

1st Undergraduate Research Forum (URF 2015)

<http://info.psu.edu.sa/pscw/urf2015/>

**Prince Sultan University
Saturday February 14, 2015**



Program and Book of Abstracts



Prince Sultan Research and Translation Centre
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جامعة الأمير سلطان - المملكة العربية السعودية
Prince Sultan University, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Registration and Opening

Welcome Desk / Registration: 8.30 – 9.00 (Outside Large Auditorium)

Opening Session: 9.00 – 9.30 (Large Auditorium)

9.00 – 9.10	Quran Recitation
9.10 – 9.30	Opening Words Dr. Rimah Al-Yahya, Dean, College for Women Dr. Musaed Bin Muqbil, Dean, Post-Graduate Studies & Research
9.30 – 9.40	URF Introduction Dr. Dina El-Dakhs PSRTC Director at PSCW

Break 9.40 – 10.00

Women's Program

First author is listed in program. For other authors and supervisor information refer to the abstract.

Session (W1) 10.00 – 11.00

Session W1.1 Interior Design & Architecture (Large Auditorium)

10.00 – 10.20	Riyadh Metro Station (King Abdullah Line) Dana Fuad Prince Sultan University
10.20 – 10.40	Riyadh Metro and Women Rawan Atef Mohammad Abuahmad Prince Sultan University
10.40 – 11.00	Farsan Island's historical building Shams Abdullah AlMogren Prince Sultan University

Session W1.2 Law (Small Auditorium)

10.00 – 10.20	الملكية الفكرية في المملكة العربية السعودية نوف أحمد القحطاني جامعة الأمير سلطان
10.20 – 10.40	التقنين في القضاء السعودي بين المانعين والمجيزين مشاعل بن سلطان الجريد جامعة الملك سعود
10.40 – 11.00	القضاء السعودي من المنظور التاريخي سلمى بسهم جامعة الأمير سلطان

Session W1.3 Business (Room 215)

10.00 – 10.20	Evaluation Stock Market in Saudi Arabia Nouf Wahib Prince Sultan University
10.20 – 10.40	The Acceptance of Moodle System Bayan Mohammad Alshair Prince Sultan University
10.40 – 11.00	The Online Booking Preferences of Saudi Consumers Noura Alshubaily Prince Sultan University

Session W1.4 CIS (Room 315)

10.00 – 10.20	Resource Reservation System Rahma Ahmad Prince Sultan University
10.20 – 10.40	Cloud-based Software Testing Linah Hani Aburahmah Prince Sultan University
10.40 – 11.00	Human-Computer Interaction Designed for Touch Screen Devices and Its Operating Systems Hilalah Feda Prince Sultan University

Break

11.00 – 11.15

Session (W2) 11.15 – 12.15

Session W2.1 Interior Design & Architecture (Large Auditorium)

11.15 – 11.35	Evidence Based Design on King Khalid International Airport Dalia AbuOnoq <i>Prince Sultan University</i>
11.35 – 11.55	The Consequence of The Industrial Revolution's Impact on Riyadh's Parks Nora Ali Bakhamis <i>Prince Sultan University</i>
11.55 – 12.15	Parks in The Diplomatic Quarter in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arab Danielle Aimee Catapang <i>Prince Sultan University</i>

Session W2.2 Law (Small Auditorium)

11.15 – 11.35	حق اللجوء السياسي وأوضاع اللاجئين مشاعل بن سلطان الجريد جامعة الملك سعود
11.35 – 11.55	تصرفات المريض مرض الموت سلمى بسهم جامعة الأمير سلطان
11.55 – 12.15	البطلان في نظام المرافعات السعودي آمنة أحمد على جامعة الأمير سلطان

Session W2.3 Business & English (Room 215)

11.15 – 11.35	Violence Against Women in Muslim Countries Nouf Wahib <i>Prince Sultan University</i>
11.35 – 11.55	Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) Financing in The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia Atheer Alofi <i>Al Yamamah University</i>
11.55 – 12.15	An Apple is Not Always An Apple: Symbolism and Cultural Intervention Hala Badah Alajmi <i>Prince Sultan University</i>

Session W2.4 CIS (Room 315)

11.15 – 11.35	Framework for Knowledge Sharing Between Ministries and Universities of Saudi Arabia Linah Hani Aburahmah <i>Prince Sultan University</i>
11.35 – 11.55	مشروع خطة الطوارئ مشاعل عبد العظيم الزيد جامعة الأميرة نورة بنت عبد الرحمن
11.55 – 12.15	Requirement Analysis of a University Community System Nouf Al Madhi <i>Prince Sultan University</i>

Prayer Break

12.15 – 1.00

Session (W3)**1.00 – 2.00****Session W3.1 Interior Design & Architecture (Large Auditorium)**

1.00 – 1.20	The Mystery Behind the Atrium, Court and Courtyard Qamar AL Sibai <i>Prince Sultan University</i>
1.20 – 1.40	Three-Dimensional Printing in Architecture and Interior Design Zaina Arafat <i>Prince Sultan University</i>
1.40 – 2.00	Sidewalks In Riyadh Asil Nizar Abdullah Sultan <i>Prince Sultan University</i>

Session W3.2 Law (Small Auditorium)

1.00 – 1.20	جرائم التوأم الملتصق لارا فريدوس العظم جامعة الأمير سلطان
1.20 – 1.40	مسئولية الطبيب عن تبصير المريض عفراف فارس الغازي جامعة الأمير سلطان
1.40 – 2.00	تطور الجريمة الإلكترونية وتشريع قوانين مكافحة الجريمة الإلكترونية في العالم العربي آمنة / أحمد علي جامعة الأمير سلطان

Session W3.3 English (Room 215)

1.00 – 1.20	Academic Bulimia Heba Bahjet Ahmed <i>Prince Sultan University</i>
1.20 – 1.40	The Voice of Women's Poetry: Can I Breathe? By Sofia Servando Baig Nesreen M. M. Meknas <i>Prince Sultan University</i>
1.40 – 2.00	Gender Differences Toward Code Switching in EFL classes in Saudi Arab Mona Kanaan <i>Prince Sultan University</i>

Session W3.4 CIS (Room 315)

1.00 – 1.20	Investigation of the Applicability of Agile Methodologies Rahma Ahmed <i>Prince Sultan University</i>
1.20 – 1.40	Smartphone Usage and Motivations Among High School Students in Saudi Arabia Ibtihal Mazen Ferwana <i>Prince Sultan University</i>
1.40 – 2.00	A Comparative Study of Three Social Networking Applications Haifa Almegbel <i>Prince Sultan University</i>

