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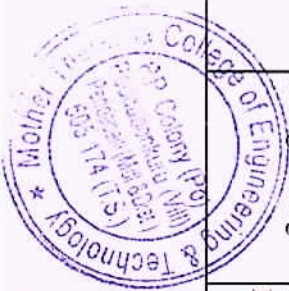
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A Study on the Role of Micro Unit Development and Refinancing Agency (MUDRA) towards Boost up MSMEs sector in Telangana State

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Abstract

India is the fastest growing country in the world merely 1.25 crore population but providing jobs to all people is very difficult task, to overcome this problem many people are starting their own business and providing self-employment at the same time offering employment for some people. The highest self employment sector in India is Micro, Small and Medium (MSMEs) sector. The MSMEs sector as a best self-employment sector but due to unawareness of financial assistance and low collateral security the entrepreneurs are unable to get sufficient financial assistance. In India there are many financial assistance institutions but unable to reach funds to MSMEs sector to overcome this barrier the government of India launched MUDRA bank. Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency (MUDRA) is a financial institution developed with the aim of providing financial assistance to the small business enterprises through the last mile agents. This study is an attempt to study the role of MUDRA in Telangana State and also to analyze the performance of MUDRA in state of Telangana.

Key Words: India, Business, MSMEs, MUDRA, Telangana, Collateral, Financial Institutions.



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ANALYZING THE OVERALL PERFORMANCE OF THE MUFFLER: EXPLORING ALTERNATIVE DESIGN PARAMETERS

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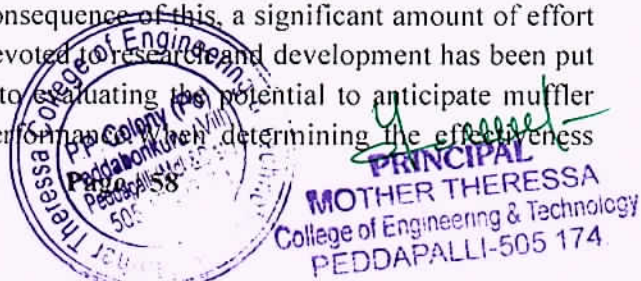
ABSTRACT: The purpose of this study is to investigate the design characteristics of mufflers in order to look for unique performance-enhancing aspects that can be found in them. The reduction of transmission loss and turbulence will make it simpler to keep the environment under control. The use of measurement instruments was employed in the process of carrying out weather forecasting as part of the design studies. The proposed design makes alterations to the configuration of the muffler chambers so that they can reduce noise pollution more effectively. As a direct consequence of this, an entirely new group of muffler designs will reap the benefits. It is possible to protect the environment in a manner that is both economical and efficient by installing the latest muffler design on preexisting automobiles.

Index Terms - muffler, design parameters, transmission losses, acoustic noise, measurement gauges.

1. INTRODUCTION

Automobiles can be loud for a number of reasons, including their use of an internal combustion engine, brakes, an intake and exhaust system, and an efficient body design. The exhaust system was the primary focus of the scientists' investigation because of the widespread consensus that it is one of the primary contributors to noise pollution in urban environments. The levels of exterior and interior noise are most significantly impacted by the sound waves that are released by the exhaust and ventilation systems of an automobile. The exhaust system of a car is one of the most significant contributors to air pollution. Sound pressure measurements demonstrate that the noise from an unrepaired exhaust system is frequently ten times louder than the total of the noises coming from within the system. As a direct consequence of this, a significant amount of effort devoted to research and development has been put into evaluating the potential to anticipate muffler performance when determining the effectiveness

of a muffler, designers frequently take into account both the insertion loss (IL) and the transmission loss (TL). The inverse quantities of transmission loss are the sound power of the progressive pressure wave as it enters the muffler and the sound power of the transferred pressure wave as it exits the muffler. Because it is not affected by either the source or the final quality, TL is better because it is only dependent on the muffler parameter. Due to the fact that it is so straightforward, the transmission loss (TL) statistic is generally acknowledged to be the most reliable indicator of muffler performance. The difference in sound pressure that results when a suppressor is removed from a sound source is referred to as insertion loss, and it is measured in decibels (dB). The Insertion Loss (IL) method is a more precise method for assessing the effectiveness of a muffler. This is due to the fact that the testing is conducted in the actual world and takes into consideration the characteristics of the sound source.



