

DISTRIBUTED DATA MINING IN WIRELESS SENSOR NETWORK USING FUZZY NAIVE BYES TECHNIQUES

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Abstract - The remote sensor hubs that requires vigorous and shrewdly strategies of mining makes a difference to extend occasion discovery rate and decrease wrong caution rate but test approval of proposed information mining plot appears that proposed irregular woodland and irregular tree based approach perform essentially superior than customary measurable classifiers such as Naive Bayes, separate classifiers and can lead towards vitality productive, brilliantly checking and characterization. As detailed ,the paper includes novel vitality proficient information mining conspire for timberland cover classification that makes a difference remote sensor systems increment occasion discovery rate and diminish wrong caution rate . Hence compelling and reliable occasion location strategies for WSN require vigorous and dynamicity. Occasions are frequently capacities of more than one quality, information combination and utilize of more highlights can offer assistance increment occasion location by killing exceptions and wrong readings of person sensor hubs .WSN produces a expansive dataset that produces capabilities of putting away information having distant out dispersed. Stowing away designs within the sensor information requires vigorous and shrewdly strategies which employments Information Mining procedures that requires WSN to distinguish breaking down or blunders which are alluded to as Peculiarities.

Keywords: Distributed Data mining, WSN, Fuzzy naive bayes, classification, prediction

1. INTRODUCTION

A remote sensor organize may be a remote arrange comprising of spatially disseminated independent gadgets utilizing sensors to screen physical or natural conditions. Sensor gadgets as of now utilized are computer like gadgets that have a CPU, Primary memory, Working framework and a suite of sensors. Transmission of all tactile information to the sink can be decreased by utilizing information mining strategies. WSN have restricted computational and vitality asset in little estimate. Wrong / fragmented information estimations of WSN are regularly known as WSN peculiarities. Information Conglomeration is basic to decrease information excess and/or to make strides information

judgment and effective utilization of battery control. Other than these irregularities wrong information can be infused by flawed sensor hubs by Handing-off and Information Conglomeration. WSN have been effectively connected for national security and military applications, information collection, checking and reconnaissance and therapeutic care .Peculiarities are characterized as perceptions that don't compare to a well characterized idea of typical practices. To perform genuine time peculiarity location, a few run the show based location strategies are utilized in a hub. Hub tunes in wantonly to neighboring hubs inside its transmission run to gather information. The collected information will be analyzed to identify any deviation from ordinary conduct utilizing neighboring chronicled information put away within the memory. The discovery operator is introduced in each hub. It screens the conduct of neighboring hub inside its transmission extend locally to distinguish any anomalous conduct. This paper display Fluffy based Inconsistency Location strategy blame data will be recognized additionally classified the data that falls into the one category that's ordinary information or the blame information. This Fluffy rationale based interruption location framework to distinguish the blame hub in WSN. Utilized combination of determination and inconsistency based detection methods. Fluffy Induction framework for making the fluffy rules to require the choice.

Fuzzified yield will be compared utilizing induction rules at that point from the yield information will be classified. So that It can say that the information is ordinary or not. Person hubs get to and prepare neighborhood data and in arrange to realize a collective choice, they must communicate to neighbor hubs, to send nearby and halfway models and arrange a common decision. Fuzzy Naïve Bayes which was utilized as a base classification show, has appeared the leading forecast control in performed tests .To gather the observed unique information, and give essential data and choice bolster for observing center. Real time information set utilized in those tests is fair an case, and for getting superior and more exact comes about the bigger information sets ought to be used.

Entirety information cannot be put away and must be prepared instantly by their compressing and sifting for

more successful mining and investigation in arrange to produce noteworthy bits of knowledge from gigantic, different and energetic information, in genuine time or close genuine time. This decreases the transmission costs, and the information over-burden from a capacity point of view. Each circumstance ought to be considered as a uncommon case and choice of satisfactory indicator or classifier ought to be performed exceptionally carefully based on experimental arguments. Accuracy, speed, time to build the demonstrate, time to utilize the show, vigor adaptability, interpretability, understanding and understanding can be used.

