Graduation Projects – Faculty of management sciences
Related to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (All semesters)

Names of students in project	Title of Project	Title of SDG	Abstract	Images
1	Effect of education on economic growth in South Korea and Egypt - Data analysis (1970-2018)	Decent work and economic growth	Improving education, as well as economic growth, is central in development strategies. However, education and growth, have been debatable, as improving education does not guarantee economic growth. This paper discusses the effect of improving schooling on economic growth in Egypt and Korea. Both countries had similar GDP/Capita in the sixty's approx. and history but the role of each one had different effect on economic growth. This research paper used time series data analysis. Results show a positive impact of education on economic growth in South Korea, while in Egypt, this relation is absent. Results in South Korea showed strong evidence that the cognitive ability of the population's cognitive ability is closely linked to individual wealth, income distribution and economic development rather than mere school achievement. Also, results show the effect of each of government expenditure on education, secondary school enrollment, adjusted savings, and the unemployment on the economic growth in Egypt and South Korea.	Spring 2021

Ali Khaled El Zahed	INVESTIGATING THE DETERMINANTS OF MODERN TOURISM IN MENA REGION COUNTRIES; EGYPT, TUNISIA, LIBYA, JORDAN AND YEMEN A PANEL DATA ANALYSIS	Decent work and economic growth	The main objective of this paper is to investigate and analyze the factors (variables) affecting modern tourism in the MENA region from 2006- 2019. In this paper, we study the effect of the following independent variables (factors) ICTs goods imports%, logistics performance index, exchange rates, political instability, and inflation rates GDP deflator on the dependent variable, which is the rate of change in tourism receipts. The methodology used in this paper is Panel data analysis for a sample of 5 countries in the MENA region; Egypt, Tunisia, Libya, Jordan and Yemen, covering the years 2006 to 2019. An Autoregressive-Distributed Lag method (ARDL) The ARDL model aims to predict and distort long-term relations with short-term dynamics. The results showed a positive relationship between the logistics performance index, the inflation rate and the rate of change in tourism receipts. It also showed a negative relationship between political instability and the rate of change in tourism receipts.	Spring 2021
1) Rawand Ayman Abbas 2) Dina Aly Mohame	Impact of Women's Education on Economic Growth: A Panel Data Analysis	Decent work and economic growth Gender equality	The objective of this research paper is to illustrate the impact of female education on economic growth in seven countries namely Egypt, Iran, Jordan, Morocco, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and Tunisia by encompassing a panel data analysis on the seven countries starting from 2001 till 2017. To reach our objective, the research examined the impact of the independent variables tertiary education, labour force participation rate, gross capital formation,	

| d | Applied to Some Selected MENA Countries | Quality education | tertiary education of females and tertiary education of males on the dependent variable GDP/CAPITA growth in the tested seven countries. Two models were estimated, a general model using variables on males and females combined, and a specific model using variables on either males or females. We also used data from the World Bank's World Development Indicators and World Governance Indicators, as well as data from other sources, to empirically validate our models. Furthermore, the research used various econometric techniques such as panel least squared, fixed effects, random effects and the Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) co-integration technique implemented through the E-Views software. In the general model, tertiary education and Labour force participation were found to have a positive relationship with the GDP/capita in the long run in the seven selected MENA countries. On the other hand, in the specific model, tertiary education of females were found to positively affect GDP/capita in the short run but negatively in the long run; while tertiary education of males were found to positively impact GDP/capita in the long run. Additionally, the study concluded that deterioration of the education quality in the examined countries along with the lack of investment in education has negatively impacted economic growth. Lastly, according to the results, we suggest that policymakers in MENA countries intensify their efforts to improve people's access to education facilities and increase investments in their countries, as this will boost GDP growth and raise living standards for their citizens. | Spring 2021 |
| 1) Haya | Does | Decent | The main objective of our research project is to | |

