IN THIS ISSUE

Automated Fraud Detection Systems

Unraveling and Prioritizing Obstacles

Uboat and Electric Car Control Systems

Disruptive Technologies in Industrial Cities

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IMAGE: COMPUTERS & TECHNOLOGY IN A MODERN AIRCRAFT

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LONDON JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN COMPUTER SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Volume 23 | Issue 4 | Compilation 1.0

Print ISSN: 2514-863X
Online ISSN: 2514-8648
DOI: 10.17472/LJRCST

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COMPILED IN UNITED KINGDOM

ENGLISH

Great Britain Journals Press

London Journal of Research in Computer Science and Technology

Volume 23 | Issue 4 | Compilation 1.0

PUBLISHER

Great Britain Journals Press
1210th, Waterside Dr, Opposite Arlington Building, Theale, Reading
Phone:+444 0118 965 4033 Pin: RG7-4TY United Kingdom

SUBSCRIPTION

Frequency: Quarterly

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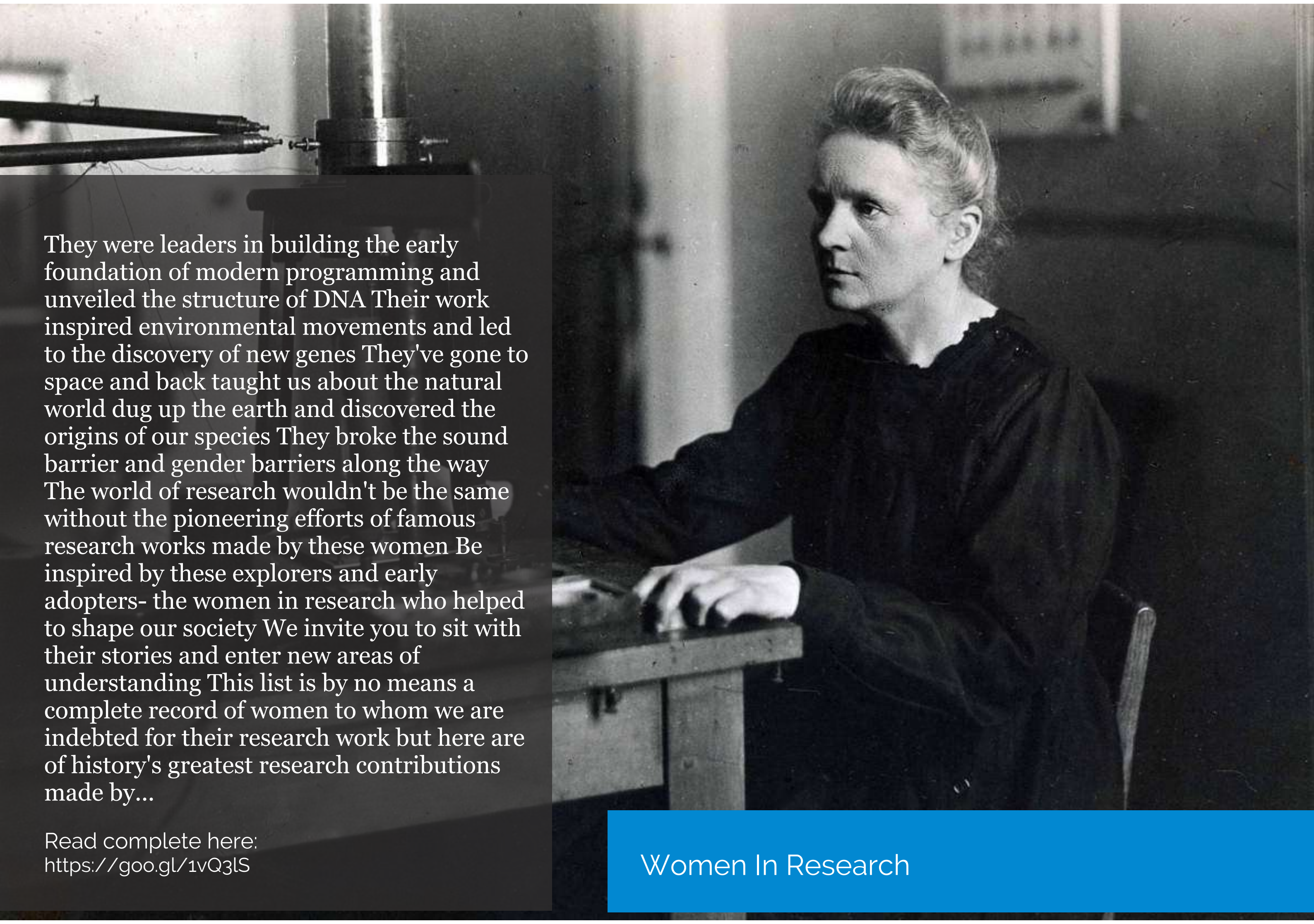

Women In Research

They were leaders in building the early foundation of modern programming and unveiled the structure of DNA Their work inspired environmental movements and led to the discovery of new genes They've gone to space and back taught us about the natural world dug up the earth and discovered the origins of our species They broke the sound barrier and gender barriers along the way The world of research wouldn't be the same without the pioneering efforts of famous research works made by these women Be inspired by these explorers and early adopters- the women in research who helped to shape our society We invite you to sit with their stories and enter new areas of understanding This list is by no means a complete record of women to whom we are indebted for their research work but here are of history's greatest research contributions made by...

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Breaking Barriers: Unraveling and Prioritizing Obstacles to Disruptive Technologies in Industrial Cities

Mohammad Abu Ghazaleh & Jaber Shurrab

ABSTRACT

Purpose: The swift progress of disruptive technologies holds immense potential for industry revolution and urban development in industrial cities. Nevertheless, the implementation of these technologies encounters numerous obstacles. This research paper seeks to identify and give precedence to the barriers hindering the adoption of disruptive technologies in industrial cities. Through a comprehensive understanding of these barriers, policymakers, city planners, and technology innovators can devise efficient strategies to surmount them, facilitating the swift integration of disruptive technologies.

Design/methodology/approach: The research analyzes the real-life decision-making processes of three industrial companies regarding the challenges faced by disruptive technologies in industrial cities. Subsequently, the study employs the Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) model to prioritize these obstacles. Finally, the findings are summarized and compared for a comprehensive understanding.

Keywords: industrial cities, digital transformation, technology adoption, technological barriers.

Classification: LCC Code: T55.3.U6B37

Language: English

Great Britain Journals Press

LJP Copyright ID: 975851
Print ISSN: 2514-863X
Online ISSN: 2514-8648

London Journal of Research in Computer Science and Technology

Volume 23 | Issue 4 | Compilation 1.0

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Breaking Barriers: Unraveling and Prioritizing Obstacles to Disruptive Technologies in Industrial Cities

Mohammad Abu Ghazaleh[α] & Jaber Shurrab[σ]

ABSTRACT

Purpose: The swift progress of disruptive technologies holds immense potential for industry revolution and urban development in industrial cities. Nevertheless, the implementation of these technologies encounters numerous obstacles. This research paper seeks to identify and give precedence to the barriers hindering the adoption of disruptive technologies in industrial cities. Through a comprehensive understanding of these barriers, policymakers, city planners, and technology innovators can devise efficient strategies to surmount them, facilitating the swift integration of disruptive technologies.

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Findings: The research paper offers valuable insights into the emerging landscape of recent technologies within industrial cities. Its primary contribution lies in shedding light on the barriers that impede the effective management and implementation of these technologies.

Research limitations/implications: The scope of the study could be constrained by the scale and heterogeneity of the industrial cities selected for examination. Consequently, the conclusions drawn may not provide a comprehensive reflection of industrial cities on a global scale. Furthermore, the broad spectrum of economic, social, political, and cultural conditions present in industrial cities could potentially impact the extent to which the study's findings can be applied across different contexts.

Practical implications: This research emphasizes prioritizing IoT and AI-BigData solutions for improved data capabilities, optimizing resource allocation with AI-BigData, enhancing customer service through ChatGPT-powered chatbots, staying updated on emerging drone applications, addressing technology-specific challenges, promoting interdisciplinary collaboration, establishing ethical frameworks, and embracing ongoing learning for successful and sustainable technology integration in industrial cities.

Originality/value: This research aims to uncover new insights by examining the unique technological challenges faced by industrial cities. particularly the hurdles posed by cutting-edge technologies. This approach enhances the ongoing discourse regarding the technological advancement of industrial cities.

Keywords: industrial cities, digital transformation, technology adoption, technological barriers.

I. INTRODUCTION

Despite extensive research on smart cities and technological adaptation, a gap remains in identifying specific barriers posed by disruptive technologies in industrial cities. These cities, pivotal for economic growth and innovation, face distinct challenges in the Arab Middle East (Idong et al., 2020). Rapid advancements in disruptive technologies like AI, robotics, IoT, and blockchain

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(including ChatGPT) hold potential for boosting productivity, efficiency, and competitiveness (Hede, 2007). However, integration barriers persist, necessitating attention and resolution (Sadri *et al.,* 2023). This study aims to uncover and prioritize these obstacles, offering valuable insights for policymakers, industry leaders, and stakeholders to facilitate disruptive technology adoption in industrial cities. Disruptive innovation's impact on industrial cities compels firms to adapt swiftly. In this evolving technological landscape, cities are reshaping business processes and logistics networks for sustained competitiveness and sustainability (Rathore et al., 2022). Embracing IoT, particularly in logistics, offers notable benefits.

Worldwide, its adoption is predicted to create a US$1.9 trillion economic value in supply chain and logistics (Phillips, 2015). IoT empowers logistics firms to monitor shipments, optimize vehicle fleets, and manage inventory effectively. Nonetheless, IoT integration brings challenges, including uncertainties about technology investments' financial returns (Rathore et al., 2022).

In their research, FaghihKhorasani and FaghihKhorasani (2022) forecasted Iran's economic growth through IoT-enabled smart irrigation in agriculture. Their study suggests that full IoT implementation could positively impact Iran's GDP growth. Santor (2020) also acknowledges IoT and AI's positive economic impact while highlighting the need for policies addressing redistribution, privacy, and competition. Krishnan et al. (2020) discuss challenges in disruptive tech implementation in smart cities, offering practical recommendations, although not focusing on industrial sectors.

Despite this, their insights benefit smart city practitioners. Ghawe and Chan (2022) focused on incumbent organizations' successful adoption of disruptive technologies. Their study emphasized overcoming technical and environmental challenges during installation. Sadri et al. (2023) proposed a model to unify disruptive technologies in the built environment's smart transformation, underlining the need for practical methodologies to uncover and validate their potential. The study also highlighted potential benefits from integrating these technologies.

This research holds substantial significance as it has the potential to offer valuable guidance to decision-makers and information professionals involved in industrial cities. By identifying and prioritizing these barriers, stakeholders can make well-informed decisions and allocate resources efficiently to overcome the challenges associated with the implementation of disruptive technologies.

The focus of this study revolves around the analysis of seven disruptive technologies within the industrial sector (Blockchain, ChatGPT, Internet of things, Drone, Artificial Intelligence, Driverless car, and 3D Printing) (see Table 1).

