

# Academic Writing

Lecturer: Neil Eliot

# Learning Outcomes

- Understand what is referencing.
- Understand how reference is used.
- Be able to identify valuable sources.
- Understand how to use appropriate styles.

# Introduction

- Academic assignments involve the critical review of sources in order to construct a valid argument or discuss a certain topic.
- At Level 6 you must demonstrate the ability to review and digest information in order to construct valid arguments.
- At Level 7 you must demonstrate the ability to review and digest information in order to construct valid arguments and to support your own opinions/findings through critical evaluation of those sources.

# Referencing

- When ever you acquire information from a particular source you must cite and reference it to acknowledge where you got this information from.
- Why do we reference?<sup>1</sup>
  - Give the original author credit for their own ideas and work
  - Validate your arguments.
  - Enable the reader to follow up on the original work if they wish to.
  - Enable the reader to see how dated the information might be.
  - Prove to your tutors/lecturers that you have read around the subject.
  - Avoid plagiarism.
- There are multiple referencing styles therefore be sure you can tell the difference...

## REFERENCE

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.skillsyouneed.com/write/academic-referencing.html>

# OSCOLA<sup>1</sup>

- Used generally in Law.

name. Finally a number of deleted Internet search history records and Internet search terms were recovered showing obvious access to illicit web sites. Utilising this “*evidence at the trial was to prove the knowledge necessary for possession and thus to rebut the defendant's explanations raised by him for the presence of these images on his machine*”<sup>402</sup>.

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<sup>400</sup> *R. v Miller (David)* [2010] EWCA Crim 2883

<sup>401</sup> *R. v Rowe (Christopher)* [2008] EWCA Crim 2712;

<sup>402</sup> *R. v Miller (David)* [2010] EWCA Crim 2883

## REFERENCE

<sup>1</sup> [http://www.law.ox.ac.uk/published/OSCOLA\\_4th\\_edn.pdf](http://www.law.ox.ac.uk/published/OSCOLA_4th_edn.pdf)

# IEEE Numeric\*

- References cited in order of appearance in the text.

## Robotics

A significant amount of research on multi-agent robotic systems has begun to emerge. Fukuda's early work on the CEBOT system [9] demonstrates the self-organizing behavior of a group of heterogeneous robotic agents. Beni and Hackwood's research [11] on swarm robotics demonstrates large scale cooperation in simulation. Work at MIT, by Brooks [7] and Mataric [15], shows the development of subsumption-based multi-agent teams, the latter study involving 20 small robot agents. Many other projects have been reported (e.g., [13, 14, 16]), to the point where an entire conference exists to report the results of such work [12].

## References

- [1] Altmann, S.A., "Baboons, space, time, and energy", *American Zoologist*, 14:221-248, 1974.
- [2] Arkin, R.C., "Motor Schema-Based Mobile Robot Navigation", *International Journal of Robotics Research*, Vol. 8, No. 4, August 1989, pp. 92-112.
- [3] Arkin, R.C., "The Impact of Cybernetics on the Design of a Mobile Robot System: A Case Study", *IEEE Transactions on Systems, Man, and Cybernetics*, Vol. 20, No. 6, Nov/Dec 1990, pp. 1245-1257.
- [4] Arkin, R.C., "Cooperation without Communication: Multi-agent Schema Based Robot Navigation", *Journal of Robotic Systems*, Vol. 9(3), April 1992, pp. 351-364.
- [5] Arkin, R.C., "Towards the Unification of Navigational Planning and Reactive Control", *AAAI Spring Symposium on Robot Navigation*, Stanford, CA, 1989.
- [6] Arkin, R.C. and Hobbs, J.D., "Dimensions of Communication and Social Organization in Multi-Agent Robotic Systems", *Proc. Simulation of Adaptive Behavior 92*, Honolulu, HI, Dec. 1992.
- [7] Brooks, R., Maes, P., Mataric, M., and More, G., "Lunar Base Construction Robots", *IEEE International Workshop on Intelligent Robots and Systems (IROS '90)*, pp. 389-392, Tsuchiura, Japan, 1990.
- [8] Franks, N., "Teams in Social Insects: Group Retrieval of prey by army ants", *Behavioral Ecology and Sociobiology*, 18:425-429, 1986.
- [9] Fukuda, T., Nakagawa, S., Kawauchi, Y., and Buss, M., "Structure Decision for Self Organising Robots Based on Cell Structures - CEBOT", *IEEE International Conference on Robotics and Automation*, Scottsdale Arizona, pp. 695-700, 1989.

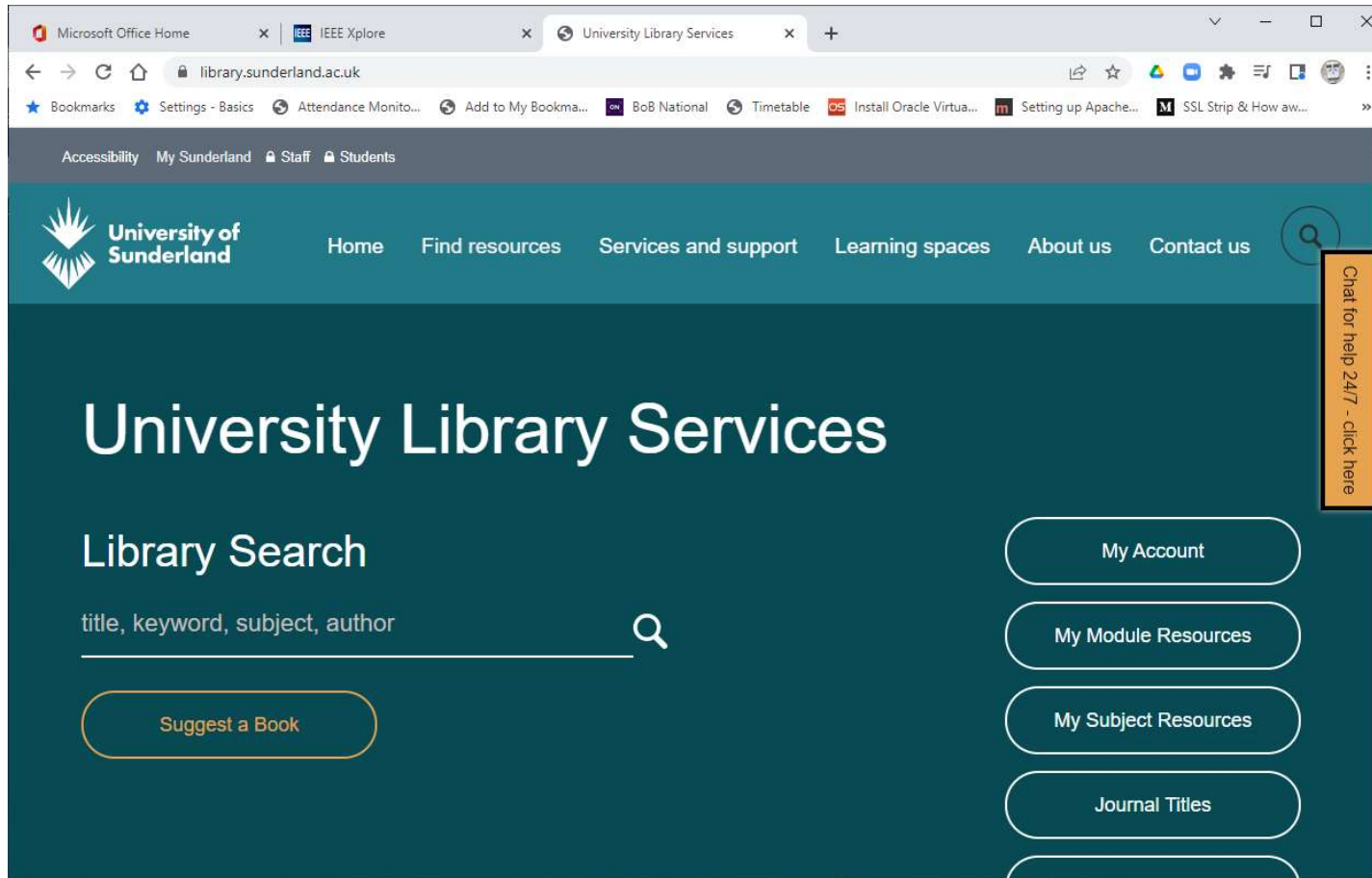
Used more  
than once

\* style guide on canvas

# Harvard

- In Text:
  - ...(Marshall, 2009)
  - Marshall (2009) states...
- Reference:
  - Watson, I. and Marir, F. (1994) 'Case-based reasoning: A review' *Knowledge Engineering Review*, 9(4), pp. 327-354
  - Marshall, A. M. (2009) *Digital Forensics: Digital Evidence in Criminal Investigations*, Oxford: John Wiley & Sons
  - Wiles, J. and Reyes, A. (2011) *The Best Damn Cybercrime and Digital Forensics Book Period*, United States of America: Syngress

# Library Services



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL [library.sunderland.ac.uk](http://library.sunderland.ac.uk). The browser tabs include Microsoft Office Home, IEEE Xplore, and University Library Services. The browser's address bar and bookmarks are visible. The website header features the University of Sunderland logo and navigation links: Home, Find resources, Services and support, Learning spaces, About us, and Contact us. A search icon is located in the top right corner. A vertical orange banner on the right side of the page reads "Chat for help 24/7 - click here". The main content area has a dark teal background with the text "University Library Services" in large white font. Below this, the text "Library Search" is displayed. A search input field contains the placeholder text "title, keyword, subject, author" and a magnifying glass icon. A "Suggest a Book" button is located below the search field. On the right side of the main content area, there are five rounded rectangular buttons: "My Account", "My Module Resources", "My Subject Resources", "Journal Titles", and a partially visible button at the bottom.

