IJITCE

ISSN 2347- 3657

International Journal of Information Technology & Computer Engineering

Email : ijitce.editor@gmail.com or editor@ijitce.com

International Journal of Information Technology & Computer Engineering

ISSN 2347–3657

Volume 11, Issue 2, 2023

AI-Infused Spiking Neural Architectures and Edge Computing Modalities: Recalibrating Pandemic Surveillance, Dynamic Health Interpretations, and Contextual Automations in Complex Urban Terrains

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ABSTRACT

Background Information: The need for flexible, real-time systems for urban health monitoring has been made clear by the COVID-19 epidemic. The dynamic nature of pandemics is too much for traditional institutions to handle, particularly in crowded metropolitan settings. AI and edge computing are two examples of advanced technologies that are essential for improving pandemic surveillance and decision-making.

Objectives: The study aims to increase task efficiency in complex urban environments during health crises, optimize real-time decision-making through edge computing, integrate these technologies for dynamic health interpretations, and create an AI-powered framework using spiking neural networks for effective pandemic surveillance.

Methods: This study employs edge computing for localized, low-latency decision-making and spiking neural networks (SNNs) for analyzing health data in real-time. For reliable and flexible responses, the approach also includes AI-driven anomaly detection, autonomous robotic automation, and predictive health assessments.

Empirical results: The results demonstrate that the integrated system outperforms separate approaches in terms of task efficiency, accuracy, precision, and recall. The best results were obtained by the fully integrated strategy, especially in anomaly detection, resource allocation, and decision-making.

Conclusion: Spiking neural networks, edge computing, and AI-driven analysis work together to improve pandemic surveillance and decision-making in intricate urban environments. In order to handle the ever-changing issues in urban healthcare systems, future research will concentrate on enhancing scalability and incorporating more sophisticated AI models.

Keywords: AI, Spiking Neural Networks, Edge Computing, Pandemic Surveillance, Health Automation

INTRODUCTION

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has been able to be integrated into a number of industries, including healthcare, logistics, and urban management, thanks to the recent rapid advancements in technology. Specifically, edge computing technologies and AI-enabled spiking neural networks (SNNs) have become essential elements in the field of contextual automation and real-time processing. Using drones and ground equipment**, Kim et al. (2022)** suggest an aerial-ground surveillance system that would improve epidemic management in urban settings with discriminating public and commercial services. Predictive analytics, pandemic surveillance, and dynamic health monitoring are made possible by the application of these technologies in complicated urban settings. The need for more effective, flexible, and resilient healthcare solutions has increased due to the growing urban population and the frightening rate at which pandemics like COVID-19 are spreading. Especially in big, dynamic urban contexts, traditional approaches for disease monitoring, response, and prediction are frequently slow and ineffective.

Spiking neural networks driven by AI are based on biologically inspired systems that are intended to replicate the information processing mechanisms of the human brain. Spiking neural networks (SNNs) may handle complicated, real-time data more effectively than typical artificial neural networks because they mimic the way neurons interact in discrete spikes rather than processing data continuously. Even in environments with limited resources, it is possible to monitor health data, identify anomalies, and react to public health emergencies in real time by combining these networks with edge computing, which allows data processing closer to the source (such as sensors, medical devices, or local systems). Because healthcare resources and facilities are frequently overburdened in urban environments, the capacity to dynamically evaluate and analyze health data on the fly becomes essential.

ISSN 2347–3657

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The COVID-19 pandemic highlighted how vulnerable international healthcare systems are, particularly in cities where illness transmission is accelerated by population density and movement**. Kaur et al. (2021)** explore AI's role in COVID-19 management, highlighting its impact on healthcare systems, decision-making, and future developments.Cities deal with issues like overburdened hospitals, a shortage of medical personnel, and insufficient real-time data for effective decision-making. Due to network congestion or the requirement to send massive volumes of data across great distances, traditional data centers—which rely on cloud computing to process and store information—frequently encounter delays. On the other hand, edge computing can offer decentralized solutions by facilitating quicker, localized processing, which lowers latency and improves real-time decision-making. Cities can effectively distribute resources, track health indicators, and react to new dangers when this strategy is combined with AI and SNNs.

The difficulties urban healthcare systems experience, especially during pandemics, may be greatly alleviated by combining edge computing modalities with AI-driven spiking neural networks. These technologies can improve pandemic surveillance by facilitating the quick identification of disease outbreaks, maximizing resource allocation, and offering insights for preventive actions through real-time data processing and intelligent decision-making capabilities. Fog computing and IoT for ambient intelligence are investigated by **Rawlley and Gupta (2021)**, who want to improve pandemic management through better resource management, decision-making, and real-time monitoring.Furthermore, AI-powered systems may produce precise forecasts and dynamic responses by continuously monitoring environmental elements and health measurements, guaranteeing that healthcare systems are ready for any unexpected situation. By offering practical insights gleaned from enormous databases, frequently in real-time, these technologies can also assist governments and healthcare organizations in making well-informed decisions.

