

The Influence of ChatGPT in Education: A Comprehensive Review

Nadia Yahyazadeh

PhD Student, Computer and Information Sciences, Haramaya University, Ethiopia

Abstract: This study aims to examine how ChatGPT, a tool used in education, impacts the teaching and learning process. We reviewed 12 studies published since ChatGPT's launch in November 2022, using three major educational databases: Web of Science, Scopus, and Google Scholar. Our analysis used both descriptive and quantitative methods to highlight the most important findings. Our results show that ChatGPT has a positive influence on education, but it's crucial for teachers to receive proper training for its effective use. While ChatGPT can improve the educational experience, teachers need to understand how to use it. These insights lay the groundwork for future research and decision-making regarding ChatGPT's use in education.

Keywords: ChatGPT; artificial intelligence; education; impact; systematic review

I. Introduction

In recent decades, artificial intelligence (AI) has grown rapidly, transforming various aspects of our society. AI now stands at the forefront of research in fields like medicine, robotics, education, and autonomous driving. In simple terms, AI involves computers learning to imitate human brain behavior by gathering external data and using that knowledge to achieve specific goals.

The integration of AI into education has made a significant impact, leading to improved efficiency in the educational process, the global spread of knowledge, personalized learning experiences, the creation of smarter educational content, and more effective management in education. Nowadays, technology plays a vital role in enhancing the teaching and learning process. Education isn't just about acquiring knowledge; it's a dynamic process that goes beyond the mere accumulation of facts. In this context, artificial intelligence, or AI, emerges as a powerful tool in the realm of education, offering the potential for tailored learning experiences that adapt to each student's unique needs and interests.

However, within the educational landscape, implementing AI presents critical challenges and ethical considerations. Issues such as data privacy, equal access to education, and the changing role of educators need careful attention. It's essential to handle these aspects responsibly, ensuring that AI benefits all learners fairly. Striking a balance between technology and the essential role of educators is crucial to maintain a focus on students' holistic development and their preparation for an ever-evolving world.

Given the relatively short time since the launch of ChatGPT (at the end of November 2022), no systematic reviews have yet explored its impact on education. Therefore, the primary goal of this systematic review is to examine the existing literature regarding ChatGPT's application in education, aiming to uncover its influence, advantages, challenges, and areas of application in teaching and learning. To achieve this, the following research questions will be addressed:

II. Background

- How much scientific research exists about employing ChatGPT in education?
- What advantages and obstacles come with incorporating ChatGPT in the classroom?
- What can we anticipate as upcoming trends and new research areas in the utilization of ChatGPT in education?

The application of ChatGPT in the field of education has garnered significant interest due to its potential to enhance the learning experience for students. This system offers quick and personalized responses, catering to individual student needs, providing immediate feedback, and aiding in the comprehension of complex concepts. As a result, it emerges as a promising tool that encourages active student participation and cognitive development by adapting to their learning pace and offering continuous support in their knowledge acquisition process.

Additionally, ChatGPT has proven valuable in improving students' writing skills. Through interactions with the system, students can receive grammar corrections, suggestions for improvement, and detailed feedback on their writing, allowing them to enhance their written communication and achieve greater effectiveness in their expression. However, it's essential to recognize that while this application serves as a valuable aid for scientific writing, it should not be seen as a complete solution for generating scientific content. Writers should still apply their knowledge and experience to validate and complement the information provided by the tool. Furthermore, ChatGPT excels in facilitating group discussions and encouraging collaborative student involvement in projects and assignments, fostering a sense of community among learners by promoting interaction and the exchange of ideas.

Numerous studies have explored the potential impact of artificial intelligence in education, particularly using the well-known ChatGPT tool for students. Various applications of AI in education have been investigated, such as personalized learning experiences, adaptive testing, predictive analytics, and chatbots. The findings reveal the incredible potential of AI to enhance learning efficiency and offer personalized educational support to both students and teachers. However, it is crucial to consider the associated risks and limitations of these technologies, including concerns about data privacy, cultural disparities, language proficiency, and ethical implications.

In the past year, the influence of ChatGPT has generated growing interest in the field of education. This innovative tool has emerged as a disruptive technology, transforming how students are taught, promoted, and supported in academic environments. Consequently, educational institutions are reevaluating how to incorporate this technology into their teaching models to enhance the educational experience for all stakeholders. Teachers should introduce this tool in the classroom as an additional resource that complements the learning process. Nevertheless, it's essential to emphasize that this tool does not replace the cognitive processes

required for learning or other sources of information like books, articles, or interactions with peers.

III. Methodology

In this section, we'll explain how we conducted our systematic review of the literature about ChatGPT in education.

3.1. Search Approach

We started by carefully searching for relevant articles using a clear and structured strategy. To maintain quality and reliability, we followed the recommendations provided by the PRISMA Statement [11].

Table 1. Search Parameters	
Topic	**Search Terms**
Artificial Intelligence	AI Technology
	Conversational Agents
	Chatbots
Context	**Search Terms**
Education	Learning Environment
	Educational Institutions

3.1.1. Search Criteria

We looked for articles in three major international databases: Web of Science, Scopus, and Google Scholar. We used specific keywords (see Table 1) to search in the titles, abstracts, and keywords of articles. Our search took place between May and June 2023, resulting in an initial identification of 154 records.

After removing duplicate articles (73 in total), we established strict criteria to ensure that the selected articles were relevant to our research goals. We applied these criteria independently through two reviewers to maintain fairness and minimize bias in the selection. We decided to focus on articles published from 2022 onwards because that's when ChatGPT was first introduced by OpenAI.