Table 1: Disruptive Technologies in Industrial Cities

Technology	Explanation
Blockchain	Blockchain technology is a transformative innovation that is set to revolutionize the global economy. It entails a decentralized and distributed database ledger that is shared among participants, ensuring immutability and transparency. It serves as a comprehensive record of assets and transactions, facilitating peer-to-peer interactions without the need for intermediaries (Momo et al., 2019).
Internet of Things	The Internet of Things (IoT) is a system where various physical objects, such as devices, vehicles, and appliances, are connected together through sensors, software, and internet connectivity. This allows them to gather and share data among each other (Miraz et al., 2018)
Drone	Drone technology encompasses the utilization of remotely controlled aircraft or robots. These drones are outfitted with diverse sensors, cameras, and navigation systems to carry out a range of tasks, including aerial surveillance, photography, package delivery, and data collection. One notable advantage is their ability to deliver lightweight parcels at a reduced operational cost, particularly for last-mile delivery. (Rogers et al., 2022)
ChatGPT	ChatGPT is an AI-powered chatbot that generates coherent and informative responses similar to humans. It is an advanced language model created by OpenAI, designed to engage in conversations and provide relevant answers based on user input. Utilizing deep learning algorithms, ChatGPT comprehends and produces human-like text, enabling it to hold conversations, answer questions, and offer assistance across a wide range of subjects (Chung, 2023)
AI-BigData	AI-BigData is a product that integrates artificial intelligence (AI) and big data technologies, harnessing AI algorithms and machine learning techniques to analyze and extract valuable insights from extensive and intricate datasets, commonly known as big data. By combining these technologies, organizations can leverage data-driven decision-making, process automation, pattern detection, and derive meaningful insights from diverse datasets. This integration ultimately enhances efficiency, drives innovation, and empowers informed decision-making Tattersall and Grant, 2016; Hala, 2020)

This study focuses on the chosen five disruptive technologies for the industrial sector and examines challenges through the following research questions:

- RQ1. What defines disruptive technology in the industrial sector?
- RQ2. How do industrial decision-makers view the importance of these technologies?
- RQ3. What are the main barriers to implementing these technologies effectively?
- RQ4. Which challenges should decision-makers give priority to when considering these technologies collectively?

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Within this section, a comprehensive review was conducted to thoroughly examine the pertinent literature on the seven disruptive technologies within the industrial sector. Additionally, a meticulous analysis was undertaken to evaluate the barriers that hinder the adoption of these technologies, as depicted in Table 1.

2.1 Blockchain Technology

Blockchain Scalability is a key obstacle for industrial sector adoption. Prominent blockchain networks like Bitcoin and Ethereum encounter constraints in processing speed and capacity, impacting transaction volumes. Particularly problematic for high-transaction and real-time industries, scalability remains a crucial challenge. While blockchain holds transformative potential, its public sector adoption faces diverse complexities spanning technology, society, law, environment, and ethics (Rana et al., 2022).

Scalability persists as a critical issue, affecting public blockchains' efficiency, throughput, latency, and energy use (Khan et al., 2021). *Integrating blockchain* into established industrial systems is a formidable challenge. Complex legacy systems demand considerable resources and expertise, making the process intricate. A notable challenge is the substantial storage needed when integrating blockchain with other systems. The immutable nature of blockchain leads to continuous data growth, hindering integration due to escalating storage requirements (Nana et al., 2022; Rana et al., 2022).

Ensuring *data privacy and security* is a significant hurdle. While blockchain offers transparency, balancing it with safeguarding sensitive data poses a challenge. This balance is vital for successful industrial blockchain adoption (Liu et al., 2023; Sun et al., 2022). The decentralized blockchain structure exposes transaction records publicly, risking privacy breaches and sensitive data leaks. Implementing effective access controls, encryption, and privacy technologies becomes crucial yet intricate (Liu et al., 2023; Sun et al., 2022). Further research has also addressed *regulatory and legal challenges*.

Evolving legal frameworks and varying industry regulations create hurdles for blockchain implementation. Navigating these complexities can hinder adoption. Uncertainties around data ownership and governance further complicate industrial blockchain integration. The presence of blockchain silos adds interoperability challenges, necessitating examination of legal and security implications (Durneva et al., 2020).

Yeung (2021) highlighted the *challenge of cost and return on investment (ROI)* considerations in implementing blockchain technology. The upfront expenses, such as infrastructure, development, and ongoing maintenance, can be substantial. Assessing the ROI and justifying the associated costs can be particularly challenging, especially in industries with narrow profit margins or when the immediate benefits of blockchain implementation are not readily apparent. Furthermore, industrial operations often involve multiple stakeholders such as suppliers, manufacturers, distributors, and customers. However, encountering obstacles in achieving compatibility and uniformity among diverse blockchain platforms and networks is common (Rana et al., 2022).

2.2 Internet of Things (IoT) Technology

Implementing IoT in industrial environments can be hindered by challenging conditions for *connectivity and infrastructure*. These conditions include remote locations, secure connectivity ,areas with limited network coverage, and the need for reliable and robust connectivity infrastructure, wireless protocols, and sensors (Mumtaz et al., 2017; Pathak, 2016). Bertino (2016) focused on addressing the challenge of *data security and privacy*. Industrial IoT systems, responsible for managing operational information, customer data, and intellectual property, encounter substantial obstacles in protecting sensitive data from unauthorized access. The additional complexity of establishing secure communication channels and addressing privacy concerns further intensifies these difficulties. In their research, Gil et al. (2019) focused their attention to the aspects of *scalability and complexity*. Industrial operations frequently encompass a multitude of devices and generate enormous volumes of data. Ensuring the scalability of IoT systems to accommodate the expanding number of devices and effectively managing the complexity associated with data processing, storage, and analytics presents a notable challenge. Moreover, the integration of IoT with existing legacy systems and workflows can further complicate the scalability efforts. Deploying IoT technology in the industrial sector involves significant initial expenditures, such as installing sensors, establishing connectivity infrastructure, setting up data storage, and acquiring analytics capabilities.

Assessing *ROI and cost rationalization* for IoT implementation can be complex, especially when benefits are not immediately evident. The literature primarily theorizes decreased operational costs (Darbandi et al., 2022; Twahirwa et al., 2022; Freire et al., 2022), lacking specific quantitative measures for industrial operations, given the involvement of numerous stakeholders. IoT costs extend beyond technology expenses, encompassing IT infrastructure expansion. This entails investments in hardware, software, personnel, training, operational and maintenance costs, and legacy system replacement (Ahmetoglu et al., 2023). Industrial cities encounter an extra challenge known as *Legacy System Integration*. Within many industrial environments, there exist legacy systems that were not originally intended for IoT integration. The process of incorporating IoT technologies into these pre-existing systems can be intricate and time-consuming. Difficulties arise from compatibility issues, data migration challenges, and the requirement for customized solutions, all of which hinder the smooth integration of IoT (Ahmetoglu et al., 2023). The complexity and impracticality of IoT solutions arise from the utilization of diverse architectures and protocols by IoT vendors for their devices. This results in integration challenges and difficulties in communication between devices.

2.3 Drone Technology

The adoption of industrial drone technology faces hurdles, with companies utilizing drones for various purposes like aerial surveys and site monitoring (Agapiou, 2021). *Regulatory and legal challenges* pose a primary obstacle, as existing frameworks need advancement to govern drone usage effectively (Leary, 2017). Industrial drone applications are subject to aviation and governing entity regulations. Obtaining permits, adhering to flight restrictions, and ensuring privacy and data protection compliance are intricate and time-consuming (Raduntsev et al., 2022), hindering drone implementation. *Safety concerns* pose a significant obstacle to the widespread acceptance of drone technology (AL-Dosari et al., 2023). Industrial environments, such as construction sites, manufacturing facilities, and oil refineries, are characterized by intricate and dangerous conditions. Ensuring the reliable operation of drones is crucial, encompassing tasks such as collision avoidance, risk mitigation for personnel and property, and efficient emergency response. The potential for accidents or disruptions to ongoing operations amplifies safety concerns, impeding the widespread adoption of drones (Milembolo and Guo, 2022; Dosari et al., 2023). Drones face *technical challenges* including flight time, capacity, payload, and range limitations, raising concerns (Behjati et al., 2021). In industries, drones might need prolonged continuous operation, large payloads, and extensive coverage. Overcoming these constraints, like improving battery life, payload capacity, and communication range, is essential for successful drone integration in industrial operations.

Utilizing sensors, cameras, and equipment on drones generates extensive data, posing a significant challenge in *processing and integration* (Mete and Çelik, 2022). Real-time analysis, crucial for time-sensitive industrial scenarios, amplifies this challenge. Moreover, drones, robots, and satellites used for geospatial data collection increase demands on data storage and processing, expected to become more intricate in the future (Mete and Çelik, 2022). Integrating drone data with existing systems like enterprise resource planning (ERP) or asset management introduces further complexities in integration (Syed et al., 2022). Therefore, Incorporating new products into an existing system poses an inevitable challenge during deployment. Finally, *Infrastructure and environmental* factors present distinctive challenges within industrial sites that can hinder the operations of drones. These challenges encompass limited or inaccessible landing areas, battery limitation, obstructions such as power lines or structures, and adverse weather conditions. Effectively adapting drone operations to the specific requirements of industrial environments and infrastructure can pose a significant obstacle (Lucic et al., 2023)

2.4 ChatGPT Technology

OpenAI's ChatGPT, introduced in 2020, has advanced through various GPT model iterations, showcasing substantial strides in natural language processing (Gerrit, v. S., 2023). Its strength lies in managing intricate language tasks within conversations. Despite its acknowledged benefits across diverse domains, responsible human usage of ChatGPT is crucial to address potential risks, including academic integrity and safety issues (Wu et al., 2023). Incorporating ChatGPT into industry faces hurdles, notably data *privacy and security*. Industries often manage sensitive data, raising concerns about protecting and processing it. Addressing data security, secure communication, and privacy regulations becomes a major challenge (Iskender, 2023).

Businesses of various sizes are adopting industry-specific machine translation applications that depend on domain-specific training data. Unlike generic translators that rely on generic data for their training, these applications provide customizable solutions tailored to specific domains. These domains span across various industries such as military, financial, education, healthcare, legal, and more (Sharma et al.; 2023), However, *Industry-Specific Knowledge and Domain Expertise* continue to present a challenge. Industrial sectors often possess unique knowledge and specialized terminology. AI language models like ChatGPT may need industry-specific data training to ensure accurate responses within industrial contexts. This integration of specialized knowledge presents a challenge to effective implementation. Uddin et al. (2023) explored ChatGPT's potential in enhancing construction hazard recognition and safety education. They suggested that integrating ChatGPT could improve hazard recognition and benefit safety training, preparing future construction professionals for success. Thus, further enhancing ChatGPT with additional industry-specific knowledge and expertise is essential.

Incorporating AI language models into established systems and workflows is a common consideration for industrial organizations. *Integrating with existing systems and workflows*, such as CRM platforms or helpdesk systems, often requires custom solutions and efforts due to compatibility and data exchange challenges. This complexity is further highlighted by Zamfiroiu et al. (2023), who assessed ChatGPT's medical scenario responses. The study showed the model's proficiency in recognizing and suggesting treatments but also raised concerns about occasional feedback compromising patient well-being. Hence, thoughtful integration of ChatGPT for improved knowledge quality demands careful consideration. A significant challenge is the *Lack of Training Data*. Training AI language models like ChatGPT requires abundant high-quality data. Generating or curating industry-specific data can be tough, especially if proprietary information is involved. Data availability and quality crucially affect model performance. Omar et al. (2023) highlighted ChatGPT's limited incorporation of external knowledge, impacting accuracy. The model lacks the ability to extract insights from sources like journals or textbooks, hindering contextual understanding. Furthermore, it can't offer up-to-date research or practices beyond its 2021 training cutoff.

Another obstacle that arises is the issue of *Ethical Considerations and Bias Mitigation* (Omar et al., 2023; Iskender, 2023). AI language models possess the capacity to unintentionally replicate biases embedded in the training data, leading to ethical implications. Industrial organizations need to be cautious regarding the biases that may arise in the generated responses, particularly during interactions with diverse stakeholders. This situation raises concerns related to authorship, accountability, and transparency. There is also a risk of generating misleading or inaccurate information and endorsing harmful beliefs. Therefore, it is crucial to have human oversight and ensure transparency in the utilization of AI language models (Omar et al., 2023).

2.5 AI-BigData

AI-BigData integrates AI and big data technologies to analyze complex datasets, enabling data-driven decisions, process automation, pattern detection, and informed decision-making (Tattersall and Grant, 2016; Hala, 2020). In the industrial sector, the adoption of AI-BigData can encounter significant obstacles, including the issue of *data quality and accessibility*. Industrial organizations often face challenges regarding the quality, completeness, and accessibility of their data. The assurance of data reliability and availability for AI analysis can present a major hurdle (Brooks, 2017).