Microsoft Office Home | IEEE Xplore | University Library Services

library.sunderland.ac.uk

Accessibility My Sunderland Staff Students

University of Sunderland

Home Find resources Services and support Learning spaces About us Contact us

University Library Services

Library Search

title, keyword, subject, author

Suggest a Book

My Account

My Module Resources

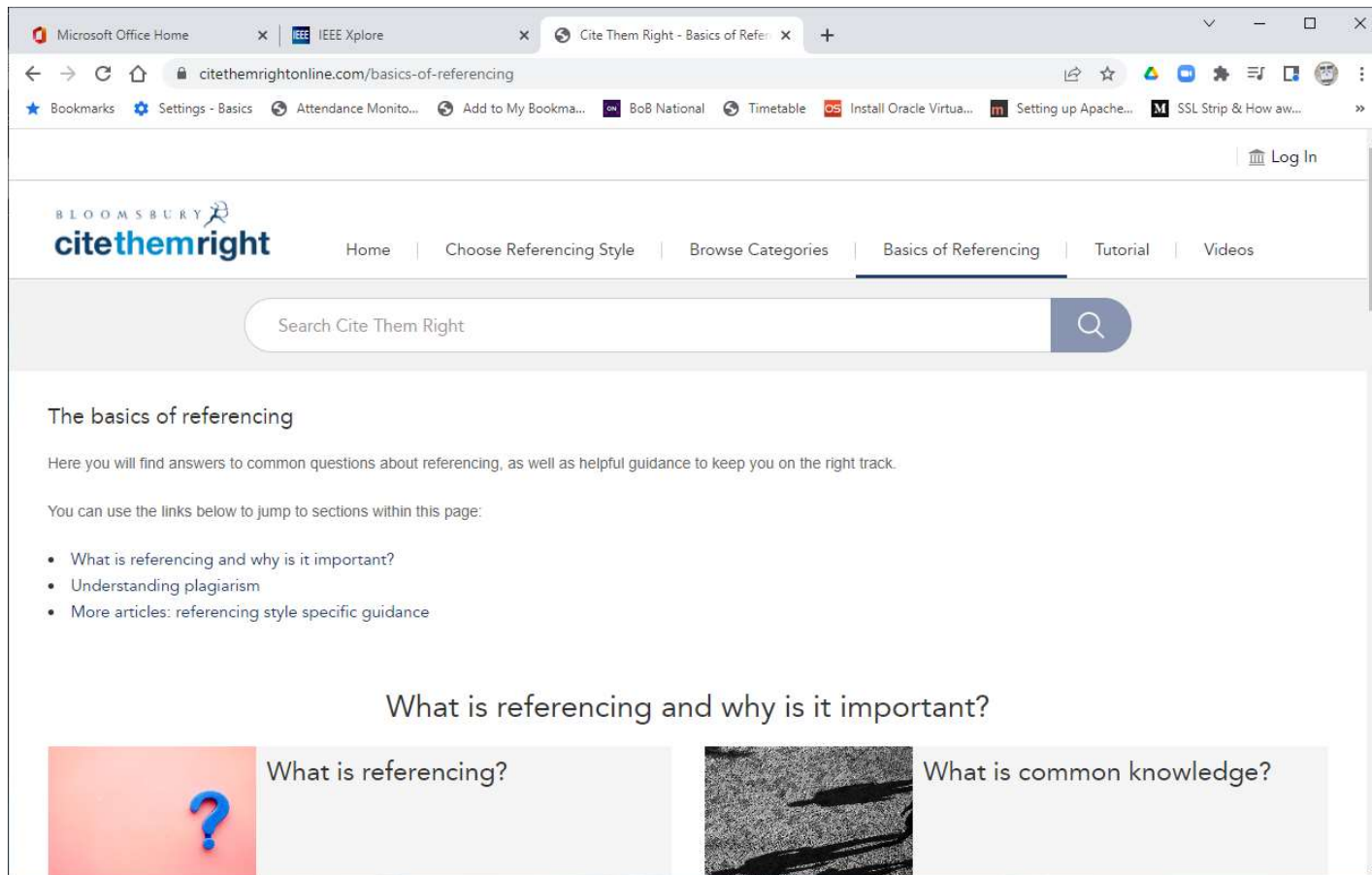
My Subject Resources

Journal Titles

Chat for help 24/7 - click here



# Cite them Right




The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `citethemrightonline.com/basics-of-referencing`. The page features the BLOOMSBURY **citethemright** logo and a navigation menu with links: Home, Choose Referencing Style, Browse Categories, Basics of Referencing (active), Tutorial, and Videos. A search bar is present with the placeholder text "Search Cite Them Right".

## The basics of referencing


Here you will find answers to common questions about referencing, as well as helpful guidance to keep you on the right track.

You can use the links below to jump to sections within this page:

- What is referencing and why is it important?
- Understanding plagiarism
- More articles: referencing style specific guidance



What is referencing?



What is common knowledge?

# Plagiarism

- As per Cite the Right – “Presenting someone else's work as your own”
- If you use other peoples work without citing and referencing you have plagiarised.
- This includes:
  - Failing to reference work.
  - Failing to use quotation marks for a quote.
  - Citing sources you didn't use.
  - Paraphrasing arguments without citing.
- What about common knowledge?

# Elements of Successful Referencing

- **Citations:** are pointers in your text which indicate where you have used a particular source.
- **Reference Lists:** are at the end of your document. This is a full list of sources used (which have been cited) including all their details in accordance with the referencing standard used.
- **Bibliographies:** are lists of sources used when preparing your work.

# Elements of Successful Referencing

- Papers
  - Citations and Reference list.
- Reports
  - Citations, Reference list and a bibliography must **ALL** be present.

## REFERENCE

Some modules may specify standard report or paper or both!

# Citing (What's wrong?)

Digital forensics (DF) is defined as “the collection, preservation, analysis and presentation of electronic evidence for use in a legal matter using forensically sound and generally accepted processes, tools and practices”. A DF practitioner is often required to *post mortem* investigation of digital data using forensically accepted methods in order to provide a factual account of the activity which has taken place on a particular device.

There's a quote and a  
paraphrased section!

# Citing (Sources?) (assuming Harvard)

Digital forensics (DF) is defined as “the collection, preservation, analysis and presentation of electronic evidence for use in a legal matter using forensically sound and generally accepted processes, tools and practices” (Lars and Larry, 2011, p.3). A DF practitioner is often required to *post mortem* investigation of digital data using forensically accepted methods in order to provide a factual account of the activity which has taken place on a particular device (Hannan and Turner, 2003).



REFERENCES ADDED

# Additional Citing Considerations

- Multiple authors
  - More than one (two)
    - Include both surnames.
  - Three or more
    - et al.

# Sources


- Be aware when referencing:
  - Books
  - Journals
  - Websites
  - Newspapers
  - Etc.
- There is a “value” associated with each of these!



# Using Sources

- When using sources you can implement a number of techniques.
  - Paraphrasing – taking someone else's opinion and saying it in your own words
    - Demonstrates that you have understood a concept
    - Still requires a reference
  - Quoting – Directly quoting someone's work.
    - Needs to be contained within “”
    - Keep these to a minimum.

# Writing Style

- Be aware of the approach you take when writing your assignment.
  - Use third person i.e. write from the perspective of the work you are doing.
  - Do not use first person it is not appropriate.
    - “I thought this...”
- Maintain a formal and professional writing style.
  - Make the sentences short and factual.
  - Avoid unnecessary adjectives.
    - “It is really, really important” 

# The Strength of Sources

- References do have a hierarchy of strength.
  - Peer-reviewed material is generally regarded as a strong reference.
    - Often found in top journals and conferences.
    - The more “peer reviewed” the better and by “experts” in the field carrying out the review the better!
  - Material which is not subject to a review process is viewed as *weaker* but can be important such as referencing a manufacturer of a product or configuration guides etc.