Break

2.00 – 2.15

Session (W4) 2.15 – 3.15

Session W4.1 Interior Design & Architecture (Large Auditorium)

2.15 – 2.35	Najran Main Attractions and Architectural Buildings Seta Aladel <i>Prince Sultan University</i>
2.35 – 2.55	Housing in AlBaha Muneera Breeh <i>Prince Sultan University</i>
2.55 – 3.15	Hejaz Architectural Heritage and Comparison Dalia AbuOnoq <i>Prince Sultan University</i>

Session W4.2 General Sciences & ID (Small Auditorium)

2.15 – 2.35	Healthy Life Style for Women in Saudi Arabia Nouf AlRazeyg <i>Prince Sultan University</i>
2.35 – 2.55	Riyadh City Branding Yara saleh al-gadah <i>Prince Sultan University</i>

Session W4.3 English & ID (Room 215)

2.15 – 2.35	Analyzing Linguistics Difficulties in translating the meaning of the Holy Quran from Arabic to English Arwa Ali Aldoij <i>Prince Sultan University</i>
2.35 – 2.55	The Demographic and Environmental Impacts on The Architecture of Najd Abeer Khalid Almoslem <i>Prince Sultan University</i>

Session W4.4 CIS (Room 315)

2.15 – 2.35	Software Design Models for Student Community System Alaa Aqeel <i>Prince Sultan University</i>
2.35 – 2.55	Factors that Affect Consumers and Retailers in E-Commerce Hilalah Feda Mohammad Alturkistani <i>Prince Sultan University</i>

Poster Session(W) (3.15 – 4.00)

Main Lobby, Building 2, PSU Women's Campus

1	Expression Profiling of Epigenetics and Chromatin Remodeling Factors in Human Heart Failure Sara Saud Alshalan <i>Alfaisal University</i>
2	Benefits Of Visual Literacy in PYP Classrooms: Students' Perspective Shahad Al Taiyeb <i>Prince Sultan University</i>
3	Earthbag Houses: Obstacles and Solutions Maram Hafiz Othman <i>Prince Sultan University</i>
4	Peer to Peer Miral alghunaim <i>Prince Sultan University</i>
5	The Idea of a Writing Center—in Saudi Arabia Hanan AlTwaim <i>Princess Noura University</i>
6	Towards a Pleasant Shopping Experience Abeer Khalid Almoslem <i>Prince Sultan University</i>
7	Production of “Green” Cement Causes Significant Reduction in Pollution Levels from Riyadh Cement Factories Rwaida Hayyan Saffa <i>Prince Sultan University</i>
8	Toward a better environment, redesigning and adapting green strategies in “AlHrabi and AlDia'a” market Asma Aljobair <i>Prince Sultan University</i>
9	قلم متعدد البرمجيات Mashaël Abdulalim AlZaid <i>Princess Nourah Bint Abdulrahman University</i>
10	Can Luxurious Hotel be a Green Building Shams Abdullah Almogren <i>Prince Sultan University</i>
11	Effective Learning Using Collaborative Projects in Software Engineering Program Nouf Al Madhi <i>Prince Sultan University</i>
12	Pre-Urban Seasonal Dwelling Rana Alkanash <i>Prince Sultan University</i>
13	Forms and Proportion in the Pre Urban Housing Architecture Bayan Al-Otaibi <i>Prince Sultan University</i>
14	For a Better Green Building Seta Aladel <i>Prince Sultan University</i>
15	Architectural and Sustainable Design of AlFaisalia Tower in Riyadh Saudi Arabia Tala Al Sagga <i>Prince Sultan University</i>
16	Green Dispensary Renovation Safa Haouam <i>Prince Sultan University</i>
17	Riyadh Urban Planning Exhibition Mashaël Haif AlQahtani <i>Prince Sultan University</i>

18	Qasir AlWaha Hotel Joud Altwijri <i>Prince Sultan University</i>
19	Students' Motivation to Research Sofana Hakeem <i>Prince Sultan University</i>
20	SMEs & Ecommerce in KSA-Current Issues and Suggestions Munirah Suliaman AlAkresh <i>Prince Sultan University</i>
21	PSU Clubs Mobile Application Hajar AlRawi <i>Prince Sultan University</i>

Men's Program

Venue for Technical Sessions: Prince Salman Hall, Old Building, PSU Men's Campus

Session (M1) 10.00 – 11.00

10.00 – 10.20	Design of a Commercial & Recreational Mixed-Use Development Project in King Saud University Campus, Riyadh : 'A design Report' Rakan Bin Mohammad Bin Salleh Al Sabiie <i>King Saud University</i>
10.20 – 10.40	تنوع الأبواب التقليدية في المملكة العربية السعودية Mohamed AbdelAziz Al-Mousa جامعة الملك سعود
10.40 – 11.00	تحليل بلدة الخبراء التاريخية Faisal Bin AbdelAziz Al-Kernas جامعة الملك سعود

Break 11.00 – 11.15

Session (M2) 11.15 – 12.15

11.15 – 11.35	Switching to Transparent Solar Photovoltaics Panels in Glass Facade Buildings Abdullah Yahya Aljamal <i>Prince Sultan University</i>
11.35 – 11.55	Distractors with the Most Effect on Higher Education Students' Concentration during Class in Saudi Arabia Abdullah Saad AlQuhaibi <i>King Saud bin Abdulaziz University for Health Sciences</i>
11.55 – 12.15	Laser-Scribed Graphene Micro-Supercapacitors.The Recent Advance in Graphene-Based Micro- Supercapacitors Field Mohammad Saad Alzahrani <i>Prince Sultan University</i>

Prayer Break 12.15 – 1.00

Session (M3) 1.00 – 2.20

1.00 – 1.20	Saudi Government Debt Securities: Development, Issues and Status Seraj O. AlJuhani <i>Prince Sultan University</i>
1.20 – 1.40	Islamic Banking in Saudi Arabia: A Review Saleh AlRasheed <i>Prince Sultan University</i>
1.40 – 2.00	نقاش جريير والفرزدق عبد الله العاصي جامعة الأمير سلطان
2.00 – 2.20	High Performance Lightweight Concrete Abdullah Yahya Aljamal <i>Prince Sultan University</i>