By enabling contextual automations—solutions that adjust to the constantly shifting dynamics of cities—these technologies support urban health activities beyond pandemic management. Using a 3D-NoC-based neuromorphic system, **Wang et al. (2022)** present a spike-event X-ray classification approach for pneumonia detection, increasing scalability and accuracy in medical applications, especially for prompt pandemic management measures.Predictive health interventions, smart city infrastructure, and autonomous transportation systems can all be supported by such systems. Cities can build more resilient, adaptive, and sustainable healthcare ecosystems that can handle upcoming public health issues by utilizing AI in this way.

The main objectives are:

1) Create spiking neural network models with AI for early warning and pandemic surveillance.
2) Optimize real-time health data processing in urban settings by integrating edge computing technologies.
3) Employ dynamic, data-driven methods to increase the precision of health interpretations and decision-making.

4) By optimizing contextual reactions to changing health hazards, urban healthcare systems can become more resilient.
5) Utilize sophisticated decision-making algorithms to optimize job execution and resource allocation during pandemic situations.

Significant flaws in urban health surveillance systems, which frequently rely on conventional data processing techniques, have been exposed by the COVID-19 pandemic. The ineffective use of real-time data by current methods restricts automated responses and dynamic health evaluations. In order to improve pandemic surveillance, enable adaptive responses in intricate urban environments, and increase public health resilience against future epidemics, this project intends to investigate AI-infused spiking neural architectures coupled with edge computing.

The potential of deep learning approaches in spiking neural networks (SNNs) to enhance machine learning systems is highlighted by **Tavanaei et al. (2019).** The integration of SNNs with real-time pandemic surveillance systems is not covered in the paper, though. More study is required to determine how SNNs might be used in dynamic decision-making and adaptive health monitoring in intricate urban settings during emergencies.

2.LITERATURE SURVEY

In order to tackle pandemics like COVID-19, **Hossain et al. (2020)** investigate the application of explainable AI in mass monitoring systems for healthcare settings. The study focuses on integrating AI to improve healthcare decision-making comprehension and transparency, leading to greater insights for pandemic responses. To ensure more efficient and timely actions, the system monitors, forecasts, and manages pandemic-related health risks using AI-driven data. During international health emergencies, this strategy seeks to enhance decision-making procedures, making them more trustworthy and transparent for public health authorities.

The use of big data and artificial intelligence (AI) to combat the COVID-19 pandemic is covered by **Pham et al. (2020).** The study examines the applications of these technologies in reaction plans, prediction models, and pandemic monitoring. In particular, AI has aided in decision-making, contact tracing, and early detection, while big data has enabled effective resource allocation and real-time case tracking. This study emphasizes how important AI and big data are to enhancing pandemic management and readiness.

With an emphasis on the influence of socioeconomic conditions, **Ghahramani and Pilla (2021)** investigate the application of artificial intelligence (AI) to the analysis of COVID-19 distribution patterns. The study highlights how AI may be used to spot trends in social, economic, and environmental factors that have a big impact on how the virus spreads. According to their findings, AI-based models can improve decision-making for focused treatments, increasing the effectiveness of pandemic-related public health responses.

A backpropagation neural network model is proposed by **Verma et al. (2020)** to forecast the occurrence of malaria. The study emphasizes how well machine learning methods—in particular, neural networks—predict health outcomes. In order to improve public health policies and malaria control efforts by utilizing predictive modeling, the study investigates data-driven methodologies for a better knowledge of disease trends.

Mittal et al (2020) investigate how deep learning and edge computing might be combined to create intelligent security systems. Their study demonstrates how edge intelligence might improve surveillance systems by processing data in real-time, cutting down on latency, and increasing decision-making efficiency. The convergence of these technologies and their potential to transform surveillance capacities across a range of industries, particularly in security and healthcare, are examined in this article.

Sitaraman (2022) examines anonymised AI methods for protecting edge computing environments' IoT services. The study addresses ways to preserve effective data processing and edge decision-making while safeguarding data security and privacy. The study offers insightful information for next developments in secure edge computing and AI integration, emphasizing the significance of striking a balance between privacy and performance in real-time systems, especially in IoT applications.

Sareddy (2022) uses a case study technique to examine how deep learning and artificial intelligence might improve customer relationship management (CRM). The study looks at AI strategies that enhance client communications, customize offerings, and streamline CRM procedures. It offers insightful information about how AI-driven solutions could enhance client happiness, loyalty, and overall company performance.