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ABSTRACT: Various entities, such as the military, schools, and enterprises, utilize cloud technology to store and execute a range of services. Users can retrieve data from the cloud even in the absence of a computer connection. Security is the paramount factor in cloud storage. Cryptography and steganography are the two most fundamental techniques for safeguarding information. Occasionally, a solitary technique or algorithm lacks enough security measures. We present a novel security mechanism that integrates symmetric key and steganographic cryptography to achieve this objective. Data in this system is safeguarded using the 3DES, RC6, and AES encryption methods. 128-bit keys are used in all algorithms. LSB steganography is employed to safeguard confidential data. The encrypted data, the key of the file, and the procedure are all crucial pieces of information. File encryption involves the division of a file into three distinct portions. In order to simultaneously encrypt these sections of the file, a combination of several techniques and parallel processing will be employed. The LSB method integrates essential visual data. The user data is encrypted and stored on a single cloud server utilizing the RC6, DES, and AES encryption algorithms.

Keywords: Cloud Computing and Storage, AES Algorithm, RSA Algorithm, Blow fish Algorithm

1. INTRODUCTION

The fundamental idea behind cloud computing was to allocate jobs across a vast scale. As per the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), cloud computing offers convenient and immediate access to a flexible set of computing resources, including network, storage, applications, and services. These resources can be easily provisioned and deprovisioned by administrators or service providers with minimal effort.

In cloud computing, the service provider assumes responsibility for the management of files and tools, relieving the user of this task. To address this problem, the cloud service provider can employ file encryption. This study investigates the security of cloud computing by employing a practical file security framework. This paradigm employs file segmentation and RSA encryption to ensure secure communication between users and servers.

Data security Issues

Conventional security methods are not applicable to cloud applications and data due to their open-

and sharing nature. Here are the issues: The dynamic scalability, location transparency, and service transparency of cloud computing remove the necessity for infrastructure and security obstacles for any data or application. Determining the compromised resource in security events is challenging.

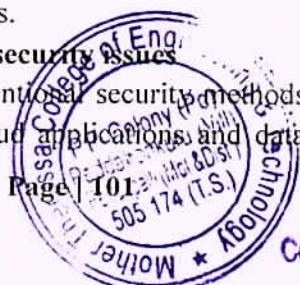
Cloud resources and services might be owned by several companies as a result of the way cloud computing services are provided. One security measure cannot be implemented due to a conflict of interest.

Unauthorized individuals can gain access to user data because to the widespread availability of cloud computing, which enables multiple tenants to share digital resources.

2. HYBRID CRYPTO SYSTEM SCHEME

Cloud storage systems employ hybrid cryptography for protection. There are two approaches that can be used to differentiate between systems that are safe and those that are not. During the initial stage, the text and data

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A COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION OF DATA MINING: EXPLORING PRAGMATIC APPLICATIONS IN DEPTH

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Abstract— The provided definition of "data mining" includes a wide range of concrete applications across many fields. Data mining is a new field of research that has yet to reach its full potential. It has, however, evolved into a vital tool in a wide range of sectors. Retail outlets, healthcare facilities, insurance corporations, and financial institutions are examples of these businesses. Many businesses use data mining in conjunction with more advanced technologies such as pattern recognition and statistical approaches. Data mining allows for the finding of complicated patterns and previously unknown correlations. Businesses choose this technology because of its ability to provide deeper understandings of consumer behavior, allowing them to design more educated advertising tactics. This document provides a thorough study of common business hurdles and analyzes the possibility of data mining approaches to address these difficulties.

