

Detecting the Width of Pap Smear Cytoplasm Image Based on GLCM Feature

by Nita Merlina

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Preface

This SIST volume contains the papers presented at the SmartCom 2020: Fourth International Conference on Smart Trends for Computing and Communications. The conference was held during January 24–25, 2020, at Hotel Novotel, Siam Square, Bangkok, and organized by Global Knowledge Research Foundation with support from Knowledge Chamber of Commerce and Industry and InterYIT IFIP—International Federation for Information Processing.

The books presents the state-of-the-art as well as emerging topics pertaining to information, computer communications and effective strategies for its implementation for engineering and managerial applications.

The conference attracts a large number of high-quality submissions and stimulates the cutting-edge research discussions among many academic pioneering researchers, scientists, industrial engineers, students from all around the world and provides a forum to researchers on proposing new technologies, sharing their experiences and discussing future solutions for design infrastructure for ICT, providing common platform for academic pioneering researchers, scientists, engineers and students to share their views and achievements, enriching technocrats and academicians by presenting their innovative and constructive ideas and focusing on innovative issues at international level by bringing together the experts from different countries.

Research submissions in various advanced technology areas were received, and after a rigorous peer review process with the help of program committee members and 56 external reviewers for 262 papers from 20 different countries including Australia, China, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, Bangladesh, Japan, South Korea and Sri Lanka, etc., out of which 50 were accepted with an acceptance ratio of 0.19.

This event's success was possible only with the help and support of our team and organizations. With immense pleasure and honor, we would like to express our sincere thanks to the authors for their remarkable contributions, all the Technical Program Committee members for their time and expertise in reviewing the papers within a very tight schedule and the publisher Springer for their professional help. This is the fourth conference of the series SmartCom in which proceedings is published as a CCIS volume by Springer. We are overwhelmed by our two

distinguished scholars and appreciate them for accepting our invitation to deliver keynote speeches to the conference and six technical session chairs for analyzing the research work presented by the researchers. Most importantly, we are also grateful to our local support team for their hard work for the conference. This series has already been made a continuous series which will be hosted at different locations every year.

This event's success was possible only with the help and support of our team and organizations. With immense pleasure and honor, we would like to express our sincere thanks to the authors for their remarkable contributions, all the Technical Program Committee members for their time and expertise in reviewing the papers within a very tight schedule and the publisher Springer for their professional help. This is the fourth conference of the series SmartCom in which proceedings is published as a SIST volume by Springer. We are overwhelmed by our three distinguished scholars and appreciate them for accepting our invitation to deliver keynote speeches including Prof. Mike Hinchey, President IFIP; Prof. Milan Tuba, Singidunum University, Serbia; and Dr. ChakChai So-In, Khon Kaen University, Thailand, in the conference and further six technical session chairs for analyzing the research work presented by the researchers. Most importantly, we are also grateful to our local support team for their hard work for the conference. This series has already been made a continuous series which will be hosted at different locations every year.

Bangkok, Thailand

Yu-Dong Zhang
Tomonoby Senjyu
Chakchai SO-IN
Amit Joshi

Contents

1	Accurate Detection of Facial Landmark Points Using Local Intensity Information for Emotion Detection	1
	Payal Bhattacharjee and M. M. Ramya	
2	Statistical Approach to Detect Alzheimer’s Disease and Autism Spectrum-Related Neurological Disorder Using Machine Learning	17
	Akhilesh Kumar Sharma and Devesh K. Shrivastav	
3	The Development and Gap of Chinese and American Open Access Journals: From the Perspective of Network Influence	25
	Danyang Li, Xinlai Li, and Biying Gao	
4	The Use of Mobile Apps to Facilitate Customers’ Choice-Making When Grocery Shopping	39
	Asle Fagerstrøm, Niklas Eriksson, and Valdimar Sigurdsson	
5	Implementation of Best Hybrid Adaptive and Intelligent MIMO Detector on Reconfigurable Architecture for 5G LTE/IoT Environment	49
	Tipparti Anil Kumar and Lokam Anjaneyulu	
6	Automated Detection of Retinal Hemorrhage Based on Supervised Classifiers and Implementation in Hardware	57
	K. A. Sreeja, S. S. Kumar, and Arun Pradeep	
7	Data Encryption as Security Measure in IoT-Enabled Healthcare	69
	M. Shankar Lingam, G. S. Raghavendra, Arun Kumar, V. Anand, and A. M. Sudhakara	
8	Agents-Based Service Restoration in Electrical Secondary Distribution Network	83
	Rukia J. Mwifunyi, Nerey H. Mvungi, and Mussa M. Kissaka	