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

(Zeng, Y., Xiang, K., Li, D., & Vasilakos, A. V., Directional routing and scheduling for green vehicular delay tolerant networks," IEEE Transactions on Intelligent Systems and Technology)

The vehicle delay tolerant systems (DTNs) make artful communications by utilizing the versatility of vehicles, where the hub makes delay-tolerant based "carry and forward" component to provide the parcels. The steering plans for vehicle systems are challenging for shifted organize environment. Most of the existing DTN steering counting directing for vehicular DTNs basically center on measurements such as delay, jump check and transfer speed, etc. A unused center in green communications is with the objective of sparing vitality by optimizing organize execution and eventually securing the characteristic climate. The energy-efficient communication plans planned for vehicular systems are up and coming since of the contamination, vitality utilization and warm scattering. In this paper, we display a directional directing and planning conspire (DRSS) for green vehicle DTNs by utilizing Nash Q-learning approach that can optimize the vitality productivity with the contemplations of clog, buffer and delay. Our conspire fathoms the steering and planning issue as a learning handle by geographic steering and stream control toward the ideal course. To speed up the learning handle, our conspire employments a cross breed strategy with sending and replication concurring to activity design. The DRSS calculation investigates the conceivable techniques, and after that misuses the information gotten to adapt its technique and accomplish the required generally objective when considering the stochastic non-cooperative amusement in on-line multi-commodity directing circumstances. The reenactment comes about of a vehicular DTN with foreordained versatility demonstrate appear DRSS accomplishes great vitality proficiency with learning capacity, which can ensure the conveyance proportion inside the delay bound.

(Li, M., Li, Z. H., & Vasilakos, A. V. (2013). A survey on topology control in wireless sensor networks: Taxonomy, comparative study, and open issues. Proceedings of the IEEE),

The remote sensor arrange (WSN) innovation brings forth a surge of unexpected applications. The differing qualities of these rising applications speaks to the awesome victory of this innovation. A crucial execution benchmark of such applications is topology control, which characterizes how well a detecting field is checked and how well each combine of sensors is commonly associated in WSNs. This paper gives an diagram of topology control strategies. We classify existing topology control strategies into two categories: organize scope and organize network. For each category, a surge of existing conventions and strategies are displayed with the center on cover scope, obstruction scope, clear scope, control administration, and control control, five rising viewpoints that pull in noteworthy investigate consideration in later a long time. In this study, we emphasize the fundamental standards of topology control to get it the state of the expressions, whereas we explore future inquire about headings within the modern open ranges areas and propose a series of design guidelines under this topic.

(Zhang, X. M., Zhang, Y., Yan, F., & Vasilakos, A. V. (2015). Interference-based topology control algorithm for delay-constrained mobile Ad hoc networks. IEEE Transactions on Mobile Computing)

As the establishment of steering, topology control ought to minimize the obstructions among hubs, and increment the arrange capacity. With the improvement of portable advertisement hoc systems (MANETs), there's a developing prerequisite of quality of benefit (QoS) in terms of delay. In arrange to meet the delay prerequisite, it is critical to consider topology control in delay compelled environment, which is conflicting to the objective of minimizing impedances. In this paper, we center on the delay-constrained topology control problem, and take under consideration delay and obstructions mutually. We propose a cross-layer disseminated calculation called interference-based topology control calculation for delay-constrained (ITCD) MANETs with considering both the impedances imperative and the delay limitation, which is diverse from the past work. The transmission delay, contention delay and the lining delay are taken into consideration within the proposed calculation. In addition, the affect of hub versatility on the interference-based topology control calculation is examined and the unsteady joins are expelled from the topology. The recreation comes about appear that ITCD can diminish the delay and move forward the execution successfully in delay-constrained versatile advertisement hoc networks.