3.1.2. Inclusion and Exclusion Rules

Table 2. Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria		
Inclusion Criteria	**Exclusion Criteria**	
Publication period	Published between 2022—present (June 2023)	Published before 2022
Type of document	Scientific article published in peer-reviewed journal	Not an article published in a peer-reviewed journal
Type of study	Theoretical and empirical research	Other research (review, opinions, letters to the editor...)
Language	English or Spanish	Neither in English nor in Spanish
Population	Education	No focus on education
Research topic	Use of ChatGPT in education	Does not use ChatGPT

3.1.3. Assessing Methodological Quality

To evaluate the quality of the studies, we used the Johanna Briggs Checklist (JBI). This tool helps us understand the strength and validity of each study by looking at aspects like research design, participant selection, data collection, and analysis. The 14 articles we identified went through a detailed evaluation process using an eleven-point checklist developed by Aromataris and Munn [12]. To ensure an impartial assessment, two independent researchers, not associated with this study, conducted a review of the checklist. This measure was taken to prevent any potential bias in the assessment. Studies needed to meet at least four of the checklist criteria to be included. The checklist assessed various aspects, such as the clarity of research goals, relevance to ChatGPT in education, appropriateness of data collection, and whether the conclusions were backed by data. It also looked for

suggestions for future research. Two studies [7,13] did not meet at least four of these criteria and were excluded.

3.1.4. Selection of Studies

Initially, we identified 154 records across the three electronic databases. After eliminating the duplicate records (73 in total), we reviewed the remaining studies based on their titles and abstracts (81 in total). We excluded 67 studies as they did not meet the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Then, we assessed the methodological quality of the remaining 14 studies, excluding 2 of them. This process left us with 12 studies eligible for our review.

3.1.5. Data Collection and Analysis

To address our research questions, we conducted a comprehensive content analysis using both qualitative and quantitative approaches for the 12 selected studies. The

quantitative analysis helped us create graphs to understand the general trends in the field. For qualitative analysis, we employed the VOSviewer 1.6.15 tool to identify key trends and the scientific impact in this research area [14,15]. Each cluster in the

analysis had different elements, colors, and sizes, with the size indicating the frequency of each keyword's use in the studies [16]. You can find the main characteristics of the studies included in the review in Table 3.

Table 3. Characteristics of Reviewed Studies

Authors/Year	**Methodology**	**Country/Continent**	**Findings (Advantages)**	**Disadvantages**
Diego Olite et al. (2023) [17]	Theoretical	Cuba, America	Strategy that brings about changes in the educational process.	Lack of training
García Peñalvo (2023) [10]	Theoretical	Spain, Europe	Promotes the development of critical thinking. Provides training for both teachers and students for ethical and appropriate use.	
Sánchez García (2023) [6]	Theoretical	Mexico, America	Educational institutions should consider student concerns with AI.	
Halaweh (2023) [18]	Theoretical	United Arab Emirates, Asia	Provides opportunities for idea development for teachers. Provides teacher training on AI tool functions and proper evaluation and use.	
Rahman and Watanobe (2023) [19]	Quantitative	Bangladesh, Asia	Very useful as a support for educational work.	Lack of training, lack of common sense, difficulties in complex reasoning
Ausat et al. (2023) [20]	Quantitative	Malaysia, Asia	Offers improvements in learning.	Doesn't completely replace the teacher role; requires digital competence.
Rincón Castillo et al. (2023) [21]	Qualitative	Indonesia, Asia	ChatGPT significantly impacts the teaching-learning process.	Some students use it without learning.
Javaid et al. (2023) [22]	Theoretical	Mexico, America	Both students and faculty benefit from this tool. Faculty can save time on numerous tasks by using these technologies. Students can use it as a support tool.	Lack of training.
Qadir (2023) [8]	Theoretical	India, Asia	Offers numerous benefits in the teaching-learning process. Important to use these tools with caution, Provides equitable access to technology, reducing inequalities.	

Firat (2023) [23]	Qualitative	Qatar, Asia	This tool can increase student engagement and satisfaction. It can enhance learning experiences and transform the role of educators.	Need to improve the training of teachers and students.
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+				
Fauzi (2023) [24]	Qualitative	Turkey, Asia	Offers learners the chance to improve their language skills. Facilitates collaboration. Increases time efficiency and effectiveness. Provides support and motivation.	Lack of training.
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+				
Strzelecki (2023) [25]	Quantitative	Indonesia, Asia	Tool accepted by university students. Increases students' performances. Increases students' motivation.	Lack of training.
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+				

IV. Results

Our systematic review identified 12 relevant articles concerning the impact of ChatGPT in education. All these articles were published in 2023, reflecting the recent introduction of ChatGPT into the education field in late 2022. These studies were primarily from Asian countries (66.67%), including the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Indonesia, Turkey, India, and Bangladesh. There was also some research from the Americas (25%) and Europe (8.33%), including countries like Spain, Mexico, Poland, and Cuba. However, we didn't find any articles from Africa or Oceania.

When looking at the methodology used in these articles, we observed that most studies had a theoretical approach (50%). This approach aimed to understand the potential and challenges of ChatGPT in education. Some studies combined qualitative and quantitative methods (25%).

The main findings from our analysis showed that ChatGPT was seen as a valuable educational tool that enhances the teaching and learning experience (82%). It was associated with improved performance, motivation, organization, efficient time management, and the promotion of a more effective and collaborative learning environment. However, it was also noted that many teachers lacked the necessary training to use ChatGPT efficiently (58%). Responsible usage, in line with ethical guidelines, was emphasized to prevent any hindrance to students' learning (52%). Researchers also highlighted that ChatGPT could bring significant changes to the education system (46%). There was concern about the need for student training (32%) and potential problems that could arise from prolonged use (28%).

To identify research directions in this field, we divided the findings into three clusters using VOSviewer. Cluster 1 (red) focuses on the role of teachers in an AI-driven educational environment, including their training, the impact of AI tools, and their adaptation to changes in teaching methods. Cluster 2 (blue) revolves around the use of chatbots in education and their impact on students. Cluster 3 (green) delves into the effects of chatbots on teaching and learning processes, considering factors such as the socioeconomic, cultural, institutional, and technological context in which they are used.

V. Discussion

In this section, we'll explore the findings obtained through the qualitative and quantitative content analysis of the 12 selected research studies to address the research questions posed in this study.

Q1: The State of Scientific Research on ChatGPT in Education

The state of scientific research on ChatGPT in education is somewhat limited due to its recent introduction in educational settings. All 12 relevant articles included in our systematic review were published in 2023. This limitation is mainly because ChatGPT was launched towards the end of 2022. So, there hasn't been enough time for extensive, long-term studies to collect meaningful data on its impact in education.

