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Journal of Theoretical and Applied Information Technology

January 2016 | Vol. 83 No.3

Title:	ANALYSIS OF EFFECTIVENESS OF USING SIMPLE QUEUE WITH PER CONNECTION QUEUE (PCQ) IN THE BANDWIDTH MANAGEMENT (A CASE STUDY AT THE ACADEMY OF INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND COMPUTER MATARAM (AMIKOM) MATARAM)
Author:	RAMADHAN ALI AKBAR AMIN, RICHARDUS EKO INDRAJIT
Abstract:	To obtain the information from the internet, a good internet network is required so that the users can search for information comfortably and easily. One of the problems is that there is no bandwidth management and the connection is bad and slow due to the users who are downloading or streaming. Downloading and streaming required a large banwidth so that the users can get good connection. In managing bandwidth, Simple Queue and Per Connection Queue on mikrotik because they have similarity. However, they also have the difference on the effectiveness with configuration and result.
Keywords:	Bandwidth Management, Internet, Mikrotik, PCQ, Simple Queue, Questionnaire.
Source:	Journal of Theoretical and Applied Information Technology 31st January 2016 -- Vol. 83. No. 3 -- 2016

Full Text

Title:	IMPROVING THE PERFORMANCE OF OUTLIER DETECTION METHODS FOR CATEGORICAL DATA BY USING WEIGHTING FUNCTION
Author:	NUR ROKHMAN, SUBANAR, EDI WINARKO
Abstract:	Outliers are uncommon events in real life. For a database processing, outlier means unusual records comparing to the remaining records. An outlier can be caused by a damage of a system. A new fact in a system can also cause outliers. Outlier detection is an important task to find an exceptional data. Outlier detection methods for categorical data such as AVF, MR-AVF, AEVF, NAVF, OPAVF, WDOD, and FuzzyAVF work base on the attribute value data frequency. These methods start the outlier detection process by calculating the data of attribute value frequency on each attribute. Then, many complicated calculations based on the various mathematical background are carried out to find the outlier by using the data of attribute value frequency. All the methods above do not take into account on the sparseness of each attribute. In this paper, weighting functions is used to take into account the sparseness of each attribute. AVF and WDOD methods are modified by using weighting function. The performance of these modified methods is observed based on the detected outlier of UCI Machine Learning datasets. The experiment shows that weighting function can improve the performance of AVF and WDOD on the outlier detection in Adult, Mushroom, and Nursery datasets.
Keywords:	Outlier Detection, Categorical Data, Weighting Function.
Source:	Journal of Theoretical and Applied Information Technology 31st January 2016 -- Vol. 83. No. 3 -- 2016

Full Text

Title:	AN EFFICIENT CLOUD BASED KEY AGGREGATE DATA SHARING
Author:	P.SRINIVAS KUMAR, Dr.B.THIRUMALA RAO

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CENTRALIZED AVAILABILITY ASSURANCE FOR DISTRIBUTED ELECTRONIC MEDICAL RECORD DATA

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ABSTRACT

Many developed countries have started to adopt Electronic Medical Records (EMR) to improve their health care system. In the implementation of EMR, security and privacy factors are of great concern, and one of the main aspects of access security assurances is the assurance of data availability when they are needed. Thus, it is very important to be able to provide a valid EMR data availability assurance for the patients when it is needed. However, in our country, nationally centralized availability assurances have not been available yet. This paper proposed a system of centralized EMR data availability assurance utilizing the checksum data generated from the hash function.

Keywords: *Electronic Medical Rrecord, Security ,Availabiliy Assurance, Health Network*

1. INTRODUCTION

Electronic Medical Records (EMR) is a new form of Medical Records that many developed countries have adopted to improve their health care system. Although security and privacy factors are of great concern in the implementation of EMR[1,2], the majority of the patients and doctors believe that the benefits of the using of EMR are greater than the security risks that may occur[9].

The security factors being concerned in the implementation of EMR can be classified into two categories. The first category is the transmission security, and the second category is the access security [4], and one of the main aspects of access security assurances is the assurance of data availability when they are needed. Thus, providing a valid EMR data availability assurance for the patients when it is needed is very important.

In Indonesia, EMR implementations are generally centralized in health facilities or hospitals. They have not been nationally integrated [5,10]. While in some developed countries, the implementations of the national EMR generally adopt a distributed system [3,5,6,7,8] the data availability assurance are handled by each health facilities providing EMR service.

This paper proposed a system of centralized EMR data availability assurance utilizing the checksum data generated from the hash function.

2. EXISTING APPROACH

Manuscripts must be in English (all figures and text) The existing concept of data availability assurance has more concentration on saving the data indirectly, by ensuring the availability of hardware and software systems where the data are stored. It has nothing to do with the data [3,5,6,7,8], and it is done locally by each health facility.

The data protection coverage existing now only includes data protection from those who are not authorized and authenticated, and those who are authorized and authenticated are generally only provided with the activity log that are stored locally [3,5,6,7,8].

The absence of the national centralized assurance, make it possible for any health care institution, a hospital or a private doctor's office to do a massive and illegal EMR data changings.

