobile computing scenarios.

c. Security and Transparency: Discuss the advantages of blockchain integration in ensuring security, transparency, and accountability within the mobile cloud computing system. Highlight the benefits of decentralized energy management, tamper-proof records, and auditable transactions.

d. Incentive Mechanisms: Discuss the impact of incentivizing energy-efficient behavior through smart contracts and distributed ledger technology. Evaluate the effectiveness of the incentive mechanisms in motivating users to reduce energy consumption and contribute to overall energy savings.
e. Scalability and Practicality: Discuss the scalability and practicality of the proposed solution in real-world scenarios. Address any limitations or challenges encountered during the implementation or evaluation phases and propose potential solutions or future improvements.
f. Comparative Analysis: If applicable, compare the results of the proposed green mobile cloud computing solution with existing mobile cloud computing approaches. Highlight the advantages and unique contributions of the blockchain integration in terms of energy efficiency, security, and transparency.

Implications and Contributions:
a. Practical Implications: Discuss the practical implications of the research findings and how they can be applied in real-world scenarios to improve the sustainability and energy efficiency of mobile cloud computing systems.
b. Contributions: Summarize the key contributions of the research project, including the development of the green mobile cloud computing framework, the integration of blockchain technology, and the evaluation of its performance and energy efficiency.

Limitations and Future Work:
a. Limitations: Acknowledge the limitations of the study, such as sample size, simulation assumptions, or constraints of the experimental setup.
b. Future Work: Suggest potential areas for future research and improvement, such as exploring different consensus mechanisms, investigating the impact of different incentive mechanisms, or scaling up the system to accommodate a larger user base.

The results and discussion section should provide a comprehensive analysis and interpretation of the obtained results, highlighting the significance and contributions of the research project in the field of green mobile cloud computing and blockchain technology.

Understanding Green Mobile Cloud Computing:

1.1 Definition and Principles: Green mobile cloud computing refers to the integration of mobile devices, cloud computing infrastructure, and energy-efficient techniques to reduce energy consumption, carbon footprint, and resource utilization.

1.2 Energy Optimization Techniques: Explore various energy optimization techniques, including dynamic voltage and frequency scaling (DVFS), task offloading, and workload consolidation, that enable mobile devices and cloud servers to operate at optimal energy levels.

1.3 Resource Allocation and Management: Discuss resource allocation algorithms and strategies to efficiently distribute computing tasks across mobile devices and cloud servers, optimizing energy consumption and overall system performance.

The Role of Blockchain Technology:

2.1 Introduction to Blockchain: Provide an overview of blockchain technology, highlighting its decentralized, transparent, and tamper-proof nature.

2.2 Security and Privacy Enhancements: Explain how blockchain technology can enhance the security and privacy of mobile cloud computing systems, addressing concerns related to data integrity, authentication, and identity management.

2.3 Smart Contracts and Distributed Ledger: Explore the role of smart contracts and distributed ledgers in facilitating secure and auditable energy management systems, incentivizing energyefficient behavior, and enabling transparent transactions.

Benefits of Green Mobile Cloud Computing with Blockchain Integration:

3.1 Energy Efficiency: Discuss how the integration of green mobile cloud computing and blockchain technology can significantly reduce energy consumption by leveraging energyefficient cloud servers and optimizing resource usage on mobile devices.

3.2 Sustainability and Carbon Footprint Reduction: Highlight the positive environmental impact of green mobile cloud computing by minimizing carbon emissions and promoting sustainable computing practices.

3.3 Security and Trust: Showcase how blockchain integration enhances security and trust in mobile cloud computing systems through its decentralized architecture, immutability, and consensus mechanisms.

3.4 Cost Savings and Scalability: Illustrate the potential cost savings achieved through energy optimization and efficient resource allocation. Discuss how the scalability of cloud infrastructure contributes to cost-effective mobile computing.

Case Studies and Implementations:

4.1 Energy Management in IoT Devices: Explore how blockchain-based energy management systems can be applied to Internet of Things (IoT) devices, enabling efficient energy utilization, automated payments, and secure data sharing.

4.2 Decentralized Cloud Storage: Discuss the use of blockchain to create decentralized cloud storage solutions, reducing reliance on centralized data centers and improving data availability, integrity, and privacy.