Venue for Poster Session(M): Student Hall, Old Building, Opposite Student Affairs Office,
PSU Men's Campus

1	Aviation Fuel and Solar airplanes Abdul-Rahman Radwan <i>Prince Sultan University</i>
2	Jewellery Manufacturing; Industry Safety Practices Becher Mahmalji <i>Prince Sultan University</i>
3	Using Nanotechnology Materials in Saudi Arabia; A Need for Construction Industry Abdelrahman M. Elsekaily <i>Prince Sultan University</i>
4	Advanced Research Areas in Automotive Components and Lubricants Hussam Abdullah Muhanna <i>Prince Sultan University</i>
5	Aerial lifting Platforms; Virtues and Vices of Safety Badr Abanmy <i>Prince Sultan University</i>
6	An Automotive Engine Oil Viscosity Sensor Hussam Abdullah Muhanna <i>Prince Sultan University</i>
7	Comparison of Automotive Abdullah albathi <i>Prince Sultan University</i>
8	Riyadh Metro Mohannad Abdulnasser Shair <i>Prince Sultan University</i>
9	Safety in Aviation Muataz alsaleh <i>Prince Sultan University</i>
10	Network Diagram Application in Project Management Muataz alsaleh <i>Prince Sultan University</i>
11	Industrial Safety Abdul-Rahman Al-Najjar <i>Prince Sultan University</i>
12	Analysis of Construction Industry Accidents in KSA from 2012 to 2014 Mohammad Najmuddin <i>Prince Sultan University</i>
13	خصائص العمارة الإسلامية و عناصرها: تأصيل عناصر العمارة في مسجد الملك الحسن الثاني بالمغرب Talal Hamed AlHarbi <i>King Saud University</i>
14	The Islamic Architecture Characteristics and Elements: Architectural Elements Rooting of KAFD Mosque in Saudi Arabia Ibrahim Mohammed Al-Kaidy <i>King Saud University</i>
15	The Fantastic Oobleck Tamim AlZaim <i>Prince Sultan University</i>
16	Financial Statements of three heavyweights carmakers from Germany: BMW, Audi and Mercedes-Benz Homoud Alhomoudi <i>Prince Sultan University</i>

17	Petrochemical Industry Players; A comparison of Bayer from Germany and SABIC from Saudi Arabia Hussam Muhanna <i>Prince Sultan University</i>
18	Building a Garden Shed Homoud Alhomoudi <i>Prince Sultan University</i>
19	Saudi Construction Companies: an Accountant View Homam Malisho <i>Prince Sultan University</i>
20	Safety regulations in ABV Rock Group Almutasim Al-Mughanni <i>Prince Sultan University</i>

Abstracts

Session W1.1 Interior Design & Architecture

Riyadh Metro Station (King Abdullah Line)

Dana Fuad
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Dana Najem, Alaa Al-Bially
Supervisor: Dr. Margerita Cardena
Prince Sultan University

Abstract:

Our Research is based on a case study which is The Riyadh Metro that will be constructed in 2019. Since The Project is too broad we wanted to narrow our studies, so we focused on one Line which is Line 2, also known as (The Green Line) King Abdullah Road. The stations, aim of the line, development of the project, and how it will attract people are discussed throughout the research. The methodology used in this research was analyzing the line's profiles and designs, and analyzing the urban fabric that will be affected by the metro and its future development. We analyzed the 15 stations by using (google map, google earth, research, statistics and real pictures. As a conclusion, we will highlight the need to achieve a successful mass transport system.

Riyadh Metro and Women

Rawan Atef Mohammad Abuahmad
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Maram Muhammad Ihmaid, Alaa Al-Bially
Prince Sultan University

Abstract:

This research paper is a study on the expected interaction between women in Saudi Arabia and Riyadh Metro under construction. It aims to discuss the expectations for the future performance of Riyadh Metro project in serving female passengers and becoming-to some extent- an alternative to private cars. The motivation of this research lies on the fact that this will be the first metro to be launched in Saudi Arabia, which is expected to positively impact a huge part of the population, mainly women. Women are very important element of the society. Therefore, it is important to study how women will react to the new Metro, how the Metro will affect their life, and what are the factors that will help this interaction. The methodology of this paper was developed by conducting surveys among females from the age group that is expected to use the metro. In addition, a comparison was held between the ladies-only cars in Riyadh's Metro with other countries in Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East .The comparison was made from different points of view including history, purpose, and effectiveness in providing comfortable, and safe journeys for the passengers. It was found that there are two distinct purposes for having women-only carriages, like reducing different forms of sexual assault by men against women, and providing more privacy for women in public transportation, which is the case in Riyadh. In conclusion, whether or not these trains actually make much of a difference is an open question, that only time will help us solve.

Farsan Island's Historical Buildings

Shams Abdullah Almorger
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Prince Sultan University

Abstract:

Saudi Arabia is rich of variety of architectural styles and monuments comparing to the other countries of Arabian peninsula. The factors that gave Saudi Arabia this preference is the strategic location where it borders 8 countries and the huge scale of land. However, the southern region considered to be the focus of the different Architectural styles. The reason behind this attention to the southern region is that it effected by different country styles and civilizations, which gave it variety of interesting styles. This research will focus on Farasan island which is one of the important cities of Jazan governor. Moreover, Farasan island is influenced by Ottoman civilization in term of architecture and has many historical places. The objective of my research is to understand how the location of the island of Farasan influenced the architectural styles, and how it is effected by the surrounding countries and the Ottoman civilization, climate and typography . Also what does the locals tradition , and how does the island effected the buildings and people activates.

