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13/01/..... 13/04/..... 13/07/..... 13/10/.....

Journal procedures

Among the measures taken by the journal upon the arrival of the research are as follows:

1. The research is subject to scrutiny in the following respects:
 - a. Ensure that the research is not extracted through a special program for this purpose.
 - b. Ensure that the research is not published
 - c. The publisher is required to sign an undertaking that the research is not published and not extracted and may not be published anywhere else.
- 2- After the initial approval of the research and its topic , send the researcher the initial approval specifying the publication fees and the date of publishing the research.

3. In the event of a refusal, the researcher shall be informed of this by an official letter stating the reason.
4. After the initial approval of the research the research is sent by official letter to arbitrators with the same jurisdiction as the title of the research, with a special form to evaluate the research from several aspects without mentioning the name and address of the publisher.
5. Within 14 days, the researcher gets the answer regarding his research, In the event that there are notes about the research, the search is repeated for the researcher in order to make the correction after that, final approval is sent to publish the research.

Terms of Publication

Conditions related to the researcher (publisher)

- 1- The research must be unpublished and not previously published anywhere else.
- 2- The paper should be written in one of the two languages, Arabic or English only.
- 3- The search is sent in two formats, one of them **word** and **pdf** , With two abstracts in Arabic and English, Not more than 200 words for each abstract, And send it to the email journal@neacademys.com
- 4- The research is attached to a letter addressed to the editor-in-chief of the journal requesting that his research be published and an undertaking not to publish his research in another publication.

Technical conditions for writing Search

1. The number of search pages is not more than 30 pages of pieces (21 x 28) A4
 2. For writing in Arabic, calligraphy is used **Simplified Arabic** At a scale of 14, the headline is written on a scale 16 bold type.
 3. To write in English is used **Times New Roman** At a scale of 12, the title is written on a scale of 14.
 4. The Arabic margin is written in scale 12 with the same type of font, while the English margin is written in scale 10 with the same type of font used.
 5. Attached with the research abstracts key words (function), and be in both Arabic and English.
 6. The number of references and sources should not exceed 5 pages.
 7. Tables, drawings and figures must be (12 x 18) size.
 8. References are written in the text in a manner **American Psychological Association. APA** .Sources is arranged alphabetically at the end of the search according to the author's last name.
- .All appendices are mentioned at the end of the paper after references.

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Prof. Dr. Kadum al-Addly

Chairman of the Northern European Academy of Sciences and Scientific Research

We are pleased with the editorial staff and we are on the threshold of the second anniversary of the launch of our magazine, We present to scientific libraries in various places the eighth issue After that during this period, the magazine made important strides Important in the field of scientific accreditation, During this period, the magazine obtained the Arab influence coefficient And the International Impact Factor **ISI** From the International Scientific Indexing Organization The journal adopted the accurate scientific method in the evaluation and arbitration of research, And studies to ensure sobriety in what is published.

This number issued under the pandemic Corona sweeping the whole world and their repercussions on the health aspects of physical, psychological, economic and social aspects and, this in itself is an indication of the insistence of the magazine's staff and researchers to resist challenges and insist on life.

The current issue includes seven papers, one of which is read in Islam Phobia phenomenon in the Western media while another research deals with the importance of university marketing, A third research dealt with a call to a glossary of narrative characters, And other research on electronic fraud and its impact on the level of education, As for the fifth research, it dealt with the psychological state of couples under the Corona pandemic The number included two papers in English The first dealt with the effectiveness of the means of communication in establishing globalization and its dimensions The other dealt with security weaknesses in the sites of Sudanese universities.

The editorial board pledges the honorable reader to move forward in strengthening and strengthening the scientific construction of the journal Service to the scientific process, and God is the guardian of success.

**A Reading about the
"Islamophobia" phenomenon in the Western media**

Prepared by



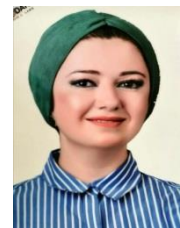
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Abstract

The term of “Islamophobia” has become popular in the West to express the phenomenon of pathological fear of Islam. This phenomenon has historical and recent reasons. Its main features include insulting the message of Islam, raising suspicion of the prophecy of the Messenger of Allah Muhammad (peace be upon him), stirring up conflicts among Muslims and striving to occupy Islamic countries. Moreover, this phenomenon has passed from the West to the Westerners within our Islamic world.

This phenomenon should be faced by intensive efforts of the Islamic world to come up with a unified strategy, and the best way to confront this phenomenon is by reviving the shining aspects of the Islamic civilization.

The weakness and incompetence of the Arab media and shallowness of its content also have contributed to make American media dare on the Arabs and Muslims. Moreover, it is found that there is an official silence and Arab naiveté media mixed with the intended ignorance and a desire to avoid disagreement with the West for the fear of exploding political problems with their countries.

Keywords: Islamophobia-Western media -American cinema -Arab media – terrorism

Problem statement, aims and significance of the study:

The problem of study lies with what Islam and the Islamic world face throughout history to this day; there are multiple classes of mutilation, repression, misrepresentation, and misinformation.

The study aims to identify the phenomenon of "Islam phobia" which has spread in Western culture and Western media and she fed Arab Muslims toward hatred of their religion, and how they were defending this reality by Arab media

We derive from this goal the following questions:

1. What are the intellectual roots of Islamophobia?
2. What are the causes of hatred and hostility to Islam?
3. What is the relation between Islamphobia and contemporary Orientalism?
4. How did American cinema promote to the phenomenon of Islamophobia?
5. What is the difference between Western media and the Arab media in dealing with the phenomenon of Islamophobia?
- 6- What is the relationship between lobbyists and the pro-Israel lobby in promoting Islam phobia?

Significance of the Study

1. This study is an additional attempt to supplement the Arabic library for the phenomenon of Islamophobia.

2. Identifying the extent of the relationship between Islamophobia and the recent terrorism issues.
3. Finding the extent of the conflict between the Islamic and Western worlds.
4. Investigating how "anti-Islam" affects the lives of Muslims in the West.
- 5- Showing the extent of the response of the Arab media and its interaction with anti-Islam movements.

The applied importance of research:

Measuring the status of the phenomenon of Islamophobia in American cinema by analyzing some American films that have dealt with this phenomenon, with an indication of the impact of these films on Muslim immigrants in the West.

Limits of study:

Temporal limits: This study is specified from (21-2-2020 to 21-4-2020)

Spatial limits: Western media and particularly the American media

Applied Limits: A sample of American films that dealt with the Islamic religion.

Data of the Study:

The target preview method was used, so that several American films that have dealt with Islam will be discussed and contributed to the promotion of the phenomenon of Islamophobia.

Causes of hostility to Islam?

- Ignorance of Islam

Adopting a negative stereotype for Muslims:

- Some poor application of Islam groups:
- The non-neutral media role:
- Coverage on the political failure of some governments:

American cinema and Islamophobia

Western and American media, especially against Islam and Muslims, are waging an unannounced war using the various possibilities that may have such as cinema, a theater, or even graphics. Such media have always portrayed Muslims as either racist terrorists or backward illiteracy.

Examples of these films include:

The film of “The Siege (2004)” which was produced in Hollywood, carries the spread of hostility and hatred for Muslims Among the broad audience, and incites hatred and contempt for Arabs and Muslims because they are simply terrorists.

The film “The American Sniper, 2014”, narrates the story of an American soldier who has killed a huge number of Iraqis, who if he had not killed them, they would have killed the American soldiers according to the events and dialogues in the film. Activists on Twitter began to monitor what people are writing about the movie after watching it. Some of the did not only express their admiration for the movie, but went further than this to express their desire to kill the Arabs.

Processors and recommendations proposed:

To treat the phenomenon of Islamophobia, the current research therefore recommends:

1. Exposing and displaying the massacres committed against Muslims
2. Launching an international organization to defend Muslim communities abroad
3. Enhancing communication with the enlightened Western thinkers -
4. Translation of Islamic heritage
5. Activating the political and social roles of Muslim communities
6. Monitoring of Muslims Haters themselves
7. Get to know Islam on the part of its children first

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The importance of university marketing in achieving the of educational services goals. Survey study of students of Administration College at the AL- Iraqi University.

Prepared by



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Abstract:

The importance of shopping in university education institutions has increased due to the various changes that the world has witnessed. University marketing has become an important means in achieving the goals of university institutions by providing the product and services to its customers, which contributes to increasing the profits of the institutions and satisfying the needs of the targeted markets, which contributes to increasing the volume of economic activity as well as satisfying the desires and needs of customers of different social ranks whether they are students or parents, members of government or faculty members.. Based on the foregoing assumption, this research aims to identify the reality of university marketing through the views of Iraqi university students and the role of university marketing in achieving the goals of educational services. Among the most prominent conclusions reached by the researcher, the study revealed that universities and colleges do not seek to hold conferences or seminars and local, regional and international workshops in promoting university marketing. Moreover, it was also shown that the Faculty of Administration and Economics at the Iraqi University was not interested in university marketing in terms of promoting a culture of university marketing in order to improve educational services.

