

Abstracts Evaluation for Quality Assurance in Scientific Journal

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ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION

Abstract gives first impression of document that follows and offers instant scholarly credibility to direct and indirect stakeholders of that document.

AIM/PURPOSE

We aimed to determine quality standard adherence of nineteen (19) maiden abstracts already published in the editorial space of International Journal of Computer Networks and Applications (IJCNA) using “IMRAD” guiding rule as barometer.

METHOD

We conducted appraisal using abstracts in IJCNA database. Nineteen maiden papers were assessed using internationally accepted IMRAD guiding rule for journal writings and used MS-Excel for statistical analysis due to seize of data.

RESULTS

We found 47%, representing 9-papers adhering to the IMRAD rules for scientific writing guide. We also discovered 53%, representing 10-papers presenting their abstracts as in humanities guide.

CONCLUSION

In our conclusion, authors are responsible to adhere to the rules of the game and present quality standard abstracts to uphold their own credibility in academic publishing.

RECOMMENDATION

The editorial board has to update author guidelines to clearly spell-out IMRAD components expected in scientific/informative abstracts submissions, irrespective of the paper type.

Index Terms – Abstract, Scientific writing, IMRAD rule, Presentations appraisal, Quality assurance.

1. INTRODUCTION

Abstracts are relevant for its pungent enticement for further reading of main text. It gives first impression of the document that follow [1]. It can undermine scholarly credibility of direct and indirect stakeholders of that document. Some emerging undergraduate students calling themselves “Smart students” are able to presents their literature review chapter using well written abstracts without reading the full content. Whiles we do not condone such shortest path in scientific literature

review, we can appreciate the relevance of enforcing substantive informative abstract in the sciences. A good informative abstract acts as a surrogate or stand-in for the work itself [2]. There are two main types of abstracts. Descriptive abstracts (humanities) and Informative Abstracts (Science & Engineering). An informative abstract includes the information that can be found in a descriptive abstracts (purpose, method, scope) but also includes the results and conclusions of the research. Informative abstracts are best represented at 10% of the length of the entire work; but well distributed in 2% each to cover Introduction, purpose, methods, results and conclusion (IMRAD guiding rule).

Unfortunately, many so called scientific abstracts are equated to humanities abstracts (descriptive). Types of scientific papers acceptable for journal publications may cover theoretical literature review, scientific case study, conceptual paper, experimental research paper and general review of a course or topic. Irrespective of the type of paper, the five major IMRAD components for presenting a standard informative abstract is relevant and need to be showcased.

For this relevance, we aimed to determine the quality standard adherence of nineteen (19) maiden abstracts presented in the editorial space of International Journal of Computer Networks and Applications (IJCNA) using IMRAD guiding rule as barometer. Hypothetically, if an author conducts indiscriminate selection of related works published online to develop the new work, it is tempting for author to adopt what is presented without due diligence to follow IMRAD rule.

2. RELATED WORK

This section reports on two areas. Sub-section 1.1 presents the background of scientific abstracts and papers that qualifies to be included any scientific journal. Sub-section 1.2 presents nineteen (19) maiden abstracts extracted from IJCNA database used for the quality assurance appraisal in this paper. The background information has been refined and the content and context are advanced to our tutorial focus away from the focus by main author [3].

2.1. Scientific Abstract Background [3]

A) Research paper: This category covers papers which report on any type of research undertaken by the

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author(s). The research may involve the construction or testing of a model or framework, action research, testing of data, market research or surveys, empirical, scientific or clinical research [3]. All scientific research papers on networks, security, cloud computing and related works must have real time or simulation results presented as part of the abstract. Tell readers in a conservative writing style; first your research topic introduction, purpose, Design/method/approach/Framework, Findings and lastly Conclusions (i.e. either Limitation or implication of your design framework, originality/value for users)