Tarek Mohamed 2) Monica Heshmat Wadie	Globalization Boost Economic Growth? A Panel Data Analysis on Some Selected MENA Countries	work and economic growth	understand if globalization can boost the economic growth of six selected MENA countries by encompassing a panel data analysis on the six countries starting from 1970 till 2017. Our research will discuss the effect of the independent variables- overall, social, economic and political globalization on the dependent variable which is the GDP growth rate in Algeria, Egypt, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Sudan and Tunisia. We used data from the Global Economy and World Bank's World Development Indicators, to empirically validate our models. Moreover, the statistical program E-views, through which we have used while doing our econometric models, will support our study. Our results showed that in the long run , the social globalization index is an insignificant variable , but the overall and political globalization indexes have negative significant relationship with the GDP growth while he economic globalization index as a positive significant impact on the GDP growth. However, in the short run both the overall and the political globalization indexes are insignificant variables while the social globalization index has a positive significant relationship with the GDP growth. On the contrary, the economic globalization index has a negative significant relationship with the GDP growth. Finally, according to our results MENA countries should enhance their social and especially their economic globalization, as the latter even though it might decrease growth in the short run yet it boosts growth in the long run.	
1) Layla Amr Hassan	Capital Mobility in MENA &	Decent work and economic	Capital mobility is one of the most important aspects in macroeconomics and international finance. However, a lot of theories contributed to the way capital flows and	

2) Zeinab Galal Hassan	OECD: A Panel Comparative Study	growth	how it should flow in order to maximize investment, trade and optimize revenue. One of the main theories that discussed the flow of capital mobility is the Feldstein-Horioka puzzle; the puzzle assumes that with perfect capital mobility the savings-investments correlation within the nation should be weak. However, the puzzle remains unsolved as after analyzing the data; countries with trade openness showed a high savings-investment correlation which falls against the claims of the theory. In this paper we analyze the pattern of capital mobility in some selected MENA and OECD countries using a panel data approach in order to compare between those countries and to analyze the levels of capital mobility and flow of money between them. Our paper will conduct a comparative study using the years 1980-2017 using the following variables: Gross Capital Formation as our main dependent variable and Current accounts, Gross Savings, Official Development Aid, and Trade Openness as the independent variables. The findings are based on the ARDL and found that savings-investment correlation was low in both models; however, the trade openness was found insignificant in the OECD model while the official development aid was insignificant in the MENA model. The final conclusion in our findings was there was a low savings-investment correlation which approves the Feldstein-Horioka puzzle hypothesis; the comparative analysis between the MENA and OECD models showed that both models have very similar results which helps prove that the MENA-OECD initiative has been working in turning MENA countries towards OECD standards.	 Spring 2021

1) Eman Yasser Elsayed 2) Ranim Hussein Abdalla	Does Higher Economic and Financial Development Lead to Environmental Degradation? : A Comparative Study between the MENA Non-Gulf Countries and Gulf Countries.	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impact	Various researchers have examined the nexus between environmental degradation and economic development but not financial development. This research paper aims to investigate the linkage between not only economic development and environmental degradation but also financial development in six MENA Oil countries and ten MENA Non-oil Countries from the period of 1981 until 2014. The paper investigates the impact of our chosen independent variables (FDI inflows, energy consumption, oil consumption, GDP current US$, and financial openness) on the dependent variable which is CO2 emissions using data from the World Bank, Trading Economics, and the Chinn & Ito index which is reliable source that had the availability of the required data (financial openness). The research is carried out using econometric model and the statistical program, E-views. The results of the econometric testing using PLS and Fixed Effect SUR concluded that environmental degradation is higher in the MENA Non-oil countries than in the MENA Oil countries, that energy consumption significantly and positively affects environmental degradation in the MENA Non-oil countries more than the MENA Oil countries, and that the oil consumption in the MENA Non-oil countries lead to higher environmental degradation while in the MENA Oil countries the oil consumption reduces environmental degradation. Moreover, while the impact of FDI was insignificant in the MENA oil countries, it was found to positively affect environmental degradation in MENA Non-oil countries which means that as FDI increases, environmental degradation increases as well.	Ranim and Eman.1.jpg Ranim and Eman.2.jpg Ranim and Eman.3.jpg Ranim and Eman.4.jpg Spring 2021

