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(ECBA-2019), Osaka, Japan

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(ECBA-2019)

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International Conference on
"Engineering & Technology, Computer, Basic & Applied Sciences"
Osaka Japan

Venue: Hotel MyStays Shin-Osaka Conference Center

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

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CONFERENCE CHAIR MESSAGE

Dr. Malika Ait Nasser

International Conference on "Engineering & Technology, Computer, Basic & Applied Sciences" serves as platform that aims to help the scholarly community across nations to explore the critical role of multidisciplinary innovations for sustainability and growth of human societies. This conference provides opportunity to the academicians, practitioners, scientists, and scholars from across various disciplines to discuss avenues for interdisciplinary innovations and identify effective ways to address the challenges faced by our societies globally. The research ideas and studies that we received for this conference are very promising, unique, and impactful. I believe these studies have the potential to address key challenges in various sub-domains of social sciences and applied sciences.

I am really thankful to our honorable scientific and review committee for spending much of their time in reviewing the papers for this event. I am also thankful to all the participants for being here with us to create an environment of knowledge sharing and learning. We the scholars of this world belong to the elite educated class of this society and we owe a lot to return back to this society. Let's break all the discriminating barriers and get free from all minor affiliations. Let's contribute even a little or single step for betterment of society and welfare of humanity to bring prosperity, peace and harmony in this world. Stay blessed.

Thank you.

Dr. Malika Ait Nasser
Conference Chair
Email: chair@academicfora.com
ECBA-2019

Conference Schedule

DAY 01 Saturday (April 20, 2019)

Venue: Room 1

09:00 am – 09:15 am	**Welcome Reception & Registration**
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09:30 am – 09:45 am	Introduction of Participants
09:45 am – 09:50 am	Group Photo Session
09:50 am – 10:00 am	Grand Networking Session and Tea Break

DAY 01 Saturday (April 20, 2019)

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ESMT-APRIL19-102	BLDC Motor Fault Detection Using Wavelet Transform and Neural Network	Dr Chun-Yao Lee
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Closing Ceremony

DAY 02 Sunday (April 21,2019)

City Tour and Shopping Day

All respective guests are free to conduct their own sightseeing and tour. The second day of the event is reserved for this memorable purpose.

TRACK B: ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY, COMPUTER, BASIC & APPLIED SCIENCES

BLDC Motor Fault Detection Using Wavelet Transform and Neural Network

Dr Chun-Yao Lee[1]*, Kuan-Yu Huang[2], Miguel Castillo[3], Po-Hung Chen[4]

Abstract This paper proposes a neural network that will detect the condition of a Brushless Direct Current (BLDC) motor and detect which fault it has. The BLDC motors that were used are a healthy motor, motor that has three holes drilled in the rotor section, and a motor that has short-circuited. The voltage signals of each type of DC motor are measured and were analyzed using Wavelet Transform. The simulated data is then trained using a back propagation neural network. The network has achieved an average of 90.46% accuracy out of 10 test sets.

Keywords: Wavelet Decomposition, Back Propagating Neural Network, Feature Extraction, Bayesian Regularization

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The 3-Year Disease-Free Survival among Breast Cancer Patients with Complete Pathological Response (Pcr) after Neoadjuvant Chemotherapy: A Matched Case-Control Study

Cheng-Hong Yang[1], Sin-Hua Moi[2], Yu-Hua Chen[3], Fang-Ming Chen[4], Fu Ou-Yang[5], Ming-Feng Hou[6], Li-Yeh Chuang[7*]