Session W1.2 Law

الملكية الفكرية في المملكة العربية السعودية

نوف أحمد القحطاني
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Abstract:

سنقوم خلال هذا العرض بالتعريف بالملكية الفكرية، وبالحق الذي تكتسبه الجهة التي تقوم بإنتاج أو بعمل فكري معين يضمن لها حق الملكية بما تحتويه من حق تصرف واستعمال، إلخ بعد هذا التعريف الشامل، سنقوم بالتعريف الجزئي لأقسام الملكية الفكرية وفقاً لما هو محدد في الأنظمة المرعية الإجراء في المملكة العربية السعودية. تنقسم الملكية الفكرية إلى فرعين أساسيين: من جهة حق المؤلف والحقوق المجاورة، ومن جهة أخرى، الملكية الصناعية. بالنسبة لحق المؤلف والحقوق المجاورة، يمكن تعريفها بأنها عدة حقوق تضمن حماية ما قد ابتكر من مؤلفات أو مصنفات أدبية وكل ما يندرج تحتها من مواد مسموعة أو مرئية من نشر أو تعديل أو نسخ أو استغلال يمس المادة المطروحة . أما فيما يتعلق بالملكية الصناعية والتي نستطيع ان نقول بانها الضمان الذي يحمي المواد المهنية والملموسة والتي تنصب مباشرة في النشاطات التجارية والصناعية والاختراعات . ويندرج تحت هذا الفرع اربعة مجالات اساسية والتي سوف نقوم بتعريف كل منها على حدة . اولاً: حق حماية العلامات التجارية ونقصد بالعلامة التجارية رمز يميز جهة معينة متخصصة بإنتاج سلع تحمل هذه العلامة . ثانياً: حق حماية البراءات والتي تكفل للمخترع حق التصرف التام بما قدمه وللمتلقي حق الاستفادة من الاختراع دون الاخلال بشكل او مضمون الاختراع . ثالثاً : حق حماية البيانات الجغرافية والتي تُعرف بانها منتجات تنتسب لمنشأ جغرافي واحد . ولا يعني بالضرورة ان يكون المنتج زراعي فقد يكون من الحرف اليدوية او المواد المستخلصة التي تحمل طابع المكان . واخيراً حق حماية التصميم الصناعية والتي اعرفها بانها التصميم التي تجعل من المنظومة البشرية في تطور مستمر ، مثل تصاميم السيارات والطائرات ونحوه . وهذه الحماية تحمي الاستثمارية في الانتاج وتضمن حق الجهة المصدرة من عدم النسخ والتقليد. الخاتمة: تطبيقات الأنظمة أوجه الحماية عبر الدعاوى المدنية الجزائية

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Abstract:

إن التقنين لأحكام الشريعة يعد من مسائل الساعة التي وقع جدل واسع عليها بين المؤيد لها والممانع. وتقنين الأحكام الشرعية ليست مسألة مستحدثة بل لها أصول في التاريخ الإسلامي، ولكنها برزت حالياً في المملكة نظراً لكثرة المحاكم والقضايا الواردة عليها مع قلة عدد القضاة نسبياً، وضعف الملكة الشرعية والإجتهادية لدى بعضهم وغيرها من الأسباب منها عدم الرغبة بتباين الأحكام لنفس الحالة القضائية وعدم وجود مرجع واضح للقضاة والمحامين يعودون إليه لدى تقديم الدفوع في القضية والحكم فيها. والبحث يتناول إشكالية التقنين بتتبع مراحل نشوء التقنين لأحكام الفقه، ثم يستعرض آراء وحجج المؤيدين والمعارضين، ويلقي الضوء كذلك على الأسباب الداعية له، وهل يوجد من الأساس تقنين في المحاكم السعودية؟ يستعمل المنهج الاستقرائي والتحليلي والتاريخي لمحاولة الإلمام بأبرز إشكاليات الموضوع منذ نشئته وآراء المؤيدين والمعارضين والترجيح بين الرايين والتوصل لنتائج بشأنه. وكانت أبرز النتائج التي توصل لها البحث هي: 1. أن تقنين الأحكام الشرعية أو الفقه مسألة اجتهادية تفاوتت آراء العلماء فيها، ويتستأخ فيها الخلاف ولكل فريق وجهة نظر بها شيء من الصواب. 2. أنها مسألة أثيرت منذ القدم ويرجع الباحثون أن بدأها كان في عهد المنصور العباسي الذي أراد أن يحمل الناس على مجاء في الموطأ للأمام مالك، فرفض الأمام رحمة الله، ثم أن بعض من الأمصار الإسلامية كانت تجعل محاكم حنبلية وشافعية ومالكية وحنفية يقتصر قضاة كل محكمة على الحكم بما جاء في أقوال المذهب، غير أن الدولة العثمانية أنشأت مجلة الأحكام الشرعية الشهيرة التي قصرت الأحكام فيها على المذهب الحنفي وغيرها العديد من الشواهد. 3. أن جمهور الفقهاء المعاصرون يرون بجواز التقنين لكثرة وتشعب وتعقيد معاملات اليوم وغيرها من الأسباب التي تفننون بشرحها. 4. أن القضاء السعودي (شبه مقنن) ببعض الأنظمة كنظام الأوراق التجارية، ونظام اجراءات التقاضي والإجراءات الجزائية، ونظام الجرائم المعلوماتية وغيرها العديد من الأنظمة، مع ترك باب الإجتهد مفتوح، وحث الباحثة على الأخذ بالسوابق القضائية الهامة

القضاء السعودي من المنظور التاريخي

Salma Basham
basham.salma@hotmail.com
Asma Al-Baz Reyouf AlJarbou
Supervisor: Dr. Tarhelbhoor Hassan
Prince Sultan University

Abstract:

العدل اساس قيام أي دولة والقضاء آلية تحقيق هذه العدل . ولو اردنا ان نرى قوة دولة سنجد السبب الى اقامتهم للعدل واهتمامهم بالقضاء . والمملكة العربية السعودية، في الوقت الراهن ، لديها نظام قضائي يضاهي الموجود في اعرق الدول بل تتفوق عليه بالصيغة الاسلامية. وقد تم تدشين هذا النظام، من المشروع الخالد لخدام الحرمين الشريفين لتطوير القضاء الذي بدأ في وما زال مستمرا حتى الآن. وقد كان هذا المشروع الخالد في جوهره، محصلة لمرحلة تطور متعددة بدأت من العصر الاسلامي. بل ان البذور الاولى في الجزيرة العربية التي تنقسم الى نمطين من الحياة البادية والحاضرة لكل منها نمط قضائي مميز. فالبادية شاع لديهم الحكم بالأعراف والتمسك بالتقاليد وكانت هذه مصادر احكامهم، بينما كانت الحاضرة أكثر علما ودراية، فكانت تطبق للأحكام الشرعية المنصوصة من مصادرها. فكانت الجزيرة العربية انذاك يسودها الجهل وعدم الاستقرار ومع تأسيس الدولة السعودية بدأت تنادي بتوحيد البلاد واقامة العدل. حيث بدأ تشكيل نظام قضائي يتناسب مع تلك الفترة وامكانياتها حيث كان عدد الجهات القضائية محدود في مناطق معينة. ومع تطور المجتمع ظهرت وزارة العدل التي تدير القضاء في جميع المناطق في اطار تنظيم قضائي موحد. وعلى ضوء هذه اللمحة المبسطة سوف نتتبع مراحل تطور القضاء السعودية منذ نشأة الدولة السعودية حتى يومنا هذا الذي يفخر بمشروع خدام الحرمين الشريفين . فبدأ بالمرحلة الاولى التي شهدت توحيد المملكة ثم المرحلة الثانية التي شهدت الهيئات القضائية والمرحلة المعاصرة التي تشهد مشروع خام الحرمين الملك عبد الله بن عبد العزيز آل سعو

