



موسسه آموزش عالی غیردولتی غیرانتفاعی بصیر بکیر

# NETWORK AND E-COMMERCE SECURITY

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موسسه آموزش عالی غیردولتی غیرانتفاعی بصیرتیک

- Session 3

# PREPARE YOUR PRESENTATION



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# SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

# Different type of articles



- Scholarly sources -- intended for use in support of conducting in-depth research, often containing specialized vocabulary and extensive references to sources. The content has been reviewed by academic peers to ensure the reliability of methods used and the validity of findings. Scholarly sources help answer the "So What?" question in academic writing and lay the foundation for discovering connections between variables, issues, or events.
- Popular sources -- intended for a general audience of readers, they are written typically to entertain, inform, or persuade. Popular sources help you answer who, what, when, and where questions and are essential for finding information about current events or issues. Popular sources range from research-oriented [but lacking complete citations to sources] to special interest, agenda-driven publications.
- Trade publications -- intended to share general news, trends, and opinions among practitioners in a certain industry or profession. Although generally written by experts, they are not considered scholarly because they are not peer-reviewed and do not focus on advancing new knowledge discovery or reporting research results. Trade journals, however, are an essential source of information in the field of business and specialized industries [e.g., tourism, environmental studies, agriculture, manufacturing, etc.].

# Different type of articles



- [Google.com](http://Google.com)
- <https://scholar.google.com/>

# conference papers vs journal papers



- conference paper
- A conference paper is a research article written with the aim of being accepted at a national or international conference. Its specific scope is to present a researcher's findings to the community. There are different types of conference papers. It could be an oral presentation, a tabled discussion or a poster presentation. A conference paper is usually submitted within a deadline. The paper is reviewed by a review committee within a stipulated time, and then the committee notifies the author(s) regarding the acceptance or rejection of the paper. Therefore, the review time for a conference paper is shorter and more predictable than a journal submission. If accepted, the paper is published in the conference "proceedings" by a print-publishing house, professional organization, or online publisher.

## journal paper

- A journal paper or research article is generally published on an issue or theme within the scope of a journal. The publication frequency varies from journal to journal; it could be monthly, annual, or an irregular publication schedule. The journal review process does not have a fixed deadline. However, certain journals promise a shorter review period. Like a conference paper, the journal's decision is on the acceptance or rejection of the paper. Conversely, a journal's review decision could also follow a different route: the reviewers could ask for minor or major revisions in the paper. Thereafter, the paper undergoes several review phases (often limited to three) before the paper is either rejected or accepted.

# PERSIAN ARTICLES DATABASE

- <https://www.sid.ir/fa/journal/>
- <https://www.civilica.com/>



# ENGLISH ARTICLES DATABASE

- <https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/Xplore/home.jsp>
- <https://www.sciencedirect.com/>
- <https://link.springer.com/>
- <https://www.tandfonline.com/>







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# WHY SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH?



# Why reading articles?

- With your master degree, you must add something to the science.
- But first you need to know the recent works and state of the art.
- You can explore recent solutions to the problems stated in this course.
- Gives you ideas for your dissertation
- You can use them for future studies.
- You learn how to research.
- You learn the tools and methods used in similar research.



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# PREPARE YOUR PRESENTATION



# How to prepare?

- Use the keywords in presentation file and scientific databases to find articles.
- Find recent articles (less than 3 years old).
- Read several articles and send one or two of them to me to confirm one for you.
- Read article carefully.
- Read several times.
- Read word by word
- Search about each term you don't know.
- Add the any new definitions (from public articles or books) to your presentation.
- Presentation (PPT) should include article titles and any additional definitions
- You write your notes in the note section
- See examples.



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**GET READY TO  
ANSWER**



# Questions

- I may ask about the definition of each word in the article.
- You can answer using your presentation, but the answer should be correct.

# Sample questions



- پیام کلی از مقاله دریافت شده چیست؟
- سوال تحقیق و فرضیه تحقیق در این مقاله کدام ها هستند؟
- این تحقیق چه مشکلی را بررسی میکند؟
- انگیزه ی انجام محققین ازین تحقیق چه بوده است؟
- چه راه حلی برای حل مشکل در این مقاله پیشنهاد شده است؟
- روش ارزیابی و آزمایش چگونه بوده و چطور بهبود ها را نشان داده است؟
- نویسنده روش پیشنهادی خود را چگونه میبیند؟
- از چه مجموعه داده ای استفاده شده است؟
- داده ها چطور جمع آوری شدند؟
- آزمایشی که روی داده ها انجام شده چگونه بوده است؟
- چه توصیه هایی خود نویسنده برای کار های آینده داده است؟
- نظر شما درباره ی این مشکل چیست؟ و آیا ایده ی خوبی دارید که بشود انجام داد؟

# Presentation and Scoring



- You can add the answer to these questions to your PowerPoint, but it is not mandatory.
- Send me articles before start working on them. I will confirm.
- Email me your presentation and original article before the presentation day.
- Specify which session you will present your work and answer your questions.
- You will have 20 minutes for your presentation and 10 minutes to answering questions.
- This carries 8 points from 20.

- کیفیت ارائه ، تسلط بر مطلب، آماده سازی فایل پاورپوینت و ارسال به موقع آن تا 4 نمره
- پاسخ درست به آزمون کلاسی شفاهی از مفاهیم درون مقاله ارائه شده و نیز از نمونه سوالات تا 4 نمره
- نوبت ارائه بر اساس جایگاه نام در لیست میباشد
- تا یک هفته تاخیر با کسر 50% نمره و بیش از 1 هفته تاخیر نمره ای دریافت نمیگردد.





# Keywords

## English or Persian

- امنیت ، امنیت شبکه ، تجارت الکترونیکی ، Keyloggers, Browser Hijackers و مفاهیم اولیه معما شناسی، رمز کردن، تصدیق اصالت، امضای رقمی، فایروال، DMZ و Statefull and stateless، امنیت اطلاعات ، تهدیدات امنیتی اطلاعات ، مدیریت مخاطره، مکانیزم های امنیتی، مدیریت کلید و گواهی نامه ها، امنیت پول دیجیتال ، چک الکترونیکی - آموزش سیستم های تشخیص نفوذ NIDS/HIDS و hybrid NIDS/HIDS correlation engine آموزش پروتکل IOTP یا internet open trading protocol .....

- Look presentation file

# Q/A

- End of Session 3



# THANK YOU!