- B) Conceptual paper.** These papers will not be based on research or ongoing research, but will develop hypotheses. The papers are likely to be discursive and will cover philosophical discussions and comparative studies of others' work and thinking [3]. In scientific papers, the conceptual work hypotheses must be supported by simulation test or Delphi technic. Delphi technic allows you to evaluate the conceived idea with a minimum of three experts in that field. Tell readers in a conservative writing style; first, your research topic introduction, purpose, Design/method/approach/Framework, Findings and Conclusions (i.e. either Limitation or implication of your design framework, originality/value)
- C) Case study.** Case studies describe actual interventions or experiences within organizations. They may well be subjective and will not generally report on research. A description of a legal case or a hypothetical case study used as a teaching exercise would also fit into this category [3]. Scientific case study papers may include a proposed pedagogy for Education in village schools where there is no electricity. The author run a test in the application of the proposed pedagogy and report to the scientific world to advance knowledge. Tell readers in a conservative writing style; your research topic introduction, purpose/aim/objective of the study, Design/method/approach/Framework, Findings and Conclusions (i.e. either Limitation or implication of your design framework, originality/ value).
- D) General review (Structured writing style).** This category covers those papers which provide an overview or historical examination of some concept, technique or phenomenon. The papers are likely to be more descriptive or instructional ("how to" papers) than discursive [3]. This paper you are reading is example of a "review paper"; Course structure and presentation review for journal publication is different from writing courseware for undergraduate class. Tell journal readers in a conservative writing style; your research topic introduction, purpose for during such review for broad

academic fraternity, Your purpose might be attempt to draw academia attention on some gap in teaching a particular old-fashioned course to undergraduate students in such advanced real time technological age. Author must add Design/method/approach/Framework, Findings and Conclusions (i.e. either Limitation or implication of your design framework, originality/ value)

Methods and Findings make a scientific paper. These two are compulsory for inclusion in A, B, C, D type of papers presented early in the related work section.

- E) Viewpoint (Less structured Review writing style).** Abstract in such papers looks similar to humanities (descriptive abstract) style. It covers introduction, purpose/aim, and conclusion. Methods and findings are optional. The viewpoints comments on scientific works; hence it qualifies publications in any scientific journal. Any paper, where content is dependent on the author's opinion and interpretation, should be included in this category; this also includes journalistic pieces. It includes letters to the editor [3]. Viewpoints differ from review; unlike viewpoint, the latter requires acceptable and formal methodology to critique a work.
- F) Technical (Less structured Review writing style) paper.** Abstract in such papers looks similar to humanities (descriptive abstract) style. Describes and evaluates technical products, processes or services [3]. For example, if an author or user discovers that a smartphone feature allows intruders to easily tap user conversation within specific transmission coverage and thus the international telecommunication Union must halt and investigate the production of smartphones, then we can term such a paper as technical review.
- G) Literature review (Exclusive).** It is expected that all types of paper cite any relevant literature (inclusive) so this category should only be used if the main purpose of the paper is to annotate and/or critique the literature in a particular subject area. It may be a selective bibliography providing advice on information sources or it may be comprehensive in that the paper's aim is to cover the main contributors to the development of a topic and explore their different views [3]. Tell readers in a conservative writing style; first your research topic introduction, purpose, Design/method/approach/Framework, Findings and lastly Conclusions (i.e. Limitation or implication of your design framework, originality/value for users).

2.2. Abstracts Extracted from IJCNA Database

[4]VIS-111 Abstract –

BACKGROUND: A Wireless Sensor Network (WSN) has sensor nodes which highly scalable and limited storage

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capability nodes. In the network, the nodes are in distributed manner and autonomous devices. The sensor node can communicate the information directly or indirectly. In WSN, the packets should be routed from source to destination within the limited power storage. The sensor nodes of WSN are highly mobile and based on the dynamic scenarios in the routing path and the network topology change frequently. A node in the routing path should be aware of the information regarding the nearest node. In traditional routing protocols, every node in the network exchanges periodic one-hop beacons. Beacons are short messages send periodically to indicate the neighbor nodes about their identification and position in the network [4].

PURPOSE & AIM: In the existing approach, some problems may occur during the data forwarding. Hence to overcome those problems Energy Efficient Routing (EER) approach is proposed in this paper [4].

