

Importance of Abstracting And Indexing

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Abstract - In present scenario publishing our research works and facilitating the same work to global access is utmost important and so much in demand, to do so everyone must adopt some approach, in this paper we present some importance and relevance of paper publication, Key terminologies, Paper review process, abstracting and indexing papers in a reputed databases, International and National databases, Major research areas available in Engineering and Technology, Tips to prepare effective technical paper, Plagiarism and free plagiarism tools. When research works are published, there is concern about citation which is straightforwardly related to the papers eminence and visibility, through this paper increase of the citation index, h-index and i10 index is highly desirable.

Keywords: Citation Index, Open Access Journals, Science Citation Index, Author Citation Index, Target References, Traditional Journals, H-index, i10 index, ISSN, ISBN, Digital Object Identifiers, Impact Factor, Immediacy Index, Double Blind Review, Open Review, Abstracting, Indexing, Open Access Repository, Online Library, SSRN, Thomson Reuters Researcher ID, Plagiarim, Plagiarism Detection Tools.

1. Introduction

Introduction: The students, researchers, PG Scholars, and PhD Scholars are to prepare and publish their research papers or technical papers as a requirement to their academic norms. They shall follow some good approach and they should aware of the importance of preparation of papers, publication of papers, general terminologies, paper review process, abstracting and indexing the papers in a reputed repositories especially national or international databases, awareness about plagiarism and free plagiarism tools.

The objectives of this research review paper preparation and presentation are:

- To brief importance and relevance of paper publication
- To create awareness about some Key

terminologies

- To make understand the Paper review process
- To create awareness on abstracting and indexing papers in a reputed databases
- To understand the importance of International and National databases
- To understand and focus on latest or major research areas available in Engineering and Technology
- To Present tips to prepare effective technical paper and increase citation index
- To create awareness and to understand the plagiarism and free plagiarism tools.

All the above said objectives will facilitate the researcher, students, Research scholars, When their research works are published by following the above

said tips, the concern citation which is straightforwardly related to the papers eminence and visibility is highly possible. Through this paper increase of the citation index, h-index and i10 index is ensured completely.

Key Terminologies Related To Research And Publication:

Author Citation Index: A Citation index which is alphabetized by the first reference author. The Science citation index is an author citation index.

Citation Index: A Citation index is a database of cited references where each reference is accompanied by a list of source documents which cite it. A directory of cited references, each of which is accompanied by a list of citing source documents.

Citation Index: A citation index is a kind of bibliographic index, an index of citations between publications, allowing the user to easily establish which later documents cite which earlier documents. A form of citation index is first found in 12th-century Hebrew religious literature.

H-index: The h-index is an author-level metric that attempts to measure both the productivity and citation impact of the publications of a scientist or scholar. The index is based on the set of the scientist's most cited papers and the number of citations that they have received in other publications.

i10 index: The number of publications with at least 10 citations. This very simple measure is only used by Google Scholar, and is another way to help gauge the productivity of a scholar. Advantages of i10-Index. Very simple and straightforward to calculate

Immediacy Index: The Immediacy Index is the average number of times an article is cited in the year it is published. The journal Immediacy Index indicates how quickly articles in a journal are cited.

Important Factor: The journal Impact Factor is the average number of times articles from the journal published in the past two years have been cited in the

JCR year. The Impact Factor is calculated by dividing the number of citations in the JCR year by the total number of articles published in the two previous years.

ISSN: The International Standard Serial Number (ISSN) is an internationally accepted code which identifies the title of serial publications. It is an eight digit number consisting of seven digits plus a check digit which enables a computer to recognise when the number is incorrectly cited. ISSN- an is a government regulated system of identifying serials (journals) by number. All issues of the same journal will have the same ISSN unless the journal title has changed. DOI- Digital Object Identifiers help identify specific journal articles. Difference between ISBN and ISSN: The ISSN (International Standard Serial Number) and ISBN (International Standard Book Number) are numeric identification codes. The ISSN, which consists of eight digits, is used to identify serial publications, whilst the ISBN, which consists of ten digits, is used to identify books.

