COVID-19 outbreak in Saudi Arabia. *Process Saf Environ 149* (2021), 223–233.

[9] Feng, G., Huang, G.-B., Lin, Q., and Gay, R. Error minimized extreme learning machine with growth of hidden nodes and incremental learning. *IEEE T Neur Netw 20*, 8 (2009), 1352–1357.

[10] Hsieh, C.-J., Si, S., and Dhillon, I. A divide-and-conquer solver for kernel support vector machines. In *Intl Conf Mach Learn* (2014), pp. 566–574.

[11] Huang, G.-B., and Chen, L. Convex incremental extreme learning machine. *Neurocomputing 70*, 16-18 (2007), 3056–3062.

[12] Huang, G.-B., and Chen, L. Enhanced random search based incremental extreme learning machine. *Neurocomputing 71*, 16-18 (2008), 3460–3468.

[13] Huang, G.-B., Zhu, Q.-Y., Mao, K., Siew, C.-K., Saratchandran, P., and Sundararajan, N. Can threshold networks be trained directly? *IEEE T Circuits Syst II: Express Briefs 53*, 3 (2006), 187–191.

[14] Huang, G.-B., Zhu, Q.-Y., and Siew, C.-K. Extreme learning machine: a new learning scheme of feedforward neural networks. In *IEEE Intl J Conf Neur Netw* (2004), vol. 2, pp. 985–990.

[15] Huang, G.-B., Zhu, Q.-Y., and Siew, C.-K. Extreme learning machine: theory and applications. *Neurocomputing 70*, 1-3 (2006), 489–501.

[16] Huang, Y., and Lai, D. Hidden node optimization for extreme learning [illegible]. *AASRI Procedia 3* (2012), 375–380. [illegible]onf on [illegible]odelling, Identification and Control.

[17] Lai, J., Wang, X., [illegible], R., Song, [illegible]Y., and Lei, L. BD-ELM: a [illegible]larized e[illegible]m-ing machine using biased [illegible]correct and biased dropout. *Math Probl Eng 2*[illegible]2020).

[18] Lan, Y., S[illegible] and [illegible]ng, G.-B. A construct[illegible]enhancem[illegible]for onli[illegible]quential extreme [illegible]rning machine. [illegible] *Intl J [illegible]onf Neural Net*[illegible]009), Ieee, pp. 170[illegible]713.

[19] Mahm[illegible], M. R., and E[illegible]roumand, S. Modeling the [illegible]hastic mecha[illegible]m of sensor using a hybrid meth[illegible]based on[illegible]asonal autoregressive integrated mo[illegible]av[illegible]e time series and generalized estimatin[illegible]uations. *ISA Transactions* (2021), 300–305.

[20] Marques, N. C., and Gomes, C. Implementing an intelligent moving average with a neural network. In *Proc European Conf Artif Intel*. IOS Press, 2010, pp. 1129–1130.

[21] Miche, Y., Sorjamaa, A., Bas, P., Simula, O., Jutten, C., and Lendasse, A. OP-ELM: optimally pruned extreme learning machine. *IEEE T Neur Netw 21*, 1 (2009), 158–162.

[22] Rong, H.-J., Ong, Y.-S., Tan, A.-H., and Zhu, Z. A fast pruned-extreme learning machine for classification problem. *Neurocomputing 72*, 1-3 (2008), 359–366.

[23] Schuler, J. P. S., Romani, S., Abdel-Nasser, M., Rashwan, H., and Puig, D. Grouped pointwise convolutions reduce parameters in convolutional neural networks. *MENDEL 28*, 1 (2022), 23–31.

[24] Sheela, K. G., and Deepa, S. N. Review on methods to fix number of hidden neurons in neural networks. *Math Probl Eng 2013* (2013), 1–11.

[25] Similä, T., and Tikka, J. Multiresponse sparse regression with application to multidimensional scaling. In *Intl Conf Artif Neural Netw* (2005), Springer, pp. 97–102.

[26] Song, S., Wang, M., and Lin, Y. An improved algorithm for incremen[illegible]extreme learning machine. *Syst Sci & C[illegible]rol Eng 8*, 1 (2020), 308–317.

[27] Suresh, S., S[illegible]sw[illegible]i, S., and Sundararajan, N. P[illegible]rmance [illegible]ancement of extreme learning [illegible]chine for mul[illegible]tegory sparse data classifi[illegible]on problems. *Engi[illegible]ol Artif Intel 23*, 7 (2[illegible]), 1149–1157.

[28] [illegible]BE, I. M. P[illegible]dictive model of the enso phenon based[illegible] regression trees. *MENDEL 29*, 1 [illegible]23), 7-[illegible].

[29] Yu, [illegible]D Deng, L. Efficient and effective algorith[illegible]for training single-hidden-layer neural networks. [illegible]*tern Recogn Lett 33*, 5 (2012), 554–[illegible]58.

[30] Z[illegible]Y., Qin, A. K., Suganthan, P. N., [illegible]nd Hu[illegible]E, G.-B. Evolutionary extreme learning machine. *Patt Recogn 38*, 10 (2005), 1759–1763.

[31] Zhu, W., Miao, J., and Qing, L. Constrained extreme learning machines: A study on classification cases. arXiv:1501.06115, 2015.