(Yao, Y., Cao, Q., & Vasilakos, A. V. (2013). EDAL: An energy-efficient, delay-aware, and lifetime-balancing data collection protocol for wireless sensor networks. MASS, 2013)

Our work in this paper stems from our understanding that later inquire about endeavors on open vehicle directing (OVR) issues, an dynamic zone in operations investigate, are based on comparative suspicions and imperatives compared to sensor systems. Subsequently, it may be doable that we may adjust these procedures in such a way that they will give profitable arrangements to certain dubious issues within the remote sensor arrange (WSN) space. To illustrate that this approach is doable, we create one information collection convention called EDAL, which stands for Energy-efficient Delay-aware Lifetime-balancing information collection. The calculation plan of EDAL leverages one result from OVR to demonstrate that the issue definition is inalienably NP-hard. Subsequently, we proposed both a centralized heuristic to decrease its computational overhead and a dispersed heuristic to create the calculation adaptable for large-scale organize operations. We too create EDAL to be closely coordinates with compressive detecting, an rising strategy that guarantees significant diminishment in add up to activity taken a toll for collecting sensor readings beneath free delay bounds. At long last, we methodically assess EDAL to compare its execution to related conventions in both reenactments and a equipment testbed.

(Sheng, Z., Yang, Sh, Yu, Y., Vasilakos, A. V., & McCann, J. A. (2013). A survey on the IETF protocol suite for the internet of things: Standards, challenges, and opportunities. Wireless Communications, IEEE),

Advances to back the Web of Things are getting to be more imperative as the have to be superior get it our situations and make them keen increments. As a result it is anticipated that shrewdly gadgets and systems, such as WSNs, will not be disconnected, but associated and coordinates, composing computer systems. So far, the IP-based Web is the biggest network within the world; subsequently, there are awesome strides to put through WSNs with the Web. To this conclusion, the IETF has created a suite of conventions and open benchmarks for getting to applications and administrations for remote asset obliged systems. numerous open challenges stay, for the most part due to the complex arrangement characteristics of such frameworks and the exacting necessities forced by different administrations wishing to form utilize of such complex frameworks. In this way, it gets to be basically imperative to ponder how the current approaches to standardization in this range can be made strides, and at the same time superior get it the openings for the investigate community to contribute to the IoT field. To this conclusion, this article presents an diagram of current benchmarks and inquire about exercises in both industry and the scholarly community.

2.2 EXISTING SYSTEM

Most existing work on occasion depiction in WSNs employments exact, moreover called fresh, values to indicate the parameters that characterize an occasion. That might need to know on the off chance that the temperature drops underneath 50C or the stickiness goes over 43%. Be that as it may, sensor readings are not continuously exact. In expansion, distinctive sensors, indeed in the event that found near to each other, frequently change within the values they enlist. Consider the situation where it needs the discuss conditioning in a room to be turned on in the event that the temperature goes over 50 C. Two sensors, A and B, measure the temperature within the room. The normal of their values is utilized to decide on the off chance that an activity ought to be taken. At a few point, sensor A reports 5.1 C and sensor B reports 4.8 C. The normal, 4.95 C, is underneath this predefined limit and the cooling remains off. In any case, in case sensor B's estimation is wrong and, thus, lower than the real temperature, we have made the off-base choice. The circumstance gets to be indeed more complex when more than two sensor estimations are included. This makes deciding the exact occasion limits an amazingly difficult errand which has driven us to accept that utilizing fresh values to describe WSN occasions isn't the foremost appropriate approach

2.3 PROPOSED SYSTEM

Proposed dispersed Fluffy based framework features a number of properties that make it appropriate for portraying WSN eventsIt can endure untrustworthy and loose sensor readings. It is much closer to our way of considering than fresh rationale. For case, itdealsa fire as an event portrayed by tall temperature and smoke instead of an occasion characterized by temperature over 55o C and smoke obscuracion level over 15%. Compared to other classification calculations based on probability theory, fluffy rationale is much more natural and simpler to utilize additionally to get a arrange with less excess, vitality effective and exact information over the arrange. The conduct of neighboring hub inside its transmission extend locally is utilized to identify unusual behaviour.