Open Access Journals: Open access journal. Open access (OA) journals are scholarly journals that are available online to the reader "without financial, legal, or technical barriers other than those inseparable from gaining access to the internet itself."

Open Access vs. Traditional Journals: We live in a society that is increasingly Internet-centric, and this shift in the way that we communicate, connect, share, and do business with each other has deeply impacted scientific research and academic publishing. When tackling large research questions, collaboration among researchers is essential, and since the first issue of the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society was disseminated in 1665, this collaboration has been highly dependent on the publishing industry. However, since the advent of the Internet, scientists no longer require access to the latest hard copy of their favorite journal to keep in touch with the most recent developments. Indeed, it is no longer necessary to leave the lab and spend all afternoon in the library

stacks – much of the information needed to do

research is available on our own personal computers. In modern society, research is disseminated through many venues, including social media sites, blogs, Twitter, and open access (OA) scholarly journals that are freely available to anyone with Internet access. As opposed to traditional journals, which often charge readers hefty fees to access journal content, OA journals provide content for free on the web and charge researchers to publish their findings. Although the idea of a journal that is freely available to the public with no financial barriers to access seems great in theory, when it comes time to publish, many researchers struggle with the decision of whether to do so in an OA journal versus a traditional (and perhaps more well-established) journal.

Peer review requires a community of experts in a given (and often narrowly defined) field, who are qualified and able to perform reasonably impartial review. Impartial review, especially of work in less narrowly defined or inter-disciplinary fields, may be difficult to accomplish, and the significance (good or bad) of an idea may never be widely appreciated among its contemporaries. Peer review is generally considered necessary to academic quality and is used in most major scientific journals, but does by no means prevent publication of all invalid research. Traditionally, peer reviewers have been anonymous, but there is currently a significant amount of open peer review, where the comments are visible to readers, generally with the identities of the peer reviewers disclosed as well.

Professional peer review: Professional peer review focuses on the performance of professionals, with a view to improving quality, upholding standards, or providing certification. In academia, peer review is common in decisions related to faculty advancement and tenure.

Reference: Any item cited in the bibliography or text of a source document or publication.

Review Process: Peer review is the evaluation of work by one or more people of similar competence to the producers of the work (peers). It constitutes a form of self-regulation by qualified members of a profession within the relevant field. Peer review methods are employed to maintain standards of quality, improve performance, and provide credibility. In academia, scholarly peer review is often used to determine an academic paper's suitability for publication. Peer review can be categorized by the type of activity and by the field or profession in which the activity occurs, e.g., medical peer review.

Scholarly peer review (also known as refereeing) is the process of subjecting an author's scholarly work, research, or ideas to the scrutiny of others who are experts in the same field, before a paper describing this work is published in a journal or as a book. The peer review helps the publisher (that is, the editor-in-chief or the editorial board) decide whether the work should be accepted, considered acceptable with revisions, or rejected.

Science citation index: A comprehensive citation index containing all references appearing in the bibliographies or footnotes of source articles published in a large number of multidisciplinary and specialty journals. Each reference is accompanied by its list of citing articles.

Source Article Index: An index, alphabetically arranged by first citing (Source) author, of those source articles used to produce the citation index, the Science citation index contains a source article index.