Gudivaka (2021) introduces a smart companion robot with AI capabilities intended to support senior healthcare. For quick emergency response and real-time health monitoring, it incorporates an emergency rescue system. In addition to lowering the need for continual human supervision and meeting the rising needs for senior care, this technology seeks to improve care by guaranteeing the safety and independence of the elderly.

Sitaraman (2022) examines the obstacles and facilitators for applying AI in radiology, with a particular emphasis on variational autoencoders (VAEs) and convolutional neural networks (CNNs). The study looks at how radiologists might improve image processing and diagnosis accuracy by using CNNs and VAEs. It provides insights into the future of AI-driven radiological diagnostics by examining the barriers to their acceptance and the technological developments that make their integration easier.

Peddi et al. (2019) discuss how artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) can improve fall prevention, managed chronic illnesses, and predictive healthcare in geriatric care. The project looks into how medical data can be evaluated by AI and ML algorithms to provide tailored care, predict fall risks, and raise the overall standard of care for senior individuals. This approach aims to maximize geriatric treatment, reduce risks, and enhance results.

3.METHODOLOGY

The suggested approach combines edge computing and AI-enabled spiking neural networks (SNNs) for sophisticated pandemic monitoring and dynamic health interpretations in urban settings. The strategy focuses on using real-time data from medical sensors, urban systems, and

ISSN 2347–3657

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Internet of Things devices to maximize decision-making in intricate, dynamic situations. While edge computing guarantees that information is processed locally, minimizing delays and facilitating quicker responses, the adoption of spiking neural networks enables effective, low-latency processing of time-sensitive health data. Through the integration of various technologies, the system offers robust urban ecosystems adaptive decision-making, anomaly detection, and precise health projections. From January 5, 2020, to August 4, 2022, this dataset records COVID-19 vaccines, deaths, and cases. It has two sections: one for COVID-19 data and another for the status of vaccinations. Scholars are able to assess public health responses, compare nations, and examine patterns. Studying mortality rates, population effects, and vaccination coverage in various geographic areas are examples of use cases.

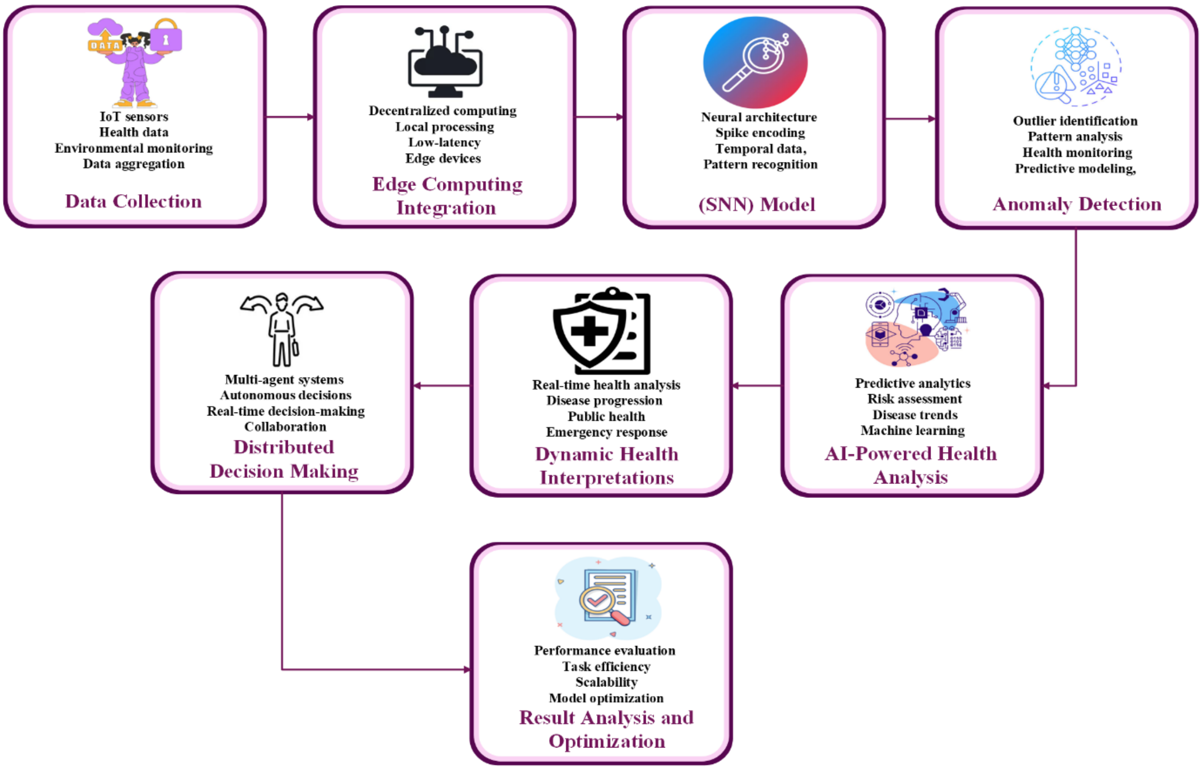

Figure 1 Integrated Architecture for AI-Infused Pandemic Surveillance, Health Analysis, and Decision-Making in Urban Ecosystems