Keywords—Data mining, Customer relationship management, Classification

1. INTRODUCTION

Data mining has numerous applications. There is now a vast selection of data mining technologies available on the market. Nonetheless, there are numerous hurdles in this particular field of study. This course will investigate the various uses of data mining as well as the current cutting-edge research in the world of business.

Data mining is the process of systematically analyzing vast volumes of data using various technologies to uncover patterns that can be used to increase income, reduce expenses, or achieve both goals at the same time.

With the increasing acquisition and storage of large information across a variety of industries, there is a growing need among corporations to find patterns within their databases. These patterns include a variety of statistical interactions, such as association rules, correlations, clusters, and other structures of a similar nature. Association rule mining is a powerful technique for analyzing large consumer transaction databases and identifying clusters of associated products. A transaction is a

purchase made by a customer when they are in the presence of a certain establishment.

The process of discovering relevant information necessitates the use of numerous methodologies and tools from the field of data mining. The term "internet mining" refers to the use of these technologies within the context of the World Wide Web, either in its original form or with minor modifications to fit the virtual environment.

The process of actively searching and accessing relevant information on the Internet is known as "Internet mining."

The activity of "mining" the Internet can be divided into three categories.

The extraction of valuable minerals or other geological elements from the earth's crust is known as mining. Content Mining Architectures

The application of mining technology in numerous industries has sparked interest and investigation.



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EMPIRICAL MODE DECOMPOSITION FOR AUDIO WATERMARKING

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ABSTRACT: Empirical Mode Decomposition (EMD) is utilized in this work to present a new technique for adding adaptive watermarks to audio recordings. EMD fluidly separates the sound source into oscillating IMFs (Inherent Mode Functions) from each frame. The watermark and time codes are added at the end of the Intrinsic Mode Function (IMF). Multiple assaults have little influence on the quality of the IMF's original signal because of its extremely low frequency. Pink noise, resampling, cropping, filtering, and the Gaussian attack have no effect on the concealed marking. Our watermarking approach outperformed other recently disclosed strategies.

Key Words: Empirical Mode Decomposition (EMD), Intrinsic Mode Functions (IMFs), Discrete cosine transform (DCT), Discrete Wavelet Transform (DWT).

1. INTRODUCTION

Watermarking is a technique for masking the addition of data to a primary transmission. The information can be used for a variety of purposes, including verifying ownership, preventing unauthorized use, validating user names, and restricting the number of copies that can be made. The host content is available in the form of still photographs, videos, or audio files. For copyright reasons, the host data in digital video is watermarked. If the host signal is an audio transmission, the watermarking signal will be as well. Digital music watermarking must be safe, difficult to detect, and long-lasting in order to be effective. If the watermark is not audible in the audio transmission, the recipient cannot decode it. The image of a watermark's endurance can be measured by how little it changes when exposed to various conditions. A trademark is considered inviolable if it cannot be changed or withdrawn without the owner's permission. There are numerous methods for "watermarking" audio recordings. Methods are often classified into one of the following categories: The time-domain audio stream is watermarked with both temporal and spectral temporal watermarking in order to record data. Specific frequencies of the original audio stream are modified in spectral watermarking and watermark data is attached to the modified data base with the frequency domain

Echo hiding, time scale change, empirical mode decoding (EMD), and dual-channel audio watermarking with echo hiding are all examples of temporal watermarking techniques. During spectral watermarking, the host signal goes through many transformations, including the Discrete Wavelet Transform (DWT) and the Discrete Cosine Transform (DCT). Discrete Wavelet Transform (DWT) and Singular Value Decomposition (SVD) are used in audio watermarking to improve outcomes by combining spectral and temporal approaches. It keeps its dependability and durability while improving carrying capacity. It is proposed to combine in an innovative way DCT's information-reduction skills and EMD's division capabilities. The basic functions utilized by DWT, DCT, and other comparable algorithms do not precisely match to all conceivable real-world signals. MD, or empirical mode decomposition, is a good solution for this problem because it decomposes the signal based on its value. This suggests that the EMD lacks a tool for prioritizing jobs based solely on data. The empirical mode decomposition (EMD) method produces intrinsic mode functions (IMFs), which are equal bands with near-zero mean values. The EMD decomposition is described as follows: The number of intrinsic mode functions (IMFs) is N , and the identical final residue component is $r_N(t)$. The learned intrinsic mode