Session W1.3 Business

Evaluation Stock Market in Saudi Arabia

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Abstract:

The aim of this research is to illustrate the importance of stock market in general and specifically in Saudi Arabia. In order for this research to provide a better evaluation of stock market in Saudi Arabia, we have taken a historical view of Saudi stock market and differentiated between the primary and secondary markets in Saudi Arabia. A large concentration of this study was on evaluation the stock market in Saudi Arabia by looking at main factors that affect the stock market significantly such as the size and liquidity of stock market. With the help of financial indicators, statistical and graphical data, we managed the evaluation of stock market in Saudi Arabia. We evaluated the progress of Saudi stock market during the period 2008-2013 which reflect the effect of international financial crises. We evaluated the size, liquidity and return of the market comparing with Arab countries. We also investigated the relation between the development of stock market measuring by market capitalization and economic growth measuring by GDP. The results show that the Saudi market is the biggest and most liquid market in Arab region and the period witness a huge fluctuation in all market indicators due to the negative effect of recent financial crises, Arab countries revaluations in 2011 and political instability in Arab countries in 2013. Using correlation coefficient methodology we found there is a positive relation between market capitalization and economic growth the coefficient was 56% with probability equal 0.03 less than 0.05 which reflect significant positive relation but no strong relation because the Saudi economy is high correlated with oil price fluctuations more than any other variables .

The Acceptance of Moodle System

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Abstract:

Abstract Nowadays, education sector has become the leading role behind the success in the society. Technology enhances the education process. Moreover, Technology affects students' development academically. It provides them with useful applications and websites, which display recent information and researches. Accordingly, students are always looking for what provides them an accessibility to information.as result, technology improves their ability to grasp information. Also, their mental thinking is expanding learning is an online learning system that allows the students to discover their courses and contacts with instructors. For example, Moodle is a creative website which linked between an academic updates and technology. Moodle is used effectively by students around the world.The objective of this study is to investigate student's perception toward factors influencing using

Moodle and to identify the challenges the students may face by using this system. The research problem is to know obstacles that face students when using Moodle. To collect data, a questionnaire was prepared and distributed to 200 students from different majors and levels at Prince Sultan University. The findings of the research shows that Moodle improves the students' grades and raises their skills. In addition, Moodle is a good formal way in communication between the instructors and the students. Because of the poor internet connection in the campus, the majority of the students use Moodle in home are higher. As a result, few of them are not satisfied. Based on that this paper recommends to improve access to Moodle in campus and to have more different learning methods.

The Online Booking Preferences of Saudi Consumers

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Abstract:

This research paper aims to tap into the potential of the online travel market in Saudi Arabia through gaining insight into the online booking preferences of Saudi consumers. The research is conducted for Fly in, the first online Saudi travel agency in the kingdom for the purpose of the company's website redesign. In this quantitative research, data has been collected through an online questionnaire, which had 187 respondents. Questions included in the survey explored the key motives behind online bookings, the preferred method of online customer support, and the website functionality related preferences. In addition to examining the preferences of existing users, the study also included questions for those who do not book online to better understand the reasons behind their reluctance. The results indicated that most of the Saudi consumers make online travel reservations, with the 94% of respondents indicating that they make travel bookings online. Also, findings were contrary to what was previously believed about the decision making power in the household within this region, as nearly 40% of female respondents indicated that they make the online booking themselves. The findings from this study will assess Fly in in the design of their new website, as well as aid in acquiring a thorough research-backed understanding of the preferences of their target market. Furthermore, the results could be used on a greater scale to understand and analyze the online booking behavior of the Saudi consumers for future academic research.

Session W1.4 CIS

Resource Reservation System

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Abstract:

a. The context of the study Whenever a facility is needed to hold any type function a request must be send and approval must be given, this back and forth process may take time that is necessary and crucial from the planning of an event, conducting a workshop, or working on a project. Even the time taken to make sure that such place was found and available for use in the needed time is considered to be a waste. Therefore an automation of the process is needed to save these wasted resources. b. The purpose of the study This purpose of the study is to provide a means for centralizing the internal reservation of resources available for Prince Sultan University administers and faculty. Reserving a resource directly without the need to wait for approval or with minimum time for approval to be granted. c. The significance of the study The resource reservation system satisfies the need of administrative staff in knowing the needs of other administrative staff and faculty members as quickly as possible. Specifically, the completed system will satisfy the following requirements: 1. Book resources without waiting for confirmation or the need of physical or verbal presence. 2. Relevant parties will see the requests that has arrived and what needs to be prepared and when. 3. RRS does not allow double-bookings and provides automatic conflict resolution. 4. A detailed reservation record log tracks every change made to the reservations. d. Procedure / Methodology The study was conducted through literature review, and interviews with relevant stockholders. All those who are involved in the process of managing and booking of different resource, IT Office, PR Office, Security Office, Warehouse And Purchasing, Admission and Registration Office, Computational Service Office, And Community Service Office. e. Main Findings After discussion with different stakeholder major features of the system are identified as specified below: • Specify the type of booking. • Specify the type of facility and features needed. • Find available time slots according to allowed Frequency. • Specify Equipment (Warehouse and Purchasing). • Request Security Presence. • Request technical support (IT). • Request volunteers (Events Only from Community service office). • Request Electrical Appliances (Computational Service Office). • Add and change facility features (IT office) f. Conclusions Centralizing the effort needed in conducting any kind of function in a single location, can make the time spend on preparation far less than what is right now, a request made may be lost or approval might not be granted. So time needed to find an alternative solution is anther downside. With the implementation of this system in much of these problems can be avoided. • Request volunteers (Events Only from Community service office). • Request Electrical Appliances (Computational Service Office). f. Conclusions Centralizing the effort needed in conducting any kind of function in a single location, can make the time spend on preparation far less than what is right now, a request made may be lost or approval might not be granted. So time needed to find an alternative solution is anther downside. With the implementation of this system in much of these problems can be avoided.