9	Packet-Level and Physical-Level Cross-Technology Communications: A Brief Introduction	95
	Liwen Qiu, Qinglin Zhao, Lianbo Zhang, Shumin Yao, Jing Zhao, and Li Feng	
10	Smart Traffic Navigation System (STNS) to Reduce Travel Time by Integrating Signals from Navigation and Traffic Systems	101
	S. Sripranav, Akshay Ravi, K. Gautham, and R. Leela Velusamy	
11	Selective Sensor Control via Cauchy Schwarz Divergence	113
	Nida Ishtiaq, Sabita Panicker, Amirali K. Gostar, Alireza Bab-Hadiashar, and Reza Hoseinnezhad	
12	Step-Factor Resampling Technique for Imbalanced Sequence Data Classification	125
	Iroshan Aberathne, Chamila Walgampaya, and Udara Rathnayake	
13	Rice Disease Detection Based on Image Processing Technique	135
	Md. Asfaqur Rahman, Md. Shahriar Nawal Shoumik, Md. Mahbubur Rahman, and Most. Hasna Hena	
14	Electromagnetic Radiation from Cell Phones Used in Dhaka City	147
	M. Quamruzzaman, Munima Haque, Shahina Haque, and Utpal Chandra Das	
15	Expressing Opinions Application: A Case Study at Rajamangala University of Technology, Isan, Khon Kaen Campus	159
	Ekapong Tangtrakul, Jatupol Nampromma, and Phoemporn Lakkhanawannakun	
16	Toward Clarifying Human Information Processing by Analyzing Big Data: Comparing Response Time to Questionnaires Included Heteronym Word for Problem Solving Between Visually and Auditory Types	171
	Keiko Tsujioka	
17	Mango Species Detection from Raw Leaves Using Image Processing System	183
	Most. Hasna Hena, Md. Helal Sheikh, Md. Shamim Reza, and Ahmed Al Marouf	
18	Frequency Reconfigurable Planner Antennas for Wireless Applications: A Review	193
	Dinesh Yadav and Vivekanand Tiwari	
19	Room Temperature Pt-Modified WO₃/p-Si Film Gas Sensor for Detection of Methanol	201
	Anup Dey, Komal Kumari, Abir Jana, Bijoy Goswami, Poushali Nandi, and S. K. Sarkar	

- 20 Graph Degree Linkage Clustering for Identify Student's Performance on *Kompetisi Sains Madrasah* in Indonesia** 211
 Ahmad Hanif Asyhar, A. Umar, Dian Candra Rini Novitasari, Kusaeri, Ahmad Fauzi, Nurissaidah Ulinnuha, Dwi Rolliawati, Noor Wahyudi, Ahmad Yusuf, Ali Mustofa, and Zakiyatul Ulya
- 21 Stepwise Iterative Maximum Likelihood Clustering Based on *Kompetisi Sains Madrasah*' Scores for Identifying Quality of Junior High School Grading Distribution** 221
 Kusaeri, Nanik Puji Hastuti, Ali Musthofa, Ahmad Fauzi, Ahmad Hanif Asyhar, Dian Candra Rini Novitasari, Dwi Rolliawati, Zakiyatul Ulya, Ahmad Yusuf, Nurissaidah Ulinnuha, and Noor Wahyudi
- 22 Detecting the Width of Pap Smear Cytoplasm Image Based on GLCM Feature** 231
 Nita Merlina, Edi Noersasongko, Pulung Nurtantio, M. A. Soeleman, Dwiza Riana, and Sri Hadiani
- 23 Design of a Novel Wideband Dipole Antenna for mm-Wave Frequencies** 241
 Paikhomba Loktongbam, Chaitali Koley, Debashish Pal, and Ayan Kumar Bandhopadhyay
- 24 Forecasting Sea Surface Temperature in Java Sea Using Generalized Regression Neural Networks** 249
 Dian Candra Rini Novitasari, Wahyu Tri Puspitasari, Rahmat Pramulya, Hetty Rohayani, R. R. Diah Nugraheni Setyowati, Dwi Rukma Santi, Muhammad Fahrur Rozi, and Ary Widjajanto
- 25 Natural Disaster Predictions of Whirlwinds in Cilacap Region of Central Java Using Adaptive Neighborhood Modified Backpropagation (ANMBP)** 259
 Dian Candra Rini Novitasari, Fitria Febrianti, Arnita, Rinda Nariswari, R. R. Diah Nugraheni Setyowati, Putri Wulandari, Ahmad Zoebad Foady, Moh. Hafiyusholeh, and Fajar Setiawan
- 26 Designing Memristor-Based Timing Circuits and Performance Comparison with CMOS Counterparts** 269
 Abir Jana, Disha Bhattacharjee, Komal Kumari, Anup Dey, Bijoy Goswami, and Subir Kumar Sarkar
- 27 Identify Elementary Student Distribution Based on *Kompetisi Sains Madrasah* Data Using Probabilistic Distance Clustering** 281
 Ahmad Yusuf, Noor Wahyudi, Zakiyatul Ulya, Nurissaidah Ulinnuha, Dwi Rolliawati, Ali Mustofa, Ahmad Fauzi, Ahmad Hanif Asyhar, Kusaeri, Ratna Indriyati, Dian Candra Rini Novitasari, and Maryunah

