

# THE IMPRESSION OF GENETIC ENGINEERING INTO NANOTECHNOLOGY FOR SOLVING BLOCKS

\*Sritha Zith Dey Babu, \*\*Digvijay Pandey, #Ismail Sheik

\*Chittagong Independent University, Chittagong, Bangladesh,

\*\*Department of Technical Education, Kanpur, India

#Management college of Southern Africa

## ABSTRACT

*In much continental research we see that genetic algorithms are using as a new and latest technology of science. Genetic engineering is a science that can give us a revolutionary era. Now, in many pieces of research we are using a genetic algorithm to solve a problem very fast and easily. This paper will show how genetic engineering can create a field in nanotechnology. We see that genetic engineering commonly starts from a binary encoding system after that creates some mutation and crossover etc. Here, we will show the actual genetic engineering form which can also implement into the era of nanotechnology. We are going to see a bridge between nanotechnology and genetic engineering. In computer science and general science we all know about computation. Without computing anything we can't get any result. So, in nanotechnology and genetic engineering, computing art also need to forget the absolute output. The aim and goal of this paper is a genetic engineering and nanotechnology crystalline structure.*

**Keywords:** Nano-technology, Genetic, Gene-combo, Formatting, Thin structure

## INTRODUCTION:

Before going to elaborate anything about the latest nanotechnology we are going to say something about genetic engineering before. Now, we are presenting genetic engineering according to our point of view. From our say, genetic engineering and genetic algorithm is such a kind of technology which can solve any problem in our daily life. The genetic algorithm can predict the future data set of our life also. In case a genetic algorithm has some funny, interesting and magical things also. Such as: Now, we are going to get 10<sup>th</sup> terms multiplication output result using genetic algorithm magic. So, take two numbers which are some of the last two digits 10. And, then we can get the multiplication result very easily using this algorithm. Here given below:

- ✓ Create a front and rear paradigm ;
- ✓ Multiply last two digits of two numbers;
- ✓ Take the result as the first output;
- ✓ Put the first output in the rear;
- ✓ Check the first digit of two numbers equal or not;

- ✓ If equal than first digit = first+1;
- ✓ Than, (first+1) \* first digit;
- ✓ Take the result as second or last output;
- ✓ Put the last output in front;
- ✓ Now, see the box of the front or rear where we can see the multiplication result. But this formula will only for 10<sup>th</sup> terms multiplication problems. perhaps, according to this algorithm we are getting the result faster than the manual computational part.

So, that's a little magic of genetic algorithm. We are using a genetic algorithm in any business problem also. Using the HAR method with genetic we can solve some business problems too. But, now the genetic algorithm is going to be a part of nanotechnology. Nanotechnology is another form of science. In fact, it's such a kind of form which makes some incredible things in the world. In case, we can say that the very recent invention of nanotechnology is nanoscale by which we can measure any nanoparticle. So, genetic engineering is here is become easier the world and nanotechnology by which people all over the world can lead their life easily without any harm and also for targeting to get the most number of researchers in this field. We see in much conventional research the particles such as colloidal formed with single structured DNA (SSD) and with self assemble. After that, we can get a crystal structure as output. But this paper will show the govern assemble and double helix model for the desired structure. So, we need some revolutionary algorithms and formula by which we can create the (DHM) in the dint of retaining known crystal also. Moreover, we are seeing the contribution level of computer science in this world.

## METHODOLOGY:

We need to know about the binary encoding first of which will evaluate every single code of DNA and we will get some output. Then, we will convert it into tRNA (transfer ribonucleic acid) and will get mRNA (messenger ribonucleic acid) code. By which we can some blocks and will get a hash function which will be thinner than the sample one. After that, we will do a crossover between the unstructured particles and will get some structured particles from there. Example: Just see towards the light, we will formally see its ray. Now, rotate your eyes with the signal of the neuron towards the light, but bit right or left side. You will see some dizzy rays than. And, now if you want to see the rays again informal ways we need to change your eye position [9,10,11]. So according to this methodology the initial step is tRNA and the last step is mRNA although we can use mRNA and tRNA to detect or investigate the crime. And, now after getting these codes, we will create the bridge with nanotechnology means we will try to get nano data. By which, data analyzation, Data problems, etc. will reduce. We can use big data strategy and concepts to discover new and particles.