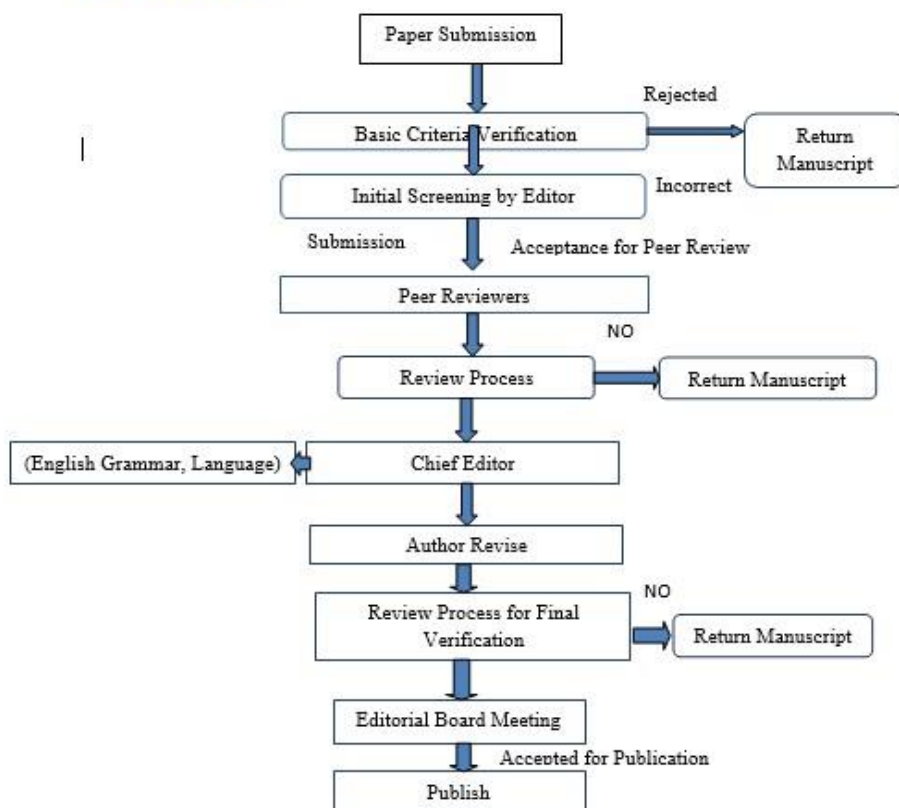
Source: The original citing publication from which references are obtained.

Target References: Any references used as a starting point in a search.

Peer review: It is still the only widely accepted routine for research validation. Peer review helps authenticate research, establish a technique by which it can be evaluated, and increase association possibilities within research society.

✚ **Types of peer review:**

Single Blind Review:	Double Blind Review:	Open Review:	More transparent peer review
<p>The names of the reviewers are hidden from the author. This is the traditional method of reviewing and is the most common type by far.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reviewer anonymity allows for impartial decisions – the reviewers will not be influenced by the authors. Authors may be concerned that reviewers in their field could delay publication, giving the reviewers a chance to publish first. Reviewers may use their anonymity as justification for being unnecessarily critical or harsh when commenting on the authors' work. 	<p>Both the reviewer and the author are anonymous.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Author anonymity prevents any reviewer bias, for example based on an author's country of origin or previous controversial work. Articles written by prestigious or renowned authors are considered on the basis of the content of their papers, rather than their reputation. Reviewers can often identify the author through their writing style, subject matter or self-citation. 	<p>Reviewer and author are known to each other.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some believe this is the best way to prevent malicious comments, stop plagiarism, prevent reviewers from following their own agenda, and encourage open, honest reviewing. Others see open review as a less honest process, in which politeness or fear of retribution may cause a reviewer to withhold or tone down criticism. 	<p>Reviewers play a vital role in academic publishing, yet their contributions are often hidden. Three Elsevier journals now publish supplementary review files alongside the articles on ScienceDirect.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledges the important role of reviewers Enriches published articles and improves the reading experience

REVIEW PROCESS:**ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING:**

Indexed in the following Databases and Repositories:

ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING:

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Google Scholar provides a simple way to broadly search for scholarly literature. From one place, you can search across many disciplines and sources: articles, thesis, books, abstracts and court opinions, from academic publishers, professional societies, online repositories, universities and other web sites.

PublicationsList.org was set up to streamline this process with an easy to use web front end which any researcher can use to maintain their own, professional looking list of publications, which can be hosted on publicationslist.org, or embedded within a departmental web page.

CNKI (China National Knowledge Infrastructure) e-publishing project is to achieve full social knowledge sharing and dissemination of value-added utilization of resources targeted at information technology projects. It began in 1996 and publishes databases containing e-journals, newspapers, dissertations, proceedings, yearbooks, reference works, etc.

National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources (NISCAIR) will be to

Links to full text preprints, or versions in open access repositories and journal websites can be included.