			The adoption of policies directed to financial openness and liberalization to attract higher levels of R&D-related foreign direct investment might reduce the environmental degradation in countries under consideration.	
1) Tamara Nader Ibrahim	The Impact of Fiscal Policy on GDP Per Capita Growth: A Panel Data Analysis on Some Countries in the MENA Region	Decent work and economic growth	The general purpose of this paper is to examine the main determinants that lead to increasing the economic growth rate in ten selected MENA region countries Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Oman, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates. The paper was done by conducting a panel data analysis for years range from 2000 till 2018 over the ten countries. My research is going to investigate four independent variables Government Expenditure, Investment, Population, and Trade; while the dependent variable is GDP per Capita growth rate. My models were conducted using data collected only from World Bank's World Development Indicator. Furthermore, the study will be supported using econometric models done using E-Views statistical program. The results concluded that in the long run Investment, Population, and Trade were significant to GDP/Capita rate, but only. On the other hand, in the short run Government Expenditure is significant and negative, Last but not least, I used the results appeared in the study; to come up with better recommendations that helps in improving the economy, and increasing the Per Capita growth rate for the ten studied MENA countries.	**Spring 2021**

1) Sarah Mohamed Elayoubi 2) Khaled Mohamed Kamal	Was the Arab Spring Economically or Politically Instigated? A Panel Data Analysis	Peace, justice and institutions	The Arab Spring has drastically altered the direction in which the MENA region was once heading – a revolution that once aimed to democratize one of the most appointive regions in the world has distorted everything they had in mind. This paper aims to analyze the conditions that had triggered Arab Spring countries to let demonstrators leave their loved ones, belongings and occupations behind and risk whatever stability their country had to offer to riot against their governments. The aim is to identify whether these eliciting conditions were economic or political and how countries can - in the future - direct policies towards preventing such a massive event from reoccurring. The data being observed was collected from The World Bank, IMF, The International Country Risk Guide (ICRG) and Transparency International for Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia and Yemen starting in the year 2000 and ending in 2013. The paper will reflect on numerous political and economic variables including GDP per capita, Consumer Price Index, Unemployment rate, Voice and Accountability, Government Effectiveness, and the Corruption Perception Index. The study will be conducted through the use of econometric models via the statistical program, E-Views. Finally, after conducting the econometric tests with the use of PLS and Fixed Effect SUR it was concluded that indeed all the political and economic factors do have a significant relationship with the level of Internal Conflicts in the eight selected nations. Specifically, the results proved that there is a positive relationship between all the selected variables and the improvement in internal	Sarah Ayoubi and Khaled. 2.jpg Sarah Ayoubi and Khaled. 3.jpg Fall 2020

			conflict level except for the unemployment rate which showed a negative relationship. Therefore, all these results conclude that when either or all GDP per capita, Voice and Accountability and Government effectiveness increases this causes the level on internal conflicts within a nation to decline and vice versa. Furthermore, the only variable that did not match the hypotheses was the Consumer Price Index which resulted in a positive relationship meaning when inflation increases this causes more stability in a nation which goes against the norm, but the coefficient result was very low implying that the impact of inflation on internal conflict is economically insignificant.	
1) Hassan Tarek 2) Mohamed Khaled	An Analysis of the Factors Affecting Obesity in Developed and Developing Countries	Good health and well-being	The main purpose of this research paper is to investigate the main factors that affect obesity in developed and developing countries in the year of 2012. It is worth mentioning that the selection of the year 2012 was mainly due to the lack of data concerning recent years. By conducting a cross sectional data analysis including data of the year 2012 on 85 developing countries and 42 developed countries, our research will examine the effect of the secondary school enrolment, GDP per capita, the level of urban population, and the unemployment rate on our dependent variable which is the body mass index in both developed and developing countries. Thus, our retrieved data concerning the mentioned variables are collected from the World Health Organization and the World Bank. Moreover, the study will be supported using econometrics model via the statistical program E-Views. The computed results concluded that there is a positive and significant relationship between the body mass index	Fall 2020 Hassan and M.Khaled. 1.jpg