28	Classification of Tomato Plant Diseases Through Leaf Using Gray-Level Co-occurrence Matrix and Color Moment with Convolutional Neural Network Methods	291
	Anton Anton, Supriadi Rustad, Guruh Fajar Shidik, and Abdul Syukur	
29	Leverage from Blockchain in Commodity Exchange: Asset-Backed Token with Ethereum Blockchain Network and Smart Contract	301
	Richard, Yaya Heryadi, Lukas, and Agung Trisetyarso	
30	A Review of Focused Crawling Schemes for Search Engine	311
	Suresh Kumar and Manisha Gupta	
31	Design and Simulation of Multi-channel V-TDMA for IoT-Based Healthcare Systems	319
	Anita Ramachandran, Malaika Afra Taj, Raghav Maheshwari, and Anupama Karuppiah	
32	Design and Development of Tiny Humanoid Walking and Dancing Robot with Obstacle Detection for Visual Impaired People	331
	Amrita Ganguly, Jasmine Ara, and Bijan Paul	
33	A Survey on DBN for Intrusion Detection in IoT	339
	Harsh Namdev Bhor and Mukesh Kalla	
34	Organ Detection in Surgical Videos Using Neural Networks	345
	Amit Kumar, Anshu Gupta, and Ankita Pramanik	
35	Implementation Aspects of Multi-bit Adders Using UTBSOI Transistors	355
	Rekib Uddin Ahmed and Prabir Saha	
36	Accelerating Latency of Binary Division Through Vedic Methodology	365
	Deepak Kumar and Prabir Saha	
37	Monitoring the torsional vibrations on the main propulsion plant of marine cargo ship installed two-stroke diesel engine: Theoretical case study	379
	Do Duc Luu and Cao Duc Hanh	
38	Analysing Different Full Adder Based on 45 nm Technology	393
	Ankit Kumar, Shyam Akashe, and Seelam VSV Prabhu Deva Kumar	
39	Design of RF Energy Harvesting Circuit at 900 MHz for Low-Powered DC Applications	401
	Anoop Chiluveru, Shyam Akashe, and Shailendra Singh Ojha	

- 40 Noise Voltage: A New Dependability Concern in Low-Power FinFET-Based Priority Encoder at 45 nm Technology 411**
Vishwas Mishra, Abhishek Kumar, Shobhit Tyagi, Divya Mishra, and Shyam Akashe
- 41 Assessment of Suitability of Metaheuristics and Machine Learning for Task Scheduling Process: A Review of Aptness in Heavy Task Environments 419**
Shantanu Anandrao Lohi and Nandita Tiwari
- 42 A Review on Indian UID-Based Automated Electoral Roll Generation Mechanism Shunning Duplication and Redundancy . . . 427**
Harish Vasant Rao Gorewar and Nandita Tiwari
- 43 A Review of Deep Learning Techniques for Identification and Diagnosis of Plant Leaf Disease 435**
Ravindra Namdeorao Joglekar and Nandita Tiwari
- 44 Analysis and Prediction of Student Data Using Data Science: A Review 443**
Sandeep S. Ganorkar, Nandita Tiwari, and Varsha Namdeo
- 45 Efficient Target Detection and Classification of SAR Images Using Z-Buffer Convolutional Neural Networks 449**
P. Vasuki, A. Shakin Banu, S. Mohamed Mansoor Roomi, and G. Maragatham
- 46 Context-Aware Deep Convolutional Neural Network Application for Fire and Smoke Detection in Virtual Environment for Surveillance Video Analysis 459**
Akm Ashiquzzaman, Sung Min Oh, Dongsu Lee, Jihoon Lee, and Jinsul Kim
- 47 Design and Development of Efficient Cost-Saving Algorithms for Guiding Customer Purchasing Patterns in Modern Consumerism Scenario Using Feed Forward Back Propagation Neural Networks 469**
Sonia Maria D'Souza and K. Satyanarayan Reddy
- 48 Mild Cognitive Impairment and Technology for Older Adults: A Review 477**
Nita Rosa Damayanti and Nazlena Mohamad Ali
- 49 Identify Education Quality Based on Islamic Senior High School Data in *Kompetisi Sains Madrasah* Using Fuzzy C-Means Clustering 487**
Dian Candra Rini Novitasari, Abdullah Faqih, Noor Wahyudi, Nurissaidah Ulinnuha, Zakiyatul Ulya, Ali Mustofa, Ahmad Fauzi, Ahmad Hanif Asyhar, Kusaeri, Dwi Rolliawati, and Ahmad Yusuf