Academia.edu Search is a platform for academics to share research papers. The company's mission is to accelerate the world's research. Academics use Academia.edu to share their research, monitor deep analytics around the impact of their research, and track the research of academics they follow. 23,349,972 academics have signed up to Academia.edu, adding 6,222,663 papers and 1,595,741 research interests. Academia.edu attracts over 36 million unique visitors a month.

Mendeley is a free reference manager and academic social network. Make your own fully-searchable library in seconds, cite as you write, and read and annotate your PDFs on any device. Showcase your work and assess the impact of your research.

Scribd -Based in foggy San Francisco, Scribd is building the world's premier book membership service. Since we launched in 2013, our readers have clocked more than 17 million hours of reading time across all genres.

Jour Informatics is a non-profitable organization. It is a medium for introducing the Journals to the researchers. This service helps researchers to finding appropriate Journal for referencing and publishing their quality paper. In this global world, there are lots of Journals. So it is very difficult to find best relevant Journal which can be useful for us. Here anybody can find and also check the quality of particular Journal by Jour Informatics Rating, decided based on the different critical analytical parameters.

CiteSeerx is an evolving scientific literature digital library and search engine that focuses primarily on the literature in computer and information science. CiteSeerx aims to improve the dissemination of scientific literature and to provide improvements in functionality, usability, availability, cost, comprehensiveness,

collect/store, publish and disseminate S&T information through a mix of traditional and modern means, which will benefit different segments of society.

Indian Citation Index (ICI) by scanning ~1000 journals of Indian origin. The ICI database is intended to provide objective content and powerful tools that let you search, track, measure and collaborate in the fields of sciences, social sciences, arts, and humanities to turn raw data/information into the powerful knowledge you need.

CiteULike is a free service to help you to store, organise and share the scholarly papers you are reading. When you see a paper on the web that interests you, you can click one button and have it added to your personal library. CiteULike automatically extracts the citation details, so there's no need to type them in yourself.

Universal Impact Factor (UIF) is founded for improving Impact Factors of journals with the help of its growing article database. A huge database of articles from various countries in different disciplines helps providing quality information to the researchers. UIF maintains academic database services to researchers, journal editors and publishers. UIF focuses on : citation indexing, citation analysis, and maintains citation databases covering thousands of academic journals. Also UIF provides a detailed report of individual journal for further improvement of respective journal overall look up and technical aspect for better Impact Factor.

Advanced Science Index is an indexing service indexes scholarly journals in all areas and fields of science. It is aiming at rapid evaluation

efficiency, and timeliness in the access of scientific and scholarly knowledge.

Docstoc is the premier online destination to start and grow small businesses. It hosts the best quality and widest selection of professional documents (over 20 million) and resources including expert videos, articles and productivity tools to make every small business better. Docstoc is among the top 500 most visited websites (quantcast) and has over 25 million registered users. It offers a vast collection of free resources and provides a monthly membership which unlocks its widest selection of premium content. Docstoc also provides the technology to help facilitate the sharing and promotion of documents across the web and has popularized the use of embedding documents throughout the blogosphere and mainstream media.

IndexCopernicus™:IC is an online database of user-contributed information, set up by members of the scientific community from the European Region. IC performs a multi-parameter analysis of scientific output and research potential, established in Poland. The database is operated by Index Copernicus International. IC also provides an interactive and reliable scientists' evaluation system.

ResearchGate was built for scientists, by scientists, with the idea that science can do more when it's driven by collaboration. The rapid evolution of technology has opened the door to change; by providing you with the right tools, we strive to facilitate scientific collaboration on a global scale.

Journal Impact Factor (JIF) is a measure reflecting the average number of citations to articles published in journals, books, patent document, thesis, project reports, news papers, conference/ seminar proceedings, documents published in internet, notes and any other approved documents. It is measure the relative importance of a journal within its field, with journals of higher journal impact factors deemed to be more important than those with

and indexing of all local and international journals.

ORCID Research ID : Provides a persistent digital identifier that distinguishes you from every other researcher and, through integration in key research workflows such as manuscript and grant submission, supports automated linkages between you and your professional activities ensuring that your work is recognized.