# NO Wikipedia...

## NOTE

It can be a good starting point though in your research as it may reference peer reviewed articles

# Reference Types – Strength

- Firstly
  - Journal articles
  - Conference papers
  - Books
- Secondly
  - Forums
  - Websites
  - Video tutorials

# Report Structure

- A simple structured piece of work will have:
  - An Introduction
    - Briefly tells the reader about your work, what its aims and objectives are and some background context to the problem area – ‘setting the scene’
  - Main body
    - Presentation of your main arguments / points / analysis. Core concepts and topics of your work will be discussed here including any results you may have drawn
  - Conclusions
    - Your conclusion should link back to your introduction
    - Summarises your paper / final thoughts

# Paper Structure

- A simple structured piece of work will have:
  - Abstract
    - A summary of the entire paper including results
  - An Introduction
    - Briefly tells the reader about your work, what its aims and objectives are and some background context to the problem area – ‘setting the scene’
  - Main body
    - Presentation of your main arguments / points / analysis. Core concepts and topics of your work will be discussed here including any results you may have drawn
  - Conclusions
    - Your conclusion should link back to your introduction
    - Summarises your paper / final thoughts

# Abstract

- Usually a short (150-200 words approx) summary of the article, topic area and contributions of the paper.

## A B S T R A C T

A number of new entertainment systems have appeared on the market that have embedded computing capabilities. Smart Televisions have the ability to connect to networks, browse the web, purchase applications and play games. Early versions were based on proprietary operating systems; newer versions released from 2012 are based on existing operating systems such as Linux and Android. The question arises as to what sort of challenges and opportunities they present to the forensics examiner. Are these new platforms or simply new varieties of existing forms of devices? What data do they retain and how easy is it to access this data? This paper explores this as a future forensic need and asks if we are missing potential sources of forensic data and to what degree we are ready to process these systems as part of an investigation.

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## NOTE

Example taken from : 'Sutherland, I., Read, H., & Xynos, K. (2014). Forensic analysis of smart TV: A current issue and call to arms. Digital Investigation, 11(3), 175-178.'



# Research Sources

- Campus library.
- Online searches:
  - Google
    - Advanced search syntax
    - `filetype:pdf`

# Research Sources

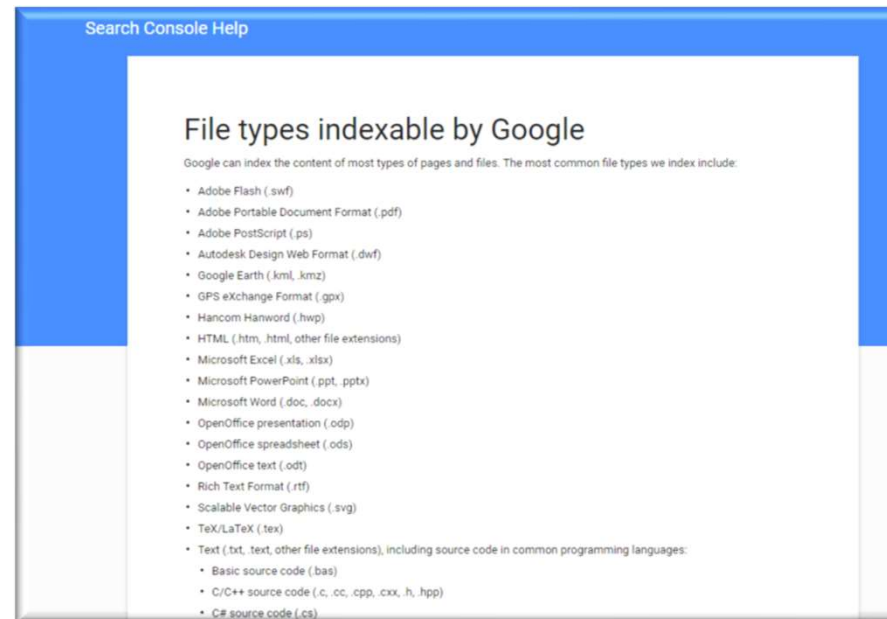
- Google
  - Advanced search syntax



## NOTE

ssh encryption **filetype:pdf**

# Research Sources

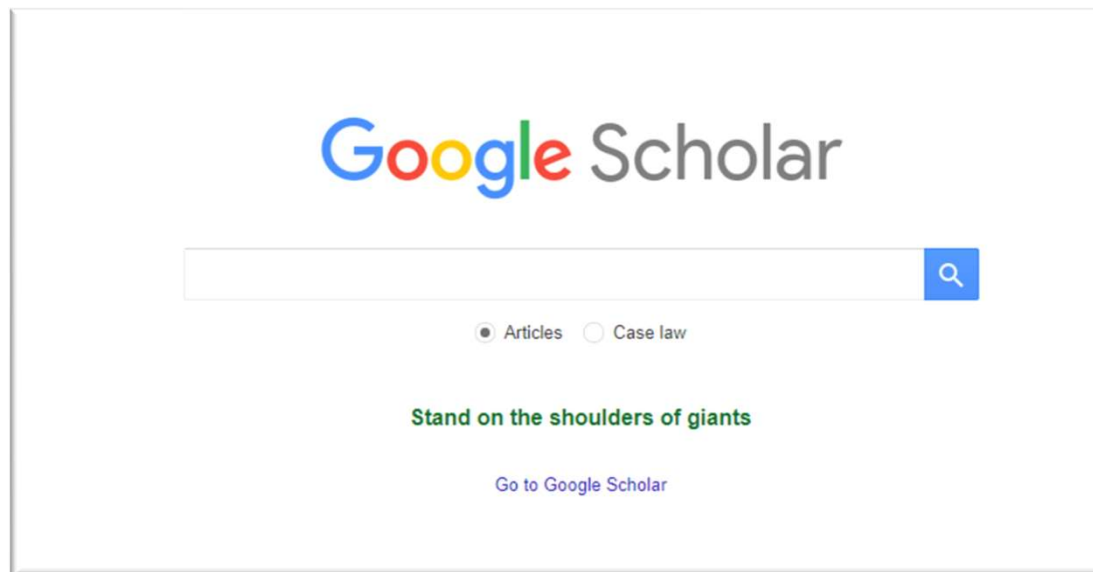


## NOTE

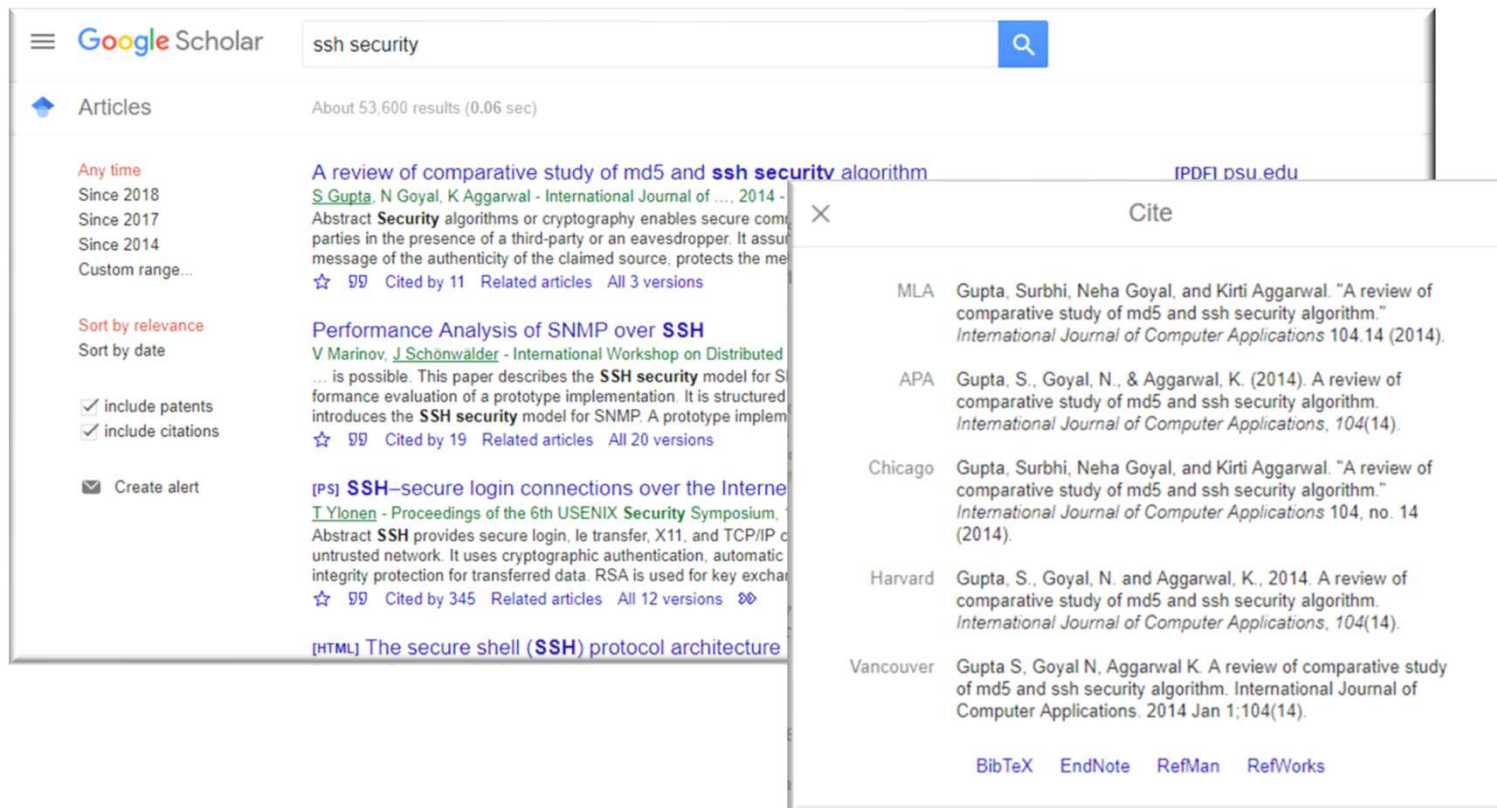
<https://support.google.com/webmasters/answer/35287?hl=en>

