



رسائل الماجستير والدكتوراه التى أجازتها كلية الحاسبات والمعلومات

خلال عام ۲۰۲۰م

نموذج للرسائل العلمية باللغة الإنجليزية:

ID	Name	Title	Supervisors	Department	Master- Doctor	Pages	Abstract
12663433	Botheina Hussein Ali.	DNA-Bas Steganography Using Neural Networks /	Marghny Hassan Mohammed, Ahmed Ibrahim Taloba	Information System,	Master	103 P. ;	Due to the need for transferring Different data types in a safe communication channel via the internet, transmitting the secret data through a cover communication channel becomes one of the most challenging problems. To Keep secret information away from unauthorized users, several approaches have been used for information security including cryptography and steganography. Cryptography is the process that uses a certain algorithm, called an encryption algorithm, to convert the secret data type (plain text) to another data type (cipher text) using a device called the secret key in order to change the meaning of the plain text. The reversing process of cryptography is called decryption.

ID	Name	Title	Supervisors	Department	Master- Doctor	Pages	Abstract
12668439	Reem Momen Mustafa Mahmoud.	A Hybrid System For Securing Data Communication /	Abel Abo El- Maged Sewisy, Marghny Hassan Mohammed	Computer Science,	Master	92 P. ;	The extensive usage of the internet has given its users the ability to send and receive information from any entities connected to the internet anywhere in the world. Day by day, securing the transmitted data become essential. To Keep the unauthorized user away, a variety of techniques has been proposed, Cryptography and steganography are two main methods in data security. Cryptography is data encryptions that use a certain algorithm to transform data into cipher text. Although cryptography is a strong technique to secure data, it has some weaknesses as the cipher text is still visible to unauthorized users, leading to the desire to recover them. Steganography is data embedding that conceals the secret data as text, audio, image and video-in another cover data.

ID	Name	Title	Supervisors	Department	Master- Doctor	Pages	Abstract
12669219	Mahmoud Abdelsattar Mohammed Hofny.	An Efficient Access Technique for M2M Communication it LTE networks /	Hosny M. Ibrahim, Nagwa M. Omar	Information Technology,	Master	164 P. ;	Machine 2 Machine (M2M) communication over the cellular network plays an important role in many smart applications. Long Term Evolutionary (LTE) network is the most recent cellular network and it is the best communication system for deploying the M2M devices in remote areas because of its high data rate and wide coverage area. The number of M2M Device s is high and is expected to increase extensively in the next few years. Accordingly,M2M devices access load increase extensively on LTE network which results in poor network performance due to the high collision rate, high retransmission rate, high overhead, high delay, low throughput, and high power wastage.

ID	Name	Title	Supervisors	Department	Master- Doctor	Pages	Abstract
12639768	Amr Mohamed AbdelAziz.	Developing Intelligent Multi- Objective Data Mining Algorithms for Dig Data Application /	Abel Abo El- Maged Sewisy, Taysir Hassan Abdel-Hamid, Kareem Kamal AbdelGhany	Information System,	Doctor	131 P. ;	In Recent Years, analyzing microarray data has been a major concern of researchers in the bioinformatics field. Microarray is a high throughput laboratory tool that is used to expose multiple genes to different experimental conditions simultaneously. Analyzing microarray data can help researchers to discover valuable information about genes under investigation such as identifying correlated genes, predicting patient response to specific treatments, and identifying different classes of cancer. Moreover, recent advances in microarray technology allowed researchers to run thousands of experiments on multiple genes, generating enormous amounts of data.

ID	Name	Title	Supervisors	Department	Master- Doctor	Pages	Abstract
12679137	Qamer Taher Ali Al-Rashedi.	Detecting of Leukemia using Deep Learning /	Khaled Fathy Hussain, Eman Mohammed Nagiub	Computer Science,	Master	69 P. ;	Standard morphologic diagnosis of leukemia is microscopically done by examining patient peripheral blood and bone marrow. The manual recognition is prone to errors due to variations such as experience and tiredness. Therefore, many computer- aided systems are proposed to detect the leukemia by analyzing the microscopic images using a pre-trained deep convolutional neural network which is the approach of machine learning algorithms.