

## 資安通訊期刊論文格式(置中，粗體，16pt)

第一作者<sup>1\*</sup>、第二作者<sup>2</sup>(固定行高 15pt，字 12pt)  
<sup>1</sup>所屬單位學系、<sup>2</sup>所屬單位學系(固定行高 15pt，12pt)  
<sup>1</sup>電子郵件、<sup>2</sup>電子郵件(固定行高 15pt，12pt)

### 摘要(14pt，粗黑)

以 500 字內為宜。本文舉例說明資安通訊期刊所採用之排版格式。請按照本格式編排完稿論文，包含頁首／頁尾，論文必須附有摘要、本文、參考文獻。採 A4 大小紙張，除論文標題為 16pt、各段落標題 14pt 外，全文採 12pt 標楷體／Times New Roman 字體編排，左右對齊，固定行高 18pt。論文接受中文或英文，若為中文之論文，請附加英文題目、摘要及關鍵詞，若為英文之論文，則無須中文題目、摘要及關鍵詞。

**關鍵詞：資安通訊、排版格式、參考文獻** (12pt，粗黑)

### Abstract (14pt, bold)

The format of Communications of the CCISA shall be used as the finalized format for your paper. Please make sure that your paper was followed this format. The abstract shall be limited to 500 words. Your paper shall include headers, footers, abstract, and references. The size shall conform to A4 paper. The font size of the title of the paper shall be 16pt, the size of each paragraph title shall be 14pt, and the size of the full texts shall be 12pt. The font type shall be Times New Roman. The alignment shall be justified and the space of lines shall be fixed to 18pt.

**Keywords: Communications of the CCISA, guidelines, references** (12pt, bold)

### 壹、前言(14pt，粗黑) 1. Introduction (14pt, bold)

首行縮排後開始書寫。In this work we demonstrate xxx xxxx. □□□□□□□□□□  
□□□  
□□。

同一標題不同段落不空行，□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□  
□□  
□□。

---

\* 通訊作者 (Corresponding author.)

### 1.1 子標題 (Subsection) (12pt, 粗黑, 與前段間隔一行)

首行縮排後開始書寫, □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□  
□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□。

## 貳、文獻探討(14pt, 粗黑, 與前段間隔二行) 2. Related Work (14pt, bold)

首行縮排後開始書寫, □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□  
□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□, 如圖一 (Figure 1)。



說明部份請以文字方塊進行, 並和「圖」設定群組

圖一: (Figure 1) xx 圖

首行縮排後開始書寫, □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□  
□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□, 如表一 (Table 1)。

表一: (Table 1) XX 表


## 參、方法(14pt, 粗黑, 與前段間隔二行) 3. Proposed Scheme (14pt, bold)

首行縮排後開始書寫, □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□  
□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□, 其方程式可為:(方程式請置中)

$$2x^2 + 3y = 0$$
$$5x^2 + 6y = 0$$

編號部份請對齊 (1) (2)

首行縮排後開始書寫, □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□  
□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□, Chandramouli 等人指出即使採用的偽裝技術能使偽裝影像與掩護影像的一階統計特徵分佈完全一致, 這仍不足以保證這是個安全的隱藏方法[15], □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□。

參考文

**肆、結論**(14pt, 粗黑, 與前段間隔二行) **4. Conclusion** (14pt, bold)

首行縮排後開始書寫，  
。

**[誌謝] Acknowledgment**

**參考文獻**(14pt, 粗黑, 與前段間隔二行) **References** (14pt, bold)

英文列於前，中文列於後，按字母順序或姓氏筆畫排列。參考文獻之年份採用西元曆年。

文獻分為論文(期刊論文[12]、會議論文[1][7][16]及學位論文[15])、技術報告[6]、書籍[8][17]及網站取得[2][3][11][13][14]等四類。論文之標題請以“引號”標出，期刊名、研討會名稱、或書名請用斜體(*italic*)。作者之中文名字請用全名；英文名字[1][4][5][6][7][8][9][10][12]先寫「名」之大寫縮寫，後寫「姓氏」，若作者有二人以上時，在最後作者之姓名前加上“and”如 S. Aign and K. Fazel。引用參考文獻必要時請標出頁碼如[1][8][15]，頁次前加逗號如 pp.1778-1783。