Chemical Abstracts Service a division of the American Chemical Society is the world's authority for chemical information. CAS is the only organization in the world whose objective is to find, collect and organize all publicly disclosed chemical substance information. CAS delivers the most current, complete and secure and interlinked digital information environment for scientific discovery.

The Directory of Research Journal Indexing (DRJI) is to increase the visibility and ease of use of open access scientific and scholarly journals thereby promoting their increased usage and impact.

Thomson Reuters ResearcherID: Provides a solution to the author ambiguity problem within the scholarly research community. Each member is assigned a unique identifier to enable researchers to manage their publication lists, track their times cited counts and h-index, identify potential collaborators and avoid author misidentification. In addition, your ResearcherID information integrates with the Web of Science and is ORCID compliant, allowing you to claim and showcase your publications from a single one account.

lower ones. Journal Impact factors are calculated in yearly/half-yearly/Quarterly/Monthly for those journals that are indexed in Journal Reference Reports (JRR).

JournalTOCs is the biggest searchable collection of scholarly journal Tables of Contents (TOCs). It contains articles' metadata of TOCs for over 26,905 journals directly collected from over 2556 publishers. JournalTOCs pulls together a database of Table of Contents (TOCs) from scholarly journals and provides a convenient single "one stop shop" interface to these TOCs.

ResearchBib, a academic resource publishing system builds research communities to discover and promote great research resources from around the world to maximize researcher's academic social impacts. ResearchBib Network offers Banners and Sponsored Links in leading, high impact factor, and multiply indexed research resources website.

AcademicKeys.com is the premier source for academic employment. Our 18 discipline-focused sites offer comprehensive information about faculty, educational resources, research interests, and professional activities pertinent to institutions of higher education. More than 89% of the top 120 universities (as ranked by US News and World Report) are posting their available higher ed jobs with AcademicKeys.com.

Open Academic Journals Index (OAJI) is a full-text database of open-access scientific journals. Founder of International Network Center for Fundamental and Applied Research, Russian Federation. Its mission lies in putting together an international platform for indexing open-access scientific journals. In a short-term perspective, we are considering calculating the journal Impact Factor. When it comes to calculating the impact factor, of great significance is how full the archive has gotten over the previous two years. For instance, the Impact Factor for 2013 is calculated based on the indicators for 2013-2014.

Directory of Open Access Journals is an online directory that indexes and provides access to quality open access, peer-reviewed journals. It contains more than 10,000 journals from 135 countries.

Microsoft Academic Search is an experimental research service developed by Microsoft Research to explore how scholars, scientists, students, and practitioners find academic content, researchers, institutions, and activities. Microsoft Academic Search indexes not only millions of academic publications, it also displays the key relationships between and among subjects, content, and authors, highlighting the critical links that help define scientific research. As is true of many research projects at Microsoft, this service is not intended to be a production Web site, and it will likely be taken offline when appropriate given the research goals of the project.

Citefactor is a service that provides access to quality controlled Open Access Journals and proceedings. Citefactor is world's largest indexing of scholarly journals & proceedings, which boost the worldwide visibility and accessibility of your content. Over 3,000 top institutions worldwide have full access to Citefactor.

IET- Inspec is a major indexing database of scientific and technical literature, published by the Institution of Engineering and Technology (IET) and formerly by the Institution of Electrical Engineers (IEE). Containing over 13 million records, Inspec has been established for over 40 years with the reputation as one of the best and most comprehensive databases for science engineering and technology research.

Search Engines:

Computer Science Directory: This is the biggest index of science and energy resources. The website helps in promoting the awareness and easily accessible information on science and technology. We list all types of energy resources such as energy conferences, science and energy education, energy organizations, science and energy publications and much more. The directory provides a venue for all the authentic and valid information on topics like cogeneration, nuclear energy, energy devices, geothermal energy, energy storage issues, energy transportation, electricity generation, renewable energy, hydrogen energy and energy related environmental issues.