It's noteworthy that a significant portion of the research originates from Asian countries. This might be due to the early adoption of technology in these regions and their strong focus on educational research. Factors such as research funding availability and collaborations between universities could also influence this trend. However, it's important to mention that in some countries, the use of ChatGPT in educational settings has been prohibited. Regarding the research methodology used in these studies, there's a predominance of theoretical articles compared to qualitative and quantitative studies. This might be because the development and implementation of artificial intelligence technologies in education, including ChatGPT, are still in relatively early stages. Thus, the exploration of possibilities and challenges is taking a primarily theoretical approach before moving on to empirical research.

Q2: Benefits and Challenges of Implementing ChatGPT in the Classroom

In today's ever-changing society, technology plays a fundamental role, especially in education. OpenAI's innovative tool, ChatGPT, is making a significant impact on the way educators and students approach learning in the classroom. Its implementation brings various benefits and challenges that educators and other educational stakeholders should consider to enhance the quality of education in classrooms.

ChatGPT offers numerous advantages for learning. It allows content and activities to be customized to each student's specific

needs, enhancing the effectiveness of teaching and learning. This personalization leads to increased student motivation and commitment, making ChatGPT a crucial educational support for improving the teaching and learning process. Furthermore, ChatGPT promotes collaboration among students by facilitating research and the development of communication and teamwork skills.

The tool is user-friendly and accessible for both teachers and students, ensuring easy integration into the classroom. It also enables teachers to focus on crucial aspects of teaching, such as personalized interaction and feedback, by providing support in generating content and activities.

However, for the effective implementation of ChatGPT, it's vital to provide appropriate training to teachers. They need to acquire the necessary technological knowledge to use this tool effectively in the educational environment. Teachers should not only learn how to use the technology but also understand its capabilities, limitations, and the associated ethical and pedagogical challenges. The implementation of ChatGPT should be approached thoughtfully to ensure a responsible classroom environment. It should not replace important skills, and precautions need to be taken to avoid academic misuse for dishonest or unethical purposes.

It's also worth noting that ChatGPT's knowledge is limited and hasn't been updated beyond 2021. As a result, its responses may not always be accurate or reliable, especially for specialized topics and recent events. This limitation can pose challenges for students who rely on ChatGPT for information in their learning process, and there's a phenomenon known as "hallucinations." Hallucinations refer to responses that sound plausible but are actually incorrect or nonsensical, which can be problematic in an educational context.

Q3: Future Trends and Emerging Research Areas in ChatGPT in Education

After conducting a bibliometric analysis using VOSviewer, three main research areas and emerging trends in the use of ChatGPT in education were identified.

Teacher's Role in AI-Driven Education: One research area focuses on the teacher's role in the educational environment driven by artificial intelligence. Teachers play a crucial role in improving educational practices and developing new teaching methodologies. ChatGPT serves as a valuable tool for educators, helping them design curricula, teaching materials, and assessment activities.

Impact and Use of AI in the Classroom: Another area of research concentrates on the impact and use of artificial intelligence (AI) in the classroom, generating significant interest among educators and pedagogical experts. AI, particularly ChatGPT, has the potential to enhance student academic performance and stimulate critical thinking. It provides quick and accurate answers to specific questions, offering access to relevant and up-to-date information, which benefits students in their inquiry and understanding of various subjects. Additionally, AI adapts to individual learning paces, enhancing student motivation and engagement while allowing educators to focus on interactive tasks and constructive feedback. However, ethical considerations and challenges, such as student data privacy and the reliability of AI responses, must be taken into account.

Impact of AI on Teaching and Learning Processes: The third research area revolves around the impact of AI on teaching and learning processes, taking into account factors like the socioeconomic, cultural, institutional, and technological

environment. AI technologies, including ChatGPT, can help educational institutions manage and allocate learning resources intelligently, improve the utilization of educational resources, enhance education quality and efficiency, offer better learning services, and prepare students for future societal needs.

This overview of emerging research trends highlights the transformative potential of ChatGPT in education and underscores the importance of conducting further research to fully understand and maximize its impact.

VI. Conclusions

The systematic literature review has shown that scientific research on the use of the ChatGPT tool in education is still scarce, as it turns out to be a novel tool launched in late 2022. The use of ChatGPT in education has emerged as an innovative and promising tool that seeks to enhance the learning experience and foster greater interaction between students and teachers. As its possibilities are investigated and understood, the use of ChatGPT in education reveals a significant potential to transform teaching and learning methods. In this sense, this artificial intelligence tool proves to be a motivating tool for students, by having to apply Information and Communication Technologies, and significantly improves students' academic performances, if it is used appropriately. However, it is essential to bear in mind that its use presents a series of challenges, which teachers must be aware of to avoid incorrect use. Along these lines, proper training of teachers and students can be effective to know how to use the application and avoid its misuse in the academic environment. With ethical implementation and proper supervision, this technology can open new educational possibilities and enrich the teaching and learning process.

In this sense, although artificial intelligence is not something new, the emergence of ChatGPT has generated debate in education, questioning aspects such as traditional tasks, methodology and evaluation. Therefore, it is important to continue researching the potential of these tools and their impact, considering didactic and scientific aspects, and promoting an ethical and responsible integration of artificial intelligence in education.

The main limitation of this review lies in the limited amount of literature included in the analysis. This is because, so far, not enough studies that address the specific use of ChatGPT in higher education institutions have been conducted. Educational technology, such as ChatGPT, is a constantly developing and evolving field, and its implementation in higher education may be relatively new and therefore less researched compared to other levels of education. Despite this limitation, the review provides an overview of how ChatGPT has influenced the university level. As more research is conducted and knowledge about the use of ChatGPT in higher education expands, it will be useful to expand the study to gain a more complete understanding of its impact and benefits at this specific educational level. In future studies, other databases such as ERIC or Dialnet, among others, could be included to ensure an exhaustive and comprehensive search for relevant studies.

VII. References

- [1]. Dalal, S., Seth, B., & Radulescu, M. (2023). Driving Technologies of Industry 5.0 in the Medical Field. In *Digitalization, Sustainable Development, and Industry 5.0: An Organizational Model for Twin Transitions* (pp. 267-292). Emerald Publishing Limited.