METHOD/PROPOSAL: In the proposed modelling, the new algorithm named Discrete Delay Function (DDF) is introduced. In that algorithm, RTS/CTS message handshaking mechanism is used for data forwarding [4].

RESULT/FINDING: Simulation results show that EER scheme significantly outperforms existing protocols in wireless sensor networks with highly dynamic network topologies [4].

CONCLUSION: By using this mechanism, the existing approaches' limitations can be reduced [4].

[5]VIS-112 Abstract –

BACKGROUND: The most emerging communication medium for the last decade of years is Online Social Networks (OSNs). Online Social Network makes the communication quicker and cheaper. Facebook, Twitter, Google Plus, MySpace, Orkut, etc are the various existing online social networks. Among all the online social networks very few could turn the attention of the people towards them. However, all these social networks are available on the publicly accessible communication medium called internet. When these social networks are available in the internet, it will lead to various types of security issues [5].

PURPOSE & AIM: This paper discusses the various security related issues that persists in online social networks [5].

METHOD: unavailable

RESULT/FINDING: unavailable

CONCLUSION: unavailable

[6]VIS-113 Abstract –

BACKGROUND: Money laundering is a global problem that affects all countries to various degrees. Although, many

countries take benefits from money laundering, by accepting the money from laundering but keeping the crime abroad, at the long run, "money laundering attracts crime". Criminals come to know a country, create networks and eventually also locate their criminal activities there. Most financial institutions have been implementing anti-money laundering solutions (AML) to fight investment fraud. The key pillar of a strong Anti-Money Laundering system for any financial institution depends mainly on a well-designed and effective monitoring system. The main purpose of the Anti-Money Laundering transactions monitoring system is to identify potential suspicious behaviors embedded in legitimate transactions [6].

PURPOSE & AIM: This paper presents a monitor framework that uses various techniques to enhance the monitoring capabilities [6].

METHOD/PROPOSAL: This framework is dependent on rule base monitoring, behavior detection monitoring, cluster monitoring and link analysis based monitoring. The monitor detection processes are based on a money laundering deterministic finite automaton that has been obtained from their corresponding regular expressions [6].

RESULTS/FINDING: unavailable

CONCLUSION: unavailable

[7]VIS-114 Abstract –

BACKGROUND: Usage of (math-based/computer-based) useful things/valuable supplies is always an interesting research issue in the field of Grid figuring out/calculating. Job shop scheduling is a combinatorial optimization problem it finds possible number of solution for best solution [7].

PURPOSE & AIM: In this paper we are proposing a blended approach of (related to tiny chemical assembly instructions inside of living things) set of computer instructions and GELS set of computer instructions for identifying missed job or best solution from set of samples or (genetic information storage areas) which contains jobs, operation and time span [7].

METHOD: unavailable

RESULTS/FINDING: unavailable

CONCLUSION: unavailable

[8]VIS-115 Abstract –

BACKGROUND: Optimizing the internet traffic is always an important research issue in the field of network traffic classification, although various approaches available for minimizing the traffic over heads during the network traffic, they are not optimal [8].

PURPOSE & AIM: In this paper we are proposing an optimized classification approach for internet traffic by

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analyzing the behavior of the nodes for allowing or disconnection of the incoming node by computing the posterior probabilities of the factors with respect to the node [8].

METHOD: unavailable

RESULTS/FINDING: unavailable

CONCLUSION: unavailable

[9]VIS-116 Abstract –

BACKGROUND: Automatic feedback generation is an important feature of Computer Assisted Assessment (CAA) systems. Feedback can help learners to diagnose their learning status and educational knowledge [9].

PURPOSE & AIM: unavailable

METHOD: The education ontology is created in the protégé tool. Questions are generated and the examinee's is to provide the answers for the given questions. System will generate the adaptive feedback based on the user's response. Learner's answer will be assessed from the ontology. And then based on the examinee's response the adaptive feedback is generated for right and wrong answers. Adaptive Feedback can be both human readable format and machine readable format. Users learning status can be identified from the adaptive feedback. Feedback can be generated from the metadata of items [9].