Abstract Neoadjuvant chemotherapy is mainly used in advanced stage and large tumor size breast cancer patients. No residual invasive malignant epithelial cells or with residual invasive malignant epithelial cells in <5% of the tumor mass and without mitosis in breast tumor after neoadjuvant chemotherapy is generally defined as complete pathological response (pCR), which is considered could provide advantages in breast cancer prognosis. This study purposes to determine the efficacy of pCR response in 3-year disease-free survival outcome among stage II-IV breast cancer. This retrospective study includes the breast cancer patients with neoadjuvant chemotherapy before surgery in Kaohsiung Medical hospital from January 2011 to December 2017. There were 20 pCR and 20 non-pCR subjects were included after matching the histologic grade and pretreatment clinical stage. The different of baseline characteristics and clinical variables between pCR and non-pCR subjects is estimated using Fisher's exact test. The 3-year disease-free survival of breast cancer patients was tracked from first diagnosed date to first recurrence date or the end of study, patients who lost to follow-up before the end of study were considered censored. Cox proportional hazard (PH) model was used to determine the association of neoadjuvant complete response and covariates in 3-year breast cancer recurrence. The pCR showed a significant higher proportion in younger aged below 40 years ($P = 0.037$), estrogen receptor (ER) negative ($P < 0.001$), progesterone receptor (PR) negative ($P = 0.001$), and human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER2) positive ($P < 0.001$) compared to non-pCR subjects. In clinical stage II and III patients, the 3-year disease-free survival rate for pCR is 88.9% (95% CI = 43.3% - 98.4%) and non-pCR is 59.3% (95% CI = 15.7% - 86.3%), pCR shows higher disease-free survival rate compare to non-pCR. However, both groups show no statistically significant using log-rank test. While the clinical stage IV patients in pCR and non-pCR show a similar 3-year disease-free survival rate (approximate to 14%). The multivariate Cox PH model showed pCR might have lower short-term recurrence risk (hazard ratio = 0.46, 95% CI = 0.05 – 3.97, $P = 0.477$) compared to non-pCR after adjusted for clinical covariates. This research revealed the patients with clinical stage II - III and pCR could obtained short-term disease-free survival benefit, but no similar benefit was found in breast cancer patients with clinical stage IV (metastatic breast cancer). Hence, the

pCR following neoadjuvant chemotherapy might provide the protective effect in breast cancer prognosis in patients with clinical stage II- III.

Keywords: Breast Cancer, Complete Pathological Response, Neoadjuvant Chemotherapy, Recurrence, Disease-Free Survival

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Internet Addiction of Vocational High School Teenagers in Taiwan: A Cross-sectional Study

Cheng-Hong Yang[1], Yi-Ling Chen[2], Sin-Hua Moi[3], Stephanie Yang[4*]

Abstract In the era of rapid technological and online development, the human-machine interaction has increased substantially, hence it has more opportunity for teenagers to use the internet in daily. In particular, the popularization and multi-application of mobile devices and wireless networks have led to extended use online, causing excessive connectivity on the internet. The widespread of social networking sites (SNS) such as online games and social media has also created a significant influence on our daily lives. This may also cause complications such as internet addiction, domestic violence, anxiety, or social dysfunction. World Health Organization (WHO) identified that excessive video-game playing which caused exclusion to daily activities, is highly associated with the internet use behavior. Previous research shows the Taiwan teenager have higher game addiction proportion compare to western country. This cross-sectional study aims to investigate the internet addiction of vocational high school teenagers in Taiwan, and determined the major factors associated to the internet addiction status. A total of 281 participants were enrolled using purposive sampling method and all the data were collected using web-based anonymous questionnaire. The questionnaire has five dimensions including addiction tolerance, compulsive internet use, internet addiction withdrawal, health management, and time management issues, which is measured by four-point Likert scale, which is used with good validity and reliability. A pathway analysis was conducted to investigate the association among five major dimensions by using linear regression analysis. The study results show that male students have a higher rate of the internet addiction than female students. The pathway analysis shows the addiction tolerance was significantly impacted the compulsive internet use ($\beta = 0.81$, $P < 0.001$), internet addiction withdrawal ($\beta = 0.83$, $P < 0.001$), and time management ($\beta = 0.72$, $P < 0.001$). In addition, the compulsive internet use ($\beta = 0.57$), internet addiction withdrawal ($\beta = 0.52$), and time management ($\beta = 0.54$) also play potential mediator role between addiction tolerance and health management. This study observed that gender, addiction tolerance, compulsive internet use, internet addiction withdrawal, and time management issues of the participants are related to health management. The internet addiction affected health issue of teenagers can be reduced by the help of cognitive, physiology and behavioral intervention methods. Hence, further intervention program based on the significant impact factors of internet addiction health related issues should be provided in vocational high school.