- [2]. Dalal, S., Lilhore, U.K., Foujdar, N. et al. Next-generation cyber attack prediction for IoT systems: leveraging multi-class SVM and optimized CHAID decision tree. *J Cloud Comp* 12, 137 (2023). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13677-023-00517-4>
- [3]. Dalal, S., Lilhore, U. K., Simaiya, S., Sharma, A., Jaglan, V., Kumar, M., ... & Rana, A. K. (2023). Original Research Article A Blockchain-based secure Internet of Medical Things framework for smart healthcare. *Journal of Autonomous Intelligence*, 6(3).
- [4]. Lilhore, U.K., Simaiya, S., Dalal, S. et al. A smart waste classification model using hybrid CNN-LSTM with transfer learning for sustainable environment. *Multimed Tools Appl* (2023). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11042-023-16677-z>
- [5]. Dalal, S., Lilhore, U. K., Manoharan, P., Rani, U., Dahan, F., Hajje, F., ... & Raahemifar, K. (2023). An Efficient Brain Tumor Segmentation Method Based on Adaptive Moving Self-Organizing Map and Fuzzy K-Mean Clustering. *Sensors*, 23(18), 7816.
- [6]. Lilhore UK, Manoharan P, Simaiya S, Alroobaea R, Alsafyani M, Baqasah AM, Dalal S, Sharma A, Raahemifar K. HIDM: Hybrid Intrusion Detection Model for Industry 4.0 Networks Using an Optimized CNN-LSTM with Transfer Learning. *Sensors*. 2023; 23(18):7856. <https://doi.org/10.3390/s23187856>
- [7]. Lilhore, U. K., Dalal, S., Faujdar, N., Margala, M., Chakrabarti, P., Chakrabarti, T., ... & Velmurugan, H. (2023). Hybrid CNN-LSTM model with efficient hyperparameter tuning for prediction of Parkinson's disease. *Scientific Reports*, 13(1), 14605.
- [8]. Dalal, S., Lilhore, U. K., Simaiya, S., Jaglan, V., Mohan, A., Ahuja, S., ... & Chakrabarti, P. (2023). Original Research Article A precise coronary artery disease prediction using Boosted C5. 0 decision tree model. *Journal of Autonomous Intelligence*, 6(3).
- [9]. Deshwal D, Sangwan P, Dahiya N, et al. COVID-19 Detection using Hybrid CNN-RNN Architecture with Transfer Learning from X-Rays. *Current Medical Imaging*. 2023 Aug. DOI: 10.2174/1573405620666230817092337. PMID: 37594157.
- [10]. Jaiswal, V., Saurabh, P., Lilhore, U. K., Pathak, M., Simaiya, S., & Dalal, S. (2023). A breast cancer risk predication and classification model with ensemble learning and big data fusion. *Decision Analytics Journal*, 100298.
- [11]. Lilhore, U.K., Manoharan, P., Sandhu, J.K. et al. Hybrid model for precise hepatitis-C classification using improved random forest and SVM method. *Sci Rep* 13, 12473 (2023). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-023-36605-3>
- [12]. Dalal, S., Poongodi, M., Lilhore, U. K., Dahan, F., Vaiyapuri, T., Keshta, I., ... & Simaiya, S. Optimized LightGBM model for security and privacy issues in cyber-physical systems. *Transactions on Emerging Telecommunications Technologies*, e4771.
- [13]. Dalal, S., Manoharan, P., Lilhore, U. K., Seth, B., Simaiya, S., Hamdi, M., & Raahemifar, K. (2023). Extremely boosted neural network for more accurate multi-stage Cyber attack prediction in cloud computing environment. *Journal of Cloud Computing*, 12(1), 1-22.
- [14]. Malik, A., Onyema, E. M., Dalal, S., Kumar, U., Anand, D., Sharma, A., & Simaiya, S. (2023). Forecasting students' adaptability in online entrepreneurship education using modified ensemble machine learning model. *Array*, 100303.
- [15]. Shetty, S., & Dalal, S. (2022, December). Bi-Directional Long Short-Term Memory Neural Networks for Music Composition. In 2022 Fourth International Conference on Emerging Research in Electronics, Computer Science and Technology (ICERECT) (pp. 1-6). IEEE.
- [16]. Dalal, S. (2023, April). The Smart Analysis of Poisson Distribution Pattern Based Industrial Automation in Industry 4.0. In 2023 International Conference on Distributed Computing and Electrical Circuits and Electronics (ICDCECE) (pp. 1-6). IEEE.
- [17]. Dalal, S., Seth, B., Radulescu, M., Cilan, T. F., & Serbanescu, L. (2023). Optimized Deep Learning with Learning without Forgetting (LwF) for Weather Classification for Sustainable Transportation and Traffic Safety. *Sustainability*, 15(7), 6070.
- [18]. Onyema, E. M., Lilhore, U. K., Saurabh, P., Dalal, S., Nwaeze, A. S., Chijindu, A. T., ... & Simaiya, S. (2023). Evaluation of IoT-Enabled hybrid model for genome sequence analysis of patients in healthcare 4.0. *Measurement: Sensors*, 26, 100679.
- [19]. Dalal, S., Goel, P., Onyema, E. M., Alharbi, A., Mahmoud, A., Algarni, M. A., & Awal, H. (2023). Application of Machine Learning for Cardiovascular Disease Risk Prediction. *Computational Intelligence and Neuroscience*, 2023.
- [20]. Dalal, S., Seth, B., Radulescu, M., Secara, C., & Tolea, C. (2022). Predicting Fraud in Financial Payment Services through Optimized Hyper-Parameter-Tuned XGBoost Model. *Mathematics*, 10(24), 4679.
- [21]. Dalal, S., Onyema, E. M., & Malik, A. (2022). Hybrid XGBoost model with hyperparameter tuning for prediction of liver disease with better accuracy. *World Journal of Gastroenterology*, 28(46), 6551-6563.
- [22]. Edeh, M. O., Dalal, S., Obagbuwa, I. C., Prasad, B. V. V., Ninoria, S. Z., Wajid, M. A., & Adesina, A. O. (2022). Bootstrapping random forest and CHAID for prediction of white spot disease among shrimp farmers. *Scientific Reports*, 12(1), 1-12.
- [23]. Zaki, J., Nayyar, A., Dalal, S., & Ali, Z. H. (2022). House price prediction using hedonic pricing model and machine learning techniques. *Concurrency and Computation: Practice and Experience*, 34(27), e7342.
- [24]. Dalal, S., Onyema, E., Romero, C., Ndufeiya-Kumasi, L., Maryann, D., Nnedimkpa, A. & Bhatia, T. (2022). Machine learning-based forecasting of potability of drinking water through adaptive boosting model. *Open Chemistry*, 20(1), 816-828. <https://doi.org/10.1515/chem-2022-0187>
- [25]. Onyema, E. M., Dalal, S., Romero, C. A. T., Seth, B., Young, P., & Wajid, M. A. (2022). Design of Intrusion Detection System based on Cyborg intelligence for security of Cloud Network Traffic of Smart Cities. *Journal of Cloud Computing*, 11(1), 1-20.
- [26]. Dalal, S., Onyema, E. M., Kumar, P., Maryann, D. C., Roselyn, A. O., & Obichili, M. I. (2022). A Hybrid machine learning model for timely prediction of breast

