



Strategi Sukses Publikasi & Persiapan Riset Doktorat

Deris Stiawan

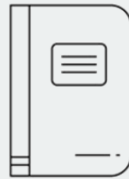
Disampaikan pada Sharing Talk di Universitas Dinamika Bangsa
2022



Outline



**Strategi
Menulis
Artikel**



**Mengenal
Jurnal Ilmiah
(Bereputasi,
Berdampak &
Questionable)**



**Bagaimana
Memulai
Riset
Doktoral**

Tiga bahasan utama dalam sharing talk : (1) Bagaimana menulis dan strategi yang harus diperhatikan, (2) Apa isu di jurnal reputasi yang harus diperhatikan agar tidak terjebak dalam questionable, (3) Bagaimana memulai riset Doktoral dan persiapannya.



4 Isu utama dosen

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Bagaimana mencari, membuat proposal riset untuk bahan & pembiayaan penelitian

2. MANAJEMEN RISET

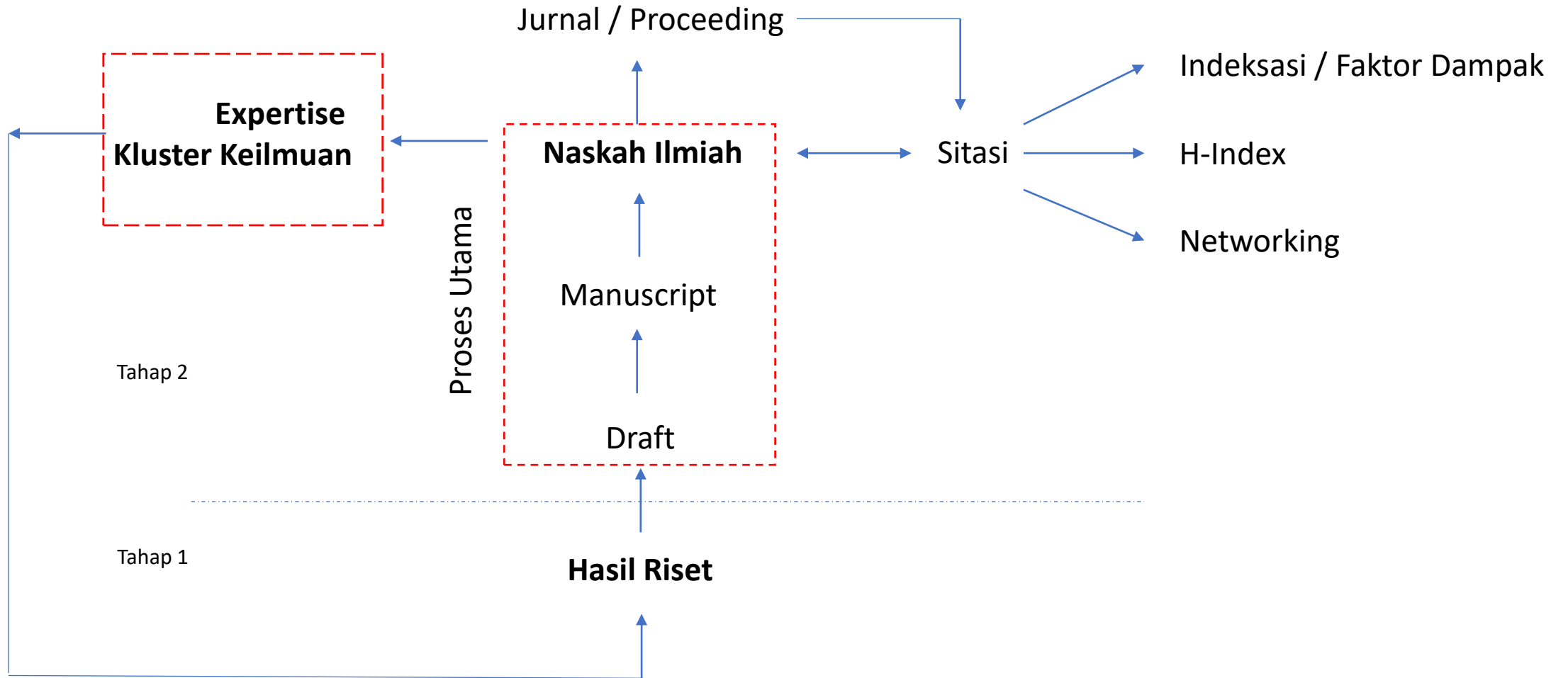
Bagaimana melakukan tata Kelola setelah proposal diterima, menjalankan dan membuat laporan