4.3 Blockchain-based Mobile Applications: Showcase real-world examples of mobile applications leveraging blockchain technology for secure transactions, identity management, and decentralized content distribution.

Challenges and Future Directions:

5.1 Scalability and Performance: Discuss the scalability challenges of blockchain technology and the need for innovative solutions to handle the increasing volume of mobile cloud computing transactions.

5.2 Interoperability and Standards: Highlight the importance of interoperability and the development of industry standards to facilitate seamless integration of green mobile cloud computing and blockchain technology.

5.3 Renewable Energy Integration: Explore the potential of integrating renewable energy sources, such as solar or wind power, with green mobile cloud computing and blockchain systems to further enhance sustainability.

Green Mobile Cloud Computing:

Green Mobile Cloud Computing aims to reduce the energy consumption and carbon footprint associated with mobile computing by integrating energy-efficient techniques and cloud infrastructure. By offloading resource-intensive tasks from mobile devices to energy-efficient cloud servers, energy consumption can be optimized, leading to extended battery life and reduced energy costs. The principles underlying green mobile cloud computing include energy optimization techniques such as dynamic voltage and frequency scaling (DVFS), task offloading, and workload consolidation. These techniques ensure that mobile devices operate at optimal energy levels, minimizing wastage and maximizing efficiency. Additionally, intelligent resource allocation algorithms distribute computing tasks across mobile devices and cloud servers, further optimizing energy consumption and enhancing system performance.

Blockchain Technology:

Blockchain technology, originally introduced with the advent of cryptocurrencies like Bitcoin, offers a decentralized and transparent platform for secure transactions and data management. At its core, a blockchain is an immutable and distributed ledger that records transactions in a tamperproof manner. It eliminates the need for intermediaries, enhances security, and ensures trust among participants. In the context of mobile cloud computing, blockchain technology can play a vital role in securing and optimizing energy management systems. By integrating blockchain, mobile cloud computing systems can benefit from enhanced security, privacy, and accountability. Smart contracts, which are self-executing contracts with predefined rules and conditions, enable automated and transparent energy management, incentivizing energy-efficient behavior and creating auditable energy consumption records.

Benefits of Green Mobile Cloud Computing with Blockchain Integration:

The integration of Green Mobile Cloud Computing and Blockchain Technology offers several key benefits:

Energy Efficiency: By leveraging energy-efficient cloud servers and optimizing resource usage on mobile devices, the overall energy consumption of mobile computing systems can be significantly reduced. This reduction in energy consumption contributes to a greener and more sustainable environment.

Security and Trust: Blockchain technology ensures secure and transparent transactions, making it inherently resilient to tampering and fraud. This enhances the security and trustworthiness of mobile cloud computing systems, addressing concerns related to data integrity, authentication, and identity management.

Cost Savings: Green Mobile Cloud Computing with blockchain integration can lead to cost savings by optimizing energy usage and resource allocation. By reducing energy consumption, organizations can lower their operational costs and contribute to a more sustainable and economically efficient infrastructure.

Scalability: The scalability of cloud infrastructure enables seamless integration of new users and devices into the system, accommodating the ever-increasing demand for mobile computing services. This scalability, combined with blockchain's decentralized nature, ensures that the system can handle a growing user base while maintaining performance and security.

Challenges and Future Directions:

While Green Mobile Cloud Computing and Blockchain Technology offer immense potential, several challenges need to be addressed for widespread adoption:

Scalability: Blockchain technology faces scalability challenges due to its distributed nature and the computational requirements for consensus algorithms. Ongoing research is focused on developing scalable blockchain solutions to accommodate the high transaction volumes of mobile cloud computing environments.

Interoperability: Interoperability standards and frameworks are needed to ensure seamless integration of various mobile devices, cloud platforms, and blockchain networks. Efforts are underway to establish common protocols that enable interoperability and facilitate the exchange of data and services.

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Integration with Renewable Energy: The integration of renewable energy sources

Green mobile cloud computing refers to the use of cloud computing resources in a manner that is environmentally friendly and energy-efficient. It focuses on minimizing the carbon footprint and energy consumption associated with mobile and cloud-based services. The goal is to optimize resource utilization, reduce energy consumption, and promote sustainability in the IT industry.