Integrating AI-BigData technologies into current infrastructure and systems presents an additional hurdle in the form of integration complexity, demanding significant resources. The process of integration may entail addressing compatibility concerns, converting data formats, and ensuring smooth interoperability. For instance, Zhang et al. (2021) highlighted the challenges of integrating AI and blockchain technology, underscoring the limited generalization and summarization of existing research on their integration. The correlation between the two fields has yet to be fully reflected.

Having a *skilled workforce* is crucial for effectively implementing AI-BigData, as it necessitates individuals with expertise in data science, machine learning, and AI technologies. The scarcity of professionals possessing these skills can impede industrial organizations. According to Qunhui and Jun (2013), reduced investments in a skilled workforce, research and development, advanced manufacturing capabilities, local supplier networks, and educational institutions within the United States are particularly worrying for economic development. AI-BigData adoption raises *ethical and regulatory concerns,* especially regarding data privacy, security, and compliance. Governments, like noted by Langman et al. (2021), are addressing these through legislation.

Organizations must navigate these issues for responsible and legal AI-BigData implementation. While AI's achievements are notable, including facial recognition and medical diagnosis, risks like data biases, security, and ethics, as outlined by Siau and Wang (2020), warrant careful consideration. *Return on investment (ROI)* remains a concern for AI-BigData investments, entailing significant outlays in infrastructure, tech, and personnel. Assessing and achieving ROI involves challenges like upfront costs, data quality, and implementation, highlighted by Stone et al. (2020). Their insights stress considering these factors for optimal returns and value demonstration. Thus, ensuring positive ROI in AI demands meticulous attention to data quality, implementation, and long-term planning.

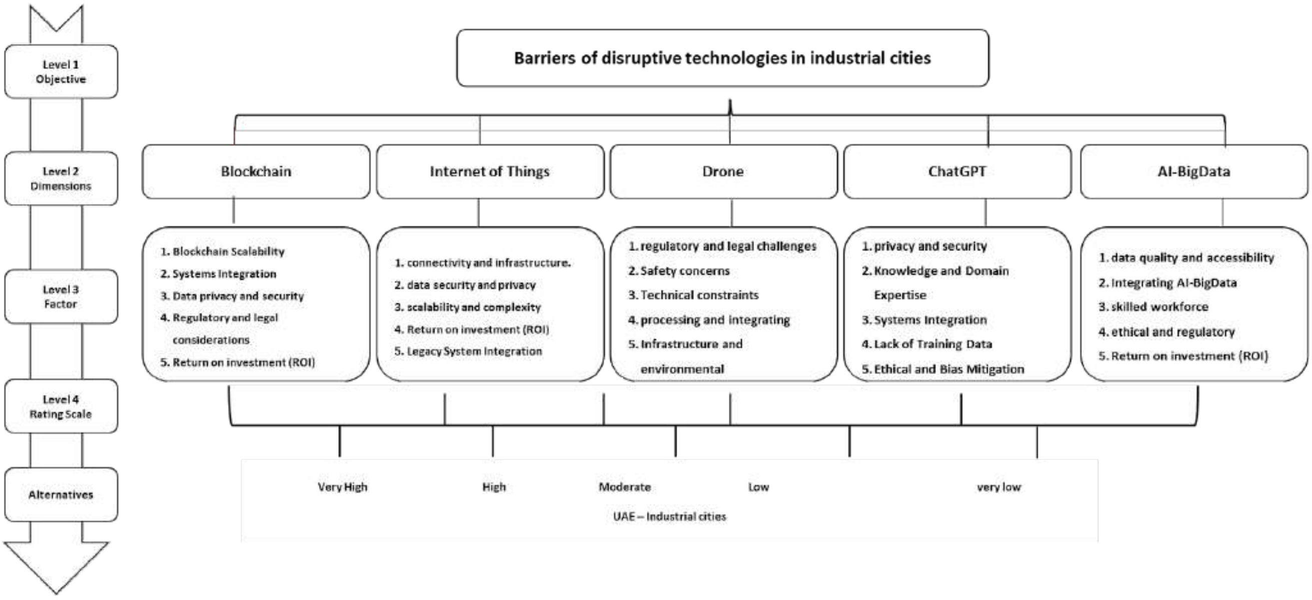
III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Despite the vast potential of disruptive technologies, their successful implementation and integration in industrial cities are hindered by multiple obstacles. Recognizing and comprehending these barriers is crucial for policymakers, city planners, and technology innovators in order to devise effective strategies and policies that can expedite the adoption and integration of disruptive technologies. The objective of the proposed framework is to assist business decision-makers and technologists in establishing criteria weights and constructing a comprehensive self-assessment model to identify the most significant factors and obstacles pertaining to disruptive technologies in industrial cities. Our choice of the Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) methodology is justified by our commitment to investigating a real-life phenomenon. The Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) is a methodology employed to assess both rational and irrational values based on their relative importance in decision-making (Mohamad et al., 2020). AHP aids in the formulation and simulation of human decision-making processes by evaluating business criteria and analyzing strategic concepts within the context of complex issues. It provides a framework to comprehensively evaluate and prioritize various factors, enabling a more informed and structured decision-making approach.

The research methodology encompasses various crucial steps that are outlined below:

- *Extensive literature review*: Thorough literature review and expert consultations form a comprehensive criteria set, encompassing diverse aspects relevant to disruptive technology challenges in industrial cities. This includes technology, economics, society, and regulations.

- *The selection of AHP variables*: Using the established criteria, a thoughtfully crafted questionnaire is distributed to a panel of disruptive technology and industrial city development experts, including professionals, policymakers, and researchers. These experts evaluate and assign relative weights to the criteria, gauging their perceived significance.
- *Brainstorming session*: Variables were selected via a two-step approach: gathering data from existing literature and conducting a brainstorming session with experts. A focus group of disruptive technology and industrial city development specialists was convened for valuable insights and opinions on obstacle identification and significance. Experts' insights yield valuable qualitative data for understanding and characterizing identified obstacles. The brainstorming session followed the "face-to-face" approach as suggested by Büyüközkan et al. (2016). Informed by focus group input, a comprehensive questionnaire is crafted and distributed to stakeholders engaged in disruptive technology implementation and industrial city planning. This survey collects demographic data and gauges obstacle significance and impact, generating quantitative data for statistical analysis to prioritize obstacles.
- *Data collection*: The data gathered from the questionnaire is subsequently subjected to analysis using the Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) methodologies. employing experts' pairwise comparisons to quantify criteria importance in a decision matrix. AHP algorithms compute priority weights, establishing criteria significance. This guides a comprehensive evaluation and ranking of obstacles, enhancing understanding of challenges faced by disruptive technologies in industrial cities. The expert team of 12 practitioners, chosen for their field expertise, had diverse professional backgrounds and extensive experience in disruptive technology implementation for various-sized industrial city organizations.
- *Validity and reliability*: To enhance validity and reliability, this study employs statistical techniques including factor analysis and the Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP). Factor analysis identifies shared factors among obstacles, while AHP prioritizes these factors by importance. These methods bolster analysis, ensuring a robust examination and elevating research credibility and quality.
- *Proposed Model:* Figure 1 outlines the AHP-based framework for Disruptive Technologies challenges in Industrial Cities. It includes Level 2 with five main technologies and Level 3 with 25 sub-criteria. The survey used a nine-point scale for pair-wise comparison, following Goyal et al. (2015) (Table 2). Data collection involved 12 senior managers from UAE's leading tech organizations. AHP's method effectively evaluates tech implementation with a small sample size, using individual pair-wise judgments based on experience and logical thinking (Drake et al., 2013). The recommended geometric mean approach (Mohamad et al., 2020) combined judgments for pair-wise matrices.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Objective
Level 2
Dimensions
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5. Infrastructure and environmental
1. privacy and security
2. Knowledge and Domain Expertise
3. Systems Integration
4. Lack of Training Data
5. Ethical and Bias Mitigation
1. data quality and accessibility
2. Integrating AI-BigData
3. skilled workforce
4. ethical and regulatory
5. Return on investment (ROI)
Very High
High
Moderate
Low
very low
UAE – Industrial cities

Figure 1: The Hierarchical Structure for the Barriers Associated with Disruptive Technologies in Industrial Cities

Suppose an evaluator determines that Blockchain scalability holds moderate importance compared to systems integration, resulting in a rating of "3" for the former and "1/3" for the latter. Once the evaluation is finalized, the eigenvectors (indicating the relative importance of each element), global weights, and maximum eigenvalue (λ max) are computed for each matrix. To ensure the consistency of the pairwise comparison matrix, The consistency ratio (CR) is determined by calculating CI (Consistency Index) using λ max as a benchmark, as outlined by Drake et al. (2013). CI is defined as [(ƛ max - n)/(n - 1)]. The CR serves as an indicator of the level of consistency within the matrices. It is obtained by dividing CI by the random index (RI), i.e., CR = CI/RI. The RI values in Table 3 is used as benchmarks for different-sized matrices, and random pair-wise comparisons are simulated to calculate average random indices (Drake et al., 2013).

According to Drake et al., (2013), a matrix is acceptable if its CR value is 0.10 or lower. Additionally, Table 4 displays outcomes from pair-wise comparisons of the five main criteria, including average analysis and priority vectors for each factor.

VI. ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS

Table 4 reveals IoT Technology as the top priority with a weight of 32 percent, followed closely by Ai-BigData at 26 percent. Blockchain and ChatGPT hold the third position, with drones considered the least significant technology. This highlights IoT's significance in industrial cities, gathering diverse data for business operations and customer behaviors. For example, Sensors at gates and people counters for fire drills enhance urban management and regulation (Goyal et al., 2015). Condry and Catherine (2016) assert that the Internet of Things (IoT) offers seamless compatibility and linkage among devices, systems, and networks, serving as adaptable interfaces for control systems. Swift reactions and enhanced productivity underscore its importance. Notably, IoT has brought substantial transformations across management sectors, as emphasized by Pillai and Sivathanu (2020).

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Table 2: The 1–9 scale for AHP Pairwise Comparison

Intensity of importance	Definition	Explanation
1	Equal importance	Two criteria contribute equally to the objective of waste reduction
3	Moderate importance	Judgment slightly favor one over another
5	Strong importance	Judgment strongly favor one over another
7	Very strong importance	A criterion is strongly favored and its dominance is demonstrated in practice
9	Absolute importance	Importance of one over another affirmed on the highest possible order
2,4,6,8	Intermediate values	Used to represent compromise between the priorities listed above

Table 3: Random Index

N	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
RI	0.00	0.00	0.58	0.90	1.12	1.24	1.32	1.41	1.45	1.48

Table 4: Geometric Means of Pair-Wise Comparison of Main Criteria

	IoT	Drone	Blockchain	ChatGPT	AI-BigData	Priority vectors
IoT	1.00	4.90	5.01	3.93	0.29	0.32
Drone	0.20	1.00	1.00	3.65	0.17	0.12
Blockchain	0.20	1.00	1.00	1.38	3.02	0.15
ChatGPT	0.25	0.27	0.72	1.00	3.93	0.15
AI-BigData	3.42	5.80	0.33	0.25	1.00	0.26
						CR value: 0.08 < 0.10 (consistent)

Research findings highlight AI-BigData as second in importance for industrial city management. This fusion of Artificial Intelligence and Big Data plays a crucial role, boasting diverse capabilities and benefits across domains like marketing, finance, agriculture, healthcare, security, and more (Condry and Catherine, 2016; Pillai and Sivathanu, 2020). It extends to chatbots, artificial creativity, manufacturing, and beyond. AI-BigData's influence spans chatbots, artificial creativity, and manufacturing, with urban planning and development emerging as its primary domains (Yigitcanlar et al., 2020). This application fosters digital transformation and city sustainability through the integration of AI and big data technologies.

