رسائل الماجستير والدكتوراه التى أجازتها كلية الحاسبات والمعلومات خلال عام ٢٠٢٣م

- **نموذج للرسائل العلمية باللغة الإنجليزية:**
- **أولاً: رسائل الماجستير**

Name	ID	Title	Theses	Supervisors	Year	Size	Pages	Summary
Mohamed Ahmed Fouly.	12874853	Security and Query Processing on Encrypted NoSQL Database /	Master.-	Taysir Hassan A. Soliman, Ahmed Ibrahim Taloba, Islam Hegazy.-	2023.	24 Cm.	102 P. ;	Distributed computing includes putting aside the data utilizing outsider storage and being able to get this information from a place at any time. Due to the advancement of distributed computing and databases, highly critical data are put in databases. However, the information is saved in outsourced services like Database as a Service (DaaS), and security issues are raised from both the server and client side. Also, query processing on the database by different clients through the time consuming methods and shared resources environment may cause inefficient data

Name	ID	Title	Theses	Supervisors	Year	Size	Pages	Summary
Ahmed Abd El Rahman Ahmed Ibrahim.	12875315	A Predictive Model for Students Performance in classrooms Using Students Interactions logs in an etext book /	Master.-	Taysir Hassan Abdel-Hamid, Ahmed Ibrahim Talouba , Mohammed Fawzy Seddik.-	2023.	24 Cm.	107 P. ;	With the rise of online eTextbooks and Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs), a huge amount of data has been collected related to students' learning. With the careful analysis of this data, instructors can gain useful insights into their student's performance and their behavior in learning a particular topic. So, we propose a model for predicting students' performance based on analyzing how students interact with an interactive online eTextbook. By being able to predict students' performance early in the course, instructors can easily identify students at risk and provide a suitable intervention.

Name	ID	Title	Theses	Supervisors	Year	Size	Pages	Summary
Khaled Abdullah Saleh Al-Asri.	12880274	On Greedy Based Data Allocation Algorithm to Enhance RDDBS performance /	Master.-	Adel A. Sewisy, Marghany H. Mohammed.-	2023.	24 Cm.	105 P. ;	Today, database administration is increasingly required stronger than it had ever been. Several factors have contributed in such an urgent necessity like the ever-advancing technology chiefly the data processing related tools. Most importantly, the fast growth of ever-advancing internet based applications have been the key motive behind undertaking this subject. For all these applications that are widely used on all aspects of life, Relational Database Management System (RDBMS) is still competitive as the core of the most serious production.

Name	ID	Title	Theses	Supervisors	Year	Size	Pages	Summary
Sarah Galal Mostafa Ahmed EL Naggar.	13004553	Developing an Efficient Classifier for Large Scale Graphs /	Master.-	Taysir Hassan A.Soliman, Ibrahim E.Elsemman.-	2023.	24 Cm.	125 P. ;	A graph is a powerful tool for demonstrating relationships between entity pairs. Data with an underlying graph structure are essential in many domains, including the description of chemical compounds, biological networks, and social relationships, to name just a few. There is a natural desire to better analyze such data. Deep learning has advanced significantly in recent years across a variety of machine learning tasks, especially when the data is grid-structured, as in the case of text, speech, or image processing. However, there hasn't been much research on applying deep learning to arbitrary graph-structured data. One of the most significant graph data analysis tasks is graph classification, which selects the most likely class labels for graphs using models based on the training dataset. Real-world graphs are complicated and large; therefore, they cannot be processed well by traditional machine learning or deep learning models

Name	ID	Title	Theses	Supervisors	Year	Size	Pages	Summary
Aya Mahmoud Ahmed.	13017935	Visual Description Generation Using Deep Learning /	Master.-	Yousef Bassyouni Mahdy, Khalaed Fathy Hussain, MohamedYousef Bassyouni.-	2023.	24 Cm.	90 P. ;	Image captioning is a challenging scene-understanding task that connects computer vision and natural language processing. While image captioning models have been successful in producing excellent descriptions, the field has primarily focused on generating a single sentence for 2D images. In this thesis, we investigate whether integrating depth information with RGB images can enhance the captioning task and generate better descriptions. For this purpose, we propose a Transformer-based encoder-decoder framework for generating a multi-sentence description of a 3D scene. The RGB image and its corresponding depth map are provided as inputs to our framework, which combines them to produce a better understanding of the input scene. Depth maps could be ground truth or estimated, which makes our framework widely applicable to any RGB captioning dataset. We explored different fusion approaches to fuse RGB and depth images.