RESULTS/FINDING: unavailable

CONCLUSION: Adaptive feedback can help learner's knowledge level and examinees can improve their knowledge level [9].

[10]VIS-211 Abstract —

BACKGROUND: [10] Low-power wireless networks are an exciting research direction in sensing and widespread figuring out/calculating. Prior security work in this area has focused mostly on denial of communication at the routing or medium access control levels [10].

PURPOSE & AIM: This paper explores useful thing/valuable supply using everything up (completely) attacks at the routing rules of conduct layer, which permanently disable networks by quickly draining nodes' battery power. These "Vampire" attacks are not specific to any specific rules of conduct, but rather depend on the properties of many popular classes of routing rules of conduct [10].

METHOD: unavailable

RESULTS/FINDING: We find that all examined rules of conduct are easily able to be harmed or influenced by Vampire attacks, which are terrible and destructive, very hard to detect, and are easy to carry out using as few as one evil and cruel insider sending only rules of conduct cooperative messages.

CONCLUSION: unavailable

[11]VIS-212 Abstract –

BACKGROUND: Parallel to growth of the Internet, social networks have become more attractive as a research topic in many different disciplines and many real systems can be denoted as a complex network. Identifying major clusters and community structures allow us to expose organizational principles in complex network such as web graphs and biological networks. It has been shown that communities are usually overlapping. Overlap is one of the characteristics of social networks, in which a person may belong to more than one social group. In recent years, overlapping community detection has attracted a lot of attention in the area of social networks applications [11].

PURPOSE & AIM: Many methods have been developed to solve overlapping community detection problem, using different tools and techniques. In this paper, one of the most recent social-based metaheuristic algorithms, Parliamentary Optimization Algorithm (POA), has been firstly proposed to discover overlapping communities in social networks [11].

METHOD: unavailable

RESULTS/FINDING: unavailable

CONCLUSION: unavailable

[12]VIS-213 Abstract –

BACKGROUND: [12] Underwater acoustic sensor network is used to monitor the ocean areas with the help of Autonomous Underwater Vehicles, wireless data access points like tools. A number of problems like environmental changes, predicting disaster information, exploration of mines can be addressed by applying this process in the sea [12].

PURPOSE & AIM: In this paper, we apply the routing protocol Vector Based Forwarding in two different architecture like static nodes and moving nodes in an underwater architecture [12].

METHOD: The comparison between the architecture is based on the simulation results, from the comparison the Energy Efficiency, Throughput, PDR are analyzed [12].

RESULTS/FINDING: unavailable

CONCLUSION: Seeing the various graph results, we can conclude that the VBF protocol is significantly beneficial for the underwater architecture with moving nodes than static nodes [12].

[13]VIS-214 Abstract –

BACKGROUND: [13] There are thousands of sensors in an industry with different usage, such as, pressure transmitters, flow meter, temperature transmitters, level transmitters, and

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so on. Wired networks are mainly used to transfer data to base station by connecting sensor. It brings advantage as it provides reliable and stable communication system for instruments and controls. However, the cost of cables necessary is very costly. Therefore, recently low cost wireless networks are strongly required by customers, for example, temporary instrument networks and/or some non-critical permanent sites which require low data rate and longer battery life. In client/server model, file server act as a parent's node which allow multiple child node to connect with it. It is responsible for central storage and data management so that other computers enable to access the file under the same network. IT requires authentication for user login before granting access to the file to ensure data integrity and security. File server is widely used in many areas, for example in education for uploading study note into the server and student immediate downloading it into their computer [13].

PURPOSE & AIM: This article explores the use of Raspberry Pi to function as a server in which several laptops are connected to it to copy, store and delete the file over network. Moreover this work also explores the use of Raspberry Pi B+ model and XBee (ZigBee module) to demonstrate wireless communication data transmission, proving the validity of usage as a mobile low-power wireless network communication. The main goal of the research is to explore the use of Raspberry Pi for client-server communication using various wireless communication scenarios such as Wi-Fi and ZigBee [13].