50 Obstacle Avoidance with Sensors Using Soft Computing Techniques 497
Amit Yadav, Garima Jain, Divya Mishra, and Dharvendra P. Yadav

Author Index 507

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Chapter 22

Detecting the Width of Pap Smear Cytoplasm Image Based on GLCM Feature



Nita Merlina, Edi Noersasongko, Pulung Nurtantio, M. A. Soeleman, Dwiza Riana, and Sri Hadianti

Abstract Color image segmentation on cytoplasm Pap smear single cell image identified as normal condition is an interesting subject to study. It is caused by the image limitation and morphological transformation complexity of the cell structural part. Feature analysis on cytoplasm area is an important thing in the process of biomedical image analysis because of the noise and complex background and the bad cytoplasm contrast as well. Thus, an analysis on the feature area on cytoplasm automatically is an urge thing to do to identify Pap smear normal cell image based on feature analysis on cytoplasm area in single cell image identified as normal condition. The purpose of this research is to analyze how far the process color image segmentation on cytoplasm by using normal single cell image is able to produce features of texture and form analysis. To analyze the form of cytoplasm, this research used RGB color to HSV color conversion method which produces metric and eccentricity value. It is then continued to the process of threshold image and counting the wide area by changing threshold into binary image. On the other side, to analyze the texture, this research applied an analysis using gray-level co-occurrence matrix (GLCM) using *K*-means method to produce contrast, correlation, energy, and homogeneity parameters. The result of the research is the segmentation outcome to Pap smear normal single cell image sample to get metric, eccentricity, contrast, correlation, and energy features.

22.1 Introduction

Women are generally susceptible to cervical cancer, which ranks fourth as a very deadly disease [1]. Papanicolaou test also called Pap smear or Pap test is a health test method that can help prevent cervical cancer. The main purpose of a Pap smear

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is to detect cell abnormalities that may occur or before the cancer develops. Correct interpretation of microscopic examination of cells and tissues is very important for the final diagnosis judgment of the disease [2]. However, the Pap smear testing process has weaknesses, especially in many developing countries where the number of pathologists who can examine slides is inadequate. In Indonesia, with a population of productive age women spread across 32 provinces with limited facilities and limited human resources, it is estimated that 80% of the coverage of examinations will be completed in five years with 7,992,486 Pap smear tests per year [3].

The classification of cervical cells in Pap smear images is an interesting thing because of image limitations and the complexity of morphological alterations in the structural parts of cells [4]. Pap smear image processing has been performed for single cell types and non-overlapping. Image segmentation process is expected to identify cytoplasm and nucleus images [5–7]. Segmentation is needed to define the area of interest (ROI) in a normal single cell image and is the basis of an automatic cervical cancer screening system. Efficient image segmentation enables extraction of significant information and streamlines image data for further analysis. Weak segmentation results in weak results during image analysis [8]. Analysis of features in the cytoplasm area in normal Pap smear cell images is interesting. That is due to image limitations and the complexity of morphological changes in the structural parts of cells. Analysis of features in the cytoplasm area is important in the process of analyzing biomedical images, and it is caused by background noise and complex and weak cytoplasm contrast. So, it is necessary to do an analysis of the features of the area in the cytoplasm by automation to identify the normal Pap smear cell image based on the analysis of the features of the cytoplasm area in a single cell image that is detected normally. The purpose of this research is to see the extent of the process of analyzing feature areas in the cytoplasm by using a normal single cell image so that features of texture and shape analysis can be produced. The results of this study are expected to facilitate the identification of cytoplasm images from Pap smear images.

This paper is divided into several sections. Section 22.2, related work, discusses about the methods used in the research. Section 22.3 describes the results and discussion, which will be enclosed with conclusions and further research plans.

22.2 Related Work

There are many methods used to identify the area of cytoplasm image, and this study attempts to do different things, which is to propose a segmentation method for cytoplasm area in a single Pap smear image that utilizes the GLCM feature. This GLCM feature has not been widely used in previous research. In the initial detection of a Pap smear image, a single cell image is easy to observe [9]. In the previous research, cytoplasm detection process has been successfully carried out by

color classification using *K*-means and joint shape matching. However, this research is limited only to determine the presence of cytoplasm and not to determine the extent of cytoplasm in detail [10, 11]. The gray-level co-occurrence matrix (GLCM) previous studies have been used, but they use a dataset from a nearby hospital and only discuss cervical cancer related without the Pap smear cell being used [12].