Keywords: Internet Addiction, Internet Use Behavior, Teenager, Vocational High School

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TRACK A: BUSINESS, ECONOMICS, SOCIAL SCIENCE & HUMANITIES

Developing Relationship Management Strategies In A Network Context

Hadi Rezaei Vandchali[1]*, Stephen Cahoon[2], Shu-Ling Chen[3]

Abstract In today's turbulent business environment, firms are becoming increasingly interdependent and are no longer expected to compete simply as an isolated business entity. The firm's boundaries continue to extend as they outsource to reach out to one another's resources across the supply chain (SC). The SCs have often been considered as a series of independent organisations which are connected through dyadic ties, often conceptualised as a simple linear system. Although this linear perception of dyadic interactions is worthy of investigation, it does not represent the realities of today's complex SCs. A firm is a part of the overall network and its business strategies depend on its embeddedness in the network structure and how it interacts with other participants. Accordingly, in analysing the firms' business environment, firms should not be considered in isolation, but as being embedded in the network context. As a result, to effectively implement strategies, firms need to address issues in their supply chain network (SCN) and develop effective relationships with different SCN actors to gain necessary resources which are not possessed by themselves. Therefore, the purpose of this paper is to investigate and analyse the current relationship management strategies (RMS) that firms apply to govern the whole SCN. The paper conducts a comprehensive review of the industrial marketing and purchasing (IMP) and SCN literature to explore how firms develop relationships with various actors with the SCN. The findings reveal that the linear perspective is not enough to truly understand the SC and emphasise that firms need to consider a network perspective to analyse their SC, which paves the way to shift from the SC towards a SCN context. By providing the main distinctions between a SCN and a SC, this paper also clarifies the actor's characteristics of the SCN and enhances the understanding of the SCN actor. It furthermore identifies different existing RMS models that firms apply to manage their SCN, synthesising knowledge involving the RMS and SCN. Finally, by outlining further research directions this paper alerts researchers, for example, to investigate RMS in the network context while considering various contingency variables in their future research.

Keywords: Relationship, Management Strategies, Network Context

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Business Ethics in Micro-Enterprises: Lying To Survive?

Calin GURAU *

Abstract Despite the importance of Business Ethics in the present-day society, little is known about its application by micro-enterprises (i.e., firms with less than 10 employees). The extant literature has mainly investigated the high-profile business ethics' scandals in large companies (e.g., Enron), and, more recently, the specificity of ethical behavior and challenges in small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). Addressing this important knowledge gap, our study aims to investigate the way in which French micro-enterprises apply Business Ethics principles in their management philosophy, entrepreneurial orientation and market practices.

Keywords: Business Ethics; Micro-Enterprises; Survival Strategies; Customer Misinformation; Opportunistic Behavior; Black Market

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Building Community Awareness on Wasted Food Through Social Campaign Of Packaged Food Towards Sdgs 2030

Fio Alfarruq[1*], Doni Firnando[2]

Abstract One-third, approximately 1.3 billion tons, of food is lost and wasted each year and causes drawbacks on social, economical and environmental aspects in the society. On the other hand, one out of eight people in the world, approximately 842 millions, suffers from chronic hunger. Moreover, the number of obese people is almost three times bigger than the number of hungry people, which is around 2.32 billion people. Food is the most fundamental need of humans. It therefore leads to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) main objective in order to alleviate poverty and hunger. Research conducted by FAO stated that if only one quarter of the lost and wasted food can be preserved, that amount of food is enough to feed 870 million starving people all over the world. One of the most impactful steps to take is education. Hence, the researchers initiated to conduct a literature study research and to analyze the online questionnaires to educate public about wasted food on packaged food. The effectiveness of social campaign can build public awareness towards wasted food was shown by the result of online survey. 77,7 % of all respondents opined that information about wasted food is important and commit not to throw food away, while 96,5 % of respondents were willing to spread the information to their surrounded people.