METHOD: unavailable

RESULTS/FINDING: unavailable

CONCLUSION: unavailable

[14]VIS-215 Abstract –

BACKGROUND: Instant messaging (IM) services have grown dramatically in recent years. In telephone networks, short message service keeps dominating mobile data services. As the rise of nomadic need, to bridge both messaging services is becoming a promising niche [14].

PURPOSE & AIM: In this paper we propose an infrastructure, based on the XML-based protocol, XMPP, to simplify the interconnections and enable the legacy handsets for instant message service [14].

METHOD: Although there is another competitive approach, SIMPLE, based on SIP, we will analyze how the XMPP is to outdo SIMPLE [4].

RESULTS/FINDING: unavailable

CONCLUSION: unavailable

[15]VIS-221 Abstract —

BACKGROUND: [15] Now-a-days Internet and bandwidth is an extremely valuable and scarce resource in wireless networks. Therefore, efficient bandwidth management is necessary to support service continuity, guarantee acceptable Quality of service and ensure steady quality of experience for users of mobile multimedia streaming services. Indeed, the support of uniform streaming rate during the entire course of a streaming service, whereas the user is on the move is a challenging issue and may not have high resolution or video quality due to the limited 3G/3.5G/4G bandwidth to the Internet as well as changing of bandwidth. Popular iOS and Android based mobile devices, accessing popular Internet streaming services typically involves about 10%–80% redundant traffic and low battery life [13].

PURPOSE & AIM: This work proposes the Service transition protocol and Session transition protocol using H.264/SCV over the wireless network. This paper enables dynamic voltage and frequency Scaling Power control mechanism for better battery life [15].

METHOD: unavailable

RESULTS/FINDING: unavailable

CONCLUSION: Simulation results shows that the proposed approach outperforms existing bandwidth management schemes in better supporting mobile multimedia services with better life time of battery [15].

[16]VIS-222 Abstract —

BACKGROUND: Cloud computing has become a buzzword in IT industry these days and organization are getting attracted towards this magnet for expanding their infrastructure at cheaper rates. However, with all flexibility offered by cloud there are concerns about security, integrity and availability of precious information of cloud users. Conventional protection mechanisms need to be reconsidered for their effectiveness, since cloud service model is distinctly different from other internet based service models. Recently, much research efforts are being done in cloud security but still more efforts are desired. Since cloud security is a sensitive dimension affecting its wide commercial acceptance [16].

PURPOSE & AIM: This work explores various levels of security concerns in cloud environment and lists available mechanism for addressing them [16].

METHOD: unavailable

RESULTS/FINDING: unavailable

CONCLUSION: unavailable

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[17]VIS-223 Abstract —

BACKGROUND: The Vehicular Ad hoc Network (VANET) is a self-organizing network that uses multi-hop peer-to-peer method to route the data from one vehicle to another vehicle. The vehicle can move in any direction to travel which creates rapidly changing topology at any speed and that's the major issue in handling the Vehicular node. The major obstacle is to provide the best routing methods in the network to transmit the data. VANET may face the overhead in the network due to traffic, density of the vehicle, changing topology and mobility pattern. The special care is to be taken in selecting the best routing algorithm to transmit the data between the vehicles. Protocols which were chosen may create a severe impact on the performance, when it is not suitable for the requirements of the network [17].

PURPOSE & AIM: The main intention of this paper is to provide a complete survey of Topology based VANET routing algorithms which has been proposed in the history and they are analyzed based on their characteristics in the network [17].

METHOD: unavailable

RESULTS/FINDING: unavailable

CONCLUSION: unavailable

[18]VIS-224 Abstract —

BACKGROUND: Cryptography techniques play an important role in modern world. The purpose of such techniques is to ensure the contents being unreadable to anyone except for parties who agreed to use some specific scheme. Moreover, current cryptography techniques provide more sophisticated services, such as message integrity, authentication, time stamping, and many others. There are two main approaches for cryptography: private-key cryptography and public-key cryptography (PKC) [18].