22.3 Method

Data processing techniques use the MATLAB application program on color and binary image matrices as well as analyzing textures. In order to determine the area in cytoplasm image, the initial step of this research is to convert RGB color to HSV color (hue, saturation, value). The HSV color model was formulated by searching the RGB color cube along the gray axis of the color wheel, where this model is more widely used than RGB in depicting color sensations. After the HSV color conversion is generated, the next step is to determine the threshold image and calculate the area of the area by changing the threshold image into a binary image that aims to calculate objects in a digital image in a simple way from the original image. In this process, we need a boundary value called the threshold value. Image intensity values that are more than or equal to the threshold value will be changed to white (1), while image intensity values less than the threshold value will be changed to black (0) [13]. Furthermore, to analyze the texture of the image of the area value that has been segmented by the *K*-means method and the researcher uses the Gray-Level Co-Occurrence Matrix (GLCM) so that the parameters obtained are contrast, correlation, energy, and homogeneity. The results of this research are the results of segmentation of a single Pap smear normal cell image sample so that it can be done well and is able to get the features of metric, eccentricity, contrast, correlation, and energy [14], where the texture has characteristics that can be extracted to distinguish an image with another image. Figure 22.1 shows the image of a single cell used in this study.

In this study, a research flow diagram is shown in Fig. 22.2 on the digital image of papers.

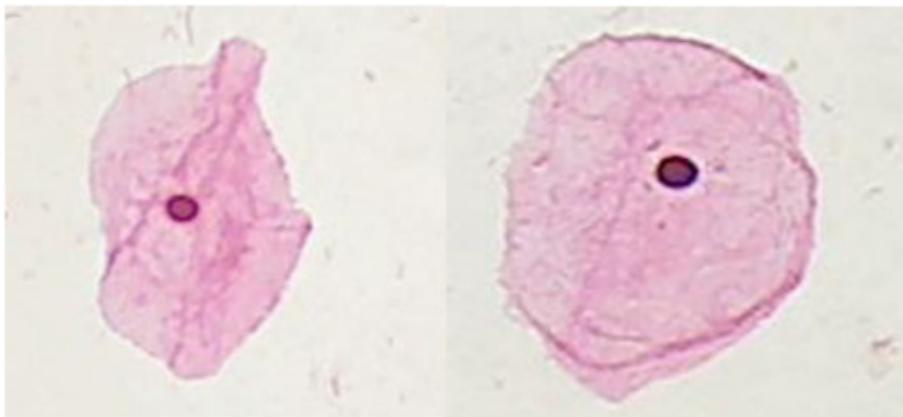


Fig. 22.1 Example of a single cell image

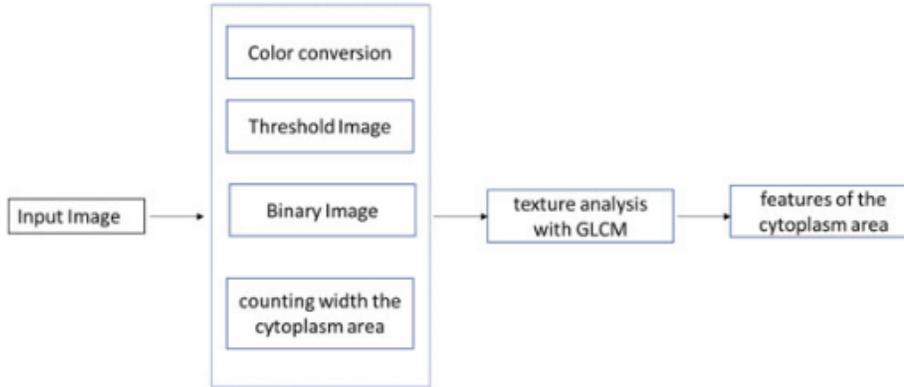


Fig. 22.2 Research stages

22.4 Results and Discussion

22.4.1 Result

The stages of the research consisting of five stages of the process are evaluated on traditional Pap smear images. All of these images were obtained through a Logitech camera (Logitech HD C525 Webcam) adjusted to an optical microscope (Olympus CH20). 40× amplification is used, and the results are saved in JPEG format. The following are the results of the process of segmentation methods in each.

22.4.1.1 Convert RGB Color to HSV Color

The result of the conversion of RGB color into HSV color aims to detect the cytoplasm so as to produce an image as shown in Fig. 22.3, where the cytoplasm has a color that is more dominant than the nucleus.