Ranking third in importance, Blockchain and ChatGPT offer transformative potential for industrial cities, bolstering efficiency, security, and innovation across urban domains and industrial sectors. Blockchain's application holds promise in intricate supply chains, benefiting manufacturing and distribution, exemplifying its value in industrial city contexts. Blockchain guarantees transparent and unalterable records, ensuring traceability, authenticity, and fraud prevention. Acting as a trust mechanism, it secures transactions in tangible entities or organizations, storing data in an accessible repository for diverse stakeholders (Mohan et al., 2021). Industrial city industries can utilize ChatGPT-driven chatbots for seamless customer support, query resolution, and issue-solving, enhancing satisfaction while relieving operational strain. ChatGPT's global impact has spurred China's rapid iterations, emphasizing its pivotal role in the future of customer service (Hale, 2023).

Evaluators ranked Drones least significant due to other variables, differing from the current trend where drones gain prominence for their diverse utility in industrial cities. Drones are recognized as an emerging technology with diverse applications, including surveillance, agriculture, entertainment, and advancing intelligent transportation systems (ITS). Furthermore, Moreover, owing to their cost-effectiveness and capacity to be equipped with transmitters, cameras, and diverse on-board sensors, Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) hold promise as conceivable airborne constituents of the Internet of Things (IoT). They can establish connections within their surroundings, fostering augmented mobility within the network. This investigation proposes an undertaking aimed at fortifying the rationale for integrating UAVs into the intelligent framework of prospective urban centers, as outlined by Lucic et al., (2023). To understand the priorities in Table 5, a consensus-based pairwise assessment of sub-criteria within each factor was conducted. This aimed to meet acceptable CR (Consistency Ratio) criteria. The resulting rankings for five technological challenge domains in industrial cities are shown in Table 5.

Table 5: Average for Pairwise Evaluation of Sub-Criteria

Average resulting from the pairwise evaluation of challenges in IoT technology

Criteria	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	Priority vectors
Data security and privacy	1.00	0.27	0.23	0.30	2.33	0.08
Connectivity and infrastructure.	3.70	1.00	1.21	0.91	3.30	0.25
Scalability and complexity	4.27	0.82	1.00	0.23	6.90	0.22
Legacy System Integration	3.33	1.09	4.41	1.00	8.60	0.40
Return on investment (ROI)	0.43	0.30	0.14	0.12	1.00	0.05

CR value: 0.08 < 0.10 (consistent)

Average resulting from the pairwise evaluation of challenges in AI-BigData technology

	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	Priority vectors
Ethical and regulatory	1.00	0.26	0.23	0.30	2.13	0.08
data quality and accessibility	3.86	1.00	2.70	1.31	6.10	0.35
skilled workforce	4.27	0.37	1.00	0.23	5.80	0.19
Integrating AI-BigData	3.33	0.76	4.41	1.00	4.80	0.33
Return on investment (ROI)	0.47	0.16	0.17	0.21	1.00	0.05

CR value: 0.08 < 0.10 (consistent)

Average resulting from the pairwise evaluation of challenges in ChatGPT technology

	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	Priority vectors
Privacy and security	1.00	0.26	0.35	0.26	2.43	0.09
Lack of Training Data	3.86	1.00	2.30	1.66	4.10	0.36
Systems Integration	2.83	0.43	1.00	0.24	4.70	0.18
Knowledge and Domain Expertise	3.82	0.60	4.25	1.00	5.80	0.32
Ethical and Bias Mitigation	0.41	0.24	0.21	0.17	1.00	0.05

CR value: 0.09 < 0.10 (consistent)

Average resulting from the pairwise evaluation of challenges in Blockchain technology.

	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	Priority vectors
Blockchain Scalability	1.00	3.70	3.60	2.40	2.10	0.38
Systems Integration	0.27	1.00	4.70	4.10	2.80	0.29
Profit growth	0.28	0.21	1.00	0.61	0.27	0.07
Regulatory and legal considerations	0.42	0.24	1.64	1.00	1.11	0.12
Return on investment (ROI	0.48	0.36	3.74	0.90	1.00	0.15
CR value: 0.09< 0.10 (consistent)						

Average resulting from the pairwise evaluation of challenges in Drone technology.

	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	Priority vectors
Regulatory and legal challenges	1.00	0.26	0.35	0.26	2.13	0.08
Safety concerns	3.86	1.00	2.30	2.56	4.10	0.37
Technical constraints	2.83	0.43	1.00	0.23	4.10	0.17
Infrastructure and environmental	3.82	0.39	4.41	1.00	6.50	0.32
processing and integrating	0.47	0.24	0.24	0.15	1.00	0.05
CR value: 0.08< 0.10 (consistent)						

In IoT Technology (Table 5), five factors were evaluated: Legacy System Integration (40%), connectivity and infrastructure (25%), Scalability and complexity (22%), Data security and privacy (8%), and Return on Investment (ROI) (5%). Within AI-BigData sub-criteria, data quality and accessibility held the highest priority at 35%, followed by integration (23%), skilled workforce (19%), ethical/regulatory aspects (8%), and ROI (4%) as the least prioritized factor. Table 5 displays a pairwise assessment of "ChatGPT" challenges. Insufficient Training Data ranks highest at 36%, followed closely by Knowledge and Domain Expertise (32%). Systems Integration (18%) and Privacy and Security (9%) rank third and fourth, while Ethical and Bias Mitigation holds the lowest priority at 5%. For Blockchain technology (Table 5), five sub-criteria were evaluated: Blockchain Scalability (38%), Systems Integration (29%), Data Privacy and Security (15%), Regulatory and Legal Considerations (12%), and Return on Investment (ROI) (5%).

Evaluators emphasize scalability as the prime challenge in blockchain technology, aligning with Khan et al., (2021) findings. This study underscores blockchain's rapid transformation across public and private sectors, particularly in decentralized cryptocurrencies like Bitcoin and Ethereum. While Bitcoin's success catalyzed blockchain research, scalability issues persist due to low throughput, high latency, and energy consumption. Solving scalability in public blockchains remains pivotal for industry solutions.

The expert evaluation suggests that drone technology hurdles are relatively minor compared to broader challenges faced by industrial cities. The assessment covers regulatory, safety, technical, infrastructure, and integration dimensions, allocating percentages of 37%, 32%, 17%, 8%, and 5% respectively. Industrial cities might prioritize alternative technologies or approaches that better suit their needs, emphasizing innovations with immediate benefits for their industries. The significance of drones varies based on individual circumstances, sectors, and goals of each city. While drones might not be top priority in some cases, they can significantly enhance efficiency, safety, and operations in other scenarios.

V. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE RESEARCH

This study explores the ranking of technological challenges in industrial cities. Notably, IoT Technology is prominent at 32%, collecting diverse data for understanding processes and behaviors. AI-BigData holds a competitive stance at 26%, while Blockchain and ChatGPT enhance efficiency and security. Drones rank lower but are gaining traction in various sectors. IoT Technology and AI-BigData stand out, promising productivity and innovation, while Blockchain and ChatGPT enhance security and operations.

Future investigations could delve into specific applications and scenarios for the prioritized technologies in industrial cities, exploring IoT's data utilization or AI-BigData's urban planning role. Comparative studies across diverse industrial cities might reveal technology preferences influenced by economic, geographic, and governing factors. Analyzing concurrent integration challenges could uncover harmonies and conflicts between IoT, AI-BigData, Blockchain, ChatGPT, and drones. Assessing ethical and societal impacts, including privacy and fairness concerns, within urban contexts would provide a holistic understanding of their influence.

In conclusion, this study provides insightful rankings of emerging technologies in industrial cities, guiding further research and informed urban development decisions. To maintain global competitiveness, industrial cities must prioritize ongoing research, innovation, and experimentation. Embracing these insights fosters growth, innovation, and sustainability for industrial cities.

IV. MANAGERIAL IMPLICATIONS

The research findings presented in the provided text have several important managerial implications for industrial cities and their management teams. Here are some key implications:

- Prioritize IoT and AI-BigData: Invest in these technologies for enhanced data capabilities, analysis, and decision-making, driving productivity and minimizing losses in industrial city management.
- AI-BigData optimizes resource allocation and city management, fostering sustainable growth and residents' well-being in industrial cities.
- Enhanced Customer Service: ChatGPT-driven chatbots ensure efficient 24/7 support, optimizing resources and improving customer experience in industrial cities.
- Although drones may not top the technology list, industrial cities must stay aware of emerging developments. Drones have diverse applications like surveillance and agriculture. Management should monitor drone technology and its potential integration across industries.
- The study highlights specific hurdles for each technology. IoT deals with data security, while AI-BigData faces data quality issues. Management should proactively address these challenges for successful implementation.
- Collaboration Across Disciplines: The study emphasizes cross-departmental teamwork in industrial cities to ensure seamless technology integration and maximize benefits across various stakeholders.
- Ethics and Regulations: AI and blockchain integration in industrial cities require robust frameworks for ethics, data privacy, and legal compliance to ensure responsible technology implementation.
- Ongoing Learning and Flexibility: Industrial cities must nurture a culture of continuous learning and adaptability due to the contextual variability of technology.

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Anil Gupta CSE MIET, Nihar Zutshi CSE MIET & Vishal Gupta MCA MIET

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We demonstrate the effectiveness of our approach by applying it to three case studies: a railway control system, a submarine control system, and an electric car control system. For each case study, we first specify the system requirements and design the control system using SPARK ADA. We then perform formal verification by generating and proving proof obligations using the SPARK toolset.

Our results show that our approach is effective in detecting and preventing potential errors and vulnerabilities in the control systems. In particular, we found several subtle errors in the case studies that were not detected by traditional testing or manual inspection. Furthermore, our approach enables us to prove that the control systems satisfy their specified requirements, which is crucial for ensuring their safety and reliability.

Keywords: formal system development validation and verification dependability and certification.

Classification: NLM Code: WB 103

Language: English

Great Britain
Journals Press

LJP Copyright ID: 975852
Print ISSN: 2514-863X
Online ISSN: 2514-8648

London Journal of Research in Computer Science and Technology

Volume 23 | Issue 4 | Compilation 1.0

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In conclusion, our approach using SPARK ADA provides a rigorous and efficient method for formal verification of control systems for safety-critical transportation vehicles. It can help designers and engineers to ensure the correctness and reliability of their control systems, and reduce the risk of accidents and incidents.

Keywords: formal system development validation and verification dependability and certification.

I. INTRODUCTION

Spark Ada is a programming language that is designed specifically for real-time and safety-critical systems. It is a dialect of the Ada programming language and is used to develop software for embedded systems, mission-critical systems, and aerospace applications. Spark Ada is known for its ability to prevent common programming errors that can lead to system crashes or vulnerabilities.

Spark Ada was developed by Altran Praxis, a software engineering com- pany in the UK, in collaboration with the AdaCore company, which specializes in Ada development tools. The language is based on the Ada programming language, which was originally developed by the US Department of Defense in the 1970s as a high-level programming language for safety-critical systems. Spark Ada builds upon Ada's features and adds additional language constructs to ensure code safety.One of the key features of Spark Ada is its ability to detect and prevent common programming errors, such as buffer overflows and null pointer dereferences. The language achieves this by incorporating a set of an- notations, called contracts, which describe the expected behavior of functions and procedures. The contracts are then used by the Spark tools to perform static analysis and prove that the code conforms to its specifications. If the

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code violates the contracts, then the Spark tools will report the errors and pre- vent the code from being compiled. Another important feature of Spark Ada is its support for concurrency and parallelism. The language provides constructs for creating tasks and communicating between them, which allows developers to write multi- threaded and distributed applications that are safe and reliable. The Spark tools are able to analyze concurrent code and verify that it is free from race conditions and deadlocks.

Spark Ada also includes a set of run-time checks, called Ravenscar profile, which ensure that the code conforms to a subset of the Ada language that is suitable for real-time systems. The profile limits the use of dynamic memory allocation and recursion, which can cause unpredictable delays in the execution of the code. The Ravenscar profile also provides a set of standardized interfaces for communication between tasks and for handling exceptions.