MEASURING ALTERNATING CURRENT MOTOR SPEED WITH GSM MODEM

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ABSTRACT: The proliferation of mobile devices has led to the emergence of wireless tracking and control as a novel approach that is increasingly being adopted worldwide. Cellular devices have the capability to modify the speed of air conditioning systems in both industrial and office settings. A cellular device has the capability to monitor a wide range of electrical and mechanical components. The underlying principle of this approach revolves around the utilization of an electric switch that may be programmed and integrated into the circuitry of the motor's receiving end. This gadget has the capability to turn a wireless signal into a functional signal. The Short Message Service (SMS), which is a functionality available on mobile phones, is utilized for transmitting information. The system comprises many components such as the Arduino board, the GSM board, resistors, diodes, switches, SCRs, transformers, and converters. This strategy is exclusively applicable to mobile networks and does not extend to internet connectivity. The ability to operate remotely from any location on the planet is facilitated by the widespread availability and accessibility of mobile networks. Additional technologies, such as Bluetooth, Wi-Fi, line link, and remote infrared, exhibit restricted operational distances. The primary objective of this study is to examine the GSM technology and the hardware circuits necessary for regulating the speed of AC motors.

KeyWords: Cyclo-converter, Arduino, Opto-coupler, Zero Crossing Detector, Relay.

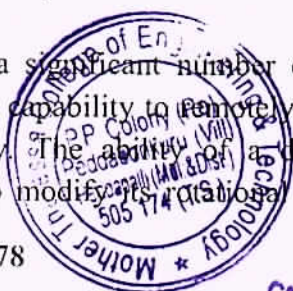
1. INTRODUCTION

Over the course of time, advancements in science and technology have witnessed significant improvement, rendering them increasingly advantageous across a broader spectrum of circumstances. AC motors are typically favored for commercial applications. The utilization of this material extends to various industries, including automotive manufacturing, machine tool production, printing press fabrication, heavy metal rolling mill operations, elevator construction, and electric train assembly, among other applications. The importance of motor speed management grows significantly in tandem with advancements in machinery.

Additionally, a significant number of customers necessitate the capability to remotely monitor and adjust velocity. The ability of a direct current (DC) motor to modify its rotational speeds is of

utmost importance in numerous applications. In addition, it is imperative to continuously monitor the speed control mechanism of the AC motor. In the past, manual mechanical controls were employed to regulate the operation of hand-operated electrical tools. In the aforementioned areas, those engaged in the manipulation of mechanical switches may be subjected to electric shocks, while the act of switching these devices on or off may result in the emission of sparks. This could have negative consequences for the entities involved. Despite their ability to provide electricity to electrical devices, these technologies exhibit rigidity.

The Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM) is a wireless device that facilitates long-distance communication between users. A digital radio transmission device has the capability to transmit voice conversations, multimedia content,



POWERING INDUCTION MOTORS WITH PWM INVERTERS AUTOMATED MOTOR DRIVING: MODELING AND APPLICATION

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ABSTRACT: This paper demonstrates how to use an inverter to power a three-phase induction motor utilizing pulse width modulation (PWM). For driving induction motors, a system with seven switches and active current-shaping algorithms is optimal. The boost converter's output can be used to generate electricity by the inverter. In addition, the surge converter improves power factor. The boost converter enables the drive to function normally even when the input voltage is low.

Key Words - PWM, Boost Converter, VSI and Induction Motor.