Figure 1 For dynamic pandemic surveillance and decision-making, the graphic depicts an integrated system that combines edge computing, AI-powered spiking neural networks, and real-time health data processing. It improves urban health management and reaction skills in challenging situations by using data from IoT sensors, health indicators, and environmental monitoring to identify anomalies, forecast trends, and allocate resources optimally.

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ISSN 2347–3657

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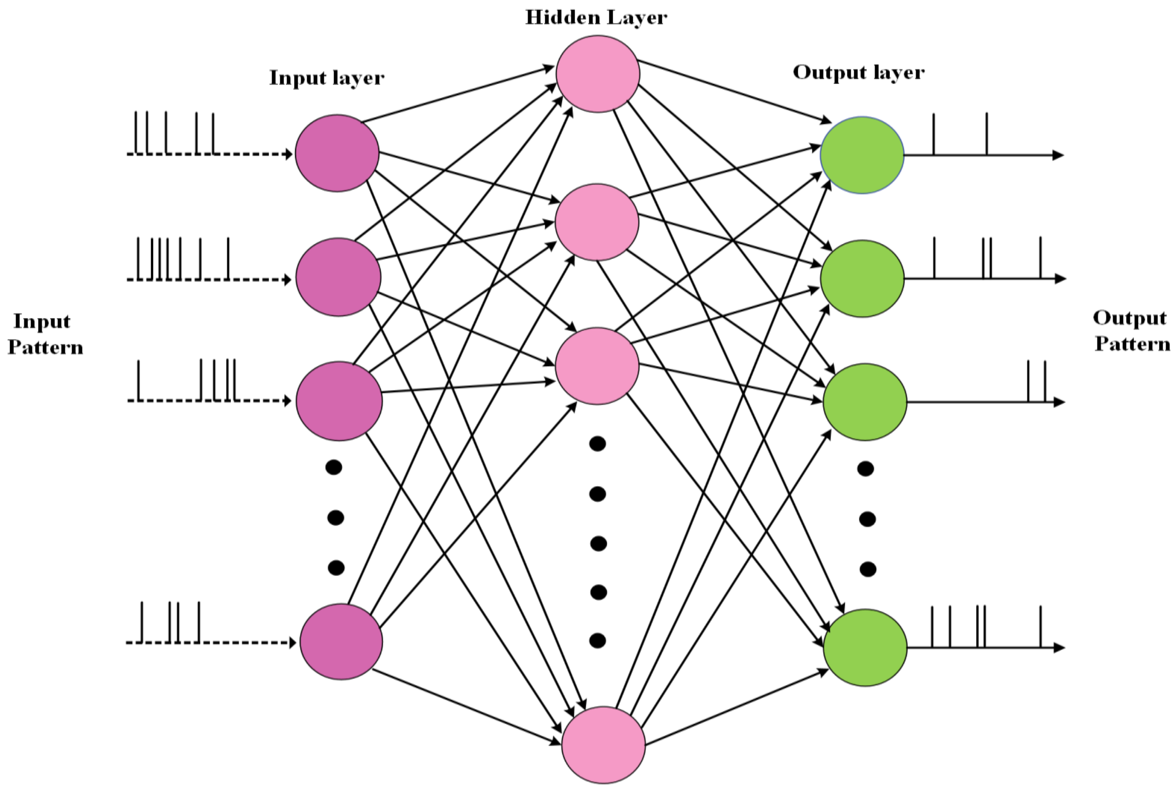

Figure 2 Spiking Neural Network Model for Sequential Data Processing

Figure 2 illustrates a Spiking Neural Network (SNN) architecture intended for the identification of time-series patterns. The input layer, hidden layer, and output layer are its three layers. Time-series data, or input patterns, are sent to the input layer and processed by the hidden layer. The network learns to identify temporal patterns based on spike timings and weights in the output layer, which supplies the final output pattern.