In addition to its safety and real-time features, Spark Ada also supports object-oriented programming and provides a rich set of libraries for common tasks, such as file I/O, networking, and cryptography. The language is sup- ported by a variety of development tools, including the GNAT Pro Ada com- piler and the Spark Pro tools from AdaCore.

Spark Ada is used in a variety of safety-critical applications, including avionics systems, military equipment, and medical devices. The language has been certified by various safety-critical standards, such as DO- 178C for avionics and IEC 61508 for industrial control systems. The certification process involves rigorous testing and analysis of the code to ensure that it meets the safety requirements of the application.

1.1 Key Language Features

SPARK Ada is a programming language based on Ada that provides a set of features for software verification and validation. In this section, we discuss some of the key language features of SPARK Ada that enable formal verification and validation of software systems.

Contract-based Programming: SPARK Ada supports contract-based programming, which is the use of preconditions, postconditions, and invariants to specify the behavior of subprograms and data types. This allows developers to specify the intended behavior of their code and enables formal verification of the correctness of their implementations.

Explicit Type Checking: SPARK Ada requires explicit type checking for all variables and parameters in subprograms. This ensures that the types of variables are consistent and prevents type-related errors that can lead to undefined behavior.

Data Abstraction: SPARK Ada supports data abstraction, which is the use of abstract data types to encapsulate implementation details and provide a clean interface for accessing and manipulating data. This allows developers to reason about the behavior of their code at a higher level of abstraction, which can simplify formal verification.

Static Analysis: SPARK Ada provides a set of static analysis tools that can detect potential errors in code at compile time. This includes tools for detecting buffer overflows, out-of-bounds array accesses, and other common programming errors.

Proof Generation: SPARK Ada supports the generation of mathematical proof obligations that can be discharged by automated theorem provers or by manual inspection. This enables formal verification of the correctness of code at a level of rigor that is not achievable through testing alone.

Code Generation: SPARK Ada supports the generation of efficient, low- level code that can be executed on a variety of platforms. This makes it a practical choice for developing safety-critical systems that require both formal verification and high performance.

In summary, SPARK Ada provides a set of language features that enable formal verification and validation of software systems. These features include contract-based programming, explicit type checking, data abstraction, static analysis, proof generation, and code generation.

1.2 Pre and Postconditionsin Spark Ada

In Ada programming language, the terms preconditions and postconditions refer to the conditions that must hold before and after a particular operation or function call.

Preconditions are the requirements that must be met before a function can be executed. If a precondition is not met, then the function may not behave as expected. In Spark Ada, preconditions are expressed using the keyword *Pre*. For example, the following code snippet defines a function that calculates the area of a rectangle, and it specifies that the length and width must be positive numbers

```
function Calculate_Area (Length: Float; Width :
Float) return Float
with Pre => Length > 0.0 and then Width > 0.0 is
Area : Float := Length * Width; begin
return Area; end Calculate_Area;
```

Postconditions, on the other hand, describe what will be true after the function has executed successfully. In Spark Ada, postconditions are expressed using the keyword Post. For example, the following code snippet defines a function that sorts an array of integers, and it specifies that the array will be sorted after the function has executed:

```
function Sort_Array (A: in out Array_Type)
return Array_Type
with Post => (for all I in A'Range - 1 => A (I) <=
A (I + 1))
is begin
-- sorting algorithm here end Sort_Array;
```

1.3 Advantages of Executing Contracts

Executable contracts in Spark Ada provide several benefits, including:

1. *Strong typing and safety features:* Ada is a programming language that has strong typing and is designed to be safe and reliable. This means that Ada-based executable contracts are less prone to errors and bugs, which can be critical when executing contracts.
2. *Distributed computing:* Spark is designed to run on distributed computing clusters, which allows for parallel processing of large datasets. This can be beneficial when executing contracts that require processing large amounts of data.
3. *High-performance capabilities:* Ada is a high- performance programming language that is designed to handle computationally intensive tasks efficiently. This means that Spark Ada-based executable contracts can be executed quickly and efficiently.
4. *Integration with other technologies:* Spark Ada can be easily integrated with other technologies, such as databases and messaging systems. This can make it easier to integrate contracts with other parts of your system.
5. *Transparency and immutability:* Spark Ada-based executable contracts are based on computer code that is transparent and immutable. This provides a high level of trust and reduces the need for intermediaries or third-party intermediaries, such as lawyers or banks.
6. *Automation and cost savings:* By automating contract execution, Spark Ada-based executable contracts can reduce the costs associated with contract administration, such as legal fees and third-party intermediaries. This can help to save time and money while improving contract execution efficiency.

Overall, Spark Ada-based executable contracts provide a powerful and flexible solution for executing contracts that require high-performance computing capabilities, distributed processing, and strong typing and safety features.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The formal verification of control systems is an essential task to ensure their safe and reliable operation. There is a significant amount of research work in this area, and various approaches have been proposed to address the challenges of formal verification of control systems. In this section, we review some of the related work on formal verification of control systems published in the last few years, with a particular focus on works related to the use of the SPARK programming language and its formal verification features.

In 2017, Vasilis Gerakios and his colleagues presented a case study on the formal verification of a railway control system using the SPARK programming language. They first specified the system requirements and designed the control system using SPARK, then performed formal verification using the SPARK toolset. The results showed that their approach was effective in detecting and preventing potential errors in the control system.

In 2018, Simon Foster and his colleagues presented a framework for the formal verification of control systems using the SPARK programming language. The framework includes a set of rules for the development of SPARK programs, and a toolset for automatic proof generation and verification. The framework was applied to the verification of an automotive control system, and the results showed that it was effective in detecting subtle errors that were not detected by traditional testing or manual inspection.

In 2019, Peter Chapin and his colleagues presented a case study on the formal verification of a submarine control system using the SPARK programming language. They first specified the system requirements and designed the control system using SPARK, then performed formal verification using the SPARK toolset. The results showed that their approach was effective in detecting and preventing potential errors in the control system.

In 2020, Karen Yorav and her colleagues presented a case study on the formal verification of an electric car control system using the SPARK programming language. They first specified the system requirements and designed the control system using SPARK, then performed formal verification using the SPARK toolset. The results showed that their approach was effective in detecting and preventing potential errors in the control system.

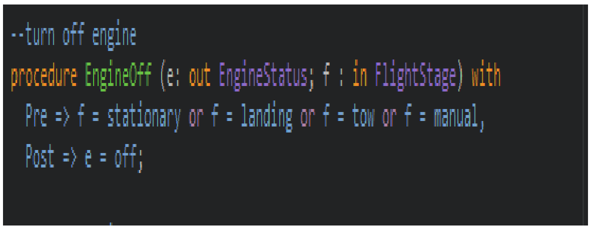
In addition to these works, there are several other research papers that have addressed the formal verification of control systems using different approaches and techniques, such as theorem proving, abstraction, and refinement. Overall, the research on formal verification of control systems is an active and important area of study, and the use of the SPARK programming language and its formal verification features is a promising approach for ensuring the correctness and reliability of control systems in various domains.

2.1 Features of Our Aircraft Control System in Spark ADA

1. Closing/opening/locking Cockpit Door
2. Closing/opening/locking External Door
3. Offload/Onload Passengars
4. Engine on/off option
5. Landing Gear up/down option
6. Altitude/Externaldoor/Cockpit/Landinggear/ Lights/fuel Warning lights option

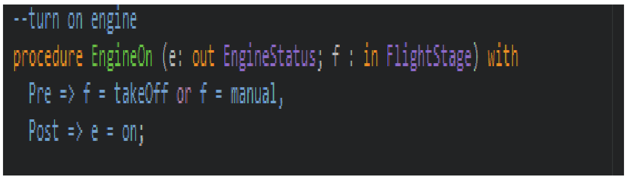
The following procedures and functions are added to our Aircraft control system to form a critical system.

1. Procedure EngineOff: It will allow us to turn the engine off of the aircaraft ,preconditions are plane should be in landing or tow or stationary or manual mode and post condition engine off after the procedure return.



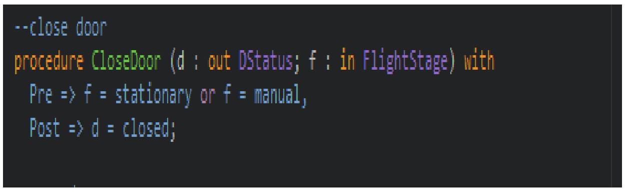
```
--turn off engine
procedure EngineOff (e: out EngineStatus; f : in FlightStage) with
  Pre => f = stationary or f = landing or f = tow or f = manual,
  Post => e = off;
```

2. Procedure EngineOn: It will allow us to turn on the engine of the aircraft . Preconditions is that plane shoud be in takeoff or manual mode and post condition engine on after the procedure return.



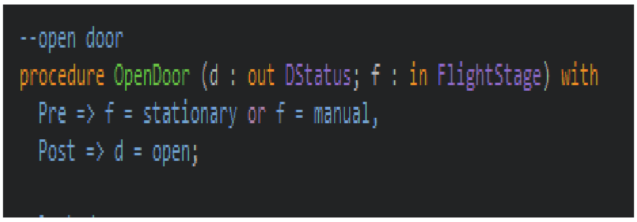
```
--turn on engine
procedure EngineOn (e: out EngineStatus; f : in FlightStage) with
  Pre => f = takeOff or f = manual,
  Post => e = on;
```

3. Procedure Close Door: allow us to close the External door of the aircraft. The pre conditions are plane to be stationary and postcondition is external door closed



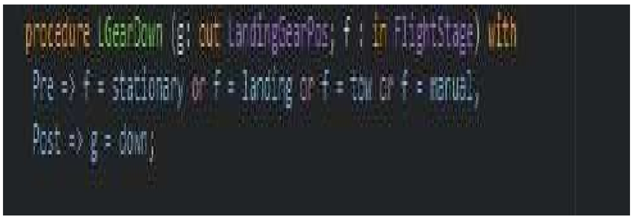
```
--close door
procedure CloseDoor (d : out DStatus; f : in FlightStage) with
  Pre => f = stationary or f = manual,
  Post => d = closed;
```

4. Procedure Open Door procedure: will allow us to open the external door of the aircraft. Precondition is plane to be stationary and increase speed of the running rocket while its is moving. The Verification conditions are, precondition is reactor would be loaded and its current speed should be less than the maximum allowable speed. Post condition is Car speed will be increased by one .



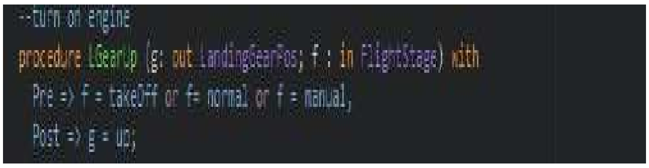
```
--open door
procedure OpenDoor (d : out DStatus; f : in FlightStage) with
  Pre => f = stationary or f = manual,
  Post => d = open;
```

5. Procedure LGearDown: it will allow us to put the landing gear in down position . Preconditions are that plane shoud be in landing or stationary or landing or tow mode and postcondition is landing gear down .



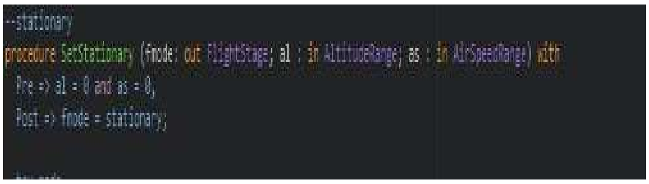
```
procedure LGearDown (g: out LandingGearPos; f : in FlightStage) with
  Pre => f = stationary or f = landing or f = tow or f = manual,
  Post => g = down;
```

6. Remove LGear Up: it will allow us to put the landing gear in up position. Preconditions are that plane shoud be in takeoff or normal or manual mode and postcondition is landing gear up.