1. INTRODUCTION

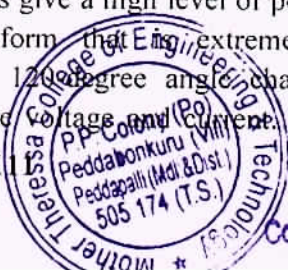
PWM converter systems can be used in a variety of applications. Power systems, electric drives, UPSs, power systems, electric vehicles, reactive power compensators, active power filters, and power systems all use these technologies. Voltage source converters are frequently used to convert direct current (DC) to alternating current (AC). Both batteries and diode rectifiers can provide DC power. What are the components of a PWM inverter powered by a standard voltage source? Among these are the rectifier, DC-link, pulse width modulation (PWM) inverter, control circuit, and load. In current voltage source inverters, pulse width modulation is used to generate AC voltages with the magnitude, frequency, and waveform of sine waves. The input-output characteristics of the PWM inverter system must be taken into account while designing and implementing an appropriate control algorithm. Time domain and harmonic analysis are important techniques for comprehending and modeling power exchange systems.

2. THREE PHASE PWM INVERTER

Figure 1 depicts the application of three-phase PWM inverters. Inverters are electronic devices that convert direct current to alternating current. PWM inverters give a high level of power control with a waveform that is extremely near to sinusoidal. A 120-degree angle change has an effect on phase voltage and current. Three-phase

pulse width modulation (PWM) inverters may generate a wide variety of controlling signal patterns. A three-phase amplifier with eight distinct operating modes is being studied. Each arrangement displays the status of the switch. Other modes, besides 0 and 7, hinder the passage of electric current and prevent it from reaching a load. Models 1-6 have more fluid movement. It can then construct two circuits with equivalent functionality: mode 1 corresponds to modes 2 and 4, and mode 3 corresponds to modes 5 and 6. To connect a voltage source to an alternating current (AC) source, inductance is used. This allows for voltage control in the form of a sinusoidal current, regardless of whether the voltage is reversed or corrected. Single-phase to three-phase or three-phase to single-phase conversion is possible with inverter-fed drive systems. Figure 2 depicts one of these setups. These devices are coupled by a pulse generator.

The use of anti-parallel diodes in the three-phase bridge design results in an instantaneous phase-leg-short when the inverter is turned on. Because of this, gate waves can align with a standard voltage source inverter (VSI). However, the DC link switch must always be in the on position. With the use of pulse-width modulation (PWM) inverters, more electromagnetic interference (EMI) signals can enter and exit the system. A Line Impedance Stabilization Network (LISN) was implemented after an electromagnetic interference (EMI) test. The inverter's input



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THE THEORY OF DIMENSIONS: SEVERAL AND OPEN TO CHANGE

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ABSTRACT: According to De Broglie's hypothesis, particles such as electrons exhibit wave-like qualities. If nature exhibits symmetry, it follows that matter should also exhibit duality. While electrons are typically thought of as particles, they can also display wave-like activity. Furthermore, there are inequalities between dimensions, and solutions to these disparities remain elusive. In this theoretical explanation, I explain the conceptual relationship between energy and wave-particle duality, arguing that they are manifestations of the three recognized dimensions observable in nature. Furthermore, the seven hues of the electromagnetic spectrum are thought to correspond to the seven spatial dimensions of our world, as opposed to the three dimensions stated by the superstring theory. Furthermore, there is a widespread idea that the dimensions move dynamically in order to fill the empty spaces between them, a hypothesis that has not yet been tested. Furthermore, it is proposed that the concept of time has three dimensions rather than a single dimension. This hypothesis is based on the observation that the Earth has three separate modes of motion, each of which contributes to the manifestation of time on our planet. These modes include the Earth's rotation around its axis, which causes days to pass, the Earth's orbit around the sun, which causes years to pass, and the combined motion of the Earth and the sun as they orbit the supermassive black hole at the center of our galaxy.

Keywords: dimensions of space, dimensions of time, spacetime dimensions, dynamic dimensions, atomic model, wave-particle duality, the uncertainty principle

1. INTRODUCTION

Dimensions of Space

According to De Broglie's hypothesis, particles such as electrons exhibit wave-like properties. Furthermore, it is vital to understand that matter can be divided into three types: waves, particles, and energy. The dimensions of matter influence its physical qualities, resulting in a diversity of shapes.