- cancer. *International Journal of Modeling, Simulation, and Scientific Computing*, 2023, 1-21.
- [27]. Dalal, S., Seth, B., Jaglan, V., Malik, M., Dahiya, N., Rani, U., ... & Hu, Y. C. (2022). An adaptive traffic routing approach toward load balancing and congestion control in Cloud-MANET ad hoc networks. *Soft Computing*, 26(11), 5377-5388.
- [28]. Edeh, M. O., Dalal, S., Dhaou, I. B., Agubosim, C. C., Umoke, C. C., Richard-Nnabu, N. E., & Dahiya, N. (2022). Artificial Intelligence-Based Ensemble Learning Model for Prediction of Hepatitis C Disease. *Frontiers in Public Health*, 847.
- [29]. Seth, B., Dalal, S., Jaglan, V., Le, D. N., Mohan, S., & Srivastava, G. (2022). Integrating encryption techniques for secure data storage in the cloud. *Transactions on Emerging Telecommunications Technologies*, 33(4), e4108.
- [30]. Malik, M., Nandal, R., Dalal, S., Maan, U., & Le, D. N. An efficient driver behavioral pattern analysis based on fuzzy logical feature selection and classification in big data analysis. *Journal of Intelligent & Fuzzy Systems*, 43(3), 3283-3292.
- [31]. Malik, M., Nandal, R., Dalal, S., Jaglan, V., & Le, D. N. (2022). Deriving driver behavioral pattern analysis and performance using neural network approaches. *Intelligent Automation & Soft Computing*, 32(1), 87-99.
- [32]. Onyema, E. M., Shukla, P. K., Dalal, S., Mathur, M. N., Zakariah, M., & Tiwari, B. (2021). Enhancement of patient facial recognition through deep learning algorithm: ConvNet. *Journal of Healthcare Engineering*, 2021.
- [33]. Dalal, S., & Khalaf, O. I. (2021). Prediction of occupation stress by implementing convolutional neural network techniques. *Journal of Cases on Information Technology (JCIT)*, 23(3), 27-42.
- [34]. Dalal, S., Jaglan, V., & Le, D.-N. (Eds.). (2021). *Green Internet of Things for Smart Cities: Concepts, Implications, and Challenges* (1st ed.). CRC Press. <https://doi.org/10.1201/9781003032397>.
- [35]. Dahiya, N., Dalal, S., & Jaglan, V. (2021). 8 Mobility in Green Management IoT. *Green Internet of Things for Smart Cities: Concepts, Implications, and Challenges*, 125.
- [36]. Dahiya, N., Dalal, S., & Jaglan, V. (2021). 7 Efficient Green Solution. *Green Internet of Things for Smart Cities: Concepts, Implications, and Challenges*, 113.
- [37]. Seth, B., Dalal, S., & Dahiya, N. (2021). 4 Practical Implications. *Green Internet of Things for Smart Cities: Concepts, Implications, and Challenges*, 61.
- [38]. Malik, M., Nandal, R., Dalal, S., Jaglan, V., & Le, D. N. (2021). Driving pattern profiling and classification using deep learning. *Intelligent Automation & Soft Computing*, 28(3), 887-906.
- [39]. Jindal, U., Dalal, S., Rajesh, G., Sama, N. U., Jhanjhi, N. Z., & Humayun, M. (2021). An integrated approach on verification of signatures using multiple classifiers (SVM and Decision Tree): A multi-classification approach.
- [40]. Seth, B., Dalal, S., Le, D. N., Jaglan, V., Dahiya, N., Agrawal, A., ... & Verma, K. D. (2021). Secure Cloud Data Storage System Using Hybrid Paillier-Blowfish Algorithm. *Computers, Materials & Continua*, 67(1), 779-798.
- [41]. Vijarana, M., Dahiya, N., Dalal, S., & Jaglan, V. (2021). WSN Based Efficient Multi-Metric Routing for IoT Networks. In *Green Internet of Things for Smart Cities* (pp. 249-262). CRC Press.
- [42]. Goel, M., Hayat, A., Husain, A., & Dalal, S. (2021). Green-IoT (G-IoT) Architectures and Their Applications in the Smart City. In *Green Internet of Things for Smart Cities* (pp. 47-59). CRC Press.
- [43]. Chawla, N., & Dalal, S. (2021). Edge AI with Wearable IoT: A Review on Leveraging Edge Intelligence in Wearables for Smart Healthcare. *Green Internet of Things for Smart Cities*, 205-231.
- [44]. Dahiya, N., Dalal, S., & Jaglan, V. (2021). Efficient Green Solution for a Balanced Energy Consumption and Delay in the IoT-Fog-Cloud Computing. In *Green Internet of Things for Smart Cities* (pp. 113-123). CRC Press.
- [45]. Dahiya, N., Dalal, S., & Jaglan, V. (2021). Mobility Management in Green IoT. In *Green Internet of Things for Smart Cities* (pp. 125-134). CRC Press.
- [46]. Seth, B., Dalal, S., & Dahiya, N. (2021). Practical Implications of Green Internet of Things (G-IoT) for Smart Cities. In *Green Internet of Things for Smart Cities* (pp. 61-81). CRC Press.
- [47]. Dalal, S., Agrawal, A., Dahiya, N., & Verma, J. (2020, July). Software Process Improvement Assessment for Cloud Application Based on Fuzzy Analytical Hierarchy Process Method. In *International Conference on Computational Science and Its Applications* (pp. 989-1001). Springer, Cham.
- [48]. Seth, B., Dalal, S., Jaglan, V., Le, D. N., Mohan, S., & Srivastava, G. (2020). Integrating encryption techniques for secure data storage in the cloud. *Transactions on Emerging Telecommunications Technologies*.
- [49]. Hooda, M., & Shrivankumar Bachu, P. (2020). Artificial Intelligence Technique for Detecting Bone Irregularity Using Fastai. In *International Conference on Industrial Engineering and Operations Management Dubai, UAE* (pp. 2392-2399).
- [50]. Arora, S., & Dalal, S. (2019). An optimized cloud architecture for integrity verification. *Journal of Computational and Theoretical Nanoscience*, 16(12), 5067-5072.
- [51]. Arora, S., & Dalal, S. (2019). Trust Evaluation Factors in Cloud Computing with Open Stack. *Journal of Computational and Theoretical Nanoscience*, 16(12), 5073-5077.
- [52]. Shakti Arora, S. (2019). DDoS Attacks Simulation in Cloud Computing Environment. *International Journal of Innovative Technology and Exploring Engineering*, 9(1), 414-417.
- [53]. Shakti Arora, S. (2019). Integrity Verification Mechanisms Adopted in Cloud Environment. *International Journal of Engineering and Advanced Technology (IJEAT)*, 8, 1713-1717.
- [54]. Sudha, B., Dalal, S., & Srinivasan, K. (2019). Early Detection of Glaucoma Disease in Retinal Fundus Images Using Spatial FCM with Level Set Segmentation. *International Journal of Engineering and Advanced Technology (IJEAT)*, 8(5C), 1342-1349.