Keywords: (Marketing, University Marketing, Educational Services Marketing, University Public Relations)

First: Research problem:

The research problem centered on the following main question:

What is the reality of university shopping in achieving educational services in universities among college students)?

Through the main question, the following sub-research questions are branched out:

1. What is the reality of the importance of university marketing in achieving the goals of ?educational services in universities
2. What is the relationship between the university marketing and labor market in the colleges?
3. What are the methods used for university marketing in favoring educational services in colleges?
4. What are the obstacles of university marketing in providing educational services in colleges?

Second: The importance of research

1. Identifying the views of college students towards university marketing through educational services provided by universities to improve its performance in order to provide an educational service that keeps pace with modern global developments.

Third: Research objectives

This research aims to:

1. Investigating the reality of university marketing in achieving educational services in the College of Administration and Economics.
2. Identifying the relationship between university marketing and the requirements of applying the educational services marketing system and its relationship to the requirements of the labor market.
3. Finding out the methods used by university marketing to activate the system of educational services in colleges.
4. Exposing the obstacles of university marketing in providing educational services in colleges.

Fourth: Research hypotheses

1. There are statistically significant differences in the importance of university marketing In achieving the goals of educational services according to the variable (gender, age).
2. It is hypothesized that there is a statistically significant correlation between the methods used for university marketing in activating educational services and among the obstacles of university marketing in providing educational services.

Fifthly. Research community

It is represented by the students of the College of Administration and Economics, which is one of the formations affiliated with the Iraqi University, The reason for the selection of students of the Faculty of Management and Economics The proximity of its specializations and departments that require a clear vision and a deep thought about the subject of university marketing in higher education.

Sixth: Research fields:

Time domain: The period of time from 1/4/2020 to 31/4 /2020 was determined as a time field for .research

The human field: It was represented by students of the Faculty of Administration and Economics at the Iraqi University, the number (150) subjects, distributed according to their scientific departments.

Spatial domain: represented by the College of Management and Economics it is one of the formations of the Iraqi University as a spatial field for the research sample and its scientific departments.

Hypotheses results

The first hypothesis: There are statistically significant differences in the importance of university marketing in achieving the goals of educational services and according to the variable (gender, age

The second hypothesis:

There is a correlation with statistically significant differences between the methods used for marketing university in activating educational services and among the obstacles of university marketing in providing educational services.

Conclusions:

The respondents' position on university marketing is an important means to achieve the goals of universities by strengthening his relations with the local community through various exhibitions and seminars.

1. It turns out that university marketing is working to cultivate loyalty to the college graduate but there is the absence of a clear and specific policy to link college graduates after graduation.
2. It became clear that universities and colleges do not seek to hold conferences and seminars and local, regional and global workshops in promoting university marketing and educational services.
3. The study showed the absence of university marketing goals in universities the senior management is not convinced in the educational services that university marketing provides to the public.
4. The study showed the absence of good planning in university marketing Educational services and the development of their various services to support and achieve the marketing of educational services in colleges.
5. Lack of interest in the College of Administration and Economics at the Iraqi University Internal marketing in terms of consolidating the culture of university marketing and the introduction of marketing information and create job satisfaction among workers.
6. The absence of cognition and awareness by marketing teams in colleges the importance of marketing and its effective role in achieving educational services and the lack of qualified leadership concerned with university marketing.

Recommendations

1. Colleges and universities should adopt modern methods in the field of planning and developing its services in university marketing in order to achieve the marketing of educational services and study the market and determine its needs.
2. There is a need to activate the role of public relations internally and externally to build a wide network of relationships with universities and state institutions and increase the seminars and meetings between staff, students, management and the public.
3. Raising awareness of the importance of university marketing with what universities and colleges offer Education services for faculty, staff, and students.
4. Calling for internationalization of university and university education to upgrade the international position of Iraqi universities.

5. Working on the possibility of cultural and scientific cooperation between universities at the local, regional and international level.

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**Towards a dictionary of narrative characters in the
narrative heritage
(Control standards)**

Prepared by



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Abstract:

Arab narrative narration (ancient and modern) lacks a dictionary of fictional narrative characters that can bridge the knowledge gap that exists in the Arab narrative code. By formulating such a dictionary, a large amount of studies can be built upon it. These studies are related to the narrative functions, the cultural connotations of characters, the extent of their association with literary genres or Arab societies, the development of Narrative characters in the Arabic narrative texts, the nature of the Arab narrative imagination, its limitations and its criteria, to the latest of countless studies.

In order to fill this cognitive gap, the researchers believe that, before making the dictionary, a set of conditions should be available in order that the lexicon can perform the service related to it, and provide important information about the characteristics that distinguish people at the level of the external appearance, and on the level of internal dimensions - if any - as well as the role of **characters in tales, the spatial space in which they appear, the temporal space, the culture of characters** and their location in the textual world community and its linguistic characteristics. This would achieve - upon completion of the dictionary and the accumulation of characters - important indicators that lead to real knowledge of the narrative characters of the text studied and the narrative code in full. This is what prompted the researchers to set a number of criteria, through which we strive to get as close as possible to the optimal verification of these conditions.

Keywords: Dictionary/Characters/ Heritage/Tales/Standards.

Lexicon industry standards

Adherence to a set of requirements; So that the dictionary can perform the service entrusted to it, and provide information indicative of the characteristics that distinguish the characters at the level of external form, and at the level of internal dimensions - if any - as well as the role of characters in the stories, the spatial space in which they appear, the temporal space, the culture of the characters and their position in the society of the textual world , And its linguistic features

The first criterion

The first criterion is concerned with documenting the character, through three pillars: the name of the character with which it appeared in the text (Isa bin Hisham in the Maqamat) or her surname with which she was famous (Sinbad al-Bahri in A

Thousand and One Nights, or Zeebq in the popular biography), and the name of the text in which she appeared.

The second criterion

This criterion distinguishes between real and fictional character types, human and non-human; Real characters are those that have a concrete presence in history outside the narrative text, and fictional characters are the ones that literary fiction makes.

The third criterion

The third criterion concerns the external appearance of the characters; It is divided into four parts; The age of the character with which it appeared in the text, the physical characteristics of the character, the dress (the nature of the dress / fixed or variable), as well as the name of the profession or work that was attributed to it in the text, and its related attachments in the text.

Fourth criterion

The fourth criterion takes into account the internal body of the characters, clarifying the characters' culture, and is concerned with their morals and character as they appear in the texts, but this feature appears to have two dimensions. A dimension evidenced by the characters' behavior during the story's movement, and a dimension that appears through the attitudes of other characters towards them within the literary world of the story.

Fifth criterion

The fifth criterion is concerned with the time of the character's appearance, from the point of view of time, and from the point of view of the narrative time.

Sixth criterion

The sixth criterion concerns the position of the personality in terms of its appearance and the point of its affiliation, and therefore it is divided into two places: A spatial aspect related to the public and private spheres in which the character appeared, starting from determining the general place for the character's appearance (city / village), then determining the special spatial space for its appearance (market / mosque / house ... etc.), and another aspect related to determining the place to which the origins belong Character (Shami, Egyptian, Iraqi, etc.).

Seventh Criterion

This criterion relates to belonging (race and religion), the first is related to the origins of the personality (Arabic / Persian / Rumi / Kurdish ... etc.), and the other is related to the personality belief (Muslim / Christian / Jew ... etc.).

The eighth criterion

The eighth criterion relates to the narrative actions of the characters, and it is concerned with the action that the character performs within the growing events of the story and its sequence.

Ninth criterion

The ninth criterion is concerned with another dimension of the characters' dimensions related to the size of their presence within the events, and the size of their participation in them, so that it determines whether the character is primary, secondary or marginal.

The tenth criterion

The tenth criterion is concerned with searching for what distinguishes characters linguistically, if there is anything that distinguishes them in this regard, in terms of the uniqueness of style, the uniqueness of terms, expressions, or words, or the nature of the language.

eleventh criterion

The eleventh criterion concerns itself with the narrative functions performed by the characters.

twelfth criterion

The criterion looks at characters and functions in terms of cultural signs.

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**Electronic fraud and its impact on the level of
education from the viewpoint of the university
teaching**

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Abstract

The current study aimed to know the electronic fraud and its impact on the level of education from the viewpoint of university teaching staff. " The research sample consisted of (335) members of teaching staff from seven colleges of Samarra University of the academic year (2018-2019).

The researchers relied on 54% of them as a representative sample of the study community and amounted to (180) of teaching staff. The study instrument was prepared, which was represented by a questionnaire consisting of (31) items in front of a three-step scale with a degree of approval (1,2,3). After verifying the questionnaire on the research sample and calculating the final score for each paragraph, the validity and reliability of the questionnaire items were verified, where (2) a degree of correspondence was given to a large degree, (1) degree for the correspondent with an average degree, and a zero for disapproval. The researchers reached a number of conclusions and proposals to reduce The phenomenon of electronic fraud.

Key words: fraud - electronic fraud - impact - education.