The first dimension	The form of wave
The second dimension	The form of particle
The third dimension	The form of energy

The imprecise characterisation of a wave within the framework of classical mechanics raises the possibility that the waveform does, in fact, represent the state of energy.

The first dimension	Particle
The second dimension (wave)	Energy

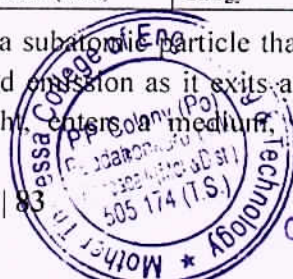
A photon is a subatomic particle that experiences excitation and emission as it exits an atom at the speed of light, enters any medium, or undergoes

dimensional transformations. Furthermore, it is important to note that an atom emits photons in the form of electromagnetic radiation, namely light.

The notion of wave-particle duality argues that sound waves, like other types of waves, are made up of particles like photons and electrons. Particles are so small in size that they have wave-like qualities in other dimensions.

2. THEORETICAL ATOMIC MODEL

When a parallel between the atom and the solar system model is drawn, the electrons in the hypothetical atomic model under study exhibit behavior similar to the planetary motion observed in the solar system. Furthermore, it is widely assumed that the photon and electron have a reciprocal orbital relationship, similar to how moons rotate around planets. Due to their lack of charge, photons have neither a positive nor a negative electrical charge. The proposition states



DESIGNING AND EVALUATING AUTOMOTIVE EXHAUST SYSTEMS

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Abstract: Noise pollution is a major issue in today's culture. thus soundproofing is an absolute must if you want to minimize the level of noise. The muffler is an important component of the vehicle's exhaust system because it reduces the noise produced by the combustion products as they pass through the system. Maintaining a minimum pressure drop while limiting noise is a difficult task. A new muffler is created and built using software that takes into account a range of elements. The standard exhaust fitted on the Maruti-Suzuki WagonR is first considered, and then the replacement muffler is examined using numerical codes. It is simple to develop the ideal configuration that reduces back pressure, pressure drop, and noise by adjusting the design parameters in light of the study. The noise blocking performance, pressure lowering, and lifespan of the recommended built muffler can be compared to those of a standard muffler. The intensity of the noise was measured with a Sound Level Meter (SLM), and the pressure drop was monitored with a water manometer tube.

Keywords—Pressure Drop; Back Pressure; Noise Reduction; Water Tube Manometer; Sound Level Meter(SLM)

1. INTRODUCTION

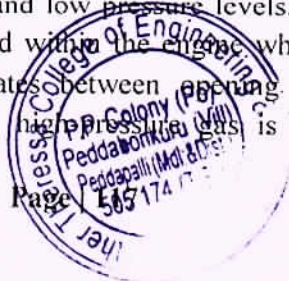
Vehicle traffic is a major cause of environmental noise pollution. The mechanical resonator's job is to reduce noise pollution created by an internal combustion engine's exhaust system. There are also air droplets visible within the muffler. In the exhaust system, a final component comes before the catalytic converter. The muffler is the technical term for it. A car muffler's principal function is to reduce engine noise. Eliminating noise with a muffler is a requirement that a vehicle without one demonstrates its owners are aware of. Without mufflers on cars, the environment would be flooded with harmful exhaust pollutants. Sound is an example of a pressure wave created by air fluctuating between high and low pressure levels. Pressure waves are formed within the engine when an exhaust valve alternates between opening and closing. As a result, high pressure gas is introduced into the

exhaust system. The previously described pressure surges are connected with noise. Because of pressure changes that occur during faster engine rotation, a higher frequency of sound waves is emitted. The term noise is commonly defined as any unpleasant or unappealing sound. An automotive exhaust pipe obstructs the direction of sound waves while allowing exhaust gasses to escape. Back-pressure in fluids refers to the pressure difference between the interior and external. This phenomenon is caused by a drop in stagnation pressure and fast area fluctuations across multiple perforated portions. As back pressure rises, so does thermal efficiency and the amount of available net power. Lumbar pressure and the engine have a clear relationship.