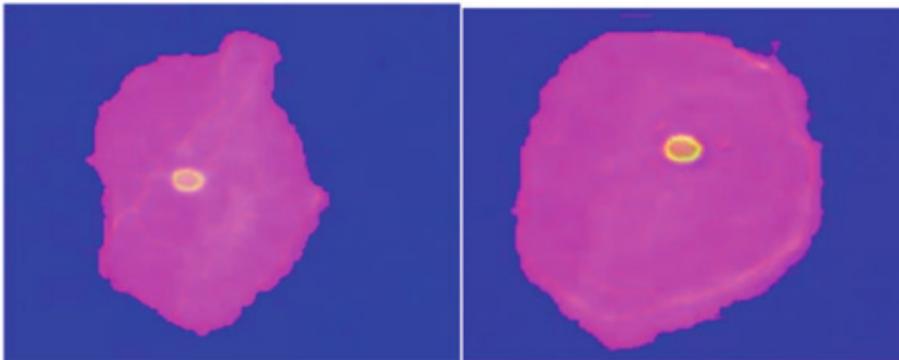


Fig. 22.3 Image results from color conversion

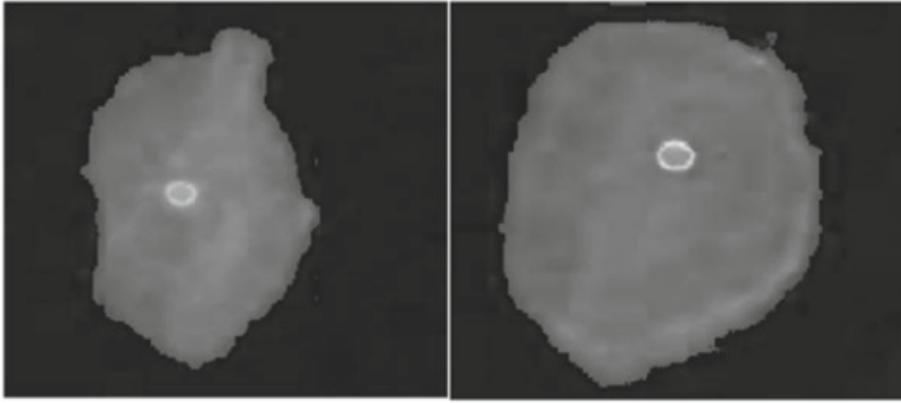


Fig. 22.4 Image from threshold

22.4.1.2 Threshold Image

When analyzing an area in the cytoplasm, the initial process is to determine the edge of the object from a single normal cell. The results of edge detection in normal single cell images are taken from images that have been converted to HSV color, and Fig. 22.4 shows images of edge detection.

22.4.1.3 Binary Imagery

The calculation process of the attributes that exist in a single normal Pap smear cell can be simply done by the process of conversion to binary images; after the conversion process is carried out, the area calculation process can be carried out, along with pictures that present the results of binary images (Figs. 22.5, 22.6, and 22.7).



Fig. 22.5 Binary image

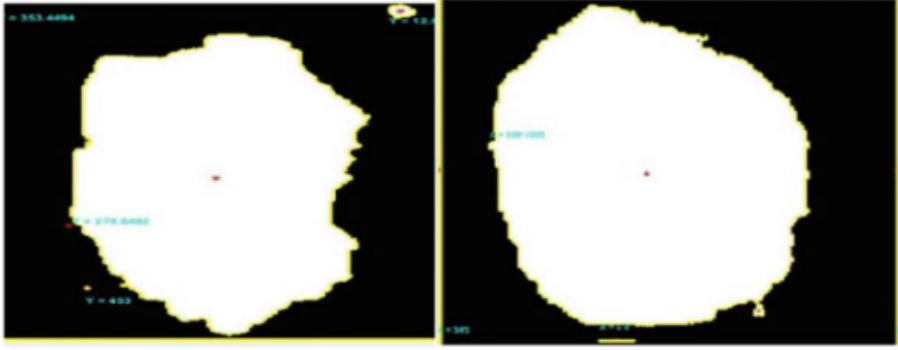


Fig. 22.6 Width binary image

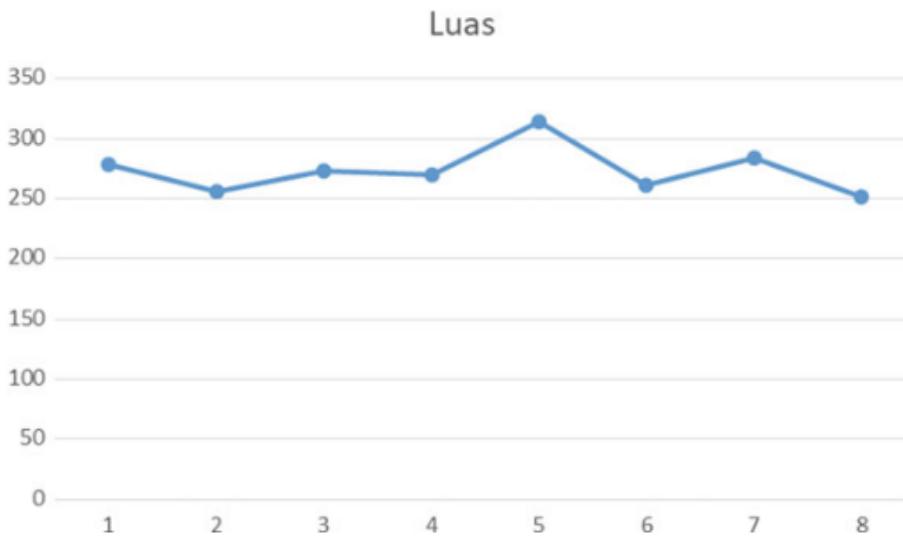


Fig. 22.7 Chart width of binary image

22.4.1.4 Gray-Level Co-occurrence Matrix (GLCM)

The process of this GLCM is to analyze the texture of the cytoplasm area, so that this research results in segmentation of a single Pap smear normal cell image sample by producing metric, eccentricity, contrast, correlation, and energy features. The following are the formulas for calculating the metric feature, eccentricity, contrast, correlation, and energy:

$$\text{Contrast} = \sum_{i_1} \sum_{i_2} (i_1 - i_2)^2 p(i_1, i_2) \quad (22.1)$$

$$\text{Homogeneity} = \sum_{i_1} \sum_{i_2} \frac{p(i_1, i_2)}{1 + |i_1 - i_2|} \quad (22.2)$$

$$\text{Energy} = \sum_{i_1} \sum_{i_2} p^2(i_1, i_2) \quad (22.3)$$

Table 22.1 Texture of the cytoplasm area

Metric	Eccentricity	Contrast	Correlation	Energy	Homogeneity
0.01	1	0.01	0.99	0.57	1
0.01	0.46	0.01	0.98	0.49	0.99
0.01	1	0.01	0.99	0.49	1
0.02	1	0.01	0.99	0.51	1
0.95	0.7	0.01	0.99	0.53	1
0.78	0.7	0.01	0.88	0.95	1
0.01	0.73	0.01	0.98	0.52	0.99
0.67	0.53	0.01	0.99	0.5	1

$$\text{Entropy} = - \sum_{i_1} \sum_{i_2} p(i_1, i_2) \log p(i_1, i_2) \quad (22.4)$$

$$\text{Eccentricity} = e = \sqrt{1 - \frac{b^2}{a^2}} \quad (22.5)$$

$$\text{Metric} = M = \frac{4\pi \times A}{C^2} \quad (22.6)$$

Table 22.1 gives the results of the GLCM calculations that have been carried out.

22.4.2 Discussion

In this study, we segmented Pap smear images by taking ten image from a single normal goal, but there are two images that are not segmented perfectly; this is because there is noise in the image, so the segmentation is done using the method taken less than perfect.

22.5 Conclusion

The results of this study are to see the extent of the cytoplasm color image segmentation process using normal single cell images so that features of texture and shape analysis can be produced. To analyze the shape of the cytoplasm, this study uses the method of converting RGB color conversion into HSV color conversion that produces metric and eccentricity values and then proceeds with the process to determine the threshold image and calculate the area of the area by changing the threshold image which becomes a binary image. For texture analysis, the analysis is done using the gray-level co-occurrence matrix (GLCM) method which uses the *K*-means method

to obtain contrast, correlation, energy, and homogeneity parameters. The results of this research are the results of segmentation of normal Pap smear single cell image samples so that they can be done well and are able to get the features of metric, eccentricity, contrast, correlation, and energy. The limitation of this study is that the number of samples used needs to be increased so that it will produce more feature data to get more extensive information. This research is a preliminary study for cytoplasm recognition. Further research will focus on segmentation of the cytoplasm in single Pap smear cells by adding new features besides GLCM. Another thing to do is research for group Pap smears.

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Author Index

A

Aberathne, Iroshan, 125
Ahmed, Rekib Uddin, 355
Akashe, Shyam, 393, 401, 411
Ali, Nazlena Mohamad, 477
Anand, V., 69
Anil Kumar, Tipparti, 49
Anjaneyulu, Lokam, 49
Anton, Anton, 291
Ara, Jasmine, 331
Arnita, 259
Asfaqur Rahman, Md., 135
Ashiquzzaman, Akm, 459
Asyhar, Ahmad Hanif, 211, 221, 281, 487

B

Bab-Hadiashar, Alireza, 113
Bandhopadhyay, Ayan Kumar, 241
Bhattacharjee, Disha, 269
Bhattacharjee, Payal, 1
Bhor, Harsh Namdev, 339

C

Chiluveru, Anoop, 401

D

Damayanti, Nita Rosa, 477
Das, Utpal Chandra, 147
Dey, Anup, 201, 269
Diah Nugraheni Setyowati, R. R., 249, 259
D'Souza, Sonia Maria, 469

E

Eriksson, Niklas, 39

F

Fagerstrøm, Asle, 39
Faqih, Abdullah, 487
Fauzi, Ahmad, 211, 221, 281, 487
Febrianti, Fitria, 259
Feng, Li, 95
Foeady, Ahmad Zoebad, 259

G

Ganguly, Amrita, 331
Ganorkar, Sandeep S., 443
Gao, Biying, 25
Gautham, K., 101
Gorewar, Harish Vasant, 427
Gostar, Amirali K., 113
Goswami, Bijoy, 201, 269
Gupta, Anshu, 345
Gupta, Manisha, 311