Research importance:

1. Contributing to the enrichment of the special literature on the phenomenon of electronic fraud as one of the negative uses of modern technology.
2. Study the dangers of various modern communications on an important segment of society (university students).
3. Analyzing the reality of the phenomenon of using electronic fraud.
4. Helping to conduct other studies in Iraqi-like environments.

Research objective

The research aims to reveal the risks of electronic fraud At the level of education from the viewpoint of the university teaching.

Study limits

The current research was limited to the teaching staff of the University of Samarra for the academic year 2018 -2019

Means of electronic fraud

1. Wireless ear headphones that work feature Bluetooth
2. Using clocks that contains a small computer with memory can store many lessons
3. Use a very small 3.5 mm headphone Compatible with MP3 and iPod devices
4. The presence of programs that are downloaded to record the sound in complete purity on the "Twitter" website
5. Use a pen-shaped camera As the student photographed questions through this pen And then sends it out of the exam room In cooperation with someone outside and then someone answers the questions And photographing these answers with the same pen And then send it back to the student in the same way.
6. Hide the mobile phone inside the calculator for cheating.
7. Using device called Morse pulse messages Connected via Bluetooth to phones and the devices that receive this service.
8. Spy glasses latest shouts world fraud
9. Hand watches containing a mini computer and "scan" pens
10. Eraser with mini screen to ruler with camera

Research community and sample:

The research community is represented by the teaching staff at Samarra University and the number (335) Distributed to (7) Faculties.

Proposals to reduce electronic fraud

To combat the phenomenon of electronic fraud, Initiated by universities in Iraq, using Technological progress to innovate modern methods(Such as: jamming devices, mute wireless signals, Electronic monitoring devices, and the use of radio technologies Which reveal the presence of any mobile phones or electronic devices inside the halls of exams

PocketHound

1. Use a device PocketHound.



2. Use a signal detector VERSATIL^{RF} RF



3. Prohibiting the use of computers or wearing non-medical glasses.

4. The use of advanced electronic programs and special search engines that have the ability to recognize the fraud rate.

5. Use radio technologies to detect the presence of mobile phones or electronic devices.

6. Contracting with technology companies to stop students' use of technology as a means to cheat in exams electronic.

Recommendations

1. Holding orientation seminars.

2. Putting posters warning of the bad use of modern means of communication.

3. Invitation to make use of the most modern means of communication to obtain knowledge and excellence.

4. Establishing new mechanisms that keep pace with the minds of students who have abused modern technology.

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**The psychological state of couples under the
pandemic Corona virus
Study of cross-cultural**

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Abstract

The study is one of the leading studies that have kept pace with the global event Pandemic virus (Corona Covid - 19) , Which threatens humanity and the entire world and what it imposed and imposed on all joints of life, this study during this period identifies the psychological state of the spouses from different nationalities for a number of countries in the world Arab and foreign ones, and from both sexes with different ages and different educational levels as well, also during the imposed quarantine period, it was chosen the descriptive survey for this study to access to all data and information necessary to achieve its objectives.

Key words: mental state - Corona pandemic - quarantine .

The importance of the study

-The global event Pandemic virus (Corona COVID - 19), threatens humanity and the entire world and what it imposed and imposed on all joints of life, this study identifies the psychological state of the spouses from different nationalities for many countries in the Arab world and foreign ones. From both gender and different ages and different educational levels as well.

During the imposed quarantine period, the descriptive survey for this study was chosen to access all data and information necessary to achieve its objectives.

Objectives of the study

The aim of the study is to know the following:

1. The psychological state of husbands according to the gender variable (male - female).
2. The psychological state of the spouses according to the age variable and the country in which the spouses reside.
3. The psychological state of spouses according to the variable of educational attainment (primary, secondary, and university).

Study limits

The current study was represented by a sample of husbands and both sexes residing in different countries of the world (Arabic and foreign) , And of different ages and different levels of education (Primary, Secondary, and University) for the year 2020.

Terminology of study:

Psychological state

Is the sum of the feelings and emotions reflected in the behavior of the individual and his actions towards himself and others?

Pandemic Corona

It is the worldwide spread of the Corona epidemic among humans, who challenges control; it is a series of diseases that affect the respiratory system.

Quarantine

Isolating people or animals coming from places with an infectious disease for a period of time to ensure its safety and free from this disease.

The negative effects of stress:

1. Physiological effects
2. Psychological effects
3. Cognitive effects
4. Behavioral effects

Research methodology and procedures

First, the research methodology

Search adopted a descriptive survey method; it is the appropriate approach to access data specified in the research objectives.

Second, the research sample

A sample of husbands in a number of Arab and European societies the number of 201 husbands and wives distributed according to their degrees and ages and the countries in which they reside as shown in Table (1)

Table (1) shows the details of the research sample

P	N	C	P	N	Age	P	N	Country	P	N	Type
%3	6	Pri	%49.8	100	49_30	%75.1	151	Arabic	%52.2	105	Male
%.20	41	Sec	%50.2	101	- 50	%24.9	50	European	%47.8	96	Female
%76.6	154	Univ									
%100	201		%100	201		%100	201		%100	201	Total

Table (2) Relationship of paragraphs to the overall degree

level of significance	Correlation coefficient	Paragraph number	level of significance	Correlation coefficient	Paragraph number
.01	.653**	16	.01	.552**	1
.01	.618**	17	.01	.565**	2
.01	.645**	18	.01	.496**	3
.01	.599**	19	.01	.393**	4
.01	.563**	20	.01	.402**	5
.01	.548**	21	.01	.718**	6
.01	.416**	22	.01	.499**	7
.01	.509**	23	.01	.545**	8
.01	.643**	24	.01	.761**	9
.01	.557**	25	.01	.395**	10
.01	.494**	26	.01	.536**	11
.01	.605**	27	.01	.668**	12
.01	.603**	28	.01	.648**	13
.01	.692**	29	.01	.599**	14
.01	.643**	30	.01	.350**	15

Table (3): Post-treatment with Scheffe test

Dependent Variable	(I) c	(J) c	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Passive component	p	sec	5.154	2.133	.056	-.11-	10.41
		unive	6.641*	2.030	.005	1.63	11.65
	s	p	-5.154-	2.133	.056	-10.41-	.11
		u	1.486	.857	.225	-.63-	3.60
	u	p	-6.641-*	2.030	.005	-11.65-	-1.63-
s		-1.486-	.857	.225	-3.60-	.63	
positive component	p	s	2.203	2.871	.745	-4.88-	9.28
		u	1.965	2.733	.772	-4.77-	8.71
	s	p	-2.203-	2.871	.745	-9.28-	4.88
		u	-.238-	1.154	.979	-3.08-	2.61
	u	p	-1.965-	2.733	.772	-8.71-	4.77
		s	.238	1.154	.979	-2.61-	3.08

*. The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

Research results:

First: the result for the sample as a whole

In general, the sample members had a psychological state closer to the positive side.

Second: the differences between the members of the sample according to research variables.

1. The differences between the members of the sample according to the type variable.

The psychological state of females is more negative than that of males

2. The differences are according to the age variables and the country in which the spouses reside.

a. The place of residence did not affect the level of the psychological state, negatively or positively.

B. The age variable was influential in the negative component, as husbands less than fifty years of age were most affected negatively.

3. Differences according to the certificate variable.

The primary campaign was more negative in their psychological state than the university degree holders.

Recommendations:

1. Preparing counseling programs for families to overcome crises when they occur.
2. Broadcast TV and radio programs to raise awareness about the epidemics in general and the Corona epidemic in particular.
3. Curricula include topics on psychological immunity and a positive psychological state to ensure that individuals enjoy psychological and state immunity.

The proposals:

1. Conducting a similar study on wider samples from non-Arab societies.
2. Conducting a correlative study to measure the relationship between the psychological state and other variables such as the nature of work and academic specialization.

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The Effectiveness of Means of Communication in Establishing Globalization and its Dimensions

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Abstract

This research came under the title: The effectiveness of the means of communication in establishing globalization and its dimensions, and aimed at introducing globalization and its relationship to the means of communication,

clarifying its dimensions and data, revealing the extent of the means of communication in establishing globalization and its dimensions, knowing the extent of its impact on developing countries, defining the flow of information and the extent of its independence and balance. The researcher used the descriptive method that is appropriate for this type of studies and used the tools of observation and interview to collect information to benefit from his experience in teaching globalization and the experience of specialized professors.

The research reached a number of results, the most important of which are: Western countries exploit the weakness of developing countries and confiscate their political opinion, rich countries use their powerful media machine to transgress the culture of developing countries and present Western culture as an alternative, as Western countries exploit the resources of developing countries through multinational companies, and the study has indicated that there is an imbalance in the flow of information between western and developing countries, which led to political, economic , cultural domination by those countries over developing countries.

Key Words

The dimensions of globalization.

Means of communication.

Multinational Companies.

Introduction

Globalization is an important term that is addressed by communication research, because of the strong link between them, as the means of communication deal with the various dimensions of globalization represented in the economic, political and cultural dimension, where information is transferred from its sources to the public.