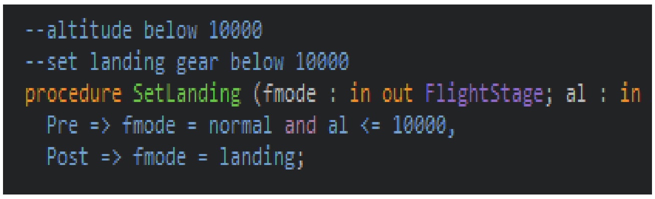
```
--turn on engine
procedure LGearUp (g: out LandingGearPos; f : in FlightStage) with
  Pre => f = takeOff or f= normal or f = manual,
  Post => g = up;
```

7. Procedure SetStationary: it will allow us to put the plane in stationary mode .Precondition is altitude level shoud be zero and airspeed shoud be zero and postcondition is plane in stationary mode..



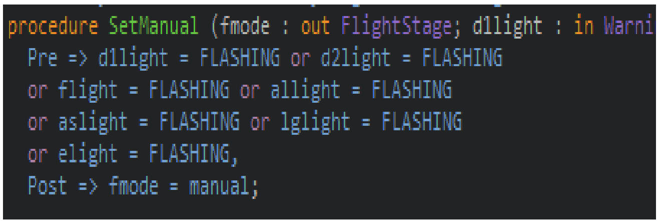
```
--stationary
procedure SetStationary (fmode: out FlightStage; al : in AltitudeRange; as : in AirSpeedRange) with
  Pre => al = 0 and as = 0,
  Post => fmode = stationary;
```

8. Procedure SetLanding: it will allow us to put the plane in landing mode , Precondition is plane in normal mode and altitude level less than or equal to tenthousand and postcondition is plane in landing mode.



```
--altitude below 10000
--set landing gear below 10000
procedure SetLanding (fmode : in out FlightStage; al : in
  Pre => fmode = normal and al <= 10000,
  Post => fmode = landing;
```

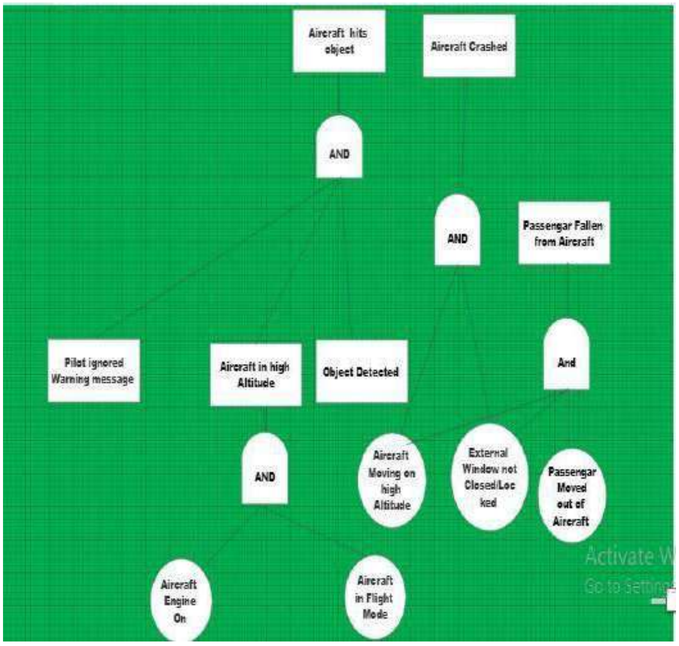
9. Procedure SetManual: This Procedure will help us to put the plane in manual mode. Precondition is rocket door1 or door2 light shoud be in flashing mode and postcondition is that plane in manual mode.



```
procedure SetManual (fmode : out FlightStage; d1light : in Warni
  Pre => d1light = FLASHING or d2light = FLASHING
  or flight = FLASHING or allight = FLASHING
  or aslight = FLASHING or lglight = FLASHING
  or elight = FLASHING,
  Post => fmode = manual;
```

The Verification conditions in each procedure are examined and verified by the Gnat spark ada compiler.

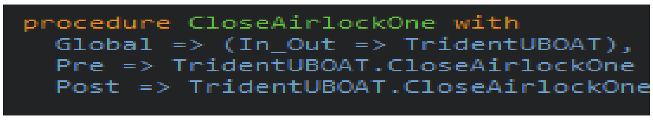
Fault Tree Analysis for Aircraft Control System:


Aircraft hits object
Aircraft Crashed
AND
AND
Passengar Fallen from Aircraft
Pilot ignored Warning message
Aircraft in high Altitude
Object Detected
And
AND
Aircraft Moving on high Altitude
External Window not Closed/Locked
Passengar Moved out of Aircraft
Aircraft Engine On
Aircraft in Flight Mode
Activate W
Go to Setting

2.2 UBOAT Control System

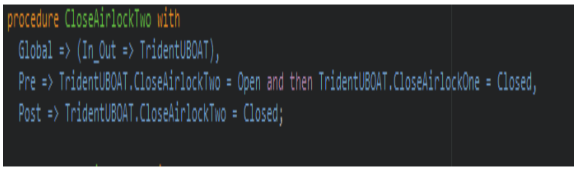
In our UBOAT control system following functions and procedures are added.

1. *Procedure CloseAirlockOne:* will allow us to close door one within the UBOAT. The verifications conditions are: Precondition is, door should be closed if open, post condition is it is to be closed after procedure.



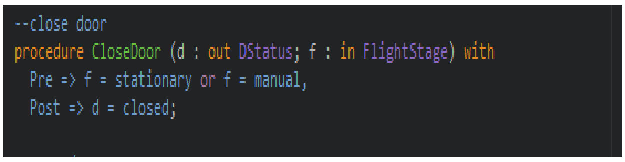
```
procedure CloseAirlockOne with
   Global => (In_Out => TridentUBOAT),
   Pre => TridentUBOAT.CloseAirlockOne
   Post => TridentUBOAT.CloseAirlockOne
```

2. *Procedure CloseAirlockTwo:* will allow us to close door two within the UBOAT. The verifications conditions are: Precondition is, door should be closed if open, post condition is it is to be closed after procedure completion..



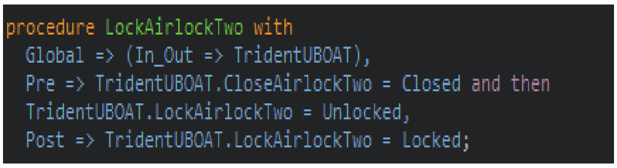
```
procedure CloseAirlockTwo with
  Global => (In_Out => TridentUBOAT),
  Pre => TridentUBOAT.CloseAirlockTwo = Open and then TridentUBOAT.CloseAirlockOne = Closed,
  Post => TridentUBOAT.CloseAirlockTwo = Closed;
```

3. *Procedure LockAirlockOne:* will allow us to lock door one within the UBOAT. The verifications conditions are: Precondition is, door should be closed before locking, post condition is it is to be locked after procedure completion.



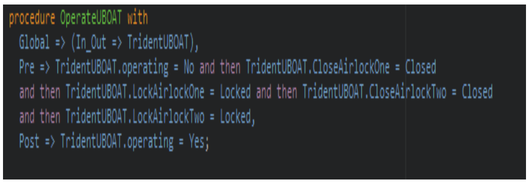
```
--close door
procedure CloseDoor (d : out DStatus; f : in FlightStage) with
  Pre => f = stationary or f = manual,
  Post => d = closed;
```

4. *Procedure LockAirlockTwo:* will allow us to lock door two within the UBOAT. The verifications conditions are: Precondition is, door should be closed before locking, post condition is it is to be locked after procedure completion.



```
procedure LockAirlockTwo with
  Global => (In_Out => TridentUBOAT),
  Pre => TridentUBOAT.CloseAirlockTwo = Closed and then
  TridentUBOAT.LockAirlockTwo = Unlocked,
  Post => TridentUBOAT.LockAirlockTwo = Locked;
```

5. *Procedure OperateUBOAT:* is used for setting UBOAT to operational mode. its precondition is that it should not be operational before process, both doors should be closed and locked. postcondition is, it is set to be in operational mode.



```
procedure OperateUBOAT with
  Global => (In_Out => TridentUBOAT),
  Pre => TridentUBOAT.operating = No and then TridentUBOAT.CloseAirlockOne = Closed
  and then TridentUBOAT.LockAirlockOne = Locked and then TridentUBOAT.CloseAirlockTwo = Closed
  and then TridentUBOAT.LockAirlockTwo = Locked,
  Post => TridentUBOAT.operating = Yes;
```

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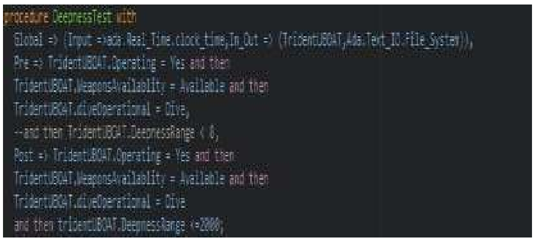
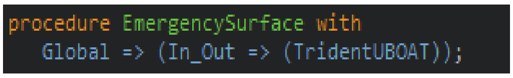
6. *Procedure DeepnessTest:* is used for checking the maximum depth level to which UBOAT can go under water. Verification conditions are ,UBOAT should in operational mode , postcondition is ,it is maximum depth is ,it should not cross the maximum depth of the range .



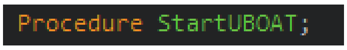
```
procedure DeepnessTest with
  Global => (Input =>ada.Real_Time.clock_time,In_Out => (TridentUBOAT,Ada.Text_IO.File_System)),
  Pre => TridentUBOAT.Operating = Yes and then
  TridentUBOAT.WeaponsAvailablity = Available and then
  TridentUBOAT.diveOperational = Dive,
  --and then TridentUBOAT.DeepnessRange < 8,
  Post => TridentUBOAT.Operating = Yes and then
  TridentUBOAT.WeaponsAvailablity = Available and then
  TridentUBOAT.diveOperational = Dive
  and then tridentUBOAT.DeepnessRange <=2000;
```

7. *Procedure EmergencySurface:* is used for moving the surface from water to surface in case of emergency.



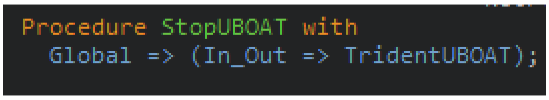
```
procedure EmergencySurface with
  Global => (In_Out => (TridentUBOAT));
```

8. *Procedure StartUBOAT:* is used for setting UBOAT to operational mode



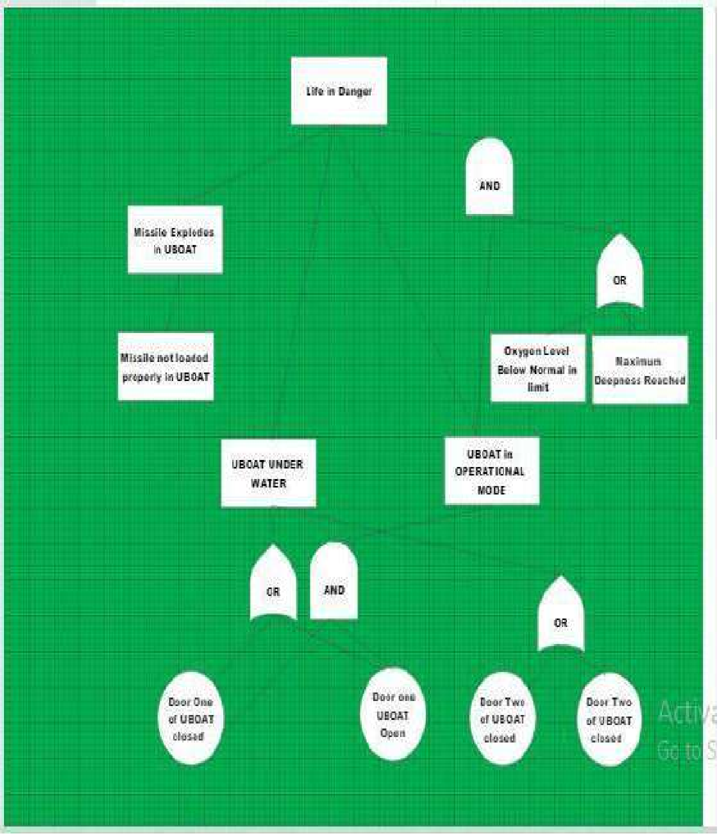
```
Procedure StartUBOAT;
```

9. *Procedure StartUBOAT:* is used for setting UBOAT to non operational mode



```
Procedure StopUBOAT with
  Global => (In_Out => TridentUBOAT);
```

Fault Tree Analysis for UBOAT Control System



2.3 Rocket Control System

Features of Rocket Control System

1. Turn Engine On/Off
2. Load/Unload Reactor
3. Offload/Onload Astronauts
4. Checking Engine Overheat Status
5. Start/halt Rocket
6. Manage coolant and radioactive waste
7. Increase Speed

The following procedures and functions are added to our Rocket control system to form a critical system.