PURPOSE & AIM: In this paper we focus on PKC techniques giving a comparison between three main techniques, namely, Public key Infrastructure (PKI), Identity- Based Cryptography (IBC) and Certificate less Public Key Cryptography (CL-PKC). In this research, a brief definition, advantages and disadvantages and analysis of main problem, namely, the revocation problem, are introduced for the three techniques. Also, a variety of available solutions to overcome the revocation problem in each technique are highlighted. Finally, some common applications and schemes for each technique are summarized [18].

METHOD: unavailable

RESULTS/FINDING: unavailable

CONCLUSION: unavailable

[19]VIS-225 Abstract —

BACKGROUND: [19] The advent of new touch technologies and the wide spread of smart mobile phones made humans embrace technology more and depend on it extensively in their lives. With new communication technologies and smart phones the world really became a small village. Although these technologies provided many positive features, we cannot neglect the negative influences inherited in these technologies. One of the major negative sides of smart phones is their side effects on human health [19].

PURPOSE & AIM: This paper will address this issue by exploring the exiting literature related to the negative side of smart phones on human health and behavior by investigating the literature related to three major dimensions: health, addiction and behavior. The third section will describe the research method used. The fourth section will discuss the analysis side followed by a section on the conclusions and future work [19].

METHOD: unavailable

RESULTS/FINDING: unavailable

CONCLUSION: unavailable

[20]VIS-226 Abstract —

BACKGROUND: Security is a matter of extensive research interest with widespread deployment of WSN (Wireless Sensor Network) in various real life applications. Unreliable wireless communication, physically insecure locations and resource exhaustion attacks render sensor vulnerable to several security breaches. Sensors are supposed to operate on battery in hostile and unattended environment over a longer span of time. Taking into consideration conflict in interest between security and energy consumption, effective security implementation is non-trivial in WSN. A number of security schemes were presented in literature for ad hoc networks. However, most traditional security solutions like public key cryptography and trusted third party schemes are infeasible in WSN due to resource stringent nature. Probabilistic key management scheme (PKMS) perfectly suites the requirement of WSN due to their low storage, computation and communication overhead over resource stringent nodes. However, most the earlier presented PKMSs are based on Erdos-Renyi (ER) model of random graphs. ER model doesn't go along well with WSN due to their certain assumptions [20].

PURPOSE & AIM: In this paper, we present and implement a new PKMS scheme in TinyOS based on kryptograph model.

METHOD: unavailable [20]

RESULTS/FINDING: unavailable

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CONCLUSION: Simulation results illustrate that scheme based on kryptograph model is more secure, memory efficient and connected when compared to scheme based on ER model [20].

[21]VIS-227 Abstract —

BACKGROUND: There exist many security primitives which use an alphanumeric password which uses hard cryptographic methods. Also the users also struggle to remember the password for various internet services and if the user has a same password for various services then it is insecure. To avoid this graphical passwords are been designed to make a more secure, more memorable also easier to use since the user is going to just click certain passpoints rather than typing an alphanumeric password. However this scheme has achieved only a limited success and not been used widely due to its simple architecture. Passpoints also suffer a major drawback of shoulder surfing attacks when the passpoints are exposed in front of others [21].

PURPOSE & AIM: So to improve the security of this system we introduce a new system called Passpoints for Random Similar Images (PRSim) [21].

METHOD This system uses a set of similar images and have a common passpoints from which the password is been derived. While logging in a user a random image is generated and displayed from which the user have to identify a common passpoints which is been registered already. So the user clicks the passpoints to derive the password which confuses the attackers while we are having multiple login in front of them [21].

RESULTS/FINDING: unavailable

CONCLUSION: Thus it is more secure than any other passpoints scheme and also eliminates the shoulder surfing attacks which are been analyzed and the results are been given [21].

[22]VIS-228 Abstract —

BACKGROUND: A compartmental epidemic model of viruses in a computer network with vaccination and natural death is formulated. A strong impact of vaccination in the computer network reduces rapidly the spreading behavior of worms and Quarantine plays an important role in the recovery of the infectious nodes [22].