The research dealt with the dimensions of globalization and explained how the means of communication establish these dimensions through the circulation of information between countries, as this affected developing countries due to the imbalance of the flow of information because the rich countries have means of communication with huge potential compared to poor countries. This situation has affected the economy of developing countries by when multinational companies active. So, these companies use the received information to benefit from raw materials and cheap labor in their workplaces in developing countries.

Therefore, the researcher hopes to reach a knowledge framework to understand globalization and its dimensions in light of the development of the means of communication that he believes to have a clear impact that led to the consolidation of its dimensions and its crystallization.

Statement of the Problem

The researcher emerged with a big desire to teach the subject of (media and globalization) to media students to address the topic of research, especially on what is being raised by debates of graduate students, due to the various visions about the concept of globalization, the effect or role of communication means in establishing globalization, and it's that represented represented in the economic, political, and cultural dimension, and the researcher has drawn the attention of the intertwining between those dimensions that are related to each other and harmonized to generate effects on countries and societies .Those effects are greater on developing countries, as the topic is related to the flow of information from north to south and the extent of information density, type, balance, and independence. Hence, the researcher has felt the importance of studying the subject and scrutinize it in order to reach results that set a brick to studies that benefit the students and researchers, and then the society. Accordingly, a major question may be raised:

What is the effectiveness of the means of communication in establishing globalization and its dimensions?

Research questions

The writer thinks that the statement of the problem of this study should be solved by answering the following questions:

- 1) What is globalization and what is its relationship to the means of communication?
- 2) What are the dimensions of globalization?
- 3) To what extent can the means of communication establish globalization and its dimensions?
- 4) How do the dimensions of globalization affect developing countries?
- 5) What is the meaning of information flow and how independent and balanced is it?

Objectives

- 1) To introduce globalization and its relationship to the means of communication.
- 2) Clarify the dimensions and data of globalization.
- 3) Disclosing the extent of the means of communication in establishing globalization and its dimensions.
- 4) Knowing the extent of the effects of globalization on developing countries.
- 5) Defining the information flow, independence and balance.

Research Methodology

In media studies, the descriptive approach is used as other human studies for the purposes of abstract, comparative description of trends, motives, needs, media

uses, and description of facts and events, then describing and interpreting the interrelations between the elements, each other in the framework of relationships that bring together those elements. Therefore, the descriptive approach is the most appropriate for this research; also the researcher uses the historical method to track the historical component of globalization and the evolution of its dimensions. The researcher uses the descriptive approach relying on the tools of observation and interview to collect information to conduct this study. The research concludes with a theoretical and conceptual framework generated by some of the findings and recommendations.

Research Tools

The researcher uses two tools to collect the necessary information, namely:

First: Observation:

The researcher benefits from his work as a professor in his specialization and teaching of the subject (media and globalization) for many years through the lectures he provides and the seminars he discusses with students to see a large amount of information that helps him to enrich the research through the observation tool which is one of the important tools practiced by the researcher himself.

Second: The interview:

The researcher also used the interview tool, where he conducted interviews with professors and experts in the field of media and political science who have an activity in the academic field to benefit from their experiences, and the researcher deduced interview questions from the research questions and objectives.

Previous studies

Study No 1:

The research title :(The Social Impact of Globalization in the Developing Countries) In this paper an ex-post measurable definition of globalization has been used, namely increasing trade openness and FDI. A general result is that the

optimistic Heckscher- Ohlin/Stolper-Samuelson predictions do not apply, that is neither employment creation nor the decrease in within-country inequality are automatically assured by increasing trade and FDI. The other main findings of the paper are: 1) the employment effect can be very diverse in different areas of the world, giving raise to concentration and marginalization phenomena; 2) increasing trade and FDI do not emerge as the main culprits of increasing within-country income inequality in DCs, although some evidence emerges that import of capital goods may imply an increase in inequality via skill-biased technological change; 3) increasing trade seems to foster economic growth and absolute poverty alleviation, although some important counter-examples emerge.

Study No 2:

This paper is initiated from two assumptions: the first one is that globalization is an inevitable phenomenon, characterizing our development era, a phenomenon that the human society is forced to understand, because for the first time, it questions the surviving and evolution of the human society. The second is that globalization, as a socio-historical phenomenon, manifested itself firstly as a theory, then as a practical necessity, becoming a strategy for the constitution of a sole market, spread across a huge surface, the engulfs states, regions, continents. This paper presents the economical, political, cultural, social and risk changes, that influences the rise and stabilization of the phenomenon of globalization. This complex process is linked to the economical power of the big, industrialized states ad, unfortunately, of the great transnational companies. The process itself brings together, countries with different development views, with different religions and cultures, and, most important, ex colonialist countries and their old colonies. The conclusion of the paper discusses ways of understanding, controlling and diminishing of the negative effects and collateral losses manifested since the initialization of the phenomenon and its settling in a certain region.

Communication Effects

There can be no dimensions of globalization in the economic, cultural and political sphere, independent of the means of communication that transmit information in various fields, and possesses the mechanism of influencing the

masses through advanced means known as mass communication methods that affect and are affected by other means known as social media, and the movement of information remains linked to the type of method, its characteristics, and its ability to be employed by human cadres, which are also affected by professional and ethical standards, qualification and training. Another aspect remains, which is the sources of information and control of its ownership, availability and direction of movement. So does this remain subject to the countries that have that information?

Information flow

The principles of free flow of information began to take its place internationally during world war 2, and this coincided with the emergence of the United States of America as an influential force in the world, and this was reflected in the treaties concluded. Through these treaties, the United States of America was able to impose its free flow of information system to become a basis for the flow of information at the international level.

In 1946, the United Nations issued the special declaration on freedom of information named: (the Declaration on Freedom of Information)

Hence, a new reality has emerged for the western countries to deal with the flow of information represented in:

- 1) The desire of states to spread their culture and ideology due to the intense competition between countries that adopt capitalist concepts and socialist countries.
- 2) The emergence of economic goals. This is another type of competition between the major countries that were competing for the resources the developing countries have, either directly through colonial control, or indirectly through multinational companies.
- 3) Western countries ambition in third world countries. As the major countries in the third world countries aspire to search for the primary economic resources to be exclusively invested in them such as cotton and leather, as well as in those countries that have cheap human resources.

4) Western countries have the technology to communicate. This is due to the fact that this technology uses information control over the countries of the third world and then serves ideological and economic purposes and controls information such as monopolizing and directing it.

This fact led to an imbalance in the flow of information, as UNESCO confirmed that the information is flowing in one direction, in its report which states:

(We believe that what is known as the free flow of information is really a one-way flow and not a real exchange of information).

There are also:

- An imbalance in the flow of information between the rich countries and the developing countries, as the rich countries do not allow the flow of information useful for the economy in the developing countries.
- An imbalance in the flow of information between the capitalist and socialist countries, and here the ideological rivalry between these countries appears, and each party remains a monopoly over the information it possesses, to use it for its benefit in the time of need.
- Imbalance in developing countries, according to differences in power, interests and policies. There is competition among developing countries themselves, as those countries vary in terms of strength, and differ in their concern for their interests and policies, and therefore competition may intensify between them to achieve the aforementioned interests.
- A quantitative imbalance in developing countries such as the imbalance between political news on the one hand and cultural, social and economic news on the other hand, as many developing countries focus on information flow on political news at the expense of the information they broadcast in the field of culture, economy and social news.
- A qualitative imbalance between what is called good news and bad news, where major countries appear from the gate of what is known as good news that talks about the civilized appearance of those countries of progress in different areas of life while developing countries look from the Crisis News portal. In contrast, the reality of life in Western countries is silenced, such as family and social disintegration, the spread of drug abuse, the development of crime and other negative manifestations.

Information monopoly

There is also the problem of information monopoly, as the satellites owned by the major countries provide a lot of information that serves development, but this information remains the preserve of these countries and is not available to developing countries while it is available to the multinational companies which operating there.

Also, the concept of (secret science) emerged, which justifies the exclusion of some areas of scientific research from the Freedom of Information Law, as revealing it may harm security and economic interests. This is in addition to a number of news agencies controlling the international media system, and there are broadcasts and newsletters addressed to developing countries, in addition to the extensive activity of satellites to collect information in all its forms, and the major countries own huge companies that work in the field of informatics such as Google and Facebook and Twitter and others, which can harness the vast amount of information for the benefit of those countries. Rather, they use these companies to interfere in the privacy of societies, which has a negative impact on the citizens of developing countries.

Definition and Concept of Globalization

Researchers differ in their dealings with the definition of globalization according to the societies in which they live and influenced by the ideology from which they proceed and according to the different angles from which they view globalization and which formed an economic, political, cultural and perhaps military dimension, and accordingly the concept has become common throughout the world affected by that difference.

From this standpoint, globalization means giving the thing the character of universality in terms of the general meaning, as it is based on the principle of equality and coexistence between human beings. What is known as international trade liberalization.

Globalization is also described as generalizing a specific civilizational or cultural pattern for a country on the countries of the world as well, and also means the will

to dominate and then suppress, deny and exclude privacy, as it was interpreted as an aspiration to rise in privacy to a global level. And globalization means a cultural breakthrough through audio-visual images that make awareness linked to all the scenes on the surface of media scenes. Globalization has also been interpreted as a world without a state without a nation without a homeland. It is a world of massive institutions and networks because it raises barriers to multinational companies and institutions.