- [55]. Sikri, A., Dalal, S., Singh, N. P., & Le, D. N. (2019). Mapping of e-Wallets With Features. *Cyber Security in Parallel and Distributed Computing: Concepts, Techniques, Applications and Case Studies*, 245-261.
- [56]. Seth, B., Dalal, S., & Kumar, R. (2019). Hybrid homomorphic encryption scheme for secure cloud data storage. In *Recent Advances in Computational Intelligence* (pp. 71-92). Springer, Cham.
- [57]. Seth, B., Dalal, S., & Kumar, R. (2019). Securing bioinformatics cloud for big data: Budding buzzword or a glance of the future. In *Recent advances in computational intelligence* (pp. 121-147). Springer, Cham.
- [58]. Jindal, U., & Dalal, S. (2019). A hybrid approach to authentication of signature using DTSVM. In *Emerging Trends in Expert Applications and Security* (pp. 327-335). Springer, Singapore.
- [59]. Le, D. N., Seth, B., & Dalal, S. (2018). A hybrid approach of secret sharing with fragmentation and encryption in cloud environment for securing outsourced medical database: a revolutionary approach. *Journal of Cyber Security and Mobility*, 7(4), 379-408.
- [60]. Sikri, A., Dalal, S., Singh, N. P., & Dahiya, N. (2018). Data Mining and its Various Concepts. *Kalpa Publications in Engineering*, 2, 95-102.
- [61]. Sameer Nagpal, S. (2018). Analysis of LrMu Power Algorithm in the Cloud Computing Environment using CloudSim Toolkit. *International Journal of Research in Electronics and Computer Engineering (IJRECE)*, 6(3), 1175-1177.
- [62]. Nagpal, S., Dahiya, N., & Dalal, S. (2018). Comparative Analysis of the Power Consumption Techniques in the Cloud Computing Environment. *Journal Homepage: <http://www.ijmra.us>*, 8(8), 1.
- [63]. Kumar, N., Dalal, S., & Dahiya, N. (2018). Approach of Lion Optimization Algorithm for Efficient Load Balancing in Cloud Computing. *Journal Homepage: <http://www.ijmra.us>*, 8(8), 1.
- [64]. Sameer Nagpal, S. (2018). Comparison of Task Scheduling in Cloud Computing Using various Optimization Algorithms. *Journal of Computational Information Systems*, 14(4), 43-57.
- [65]. Arora, S., & Dalal, S. (2018). Hybrid algorithm designed for handling remote integrity check mechanism over dynamic cloud environment. *International Journal of Engineering & Technology*, 7(2.4), 161-164.
- [66]. Kukreja, S., & Dalal, S. (2018). Modified drosophila optimization algorithm for managing re-sources in cloud environment. *International Journal of Engineering & Technology*, 7(2.4), 165-169.
- [67]. Jindal, U., Dalal, S., & Dahiya, N. (2018). A combine approach of preprocessing in integrated signature verification (ISV). *International Journal of Engineering & Technology*, 7(1.2), 155-159.
- [68]. Nagpal, S., Dahiya, N., & Dalal, S. (2018). Comparison of Task Scheduling in Cloud Computing Using various Optimization Algorithms. *Journal of Computational Information Systems* ISSN, 1553-9105.
- [69]. Jindal, U., Dalal, S., & Dahiya, N. (2018). A combine approach of preprocessing in integrated signature verification (ISV). *International Journal of Engineering & Technology*, 7(1.2), 155-159
- [70]. Shakti Arora, S. (2018). Resolving problem of Trust context in Cloud Computing. *International Journal of Engineering Research in Computer Science and Engineering (IJERCSE)*, 5(1), 138-142.
- [71]. Dalal, S., Dahiya, N., & Jaglan, V. (2018). Efficient tuning of COCOMO model cost drivers through generalized reduced gradient (GRG) nonlinear optimization with best-fit analysis. In *Progress in Advanced Computing and Intelligent Engineering* (pp. 347-354). Springer, Singapore
- [72]. Seth, B., & Dalal, S. (2018). Analytical assessment of security mechanisms of cloud environment. In *Progress in Advanced Computing and Intelligent Engineering* (pp. 211-220). Springer, Singapore.
- [73]. Kukreja, S., & Dalal, S. (2018). Performance analysis of cloud resource provisioning algorithms. In *Progress in Advanced Computing and Intelligent Engineering* (pp. 593-602). Springer, Singapore.
- [74]. Rani, U., Dalal, S., & Kumar, J. (2018). Optimizing performance of fuzzy decision support system with multiple parameter dependency for cloud provider evaluation. *Int. J. Eng. Technol*, 7(1.2), 61-65.
- [75]. Dahiya, N., Dalal, S., & Khatri, S. (2017). An Enhanced Bat Algorithm for Data Clustering Problems. *International Journal of Advanced Research in Computer Science*, 8(3).
- [76]. Dahiya, N., Dalal, S., & Khatri, S. (2017). Data clustering and its Application to numerical function optimization algorithm. *International Journal of Advanced Research in Computer Science*, 8(1).
- [77]. Arora, S., & Dalal, S. (2017). Adaptive Model For Integrity Verification In Cloud Computing System. *International Journal of Advanced Research in Computer Science*, 8(1), 233-236.
- [78]. Neeraj Dahiya, S. (2017). Numerical Function Optimization: Model, Procedure And Uses. *International Journal of Engineering Science and Technology (IJEST)*, 9(4), 266-270.
- [79]. Dahiya, N., Dalal, S., & Khatri, S. (2016). Refinement with Image clustering using Self-Organizing Map and Numerical Function Optimization. *International Journal of Computer Science and Information Security*, 14(11), 909.
- [80]. Neeraj Dahiya, S. (2016). A Review on Numerical function optimization Algorithm and its Applications to Data Clustering & Classification. *International Journal of Recent Research Aspects*, 3(3), 115-121.
- [81]. Arora, S., & Dalal, S. (2016). Novel Approach of Integrity Verification in Dynamic Cloud Environment. *International Journal of Computer Science and Information Security*, 14(8), 207.
- [82]. Dalal, S., & Kukreja, S. (2016). Genetic Algorithm based Novel approach for Load Balancing problem in Cloud environment. *International Journal of computer science and information security*, 14(7), 88.
- [83]. Arora, S., & Dalal, S. (2016). Study of Integrity Based Algorithm in Decentralized Cloud Computing Environment. *International Journal of Institutional & Industrial Research*, 1(1), 15-17.

