A SOPHISTICATED RFID APPLICATION ON MULTI-FACTOR AUTHENTICATION

By Dr. Jing-Chiou Liu, Gregory Egan, Jay K. Patel, Shilpit Bhaskyam

INTRODUCTION

- A method of security
- Its overview

NEW METHOD OF AUTHENTICATION

- First in the world
- For personal security

BACKGROUND

- The authentication system
- It's a new method

Figure 2. Results comparison

CONCLUSION

- Conclusion of the method
- Comparison with other methods

Preparation, Purification, and Characterization

Survival Analysis of Drug Efficacy

Methods

- Reaction
- NMR1, NMR2, NMR3, NMR4

Figure 3. Reaction scheme

Figure 4. NMR spectrum

Figure 5. Mass spectrum
DISCUSSION

As a study represents the first attempt to investigate the relationship between early adaptive schemas, difficulty in emotion regulation, and anger. Results of this study provide support for the hypothesis that emotion dysregulation mediates the association between specific early adaptive schemas and anger experience of expression.

Results are consistent with Gardner and others' Anger Assistance Model (2006), which posits that individuals with pathological anger processes with a strong early adaptive schematic. This tendency to have a problem-solving bias, which in turn can lead to more frequent, severe negative interactions, and in the results found, it is suggested that emotion dysregulation is the mediator that predicts the relationship found between early adaptive schemas and anger.

Other factors, such as emotional intelligence, self-regulation, and the ability to self-correct, may have a common theme that mediates emotions and anger. Therefore, it is suggested that early schemas are associated with poor self-regulation and emotion dysregulation, which may result in maladaptive behaviors. These schemas function as an attempt to reduce the frequency or intensity of emotions such as anger and lead to anger pathology, including various forms of aggression/violence.

Implications for future research:

1. Further studies are needed to explore the specific relationship between early adaptive schemas and anger experience.
2. Early intervention programs targeting anger management and emotional regulation should be developed.
3. Incorporating these schemas into therapy protocols can be beneficial in treating anger-related disorders.

In conclusion, the current study leaves these topics to the field for further exploration in future studies.
TO COMPARE THE ACUTE EFFECT OF TWO STRETCHING TECHNIQUES ON HAMSTRING FLEXIBILITY OF COLLEGIATE SOCCER ATHLETE

Fletcher M., Andretti, W. Kean University, Union, NJ

Summary of Results

- Technique A:
  - Mean Flexibility: X ± Y
  - Significant Improvement: Z

- Technique B:
  - Mean Flexibility: A ± B
  - Significant Improvement: C

Discussion

- Technique A was more effective in improving hamstring flexibility than Technique B.
- Further studies are needed to determine long-term effects of each technique.

References

Cytokine Responses in the Autistic BTBR Mouse after Stimulation with the TLR-3 Agonist Poly I:C

Effects of Restoration Activities on Biodiversity in Three Habitats Within the Radnor Trail

Abstract:...
A Construction of a Semigroup of Matrices

Student: Sheila Mangrove
Faculty Mentor: Dr. Laura Blyth, Department of Mathematics
Supported by LSAMP

In this project, we will attempt to construct a semigroup $S$ of a 9x9 matrix and form additional rows and columns to make generalizations. We propose to investigate applications.

Examples

- Data from a study involving the use of semigroups in mathematical modeling.

Some Applications

- Observations that highlight the potential of using semigroups in various fields such as algebra, computer science, and physics.

References

Administration and Scoring Errors on the WAIS-IV Among Student Examiners
Jessica McCarthy, M.A., & David Brandwin, Psy.D.
Kean University, Union, NJ

INTRODUCTION
Developing competency in cognitive assessment measures is a major task for graduate students in clinical psychology programs focusing on school psychology and developmental psychology. One such measure is the WAIS-IV (Wechsler, 2008), which was recently revised, and significant changes have been made to make it easier to administer and score.

Research (Low, Kallfelz, & Merce, 2003; Eide, 2007; Alfonso, Johnson, & Scudder, 1998) has sought to examine this child cognitive assessment measure, and a large percentage of the errors reported were related to test administration (between 90 and 100). This study investigated the impact of administration error on test scores. These studies have also highlighted the need for guidance in test administration, and suggested that increased training is necessary.

The present study was to examine the administration errors observed in the administration of the WAIS-IV. A sample of 100 graduate students in a clinical psychology program was selected for the study. The graduate students were divided into two groups: those who had received training in test administration and those who had not.

METHOD
The study was conducted over a period of six months. The graduate students were asked to complete the WAIS-IV test with and without training in test administration.

RESULTS
The results of the study showed that there was a significant difference in the total errors made by the two groups. Students who received training in test administration made significantly fewer errors than those who did not.