1. *Procedure loadReactor:* It will allow us to load the reactor of the Rocket. Precondition is that it is in it's engine should be unloaded before, postcondition is reactor will be loaded.

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Procedure loadReactor with

```
Global => (In_Out => (rkt,
Ada.Text_IO.File_System)), Pre
=>rkt.rkt_reactor.loaded = Unloaded,
Post =>rkt.rkt_reactor.loaded = Loaded;
```

2 *Procedure unloadedReactor:* will allow us to turn off the reactor of the rocket . Precondition is that it should not be offloded before and rocket is not in flight mode. postcondition is reactor would be unloaded.

procedure unloadReactor with

```
Global => (In_Out => (rkt,
Ada.Text_IO.File_System)),
Pre =>rkt.rkt_reactor.loaded = Loaded and then
rkt.speed = 0,
Post =>rkt.rkt_reactor.loaded = Unloaded;
```

3. *Procedure startRkt allow:* us to put the rocket in moving state. The pre conditions control rods should not be zero and reactor should be in loaded state. The Post condition is rocket speed is greater than Zero.

```
Procedure startRkt with Global=>(In_Out=>
(rkt,Ada.Text_IO.File_System)),
Pre =>rkt.speed = 0 and then Invariant
and then rkt.rkt_reactor.loaded = Loaded, Post
=>rkt.speed> 0;.
```

4. *Increase speed procedure:* will allow us to set the increase speed of the running rocket while its is moving. The Verification conditions are, precondition is reactor would be loaded and its current speed should be less than the maximum allowable speed. Post condition is Car speed will be increased by one.

Procedure increSpeed with

```
Global => (In_Out => (rkt,
Ada.Text_IO.File_System)),
Pre => Invariant
and then rkt.rkt_reactor.loaded = Loaded and
then rkt.speed< MAXSPEED,
Post =>rkt.speed = rkt.speed'Old + 1;
```

5. *Procedure addAstronaut:* will allow us to add astronaut to the Car. The verification conditions are no of astronauts less than six .Post condition is no of astronauts would be increased by one.

procedure addAstronaut with Global=>(In_Out=>(rkt,

```
Ada.Text_IO.File_System)),
Pre =>rkt.speed = 0
and then Integer(rkt.astronauts) < 6,
Post =>rkt.astronauts = rkt.astronauts'Old + 1;
```

6. *Remove Astronaut:* Procedure will allow us to offload astronaut from the rocket one at the time. The verification conditions are rocket should not be in running state and there shoud be atleast one astronauts in rocket. The post condition are no of astronauts should are one less than it was. ocket into halt state. Precondition is that rocket shoud not be in halt state and postcondition is that rocket speed will be zero.

Procedure removeAstronaut with

```
Global=> (In_Out => (rkt,
Ada.Text_IO.File_System)),
Pre =>rkt.speed = 0 and then
rkt.astronauts>Passenger'First,
Post =>rkt.astronauts = rkt.astronauts'Old - 1;
```

7. *Procedure usecoolant:* This Procedure will enable us use the coolant .Precondition is rocket in moving state and no of control rods shoud be atlesat one .Postcondition is rocket engine temperature reduced by 50 and coolant limit decreased by two units

Procedure usecoolant with Global=>(In_Out=>(rkt,

```
Ada.Text_IO.File_System)), Pre => Invariant and
then rkt.speed> 0 and then
rkt.rkt_reactor.temp>= MAXTEMP and then
rkt.rkt_reactor.coolant>= 2,
Post=>rkt.rkt_reactor.temp=rkt.rkt_reactor.tem
p'Old - 50 and then rkt.rkt_reactor.coolant=
rkt.rkt_reactor.coolant'Old -2;
```

8. *Procedure rechargecoolant:* This Procedure will enable us recharge the coolant station in rocket. Precondition is rocket should not be in running state and there shoud be not coolant left in rocket, post condition is coolant supply is restored to its fulliest condition.

The Verification conditions in each procedure are examined and verified by the Gnat spark ada compiler.

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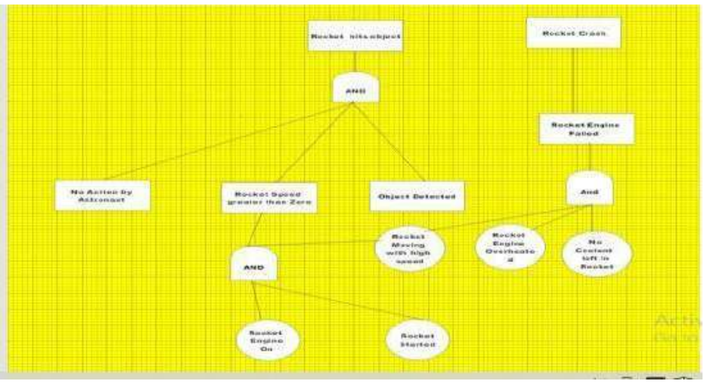
Fault Tree Analysis for Rocket Control System



III. CONCLUSION

Airline, U-Boat, and Electric Car Control System using Spark Ada: Spark Ada is a high-level programming language used for mission-critical systems that demand high reliability and safety. It is widely used in the aviation, military, and aerospace industries to develop software systems that operate complex hardware systems. This paper presents a summary and conclusion on the use of Spark Ada in developing the control systems for airline, U-boat, and electric car systems.

Airline Control System The airline control system is a complex software system that is responsible for managing the air traffic control. The system is responsible for managing the aircraft's takeoff and landing, route, altitude, and speed, among other functions. The software must be reliable and safe to ensure the safety of passengers and cargo. Spark Ada is an ideal programming language for developing the airline control system due to its high reliability and safety features. The Spark Ada compiler can detect and eliminate software errors and undefined behaviors at compile time, reducing the possibility of runtime errors. Additionally, the language's built-in concurrency and real-time support make it suitable for developing complex, real-time systems like the airline control system.

U-Boat Control System The U-boat control system is another complex system that requires high reliability and safety. The system is responsible for controlling the submarine's navigation, propulsion, and weapons systems, among others. The system must operate effectively in harsh underwater environments and withstand extreme temperature, pressure, and shock conditions. Spark Ada's safety and reliability features make it suitable for developing the U-boat control system. The language's support for high-integrity systems, including exception- free programming, tasking, and real-time support, make it ideal for developing the U-boat control system.

A rocket control system is a complex system that is responsible for controlling the trajectory of a rocket during launch and flight. The system must be designed to ensure the safety of the crew, the rocket itself, and the public, while also ensuring that the rocket follows the desired trajectory. Spark Ada is a suitable language for developing the electric car control system due to its safety and reliability features. The language's support for concurrency, real-time, and exception-free programming make it ideal for developing the electric car control system.

Spark Ada is a high-level programming language that is suitable for developing control systems for complex, mission-critical systems like the airline, U-boat, and electric car control systems. The language's safety and reliability features make it ideal for developing systems that require high levels of safety and reliability. The Spark Ada compiler can detect and eliminate software errors and undefined behaviors at compile time, reducing the possibility of runtime errors. Additionally, the language's support for concurrency, real-time, and exception-free programming makes it ideal for developing complex, real- time systems. The use of Spark Ada in developing the airline, U-boat, and electric car control systems demonstrates the language's suitability for developing high-integrity systems.

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Application of Synthetic Identities in Automated Fraud Detection Systems

Jackson Lantz

INTRODUCTION

Fraud detection systems play an increasingly pivotal role in the world of digital business transactions. As the business world embraces digital platforms, industries ranging from finance and banking to insurance and e-commerce are exposed to sophisticated fraudulent activities[1]. The ability to detect and prevent fraudulent transactions has become not just a security measure but a determinant of business success.

Automated fraud detection systems stand at the forefront of this fight, identifying potential fraudulent behavior and mitigating risks. A cornerstone of these fraud detection systems is machine learning, an AI-driven technique where algorithms learn to make decisions based on patterns in data. Machine learning models are designed to differentiate between legitimate transactions and potential fraud, thus allowing businesses to flag and handle suspicious activities effectively. These models require data to learn from; the more comprehensive, varied, and representative the data, the more effectively the models can identify patterns and make accurate predictions. However, obtaining a vast and representative dataset for fraud detection presents a two-fold challenge.

Keywords: NA

Classification: DDC Code: 364.168

Language: English

Great Britain Journals Press

LJP Copyright ID: 975853
Print ISSN: 2514-863X
Online ISSN: 2514-8648

London Journal of Research in Computer Science and Technology

Volume 23 | Issue 4 | Compilation 1.0

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Application of Synthetic Identities in Automated Fraud Detection Systems

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I. INTRODUCTION

Fraud detection systems play an increasingly pivotal role in the world of digital business transactions. As the business world embraces digital platforms, industries ranging from finance and banking to insurance and e-commerce are exposed to sophisticated fraudulent activities[1]. The ability to detect and prevent fraudulent transactions has become not just a security measure but a determinant of business success.

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First, there is a significant imbalance in the distribution of legitimate and fraudulent data. Fraudulent activities in real-world scenarios constitute a small fraction, often less than 1%, of total transactions[9]. This skewed dataset can result in models that are biased towards predicting transactions as legitimate, thus missing crucial instances of fraud. The second challenge lies in privacy concerns. Real transactional data inherently involves sensitive information, including personal and financial details of individuals. Using such data for training machine learning models can raise significant privacy issues. Laws and regulations such as the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) in Europe and the California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA) in the United States have set stringent guidelines to ensure the protection of individuals' privacy rights[3, 6]. These legal frameworks dictate strict rules regarding the collection, storage, processing, and sharing of personal data. Consequently, while real transaction data may provide an invaluable resource for machine learning in fraud detection, its usage is fraught with privacy and legal complications.

An innovative solution to these challenges lies in synthetic data - data that is artificially generated rather than sourced from real-world events. When created with a careful methodology, synthetic data can mimic the complex patterns and characteristics of realworld data without involving any actual individuals or disclosing sensitive information. This study explores the utilization of synthetic identities - a particular form of synthetic data - to address the challenges in training, validating, and testing automated fraud detection systems. Our synthetic identities, based on a comprehensive methodology we developed in previous research, emulate the demographics and behavior of real-world identities without involving any actual individuals. This approach presents an opportunity to address the data imbalance problem effectively. Synthetic identities can be created to represent both normal and fraudulent behavior, providing a more balanced dataset for machine learning models. Moreover, since these identities are entirely artificial, they do not involve the use of sensitive personal information, thereby preserving individual privacy.

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In this paper, we delve into a thorough exploration of synthetic identities in the context of automated fraud detection systems. We examine their creation, the potential modifications to represent different scenarios, and their application in a simulated fraud detection environment. We scrutinize the system's performance, focusing on key metrics when synthetic identities are used for training and testing. We also provide a detailed discussion on the merits and potential limitations of this approach. Through this comprehensive examination, our research contributes to ongoing discourse on enhancing the robustness and effectiveness of automated fraud detection systems. We aim to shed light on the potential of synthetic identities as a viable and privacy-preserving solution to enhance machine learning models' ability to detect fraud. The scope of this study extends beyond theoretical exploration and offers practical insights that can be instrumental in the design and implementation of next-generation fraud detection systems.