- [1] S. Aign and K. Fazel, “Temporal & spatial error concealment techniques for hierarchical MPEG-2 video codec,” in *Proc. Globecom '95*, pp.1778-1783.
- [2] Android Studio, Android Debug Bridge, <http://developer.android.com/tools/help/adb.html> (2016/8/28).
- [3] Android Studio, Reading and Writing Logs, <http://developer.android.com/tools/debugging/debugging-log.html> (2016/8/28).
- [4] L. Baggili, F. Breiting, A. Marrington, J. Moore and D. Walnycky, “Network and device forensic analysis of Android social-message applications,” *Digital Investigation*, Vol 14, pp. S77-S84, 2015.
- [5] P. G. Bridges, W. He, X. Liu, and F. Zhang, “Inferring Users’ Online Activities Through Traffic Analysis,” *Proceedings of the 4th ACM Conference on Wireless Network Security*, 2011.

- [6] A.B. Cathy, “The development of the CCISA,” *National Science Council Project Report*, no. NSC93-0000-E001-01, Jan. 2004.
- [7] S. Galitzer, “Engineered composition (EC) for critical information infrastructure protection,” *The 3<sup>rd</sup> International Common Criteria Conference*, 2002, <http://www.exportrack.com/iccc/english/proceedings.asp> (2003/5/28).
- [8] K. Mandia and C. Prorise, *Incident Response: Investigating Computer Crime*, McGraw-Hill, 2002.
- [9] P. Ning, Y. Cui and D. S. Reeves, “Analyzing intensive intrusion alerts via correlation,” *International Workshop on Recent Advances in Intrusion Detection*, Springer, Berlin, Heidelberg, 2002.
- [10] P. Ning and D. Xu, “Adapting query optimization techniques for efficient intrusion alert correlation,” North Carolina State University. Center for Advanced Computing and Communication, 2002.
- [11] Sqlitebrowser, DB Browser for SQLite, <http://sqlitebrowser.org/> (2016/8/28).
- [12] G. Voyatzis and I. Pitas, “Protecting digital-image copyrights: A framework,” *IEEE Computer Graphics and Applications*, vol. 19, no. 1, pp. 18-24, 1999.
- [13] <http://www.safelayer.com/download/pkipp/9.PPDdocuments/PSKPP.pdf> (2003/6/2).
- [14] [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Content\\_delivery\\_network](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Content_delivery_network)(2017/6/18).
- [15] 蘇清偉，“網路犯罪入侵案件之數位證據蒐證研究”，碩士論文，國立交通大學資訊管理所，2002。
- [16] 樊國楨等，“資訊技術安全評估測試實驗室規劃芻議”，*堅實我國資訊安全管理系統稽核作業相關標準系列討論會之五*，經濟部標準檢驗局，2003，頁 117~141。
- [17] 張真誠、黃國峰、陳同孝，*電子影像技術 (Electronic Imaging Techniques)*，臺北：旗標出版股份有限公司，2003。

請對齊

### 參考文獻排序說明:

1. 英文參考文獻作者姓名表示方式：將名縮寫，姓氏保留並以先名後姓的方式表示。  
 舉例說明: Susanna Aign 需縮寫成 S. Aign
2. 各類參考文獻的順序為
  - i. 英文參考文獻[1]~[12]
  - ii. 英文參考文獻(網址開頭且為 http://)[13]
  - iii. 英文參考文獻(網址開頭且為 https://)[14]
  - iv. 中文參考文獻[15][16][17]

3. 參考文獻排序需依照第一作者姓氏之字典序排列，中文參考文獻則以第一作者的姓氏筆畫數作為依據，由少至多排序。

**舉例說明：**

[1] S. Aign and K. Fazel...的第一作者姓氏為‘A’開頭

[4] L. Baggili...的第一作者姓氏為‘B’開頭

按照之字典序排列，[1] S. Aign and K. Fazel...排在 [4] L. Baggili...之前面。

4. 當遇到第一作者為同一人(或是同姓氏)，則以第二作者姓氏之字典序排列。

**舉例說明：**

[9] P. Ning, Y. Cui...的第二作者姓氏為‘C’開頭

[10] P. Ning and D. Xu...的第二作者姓氏為‘X’開頭

按照之字典序排列，[9] P. Ning, Y. Cui...排在 [10] P. Ning and D. Xu...之前面。

5. 當參考文獻不是以作者開頭時，則以該參考文獻的開頭文字與其他參考文獻進行排序。[2][3]

