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Patent Search

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Abstract:

IMPLEMENTATION OF DEEP LEARNING MODELS TO ANALYSE THE POLITICAL ENDORSEMENT BY NATURE AND TRUST IN SCIENTIFIC EXPERTISE DURING COVID-19 A m implementation of deep learning models to analyze the political endorsement by nature and trust in scientific expertise during covid-19. Preferably, the SARS-CoV-2 s is the antigen. Preferably, the nucleic acid sequence has a connected promoter. The techniques include a de-identification method that involves receiving a text sequ giving it to a number of entities tagging models, each of which has been trained to identify one or more portions of the text sequence that correspond to particular e The endorsement message significantly lowered Trump supporters' stated faith in nature. We outline how the availability of large data and the design of learning pro each of these applications differently. We start out by assessing the present level of deep learning and end with some of its major drawbacks for COVID-19 applicatio Interpretability, Generalization Metrics, Learning from Limited Labelled Data, and Data Privacy are some of these restrictions. Applications of Natural Language Proce information retrieval, question answering, misinformation detection, public sentiment analysis, and mining COVID-19 research. FIG.1

Complete Specification

Description:IMPLEMENTATION OF DEEP LEARNING MODELS TO ANALYSE THE POLITICAL ENDORSEMENT BY NATURE AND TRUST IN SCIENTIFIC EXPERTISE DURING COVID-19

Technical Field

[0001] The embodiments herein generally relate to a method for an implementation of deep learning models to analyze the political endorsement by nature and scientific expertise during covid-19.

Description of the Related Art

[0002] The average amount of time between exposure and the beginning of symptoms is five days, however this can vary anywhere between two and fourteen days. Fever, cough, exhaustion, shortness of breath, and a loss of taste and smell are typical symptoms. While the majority of cases have modest symptoms, some can develop into septic shock, blood clots, acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), and multi-organ failure. The carer stores this information so that it can be utilized, among other things, for future research. Another common situation is the gathering of data from customers using one or more devices, such as a pulse oximeter, glucose meter, smart watch, fitness bracelet, etc. Based on the detection of one or more target nucleic acids, specifically viral ribonucleic acid (RNA), the RT-PCR technique is used to identify the virus. The RT-PCR technique, which is quick, can be used to identify SARS-CoV-2 based on a sample from a pharyngeal or nasopharyngeal swab within the first week of infection. Additionally, it is in line with Bayesian models of information economics and decision theory, which state that an agent may assess the reliability of an information source based on how well its messages adhere to the agent's previous assumptions.

[0003] The existing method where the real-time reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (rRT-PCR) from a nasopharyngeal swab is the preferred method for

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