Problems:

We have a lot of problems in our daily life. Now we will see how binary encoding can replicate DNA. Such as:

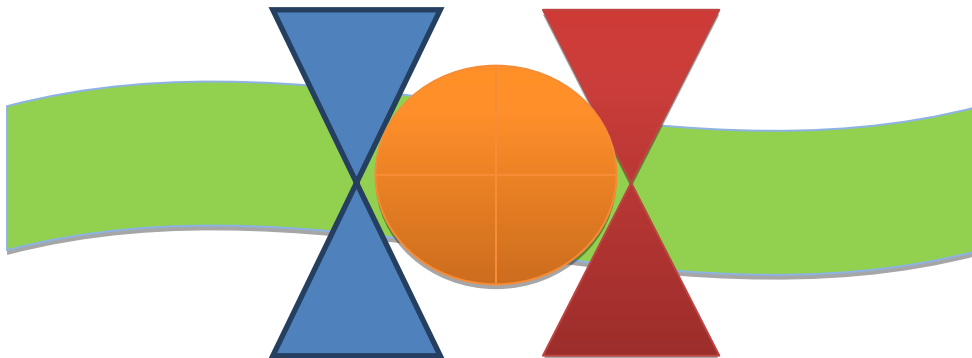


Figure 1: Sample structure

So, Now we will initialize this structure. We can say that this is our target structure from which we will evaluate our hash. And, will get another thin and extra security using genetic and nanotechnology flavor. Here is given below:

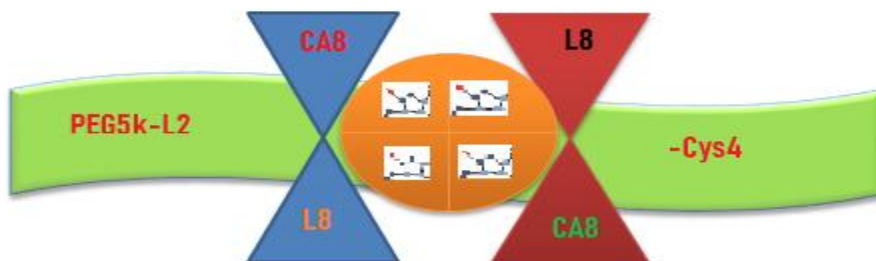


Figure 2: Generating sample

**ANALYSIS:**

Now, we will get the hash of thin particles, and then we can also generate the block case of the particles by which we can also convert the particles into the binary system [6,7,8]. So it's a very amazing thing that we are going to thin this particle and going to convert this also to binary. Think the whole particle will show us only 0 or 1. So here is the analysis:



Figure 3: Genetic DNA example, with binary

So after analyzing figure 3 we can see 4 blocks are existing here as an example based on figure 2. Now we gonna evaluate these 4 blocks binary. Such as:

Block 1: {0101000100101010} Evaluate with this formula:  $Block_1 = g_{pn} + 0.35x + 0.6$

The final formula will be:  $Block = \frac{g^{inp} + N_{th\_overlap}}{Total\ genome}$

Block 2 : {1001000110001101} Evaluate with this formula :  $Block_2 = g_{pn} + 0.35x + 0.6$

The final formula will be:  $Block = \frac{g^{inp} + N_{th\_overlap}}{Total\ genome}$

Block 3 : {0101000100101001} Evaluate with this formula :  $Block_3 = g_{pn} + 0.35x + 0.6$

The final formula will be:  $Block = \frac{g^{inp} + N_{th\_overlap}}{Total\ genome}$

Block 4 : {0101000100101001} Evaluate with this formula :  $Block_4 = g_{pn} + 0.35x + 0.6$

The final formula will be:  $Block = \frac{g^{inp} + N_{th\_overlap}}{Total\ genome}$

Here, the first 4 bits of binary means g, next bit means, p, total bit means n, x means (p+1),  $I = x * p$  and total genome = the sum of four blocks here.

Result:

So, after evaluating all these blocks we will one hash in the combination of four blocks. Here, given below:

Hash = 180975467G7; here the hash will be 1 digit unique code.

And, the total task or office structure of this has will be:



Figure 4: Full thin and small hash

Now, we can see that the block starts from (7G) -> (180) -> (97).

If we compare it with having a function, we see that 180977G are only existing here. Because using block formula eliminated the (6-9) bits and the last one too. Now, it's completely secure.

**CONCLUSION:**

Now, we have implemented the genetic engineering binary flavor into nanotechnology by creating a nano hash code. Genetic engineering was first used at the Sixth International Congress [1]. The data obtained by chemical, enzymatic, and sociological analyses together [2,3,4]. So moreover, I can only say that nanotechnology is a very big part of our world which can create a new era and genetic

engineering is such an amazing art of the science by which we can collaborate with any form of science.

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