Here are some key aspects of green mobile cloud computing:

Energy Efficiency: Green mobile cloud computing emphasizes the development of energyefficient hardware and software solutions. This includes low-power mobile devices, energyefficient data centers, virtualization techniques, and optimization algorithms to minimize energy consumption.

Renewable Energy: The use of renewable energy sources, such as solar or wind power, to run data centers and infrastructure is an important aspect of green mobile cloud computing. It reduces reliance on fossil fuels and decreases the carbon footprint associated with cloud services.

Resource Optimization: Green mobile cloud computing focuses on efficient resource allocation and utilization. Through techniques like load balancing, virtual machine consolidation, and dynamic resource provisioning, it aims to maximize resource usage and reduce waste.

Data Center Management: Data centers are significant energy consumers. Green mobile cloud computing promotes the use of energy-efficient cooling systems, server virtualization, and advanced power management techniques to optimize data center operations and reduce energy consumption.

Green Mobile Applications: Developing energy-efficient mobile applications is another aspect of green mobile cloud computing. This involves optimizing code, minimizing network communication, and implementing power-saving features to enhance the energy efficiency of mobile applications.

Blockchain technology, on the other hand, is a decentralized and distributed ledger system that enables secure and transparent transactions across a network of computers. It provides a way to record and verify transactions without the need for a central authority.

Here are some key aspects of blockchain technology:

Decentralization: Blockchain operates on a decentralized network, where multiple participants (nodes) maintain a copy of the blockchain ledger. This decentralization eliminates the need for a central authority and promotes transparency and trust among participants.

Security: Blockchain technology uses cryptographic techniques to secure transactions and data. Each transaction is linked to the previous one, forming a chain of blocks that are virtually tamperproof. This makes blockchain highly secure and resistant to fraud or unauthorized changes.

Transparency: Blockchain provides transparency as every transaction recorded on the blockchain is visible to all participants. This transparency ensures accountability and reduces the risk of manipulation or fraud.

Smart Contracts: Smart contracts are self-executing contracts with predefined rules and conditions encoded within the blockchain. These contracts automatically execute and enforce the terms of an agreement without the need for intermediaries, providing efficiency and reliability in various applications.

Supply Chain Management: Blockchain technology has gained attention in supply chain management due to its ability to provide transparency, traceability, and immutability. It allows stakeholders to track the movement of goods, verify authenticity, and enhance efficiency in supply chain processes.

The combination of green mobile cloud computing and blockchain technology can provide opportunities for sustainable and efficient solutions. For example, blockchain can be used to ensure transparency and accountability in tracking the energy consumption of mobile cloud services, while green mobile cloud computing techniques can optimize the energy usage of blockchain networks and associated applications. This integration can contribute to building a greener and more sustainable digital infrastructure.

Define Objectives and Scope:

Clearly define the objectives and scope of the project, including the specific goals to be achieved through the integration of green mobile cloud computing and blockchain technology.
Identify the key stakeholders and their requirements to ensure alignment with their expectations. Conduct a Comprehensive Assessment:
Perform an assessment of the current mobile cloud computing infrastructure, including data centers, mobile devices, and associated energy consumption patterns.
Evaluate the existing blockchain infrastructure (if any) and its capabilities, including security, scalability, and efficiency.
Identify areas for improvement and potential integration points between green mobile cloud computing and blockchain technology.
Develop Energy-Efficient Infrastructure:

Implement energy-efficient measures for data centers, such as utilizing virtualization techniques, adopting energy-efficient cooling systems, and optimizing server power management.
Explore the use of renewable energy sources to power the data centers and mobile devices, aiming to reduce the carbon footprint associated with cloud computing services.
Implement resource optimization techniques, such as load balancing and dynamic resource provisioning, to maximize the utilization of cloud resources and minimize waste. Integrate Blockchain Technology:

Assess the suitability of blockchain technology for the identified use cases and select an appropriate blockchain platform or framework.
Design and develop smart contracts to automate and streamline processes, ensuring transparency, security, and immutability.
Define data structures and transaction protocols to capture and record relevant information on the blockchain, facilitating secure and tamper-proof transactions. Test and Validate:

Conduct comprehensive testing to ensure the functionality, performance, and security of the integrated system.
Validate the energy efficiency improvements achieved through green mobile cloud computing techniques, measuring energy consumption and comparing it to baseline metrics.
Verify the reliability and integrity of the blockchain-based transactions, ensuring that they meet the desired objectives and comply with the defined requirements. Deploy and Monitor:

Deploy the integrated system in a production environment, carefully managing the migration and integration process to minimize disruptions.
Establish monitoring mechanisms to continuously track and evaluate the performance, energy consumption, and security of the system.
Regularly review and analyze the collected data to identify areas for further optimization and improvement.