3. MENULIS ARTIKEL

Bagaimana membuat artikel dari hasil laporan penelitian untuk di mimbar akademik

4. PUBLIKASI

Bagaimana memilih jurnal / konferensi yang tepat dengan tema / hasil yang didapat dari penelitian





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2. International Journal of Information Management = 15 April 2021



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3. ICT Express = 10 May 2021



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5. Computers and Electrical Engineering = 22 September 2021



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4. Computers in Industry = 30 Agst 2021



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7. JIT = 08 Sept 2022

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C. Penelusuran Referensi Ilmiah : GARUDA, MAS, DOAJ, Dimension



D. Pengelolaan Referensi : Mendeley, Endnote



E. Kaidah Substansi Ilmiah

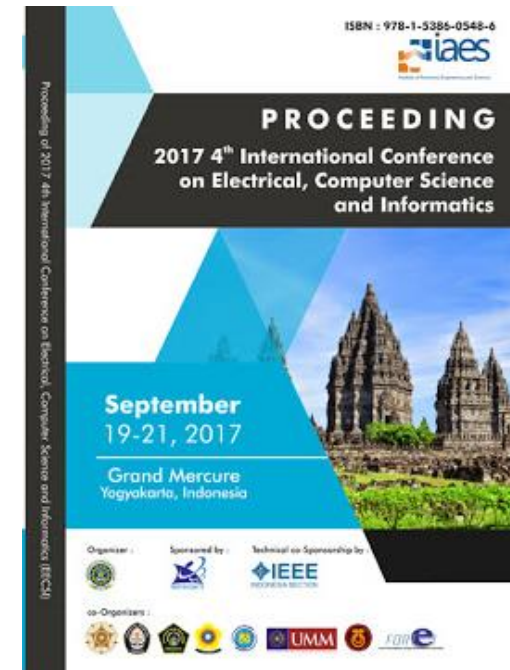


F. Pengecekan Tata Bahasa : Proofread



G. Etika Profesi : Similarity, Ghost Authors, Sitasi

Naskah (Journal vs Proceeding)



Draft → Manuscript → Article

Example Student Research Paper

Color Psychology Paper

Research Question:
How does color affect one's mood?

Review of Literature:

Colors may just seem simple and unimportant, but they affect our daily lives more than we may know. If someone is feeling angry, it could just be because they're angry, or it could be perhaps that they are surrounded by or looking at the color red. That's right! People's moods can change just because they are looking at different colors! There are many theories on how just a simple color can change one's whole mood.

According to Johnson (2007), color does affect mood by producing certain chemicals and stimulating different feelings such as hunger. For example, blue can make one feel calm because it releases calming chemicals, and red can make one hungry because it is an appetite stimulant. Yellow can make one feel irritated, and it is a fact that people lose their temper most in yellow rooms. However, pink is tranquilizing and can make one feel weak. In conclusion, Johnson says that depending on the color, one's body can do things (like producing chemicals) that cause a certain emotional reaction (mad, sad, etc.).

Another idea, by Smith (2007), is that the effect color produces is based on what one's body does in response. For example, yellow is mentally increases confidence. Also, brown can make a person make one feel sad. Therefore, Smith says that diff the consequences can be negative or positive.

A third writer, Wollard, (2000) seems to think effect also can depend on one's culture and what someone from Japan may not associate red with a person who likes the color brown may associate think that colors can make everyone feel the same. Wollard, pink reduces aggression, which is why th pink! Also, brown can make one feel comforted, \ but there are other factors that can alter what one Eric, John, and Paraag's (2007) main point at physiological and psychological effect. For exampl relaxes their muscles and makes them breathe dee blood pressure, which makes one feel calm. Eric, J one's mood because of what it does to the body.