H

Hadianti, Sri, 231
Hafiyusholeh, Moh., 259
Hanh, Cao Duc, 379
Haque, Munima, 147
Haque, Shahina, 147
Hasna Hena, Most., 135, 183
Hastuti, Nanik Puji, 221
Helal Sheikh, Md., 183
Heryadi, Yaya, 301
Hoseinnezhad, Reza, 113

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I

Indriyati, Ratna, 281
Ishtiaq, Nida, 113

J

Jain, Garima, 497
Jana, Abir, 201, 269
Jogekar, Ravindra Namdeorao, 435

K

Kalla, Mukesh, 339
Karuppiah, Anupama, 319
Kim, Jinsul, 459
Kissaka, Mussa M., 83
Koley, Chaitali, 241
Kumar, Abhishek, 411
Kumar, Amit, 345
Kumar, Ankit, 393
Kumar, Arun, 69
Kumar, Deepak, 365
Kumar, Seelam VSV Prabhu Deva, 393
Kumar, S. S., 57
Kumar, Suresh, 311
Kumari, Komal, 201, 269
Kusaeri, 211, 221, 281, 487

L

Lakkhanawannakun, Phoemporn, 159
Lee, Dongsu, 459
Lee, Jihoon, 459
Leela Velusamy, R., 101
Li, Danyang, 25
Li, Xinlai, 25
Lohi, Shantanu Anandrao, 419
Loktongbam, Paikhomba, 241
Lukas, 301
Luu, Do Duc, 379

M

Mahbubur Rahman, Md., 135
Maheshwari, Raghav, 319
Maragatham, G., 449
Marouf, Ahmed Al, 183
Maryunah, 281
Merlina, Nita, 231
Min Oh, Sung, 459
Mishra, Divya, 411, 497
Mishra, Vishwas, 411
Mohamed Mansoor Roomi, S., 449
Mustofa, Ali, 211, 221, 281, 487

Mvungi, Nerey H., 83
Mwifunyi, Rukia J., 83

N

Namdeo, Varsha, 443
Nampromma, Jatupol, 159
Nandi, Poushali, 201
Nariswari, Rinda, 259
Noersasongko, Edi, 231
Novitasari, Dian Candra Rini, 211, 221, 249, 259, 281, 487
Nurtantio, Pulung, 231

O

Ojha, Shailendra Singh, 401

P

Pal, Debashish, 241
Panicker, Sabita, 113
Paul, Bijan, 331
Pradeep, Arun, 57
Pramanik, Ankita, 345
Pramulya, Rahmat, 249
Puspitasari, Wahyu Tri, 249

Q

Qiu, Liwen, 95
Quamruzzaman, M., 147

R

Raghavendra, G. S., 69
Ramachandran, Anita, 319
Ramya, M. M., 1
Rathnayake, Udara, 125
Ravi, Akshay, 101
Reddy, K. Satyanarayan, 469
Riana, Dwiza, 231
Richard, 301
Rohayani, Hetty, 249
Rolliawati, Dwi, 211, 221, 281, 487
Rozi, Muhammad Fahrur, 249
Rustad, Supriadi, 291

S

Saha, Prabir, 355, 365
Santi, Dwi Rukma, 249
Sarkar, Subir Kumar, 201, 269
Setiawan, Fajar, 259

Shahriar Nawal Shoumik, Md., 135
Shakin Banu, A., 449
Shamim Reza, Md., 183
Shankar Lingam, M., 69
Sharma, Akhilesh Kumar, 17
Shidik, Guruh Fajar, 291
Shrivastav, Devesh K., 17
Sigurdsson, Valdimar, 39
Soeleman, M. A., 231
Sreeja, K. A., 57
Sripranav, S., 101
Sudhakara, A. M., 69
Syukur, Abdul, 291

T

Taj, Malaika Afra, 319
Tangtrakul, Ekaphong, 159
Tiwari, Nandita, 419, 427, 435, 443
Tiwari, Vivekanand, 193
Trisetyarso, Agung, 301
Tsujioka, Keiko, 171
Tyagi, Shobhit, 411

U

Ulinnuha, Nurissaidah, 211, 221, 281, 487

Ulya, Zakiyatul, 211, 221, 281, 487
Umar, A., 211

V

Vasuki, P., 449

W

Wahyudi, Noor, 211, 221, 281, 487
Walgampaya, Chamila, 125
Widjajanto, Ary, 249
Wulandari, Putri, 259

Y

Yadav, Amit, 497
Yadav, Dharvendra P., 497
Yadav, Dinesh, 193
Yao, Shumin, 95
Yusuf, Ahmad, 211, 221, 281, 487

Z

Zhang, Lianbo, 95
Zhao, Jing, 95
Zhao, Qinglin, 95

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