Globalization means dissolving the state and weakening its authority, and this leads to the return of images of belonging to a tribe, sect, front, or religious group. This leads to sectarian intolerance, and the mechanisms and means of globalization have only the modern elite who can receive this culture without developing countries. And Arab and developing countries in general remain in need of engaging in the era of science and technology, resisting penetration and protecting national identity.

James Rosenau (It is too early to develop a complete and ready definition of globalization that accommodates the huge diversity of the multiple phenomena of globalization. For example, the concept of globalization establishes a relationship between multiple levels of analysis: economics, politics, culture, and ideology. It includes the reorganization of production, and the cross-border overlapping of industries, the spread of financing markets, the similarity of goods consumed by different countries, and the results of the conflict between immigrant and resident groups. He adds: Under all of this, the task of finding a single formula describing all these activities appears to be a difficult process, and even if this concept is developed, it is doubtful that it will be accepted and used Broadly, therefore There are many definitions of the concept of globalization) (3)

Most researchers - especially Arabs and Muslims - unanimously agree that the current world order led by the United States of America is the model of globalization that it seeks to impose on the world without regard to privacy. They cite this accelerating world events, especially after the eleventh of September 2001, and what followed from an American invasion of Afghanistan, a direct occupation of Iraq under false pretenses, the launch of war on the so-called "terrorism", as well as the issue of political reform, improving human rights conditions, and spreading democracy, especially in the countries of the south. In addition, Washington is

seeking to change the political map of the Arab region by creating a new Middle East project at times, and the broader Middle East or an expanded one at another time. (4)

Globalization, then, is “dyeing the world with one nature in any field, in the sense that humans converge and dissolve differences in thought, language, beliefs, forms of fashion, and images of commercial and industrial exchange. So that they can live in one village.(5)

Globalization, which means generalizing the model of Western civilization - especially the American - and its political, economic, social and cultural patterns to the whole world, the cultural aspect can be considered the most important impact of its effects, and the reason for this can be attributed to the emergence of the current of globalization, which tends to make the world as a small village, which created contact and exchange cultures, this contact threatens cultural identity and the associated morals and principles of religion and language. The identity of nation is the outcome of religion, language, thought, history, arts, literature, heritage, values, customs, ethics, conscience, standards of reason and behavior, and other elements that distinguish nations, peoples and societies, and not all of these components are fixed, but some of them change according to human and civilizational developments.(6)

Globalization Dimensions

The dimensions of globalization most robustly related with each other's. Manfred Steger, professor of Global Studies at the University of Hawaii at Manoa argues that globalization has four main dimensions: economic, political, cultural, ecological, with ideological aspects of each category. David Held's book *Global Transformations* is organized around the same dimensions, though the ecological is not listed in the title. This set of categories relates to the four-domain approach of circles of social life, and Circles of Sustainability.

Globalization has effects on the environment, on culture, on political systems, on economic development and prosperity, and on human physical well-being in societies around the world. (7)

First: The Economic Dimension

The concept of globalization began with the economic dimension, as it was established by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), and the birth of the agreement was in Geneva in 1947 AD, when the United States of America called for a conference to deliberate on international trade, so the birth of the agreement was the liberalization negotiations. International after the second world war.

Based on this agreement, customs duties will be canceled so that the world becomes a single market, and then the rich countries are allowed to control the poor countries through their companies operating there. And participated in the delegates of all countries of the world, including Islamic countries.

Accordingly, the term was first popularized in the economic field, that is, the field of money and trade, and then it moved to other fields. The transition from a limited spot to spread worldwide became easy and desirable, and with the development of the means of communication, there is a further decline in the concept of globalization, and there is a clear complementarity between the economy and communication. Accordingly, we can say that communication is continuous, entrenched and helpful on the various dimensions of globalization, on top of which is the economic dimension.

There are factors that hasten the speed of globalization. One of the main factors is the internet and the modern communication system. Societies are linked by the internet and the computer; businesses are conducted using these media. Sooner or later, the financial services, and the market platforms will be internet connected. Eventually it will create a tight network of societies in this global network. (8)

There is a bias in the laws that govern the path of globalization, such as customs tariffs and the powers of multinationals because of the freedom of movement and freedom to act and deal with them, and there is exploitation of goods of great potential, such as cotton and leather.

Second: The Political Dimension

The intense activity of multinationals in developing countries leads to reducing the role of the state and its retreat in front of these companies through its independence of international laws in the freedom of work and freedom of movement, so companies find excuses to interfere in the affairs of countries, resulting from this talk about state laws and public freedoms and human and women's rights Minorities and interference in the values of societies, their religion and traditions... etc.

Also included in the manifestations of globalization in its political dimension is the intense activity of international non-governmental organizations that are concerned with issues of a global nature such as human rights and work to achieve peace, and human rights organizations, led by Amnesty International, are a vivid example of interference in state affairs. The slogans of democracy, political pluralism and respect for human rights are raised so that the third world countries face great challenges towards these slogans, and some third world countries have witnessed some transformations to keep pace with these slogans, but they are no longer merely apparent transformations, as societies in developing countries were not ready to absorb democracy Because of the spread of illiteracy, the hegemony of the tribal system, and the corruption of the government, just as the party system in developing countries lacks the effectiveness of the many restrictions imposed by the ruling regimes on opposition parties and weak cooperation and coordination, and that the ruling regimes constrain the organizations of society Civilians with many restrictions, which limits their freedom and independence.

The political dimension of globalization is a risk that globalization will not suffice alongside third world countries' fragmentation, but rather its endeavor towards internal fragmentation in these countries, in order to engage people, and to let them forget the important issues that mark. Imposing Western political hegemony over the various ruling regimes and their peoples, and this is evident in controlling and transforming political decisions in favor of American powers, and Zionism that controls American policy. (9)

Third: The Cultural Dimension

Among the manifestations of the cultural repercussions of globalization are the activities carried out by Western institutions in developing countries, such as: The American Aid Agency, Australian Aid, Canada Canadian Lady, Daneda Denmark, Finland Finland, Norada Norway, Sweda Sweden, and others. Note that the aforementioned institutions provide funding for women's NGOs in third world countries.

Globalization, which means generalizing the model of Western civilization - especially the American - and its political, economic, social and cultural patterns to the whole world, the cultural aspect can be considered the most important impact of its effects, and the reason for this can be attributed to the emergence of the current of globalization, which tends to make the world as a small village, which created contact and exchange cultures, this contact threatens cultural identity and the associated morals and principles of religion and language. The identity of nation is the outcome of religion, language, thought, history, arts, literature, heritage, values, customs, ethics, conscience, standards of reason and behavior, and other elements that distinguish nations, peoples and societies, and not all of these components are fixed, but some of them change according to human and civilizational developments.

Powerful nations use different means to globalize the other's value culture, the most important of which is the media various (video, audio and print), as well as homes, minds, schools and universities one of the modern technical means (the Internet, computers, satellite dishes...) that have become difficult to withhold Adolescence, which is remarkably related to it. Influencing peoples 'values is extremely dangerous, as it is a disbelief Values from their place and tampering with them and trying to change them is the demolition of civilization and globalization of peoples to convince the values of the other, even if it is inconsistent with its privacy.(10)

International Women's Conferences

Western countries interfere to change the culture of the people of developing countries by holding international conferences in the field. Examples of that conference, which was held in Beijing and came out with the document of the 1995 Beijing Conference, are a number of major decisions:

Cancellation family, motherhood and marriage are among the causes of women's subjugation, and that the right to have children is guaranteed for both individuals and married couples. Reservations based on a religious or civilizational basis.

Consider that the document addressed international financial institutions such as the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank to ensure their implementation.

The Implications of Globalization for Arab Society

The concept of globalization reinforces the developments brought about by the communication revolution led by the countries of the North in the context of its attempt to globalize culture, education and religion, and by virtue of the fact that the Arab community is a conservative society, it has been affected by the materials carried by the communication media that are reflected on different social strata such as children who receive different forms of media such as children's cartoons and fees Cartoons that carried an aspect of Western culture to children in Arab society as there are a lot of models that have spread in all Arab countries such as Super Man, Captain Majid and others that have entrenched normative figures in the minds of children, of course these characters turn to be a place of role model and imitation and children imitate them and a lot of frustrations in them because these characters are foreign, for example The character of Super Man is an American who works to advocate for the weak and to fight the bad guys, and in fact, America supports the Jews as weak, it fights Muslims as terrorists. These observations lead to a shake in the child's sin, making him weak in front of issues that mattered to him in the future if not against these issues, and many frustrations that weaken his self towards his nation, its values, and its traditions, entail him. As for the general community, it has become a looting of the broad commercial advertising movement that promotes Western commodities such as McDonald's and other Western food and clothing. The advertising movement has made the Arab countries a large market, which made the citizen a consumer with a harsh and unproductive nature.

