

A SUGGESTED PERCEPTION TO EMPLOYING MODERN EDUCATIONAL TECHNIQUES AT SECONDARY LEVEL IN TAIZ CITY SCHOOLS

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Abstract: The study aimed to present a suggested perception to employing modern educational technologies in schools in the city of Taiz. To achieve this goal, the reality of high school teachers' employment of modern educational technologies while teaching the course was studied. The study tool (questionnaire) was applied, consisting of four axes: knowing the degree to which the teachers in the study sample use modern educational technologies, the difficulties that prevent them from employing and using them, knowing the importance of employing educational technologies, and the needs required to employ them, on a random sample of secondary teachers in public and private schools for the city of Taiz. The sample amounted to (90) male and female teachers who were selected randomly. (90) paper questionnaires were distributed to them, and (73) questionnaires were returned. The researcher used the descriptive survey method in the study. After presenting and interpreting the results, the researcher recognized that the use of educational techniques by teachers (males and females) was to a low degree. This may be due to the difficulties they face from the lack of awareness of officials and decision-makers about the importance of modern educational technologies and their use, and thus the lack of training courses for teachers. In addition to the lack of rehabilitation of school infrastructure, and the failure to update and develop curricula electronically. Based on the previous results, the researcher considered it necessary to build a suggested perception to qualify teachers to employ modern educational technologies while teaching various academic courses.

Key words: Educational modern technologies, Employing technologies, a suggested perception.

Introduction

The use of modern technologies is not limited to a specific field, but has become involved in all fields, especially education Louis [1]. Educational institutions have become primarily dependent on the use of the latest technologies in teaching students and communicating with them [2]. These technologies not only contributed to the ease of receiving information and communication between various members of the educational sector, but also worked to develop the educational level and bring it to the point of innovation and creativity [3].

Results and discussion

In light of the study results, the researcher recommends the following; providing the suggested perception for education offices and decision makers to work on and begin qualifying teachers to employ modern educational technologies. Working to give leaders of educational institutions more powers to manage their affairs and conduct their work. Forming teams specialized in modern educational curricula and technologies with the aim of updating and developing curricula electronically. Technically rehabilitating the school infrastructure to keep pace with the desired change and renewal. Qualifying student teachers (students of the College of Education) to keep pace with the change in the new teaching method that employs modern educational technologies. Seeking the assistance of student researchers in the Educational Technology Department to train student teachers (in the departments of the College of Education) and teachers in schools on the use and employment of modern educational technologies.

Conclusion

In light of the study results and recommendations, the researcher suggests the following:

- Conducting studies similar to the current study in its variables (years of service and financial capabilities possessed by the teacher).
- Conducting studies on the readiness of the Education Office to apply the latest technologies in education.

- Conducting studies that include building and designing training programs that help teachers employ modern educational technologies.

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ASOFTWARE TOOL FOR BALANCING AND ENERGY CONSUMPTION IN A CLOUD COMPUTING NETWORK

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Abstract: In this study report, in recent years, cloud computing has emerged and is a platform for many institutions through its scalability and flexibility. The purpose of this research is VM migration by migrating the system and reducing energy consumption in addition to using software and load balancing technology in an equal and optimal way. In this particular instance. An approach to balancing virtual machines in cloud computing networks that is based on virtual machine migration is given and examined in this paper by employing the MATLAB software for the analysis purpose.

Key words: virtual machine, load balancing, Matlab, cloud computing.

Introduction

Cloud computing is the on-demand availability of computer system resources, especially data storage (cloud storage) and computing power [1]. The user used the MATLAB simulation program to achieve load balancing when consuming power for virtual machines without direct active management. Large clouds often have jobs distributed over multiple sites, with each site acting as a data centre [2]. Cloud computing relies on sharing resources to achieve cohesion and usually uses a “pay-as-you-go” model. The goal is to help reduce capital expenditures but may also lead to unexpected operating expenses for users. This task seeks to stimulate an optimal algorithm on the “Cloud-Sim” simulator and contrast it with further algorithms based on the distinct matrices like the make span (tasks finishing time) and the energy exhaustions on the cloud computing.

Results and discussion

MATLAB software is introduced to achieve and facilitate the complex process for the main parameters of CPU, memory, and bandwidth utilization. These coefficients are widely used, especially in cloud computing, and can be executed with m files. The proposed method with the performed results is mentioned below with the programming code and utilization of coefficients According to the validations of coefficients, the number of physical machines is represented by the horizontal axis, while the rate of utilization is represented by the vertical axis. It can be observed that CUR, MUR and NBUR are initially unequally distributed. However, balance is achieved for the three values, after series of load balancing. The process of load balancing is discontinued when the load difference of each node is below 20% with 50 number for physical machine 1000,1800,2600,3000 CPU capacity for each physical machine 1,2,4,8 Memory value of a physical machine and 500, 700, 1000 to bandwidth values for overall physical machine when set 200 number for virtual machine, fig 1.