Cloud-based Software Testing

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Abstract:

There is a growing demand to have fast, secure, flexible, and scalable IT infrastructure by all organizations. That is why the trend is moving towards cloud computing. The activity that is needed to be implemented during the whole development process of any software system is the testing activity. This research focuses on the cloud testing, which is the testing techniques that use cloud for software testing. It provides a solution to many drawbacks of the conventional testing. It essentially focuses on the performance of the SaaS, clouds, applications, and quality of functions. SaaS or Software as a Service is a service model defined by NIST. Cloud testing must handle the functional and the non-functional aspects of the solution. Functional testing includes many levels, however, this research focuses on the integration, validation, verification, and the user acceptance testing. Non-functional testing concerns about the performance analysis, scalability evaluation and security testing. To perform the research we have used qualitative research methodology by using archival literature and recent research contributions in the field. We have performed both comparative and analytical analysis. The research addresses some of the advantages of using each of these testing techniques. Later, it shed a light on the main challenges that faces cloud testing. Last but not least, the research provides a comparison between cloud computing testing and the conventional/web based software testing. This research work classifies cloud-based testing types, clarify the techniques used, identify any drawbacks or open issues that endure. In addition, it presents a comparative assessment of cloud testing and conventional software testing. As per our findings, cloud computing provides several benefits to businesses, provided a suitable testing core is combined with any cloud solution ensures that a safe, integrated solution is delivered in which the needs of the business it is to serve are met. Nonetheless, along with these potential benefits come a new set of concerns: security, privacy, availability, performance and scalability.

Human-Computer Interaction Designed for Touch Screen Devices and Its Operating Systems

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Abstract:

With the development of Internet and Electronic Information Technology, touch screen devices like smart phones and tablets are playing very important roles in people's life. Touch screen becomes the main media of human-computer interaction (HCI). The intention of this paper is to provide an overview on the Human-Computer Interaction in touchscreen devices. The overview includes functionalities of human, computer, and interaction, as well as basic definitions and existing technology. Touchscreen technology is gaining sophistication and freedom, offered by finger-based interaction with a new phase in smartphones evaluation. Hence, this paper focuses on HCI in touchscreen technology in particular Capacitive Touch Screen, its structure, and how the touchscreen capability leads

to new ways for users especially children, and older people and how they interact with various devices. No doubt, learning is associated in daily life and so it can be take place at anytime and anywhere by using smartphone and tablet devices. In the 21st century, these devices have become ubiquitous, affordable and accessible for different age people. Specially, students have the opportunity to perform the learning activities by using touchscreen devices, particularly smartphones. Many quantitative studies have been done for investigating the perception of technology use in education, but the studies done do not specifically focus on the use of smartphone devices into ubiquitous learning by the female Saudis in Riyadh, (KSA). Therefore, this research is conducted to obtain depth understanding of the usage pattern of the 85 female Saudi randomly chosen participants from different educational institutions, governmental and private business sectors, on their smartphone devices and to identify the relationship between users and Touchscreen devices with different ages. The research findings demonstrated that (42%) respondents age 19-25 prefer to use their smart phones for their daily educational tasks because they are very convenient, fast response and easy to use to access to knowledge of information. Results also suggested that more mature 26-40 age people prefer traditional desktops and laptops. Computers like a desktop or laptop is still needed in order to use some programs by using physical keyboard with a mouse pointer and viewed as the most functional devices. However, the need for desktops and laptops could soon decrease as working on-the-go becomes more in demand.

Session W2.1 Interior Design &Architecture

Evidence Based Design on King Khalid International Airport

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Abstract:

Several environmental issues are motivating architects to re-evaluate how they design and construct buildings. Air and water pollution resulting from fossil fuel use, the potential devastation of climate change, and the increasing concentrations of greenhouse gases produced all point to a need to reduce energy use and use sustainable building methods. (Ching, 2014, p. 16) In addition, air quality deterioration, high energy demand and consumption, concerns about water supplies due to a scarcity of fresh water, waste management, and pollution are all major environmental Issues such as noise pollution, Light pollution, and Expensive HVAC systems are challenges being faced by Saudi Arabia today (Husain, 2013). In this paper King Khalid International Airport, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. it is a focal point in Riyadh and a world-class image for the Saudi capital. Some issues and concerns were found in the airport to which solutions have been proposed making the airport an environmentally friendly building. The purpose of this paper is to highlight these issues such as noise and light pollution, and provide suitable solutions. King Khalid International Airport is located 35 kilometers north of Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. Based on observations the main issues that needs to be addressed include the energy use, the lighting system, and the noise .To each of these issues solutions have been proposed. For the energy use solar panels installation can reduce electricity usage, for the lighting system LED lights would be appropriate. Because it saves more energy and it is much more

practical than any other artificial lights. And regarding the noise pollution double glazed walls are being used so the bad sunlight could be prevented. Also, in order to raise awareness on conserving the environment, the useful strategies such as solar columns for mobile charging, recycling bins, phone booths with book shelves and interactive boards would have to be installed.

The Consequence of The Industrial Revolution's Impact on Riyadh's Parks

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Abstract:

Industrial revolution had brought many advantages that reflect on our world and our society. After the industrial revolution, people had more free time, and they need to fulfill this free time with activities that could be held in public spaces. From there, public spaces were created. Therefore, because of the limitless of these spaces in Riyadh, it guides us to choose Salam Park as a case study to find out the impact of leisure spaces into peoples' social life. Public Spaces can be any open space that can be accessible for everyone, Open spaces including gardens, parks, play grounds and public plazas one of the most cultural prosperity in the cities , it consider to be the perfect place to create social relationships. This research paper conducted to achieve best solutions that will best work within the environment regarding weather condition, transportation and the services within the space. For our case study, we follow these procedure: First, Analyzing "Salam Park" as a sample for gardens in Riyadh. Second, Interviewing visitors who usually go there. After that, figuring and identifying problems, and finally, Creating Suggestions based on sketches. Peoples' interviews showed that they have problems with the extreme hot weather, our solution for that was designing more shaded spaces in the garden and provide more waters sprays. They also complained saying that it is so far to go there alone with their children, therefore we have suggested a bus line that passes through neighbors to go for and from the garden. The last issue that we focused on was the services inside the garden, to solve that, analytical drawing were produced in order to meet the visitors' needs.