Author

Journal of Psychology and the Arts

Volume 10, Number 1, 2007

ISSN 1533-7963

DOI: 10.1080/15337960701411111

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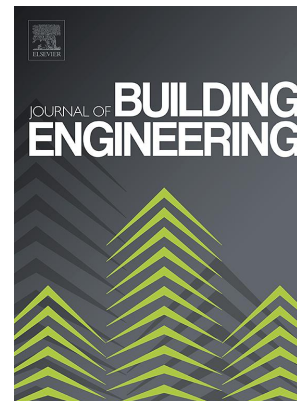
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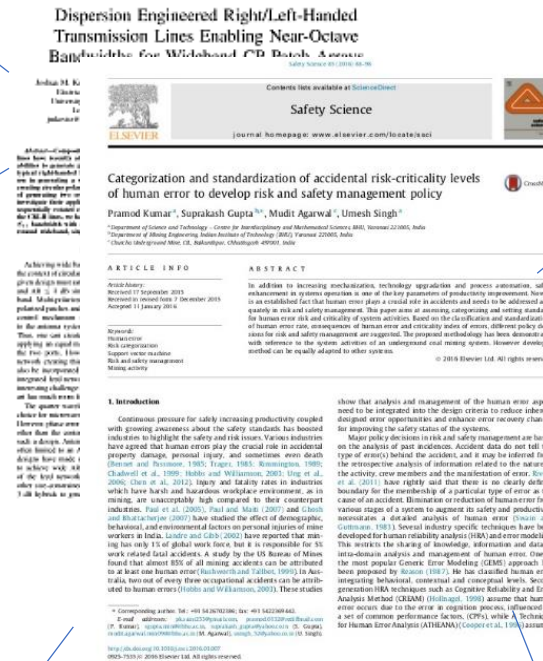
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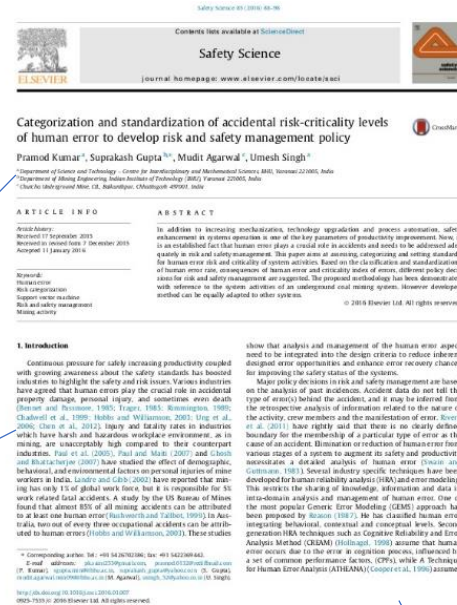


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Abstrak : Singkat dan jelas (150-250 kata)

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doi:10.1088/1741-4222/44/1/011001

FAST TRACK COMMUNICATION

Can apparent superluminal neutrino speeds be explained as a quantum weak measurement?

M V Berry¹, N Beumer², S D'Amico³ and P Shukla⁴

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² Department of Physics, Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, India

Received 12 October 2011, in final form 21 October 2011
Published 11 November 2011

Online at www.iop.org/journal/JPhysA/44/011001

Abstract
Preliminary

PACS numbers: 03.65.Ta, 03.55.Sg, 14.60.Jg

If neutrino masslessness [1] suggesting that neutrinos travel faster than light survives scrutiny, the question of their theoretical interpretation will arise. Here we discuss the possibility that the apparent superluminality is a quantum measurement effect, that can be interpreted as a weak measurement [2–5]. Although the available numbers strongly indicate that this explanation is not correct, we consider the idea worth exploring and reporting—also because it might suggest interesting experiments, for example on electron neutrinos, which which relatively little is known. Similar suggestions, though not interpreted as a weak measurement [6, 7] or not accompanied by numerical estimates [8, 9], have been proposed independently.

The idea, following standard theory and experiment [10] involving light in a bandpass optical filter, is based on the fact that the neutrino is born as a superposition of mass eigenstates. We consider the initial choice of neutrino flavor as a preselected polarization state, together with a rapidly localized initial wavepacket. Since a given flavor is a superposition of mass eigenstates, which travel at different speeds, the polarization state will change during propagation, evolving into a superposition of flavors. The detection procedure postselects a polarization state, and this selects the wavepacket and can shift its center of mass from that expected from the mean of the neutrino velocities corresponding to the different masses. This shift can be large enough to correspond to an apparent superluminal velocity (though not one that violates relativistic causality: it cannot be employed to send signals). Large shifts, corresponding to states serving as the detector that are nearly orthogonal to the polarization being detected, are precisely of the type considered in weak measurement theory.

