

## Editorial

We are happy to inform you that the Volume 3 Issue 1 of the International Journal of Technology Engineering Arts Mathematics Science (IJTEAMS) is now online. This issue contains interesting papers on topics of machine learning, wireless Sensor Networks, Convolution Neural Network, Machine Learning and Power BI. The papers are written in clear and simple language. We hope that the papers presented in the first issue are useful to researchers.

The idea of assessing the effect of reporting rate and packet size on the calibre of services provided by a specific system was put out by Mrs. Sayali A. Belhe and Ms. Swati D. Kadu. Analysing metrics like the packet delivery ratio and packet loss ratio in relation to various packet sizes and reporting rates is how the evaluation is done. Due to their numerous applications, wireless sensor networks have become a fast expanding topic of study. Reliability, a crucial component of service quality, guarantees reliable and consistent outcomes. The reliability of the system is specifically examined in this study, taking metrics like the packet delivery ratio and the packet loss ratio into account.

Aishwarya Soni, et. Ali. proposes Tomato plant disease detection and pesticide suggestion using Convolution Neural Network. Due to their precision, convolution neural networks are the most suitable for image recognition. In order to reduce the time and money spent on manual prediction, we used it to create this tool. It offers remarkably accurate disease identification for 13 conditions. Diseases are categorised according to the fruit as well as the leaves since occasionally just the fruit is harmed. Along with diagnosing the illness, it also offers the name of the pesticide that can be used as a cure.

Python and Streamlit were used to create the movie recommendation system. Based on user preferences and movie characteristics, it makes movie recommendations using content-based filtering techniques. The system proposed by Madhavi Patil, et.

al. gathers and preprocesses movie data from publicly accessible databases, then uses cosine similarity to determine how similar the movies are. The next step is to create a recommendation engine utilizing a hybrid of content-based filtering, which suggests films that are comparable to those that the user has previously rated highly or enjoyed. Users can enter a movie title into the system's user-friendly Streamlit interface to get recommendations right away.

In order to gain knowledge on the number of people who received the first and second doses of the COVID-19 vaccine, the distribution of the vaccine by gender and state, and other factors, this research study proposed by Aditya Shirke, et. al. used Power BI to analyze the COVID-19 vaccination data in India. The covid\_vaccine\_statewise.csv dataset from Kaggle contains the COVID-19 vaccination data that was used in the investigation. With the help of the Power Query Editor in Power BI, the dataset is cleaned and pre-processed. Power BI uses a variety of analytical and visualization tools to offer a thorough examination of the data.

The idea proposed by Mayura Shelke et. al. is to analyze the COVID-19 vaccination data in India, concentrating on the distribution by state and the gender gap. The study investigated how many people in each state had received their first and second doses of vaccination using the dataset "covid\_vaccine\_statewise.csv." The results showed considerable differences in first dose vaccination rates between states, which can be related to elements like vaccine availability, population density, and healthcare infrastructure. The investigation also provided insights into gender differences, highlighting the need of addressing disparities in immunization coverage between men and women. In order to achieve equal vaccination coverage in India, the research article emphasizes the value of data-driven analysis in driving policy decisions and strategic planning.



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