# Google Scholar


- `http://scholar.google.co.uk/`



# Google Scholar



The screenshot shows the Google Scholar interface with the search term "ssh security". The results list several articles. A "Cite" popup is open, displaying citation formats for the first article: "A review of comparative study of md5 and ssh security algorithm" by S. Gupta, N. Goyal, and K. Aggarwal (2014).

**Google Scholar** ssh security 

**Articles** About 53,600 results (0.06 sec)

**Any time**  
 Since 2018  
 Since 2017  
 Since 2014  
 Custom range...


**Sort by relevance**  
 Sort by date

☒ include patents  
☒ include citations

☒ Create alert

**Article 1:**  
 A review of comparative study of md5 and **ssh security** algorithm [IPDF.Ipsu.edu](#)  
 S. Gupta, N. Goyal, K. Aggarwal - International Journal of ..., 2014 -  
 Abstract **Security** algorithms or cryptography enables secure communication between two parties in the presence of a third-party or an eavesdropper. It assures the message of the authenticity of the claimed source, protects the message from being intercepted.  
 ☆ 99 Cited by 11 Related articles All 3 versions

**Article 2:**  
 Performance Analysis of SNMP over **SSH**  
 V. Marinov, J. Schönwälder - International Workshop on Distributed Computing and Security, 2014 -  
 ... is possible. This paper describes the **SSH security** model for SNMP. A prototype implementation is presented. The performance evaluation of a prototype implementation. It is structured to introduce the **SSH security** model for SNMP. A prototype implementation is presented.  
 ☆ 99 Cited by 19 Related articles All 20 versions

**Article 3:**  
 [PS] **SSH**—secure login connections over the Internet  
 T. Ylonen - Proceedings of the 6th USENIX Security Symposium, 1995 -  
 Abstract **SSH** provides secure login, file transfer, X11, and TCP/IP connections over an untrusted network. It uses cryptographic authentication, automatic integrity protection for transferred data. RSA is used for key exchange.  
 ☆ 99 Cited by 345 Related articles All 12 versions 

[\[HTML\]](#) The secure shell (**SSH**) protocol architecture

**Cite**

MLA Gupta, Surbhi, Neha Goyal, and Kirti Aggarwal. "A review of comparative study of md5 and ssh security algorithm." *International Journal of Computer Applications* 104.14 (2014).

APA Gupta, S., Goyal, N., & Aggarwal, K. (2014). A review of comparative study of md5 and ssh security algorithm. *International Journal of Computer Applications*, 104(14).

Chicago Gupta, Surbhi, Neha Goyal, and Kirti Aggarwal. "A review of comparative study of md5 and ssh security algorithm." *International Journal of Computer Applications* 104, no. 14 (2014).

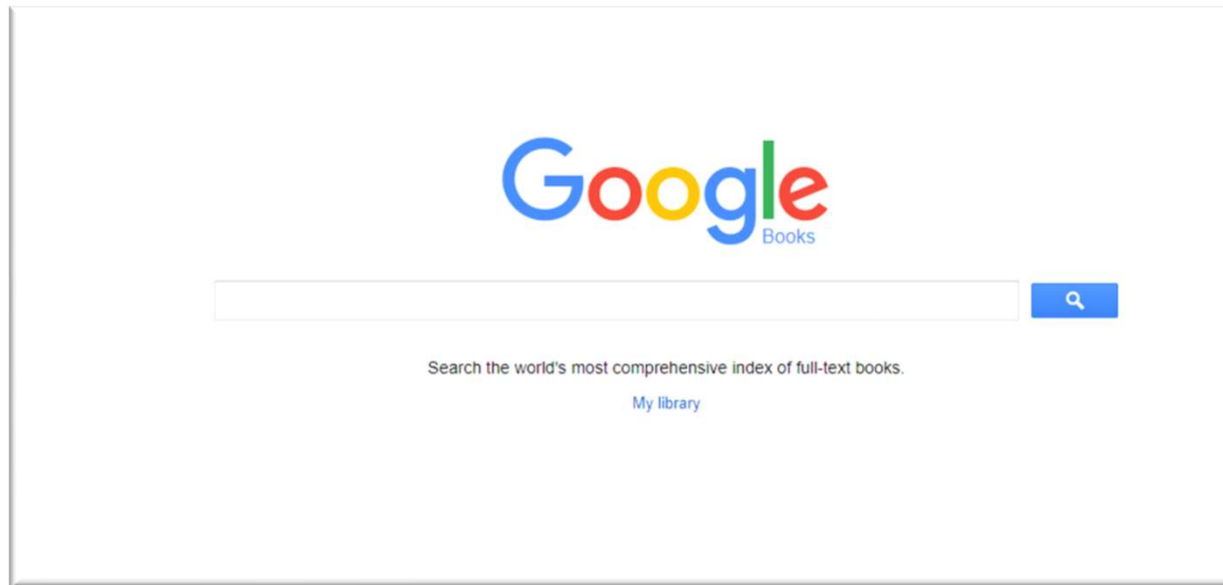
Harvard Gupta, S., Goyal, N. and Aggarwal, K., 2014. A review of comparative study of md5 and ssh security algorithm. *International Journal of Computer Applications*, 104(14).

Vancouver Gupta S, Goyal N, Aggarwal K. A review of comparative study of md5 and ssh security algorithm. *International Journal of Computer Applications*. 2014 Jan 1;104(14).

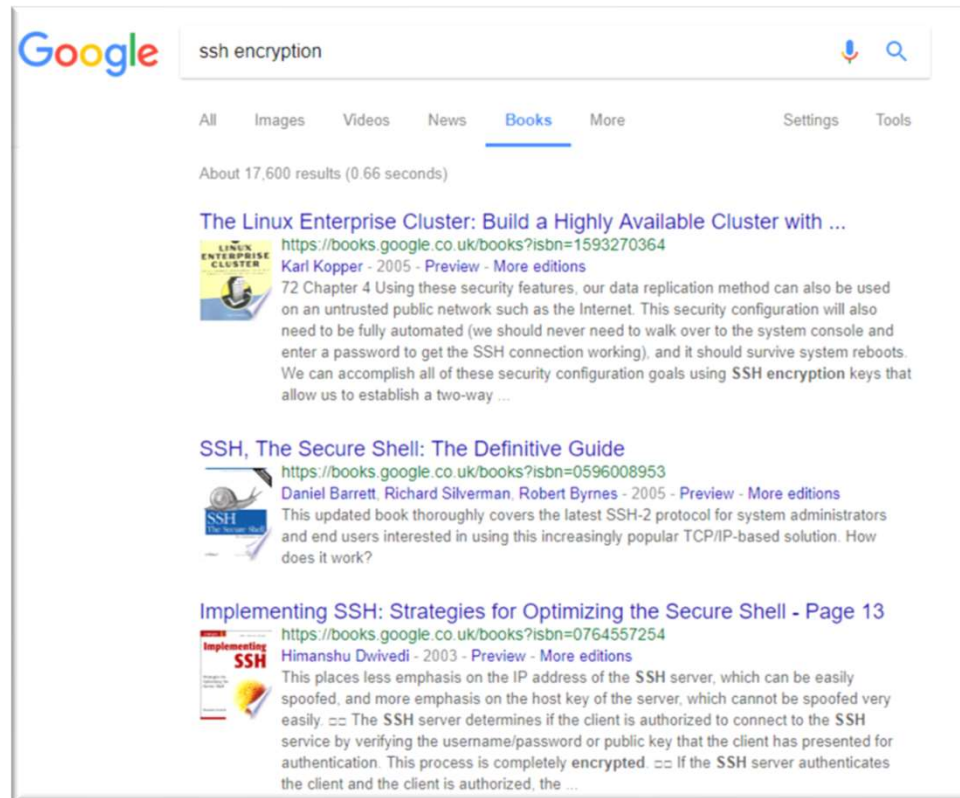
[BibTeX](#) [EndNote](#) [RefMan](#) [RefWorks](#)

# Google Books

- <https://books.google.co.uk/>



# Google Books



The screenshot shows a Google search for "ssh encryption" on the Google Books platform. The search bar at the top contains the text "ssh encryption" and a magnifying glass icon. Below the search bar, the "Books" tab is selected, and the results show "About 17,600 results (0.66 seconds)".