Parks in The Diplomatic Quarter in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

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Abstract:

This paper involves studying the landscaping, particularly the parks, in the Diplomatic Quarter (DQ) in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The goal is to show the concept behind the DQ parks and how they are being used today. This has been done by analyzing the articles published in newsletters and articles written by the architect as well as analyzing the master plan of DQ. Upon the study, it becomes clear that there are two (2) main classifications of the parks, namely, Intensive Landscape Areas and Extensive Landscape Areas. It was also discovered that these parks are reflections of the societies inhabiting

Riyadh. Moreover, the pedestrian network connecting the parks should be developed. This research pretends to draft some guidelines for designing future parks in Riyadh.

Session W2.2 Law

حق اللجوء السياسي وأوضاع اللاجئين

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Abstract:

بلغت نسبة اللاجئين المسجلين مايزيد عن 50 مليون لاجئ وهي أعلى نسبة منذ الحرب العالمية الثانية، وعدد النازحين داخليين المسجلين منهم مايزيد عن 28.8 مليون نازح. هذه الأرقام تعطيني تصور عن الفاجعة والأزمة الإنسانية التي تمر بها البشرية. وهذه الأرقام هي في تزايد يوماً بعد يوم. لدينا هنا طائفة من البشر لاجئين وفارين من الاضطهاد الذي يعانيه ملين الحصول على حياة أكثر أمناً واستقراراً. فهل فعلياً حصلوا عليها، وهل القانون الدولي الإنساني كفل لهم هذه الحقوق وحث عليها؟ وماهي الموائيق والمعاهدات التي تطرق لوضع هؤلاء اللاجئين بشقيه الإنساني والقانوني، وماتوجه الشريعة الإسلامية تجاه هؤلاء اللاجئين وماهي الحقوق التي كفلتها لهم؟ وماهو موقف المنظم السعودي تجاه حق اللجوء السياسي؟ وماهي أبرز المشكلات التي تواجه اللاجئين حول العالم خصوصاً المسلمين منهم واللاجئين في منطقة الشرق الأوسط. يستعمل المنهج التاريخي والاستقرائي تجتهد الباحثة في الإجابة عن الأسئلة المطروحة في البحث أما أبرز النتائج التي توصل إليها البحث فهي: 1. تزايد أعداد اللاجئين بصورة مستمرة وكبيرة وقد بلغت أقصاها من بعد الحرب العالمية الثانية بما يزيد عن 50 مليون لاجئ. 2. أن القانون الدولي أقر حق اللجوء السياسي للمضطهدين وعبر عن ذلك بعدة اتفاقيات منها اتفاقية 51 والبرتوكول التابع لها عام 67 واتفاقية الميثاق الأفريقي وإعلان حقوق الإنسان وغيرها. 3. الشريعة الإسلامية سبقت التنظيمات الدولية في إقرار حق اللجوء منذ القدم وكانت أكثر رحابة وهي تقر حق اللجوء لأي إنسان مضطهد، وتكفل له جميع حقوقه الإنسانية، وتحرم إعادته للمكان الذي هرب منه، وتعتبر الشريعة الإسلامية عن حق اللجوء بمسمى عقد الأمان. 4. النظام السعودي أقر حق اللجوء السياسي وتوضح ذلك المادة (42) من النظام الأساسي للحكم حيث نصت على: "تمنح الدولة حق اللجوء السياسي إذا اقتضت المصلحة العامة ذلك، وتحدد الأنظمة والاتفاقيات الدولية قواعد واجراءات تسليم المجرمين العاديين". 5. نحتاج لتفاته إسلامية عظيمة تجاه اللاجئين والمسلمين منهم بشكل خاص حيث يعاني الكثير منهم أوضاع صعبة ومؤلمة للغاية، إما في أماكن لجوء غير مؤهلة لضم هذا العدد من البشر كالمخيمات، أو انتهاك حقوقهم واضطهاد والضغط عليهم لترك مكان اللجوء، أو حتى إعادتهم قسراً للدولة التي هربوا منها، وهذا مخالف للقانون الدولي والشريعة الإسلامية، ومخالف لأي شعور إنساني سليم، ناهيك عن نقص الغذاء والدواء والملبس والتعليم، والإستغلال والإذلال الكبير الذي يتعرض له الكثير من اللاجئين.

تصرفات المريض مرض الموت

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Abstract:

ميز الله سبحانه وتعالى الانسان بالعقل والتفكر، والناس في هذا الأمر ليس على سوية واحدة، ويظهر هذا الفرق جلياً عند قيامهم بالتصرفات المختلفة وهذه التصرفات تتفاوت مرتبتها بين الصحة والبطان، وهذا التفاوت معيار قياسه مدى تمتع من قام بالتصرف بالأهليه المعترية شرعاً، وما يعتري رضاه من عيوب تؤثر على رضاه كما أن هناك حالات خصها القانون وكذا الشريعة الإسلامية واعتبرتها سبباً لوقف العقد أو الحد من أثر هذه التصرفات كما في حالة تصرفات المريض مرض الموت، فأهلية هذا الشخص كاملة ومن حقه الشرعي والقانوني أن يتصرف بملكه كما يشاء، ولكن تصرفاته هذه كانت تحت تأثير عوامل عديدة كالميلول والحماية والشعور بانتهاء الحياة، هذه العوامل أدت به إلى ابرام تصرفات قد لا يقوم بها لو إنه بحالته الصحية المعتادة، فما حكم تصرفاته هذه إن كانت تبرعاً أو بمقابل أو كان التصرف بكل ما يملك أو بجزء منه؟ وما اثر هذه التصرفات إذا كانت لوارث ولغير وارث؟ وما أثرها على من تعلق حقهم بأموال هذا المريض؟ وهل تصرفات كل مريض ينطبق عليها أحكام مرض الموت؟ ونظراً لأهمية هذا الموضوع وتأثيره على حقوق الآخرين الذين تعلق حقهم بأموال المتصرف في فترة مرضه والتي قد ينتج عنها ضرر، ولأن الشريعة الإسلامية تضمن الضرر تطبيقاً للقاعدة الشرعية " لا ضرر ولا ضرار"، فقد قُيدت تصرفات المريض ووضعت لها احكاماً خاصة حتى لا تصيب هذه الحقوق من مستحقيها إلى أشخاص يكونوا قد استغلوا ضعف وعاطفة هذا المريض. ولما يحتويه هذا الموضوع من اشكالات بحثنا بالشروط الواجب توافرها لتطبيق احكام مرض الموت، مقارنة بالشريعة الإسلامية لنخلص في النهاية إلى ضمان حقوق الورثة والدينين.