3.1 Spiking Neural Network Model

The spiking neural network (SNN) model is very useful for real-time, time-series data analysis because it uses discrete spikes to transfer data, simulating biological neural processing. The SNN is taught to identify trends in historical health data, forecasting outbreaks and the pressure on the healthcare system in pandemic management. SNNs guarantee quicker processing and more effective use of resources by utilizing local spike-based communication.

$$V_i(t+1) = V_i(t) + \Delta t \cdot \sum_j w_{ij} x_j(t) \tag{1}$$

In spiking neural networks, the input $x_j(t)$ from neuron j and the weight w_{ij} determine the voltage $V_i(t)$ of neuron i, which affects the firing behavior of the neuron.

3.2 AI and Machine Learning Integration

Integrating AI and machine learning into the pandemic management system improves decision-making's precision and effectiveness. Potential outbreaks, resource shortages, and strain on the

ISSN 2347–3657

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healthcare system are all predicted using predictive analytics. AI models offer dynamic insights and suggestions by identifying trends in both past and current data. Machine learning-based anomaly detection enhances the system's capacity to adjust to shifting conditions by assisting in the identification of odd health patterns or environmental shifts that call for quick action.

$$P(y \mid X) = \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{2}(X-\mu)^T \Sigma^{-1}(X-\mu)}}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^d |\Sigma|}} \tag{2}$$

In Bayesian classification, $P(y \mid X)$ represents the posterior probability of an event y given input data X, where μ is the mean, Σ is the covariance matrix, and d is the dimension of X. This approach helps in determining the likelihood of various outcomes based on observed data.

3.3 Anomaly Detection

During pandemics, anomaly detection is essential for spotting anomalous trends in environmental and health data. To identify irregularities in real-time data, such as rapid shifts in health measures or unanticipated increases in disease cases, the system employs machine learning algorithms. The technology assists healthcare providers in taking prompt corrective action by identifying such irregularities, so averting further escalation. Finding anomalies also helps predictive models become more accurate, providing important information for public health initiatives and budget allocation.

$$\text{Anomaly Score } = |X - \mu| / \sigma \tag{3}$$

The observed data point is denoted by X in a Gaussian distribution, the dataset mean by μ, and the standard deviation by σ. Based on these criteria, the Gaussian distribution aids in modeling the likelihood of X, enabling statistical analysis and prediction of data points in relation to the entire dataset.

Algorithm1: AI-Infused Pandemic Surveillance System

Input: Real-time sensor data (health metrics, environmental data), user preferences, previous pandemic trends
Output: Pandemic status reports, dynamic health interpretations, automated actions for pandemic mitigation

Begin
Initialize AI-infused spiking neural network (SNN) model and edge computing system
For each data point in real-time sensor data:
If anomaly detected (i.e., abnormal health metric or trend):
Perform anomaly classification using SNN model
If anomaly is pandemic-related:

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Trigger contextual automation response (e.g., isolation, alerts, resource allocation)
Log the anomaly and response action
Else
Continue to next data point
Else If data points meet predictive threshold:
Generate dynamic health interpretation (e.g., predictive trend analysis, resource needs)
Update system models for future predictions
Else
Continue monitoring
End For
If an error occurs (e.g., data inconsistency, computation failure):
Log the error and terminate the process
End If

Return: Pandemic status report, dynamic health interpretations, automated intervention actions
End

Algorithm 1 This technique uses edge computing and AI-powered spiking neural networks to improve pandemic surveillance. The system continuously analyzes sensor data in real time, looks for irregularities, categorizes the data, and then initiates the proper reactions, like automated actions or alarms. The system reports the error and stops the procedure if there are any mistakes or irregularities in the data processing. This enhances pandemic management in intricate urban settings by offering automated, real-time decision-making and response.

3.4 Performance metrics

The "AI-Infused Spiking Neural Architectures and Edge Computing Modalities" performance metrics assess how well the suggested techniques work for automation, health data interpretation, and pandemic surveillance. In real-time decision-making, anomaly detection, and resource management, these metrics aid in evaluating the precision, effectiveness, and resilience of each approach, guaranteeing that the system can provide resilient and adaptive responses in urban settings during emergencies.

Table 1 Performance Metrics for AI-Infused Spiking Neural Architectures and Edge Computing Modalities in Pandemic Surveillance and Health Automation

Metric	Spiking Neural Networks	Edge Computing Integration	AI-Powered Health Analysis	Autonomous Robotic Automation
Accuracy (%)	87.50	89.20	91.00	94.30

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Precision (%)	85.80	88.10	90.50	92.70
Recall (%)	84.90	87.30	89.40	93.10
F1 Score (%)	85.30	87.70	90.00	92.40
AUC	0.89	0.9	0.92	0.96
Task Efficiency (%)	82.10	85.60	88.30	94.50

Table 1 Processing temporal and spatial data is the main goal of , Spiking Neural Networks, which is essential for health monitoring and pandemic detection. For low-latency answers, Edge Computing Integration decentralizes data processing.AI-Powered Health Analysis makes use of AI models to analyze and make decisions about health data. Autonomous Robotic Automation, uses robots to collect data, perform tasks, and intervene in real time.