1. Merubah view Bahasa Laporan ke Bahasa artikel (jumlah halaman, penekanan content)
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Tools



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vi Editorial

interaction is symbolically mediated. Ferreira points out that every newborn comes into life in a particular physical, economic, social, cultural, and linguistic atmosphere—a semiosphere. An environment where specific relations of production have not only determined particular social structures and social hierarchies, but also determined the typical patterns of behavior to be followed in each circumstance and context, the definition of public and domestic space [2], the creation of institutions, the architectural options, the production of artefacts and technological artefacts, and the production of art forms.

The chapter concludes by identifying the hybrid forms of cognition present in human reality nowadays, hybrid forms that result from the interaction of hybrid agents and the existence of hybrid worlds.

Chapter “Complementarity of Seeing and Appearing” addresses the phenomenon of coloring among species, its place in the individual’s Umwelt, and the functions it plays in distinct contexts and environmental settings. Using the example of coloration of animal surfaces to show how processes based on interactions of the individual parts lead to the emergence of “meaning at the level of communication between individuals,” Jindřich Brejcha, Pavel Pecháček, and Karel Kleisner argue that, due to complementarity of appearance and perception, the exposed surfaces of organisms ultimately become semi-autonomous entities subjected to their own evolution. In the final part of this chapter, the authors investigate various explanations of the evolution of coloration in the context of its role in animal behavior and communication and within particular environmental settings.

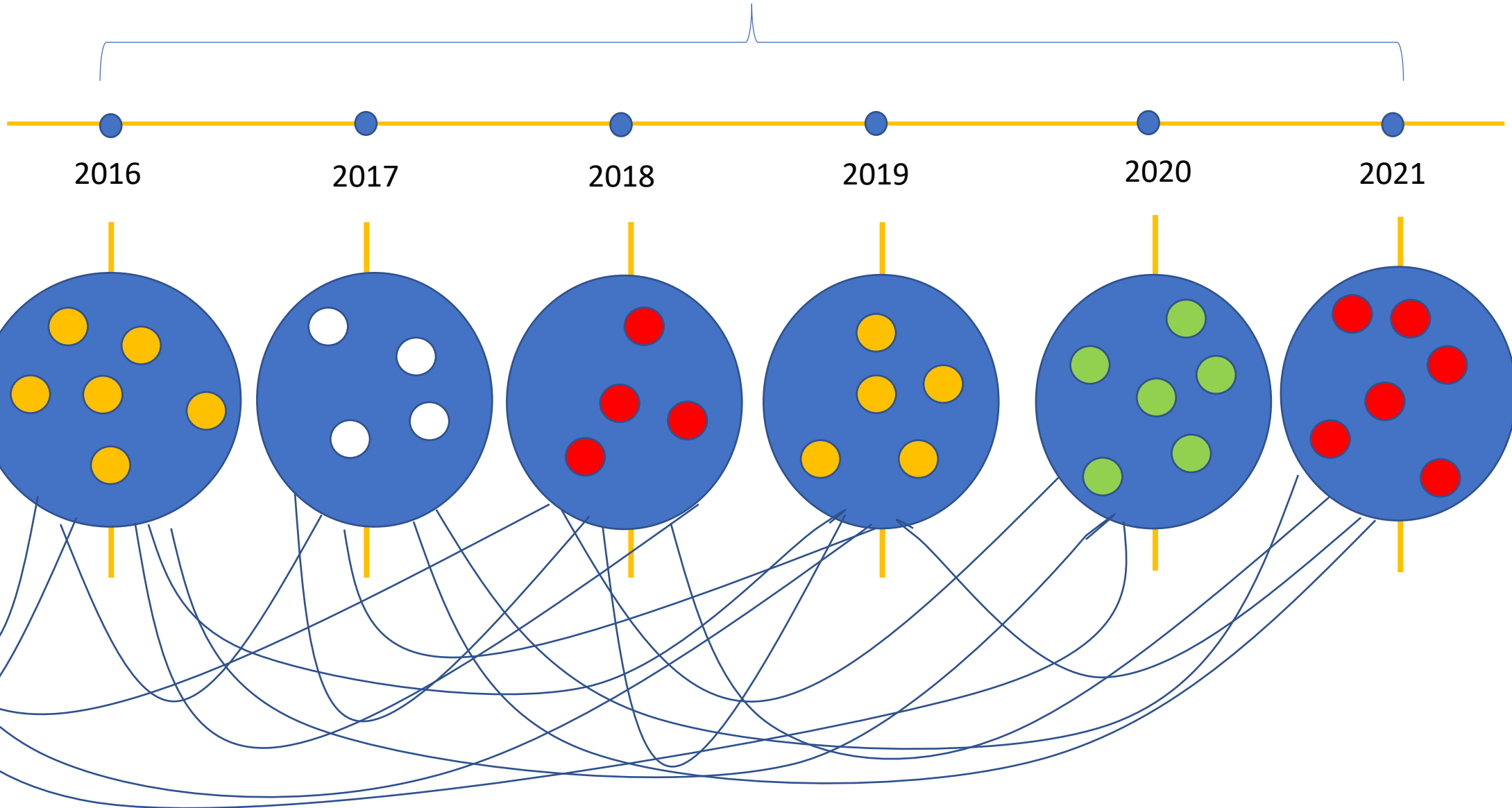
In Chapter “The Extended Domicile—Culture, Embodied Existence and the Senses,” Juhanni Pallasmaa states that the human sensory and neural system, as well as the brain, is the result of evolutionary adaptation to the prevailing environments and conditions of life during the continuum of human evolutionary history. The nature of our senses and neural functions, as well as instinctive environmental preferences, needs to be viewed within a bio-cultural and bio-historical perspective, instead of regarding them as ahistorical, unchanging, or given properties of the *Homo Sapiens*. Through our human structures, both physical and mental, we turn limitless, shapeless, and meaningless “natural” space into lived cultural space with specific human purposes and meanings. Lived reality fuses observation, memory, and fantasy, as well as the cerebral and the embodied, into single existential experience.