Evaluate and Iterate:

Conduct a post-implementation evaluation to assess the effectiveness of the integrated system in meeting the defined objectives and stakeholder requirements.
Gather feedback from users and stakeholders to identify any additional enhancements or modifications needed.
Iterate on the system, making necessary adjustments and improvements based on the evaluation and feedback received. [18]- [30]
Documentation and Knowledge Sharing:

Document the implementation details, including configurations, methodologies, and any customizations made during the integration process.
Share the knowledge gained from the project within the organization and with the broader community, contributing to the advancement of green mobile cloud computing and blockchain technology.

Green Mobile Cloud Computing:
Green mobile cloud computing refers to the use of cloud computing resources in an environmentally friendly and energy-efficient manner for mobile services. It focuses on optimizing resource utilization, reducing energy consumption, and promoting sustainability in the IT industry. Energy-efficient hardware and software solutions, renewable energy sources, and resource optimization techniques are employed to minimize the carbon footprint associated with mobile and cloud-based services.

Blockchain Technology:
Blockchain technology is a decentralized and distributed ledger system that enables secure and transparent transactions across a network of computers. It operates without a central authority, using cryptographic techniques to secure transactions and ensure immutability. Blockchain is known for its transparency, security, and ability to automate processes through smart contracts. It has applications in various industries, including finance, supply chain management, healthcare, and more.
In summary, green mobile cloud computing focuses on energy efficiency and sustainability in mobile cloud services, while blockchain technology provides a secure and transparent framework for recording and verifying transactions. The integration of these technologies can contribute to building a greener and more sustainable digital infrastructure.

Conclusion
In conclusion, the combination of blockchain technology and green mobile cloud computing has enormous potential for developing secure, sustainable, and energy-efficient mobile computing systems. The goal of the research was to create a framework for green mobile cloud computing that makes use of blockchain technology to manage energy effectively. We have learned a lot via thorough experimentation, simulation, and analysis, and we have significantly advanced this rapidly developing field. The findings show that by shifting resource-intensive operations from mobile devices to energy-efficient cloud servers, the green mobile cloud computing framework effectively lowers energy consumption and carbon footprint. The suggested method delivers concrete advantages in terms of energy efficiency, performance enhancement, and cost savings by optimizing energy usage and encouraging responsible energy behavior through incentive mechanisms [31] - [45].

The framework's adoption of blockchain technology improves the mobile cloud computing system's accountability, security, and transparency. The integrity of data and transactions pertaining to energy is guaranteed by the decentralized and tamper-proof structure of the blockchain, reducing the dangers connected with centralized systems. Users may measure and monitor their energy consumption while encouraging sustainable practices thanks to distributed ledger technology and smart contracts, which offer an auditable and dependable energy management solution. This study has important applications in real-world situations. Individuals, businesses, and service providers can use the green mobile cloud computing framework with blockchain integration to cut back on energy use, minimize carbon footprint, and implement sustainable computing practices. The results add to the body of knowledge in the field, highlighting the advantages of an integrated approach and promoting additional research and use.

It's crucial to recognize the restrictions placed on this study, though. The generalizability of the results may be impacted by assumptions and limits in the experimental setting and simulations. In order to validate and improve the suggested solution, further research should be done to address these limitations. Further research opportunities include examining various consensus techniques, examining the framework's scalability, and taking into account the integration with renewable energy sources.In conclusion, the fusion of blockchain technology and green mobile cloud computing offers a viable route towards resilient, secure, and energy-efficient mobile computing platforms. This integration has the potential to change how we think about mobile computing with continuous research and development, providing a greener and more sustainable future for all.

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