			and each of the secondary school enrolment, GDP per capita, the level of urban population, and the unemployment rate. However, according to our results there is a negative and significant relationship between the body mass index and the dummy variable representing developed countries, which illustrates that BMI is less in developed countries compared to developed ones. Hence, according to our obtained results, this research paper is intending to provide intuitiveness for policy makers in terms of maintaining the body mass index in both developed and developing countries.	
1) Gamal Tawfik	A Cross Sectional Analysis of the Impact of Investment Freedom, Labor Freedom and Trade Freedom on GDP per capita	Decent work and economic growth	The main objective from this paper is to show whether economic liberalization has a direct effect on GDP per capita in both developed and developing countries or not. By conducting a cross-section data analysis in year 2019 using 37 developed countries and 65 developing countries the research will investigate the effect of independent variables trade freedom, investment freedom, and labor freedom on the dependent variable GDP per capita. Also, dummy variable will be used to show if it differs between developed and developing countries or not. The data used for the study is from Heritage Foundation, and the GDPs of countries is from the United Nations, and there are also some minor sources that were used. Furthermore, econometric model will support the paper using e-views. The results came that labor freedom and investment freedom are both insignificant, while the trade freedom has a direct positive correlation with GDP Per Capita. Also, the dummy variable showed that GDP per capita is higher in	Gamal. 1.jpg Fall 2020

			developed countries if the levels of trade freedom, investment freedom and labor freedom are the same, implying that there are other factors explain the disparities in GDP per capita other than my tested variables. Last but not least, according to the results, trade liberalization is globally essential.	
1) Aisha Mohamed Khaled 2) Caroline Emad Naguib	Assessing the Impact of Egypt's Rising Public Debt on its Economic Growth: 1970-2018	Decent work and economic growth	The thrust of this study was to analyze the impact of Public debt on Egypt's economic growth using autoregressive distributed lag model (ARDL) from 1977 to 2018. In order to attain this objective, relevant time-series secondary data were collected from The World Bank using the following variables: Economic growth (Gross Domestic Product), Public Debt (Debt service), Investment(FDI), unemployment, and inflation. Whereas, the study is supported by econometric models carried out by the E-Views statistical program. Moreover, Results from the analysis confirm a long run negative relationship between public debt and unemployment economic growth. But inflation and FDI are insignificant variables in the long run. While in the short term there was a positive significant relationship between FDI and economic growth and a negative significant relationship between both public debt and unemployment on economic growth while inflation was insignificant also in the short run. Thus, the results further confirm the presence of debt overhang in Egypt. In order to ensure a sustainable Public debt path to promote economic growth, effective debt management policies and strategies aiming at reducing costs and the risks associated with Public debt are required. The government needs a public debt law to ratify any	Defense was done online through Zoom due to COVID19. Aisha. 1.jpg Spring 2020 Caroline. 1.jpg

			borrowing requirements. This will help to ensure that all government borrowings are targeted at financing high-profit projects, which will result in a massive increase in private investment and ensure fiscal sustainability.	
1) Sameha Nassar Riad 2) Salma Mohamed Abdelsamie	The Role of Remittances on Economic Growth in Some Selected MENA Countries: 2007-2018	Decent work and economic growth	The key purpose of this paper is to investigate the relationship between remittances and economic growth in some selected MENA countries during the time period 2007-2018 through conducting panel data analysis on the selected MENA countries starting 2007 till 2018. Our research includes personal remittances as a percentage of GDP, real interest rate, inflation rate, and gross capital formation as our independent variables to examine their effect on our dependent variable which is the GDP growth rate. The econometric models supporting our study is conducted through statistical program E-Views employing data from the World Bank's World Development Indicators, in addition to some minor sources. Our results confirmed that all four variables are significant variables, as there exists a positive significant relationship between both of remittances and gross capital formation with GDP growth rate, while on the other hand exists a negative significant relationship between GDP growth rate and each of real interest rate and inflation rate. Finally, in accordance with our results, we aim to offer some policy recommendations in order for the governments of the MENA region to boost their performance economically through efficiently utilizing the personal remittances transfers in the selected MENA countries.	Sameha and Salma. 1.jpg Sameha and Salma. 2.jpg Defense was done online through Zoom due to COVID19. Spring 2020