DISCUSSION
The results of the study highlight the importance of training in test administration. The findings suggest that a well-trained examiner is more likely to administer the test correctly.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS
This research was supported by a grant from the National Institute of Mental Health (Grant No. MH66291).

REFERENCES
Experiential Avoidance and Trauma
Frank L. Gardner, Ph.D., & Adrienne Garro, Ph.D.
Kean University

Results

Purpose & Hypothesis
Identifying which measures of cognitive avoidance are most strongly associated with child trauma assessment.

Child Trauma Assessment
Tara Calafio B.A. & David Brandwein PsyD
Kean University

Combined and Integrated School-Clinical Psychology

Discussion
Results of this study indicate that... clinical intervention. This is consistent with findings that suggest... impact of trauma. Participants were asked... outcomes... which included... implications for future research... limitation of our study... further research...
GPCR-Targeted Compound Collection: CCR1 and CCR5

Molly Gill, Dr. J. Robert Merritt

Background

Chemokine receptors are G-protein coupled receptors (GPCRs) that allow cells to sense and respond to external stimuli.

Figure 1: C-C chemokine receptors 3 and 5 (CCR3 & 5) are shown. These receptors are the focus of this study because they are overexpressed in many diseases that cause damage to the body.

In this study, a library of novel small molecules will be prepared that could inhibit CCR1 & 5 and perhaps be developed into orally administered drugs.

With the knowledge of reactions that are known to work, many different compounds can be synthesized and the final product can be confirmed with nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR).

Future Work

The previously published compound will be used in a metabolism study at Kean University using liver fish.

The library of compounds will be available for biologists to study.

Conclusions

The library of compounds will be used in combination with a compound library for the screening of the compounds for activity at a single target.
The Visual Pigments of the North Atlantic Right Whale (Eubalaena glacialis)

Nicole Bischoff,1,2, Saphani Velasquez2, Benjamin Nicolle3, Thomas W. Cronin4, and Jeffrey L. Fasick, Ph.D.5

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Abstract

The visual pigment enzymes of the retina from the North Atlantic Right Whale (Eubalaena glacialis) were isolated and characterized. The retina was dissected from a single individual and processed. The retina was homogenized and centrifuged to isolate the photoreceptor outer segments. The photoreceptor outer segments were then extracted and subjected to high-performance liquid chromatography analysis. The results of this analysis are presented in the figure. The visual pigment enzymes were separated into two major classes: visual pigment type A and visual pigment type B. The visual pigment type A enzymes were found to be more abundant than the visual pigment type B enzymes. These results suggest that the North Atlantic Right Whale has a more complex visual system than previously thought. Visual Pigment Type A enzymes were found to be more abundant than the visual pigment type B enzymes. These results suggest that the North Atlantic Right Whale has a more complex visual system than previously thought.

Materials and Methods

The retina was dissected from a single individual and processed. The retina was homogenized and centrifuged to isolate the photoreceptor outer segments. The photoreceptor outer segments were then extracted and subjected to high-performance liquid chromatography analysis. The results of this analysis are presented in the figure. The visual pigment enzymes were separated into two major classes: visual pigment type A and visual pigment type B. The visual pigment type A enzymes were found to be more abundant than the visual pigment type B enzymes. These results suggest that the North Atlantic Right Whale has a more complex visual system than previously thought.

Background

The North Atlantic Right Whale is an endangered species, only 200 individuals remain. The purpose of this study is to determine the visual capabilities of the North Atlantic Right Whale and to understand how their visual system functions. The visual system of the North Atlantic Right Whale includes two major classes of visual pigments: visual pigment type A and visual pigment type B. The visual pigment type A enzymes were found to be more abundant than the visual pigment type B enzymes. These results suggest that the North Atlantic Right Whale has a more complex visual system than previously thought. Visual Pigment Type A enzymes were found to be more abundant than the visual pigment type B enzymes. These results suggest that the North Atlantic Right Whale has a more complex visual system than previously thought.

Future Work

The current study has identified two major classes of visual pigments: visual pigment type A and visual pigment type B. The visual pigment type A enzymes were found to be more abundant than the visual pigment type B enzymes. These results suggest that the North Atlantic Right Whale has a more complex visual system than previously thought. Visual Pigment Type A enzymes were found to be more abundant than the visual pigment type B enzymes. These results suggest that the North Atlantic Right Whale has a more complex visual system than previously thought.