III. METHODOLOGY

3.1. FUZZY LOGIC APPROACH

Utilizing fluffy rationale approach , four states of test can be performed which is Culminate, Flawed, Negligible and Disappointment. By selecting any one of the state it implies that the run the show is characterized and irregular traits were given as input to the machine, these inputs are chosen from the dataset utilized to prepare the machine. By utilizing Fluffy Naïve Bayes calculation we get more proficient and exact forecast values for distinctive states. This Try to begin with stack the

prepare Information and apply the pre-processing and expel the copy information. Classification may be a popular overseen learning strategy in information mining . Classification is connected to a cluster dataset to anticipate 'cluster' for distinctive category of WSN. The cluster dataset is genuine in environment. Two distinctive classification of calculations such as Naïve Bayesian and Improved Naïve Bayes are utilized for foreseeing 'Cluster Category' for distinctive states in WSN. Fluffy rationale is more appropriate than other calculations for WSN occasion depiction, not at all like Byes Classifiers and choice trees where values are considered to be ostensible working with ceaseless values precisely what the sensor readings are. This demonstrate moves forward information exactness and spare vitality within the organize by lessening information excess. Pertinence of other machine learning strategies for dispersed and online occasion discovery in WSN and characterizing a non specific instrument to identify more occasions. Diverse sorts of strategies are combined to overcome person impediments and advantage from each other's justify and measures. The execution of Information Diminishment strategy in remote sensor systems. New anomaly based IDS could be a challenge. Depending on the recently information mining strategy instead of given by the demonstrate and other measures. Forecast esteem was utilized for more point by point examination of course property conveyance. Indeed connected information mining strategies are proficient, none of them can be considered. On the opposite the determination of a adjust information mining calculation depends on the application and the compatibility of watched information set.

3.2 NAIVE BAYES CLASSIFIER

Credulous Bayes classifiers are a collection of classification calculations based on Bayes' Hypothesis. It isn't a single calculation but a family of calculations where all of them share a common guideline, i.e. each combine of highlights being classified is autonomous of each other. To begin with, let us consider a dataset. Consider a anecdotal dataset that depicts the climate conditions for playing a diversion of golf. Given the climate conditions, each tuple classifies the conditions as fit("Yes") or unfit("No") for withering golf.

3.3FUZZY RULE BASED LOGIC

This Paper depicted a fluffy rule-based defective hub classification and administration plot for WSNs that can distinguish and reuse flawed sensor hubs concurring to their blame status. In arrange to overcome instabilities that are acquired within the WSN environment, a fluffy rationale based strategy is utilized. Fluffy interface motor categorizes distinctive hubs agreeing to the

chosen enrollment work and the defuzzifier produces a non-fuzzy control to recover the different sorts of hubs. In expansion, it utilized a steering conspire that reuses the recovered flawed hubs amid the information steering prepare. It performed broad tests on the proposed plot utilizing different organize scenarios. The test comes about are compared with the existing calculations to illustrate the adequacy of the proposed calculation in terms of different vital execution measurements. From the yield, information is classified as is ordinary information or the blame information. Steps included within the process:

- Input will be fuzzified .
- Fuzzification will be done by enrollment functions.
- Deriving deduction rules.
- Defuzzification

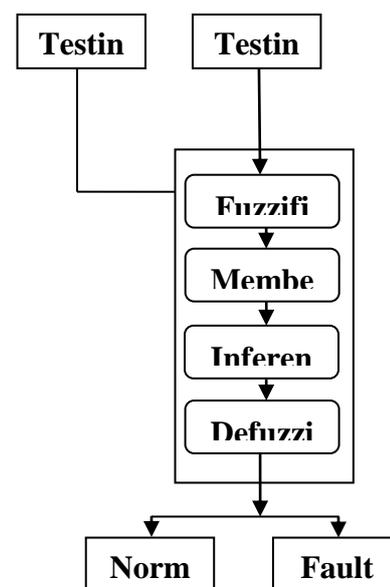


Fig. 1 Fuzzy based detection system

From the Fig. 1,It can see the in general usefulness of the fluffy rationale, proposed a fluffy rationale based interruption discovery framework to distinguish the blame hub in WSN. This paper utilized combination of detail and peculiarity based discovery strategies. This paper utilized fluffy deduction framework for making the fluffy rules to require the choice. There are someparameters for checking the conduct of hub is malevolent or not.