Chapter “What We Need from an Embodied Cognitive Architecture” provides a succinct overview and discussion of the two main perspectives involved around the concept of embodied cognition, proposing a clarification of two fundamental issues: (i) the meaning of the term and (ii) whether the existence of a physical body is, in fact, paramount in the process of cognition and, if this is a fact, the role the physical body plays in the process.

According to Serge Thill, resolving these unclear aspects remains the major challenge in current theories of embodied cognition. At this stage, the main point is, according to the author, arriving at a unifying definition that will at least have to acknowledge a role for the physical body. In his opinion, what an embodied cognitive architecture needs to provide at the current state of theoretical



5 tahun Terakhir





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Computer Science Review

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A recent review of conventional vs. automated cybersecurity anti-phishing techniques

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^b Centre for Computational Intelligence, De Montfort University, Leicester, UK



ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 12 September 2017

Received in revised form 23 May 2018

Accepted 28 May 2018

Available online 15 June 2018

Keywords:

Classification
Computer security
Phishing
Machine learning
Web security
Security awareness

ABSTRACT

In the era of electronic and mobile commerce, massive numbers of financial transactions are conducted online on daily basis, which created potential fraudulent opportunities. A common fraudulent activity that involves creating a replica of a trustful website to deceive users and illegally obtain their credentials is website phishing. Website phishing is a serious online fraud, costing banks, online users, governments, and other organisations severe financial damages. One conventional approach to combat phishing is to raise awareness and educate novice users on the different tactics utilised by phishers by conducting periodic training or workshops. However, this approach has been criticised of being not cost effective as phishing tactics are constantly changing besides it may require high operational cost. Another anti-phishing approach is to legislate or amend existing cyber security laws that persecute online fraudsters without minimising its severity. A more promising anti-phishing approach is to prevent phishing attacks using intelligent machine learning (ML) technology. Using this technology, a classification system is integrated in the browser in which it will detect phishing activities and communicate these with the end user. This paper reviews and critically analyses legal, training, educational and intelligent anti-phishing approaches. More importantly, ways to combat phishing by intelligent and conventional are highlighted, besides revealing these approaches differences, similarities and positive and negative aspects from the user and performance prospective. Different stakeholders such as computer security experts, researchers in web security as well as business owners may likely benefit from this review on website phishing.



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Computer Science Review

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Survey

A Survey on malware analysis and mitigation techniques[☆]

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ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 18 April 2018

Received in revised form 15 November 2018

Accepted 30 January 2019

Available online xxxx

Keywords:

Evasion
Malware
Malware analysis
Packers
Sandboxes
Advanced persistent threats

ABSTRACT

In recent days, malwares are advanced, sophisticatedly engineered to attack the target. Most of such advanced malwares are highly persistent and capable of escaping from the security systems. This paper explores such an advanced malware type called Advanced Persistent Threats (APTs). APTs pave the way for most of the Cyber espionage and sabotages. APTs are highly sophisticated, target specific and operate in a stealthy mode till the target is compromised. The intention of the APTs is to deploy target specific automated malwares in a host or network to initiate an on-demand attack based on continuous monitoring. Encrypted covert communication and advanced, sophisticated attack techniques make the identification of APTs more challenging. Conventional security systems like antivirus, anti-malware systems which depend on signatures and static analysis fail to identify these APTs. The Advanced Evasive Techniques (AET) used in APTs are capable of bypassing the stateful firewalls housed in the enterprise choke points at ease. Hence, this paper presents a detailed study on sophisticated attack and evasion techniques used by the contemporary malwares. Furthermore, existing malware analysis techniques, application hardening techniques and CPU assisted application security schemes are also discussed. Finally, the study concludes by presenting the System and Network Security Design (SNSD) using existing mitigation techniques

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2.3. Phishing as a classification problem

Generally speaking, websites can be classified by hand-crafted methods based on certain features such as URL length, prefix_suffix, domain, sub_domain, etc. Initially, scholars in the area of online security [22,23] developed different knowledge bases using their experience and expertise to distinguish phishing from legitimate websites. Recently, there have been studies and proposals aiming at deriving intelligent rules to detect the fine line between legitimate and phishing websites using statistical analysis [18,24,25]. For instance, Aburrous et al. [26] and Mohammad et al. [25] defined a number of hand crafted rules based on various website features using simple statistical analysis on websites (instances) collected from different sources including Phishtank and Yahoo directory [27]. More advanced decision rules have been developed in [18] in which the authors used further statistical analysis on a larger phishing dataset collected from varying sources.

Since the problem of website phishing involves automatic categorisation of websites into a predefined set of class values (legitimate, suspicious, phishy) based on a number of available features (variables) then this problem can be considered a classification problem. To be more specific, the training dataset will consist of a set of predefined features and the class attribute and instances are basically the websites' feature values. These instances can be extracted from different sources such as Phishtank and online directories. The aim will be to build an anti-phishing classifier that can predict the type of website based on hidden knowledge discovered from the training set features during the data processing phase. Usually the goodness of the classifier is measured using accuracy, which primarily relies on the correlations of the features and the class [29]. Fig. 3 shows phishing as a classification problem

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In the era of electronic and mobile commerce, massive numbers of financial transactions are conducted online on daily basis, which created potential fraudulent opportunities. A common fraudulent activity that involves creating a replica of a trustful website to deceive users and illegally obtain their credentials is website phishing. Website phishing is a serious online fraud, costing banks, online users, governments, and other organisations severe financial damages. One conventional approach to combat phishing is to raise awareness and

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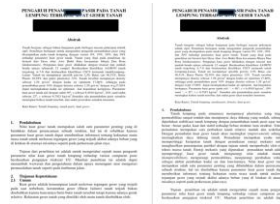
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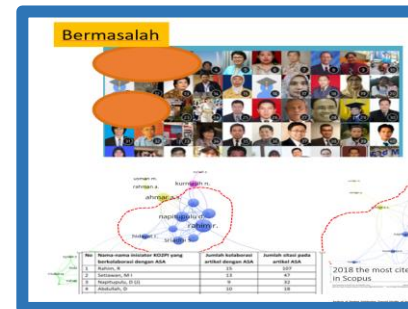


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Wacana Politik

MARITIME DIPLOMACY SEBAGAI STRATEGI PENGANGKUTAN KEAMANAN MARITIM INDONESIA
Muhammad Harry Riana Nugraha, Ardi Sulman

Indonesia's geographic conditions that surrounded by seas should be considered as an added value for maritime diplomacy for the sake of the development of Indonesia. Therefore, in terms of geography, Maritime Diplomacy should be taken into account as one of the main pillars to build maritime security in Indonesia including the role of the Indonesian Navy in response to security threats, so that the defense capabilities will be gradually improved. This article will examine the importance of organizing Indonesia's maritime union regarding the vision of the Global Maritime Order (GMO) in order to use the strengths and weaknesses of Indonesia's capabilities as an instrument of Indonesia's maritime diplomacy to support the development of maritime security in the archipelago of Indonesia. The specific objectives of this research are to analyze the role of maritime security in Indonesia's foreign relations, understand Indonesia's maritime security policy, and support Indonesia for all trading ports developed, namely Jakarta and Surabaya as not only ports as a hub of global maritime prospects. By enhancing maritime safety and security, secure international cooperation will be maintained and go along for Indonesia.

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