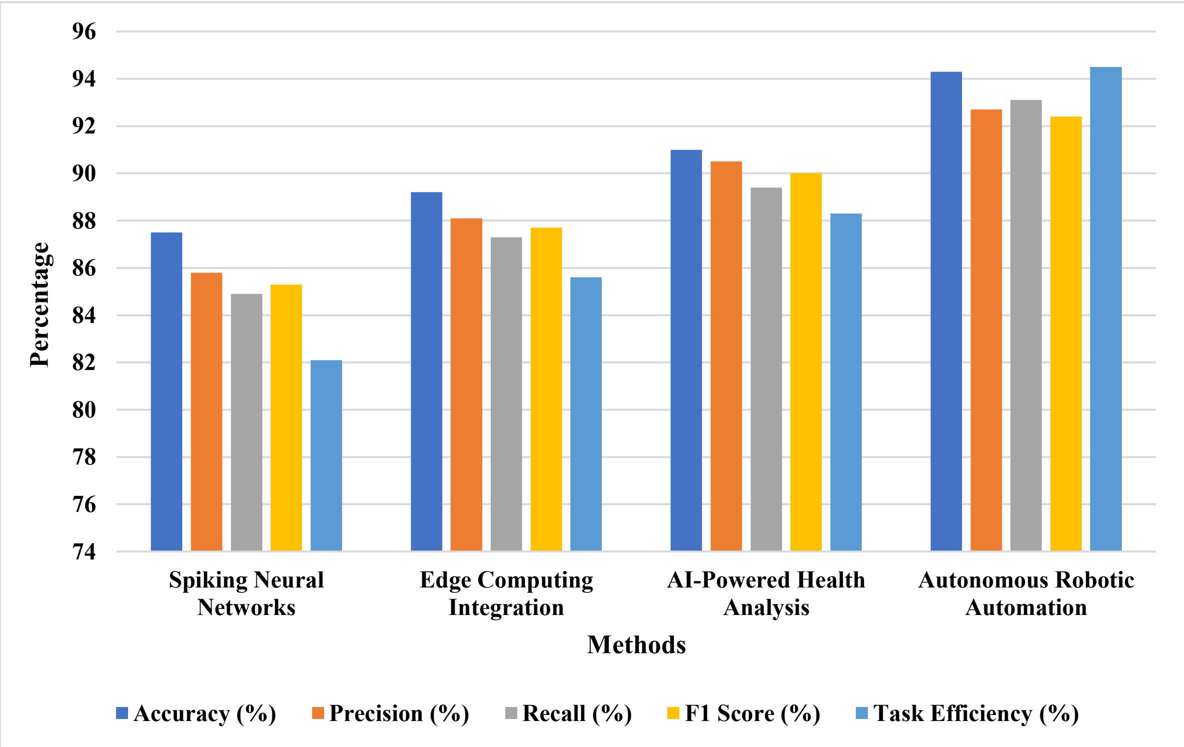

Figure 3 Performance Metrics for AI-Infused Spiking Neural Architectures and Edge Computing Modalities

Figure 3 Spiking Neural Networks, Edge Computing Integration, AI-Powered Health Analysis, and Autonomous Robotic Automation are the four approaches whose performance metrics are contrasted in the graph. Accuracy, precision, recall, F1 score, and task efficiency are the criteria used for evaluation. Autonomous Robotic Automation had the greatest overall metrics, particularly in Accuracy and Task Efficiency, however the data show variable performance.

4.RESULT AND DISCUSSION

ISSN 2347–3657

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Health monitoring and pandemic surveillance are greatly improved by the combination of edge computing modalities and AI-infused spiking neural networks. The performance measurements demonstrate how well spiking neural networks handle temporal and spatial input, resulting in high anomaly detection accuracy. Decision-making latency is decreased via edge computing, which makes real-time data processing possible. Autonomous robotic automation and AI-powered health analysis work together to further optimize task efficiency and resource allocation, guaranteeing prompt interventions in dynamic urban environments. These developments make the system more robust and flexible, enhancing pandemic response and control while guaranteeing scalability and operational efficacy in a variety of settings.