3.4 Fuzzification

It is the strategy of changing a fresh amount into a fluffy amount. This could be accomplished by distinguishing the different known fresh and deterministic amounts as

totally nondeterministic and very questionable in nature. This vulnerability may have developed since of dubiousness and imprecision which at that point lead the factors to be spoken to by a participation work as they can be fluffy in nature.

3.5. SELECTION OF FUZZY MEMBERSHIP FUNCTION

Fluffy participation work may be a proper scientific depiction for the “subject” to create subjective assessment of the “object.” Be that as it may, distinctive “subjects” may have distinctive assessments of the “object,” and consequently it is required to utilize diverse fluffy enrollment capacities to portray them. Among various shapes of fluffy enrollment capacities, three are commonly utilized: straight, allegorical, or switched illustrative, as appeared In Fig. 3.5, bend a is the direct fluffy enrollment work, speaking to the direct choice producer. Bend b is the turned around allegorical work for the preservationist choice creator, and bend c is the allegorical work for the gutsy choice creator. Distinctive experienced specialists may, concurring to the highlights of their assessment of actual issues, utilize diverse fluffy participation capacities to fit and select the foremost reasonable one.

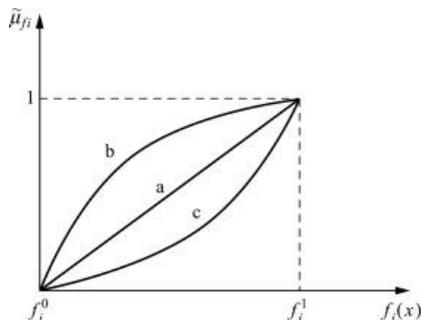


Fig. 2 Fuzzy membership functions of different forms.

3.6 DEFUZZIFICATION

It is the reversal of Fuzzification, there the mapping is done to change over the fresh comes about into fluffy comes about but here the mapping is done to change over the fluffy comes about into fresh comes about. This handle is competent of producing a no fluffy control activity which outlines the plausibility conveyance of an induced fluffy control activity. Defuzzification handle can too be treated as the adjusting off handle, where fluffy set having a bunch of participation values on the unit interim diminished to a single scalar amount.

IV RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 SPATIAL METHOD

One of the main goals when designing an event detection system is that the system is accurate and the number of false alarms is small. A way to achieve this is to include readings from multiple sensors in the decision

process. For instance, it would be more confident that there is an actual fire if more than one node reports high temperature and smoke readings. If, for example, three sensors from the same room send reports indicating fire, the probability that there is an actual fire in that room is very high. In general, there is a negative correlation between the distance among the sensors reporting fire and the probability of this report being true. Therefore, it includes the concept of location in the event detection logic. We achieve this by augmenting the rules in the rule-base with a linguistic variable that serves as a spatial guard. This variable expresses the application requirements about the distance between the reporting sensors.

Rule	T1	ΔT1	T2	ΔT2	S	ΔS	Confidence
1	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
2	L	L	L	L	L	M	L
3	L	L	L	L	L	H	L

Table 1 An example fire detection rule-base

Incorporating this distance variable into the rule-base, however, changes the format of the rules and adds an extra column to the rulebase. Now the format of the rules in Table 1 changes to:

IF T1 is H and ΔT1 is H and T2 is H and TΔ is H and S is H and S Δ H and distance is F; THEN Fire is M:

4.2 TEMPORAL METHOD

Transient semantics are particularly critical for WSNs since of the characteristic nature of sensor communication. It is exceptionally likely for messages in a WSN to be deferred since of organize congestions or steering issues. Thus, a dependable occasion location rule-base ought to take into thought the era times of the sensor readings. To suit this, it incorporates another etymological variable that serves as a transient watch. This variable, time, speaks to the contrast within the era times of the sensor readings. For illustration, in our fire discovery situation, time seem have three semantic values: Brief (S), Medium (M), and Long (L). In this way, the data around the time interim inside which the sensor readings have been generated is included within the choice handle.