The program is currently being discussed. As back pressure grows, the engine produces less net power, but it functions more efficiently as back pressure lowers.

Mufflers are classified into two main types: 1.

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Demonetization in the India Context: Drives Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) Growth Back

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Abstract

On 8th November 2016, 8:15 pm the Indian Prime Minister announced invalidity of Rs.1000 and Rs.500 notes. There are many reasons for the nation's demonetise their local currency best example is controlled black money. The government of India took a step to curb for the black money in India. "Demonetization means withdraw of a particular form of currency from circulation.". MSMEs are the engine of economic growth but many problems are encountering the MSMEs sector like marketing, technology, and finance now the new issue is demonetization this process will impact on Indian MSMEs. Managing Finance is the biggest task of MSMEs. Based on reports 55% MSMEs are using cash base transactions. Demonetization will impact on the growth of MSMEs like production will disturb impact on cash transactions, delay of loans, increase the high cost of interest and face challenge pay to their suppliers.

Key Words: Demonetization, MSMEs, Liquidity, Employment, High cost of credit.




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**Small and Medium Enterprises Rating Agency (SMERA):
Aegis to Boost Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) in India**

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ABSTRACT: Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) is the engine of economic growth in India. MSMEs sector is the second largest employment sector after agriculture and its generating employment 1.3 Million every year. The financial institutions have limited exposure on this sector. To fulfill this gap the SMERA Ratings Limited (formerly SME Rating Agency of India Ltd.) established. SMERA commenced its operations in 2005 as an exclusive credit rating agency for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector in the country. Within a span of 8 years, SMERA has assigned ratings to over 27,922 MSMEs pan India. SMERA remains committed to facilitating the growth of the MSME sector in India through its Credit Ratings Services and it is looking forward to participate in the orderly growth of the sector. MSME's derive potential monetary and non-monetary benefits by availing SMERA's Credit Rating services, besides building confidence in their lenders, customers, employees as well as suppliers. In fact SMERA is boosting MSMEs for faster growth in India.

Key Words: SMERA, MSMEs, Engine of Economic Growth. India, SEBI.

I. INTRODUCTION:

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs):



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THE COLLABORATION OF BLOCKCHAIN AND MACHINE LEARNING IN HEALTHCARE

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ABSTRACT:Examining the potential applications of blockchain technology in the medical field is the focus of this study. The healthcare business may use blockchain technology to keep an immutable record of the truth and protect patient privacy. Hyperledger, a decentralized platform that facilitates secure, transparent, and speedy transactions and provides users with access to healthcare data, was the first thing on which blockchain technology was created. This study proposes that blockchain technology be utilized to build a trustworthy and simple system for healthcare providers, pharmaceutical firms, health insurers, and patients to share and access medical records. With blockchain, no one, not even the healthcare provider, may see a patient's medical records without their express consent. The data is safeguarded in this way. Using the Hyperledger Fabric design, individuals can grant varied degrees of access to their data while still ensuring its security and privacy. Healthcare data trends can be identified, evaluated, and conclusions drawn using both blockchain technology and machine learning. Machine learning can be used to evaluate existing medical data and establish new bounds in real time by applying several algorithms to the data. This is analogous to the way in which blockchain technology can provide authenticated and protected information.

Keyword:healthcareindustry,Hyperledger,decentralizedplatform, doctors, medical practitioners, pharma and insurancecompanies.