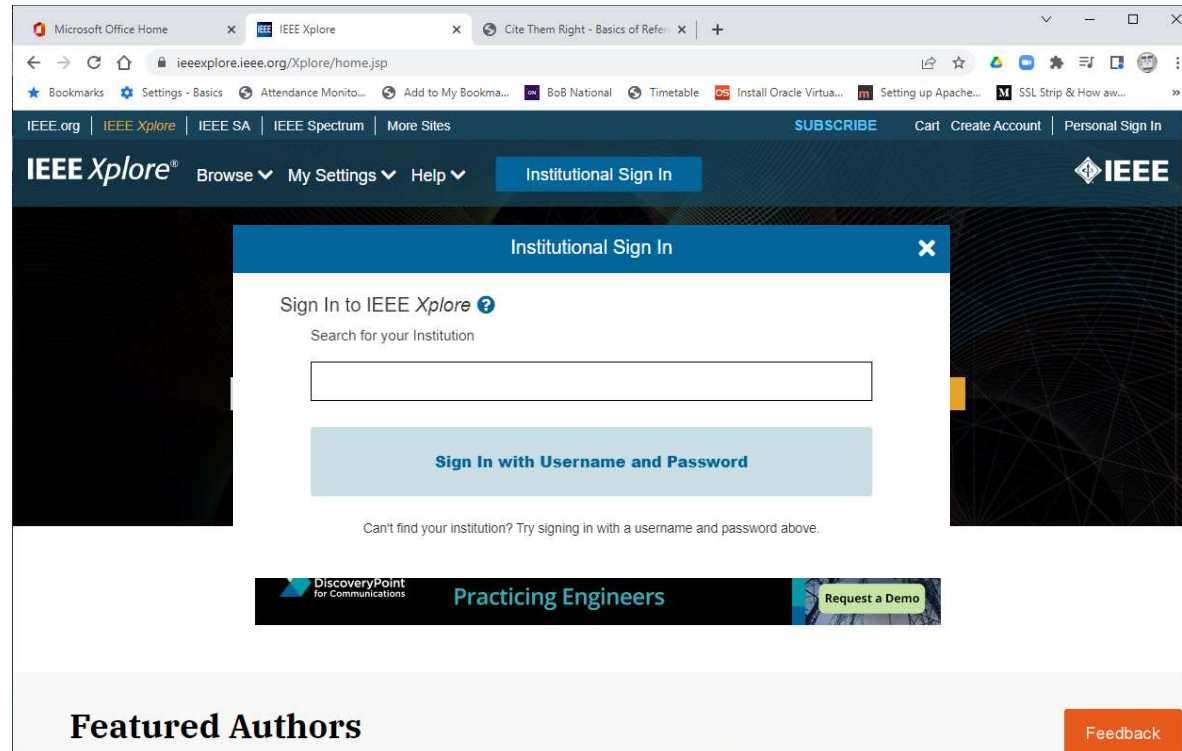
The first result is "The Linux Enterprise Cluster: Build a Highly Available Cluster with ...". It includes a small book cover icon, the title, a URL, the author "Karl Kopper", the year "2005", and links for "Preview" and "More editions". A snippet of text from the book is provided: "72 Chapter 4 Using these security features, our data replication method can also be used on an untrusted public network such as the Internet. This security configuration will also need to be fully automated (we should never need to walk over to the system console and enter a password to get the SSH connection working), and it should survive system reboots. We can accomplish all of these security configuration goals using SSH encryption keys that allow us to establish a two-way ...".

The second result is "SSH, The Secure Shell: The Definitive Guide". It includes a small book cover icon, the title, a URL, the authors "Daniel Barrett, Richard Silverman, Robert Byrnes", the year "2005", and links for "Preview" and "More editions". A snippet of text is provided: "This updated book thoroughly covers the latest SSH-2 protocol for system administrators and end users interested in using this increasingly popular TCP/IP-based solution. How does it work?".

The third result is "Implementing SSH: Strategies for Optimizing the Secure Shell - Page 13". It includes a small book cover icon, the title, a URL, the author "Himanshu Dwivedi", the year "2003", and links for "Preview" and "More editions". A snippet of text is provided: "This places less emphasis on the IP address of the SSH server, which can be easily spoofed, and more emphasis on the host key of the server, which cannot be spoofed very easily. □ The SSH server determines if the client is authorized to connect to the SSH service by verifying the username/password or public key that the client has presented for authentication. This process is completely encrypted. □ If the SSH server authenticates the client and the client is authorized, the ...".

# IEEE Explore

- `http://ieeexplore.ieee.org`



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the IEEE Xplore homepage. The address bar displays `ieeexplore.ieee.org/Xplore/home.jsp`. The page features a dark blue header with navigation links: IEEE.org, IEEE Xplore, IEEE SA, IEEE Spectrum, and More Sites. A 'SUBSCRIBE' button and links for 'Cart', 'Create Account', and 'Personal Sign In' are also present. The main content area is titled 'IEEE Xplore' and includes a 'Browse' dropdown, 'My Settings', and 'Help'. A prominent 'Institutional Sign In' button is visible. Below this, a modal window titled 'Institutional Sign In' is open, prompting the user to 'Sign In to IEEE Xplore' and 'Search for your Institution'. A text input field is provided for the search. Below the input field is a button labeled 'Sign In with Username and Password'. A note at the bottom of the modal states: 'Can't find your institution? Try signing in with a username and password above.' At the bottom of the page, there is a 'Featured Authors' section and a 'Feedback' button.



# IEEE Explore

- `http://ieeexplore.ieee.org`

Institutional Sign In

Sign In to IEEE Xplore ?

Search for your Institution

sunderland

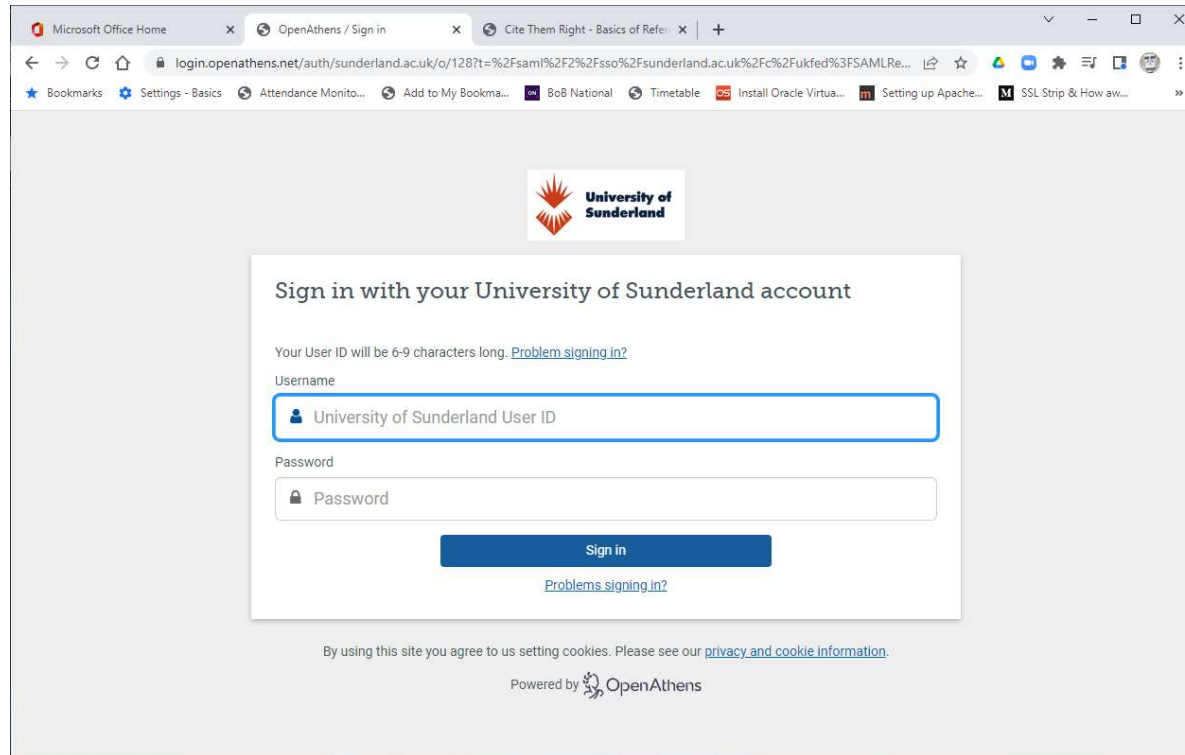
University of Sunderland >

Sign In with Username and Password

Can't find your institution? Try signing in with a username and password above.