The Electronic Journals Library was founded in 1997 by the University Library of Regensburg in co-operation with the University Library of Technische University Munchen. The aim of this project was to present e-journals to the library users in a clearly arranged interactive form and to provide the EZB member libraries an efficient administration tool for e-journal licenses.

arXiv(arXiv.org) is an e-print service in the fields of physics, mathematics, computer science, quantitative biology, quantitative finance and statistics. Submissions to arXiv should conform to Cornell University academic standards. arXiv is owned and operated by Cornell University, a private not-for-profit educational institution. arXiv is funded by Cornell University Library, the Simons Foundation and by the member institutions.

Gale, a part of Cengage Learning, believes the library is the heart of its community, driving meaningful and measurable outcomes for individual users and groups. Gale is a partner to libraries and businesses looking to deliver educational content, tools and services to support entrepreneurship, encourage self-directed learning, aid in research and instruction, and provide enlightening experiences. Gale has been a leading provider of research and education resources to libraries for

Search engines, including web search engines, selection-based search engines, meta search engines, desktop search tools, and web portals and vertical market websites that have a search facility for online databases.

EBSCO's leading online full-text databases include access to full-text articles from peer-reviewed journals published by the world's most prestigious academic publishers.

EBSCOhost-Electronic Journal Service is a gateway to numerous journals containing millions of articles from hundreds of different publishers around the world. Owing to the convenience and rich resource availability, EBSCOhost databases are the most-used by several institutions worldwide.

Epernicus | Network is a publicly accessible professional networking platform for research scientists. Our goal with Epernicus | Network is to connect researchers with their real world scientific networks, enabling them to find the resources they need to advance their work. We believe that having a useful network isn't necessarily about adding as many contacts as possible. In fact, most scientists already have a large network based on their current institution and their prior research advisors. The bigger challenge is tapping this network to find the right people with the right expertise at the right time. That's why we created Epernicus | Network.

J-Gate, is a massive database of journal literature, indexed from 36,987 e-journals with links to full text at publisher sites. It provides seamless access to millions of journal articles available online offered by 11,428 Publishers.

60 years and is committed to supporting the continued innovation and evolution of libraries and their users.

Indian Science Abstracts (ISA) is a semi-monthly abstracting journal which has been reporting scientific work done in India since 1965. Original research articles short communications, review articles, and informative articles published in current scientific and technical periodicals, proceedings of conferences and symposia, monographs and other publications, as well as patents, standards and theses are reported in ISA.

DocSlide is startup project with goals: Create community to share documents and knowledge online. And to accelerate the development of the community, DocSlide support members to share unlimited documents. DocSlide is continuing the construction of tools to support document viewer, slide better in all browsers, mobile devices. Team is also building the data statistical tools to help members assess the quality and extent of community concern.

OALib is currently hosting links and metadata to more than 2,156,417 open access articles covering a wide range of academic disciplines. All full text articles from your search results are free to download. OALib Journal is a scholarly, peer-reviewed, open access journal covering all subject areas in STM (Science, Technology and Medicine) as well as Social Sciences. The OALib Articles from the OALib Journal are stored in the Open Access Library (OALib).

Genamics JournalSeek is the largest completely categorized database of freely available journal information available on the internet. The database presently contains 102786 titles. Journal information includes the description (aims and scope), journal abbreviation, journal homepage link, subject category and ISSN. Searching this information allows the rapid identification of potential journals to publish your research in, as well as allow you to find new journals of interest to your field.

The Internet Archive is a 501(c)(3) non-profit that was founded to build an Internet library. Its purposes include offering permanent access for researchers, historians, scholars, people with disabilities, and the general public to historical collections that exist in digital format.

Social Science Research Network (SSRN) is devoted to the rapid worldwide dissemination of social science research and is composed of a number of specialized research networks in each of the social sciences. We have received several excellence awards for our web site. Each of SSRN's networks encourages the early distribution of research results by distributing Submitted abstracts and by soliciting abstracts of top quality research papers around the world. We now have hundreds of journals, publishers, and institutions in Partners in Publishing that provide working papers for distribution through SSRN's eLibrary and abstracts for publication in SSRN's electronic journals.