PURPOSE & AIM: unavailable

METHOD: The stability of the result is stated in terms of the Jacobian of the system and the basic reproduction number is also well-defined. The effect of vaccination in the system is also analyzed. Numerical methods and MATLAB are employed to solve and simulate the system of equations

developed and analysis of the model gives remarkable exposure [22].

RESULTS/FINDING: unavailable

CONCLUSION: unavailable

Summary:

There are many reasons why we may conduct a literature review. Few reasons are to ensure thorough understanding of the topic, gaps, and suggest further studies. Our related work provides similar advantages.

Sub-section 1.1 helped us to know the status quo in scientific writings for journal inclusions. The background inclusion in this piece of work should be relevant to authors, reviewers and editors in accepting or revising or rejecting a paper claimed to be in scientifically presented. All stakeholders are responsible for quality assurance of papers published any scientific journals.

Sub-section 1.2 inclusions may help stakeholders to have a complete overview report on abstract standards so far to arrest any limitations that can discredit IJCNA editorial platform, respectable Editorial advisers, Editors, reviewers and authors. "Train up a child in the way he should go: and when he is old, he will not depart from it."-Bible/Proverbs=22:6. During these maiden editions of IJCNA, quality presentation must become a hallmark over quantity of papers.

In future studies we will label each paper as a conceptual paper, research paper, general review, holistic literature review, technical review paper and viewpoint based on content of the main paper published. This work limited its review on abstracts presented.

3. METHOD/PROPOSED MODELLING

IMRAD guiding rule was used as the barometer to gauge how abstracts were presented. Each of the five components that makes informative abstract was assigned a 2% to provide a total score of 10%. If a component is available in a particular abstract, we rated as score "2". If IMRAD component is unavailable or missing in the abstract, we scored it Nil. We preferred using "Nil score over a "0" rating representation. The IJCNA database was the source of all papers used for the performance appraisal. This included six (6) papers from the volume 1, Issue 1, November-December 2014; five (5) papers published in volume 2, Issue 1, January-February 2015 and eight (8) upcoming abstracts in the volume 2, Issue 2, March-April 2015. As at 13th April, 2015, all public accessible abstracts in the database were included in the study. Individual papers included in the study can be identified by the special adopted script numbers. For example, on table 1, script number "VIS-111" means Volume 1, Issue 1, S.No 1 as arrange in the editorial database or website. Finally, we used population instead of sample to derive the mean values and

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related derivations due the small size (19 papers) as shown in table 2.

Script Number	Abstract Length	Paper Topic	Background Availability 2%	Purpose/Aim Availability 2%	Method/Design Availability 2%	Result/Finding Availability 2%	Conclusion Availability 2%	IMRAD Score 10%
VIS-111	209	Wireless Network	2	2	2	2	2	10
VIS-112	89	Information Security	2	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	4
VIS-113	167	Information Security	2	2	2	Nil	Nil	6
VIS-114	89	Databases	2	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	4
VIS-115	77	Computer Network	2	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	4
VIS-116	130	Databases	2	2	2	Nil	2	8
VIS-211	140	Information Security	2	Nil	Nil	2	Nil	4
VIS-212	144	Social-M Networks	2	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	4
VIS-213	118	Wireless Network	2	2	2	Nil	2	8
VIS-214	269	Wireless Network	2	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	4
VIS-215	83	Telecommunication	2	2	2	Nil	Nil	6
VIS-221	172	Wireless Network	2	2	Nil	2	2	6
VIS-222	116	Cloud Security	2	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	4
VIS-223	168	Wireless Network	2	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	4
VIS-224	146	Cryptography/Security	2	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	4
VIS-225	138	Telecommunication	2	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	4
VIS-226	203	WSN Security	2	2	Nil	Nil	2	6
VIS-227	234	Information Security	2	2	2	Nil	2	8
VIS-228	104	Network Security	2	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	4
TOTAL ==			38/38	34/38	14/38	6/38	12/38	104/190

Table 1.0: Assessment of presented abstracts using IMRAD guide for journal publications

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

3.1 RESULTS

In a recap, table 1 displays performance appraisal of nineteen (19) scientific abstracts presented to inform smart readers about paper content. On the table 1, “Nil” means, total exclusion of such important IMRAD component from scientific (informative) abstract. Table 2 displays both graphical figure and a summary table of grading and percentiles of overall nineteen abstracts presented.