# IEEE Explore

- `http://ieeexplore.ieee.org`




The screenshot shows a web browser window with the University of Sunderland OpenAthens login page. The browser's address bar displays a URL from login.openathens.net. The page features the University of Sunderland logo at the top center. Below the logo, a white box contains the heading "Sign in with your University of Sunderland account". Underneath this heading, a message states "Your User ID will be 6-9 characters long. [Problem signing in?](#)". The login form includes a "Username" field with a blue border and a user icon, containing the text "University of Sunderland User ID". Below the username field is a "Password" field with a lock icon and the placeholder text "Password". A blue "Sign in" button is positioned below the password field. A link for "Problems signing in?" is located below the "Sign in" button. At the bottom of the page, a footer message reads "By using this site you agree to us setting cookies. Please see our [privacy and cookie information](#)." followed by "Powered by OpenAthens" with the OpenAthens logo.

Microsoft Office Home x OpenAthens / Sign in x Cite Them Right - Basics of Refer x +

login.openathens.net/auth/sunderland.ac.uk/o/128?t=%2Fsaml%2F2%2Fsso%2Fsunderland.ac.uk%2Fc%2Fukfed%3FSAMLRe... ☆


☆ Bookmarks ⚙ Settings - Basics 🕒 Attendance Monito... ➕ Add to My Bookma... 🇬🇧 BoB National 📅 Timetable 📄 Install Oracle Virtua... 📁 Setting up Apache... 📄 SSL Strip & How aw... »

 **University of  
Sunderland**


Sign in with your University of Sunderland account

Your User ID will be 6-9 characters long. [Problem signing in?](#)

Username

 University of Sunderland User ID


Password

 Password

Sign in

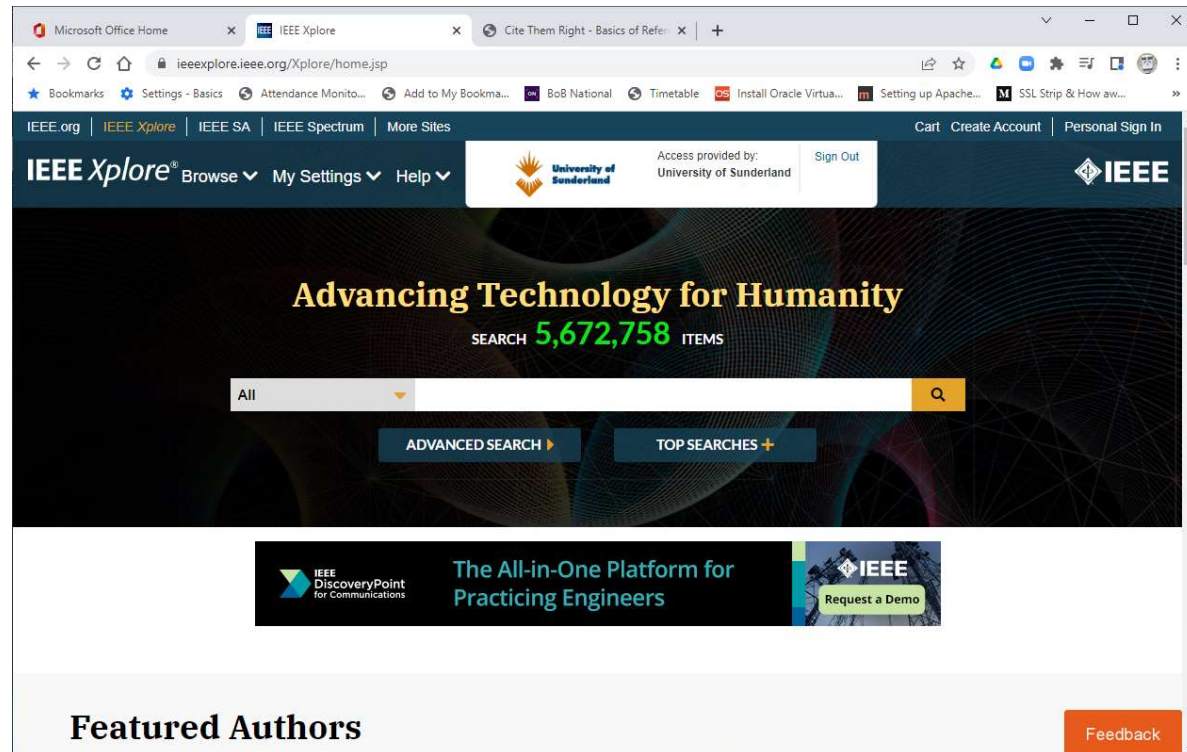
[Problems signing in?](#)

By using this site you agree to us setting cookies. Please see our [privacy and cookie information](#).