6. 其他字典序之範例說明。

**舉例說明 1：**

[4] L. Baggili...，第一作者姓氏的第二個字母為‘a’

[5] P. G. Bridges...，第一作者姓氏的第二個字母為‘r’

按照英文字母 A~Z 之順序，[4] L. Baggili...排在[5] P. G. Bridges...之前面。

**舉例說明 2：**

[2] Android Studio, Android... 的第 14 個字母為‘A’

[3] Android Studio, Reading...的第 14 個字母為‘R’

按照字典序排列，[2] Android Studio, Android 應排在[3] Android Studio, Reading 之前面。

### [作者簡介] Biography

本刊承蒙各位作者之合作，體例一貫，排版優美，謹此致謝。對於其它建議，敬請隨時提出，以便改進。

## Paper Title (Align center, Bold, 16pt)

First Author<sup>1†</sup>, Second Author<sup>2</sup> (Times New Roman and font size 12pt, 1.5 lines spacing)

<sup>1</sup>Affiliation, <sup>2</sup>Affiliation (Times New Roman and font size 12pt, 1.5 lines spacing)

<sup>1</sup>Email address, <sup>2</sup>Email address (Times New Roman and font size 12pt, 1.5 lines spacing)

### Abstract (14pt, bold)

The format of Communications of the CCISA shall be used as the finalized format for your paper. Please make sure that your paper was followed this format. The abstract shall be limited to 500 words. Your paper shall include headers, footers, abstract, and references. The size shall conform to A4 paper. The font size of the title of the paper shall be 16pt, the size of each paragraph title shall be 14pt, and the size of the full texts shall be 12pt. The font type shall be Times New Roman. The alignment shall be justified and the space of lines shall be fixed to 18pt.

**Keywords: Communications of the CCISA, guidelines, references** (12pt, bold)

### 1. Introduction (14pt, bold)

The first line shall be indented.

The texts in different paragraphs of the same title shall not insert a blank line.

#### 1.1 Subsection (12pt, bold, 1 blank line from the previous paragraph)

The first line shall be indented.

### 2. Related Work (14pt, bold)

The first line shall be indented, ... as shown in Figure 1.

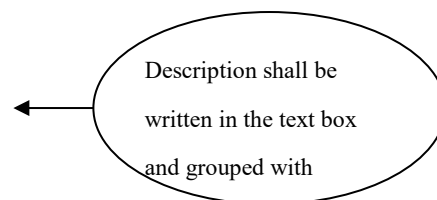


Figure 1: xx

<sup>†</sup> Author (Corresponding author.)

The first line shall be indented, ... as shown in Table 1.

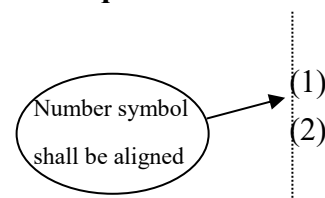
Table 1: xx


**3. Proposed Scheme** (14pt, bold, 2 blank lines from the previous paragraph)

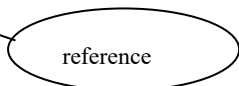
The contexts of method shall be written with first-line indent, and the **equation** shall be shown as: (Equation shall be aligned in the center)

$$2x^2 + 3y = 0$$

$$5x^2 + 6y = 0$$



The first line shall be indented, ... Chandramouli et al. pointed that even if the camouflage technology can make the first-order statistical distribution of the camouflage images and the cover images completely consistent, it is not enough to prove that this is a safe method for hiding [15].



**4. Conclusion** (14pt, bold, 2 blank lines from the previous paragraph)

The first line shall be indented.

**Acknowledgment**

**References** (14pt, bold, 2 blank lines from the previous paragraph)

References shall be arranged alphabetically or in accordance with the numbers of surname strokes. The year of reference shall be the year of the Lord.

References can be divided into four categories, including papers (journal papers [12], conference papers [1][7][16] and thesis [15]), technical reports [6], books [8][17] and website information [2][3][11][13][15]. The title shall be marked with “quotation marks”. The name of the cited journal, the name of the seminar or the title of the book shall be italic. Please use the

full name of the author’s Chinese name; for English name, the author’s initials first, followed by last name [1][4][5][6][7][8][9][10][12]. If there are more than 2 authors, you shall use “and” before the last author’s name. For example: S. Aign and K. Fazel. Please quote the page number of the cited reference if necessary, such as [1][8][15], and add a comma before the page number, such as pp.1778-1783.