Most of the developing countries were victim to the results of contemporary communication technology. With the satellites, the distances faded and the

restrictions fell, thus enhancing the vast information movement towards these countries from the rich countries.

Accordingly, it has become one of the features of the era of globalization that there is no place for the weak or for those who live individually, and the Arabs must realize the importance of achieving their unity and complementarity, and the developing countries should look to their interests and be interested in education, health and economics in order to rise from their guidance.

The bonds of religion, language, history, and civilizational reality underscore the importance of a cultural gathering in which efforts are unified to support cooperation in all fields.

Means of Communication and Consolidating the Dimensions of Globalization

Due to the discovery of radio waves and the use of the Amplitude (AM) system that allowed the use of the short wave, a heavenly wave that helped the radio to make its voice heard throughout the world, there are great capabilities of the means of communication. The radio also used the frequency system. (FM wave) that enabled the radio to address local communities. As for the television, he used the satellites and switched the TV broadcasting system from terrestrial to direct satellite broadcasting, as the spread of the circle spread to wider areas.

The means of communication also benefited from computer technology and networking via the internet service, which provided the opportunity to shift from the analog system to the digital system, which led to the speed and breadth of its spread and the improvement of its accuracy and accuracy of its work, and then what is known as the new media that opened wide areas for communication via communication platforms The social overcrowded apartment between the Communicator and the Audience recipient. This reality imposed terms previously unknown in the field of media, such as the recipient being able to express his opinion and interaction with the communicator about the message, adding a new dimension to the traditional media with which the communicator's control was abolished and many concepts related to gatekeeping were removed.

This broad transformation in the means of communication - in terms of the ability to reach and in terms of technical capabilities - was reflected in the communication environment and the various messages that targeted the recipient, and one of the most important topics that formed a presence in our world is (globalization), as its connection with the means of communication led to communicating its concepts and dimensions To the public at the level of developing countries and industrialized countries, and this led to intensified conflict between industrialized countries on the one hand and developing countries on the other.

Results

The research concluded with a set of results represented in:

- 1) Western countries exploit the weakness of developing countries and confiscate their political opinion.
- 2) Rich countries use their powerful media machine to infringe on the culture of developing countries and introduce western culture as an alternative.
- 3) Western countries exploit the resources of developing countries through multinational companies.
- 4) The study has shown that there is an imbalance in the flow of information between western and developing countries, which has led to political, economic, and cultural domination by those countries over developing countries.

Recommendations

- 1) Developing countries should pay attention to education and benefit from their resources.
- 2) That developing countries create strong cooperative relationships in the knowledge and economic spheres.
- 3) Arab countries should take advantage of the geographical, cultural and economic dimension and build interrelations that are concerned with their interests.

4) Developing countries should build political relations that enable to have sort of coordination between them.

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Security Vulnerabilities in Sudanese Universities Websites

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Abstract

Hackers use many ways to have unauthorized access to systems, especially those based on Internet platforms, either by manual hand-held attempts which based primarily on the hacker's experience, or by using a special tool that is either designed by the hacker himself or programmed by another professional in information security. Through these different ways, hackers try to identify vulnerabilities in software and access databases to violate their confidentiality and exploit them, or to prevent access to or destruction of the contents of the Website. The researcher has noted through his work in Nahda College the sample of the study that there are several attempts to penetrate the system of electronic examinations and electronic registration (two subsystems within the main site of the college). Therefore, the researcher has focused on finding out the existence of vulnerabilities in the basic code of the college's website; Affected by these vulnerabilities accurately. In order to achieve the research objectives, the researcher used to search for vulnerabilities by injecting some code in certain fields within the pages of the site, and since the response was positive in a number of times, has moved to the use of the Acunetix Web Vulnerability Scanner tool using the website address as a basic entry and the titles of internal links as sub-entries; after analysis of the resulting test report, it has been concluded that there are four software vulnerabilities that differed in their vulnerability between weak and medium. They have been accurately identified by identifying the affected parts, and determine the seriousness of each of them and their impact on the site. Finally, there are certain recommendations based on the results of the study.

Keywords:

Vulnerabilities; University websites; Information security; Breakthrough; Universities hacking.

1. Introduction

The idea of locking down a university network is inaccessible non-authorized. To some extent, universities do not usually design their computer systems to prioritize secrecy or security from the outside world. On the contrary, universities are intended to welcome and enable frequent collaboration, regular visitors, and informal international partnerships and communication, so it is too easy to access their websites.(Wolff, J. 2018)

Al-Nahda college is one of the newly emerging Sudanese colleges, which has started in the aspect of e-learning strongly since its inauguration; Primarily, it is unexpected that the local and international universities in the exposure of attempts to penetrate the targeted the site of electronic tests; these attempts despite repeated did not succeed but caused confusion and constant tension for those who are responsible for information security in the college.

The research problem is to determine the existence of electronic vulnerabilities in the college sites code; through which this site can be hacked and tampering with its content; and to which extent the files affected by these vulnerabilities can be accurately identified, which helps to develop appropriate solutions and avoid them by those responsible for the security of these sites to provide the required protection of data and location information before it discovers those who misuse it, because of the great risk that can lead to complete loss of control over the site.

2. Literature review

The Department of Justice in USA Arizona state announced Friday charging nine Iranians with compromising thousands of computer accounts belonging to university professors. They were affiliated with a company called the Mabna Institute, which “conducted massive, coordinated cyber intrusions” into the computer systems of 144 U.S. universities and another 176 foreign universities. .(Wolff, J. 2018)

Hackers may have many reasons to hack a university website, some of them aim at accessing databases and modifying them (such as granting degrees or modifying marks or modifying the GPA and others), including the purpose of controlling the site's powers and granting illegal powers. It's a way to access tests or results and so on; also, what is aimed at access to non-academic aspects such as control the modification of a post and promotions and manipulation of the results of the beneficiaries ... etc. Whatever the purpose of the hackers from this attempt, many of them succeeded in carrying out their ambitions, as was the case with Princess Noura University in Saudi Arabia in 2013, where Marjouj Al-Hazazai broke through its position and succeeded. (Alyami, A. 2013) , as did the University of Rennes II in France in 2011 Where a university student tried to penetrate the university site and modify her grades in the Masters and succeeded in that. <http://www.alriyadh.com/638545>

Harvard University website also has been hacked where Abigail Tracy pointed out that “For the second time within four months, Harvard University was hacked On Wednesday, the school announced that it discovered a breach in its Faculty of Arts and Sciences and Central Administration IT networks. The news of the hack—which was discovered on June 19— comes on the heels of a handful of high-profile data breaches throughout the country and just months after Harvard's Institute of Politics website was allegedly taken over by “AnonGhost,” a pro-Palestinian hacker group.” And she continues saying “According to the announcement from Harvard's administration, this most recent cyber attack on the school's system impacted a total of eight schools and administrative organizations.” (Tracy, A. 2015)

Also, Damascus University was one of the Victims of penetration by hackers, where students found a phrase "Damascus University site has been hacked and all the results have been scanned". This sentence, which was read by most students at Damascus University when they entered to search for their results on the

university's official website. The students' resentment at the delay in presenting the results on the site seems to have led them to try to draw more attention to harmful means. The reason for the hacking was due to the hacker's record: "We did not publish the results of our college because of discriminatory and we were the sons of the black duck" without mentioning the name of the college in which he is studying. It is worth mentioning that this problem is faced by students of most colleges and the problem is not limited to one college .

<https://www.facebook.com/ArtsDaUni/photos/a.421813781191757/537823516257449/?type=1&theater>.

2.1 Vulnerabilities and threats

Vulnerability (or lack of immunization) generally defined as the sensitivity of physical or psychological harm or attack. It also means the lack of protection for valuable property and assets. In computer and network security, the expression is used to refer to vulnerabilities in systems that allow an attacker to attack them. Software malfunctions or design malfunctions also may cause vulnerabilities, as a result of the negligence of the programmer or designer. Also, using of malicious software by an attacker may cause the same result. Vulnerabilities in computer and network security can be classified by type into two categories. (Abdullah, SM, 2008).

A) Technical vulnerabilities:

Due to weak immunization resulting from the techniques used in systems and networks, in this case the attack on the network is known as technical attack.

B) Administrative Vulnerabilities:

They are the result of non-technical reasons and the attack on the network or the computer in this case is known as the social engineering attack.

Also, terms of severity vulnerabilities can be divided into three categories:

A) High-level Vulnerabilities which are easy to exploit, such as XSS and injection vulnerabilities.

B) Medium level Vulnerabilities, and their types are too many.

C) Low level Vulnerabilities: This type of Vulnerabilities is difficult to exploit and requires a lot of effort, resources and experience by the attacker.

2.2. Internet Information Threats

People have recently acquired many benefits and information through the Internet much faster and easier than before; this information is in many forms such as databases, research papers, e-mail and others. Regardless of how such information exists on the Internet or where it is stored electronically, it should be adequately protected. (Alwi, N. 2010).

The information used and derived from useful data is considered to be an important asset in any organization, while enhancing the accessibility of such data and information will be useful to anyone who is in his or her hand, regardless of good or bad faith for that person; and as a result of this increase in people who can access this information there is greatly increased in the number and type of attacks, as many new vulnerabilities appear every day, so this information must be protected to avoid loss and ensure confidentiality and integrity.