Powered by  OpenAthens

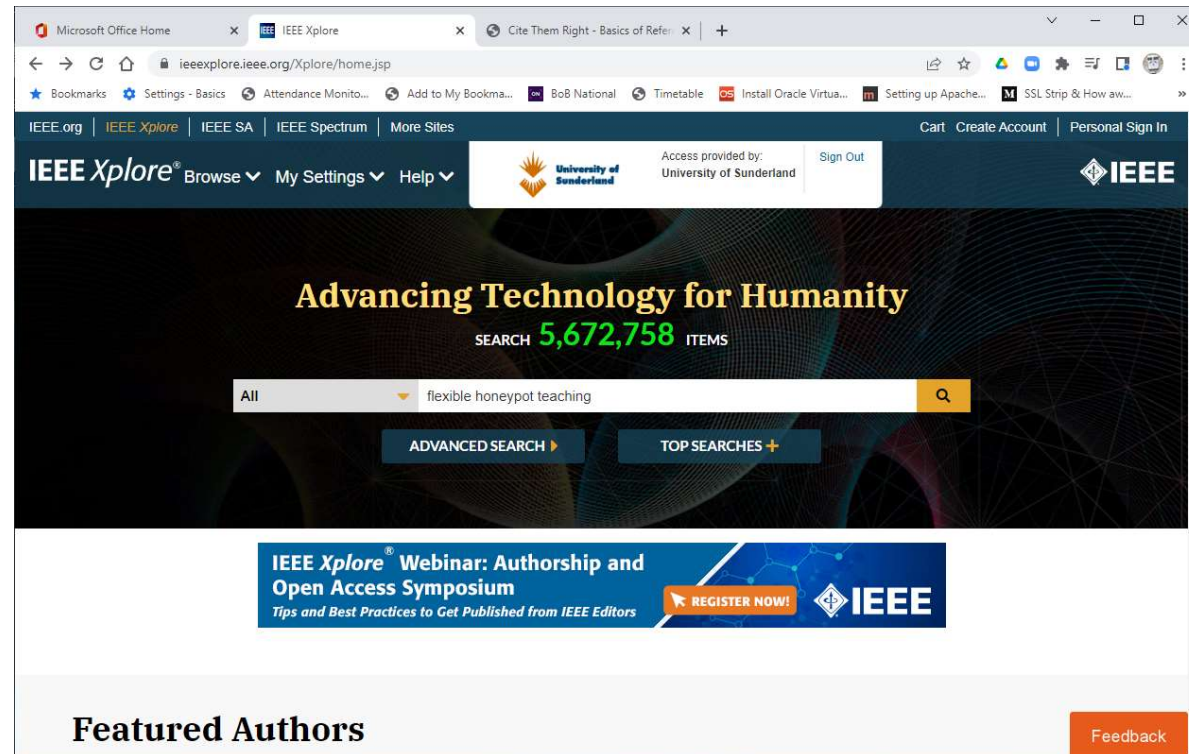
# IEEE Explore

- `http://ieeexplore.ieee.org`



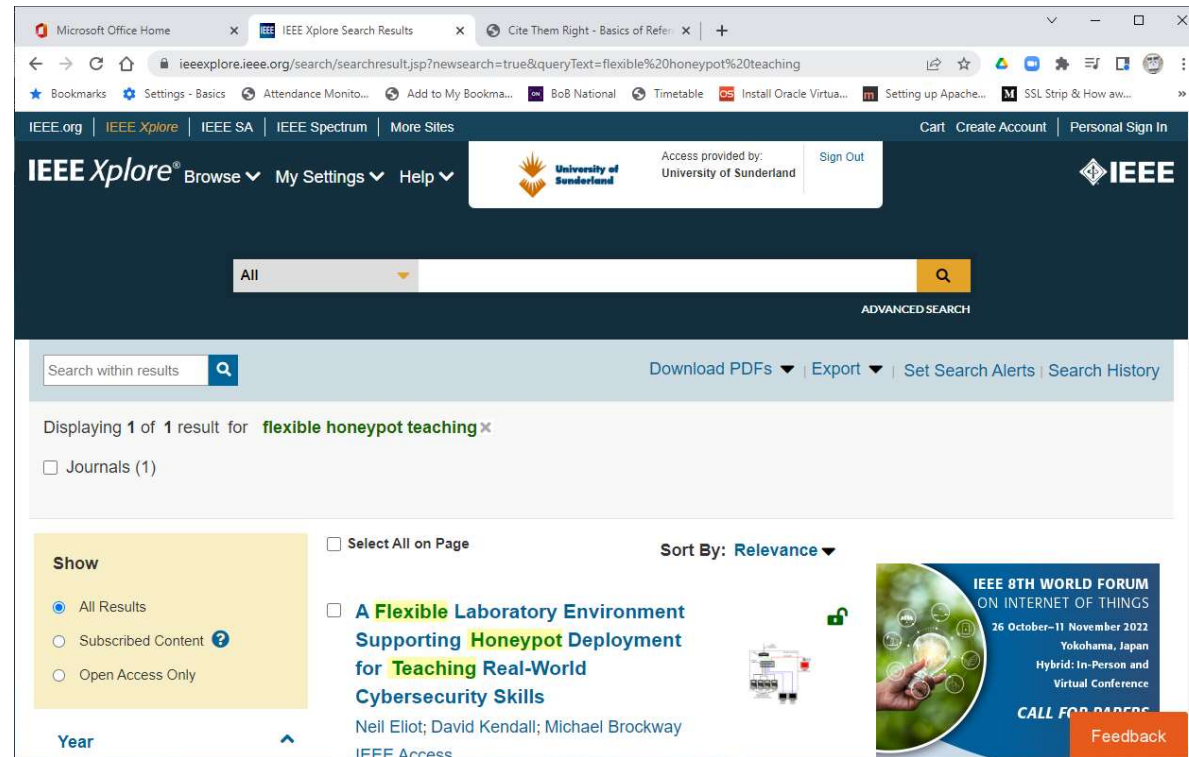
# IEEE Explore

- Search: “flexible honeypot teaching”



# IEEE Explore

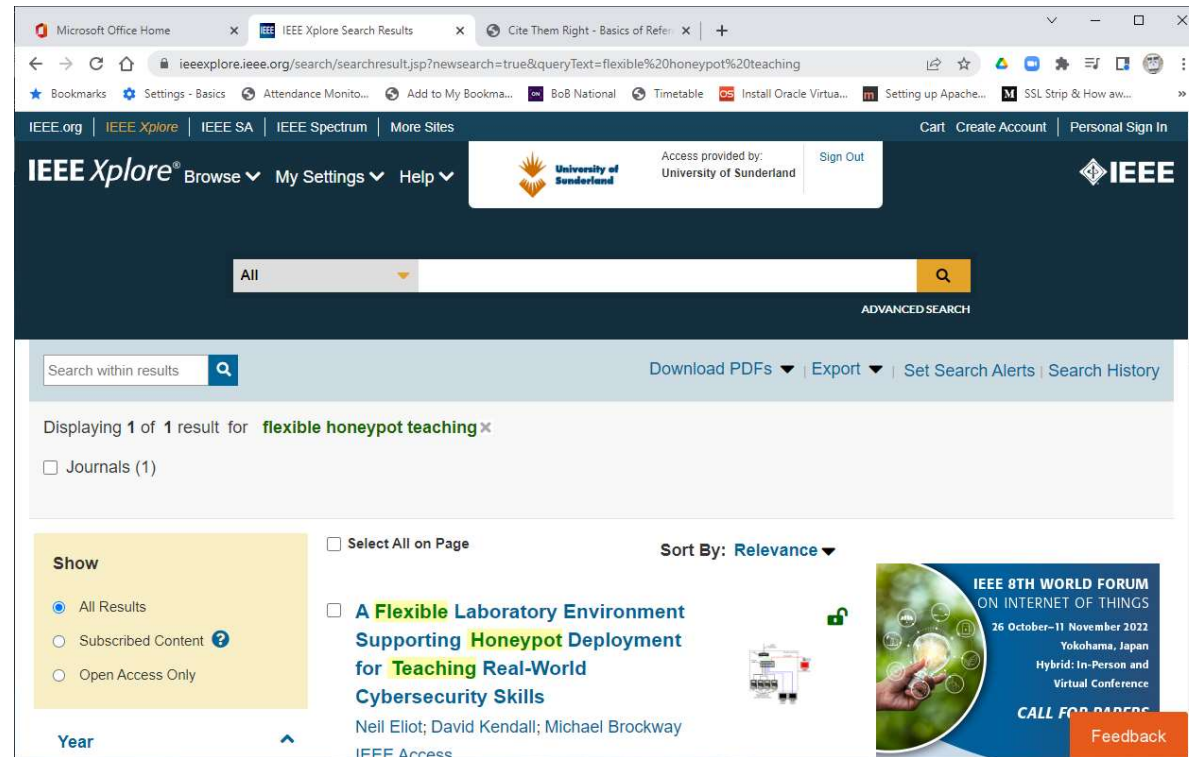
- Search: “flexible honeypot teaching”



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the IEEE Xplore search results page. The browser tabs include 'Microsoft Office Home', 'IEEE Xplore Search Results', and 'Cite Them Right - Basics of Refer...'. The address bar shows the URL: `ieeexplore.ieee.org/search/searchresult.jsp?newsearch=true&queryText=flexible%20honeypot%20teaching`. The IEEE Xplore header includes navigation links (IEEE.org, IEEE Xplore, IEEE SA, IEEE Spectrum, More Sites), a search bar with 'All' selected, and a 'Sign Out' button. The search results section displays 'Displaying 1 of 1 result for flexible honeypot teaching'. A filter sidebar on the left shows 'Show' options: 'All Results' (selected), 'Subscribed Content', and 'Open Access Only'. The main result is titled 'A Flexible Laboratory Environment Supporting Honeypot Deployment for Teaching Real-World Cybersecurity Skills' by Neil Elliot; David Kendall; Michael Brockway. A 'Feedback' button is visible in the bottom right corner.

# IEEE Explore

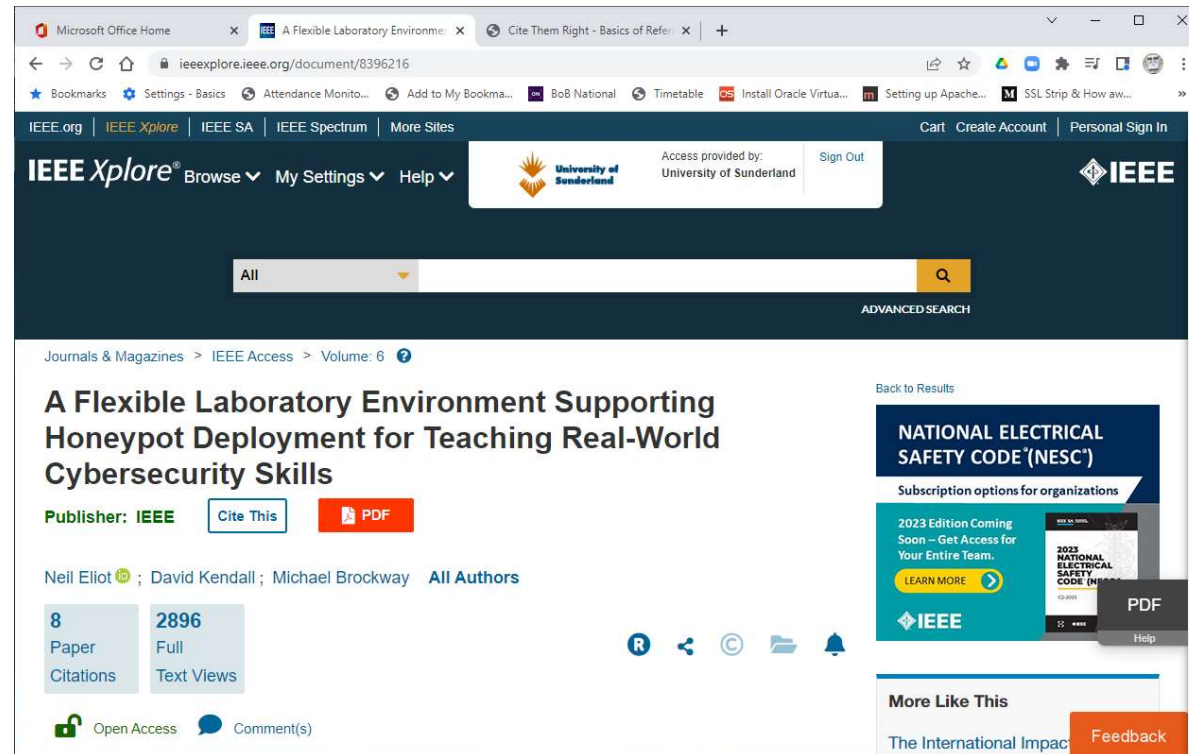
- Search: “flexible honeypot teaching”



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the IEEE Xplore search results page. The browser's address bar displays the URL: `ieeexplore.ieee.org/search/searchresult.jsp?newsearch=true&queryText=flexible%20honeypot%20teaching`. The page header includes navigation links for IEEE.org, IEEE Xplore, IEEE SA, IEEE Spectrum, and More Sites. It also features a search bar with the text "All" and a magnifying glass icon. The main content area shows the search results for the query "flexible honeypot teaching". The results are displayed in a list format, with the first result being "A Flexible Laboratory Environment Supporting Honeypot Deployment for Teaching Real-World Cybersecurity Skills" by Neil Elliot, David Kendall, and Michael Brockway. The result is marked as "IEEE Access". The page also includes a sidebar with filters for "Show" (All Results, Subscribed Content, Open Access Only) and "Sort By" (Relevance). A banner for the "IEEE 8TH WORLD FORUM ON INTERNET OF THINGS" is visible on the right side of the page.