1) Engy Aly Rashwan 2) Salma Kamal Zanaty	Does Financial Inclusion Influence Economic Growth? Analyzing the Impact of Financial Inclusion on Economic Growth in Some Selected MENA Countries: 2009 - 2018	Decent work and economic growth	This research investigates the impact of financial inclusion on economic growth in MENA by using the data of some selected MENA countries over the period 2006-2018. Nowadays, the financial sector has developed globally and has become a daily routine for people. Basically, the variables used to measure the financial inclusion are, number of automated teller machines, number of borrowers from commercial bank branches, number of commercial bank branches and the domestic credit to private sector and we explore their effect on GDP growth. Additionally, the methodology used to test for the relationships between the variables are panel least square, and ARDL models using the E-views 10 program. Findings revealed that in the short run, number of ATMs has a positive significant impact on economic growth, number of borrowers have a negative significant impact on economic growth, and number of domestic credit as a percentage of GDP has a negative insignificant impact on GDP growth. However, in the long run, both number of ATMs, and number of borrowers have positive significant impact on GDP growth, while, domestic credit has a negative significant impact on GDP growth in the six selected MENA countries. Accordingly, we recommend that policy makers in MENA countries should increase their efforts to increase people's access to financial institutions and enhance the concept of financial inclusion in their countries as it will boost the GDP growth in their countries and achieve higher living standards to their citizens.	 Engy. 1.jpg Salma Kamal. 1.jpg Defense was done online through Zoom due to COVID19. Spring 2020
1) Merna	Evaluating	Decent	Looking back at history, we can see humans have	Defense was done

Nagy	the Impact of Artificial Intelligence on Productivity : A Panel Study on the United States and China	work and economic growth	constantly been in quest of the next greatest invention. Innovation is simply an innate human trait. Currently, the primary focus is on the advancement of artificial intelligence and its implementation. Thus, this paper seeks to examine the impact of artificial intelligence on labor productivity. This was done though a panel study on the United States and China, between 1990 till 2019. The econometric model was estimated in order to examine the effects of the independent variables; artificial intelligence, and labor quantity, as well as the control variables; non-AI capital and Research and Development, on the dependent variable labor productivity. The results indicate that in the long run there is a positive relation between labor productivity and artificial intelligence. Additionally, there is a negative relation between labor productivity and both labor quantity and Research and Development. The non-AI capital was found to be insignificant in the long run. Despite the positive relation between labor productivity and artificial intelligence, heavy investments in artificial intelligence are not highly recommended. This is because the topic of artificial intelligence raises plenty of ethical questions that are hard to answer based solely on econometric analysis.	online through Zoom due to COVID19.
		Industry, innovation and infrastructure		Merna. 1.jpg
				Spring 2020
1) Ahmad Amr Nabil	The Effect of Sukuks Versus Conventional Bonds on Shareholders Wealth in	Decent work and economic growth	The general objective of this paper is to examine whether sukuk and conventional bonds have the same effect on shareholders' wealth. By conducting a panel data analysis comprising the time series data on GCC countries starting 2009 till 2017, our research will investigate the effect of free cash flow, firm size, and leverage on the abnormal return. Moreover, the effects of new	Defense was done online through Zoom due to COVID19.

			announcements are analyzed using a market model event study. We also attempt to empirically verify our models using data gathered from Bloomberg. Moreover, the study will be supported using econometric models done through statistical program E-Views. The results concluded that the impact of firm size and free cash flow on abnormal return is not the same. The results agreed with previous literature, which concluded the sukuk and bonds behave in different ways. Lastly, according to the results, we are aiming to provide better insights to the government regarding the benefits for firms to issue sukuk to capture capital from the segment of the market that refuses to invest in interest paying financial instruments.Since the market believes sukuk and bonds to be two different instruments as has been shown in this paper.	Ahmad Amr Nabil. 1.jpg Spring 2020
the Gulf Countries				
1) Ahmad Hazem Elhadary	Analyzing the Impact of Income Inequality on Human Development	Reduced inequalities	Income inequality has been an underrated issue that affects human development, in any economic reform and development plans, income inequality is not a main focus from any government. In this paper, the researcher is going to discuss how crucial the impact of inequality may be. Also, he is going to discuss other factors that affect human development such as external debt, GDP/capita, economic freedom, and democracy for 70 random countries. The sample of countries this research paper has included, consists of developing and developed countries. Moreover, he is going to analyze the relationship between every variable of the independents: income inequality measured by the GINI index, GDP/Capita, economic freedom measured by the Freedom Index, External Debt, and democracy measured	Defense was done online through Zoom due to COVID19. Ahmad Hazem.1.jpg Spring 2020