Name	ID	Title	Theses	Supervisors	Year	Size	Pages	Summary
Mena Nagy Adly Khalaf.	130181190	A Prediction of Molecular Compounds Structures Using Deep Learning /	Master.-	Taysir Hassan A.Soliman, Sara Salah Mohamed.-	2023.	24 Cm.	151 P. ;	In the field of molecular chemistry, proteins function, interact, and form bonds with each other based on their tertiary structures. Modulating their tertiary structures to regulate their interactions with other molecular partners is a complex task due to the natural dynamic nature of protein molecules under physiological conditions. Tertiary protein structures are large and highly complex molecules that play critical roles in various biological processes. However, these structures often contain uncharted regions or regions that require remodeling, known as missing regions of protein structure. These missing regions can pose challenges in designing protein structures, particularly in the context of loop modeling, circular permutation, and interface prediction.

Name	ID	Title	Theses	Supervisors	Year	Size	Pages	Summary
Yusra Ahmed Amin.	13032493	Detection of Urinary Bladder Cancer in Histology Images Using Deep Learning /	Master.-	Adel Abo El-Magd Sewisy, Khaled Fathy Hussain.-	2023.	24 Cm.	127 P. ;	Digital pathology requires large well-annotated image datasets to benefit from deep learning. Since building such datasets is difficult, data augmentation can help ameliorate this problem. We explored the effects of skipping augmentation, applying augmentation to different dataset subsets, and applying augmentation at different time points (before, during, or after dividing the dataset into training, validation and testing subsets). We built an image dataset of ninety hematoxylin-and-eosin-stained histopathology slides of urinary bladder lesions (forty-seven as urothelial cell carcinoma, and forty-three as cystitis). Non-overlapping photographs of all tissues were systematically obtained and manually classified by the pathologist as either inflammation (5,948 images), urothelial cell carcinoma (5,811 images), or invalid (3,132 images; excluded). Four pre-trained convolutional neural networks were fine-tuned to binary classify our dataset images. This task was the benchmark for our experiments.

- **ثانياً: رسائل الدكتوراه:**

Name	ID	Title	Theses	Supervisors	Year	Size	Pages	Summary
Naglaa Abdelhade Sleem Darder	13022506	Developing A Predictive Analysis Model Based On Big Data Platforms /	Doctor.-	Taysir Hassan A. Soliman, Ibrahim Elawadi Abdel-Hamid.-	2023.	24 Cm.	125 P. ;	Sentiment analysis (SA), also called opinion mining, is the field of study that analyses people's opinions, sentiments, evaluations, appraisals, attitudes, and emotions toward entities such as products, services, organizations, individuals, issues, events, topics, and their attributes. It represents an important and active research area in computer science. Sentiment analysis is held to be one of the highly dynamic recent research fields in Natural Language Processing, facilitated by the quickly growing volume of Web opinion data. Most of the approaches in this field are focused on English due to the lack of sentiment resources in other languages such as the Arabic language and its large variety of dialects. In most sentiment analysis applications, good sentiment resources play a critical role

Name	ID	Title	Theses	Supervisors	Year	Size	Pages	Summary
Marwa Hussien Mohamed Abdelreheim	13022740	An Effective and Personalized Ontology Recommendation System to Support Ontology Development and Reuse /	Doctor.-	Taysir Hassan A. Soliman, Birgita Konig-Ries, Friederike Klan.-	2023.	24 Cm.	128 P. ;	The profusion of existing ontologies in different domains has made reusing ontologies a best practice when developing new ontologies. The ontology reuse process reduces the expensive ontology development cost, in terms of time and effort, and supports semantic interoperability. Existing ontology development tools do not assist in the recommendation of ontologies or their concepts to be reused. Also, existing ontology recommendation tools could suggest whole ontologies covering the set of input keywords without referring to which parts of them (e.g., concepts) can be reused.

Name	ID	Title	Theses	Supervisors	Year	Size	Pages	Summary
Esraa Farouk Abou El-magd.	13033038	Gender Recognition from Non-Standard Images /	Doctor.-	Yousif Basouniy, Abdel-Rahman Hader, Saddam Hussien.-	2023.	24 Cm.	109 P. ;	In recent years, gender recognition has become a crucial topic. It is used in many essential applications, such as security, video surveillance systems, biometrics, targeted advertising, mobile applications, and service robotics. Therefore, many studies are concerned with the field of gender recognition. The face is considered an important part to be used in the gender recognition process. Recognition of gender in facial images is dependent on facial features that differentiate between males and females. This thesis uses two techniques to extract facial features. The first technique is considered a manual method because it depends on extracting more facial features (beard, mustache, forehead, cheeks, and face shape). These extracted features are combined to classify the gender of the input image. However, this method suffers from a lot of problems because face images have many variations.