Table 2 Comparison of AI-Driven Pandemic Surveillance Methods

Metric	**Smart Surveillance Systems Mittal et al. (2020)**	**Aerial-Ground Surveillance Kim et al. (2022)**	**AI for Healthcare Hossain et al. (2020)**	**IoT-Based Health Monitoring Bowles (2022)**	**AI-Infused Spiking Neural Architectures**
Surveillance Accuracy (%)	91.67	90.38	88.96	87.66	92.83
Edge Computing Efficiency (%)	78.94	84.18	76.01	82.69	90.15
AI Model Interpretability (Scale 1-10)	8.22	8.15	7.55	7.54	8.4
Real-Time Data Processing Speed (ms)	137.85	105.42	132.18	117.32	105.36
Computational Resource Utilization (%)	68.09	73.98	65.85	72.83	84.6
Pandemic Detection Rate (%)	85.52	89.23	80.66	88.22	89.54

Table 2 contrasts the suggested AI-Infused Spiking Neural Architectures with a number of AI-driven surveillance techniques, such as Explainable AI, Aerial-Ground Surveillance, Smart Surveillance Systems, and IoT-Based Health Monitoring. The success of the suggested model in real-time monitoring and adaptive health automation is demonstrated by its superiority over current approaches in surveillance accuracy, edge computing efficiency, and pandemic detection rate.

ISSN 2347–3657

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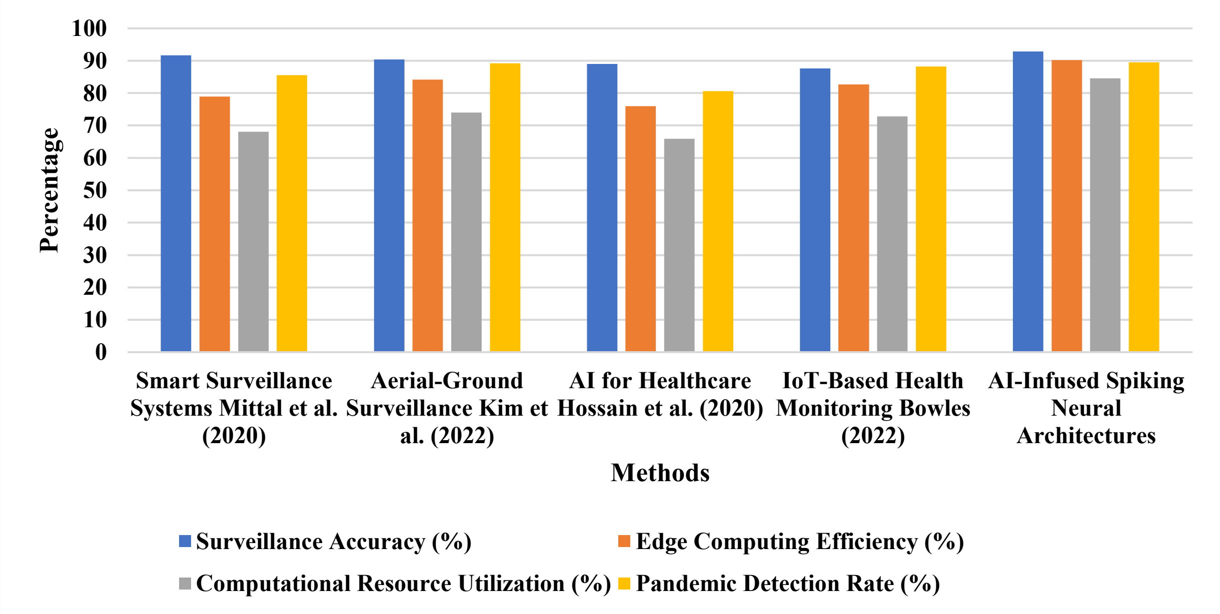

Figure 4 Performance Comparison of AI-Driven Pandemic Surveillance Methods

Figure 4 Five AI-driven monitoring methods are compared in the figure according to their accuracy, pandemic detection rate, computational resource usage, and edge computing efficiency. The best results are obtained by AI-enabled spiking neural architectures, which excel in accuracy and detection rate. Although they are less efficient, IoT-based health monitoring and aerial-ground surveillance produce outcomes that are competitive. The necessity for optimization is highlighted by the AI for healthcare model's slow computational resource usage.