- [84]. Vishakha, S. D. (2016). Performance Analysis of Cloud Load Balancing Algorithms. *International Journal of Institutional and Industrial Research*, 1(01), 1-5.
- [85]. Dalal, S., & Jindal, U. (2016, March). Performance of integrated signature verification approach. In 2016 3rd International Conference on Computing for Sustainable Global Development (INDIACom) (pp. 3369-3373). IEEE.
- [86]. Dahiya, N., Dalal, S., & Tanwar, G. (2016, March). Refining of image using self-organizing map with clustering. In AIP Conference Proceedings (Vol. 1715, No. 1, p. 020064). AIP Publishing LLC.
- [87]. Dahiya, N., Dalal, S., & Khatri, S. (2016). A Review on Numerical function optimization Algorithm and its Applications to Data Clustering & Classification. *International Journal of Recent Research Aspects*, 3(3), 111-115.
- [88]. Arora, S., & Dalal, S. (2016). Enhanced Privacy Preserving Access Control in the Cloud. *International Journal of Recent Research Aspects*, 3(4), 66-70.
- [89]. Dahiya, N., Dalal, S., Khatri, S., & Kumar, Y. (2016). Cat Swarm Optimization: Applications And Experimental Illustrations To Data Clustering. *International Journal of Control Theory and Applications*, 9(41), 759-765.
- [90]. Rani, U., & Dalal, S. (2016). Neural Network Applications in Design Process of Decision Support System. *International Journal of Recent Research Aspects*, 4(2), 40-44.
- [91]. Seth, B., & Dalal, S. (2016). Designing Hybrid Security Architecture in Multi Cloud System. *International Journal of Control Theory and Applications*, 9(41), 767-776.
- [92]. Seth, B., & Dalal, S. (2016). Analysis of cryptographic approaches. *International Journal of Recent Research Aspect*, 3(1), 21-24.
- [93]. Jindal, U., & Dalal, S. (2016). Survey on Signature verification and recognition using SIFT and its variant. *International Journal of Recent Research Aspects*, 3(3), 26-29.
- [94]. Sharma, P., & Dalal, S. (2014). Reviewing MANET Network Security Threats. *identity*, 25-30.
- [95]. Sharma, D., Dalal, S., & Sharma, K. K. (2014). Evaluating Heuristic based Load Balancing Algorithm through Ant Colony Optimization. *environment*, 5-9.
- [96]. Sharma, D., Sharma, K., & Dalal, S. (2014). Optimized load balancing in grid computing using tentative ant colony algorithm. *International Journal of Recent Research Aspects*, 1(1), 35-39.
- [97]. Jindal, K., Dalal, S., & Sharma, K. K. (2014, February). Analyzing spoofing attacks in wireless networks. In 2014 Fourth International Conference on Advanced Computing & Communication Technologies (pp. 398-402). IEEE.
- [98]. Dalal, Surjeet & Srinivasan, S, Approach of multi agent system in controlling bullwhip effect of supply chain management system using case based reasoning, Department of Computer Science, Suresh Gyan Vihar University, 20/01/2014, <http://hdl.handle.net/10603/36464>
- [99]. Sharma, S., & Dalal, S. (2014). Recognition and identification schemes for the development of Eigen feature extraction based iris recognition system. *International Journal of Recent Research Aspects* ISSN, 2349-7688.
- [100]. Sharma, P., Sharma, K., & Dalal, S. (2014). Preventing Sybil Attack in MANET using Super nodes approach. *International Journal of Recent Research Aspects*, 1(1), 30-34.
- [101]. Simi Gupta, D., & Dalal, S. (2014). Efficient broker scheduling in Cloud Computing. *International Journal of Recent Research Aspects*, 1(2), 74-77.
- [102]. Sharma, S., & Dalal, S. (2014). Feature Recognition from Histogram and Eigen Algorithm in Digital Image Processing.
- [103]. Gupta, S., Sharma, K. K., & Dalal, S. (2014). Multi objective parameters for real time scheduling in cloud computing.
- [104]. Mittal, A., & Dalal, S. (2014). Implying p-Cure algorithm in case retrieval stage of the case-based reasoning. *International Journal of Recent Research Aspects*, 3(3), 91-98.
- [105]. Mittal, A., Sharma, K. K., & Dalal, S. (2014). Approach of BPEL in supply chain activities for managing bullwhip effect of SCM system. *Int. J. Res. Asp. Eng. Manag*, 1(2), 26-30.
- [106]. Sharma, P., & Dalal, S. (2014). Shortest Path Algorithms Technique for Nearly Acyclic Graphs. *International Journal of Recent Research Aspects*, 3(3), 36-39.
- [107]. Dalal, S., Jaglan, V., & Sharma, K. K. (2014). Designing architecture of demand forecasting tool using multi-agent system. *International Journal of Advanced Research in Engineering and Applied Sciences*, 3(1), 11-20.
- [108]. Sheikh, M., Sharma, K., & Dalal, S. (2014). Efficient method for WiMAX soft handover in VOIP and IPTV. *International Journal of Research Aspects of Engineering & Management*, 1(2), 5-48.
- [109]. Kumar, S., & Dalal, S. (2014). Optimizing Intrusion Detection System using Genetic Algorithm. *International Journal of Research Aspects of Engineering and Management* ISSN, 2348-6627.
- [110]. Mittal, A., Sharma, K. K., & Dalal, S. (2014). Applying clustering algorithm in case retrieval phase of the case-based reasoning. *International Journal of Research Aspects of Engineering and Management*, 1(2), 14-16.
- [111]. Dalal, S., Jaglan, V., & Sharma, K. K. (2014). Integrating Multi-case-base-reasoning with Distributed case-based reasoning. *International Journal of Advanced Research in IT and Engineering* ISSN, 2278-6244.
- [112]. Saini, A., Sharma, K. K., & Dalal, S. (2014). A survey on outlier detection in WSN. *International Journal of Research Aspects of Engineering and Management* ISSN, 2348-6627.
- [113]. Sharma, P., Sharma, D. K., & Dalal, S. (2014). Preventing Sybil Attack In MANET Using Super Node Using Approach. *International Journal of Recent Research Aspects*, ISSN, 2349-7688.
- [114]. Chahar, P., & Dalal, S. (2013). Deadlock resolution techniques: an overview. *International Journal of Scientific and Research Publications*, 3(7), 1-5.