International and National Reputed Databases:

- ACM Digital Library
- Archive of European Integration
- Astrophysics Data System
- Bangladesh Journals Online
- BioOne
- BlackPast.org
- Book Citation Index
- Cairn.info
- Cochrane Library
- Connecting REpositories
- D-Scribe Digital Publishing
- Europe PubMed Central
- Draft:FreeFullPDF
- Geoscience e-Journals
- Google Books
- Handel Reference Database
- Harmathèque
- HathiTrust
- IEEE Xplore
- InfoTrac
- IngentaConnect
- INSPIRE-HEP
- International Computer Archive of Modern and Medieval English
- Journal@rchive

- Persée (web portal)
- Project Gutenberg
- Project MUSE
- ProQuest Dialog
- ProQuest Dissertations and Theses
- ProQuest NewsStand
- PubMed Central
- PubMed Central Canada
- PubPsych
- Questia Online Library
- Redalyc
- SciELO
- ScienceDirect
- ScientificCommons
- Smithsonian Research Online
- Social Science Open Access Repository
- SpringerLink
- Virtual Health Library
- Wiley Online Library
- JSTOR
- Jurn
- Live Search Books
- Noormags
- Nurimedia

Key Research/Domain Areas: The following are the few key domain areas where efficient research works are happening at present and the following key domains can be combined with one or more domains and can be conducted multi disciplinary research work, excellent opportunity and possibilities are available.

- Ad hoc networks for pervasive communications Real-time information systems
- Advanced Computing Architectures and New Programming Models
- Agriculture and Food Engineering
- Analog and Digital devices and Services
- Artificial Intelligency, Remote Sensing
- Biologically inspired communication

- Bluetooth technology, Wireless Ad Hoc and Sensor Networks, Wireless Mesh Networks
- Broadband access networks, Wireless Internet Software defined & ultra-wide band radio
- Broadband wireless technologies
- Civil Engineering
- Cloud Computing and Applications
- Computer and microprocessor-based control Vision-based applications Communication architectures for pervasive Wireless technology computing
- Computer Architecture and Embedded Systems VLSI Algorithms Communication systems
- Control Theory and Application, Expert approaches

- Cooperative wireless communications, Management, monitoring, and diagnosis of networks
- Cross-layer optimization and cross-functionality designs
- Data Communication, GPS and location-based applications
- Data gathering, fusion, and dissemination
- Data gathering, fusion, and dissemination
- Decision making, Communication Systems
- Digital Communication
- Digital Electronics, Grid Networking
- Digital Security
- Digital Signal Processing
- Digital signal processing theory, Intelligent Systems Approach
- Distributed Sensor Networks, Information Technology Application
- Earth Science and life science technology
- Electromagnetic Transients Programs (EMTP)
- Electronic Materials
- Embedded System
- Emerging issues in 4G and 5G network
- Evolutionary computing and intelligent systems
- Fault tolerance (dependability, reliability, and localization of fault)
- Field Theory
- Human Computer Interaction (HCI)
- IEEE 802.11/802.20/802.22
- Image analysis and processing
- Information and data security
- Internet Technologies, Infrastructure, Services & Applications
- Knowledge Management, Fuzzy logics
- Magnetic Theory
- Mechanical Engineering
- Mechatronics
- Micro Machines
- Microprocessor based Technologies
- Mobile Computing and Applications
- Multimedia Communications
- Multimedia networks, Cognitive Radio Systems
- Nano Technology
- Network coding, Network architecture
- Network Modeling and Simulation
- Network Performance; Protocols
- Networks and wireless networks security issues
- Open Models and Architectures
- Pattern Recognition
- Perception and semantic interpretation
- Plant Engineering
- Robotics
- Semiconductor Technology
- Sensors: Networking theory and technologies
- Signal Control System & Processing
- Soft Computing
- Soil Engineering
- Speech interface; Speech processing and Collaborative applications
- Telecommunication Technologies
- VLSI Technology
- Web Technologies
- Wireless telemedicine and e-health

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