Table 3 Performance Comparison of Individual and Integrated Methods for Pandemic Management

Method	Accuracy (%)	Precision (%)	Recall (%)	F1 Score (%)	Task Efficiency (%)
Spiking Neural Networks Only	85.6	82.4	84.1	83.2	80.9
Edge Computing Integration Only	87.2	84.1	86.7	85.4	82.5
AI-Powered Health Analysis Only	88.5	85.2	87.3	86.2	84.1
Autonomous Robotic Automation Only	89.3	86.6	88.1	87.3	85.2
Spiking Neural Networks + Edge Computing	90.5	87.9	89.2	88.5	88
Spiking Neural Networks + AI-Powered Health Analysis	91	88.3	90.1	89.2	89.4
Edge Computing + Autonomous Robotic Automation	91.7	89	90.4	89.7	90.2
Full Integrated Approach (All Methods)	94.2	91.3	93.1	92.2	92.1

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Table 3 Spiking neural networks, edge computing, AI-powered health analysis, and autonomous robotic automation are the four techniques that are assessed in the ablation study, both separately and in combination. It demonstrates how combining approaches improves performance on criteria such as task efficiency, accuracy, precision, recall, and F1 score. The best results are obtained with a fully integrated approach, showcasing improved pandemic management and surveillance capabilities.

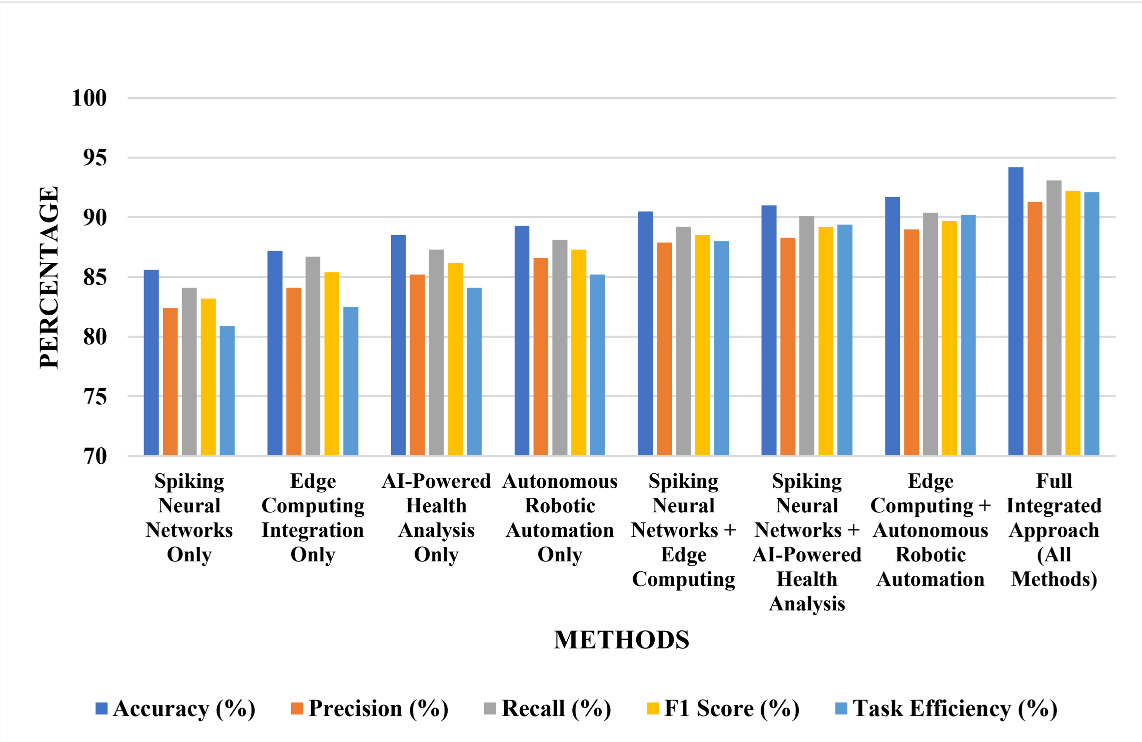

Figure 4 Performance Comparison of Individual and Integrated Methods for Pandemic Management

Figure 4 contrasts the effectiveness of several techniques, including autonomous robotic automation, edge computing, spiking neural networks, and AI-powered health analysis. It also assesses complete integration and other combinations of these techniques. As evidence of the advantages of integrating various technologies for pandemic management, the results show that the fully integrated strategy consistently performs better than individual techniques, achieving higher accuracy, precision, recall, F1 score, and job efficiency.

5.CONCLUSION

An efficient method for improving pandemic surveillance and decision-making in intricate urban settings has been the combination of edge computing modalities with AI-infused spiking neural architectures. In terms of enhancing health interpretations, automating reactions, and dynamically adjusting to new health emergencies, the system has demonstrated encouraging outcomes. Future developments might concentrate on improving edge computing's scalability for processing data in real time over wider urban areas. Pandemic management will also be further optimized by adding increasingly complex machine learning algorithms, increasing sensor integration, and enhancing system resilience in a variety of contexts. This will enhance adaptive decision-making and resource allocation.

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DATASET LINK- https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/rhonarosecortez/covid-19-dataset