3. Applied Study

The researcher starts the applied study by using the Acunetix web vulnerability scanner which is one of the famous web vulnerability scanners out there. It can be used to perform penetration testing against the detected issues and also during the scanning process, it can analyze the source code and pinpoint the exact line of code that has the vulnerability in it. <https://latesthackingnews.com>

The Applied study was carried out in several steps as follows:

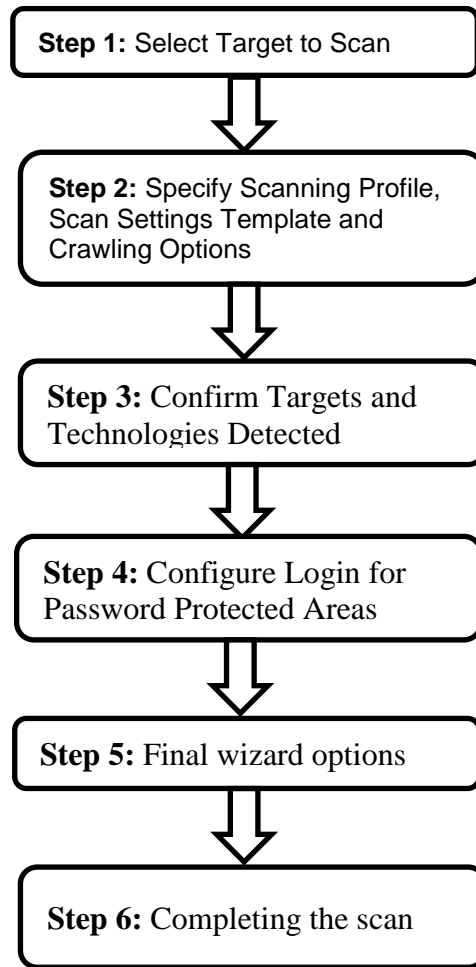


Figure 1: Acunetix Web Vulnerability Scanner scanning steps

<https://www.acunetix.com/resources>

3.1. Select Target to Scan

Here the researcher specifies the website to be scanned, and for the research needs

the researcher use the website address of Al-Nahda College www.nahda.edu.sd/

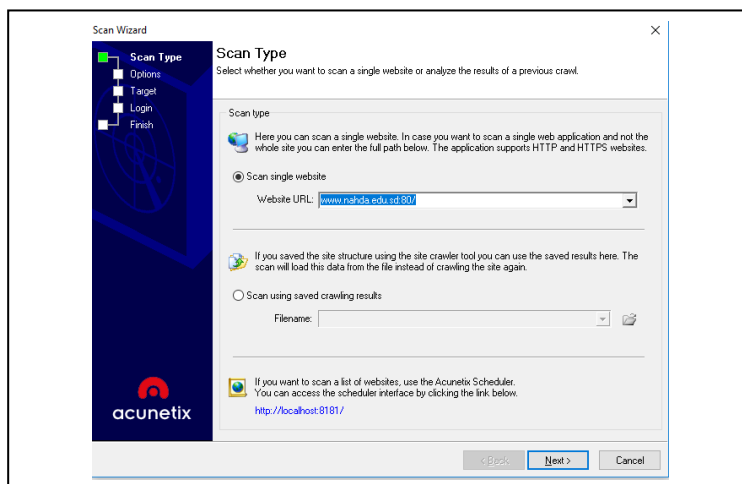


Figure2: Step (1): Select Target to Scan

3.2. Specify Scanning Profile, Scan Settings, template and Crawling

Here the scanner asks to select a scanning profile (e.g. SQL Injection or XSS) to be used when scanning the target website. A scanning profile defines which vulnerability checks will be launched against the website. For the research purposes the “default scanning profile” choice is chosen to test the website for all known web vulnerabilities.

Also, at this step the tool asks to choose scan settings, which used to determine what Crawler (HTTP protocol, advanced crawling) and scanner settings to be used during a scan. For the research purposes the researcher let this choice as default.

Finally, the Crawling Options is used to manually select which files and directories should be scanned after the crawl, also select to have the crawler process URLs which might not be linked from the main URL by using the Define list of URLs to be processed by crawler at start option.

3.3. Confirm Targets and Technologies Detected

In the 3rd step Acunetix WVS automatically fingerprint the target website for basic details. The web vulnerability scanner will optimize and reduce the scan time for the selected

technologies by reducing the number of tests performed.

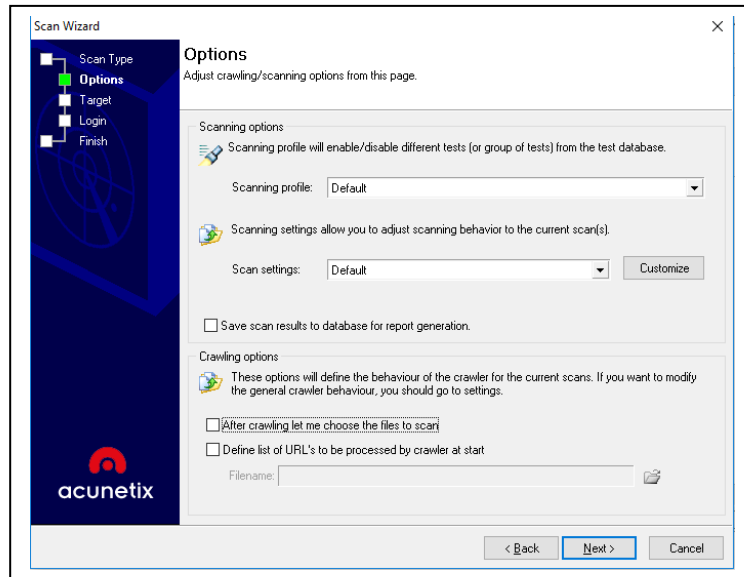


Figure3: Step (2): Specify Scanning Profile, Scan Settings Template and Crawling

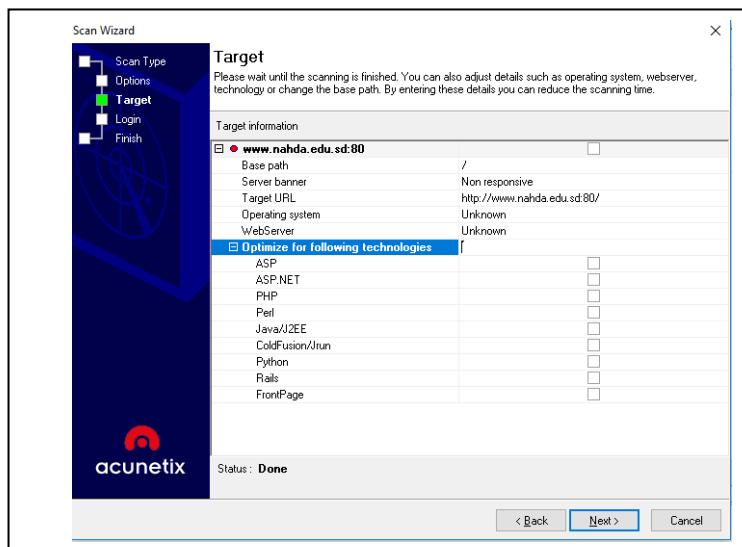


Figure4: Step (3): Confirm Targets and Technologies Detected

3.4. Configure Login for Password Protected

There are 2 common types of Authentication mechanisms used authenticate.

- HTTP Authentication - This type of authentication is handled by the web server, where the user is prompted with a password dialog.

- Forms Authentication - This type of authentication is handled via a web form. The credentials are sent to the server for validation by a custom script.

For the research purposes, the researcher chooses to let this choice as default (no login sequence).

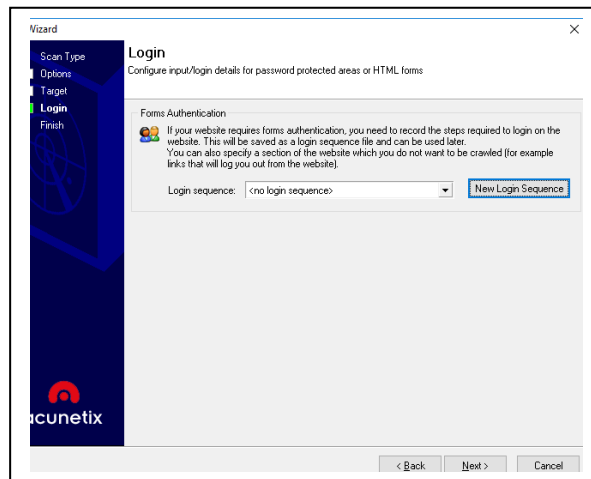


Figure5: Step (4): Configure Login for Password Protected

3.5. Final wizard options

The semi-final step is making an initial analysis of the website and it might alert the user to some issues e.g. error is encountered while connecting to the target server, If Acunetix WVS is unable to automatically detect a pattern for the custom 404 error page automatically...etc.