Keywords: Awareness, Packaged Food, Wasted Food, SDGs 2030

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Assessment of A Freshman Seminar in Entrepreneurship in AACSB Accredited Program

Satya P Chattopadhyay*

Abstract Purpose: Evaluation of a early exposure to entrepreneurship for First Year Students using the Jesuit Pedagogical Model Introduction: The paper describes the content of a First Year Seminar (FYS) in Entrepreneurship and maps them onto the course goals and the mission statement of the business school and the University. The course is based on the pedagogical model that forms the basis of Jesuit higher education all over the world. The model is an early precursor to Dr. Deming's PDSA (Plan, Do, Study and Act) cycle and comes from the teachings and the spiritual exercises developed by St. Ignatius of Loyola, the founder of the Society of Jesus, an order within the Catholic Church which focuses primarily on education. Methodology: The paper details how context, experiences, reflection and action form the core elements of pedagogy that informs the structure, content and the outcomes in a course that focuses on entrepreneurship. The course relies on a set of carefully designed experiential exercises that introduces general business concepts and differentiates the University and the Business School from the other competitor schools by virtue of the strong focus on "creating men and women for others," "social justice," and "cura personalis." The context of the course is significantly impacted by the fact that participants are almost all 18-19 year old men and women who are making a transition from high school to college (the seminar is a requirement for all First Year students, with topics that run the gamut of content relevant to the College of Arts and Sciences, the Business School, and the College of Professional Studies, at the University). Typical student enrolled for this course is interested in business and wants to explore the topic of entrepreneurship with some desire to have degree or a minor in the area. The experientials include simulations, service learning, and reflection and discernment as embedded components. For each of the experientials described in the paper, qualitative and quantitative analysis are used to investigate how they impact goal achievement and meeting of the course objectives. Results: Finally, the assessment results are discussed and adjustments/additions/deletions to the exercises are recommended based on such discussion, to further improve on the quality and contents for future runs of the course. Conclusion: The experiential exercises are effective in furthering student learning and increase students' understanding and acceptance of Jesuit values

Keywords: Ignatian and Jesuit Pedagogy, Values, Entrepreneurship Education, Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis

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Exploring Taiwanese Adolescents' Moral Philosophy Regarding Software Piracy

Yu Shu[1*], Ya-LingTu[2], Shu-HsuanChang[3], Tien-Chi Huang[4]

Abstract Purpose: To investigate Taiwanese adolescents' perspective on software piracy. Introduction: In the internet age, software piracy has become an ethical issue for global business. To prevent software piracy, many governments have legislated against software piracy. Despite this prohibition, students still engage in it. We, as educators, must gain an understanding of adolescents' attitudes and relative judgment regarding software piracy. This study explores adolescents' (n = 341) ethical judgments regarding software piracy. Three moral philosophy perspectives—justice, relativism, and utilitarianism—were utilized to investigate adolescents' ethical judgments. Methodology: The survey was administered in eleven senior high schools in central Taiwan. The instrument, the moral philosophy scale, included 36 items rated on a 7-point Likert scale (1=totally disagree and 7 = totally agree). The participants read a scenario in which a student (Lin) is facing the dilemma of whether he should provide software to his close classmate, and then they answer the questions from the survey. An example of one of the items is: "Lin's behavior is fair." A total of 341 valid responses were collected. Results: On average, the students rated lowest on the justice dimension (Mean=2.55, SD=1.30) and highest on the relativism dimension (Mean=3.15, SD=1.47) Conclusion: By investigating senior high school students' moral judgments on software piracy, this study provides suggestions for future education in internet ethics. (a) For a better understanding of students' initial behaviors, students' moral attitudes toward the issue could be surveyed before instruction on business ethics issues. (b) By introducing moral philosophy and moral dilemmas, the learning content of business ethics courses could be profound and more practical.