[Grade-F =0-39%, Grade-D=40-49%, Grade-C=50-59%, Grade-B=60-69%, Grade-A=70-100%]. Abstracts appraised into Grade-D, 52.6% as shown on table 2, is significant to call for immediate attention by the editorial board to reduce non-conforming abstracts presentations. The reduction will uphold international credibility of papers as well as the journal. As indicated by the graph, the high rate representation of background and purpose reduces the scientific abstract (informative) into humanities abstract (descriptive). By interpretation, respective authors in the grade-D may be learning from sub-standard papers on the internet. Furthermore, they chose to be innovative in their abstract presentation rather than upholding scientific conservatism.

Abstract Presentation Standard- Performance Scores

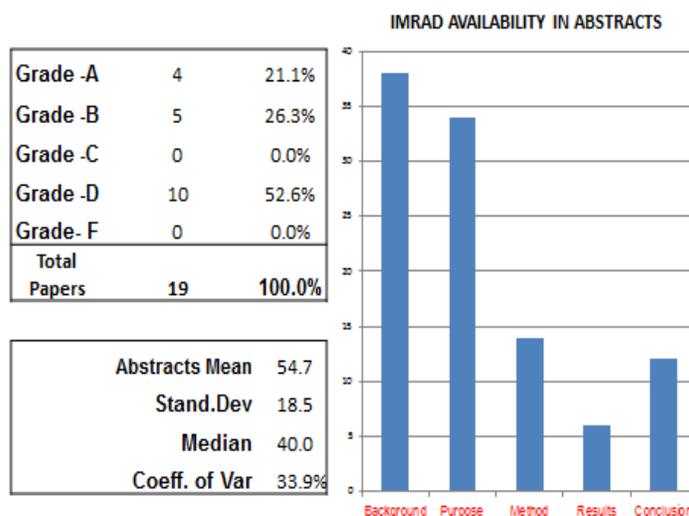


Table 2.0: Abstracts Performance Appraisal Summary

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3.2 DISCUSSION

The purpose of this study was to examine the quality of abstracts presented in nineteen maiden papers published in IJCNA editorial for quality control and assurance that can sustain international credibility. We used the scientific IMRAD guide or rule for international journal presentation as barometer. As we hypothesized, indiscriminate selection of existing literature or related works to a new work can mislead author to adopt the wrong style of abstracts presented in the related works. The effect of wrong learning style in scientific abstract presentation effect was significant in the mean value.

Limitation was found in this work. Contrary to the hypothesis, it was outside scope to trace abstract styles and standards presented in papers our IJCNA authors selected to advance their own work. Another limitation of this paper is the limited scope to dig into details of all the nineteen papers; to verify if authors included the IMRAD components in full text, but just decided to present abstract in their own innovative way. Another limitation to challenge our results is lack of Delphi technique with all the forty Editorial board members of this journal to provide their own assessment. This is drudgery; we offer alternative suggestion to the editor-in-chief to extent the number of peer-reviewers for this quality control paper to close the limitation.

Although these are clear limitations, however, our focus was to appraise; rather than to do a rework of abstracts for individual works. This informed us to limit ourselves to only abstracts. We may leave it for future works in our quality control and assurance series meant to sustain international credibility of this journal for our own good as authors, reviewers and editors of IJCNA. Science encourages innovations into its applications; but extremely conservative to change fundamental theories, principles and guiding rules. What it means is that authors must work hard and smart to uphold IMRAD rule and scientific conservatism.

5. CONCLUSION

In our conclusion, authors are responsible to adhere to the rules of the game and present quality standard abstracts to uphold their own credibility in academic publishing.

The editorial board has to update author guidelines to clearly spell-out IMRAD components expected in scientific/informative abstracts submissions, irrespective of the paper type.

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