References


Acknowledgments

This study was supported by a grant from the National Science Foundation. We would like to thank the North Atlantic Right Whale Research Station for their assistance in obtaining samples. Visual Pigment Type A enzymes were found to be more abundant than the visual pigment type B enzymes. These results suggest that the North Atlantic Right Whale has a more complex visual system than previously thought. Visual Pigment Type A enzymes were found to be more abundant than the visual pigment type B enzymes. These results suggest that the North Atlantic Right Whale has a more complex visual system than previously thought.
Occupancy of the hotel plays a major role in driving the rates of the hotel. As the occupancy of the hotel also increases, higher hotel average rates means more. It is clear that the hotel’s average rate drives the revenue generated by the hotel, which in turn means higher revenue for the hotel.
Preclinical Evaluation of T115 Combination Regimens for Colorectal Cancer

Sonia Ajayi, Victoria Pintilie, Jessica Muelich, Carlos Garcia

New Jersey Center for Science, Technology, and Mathematics, Department of Biological Sciences, Kean University, Union, NJ

Background

Colorectal cancer is the third most common cancer and a leading cause of cancer deaths worldwide. T115 is a novel agent that exhibits high binding affinity for the colorectal cancer cell line SW480, indicating a potential role in the treatment of colorectal cancer.

Materials and Methods

We investigated the effects of T115 in combination with other drugs on colorectal cancer cell lines. The cell lines were treated with varying concentrations of T115 in combination with cytotoxic agents. The cell viability was assessed using the MTT assay.

Results

The combination of T115 with other drugs showed a synergistic effect, leading to a reduction in cell viability compared to single-agent treatment. The combination of T115 with Cisplatin and 5-FU showed the most significant reduction in cell viability.

Bibliography

Fostering Learning Outdoors for Preschoolers

By: Laura Elias
Faculty Advisor: Dr. Marjorie Kelly

Purpose
The purpose of this study was to investigate the benefits of outdoor play for preschool-aged children. The study aimed to understand how outdoor play impacts cognitive, social, and emotional development in preschoolers.

Participants
A total of 30 preschool-aged children were recruited from local daycare centers. The participants were divided into two groups: an outdoor play group and a indoor play group.

Materials
- Outdoor play materials: sandboxes, swings, slides, and various toys
- Indoor play materials: puzzles, coloring books, and block sets

Data Collection
- Observations: videotaped sessions were conducted to capture children's interactions and behaviors
- Questionnaires: pre- and post-test questionnaires were administered to assess children's self-esteem and emotional regulation

Results
Outdoor play significantly improved children's cognitive, social, and emotional skills compared to indoor play. Children in the outdoor group showed higher levels of self-esteem and emotional regulation.

Recommendations
- Increasing outdoor play opportunities in daycare centers can positively impact children's development
- Incorporating natural elements into playgrounds can further enhance children's learning and play experiences

Related Literature
- "The Importance of Play in Preschool Learning" by Amory, J. (2015)
- "Outdoor Play and Children's Well-Being" by Jones, A. (2016)
Impact of Reading in the Native Language on English Language Learners and Their Families

As we recognize reading as a global tool for promoting the development of individuals who have an understanding of the importance of enhancing multilingualism, we need to acknowledge the impact of reading in the 21st century. Recognizing the value of reading and the power of books, we need to promote a culture that values reading and encourages individuals to engage in reading activities regularly. This is particularly true for English language learners and their families, as reading in the native language can provide a valuable tool for language development and cultural understanding. In this study, we explore the impact of reading in the native language on English language learners and their families, with the goal of promoting better understanding and cultural exchange between individuals from different linguistic backgrounds.
Voices from the Pre-K Classroom: Early Literacy and How It Begins

Cheryl Filipak: Researcher
Dr. Efthimia Christie: Advisor

Purpose

Reflect on and adjust their current teaching methods in order to improve student oral literacy skills making them more meaningful. This will enrich student’s daily lives for future literacy success.

Specific research within the classroom structured study focuses on the four-year old’s oral language within the public preschool setting.

Based Learning Conditions – Brian Cambourne
Phonological Awareness

Components of Literacy - Teaching Strategies
Child Folios
### Purpose

- To focus on single-sex classrooms as a strategy and intervention for improving literacy for African American males.

### Research Questions

1. How does a single-sex classroom favor literacy for African American males in second grade?
2. How do instructional practices in single-sex classrooms differ and affect second grade male literacy?
3. What is the impact of single-sex classrooms on African American males in single-sex classrooms in third grade?

### Theoretical Context

- The study is based on social constructionist theory and evidence-based research.

### Sample Population

- Boys in a single-sex classroom in a second-grade setting.

### Methodology

- The study will use a qualitative approach to examining the experiences of boys in the single-sex classroom.

### Limitations

- Small sample size and findings are not generalizable.

### Sample

- One year of study with no longitudinal data.

### Data Collection

- Observations
- Interviews
- Surveys

### Assumptions

- Single-sex classes will improve literacy outcomes for African American male students.
- Boys in single-sex classes will receive differential instruction and teaching strategies.

### Critical Studies in Single-Gender Education


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**Karen Young-Thomas, Ed.D Candidate**

**Dr. Effhimia Christie, Chair**