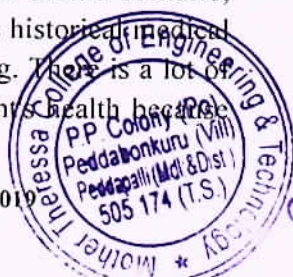
1. INTRODUCTION

The distributed public ledgers used by blockchain technology maintain encrypted data that is immutable, making it an ideal solution for archiving reliable records. Distributed ledger technology has several potential uses, including data storage, banking transactions, real estate, and asset management. Blockchain technology has been studied for some time, but its application in digital currencies like Bitcoin has recently attracted a lot of attention. Many players in the market have created blockchain-based business applications. In this investigation, researchers focused on one use case for blockchain technology: EHR.

Depending on their needs, patients may end up leaving clues and pieces of their medical history at multiple hospitals and clinics. In such a scenario, regaining access to the patient's historical records is extremely challenging. There is a lot of confusion concerning the patient's health because

their records are all over the place at different clinics and hospitals. It is challenging for these groups to maintain up-to-date and accurate records. The information is shattered as a result of the sloppy data handling. The Electronic Health Record (EHR) is a useful digital tool for dealing with these problems since it provides easy access to patient and medical records.

A person's medical history can be found in the cloud, thanks to the Electronic Health Records System. The medical staff sees to it. Information such as the patient's diagnosis, medical background, and laboratory results are all included in these files. The benefits of mandating the use of electronic health records (EHR) include accurate and up-to-date patient records, decreased likelihood of medical mistakes, simplified access to patient information, and enhanced patient participation in care.



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OVERCOMING ISSUES WITH MATHEMATICAL COMMUNICATION: A GUIDE FOR GRADUATE STUDENTS IN MATHEMATICAL PROOF

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ABSTRACT: The Institute of Teacher Training and Education Pontianak Department of Mathematics Education says students struggle to prove premises or theorems. Instead, this study encouraged students to enhance their mathematical communication skills as supporting evidence. This initiative used case studies for qualitative research. The study included two real-world analysis-trained undergraduates. This study collected data through examinations and interviews. Study methods included data reduction, display, and conclusion. Based on the investigation, theoretical analysis, and discussion, students' difficulties answering mathematical proof questions stem from their limited use of mathematical symbols and their lack of mathematical proof experience. However, didactic anticipation through mathematical communication has increased students' mathematical proof problem-solving skills. Students experiencing trouble with mathematical proof difficulties may try mathematical communication.

Keywords: Mathematics Communication; Mathematical Proof; Square and Triangle; Learning Media

1. INTRODUCTION

The National Council of Teachers of Mathematics (NCTM) deems mathematical evidence important to a standard mathematical approach utilized in schools. Children are expected to understand the subject matter because the standard's mathematical process components include mathematical evidence. Math comprehension is important for current and future educators. Professionals discuss mathematical proof regularly because normal arithmetic students may struggle with it. Several international research (Ozdemir & Ovez, 2012; Guler, 2016; Selden & Selden, 2003) demonstrated that many students struggle to support their claims. This is a common problem for researchers teaching undergraduates actual analysis.

Educational Personnel Education Institution and Mathematics Education Program Study Program investigation at the Pontianak Institute of Teacher Training and Education found that students fail to explain premises or mathematical theorems (Hodiyanto, 2017). This phenomenon has been observed elsewhere, according to Andri (2013) and Maya and Sumarsih (2014). Mathematical proofs are difficult for students to create, execute,

and verify. Identifying key information in a mathematical statement is tough. According to Weber (2003) and Recio and Godino (2001), failing to discern between proved and unproven information is a major concern. There is also a tendency to replace unproven evidence with accepted proof. Any math class can have these issues.

Other reasons, like as the instructor's structuralist formal approach, may cause again issues. Mathematics training frequently follows a methodical lecture type pattern, according to Soejadi (2000). This sequence covers theory, definition, and theorem exposition, instructional examples, and problem-solving exercises. It is considered that formal thinking students can understand and engage with mathematical concepts, therefore presenting them in a certain order is fine. The following considerations support structuralist thinking. Theoretical reasoning seems to be hampered by students' increasingly poor mathematical proof understanding when taught structuralistically. Finding an alternative is crucial. This study emphasizes mathematical communication to improve students' proof-related