- [18] S. Aign and K. Fazel, “Temporal & spatial error concealment techniques for hierarchical MPEG-2 video codec,” in *Proc. Globecom ’95*, pp.1778-1783.
- [19] Android Studio, Android Debug Bridge, <http://developer.android.com/tools/help/adb.html> (2016/8/28).
- [20] Android Studio, Reading and Writing Logs, <http://developer.android.com/tools/debugging/debugging-log.html> (2016/8/28).
- [21] ~~B.~~ Baggili, F. Breitingner, A. Marrington, J. Moore and D. Walnycky, “Network and device forensic analysis of Android social-message applications,” *Digital Investigation*, Vol 14, pp. S77-S84, 2015.
- [22] P. G. Bridges, W. He, X. Liu, and , “Analyzing Users’ Online Activities Through Traffic Analysis,” *Proceedings of the 4th ACM Conference on Wireless Network Security*, 2011.
- [23] A.B. Cathy, “The development of the CCISA,” *National Science Council Project Report*, no. NSC93-0000-E001-01, Jan. 2004.
- [24] S. Galitzer, “Engineered composition (EC) for critical information infrastructure protection,” *The 3<sup>rd</sup> International Common Criteria Conference*, 2002, <http://www.exportrack.com/iccc/english/proceedings.asp> (2003/5/28).
- [25] K. Mandia and C. Prosis, *Incident Response: Investigating Computer Crime*, McGraw-Hill, 2002.
- [26] P. Ning, Y. Cui and D. S. Reeves, “Analyzing intensive intrusion alerts via correlation,” *International Workshop on Recent Advances in Intrusion Detection*, Springer, Berlin, Heidelberg, 2002.
- [27] P. Ning and D. Xu, “Adapting query optimization techniques for efficient intrusion alert correlation,” North Carolina State University. Center for Advanced Computing and Communication, 2002.
- [28] Sqlitebrowser, DB Browser for SQLite, <http://sqlitebrowser.org/> (2016/8/28).
- [29] G. Voyatzis and I. Pitas, “Protecting digital-image copyrights: A framework,” *IEEE Computer Graphics and Applications*, vol. 19, no. 1, pp. 18-24, 1999.
- [30] <http://www.safelayer.com/download/pkipp/9.PPDocuments/PSKPP.pdf> (2003/6/2).
- [31] [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Content\\_delivery\\_network](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Content_delivery_network)(2017/6/18).



**Sorting of references:**

1. For English references, the author's name shall be written: the first name is abbreviated. The last name is reserved. The first name is followed by the last name.  
For example: Susanna Aign shall be written as S. Aign
2. The order of the various references
  - v. English references [1]~[12]
  - vi. English references (starting with a website address of http://) [13]
  - vii. English references (starting with a website address of http://) [14]

3. References shall be sorted according to the lexicographic order of the first author's last name.

**For example:**

[1] S. Aign and K. Fazel...means that the first letter of the first author's last name is "A"

[4] L. Baggili...means that the first letter of the first author's last name is "B"

According to the principle of lexicographic order, [1] S. Aign and K. Fazel... shall be sorted before [4] L. Baggili.

4. If the first author is the same person (or the same surname), it shall be sorted according to the lexicographic order of the second author's last name.

[11] P. Ning, Y. Cui...means that the first letter of the second author's last name is "C"

[12] P. Ning and D. Xu...means that the first letter of the second author's last name is "X" According to the principle of lexicographic order,

5. If the reference is not started with the name of the author, it shall be sorted according to the first letter of the reference and other references. [2][3]

6. Examples of other lexicographic order.

**Example 1:**

[4] L. Baggili...means that the second letter of the first author's last name is "a".

[5] L. Baggili...means that the second letter of the first author's last name is "r".

According to the English alphabetical order from A to Z, [4] L. Baggili... shall be sorted before [5] P. G. Bridges...

**Example 2:**

According to the principle of lexicographic order, [2] Android Studio, Android... shall

be sorted before [3] Android Studio, Reading.

### **Biography**

Thanks to the cooperation of the authors, this publication was able to maintain a consistent format with beautiful layout. For other suggestions, please feel free to propose them to us so that we can do better in the future.