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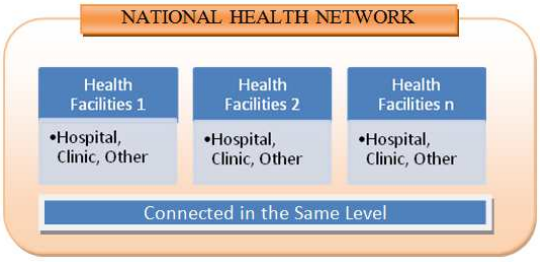

Figure 1: Existing Approach

3. PROPOSED APPROACH

Checksum is a sample of data that can represent the data. Any significant change in the data will result in a change in the checksum. The basic idea of the centralized data assurance is to utilize the checksum data as the assurance.

In this the centralized data availability assurance model, a centralized database that stores the EMR checksum of the EMR Data (EMRD) in each health facility severs is built. This centralized checksum database also serves as an index of all the EMR data existing. In addition to its function as the index server, this component will also serve as an Authentication, Authorization, and Accounting (AAA) server. The server will have a record of the EMR activity in EMRD server. It means that all doctors and patients involved in all EMR data server should be registered in this server. In this model, the server is hereinafter referred to as AAAIDX server.

AAAIDX will periodically request data changes checksum reports (insert, update, delete) that occurs at EMRD server. AAAIDX server technically also entitled to request the patients' EMR data in EMRD sever.

With this system, patients will get assurances from their AAAIDX that their EMR data won't be changed illegally in EMRD, since any illegal change would cause a mismatch data checksum, and any activity of the EMR data are recorded in AAAIDX server. Patients will also get assurances that whenever they need their EMR data, they can request it through AAAIDX, because in this system protocol EMRD server shall answer any data request from the AAIDX server. AAAIDX do not have the authority to change the patient's EMR data. It only maintains the integrity and availability of the data.

Since AAAIDX functions are strategic and vital, in this system AAAIDX server is designed to be managed by an organization/ government institutions that are independent and reliable.text

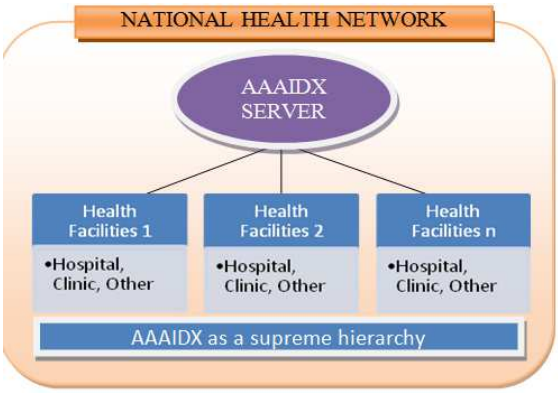

Figure 2: Proposed Approach

4. TECHNICAL IMPLEMENTATION

Basic communications protocol used in the system is the Hyper Text Transfer Protocol Secure (HTTPS), this basic communication protocol is the minimum standard in EMR implementation according to HIPAA standards [11].

The format of data objects used in communicating is the JSON format (Java Script Object Notation).This data communication format is well known for it is light and widely used.

In the centralized assurance system, there are three main activities, namely periodic checksum reporting process, the data request process, and data changes reporting process..

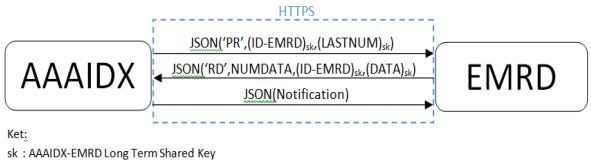

Figure 3: Push Index & Checksum Report

Push Index & Checksums Report Process is a procedure that will be performed regularly by AAAIDX, this process is an order the EMRD to give latest data checksum (if any) with the data number after LASTNUM. EMRD will respond by providing the latest data checksum (if any) according to the specified format

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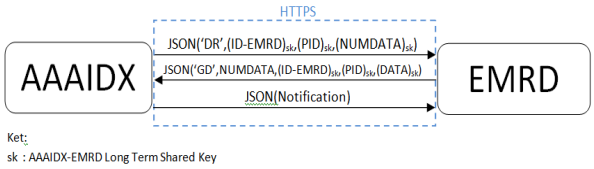

Figure 4: Data Request

Data Request Process is a data request procedure performed by AAAIDX, this process is a command to EMRD to provide the latest EMR data as many as the NUMDATA of the patient with ID = PID. EMRD will respond by providing the latest data as many as the NUMDATA according to the format specified.

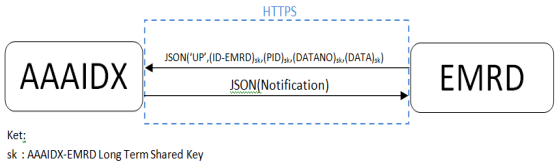

Figure 5: Update Data Report

Update Data Report process is a data changing notification procedure made by EMRD. This process is a notification to the AAAIDX to change the EMR data of the PID patients with the number DATANO. AAAIDX will respond by changing the requested data.

5. FUTURE WORK

The future work that will be done to the centralized EMR data availability assurance model is to design the implementations protocol in more details to accommodate the variety of system platforms that are already exist in EMRD and also to design the regulation to protect the implementation.

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