Keywords: Business Ethics, Software Piracy, Ethical Judgment, Moral Philosophy

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The Influence of Reverse Logistics Innovation and Reverse Logistics Performance on Resource Commitment and Reverse Logistics Cost Savings: Automotive Industry vs Automotive Aftermarket Industry

Piyachat Burawat*

Abstract The objective of this study is to examine the influence of reverse logistics innovation and reverse logistics performance on the relationship between resource commitment and reverse logistics cost savings. The investigation was assembled with the top and middle management in Thai automotive industry and automotive aftermarket industry. A survey was conducted with 567 respondents whereas in-depth interview was gathered from 55 participants. The findings revealed that there were strong positive associations between resource commitment and reverse logistics innovation, reverse logistics innovation and reverse logistics performance, and reverse logistics performance and reverse logistics cost savings. Reverse logistics innovation and reverse logistics performance have a full mediate influence on associations of the structural model. In addition, the model is different across the size of firm, time of firm enter to industry, category of industry, and period of reverse logistics application, both level of path and structural model. Respecting qualitative investigation, enterprises implemented reverse logistics program in terms of remanufacturing, refurbishing, recondition, reuse, recycle, scrap sale, and disposing purposed to service their customer requirements rather than making benefits. Successful utilizers encompassed with higher level of management, financial, and technology commitment as well as prioritize, seriously, and continuous implementation.

Keywords: Reverse Logistics Innovation; Re-verse Logistics Performance; Resource Commitment; Cost Savings; Return Process

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TRACK C: MEDICAL, MEDICINE & HEALTH SCIENCES

Detecting the Significant Second Order Gene-Gene Interactions through A Multi-Objective Approach of Multifactor-Dimensionality Reduction

Cheng Hong Yang[1*], Li Yeh Chuang[2], Yu Da Lin[3]

Abstract Many studies have proved that epistasis detection is helpful to understand the susceptibility of human genetic diseases. Numerous machine learning algorithms have been proposed, of which multifactor dimensionality reduction (MDR) is an effective epistasis detection algorithm. However, epistasis detection based on contingency tables in MDR has not been widely studied. In this study, we proposed a multi-objective MDR for the epistasis detection. We introduced the Pareto set operation to make MDR able to simultaneously adopt the multiple measures in the two-way contingency table of MDR to assess epistatic interactions, which used the correct classification rates and predictive summary index. The cross-validation consistency was adopted to determine most favourable GGIs amongst Pareto sets. Subsequently, the applications of set theory are able to choose the best epistatic interactions in k-fold cross-validation. Thus, the accuracy of MDR can be improved on epistasis identification by a multi-objective approach. Two of the MDR measures, including classification correct rate and predictive summary index, were used for the multi-objective approach. The results showed that the detection success rates of multi-objective MDR were better than that of the other MDR-based algorithms in identifying epistatic interactions. This study demonstrates that the correct classification rates and predictive summary index can effectively detect the epistasis in multi-objective MDR because the multi-objective MDR can simultaneously consider multiple measures to detect the epistatic interactions.

Keywords: Classification, Multifactor Dimensionality Reduction, Multiple Objective

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Survey of Health Services Satisfactions from NCD Patients in Thailand

Onthida Khamsiriwong[1*], Noppon Choosri[2], Pathathai Na Lumpoon[3], Krit Thongbanjop[4], Supavas Sitthithanasakul[5], Supavas Sitthithanasakul[6]

Abstract Fructus Swietenia Macrophylla, common name: sky fruit, is a species of plant in the Meliaceae family. Many reported showed that sky fruit have been reported to improve diabetes, hypertension and hyperlipidemia and other effects. However, very little is known about whether sky fruit contains anti-cancer active components. The study is to evaluate the effects of sky fruit, from the solomon islands, in cancer activity. In our preliminary data, we have defined anti-proliferation effect of the crude ethanol extracts of sky fruit in breast (MCF-7 and MDA-MB-231), lung (A549), and melanoma cancer cells (A2058). The ethanol extracts of sky fruit increased the activation of caspase-3 and PARP, but decreased p-Akt、p-Erk, and p-JNK phosphorylation in A2058 cells. Understanding the molecule basis of anti-cancer of sky fruit extracts, in conjunction with its low toxicity and non-mutagenic nature, will make it a potentially effective chemopreventive and therapeutic agent against some types of cancers.

Keywords: Sky Fruit, A2058 Cells, PARP, Caspase-3

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