4.3 RULE BASEDMETHOD

A rule-base is considered total in the event that there are rules for each conceivable combination of the input factors. Be that as it may, as it were a few of these combinations have results that are vital to the occasion location framework. For illustration, rules containing factors which don't fulfill the worldly and spatial imperatives cannot trigger an alert. In this manner, the

rules with separate variable Removed or Distant can be evacuated from the rule-base. This step clears out us with fair a third of the initial number of rules within the rule-base. Additionally, applying the same approach to the time variable and evacuating the rules with values Medium and Long diminishes the rule-base by however another two thirds. In expansion, on the off chance that we prohibit the rules with consequents that are of no intrigued to the occasion location framework, such as rules demonstrating that the plausibility that a fire has happened is Moo, we decrease the estimate of the rule-base indeed more. As a result, by bringing down the level of completeness of the rule-base, we altogether diminish the number of rules that got to be put away on the sensor hubs. This “trimming” prepare, be that as it may, ought to be performed exceptionally carefully in order to avoid the evacuation of critical consequents. To create sure that the framework knows how to continue in case none of the rules within the rule-base has been fulfilled, we present a default run the show that’s activated on the off chance that no other run the show has been fulfilled.

Rule	T1	$\Delta T1$	Confidence
1	L	L	L
2	L	M	L
3	L	H	L
4	M	L	L
5	M	M	M
6	H	L	M

Table 2 Rule-base for a temperature sensor

5. Evaluation

This Try utilize the Weka Toolkit for advancement to execute the vital fluffy rationale usefulness. To dodge the peril, taken a toll, and non-repeatability of making fires, we perform trace-based recreations utilizing genuine fire information freely accessible on the National Organized of Guidelines and Innovation (NIST) site. The ponder they conduct gives sensor estimations from a number of distinctive genuine fires as well as annoyance scenarios. It has utilized three of the accessible genuine fire scenarios: fire caused by a burning sleeping cushion, fire caused by a burning chair, and cooking oil fire. The reason of the annoyance tests is to think about common family annoyance alert scenarios. It has utilized two of these tests in these tests: broiling margarine and broiling cheeseburgers. It has utilized heuristics to construct the rule-base for our fire discovery tests. In cases where usually not conceivable, for case, when more complex events are to be recognized, space specialists can be counseled for the definition of the rule-bases.

5.1 DETECTION ACCURACY

To encourage get it the conduct of our fluffy rationale approach, It have compared it to two well set up classification calculations: a credulous Narrows classifier and a J48 choice tree which is an open source usage of the C4.5 calculation . Fluffy rationale is more reasonable than these two calculations for WSN occasion portrayal since, not at all like Bayes classifiers and choice trees where values are considered to be discrete, it works with persistent values, which is precisely what the sensor readings are. In expansion, indicating the enrollment capacities is less complex and computationally more productive than building a likelihood show. It ran this set of tests utilizing the Weka information mining apparatus . The input values to the classification calculations were the same as the ones utilized within the fluffy rationale tests – temperature, temperature distinction, smoke obscuration, and smoke obscuration distinction. It performed a 10-fold cross approval for both classification calculations. Table 3,4,5,6 appears the number of incorrectly classified occurrences for the primary two fire scenarios, burning sleeping pad and burning chair, as well as what rate of the whole occasions was inaccurately classified. Both calculations deliver a number of wrong classifications. In spite of the fact that the rate of the wrongly classified occasions is moo, it is higher than the number of misclassifications presented by fluffy rationale. Number of incorrect classifications by a Naive Bayes classifier