- [115]. Dalal, Surjeet, Keshav Jindal, and Monika Nirwal. "Developing Flexible Decision Support Systems Using Case-Base Reasoning System." *International Journal of Engineering and Management Research (IJEMR)* 3.4 (2013): 13-17.
- [116]. Dalal, S., & Sharma, K. K. (2013). Simulating supply chain activities in multi-agent based supply chain management system with plasma simulator. *International journal of Computer Science & Communication*, 4(1), 80-85.
- [117]. Dalal, S., Tanwar, G., & Alhawat, N. (2013). Designing CBRBDI agent for implementing supply chain system. *system*, 3(1), 1288-1292.
- [118]. Dalal, S., & Athavale, V. (2012). Challenging Bullwhip Effect of Supply Chain Through Case Based Multi Agent System: A Review. *International Journal of Advanced Research in Computer Science and Software Engineering*, 2(12), 267-272.
- [119]. Dalal, S., Tanwar, G., & Jindal, K. (2012). Agent Oriented Programming In Trading System Automation. *International Journal of Research in IT, Management and Engineering*, 2(8), 51-59.
- [120]. Dalal, Surjeet, and Vijay Athavale. "Analysing Supply Chain Strategy Using Case-Based Reasoning." *Journal of Supply Chain Management Systems* 1.3 (2012).
- [121]. Jindal, K., Dalal, S., & Jaglan, V. (2012). Comparative Study On IEEE 802.11 Wireless Local Area Network Securities. *International Journal of Advanced Research in Computer Science*, 3(1).
- [122]. Jindal, K., Dalal, S., & Tanwar, G. (2012). Congestion Control Framework in Ad-Hoc Wireless using Neural Networks in QoS. *International Journal of Research in Computer Engineering and Electronics*, ISSN, 15-18.
- [123]. Dalal, S., Athavale, V., & Jindal, K. (2012). Designing Case-based reasoning applications with Colibri Studio. *International Journal of Research in Computer Engineering and Electronics*, 1(1), 15-18.
- [124]. Jaglan, V., Dalal, S., & Srinivasan, S. (2011). Improving performance of business intelligence through case based reasoning. *International Journal of Engineering Science and Technology*, 3(4), 2880-2886.
- [125]. Jaglan, V., Dalai, S., & Srinivasan, S. (2011). Enhancing security of agent-oriented techniques programs code using jar files. *International Journal on Computer Science and Engineering*, 3(4), 1627-1632.
- [126]. Dalal, S., Athavale, V., & Jindal, K. (2011). Case retrieval optimization of Case-based reasoning through Knowledge-intensive Similarity measures. *Int. J. Comput. Appl*, 34(3), 12-18.
- [127]. Surjeet Dalal, V., & Kumar, S. (2010). Designing of business tool using intelligent agent. In *National Conference Advanced Computing & Communication tech ACCT* (pp. 751-754).
- [128]. Jazaeri, S. S., Jabbehdari, S., Asghari, P., & Haj Seyyed Javadi, H. (2021). Edge computing in SDN-IoT networks: a systematic review of issues, challenges and solutions. *Cluster Computing*, 1-42.
- [129]. Jazaeri, S. S., Asghari, P., Jabbehdari, S., & Javadi, H. H. S. (2023). Toward caching techniques in edge computing over SDN-IoT architecture: a review of challenges, solutions, and open issues. *Multimedia Tools and Applications*, 1-67.
- [130]. Jazaeri, S. S., Asghari, P., Jabbehdari, S., & Javadi, H. H. S. (2023). Toward caching techniques in edge computing over SDN-IoT architecture: a review of challenges, solutions, and open issues. *Multimedia Tools and Applications*, 1-67.