# IEEE Explore

- Search: “flexible honeypot teaching”



The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the IEEE Xplore document page for the paper "A Flexible Laboratory Environment Supporting Honeypot Deployment for Teaching Real-World Cybersecurity Skills". The browser's address bar shows the URL `ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/8396216`. The page header includes navigation links for IEEE.org, IEEE Xplore, IEEE SA, and IEEE Spectrum, along with a search bar and a "Sign Out" button. The main content area features the paper title, publisher information (IEEE), and a list of authors: Neil Eliot, David Kendall, and Michael Brockway. On the left, there are statistics for the paper: 8 Citations and 2896 Full Text Views. On the right, there is a sidebar with a "Back to Results" link, a "NATIONAL ELECTRICAL SAFETY CODE (NESC)" advertisement, and a "More Like This" section. The bottom of the page includes a "Feedback" button and a "Comment(s)" link.

Microsoft Office Home | A Flexible Laboratory Environme... | Cite Them Right - Basics of Refer... | +

ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/8396216

IEEE.org | IEEE Xplore | IEEE SA | IEEE Spectrum | More Sites | Cart | Create Account | Personal Sign In

IEEE Xplore® Browse ▾ My Settings ▾ Help ▾

Access provided by: University of Sunderland | Sign Out

All [Search Icon] ADVANCED SEARCH

Journals & Magazines > IEEE Access > Volume: 6

**A Flexible Laboratory Environment Supporting Honeypot Deployment for Teaching Real-World Cybersecurity Skills**

Publisher: IEEE | Cite This | PDF

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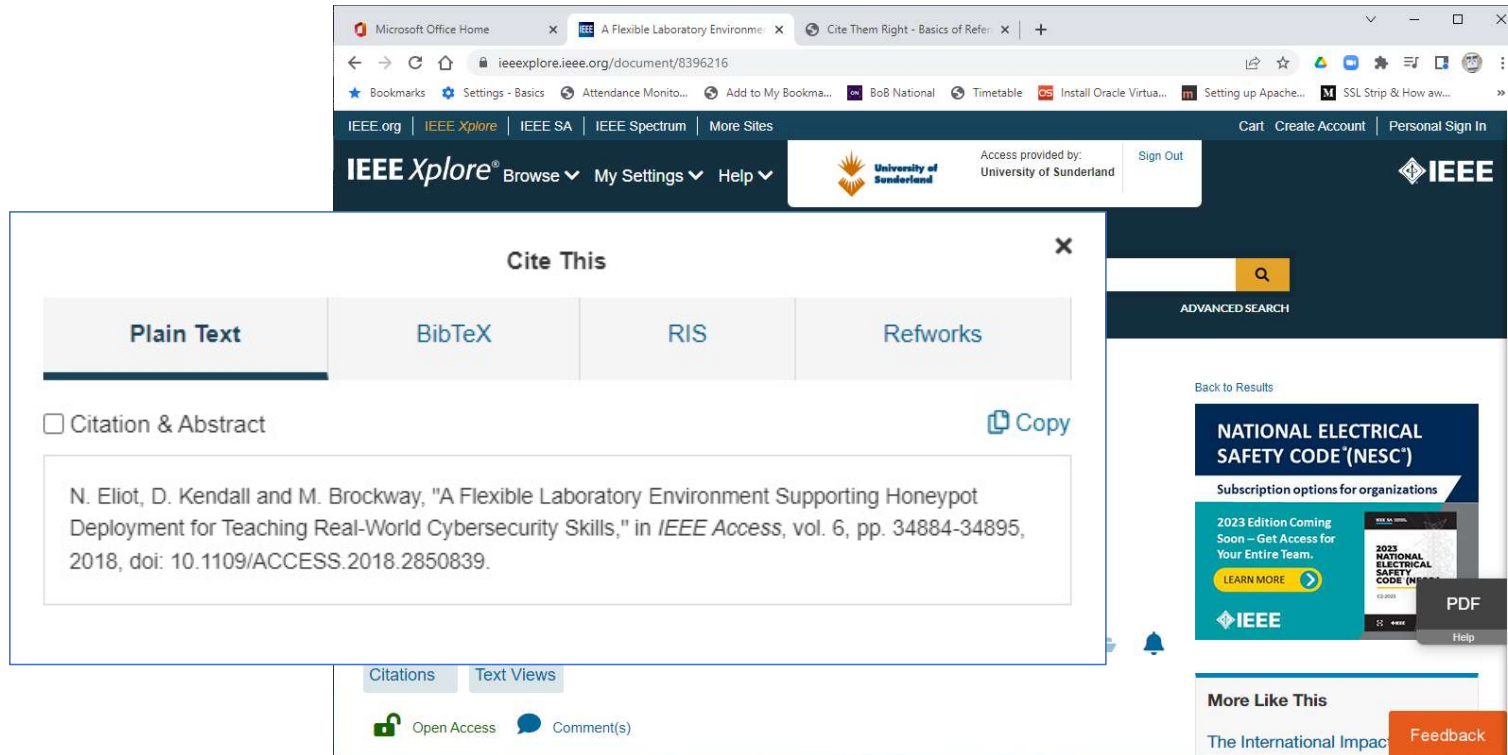
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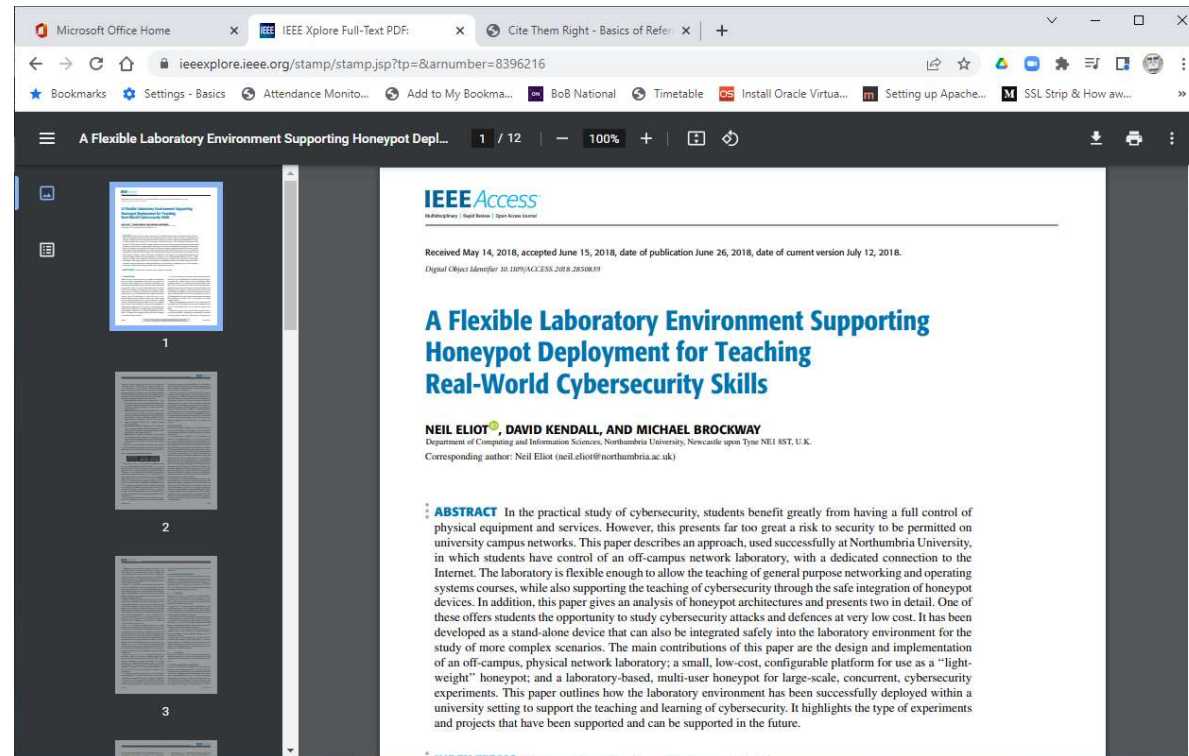
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# Summary

- Referencing
  - Why do we have it?
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  - What sources are available?
  - What are considered the best references?