Scenario	No	Percent
Burning chair	116	1.83
Burning mattress	97	2.83

Table 3 Naive Bayes

Scenario	No	Percent
Burning chair	11	0.21
Burning mattress	7	0.21

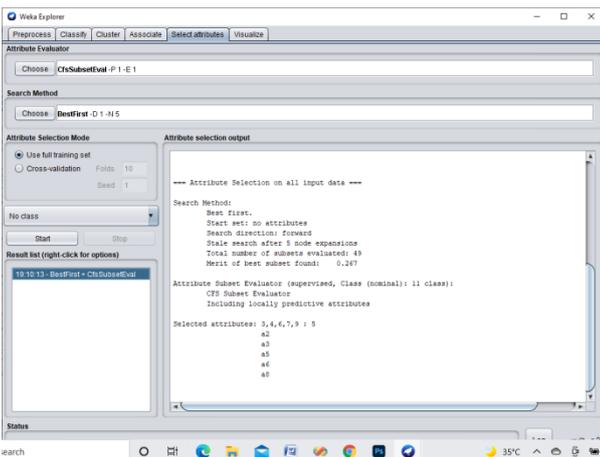
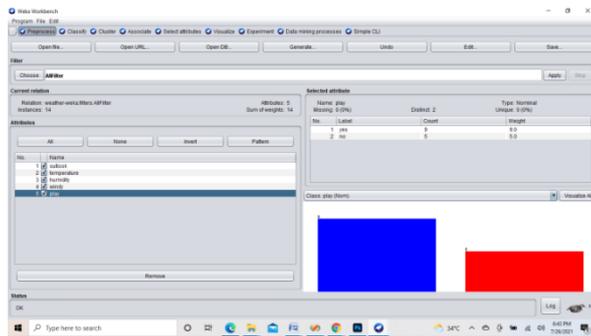
Table 4 J48 decision tree

Scenario	No	Percent
Burning chair	0	0
Burning mattress	0	0

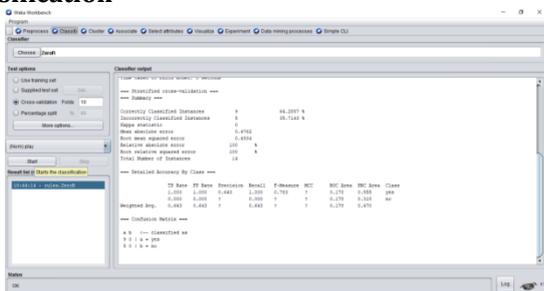
Table 5 Fuzzy Logic

Scenario	Crisp values	Fuzzy values
Burning chair	271	271
Burning mattress	116	110

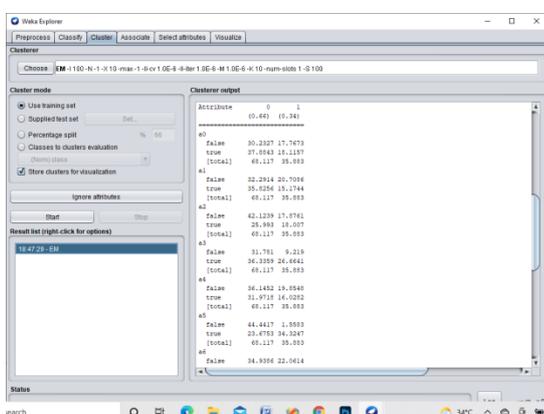
Table 6 Fire detection delay in seconds.



Classification



Cluster Output



CONCLUSION

The most reason of sensors systems for Fire location it given by the demonstrate and other measures. For

recreation comes about the standard measures for assessment of the exactness of the prescient demonstrate were connected whereas forecast esteem was utilized for a more nitty gritty investigation of the lesson quality dissemination .Agreeing to chosen assessment measures, Fluffy Naïve Bayes which was utilized as a base classification model, has appeared the finest forecast control in performed tests. Indeed connected information mining strategies are effective, none of them can be considered as interesting or common arrangement. On the opposite the choice of a adjust information mining calculation depends of an application and the compatibility of the watched information set. In this way, each circumstance ought to be considered as extraordinary case and choice of satisfactory indicator or classifier ought to be performed exceptionally carefully based on experimental contentions. Genuine time information set utilized in those tests is, and for getting way better and more precise comes about the bigger information sets ought to be utilized. For future work it'll arrange to perform tests on a sensor tried. This will permit us to way better assess how utilizing fluffy rationale impacts the precision and speed of occasion location when the choice rationale is run on sensor nodes. In expansion, it'll offer assistance us ponder the impact of applying worldly limitations on the precision of occasion discovery.

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