			by the Democracy Index and the dependent human development measured by the Human Development Index. The tests proved there is a positive relationship between GDP/Capita, and DI with HDI, and there is a negative relationship between GINI, ED, and FI with HDI.	
1) Heidy Nasser 2) Nadeen Sherif Eladawy	Determinants of National Savings in Egypt and Tunisia: A Panel Data Analysis	Decent work and economic growth	The general objective of this paper is to examine the main determinants that lead to the reduction of the national savings ratio in Egypt and Tunisia starting 2008. By conducting a panel data analysis comprising the time series data on the two countries starting 1991 till 2018, our research will investigate the effect of the independent variables- inflation rate, population growth, GDP/capita, unemployment rate, primary school enrollment, life expectancy, real interest rate and consumption level on the dependent variable which is the national savings rate in Egypt and Tunisia. Moreover, the effect of the Arab Spring Revolution of 2011 in Egypt and Tunisia is tested. We also attempt to empirically verify our models using data from the World Bank's World Development Indicators, Human development index, Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS), in addition to other minor sources. Moreover, the study will be supported using econometric models done through statistical program E-Views. The results concluded that real interest rate and life expectancy are insignificant variables, but that a positive and significant relationship exists between gross domestic savings and each of inflation, GDP/capita and tax revenue in the short run. On the other hand, a negative significant relationship between gross domestic	Nadeen Eladawy. 1.jpg Nadeen and Heidy. 2.jpg **Fall 2020**

| | | | savings and each of dependency rate, unemployment, primary school enrollment and the dummy variable representing the Arab Spring Revolution in the short run. However, in the long run unemployment rate was the only significant positive relationship with the gross domestic savings. Lastly, according to the results, we are aiming to provide better insights to the government regarding how to increase or improve the savings ratio in Egypt and Tunisia in order to enhance their economic performance. | |
| Mohamed Atef and Mohamed Salah | Lessons learnt from the remarkable South Korean Economic Growth revolution; Comparative Study with Egypt | Decent work and economic growth | This paper aims generally to analyze the key determinants necessary leading to high rates of GDP per capita in Egypt and South Korea from 1990 - 2018. Time - Series data analysis was conducted to adjust the variables and exporting the necessary data. This research paper displays the relationship between the dependent variable GDP/ Capita and population growth, unemployment rate, government spending, primary school enrollment, exports of goods and services and carbon dioxide emissions in Egypt and South Korea. Our model is supported from data obtained from the World Bank's development variables. In addition, the analysis is aided by econometric models using E-Views. According to our short run findings to the South Korean side, | Spring 2021 |

			unemployment and population growth had a negative impact with GDP per capita; however, government spending, carbon dioxide emissions, exports and primary school enrollment had a positive effect on GDP per capita. Egypt on the contrary, carbon dioxide emissions and population growth had a positive relationship with GDP per capita and only exports exhibited a negative relationship with the dependent variable. Lastly, extracting the most appropriate policies from the astonishing economic growth achievement by the South Korean side that Egypt should adopt.
Hania Hesham Reem Nader Hassan El-sherbiny Karim Shamseldin	Investigating the Factors affecting Entrepreneurial Intention of Senior University		As stated by Torres et al., (2017), students' entrepreneurial intentions is described as the tendency and the desire that students have towards having their new start-ups, which they strive for through jeopardizing their resources, money, time, and their risk-taking ability, and such a factor could be either hindered or reached in the accordance to various factors. Moreover, students' entrepreneurial intentions should be nurtured by the family, university and country as it leads to

	Students		developing small and medium sized businesses, which are considered the backbone of any country's economy. As such, researchers formulated four hypotheses discussing the relationship between educational support, family support, personality characteristics, risk-taking ability and senior students' entrepreneurial intentions. All four hypotheses were accepted after being statistically tested. Finally, the researchers came up with few recommendations based upon the study's results. Among these recommendations: students' entrepreneurial intentions may be investigated and discovered by educational programs or courses. Forming entrepreneurial networks or enabling mentorship programs for students' entrepreneurs is highly advisable. Furthermore, family support and personality characteristics are playing a profound role in discovering and encouraging young people's entrepreneurial intentions.	Hania Hesham 184005. Reem Nader 183161. Hassan El-sherbiny 180223 Karim Shamseldin 181727 Spring 2021