LITERATURE SURVEY

Intelligent Admission:

The Future Of University Decision Making With machine learning.

Literature Study:

1. *Anne et al says that The results show that urban growth is more prevalent in the eastern, northern, and southern areas and less in the west. The urban growth boundary map illustrates that the continuation of urban growth in these areas will slowly further encroach upon and diminish agricultural land. which is an ML framework that is dependent on the growth of urban boundaries.*

2. *Andre et al says that Individual patient-reported outcomes can be accurately predicted using machine learning algorithms, which may facilitate individualized, patient-centered decision-making for women undergoing breast cancer treatment.*

3. *Huijue et al says that This study also extends the research to another social media platform, Facebook, and finds that the incremental value is different between the two social media platforms. This data can then be linked to government accounting information systems to evaluate costs and provide a better understanding of the efficiency and effectiveness of operations.*

4. *Stefanie et al says that Future studies should validate the predictions on data of systematic dysphagia screening by specialists and evaluate user satisfaction and acceptance. The ML-based dysphagia prediction tool achieved an excellent performance in the internal medicine cohort. More data are needed to determine the performance in geriatric patients.*

5. *Mahdieh et al says that Machine learning (ML) techniques are used to meet this need. This study aimed to summarize information on the use of ML techniques for predicting schizophrenia and BD to help early and timely diagnosis of the disease.*

6. *Kasun et al says that The contribution is (a) a methodology for explainable ML researchers to identify use cases and develop methods targeted at them and (b) using that methodology for the domain of public policy and giving an example for the researchers on developing explainable ML methods that result in real-world impact.*

7. *Nadia et al says In addition, this review gives the insight into the actual benefits and impact of each method, and complications in their extensive deployment. Finally in the current impressive state, challenges, future development in terms of algorithm and infrastructure aspects are highlighted.*

8. *Muhammad et al says This research also shows that only 10% of the research that has been published is about machine learning and knowledge management in business and management applications. Therefore, this study gives an overview of the knowledge gap in investigating how ML can be used in KM for business applications in organizations.*

9. *Kamal et al says These factors are matching with those found by many of the research previously conducted in similar countries. Accordingly, educational authorities could confidently monitor these factors and tailor suitable actions for early intervention.*

10. *Taher et al says that our hybrid approach, based on the integration of a neural network and the Multi-alternative Linear Ballistic Accumulator cognitive model, requires significantly less time to train, and allows to capture important cognitive parameters while maintaining similar accuracy to the pure ML approach.*

11. *Queved et al says The SVM method had the lowest mean absolute error, root mean absolute error and the highest R^2 value, and thus it was adopted to develop the benchmark and efficiency scales. The efficiency scale was used to classify the buildings into 'efficient', 'typical' or 'inefficient', and supports the identification good practice or inefficiency.*

12. *Fengyi et al says the proposed method improves 45.71% of material removal rate and 32.27% of specific cutting energy while*

meeting deformation tolerance, which substantiates the benefits of the energy-efficient parametric optimisation, significantly contributing to sustainable manufacturing.

13. *Alvaro et al says that we show how to address the key problems mentioned in multi-omics research (e.g., biological heterogeneity, technical noise, high dimensionality, presence of missing values, and class imbalance). Finally, we define the proposals for model improvement based on the results found, which serve as the bases for future work.*

14. *We established a random forest model that performed well in predicting early functional outcomes following acute care after TBI. The model has utility for informing decision-making regarding patient management and discharge planning and for facilitating health care quality assessment and resource allocation for TBI treatment.*

15. *Simulation results show that the proposed strategy enables the hypersonic vehicle to evade successfully, even under an adverse head-on scene. Moreover, the programmed maneuver strategy of the hypersonic vehicle is improved, transforming it into an intelligent maneuver strategy.*

Reference:

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5. Montazeri, Mahdieh, et al. "Application of machine learning methods in predicting schizophrenia and bipolar disorders: A systematic review." *Health Science Reports* 6.1 (2023): e962.

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11. Quevedo, T. C., M. S. Geraldi, and A. P. Melo. "Applying machine learning to develop energy benchmarking for university buildings in Brazil." *Journal of Building Engineering* 63 (2023): 105468.

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14. Torres-Martos, Álvaro, et al. "Omics Data Preprocessing for Machine Learning: A Case Study in Childhood Obesity." *Genes* 14.2 (2023): 248

15. Gao, Mengjing, et al. "Intelligent Pursuit–Evasion Game Based on Deep Reinforcement Learning for Hypersonic Vehicles." *Aerospace* 10.1 (2023): 86.