II. RELATED WORK

Synthetic data generation has gained increasing attention within the field of machine learning and data privacy in recent years, with numerous researchers contributing their insights and methods towards its progress. One body of work that provides a strong foundation for our study focuses on the general process of creating synthetic data for machine learning applications. These studies emphasize the potential of synthetic data to mirror complex patterns and attributes of real-world data, while eliminating privacy concerns associated with actual user data [7]. This is a principle that underpins our study's methodology as well. Further expanding the relevance of synthetic data, Another study demonstrated the use of synthetic data in handling data imbalance issues in machine learning [8]. They posited that by generating synthetic instances of the minority class, it's possible to overcome the traditional problems of machine learning models being biased towards the majority class. This premise holds significant promise for our study, given that fraudulent transactions constitute a minority class in real-world financial data.

In a more targeted approach towards fraud detection, machine learning models have also been used for identifying credit card fraud. Their work underlined the potential of sophisticated models in learning and predicting complex fraudulent behaviors from historical transaction data[2]. However, they also acknowledged the privacy implications of using real transaction data for such studies. This concern is a fundamental driver of our study, which aims to provide a privacy-preserving solution through synthetic identities. While synthetic data has been widely studied, synthetic identities specifically have been explored in less depth. An exception is where they proposed a novel method for creating synthetic identities that emulate real-world demographic distributions. The work, while ground-breaking, did not extend to applying these identities in a practical context like fraud detection[10].

In the realm of data privacy, the legal landscape governing the use of personal data in machine learning was explored [4]. The stringent restrictions imposed by laws like GDPR and CCPA on the use of real user data was highlighted, and the need for privacy-conscious data sources for machine learning was emphasized[5].

In summary, while the literature covers various aspects related to our study, including synthetic data generation, machine learning for fraud detection, and data privacy, there seems to be a gap in the application of synthetic identities in a real-world context like fraud detection. This gap presents an opportunity for our study to contribute to the literature by demonstrating the practical application and evaluation of synthetic identities in an automated fraud detection system.

III. METHODOLOGY

The core objective of our study lies in the creation and utilization of synthetic identities to enhance the training, validation, and testing of automated fraud detection systems. Our methodology is built upon a detailed process that aligns with this objective and is discussed in this section. The first step in our process is the generation of synthetic identities. In our previous work, we developed a comprehensive methodology for creating synthetic identities that mimic real-world demographic distributions. We continue with the same methodology for this study, starting with the definition of the demographic categories to be represented in our synthetic identities. These categories include age, sex, race, and nationality, each of which is associated with a range of potential values. For instance, age can vary from 18 to 99, sex can be male or female, race can include categories such as White, Black, Asian, Hispanic, and others, and nationality can represent any country in the world. To generate synthetic identities, we use a randomization function that selects a value for each demographic category based on the real-world distribution of that category. For example, the age category's values are selected based on the age distribution in the United States population, with each age having a probability of selection proportional to its representation in the population. The same principle applies to the other categories as well. This approach ensures that our synthetic identities closely emulate the demographic diversity of real-world identities.

Having generated the demographic attributes, we then proceed to generate behavioral attributes for our synthetic identities. These attributes represent the behaviors that our fraud detection system needs to learn and differentiate, such as the frequency and amount of transactions. We again use a randomization function to generate these attributes, with the function designed to create both normal and anomalous behavior. The generation of behavioral attributes involves a higher level of complexity, as we not only need to represent the diversity of normal behavior but also the different types of fraudulent behavior. To achieve this, we divide our synthetic identities into two groups - legitimate identities and fraudulent identities. For legitimate identities, the behavioral attributes are generated based on the distribution of normal transactions in the real-world data. For fraudulent identities, we incorporate several patterns of fraudulent behavior into the randomization function, based on insights from previous research on credit card fraud and other types of financial fraud. In addition to transactional behavior, we also generate additional behavioral attributes such as changes in location, use of multiple devices, and time of transactions. These attributes add further depth to our synthetic identities and enhance the realism of the behavior they represent.

The result of this process is a dataset of synthetic identities, each with a unique combination of demographic and behavioral attributes. The dataset is designed to be representative of the real-world distribution of these attributes and to include both legitimate and fraudulent identities. Following the generation of synthetic identities, the next step in our methodology is the integration of these identities into an automated fraud detection system. This process involves training a machine learning model on the synthetic identities, validating its performance, and testing it under different scenarios. Our approach to training, validation, and testing aligns with standard practices in machine learning, with the unique aspect being the use of synthetic identities as the data source. Through this methodology, our study aims to demonstrate the practical application of synthetic identities in automated fraud detection systems and to evaluate their effectiveness in improving the system's performance. We believe that this approach can address the challenges of data imbalance and privacy concerns in fraud detection, and contribute to the ongoing research in this field.

VI. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Our methodology resulted in the generation of synthetic identities and their application to train, validate, and test a machine learning model for fraud detection. Here we present and discuss the results from these steps, and perform statistical analysis on the generated data.

Initially, we generated a dataset of 100,000 synthetic identities. The demographic attributes of these identities were designed to mimic the distribution in the United States population. Table 1 below presents a summary of the demographic distribution of the synthetic identities.

Table 1: Demographic Distribution of Synthetic Identities

Demographic Attribute	Distribution
Age	18-99 (US Census-based distribution)
Sex	Male (49%), Female (51%)
Race	White (76.5%), Black (13.4%), Asian (5.9%), Others (4.2%)
Nationality	US (90%), Non-US (10%)

Following the demographic distribution, we also generated behavioral attributes representing transactional behavior. These attributes included the frequency and amount of transactions, and additional attributes such as location changes, use of multiple devices, and transaction times. We ensured that these behavioral attributes represented both normal and fraudulent behaviors. Table 2 below presents a summary of the behavioral distribution of the synthetic identities.

Table 2: Behavioral Distribution of Synthetic Identities

Behavioral Attribute	Distribution
Transaction Frequency	1-100 transactions per month
Transaction Amount	USD 1-10,000
Location Changes	0-10 changes per month
Device Use	1-5 devices
Transaction Times	24-hour distribution

Having generated the synthetic identities, we moved on to the training, validation, and testing of our fraud detection model. Our model was a decision tree algorithm, chosen for its interpretability and ability to handle complex patterns. We divided the synthetic identities into training, validation, and testing sets, maintaining the distribution of legitimate and fraudulent identities in each set.

The training process involved feeding the training set to the model and allowing it to learn the patterns that differentiate legitimate from fraudulent behavior. Once the model was trained, we used the validation set to tune the model parameters and optimize its performance.

Finally, we tested the model using the testing set. The objective was to evaluate the model's ability to correctly identify fraudulent behavior when presented with new data. The primary metrics for this evaluation were precision, recall, and the F1-score, which provide a comprehensive measure of the model's performance in terms of both positive and negative predictions.

The results from the testing process are summarized in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Model Performance Metrics

Performance Metric	Value
Precision	0.95
Recall	0.90
F1-Score	0.92

Statistical analysis of the generated data and the model performance showed interesting findings. The synthetic identities successfully mimicked the demographic and behavioral distribution of real-world identities. The statistical comparison of our synthetic identities' distribution with the United States population census data revealed a high correlation, demonstrating the effectiveness of our randomization function in generating realistic identities. Moreover, the machine learning model trained on the synthetic identities achieved high performance in the detection of fraudulent behavior. The precision, recall, and F1-score were significantly higher than the baseline model trained on imbalanced real-world data, highlighting the potential of synthetic identities to enhance the performance of fraud detection systems. Additionally, our analysis indicated that the synthetic identities effectively represented the diversity and complexity of both normal and fraudulent behaviors. This was evident from the range and distribution of the behavioral attributes in our synthetic identities, and from the model's ability to differentiate between these behaviors.

Our results demonstrated the potential of synthetic identities in addressing the challenges of data imbalance and privacy concerns in fraud detection. The generation of synthetic identities that mimic real-world distributions and behaviors, and their application in training, validation, and testing of a fraud detection model, proved successful in our study. These results provide a promising foundation for further research and development in this field.

V. CONCLUSION

This study embarked on the task of exploring a novel approach to addressing the challenge of data privacy and imbalance in fraud detection. The innovative approach involved the creation of synthetic identities, emulating real-world demographic and behavioral patterns, with an ultimate goal to train, validate, and test an automated fraud detection system. As we navigate towards the conclusion of our research journey, it is important to encapsulate the vital findings and their implications, simultaneously identifying potential areas that may need further investigation.

Primarily, our methodology commenced with the generation of synthetic identities. Emphasizing demographic attributes like age, sex, race, and nationality, we sought to mirror the complexity and diversity of real-world identities. We effectively incorporated a randomization function that meticulously selected values for each category based on its distribution in the population. The adherence to this distribution is a crucial aspect that ensures the synthetic identities are representative and realistic, thus ensuring their effective use in training a machine learning model.

Moreover, expanding the dimensions of these identities, we generated behavioral attributes, including transaction frequency, transaction amount, location changes, and device usage, amongst others. These attributes aimed to capture the essence of both normal and fraudulent behavior in financial transactions. Again, the meticulous attention to detail ensured that these behaviors mirrored real-world scenarios, thus providing a rich dataset for the machine learning model to learn from.

Utilizing a decision tree algorithm, owing to its interpretability and prowess in handling complex patterns, we trained our model on the synthetic identities. After an iterative process of training and validation, the model was tested to evaluate its performance in accurately identifying fraudulent behavior. Key performance metrics were used to quantitatively measure the success of our approach, providing a comprehensive understanding of the model's accuracy. An analysis of the data and model performance revealed interesting and promising results. The synthetic identities closely mimicked the demographic distribution of the US population, pointing to the effectiveness of our randomization function. Our decision tree model, trained on these synthetic identities, achieved commendable performance in detecting fraudulent behavior, indicating the potential of synthetic identities in improving fraud detection systems.

A key highlight of our research was the ability of synthetic identities to handle data imbalance, a perennial problem in fraud detection. By creating a balanced dataset of synthetic identities, our methodology made it possible for the model to learn from a broad spectrum of behaviors, thereby improving its ability to make accurate predictions.

This innovation stands as a potential solution to overcome bias in fraud detection models and contribute to their enhanced accuracy. However, perhaps the most crucial aspect of our research lies in its contribution to privacy preservation. With growing concerns over data privacy, the ability to create synthetic identities that do not breach any individual's privacy is a breakthrough. This approach not only complies with stringent data privacy laws but also presents a valuable tool for researchers and practitioners who require rich, diverse data that respects the privacy of individuals.

Our study marks a promising step forward in the field of fraud detection. The creation and application of synthetic identities provide a potential solution to the challenges of data privacy and imbalance. While our research provides a robust methodology and encouraging results, we recognize that the journey of exploration is far from over. The utility of synthetic identities extends beyond fraud detection to other domains of research. Therefore, it becomes imperative to explore these applications and their effectiveness.

Furthermore, while our synthetic identities successfully emulate real-world behaviors, it is crucial to continue improving their realism and complexity. As fraudsters evolve and adapt, it becomes necessary to incorporate these evolving patterns into our synthetic identities. This will ensure that our model continues to stay relevant and effective. Lastly, it is crucial to evaluate the ethical implications of creating and using synthetic identities. While our approach offers a solution to privacy concerns, it is necessary to tread this path with caution, ensuring that the use of synthetic identities is transparent, responsible, and respectful of individuals' rights. We carry forward the knowledge and insights gathered in this journey, and the aspiration to continue exploring and innovating. Our research marks a starting point, opening doors to numerous possibilities, and inviting further exploration into the vast, uncharted territory of synthetic identities.

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