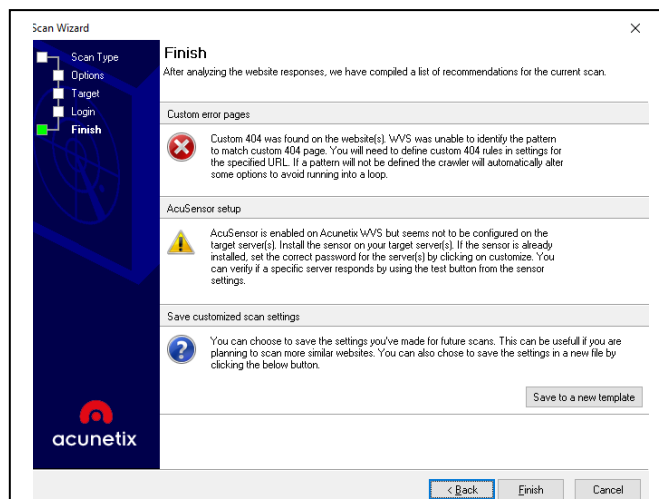


Figure6: Step (5): Final wizard options

3.6. Completing the scan

Depending on the size of the website, scanning profile chosen and the server response time, a scan may take up to several hours. For the current research scan time was 35 mins' and 57 sec.

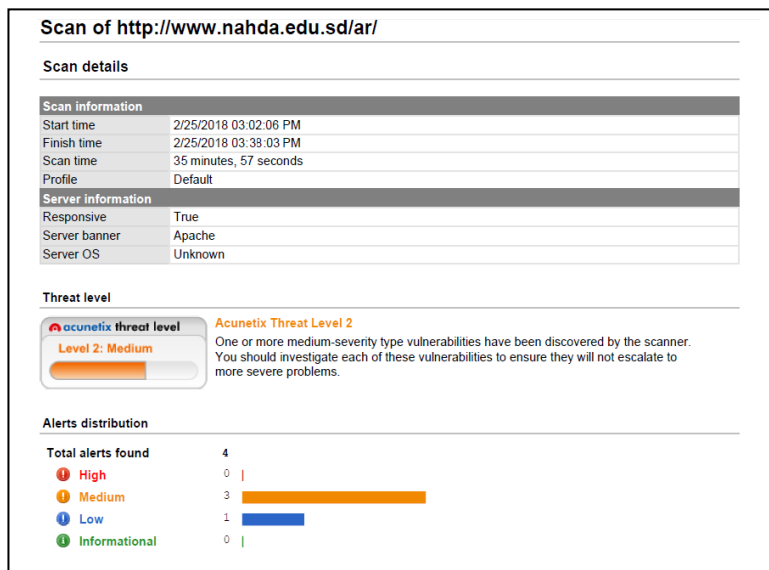


Figure7: Step (6): Completing the scan

4. Results

After completing all stages of the applied research study, the researcher found that there were four vulnerabilities threats in the code of the college website under study, which was HTML form without CSRF protection vulnerability and Slow HTTP Denial of Service Attack vulnerability which are classified as medium vulnerabilities, and Clickjacking: X-Frame-Options header missing vulnerability which classified as low vulnerability. Through these vulnerabilities the system could be hacked and controlled.

5. Results discussion

5.1 Medium-risk vulnerabilities

The researcher has found three vulnerabilities of this level:

5.1.1 HTML form without CSRF protection

CVSS	Base Score: 2.6 - Access Vector: Network - Access Complexity: High - Authentication: None - Confidentiality Impact: None - Integrity Impact: Partial - Availability Impact: None
CVSS3	Base Score: 4.3 - Attack Vector: Network - Attack Complexity: Low - Privileges Required: None - User Interaction: Required - Scope: Unchanged - Confidentiality Impact: None - Integrity Impact: Low - Availability Impact: None
CWE	CWE-352
Affected items	Variation
/ar	2

Table1: HTML form without CSRF protection vulnerabilities Classification

5.1.1.1 Description

Cross-site request forgery, also known as a one-click attack or session riding and abbreviated as CSRF or XSRF, is a type of malicious exploit of a website whereby unauthorized commands are transmitted from a user that the website trusts.

Acunetix WVS found an HTML form with no apparent CSRF protection implemented.

5.1.1.2 Impact

An attacker may force the users of a web application to execute actions of the attacker's choosing. A successful CSRF exploit can compromise end user data and operation in case of normal user. If the targeted end user is the administrator account, this can compromise the entire web application.

5.1.1.3 Recommendation

Check if this form requires CSRF protection and implement CSRF countermeasures if necessary.

5.1.1.4 Affected items details

```
/ar
Details
Form name: <empty>
Form action: http://www.nahda.edu.sd/ar/
Form method: POST

Form inputs:
- g-recaptcha-response [TextArea]
- submit [Submit]
Request headers
GET /ar/ HTTP/1.1
Pragma: no-cache
Cache-Control: no-cache
Host: www.nahda.edu.sd
Connection: Keep-alive
Accept-Encoding: gzip,deflate
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; WOW64) AppleWebKit/537.21 (KHTML, like Gecko)
Chrome/41.0.2228.0 Safari/537.21
Accept: */*
```

Figure 8: HTML form without CSRF protection affected item (1) details

```

/ar
Details
Form name: <empty>
Form action: http://www.nahda.edu.sd/ar/
Form method: POST

Form inputs:
- submit [Submit]
Request headers
GET /ar/ HTTP/1.1
Pragma: no-cache

Cache-Control: no-cache
Host: www.nahda.edu.sd
Connection: Keep-alive
Accept-Encoding: gzip,deflate
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; WOW64) AppleWebKit/537.21 (KHTML, like Gecko)
Chrome/41.0.2228.0 Safari/537.21
Accept: */*

```

Figure 9: HTML form without CSRF protection affected item (2) details

5.1.2 Slow HTTP Denial of Service Attack

CVSS3	Base Score: 5.3 - Attack Vector: Network - Attack Complexity: Low - Privileges Required: None - User Interaction: None - Scope: Unchanged - Confidentiality Impact: None - Integrity Impact: None - Availability Impact: Low	
Affected items		Variation
Web Server		1

Table2: Slow HTTP Denial of Service Attack vulnerability Classification

5.1.2.1 Description

Slowloris and Slow HTTP POST DoS attacks rely on the fact that the HTTP protocol, by design, requires requests to be completely received by the server before they are processed. If an HTTP request is not complete, or if the transfer rate is very low, the server keeps its resources busy waiting for the rest of the data. If the server keeps too many resources busy, this creates a denial of service.

5.1.2.2 Impact

A single machine can take down another machine's web server with minimal bandwidth and side effects on unrelated services and ports.

5.1.2.3 Recommendation

Consult Web references for information about protecting your web server against this type of attack.

5.1.2.4 Affected items details



Figure 10: Slow HTTP Denial of Service Attack affected item details

5.2 Low-risk vulnerabilities:

The researcher found one vulnerability at this level:

5.2.1 Clickjacking: X-Frame-Options header missing

Classification	
CVSS	Base Score: 6.8 - Access Vector: Network - Access Complexity: Medium - Authentication: None - Confidentiality Impact: Partial - Integrity Impact: Partial - Availability Impact: Partial
CWE	CWE-693
Affected items	Variation
Web Server	1

Table3: Clickjacking: X-Frame-Options header missing vulnerability Classification

5.2.1.1 Description

Clickjacking (User Interface redress attack, UI redress attack, UI redressing) is a malicious technique of tricking a Web user into clicking on something different from what the user perceives they are clicking on, thus potentially revealing confidential information or taking control of their computer while clicking on seemingly innocuous web pages.

The server didn't return an X-Frame-Options header which means that this website could be at risk of a click jacking attack. The X-Frame-Options HTTP response header can be used to indicate whether or not a browser should be allowed to render a page inside a frame or iframe. Sites can use this to avoid click jacking attacks, by ensuring that their content is not embedded into other sites.

5.2.1.2 Impact

The impact depends on the affected web application.

5.2.1.3 Recommendation

Configure your web server to include an X-Frame-Options header. Consult Web references for more information about the possible values for this header.

5.2.1.4 Affected items details

Web Server
Details
No details are available.
Request headers
GET / HTTP/1.1 Host: www.nahda.edu.sd Connection: Keep-alive Accept-Encoding: gzip,deflate User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; WOW64) AppleWebKit/537.21 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/41.0.2228.0 Safari/537.21 Accept: */*

Figure 11: Clickjacking: X-Frame-Options header missing affected item details

6. Conclusion:

Through the current applied study, the Acunetix web vulnerability scanner, a number of software vulnerability are found at varying levels of risk ranging from the average to the weak. After a comprehensive analysis of the resulting report the places of the infection in the main site files have been accurately identified so that it can be addressed by the responsible authorities. Also, recommendations proposed to avoid these vulnerabilities.

Recommendations:

Check if the HTML form shown in figure 5.1.1 requires CSRF protection and implement CSRF countermeasures if necessary; Then consult web references for information about protecting your web server against “Slow HTTP Denial of Service” Attack; Finally configure your web server to include an X-Frame-Options header.

7. References

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