البطلان في نظام المرافعات السعودي

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Abstract:

ملخص البحث البطلان في نظام المرافعات السعودي في الآونة الأخيرة شهدت المملكة العربية السعودية تطور ملحوظ من ناحية تطبيق الإجراءات وإصدار الأنظمة واللوائح. ومن إحدى هذه التطورات البارزة تطور نظام المرافعات الذي صدر لأول مرة بتاريخ 1410/3/1هـ ولكن خوفاً من أن يصبح العمل مخالفاً للأحكام والشرعية تم وقف العمل به إلى حين الموافقة عليه من مجلس الوزراء بالمرسوم الملكي م/ 21 الصادر بتاريخ 1421/5/14هـ. ولقد عرف المنظم نظام المرافعات بأنه الأحكام والقواعد التي تنظم سير المرافعة وما يتعلق بها منذ بداية الدعوى حتى الفصل فيها. كان من أبرز التحديثات في نظام المرافعات السعودي هي نظرية البطلان التي أخذت من الشريعة الإسلامية والقانون الوضعي. فالبطلان وصف يلحق بالعمل القانوني نتيجة مخالفته لنموذج النظامي ويؤدي بالتالي إلى إنتفاء الآثار النظامية التي تترتب عليه نظاماً أو قانوناً. وستحدث في هذا البحث عن مفهوم البطلان في الشريعة الإسلامية ومفهومه في القانون الوضعي وكيف نشأ. والتغيرات التي حدثت حتى ساهمت في تطوره في نظام المرافعات السعودي. كما تمت التفرقة بين مفهوم البطلان في الشريعة الإسلامية و مفهوم البطلان في القانون. وتم أيضاً التطرق أيضاً لمفهوم البطلان في نظام المرافعات السعودي. ومن بعد ذلك تطرقنا إلى القواعد المعنية بالبطلان والتعرف عليها من الناحية الشرعية وكيف تم تأصيلها ومن ثم تعرفنا على قواعده في القانون الوضعي والمذهب التي اتخذها ومفهومه الإجرائي في القانون. ومن بعد ذلك تطرقنا إلى أنواعه وتقسيم الأنواع في الشريعة الإسلامية بالأخذ برأي علماء الشريعة الإسلامية. وأنواعه التي بحث فيها القانون الوضعي. وذكرنا أيضاً أسبابه والآثار الناشئة من البطلان في نظام المرافعات السعودي. واستنتجنا من هذا البحث مفهوم البطلان وأهميته والفروق التي نشأت منذ أن أصدره النظام. نعتمد في هذه الورقة البحثية على المنهج الاستقرائي لنستخلص المبادئ العامة من المؤلفات الفقهية ونأتي بقدر الإمكان والمتاح بأمثلة من النظام السعودي عن البطلان ومفهومه الإجرائي

Session W2.3 Business & English

Violence Against Women in Muslim Countries

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Abstract:

Physical, sexual and psychological violence strikes women in epidemic proportions worldwide. It crosses every social and economic class, every religion, and race. Between 15 and 76 percent of women around the world are targeted violence in their lifetime. According to these percentages, we have created a research hypothesis about violence against women in Muslim-Countries versus Non-Muslim countries. We have found that the 38 percent of Muslim-Countries have violence against women while only 9 percent of Non-Muslims Countries have violence against women, according to the available countries data. Furthermore, we want to expand this study from broader aspects as we are going to test the hypothesis that women in Muslim-countries are the most to suffer from violence with regard to the whole world wide. Also whether or not women in Muslim-countries are exposed to violence in the current year as same as they used to be in five years back.

Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) Financing in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

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Abstract:

Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) have been the focus of policy makers worldwide in the past few years. They create jobs, reduce the wealth gap and increases competition, resulting in economic growth and economy efficiency. Saudi Arabia has not been oblivious to the benefits that SMEs bring to the economy; therefore, it has created many programs such as Kafalah, to encourage SMEs growth. However, SMEs still face many obstacles to growth and development. Saudi Arabia has one of the lowest financing and lending rates to SMEs with only 2% of the total lending in the Kingdom being directed toward SMEs. In addition, MENA has the lowest women empowerment rates compared to the world average. Therefore, this research will provide an analysis of SMEs financing in Saudi Arabia, current financing constraints, and possible solutions to improve small businesses ability to acquire capital. The research aims to obtain a deep understanding of SMEs financing and to identify and analyze the current financing options in KSA. Analyzing female involvement in SMEs financing is important to encourage women participation and SMEs diversification. Finally, this research could assist policymakers to improve the current SMEs financing and strengthen the financial infrastructure in KSA. In this research, secondary data is the major method used for data collection and it has been collected electronically through institutional websites, ProQuest data base, and documents downloaded from institutional website such as the World Bank, International Finance Corporation, and others. To gather primary data, an interview and a survey questionnaire were created. To analyze secondary data, different documents from various researchers were compared, and relevant and equivalent data related to the topic was extracted. On the other hand, to analyze primary data an online service called Survey Monkey provided the final statistical results. The final step was to combine and compile all the information collected from the previous sources, and analyze it to find general trends and constraints in financing SMEs. Initial findings have shown equity and debt as main sources for financing a business in Saudi Arabia. Equity was shared with family members rather than outsiders or financial institutions. On the other hand, SMEs that used debt said that the amount lent was less than needed. They also stated guarantors as the main request by financiers and the lack of appropriate collateral as the foremost obstacle to receiving loans. Overall, most of the companies surveyed, case studies and interviews have agreed that SMEs financing process was difficult. In conclusion, Saudi Arabia is still considered an emerging market in SMEs financing development, therefore, financing constraints are present and government interference is needed. In addition, SME financing infrastructure is undeveloped and weak due to Saudi Arabia's lack of an SME authority. Thus, policy makers should consider establishing an SME authority to accelerate the growth of SMEs.

An Apple is Not Always An Apple: Symbolism and Cultural Intervention

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Abstract:

This paper explains how symbolism in literature is affected by culture variations. There have been studies, which stated that the usage of symbolism is universal. On the other hand, other studies stated that the usage of symbolism is not universal and readers may not connect with different symbols. This paper will demonstrate how symbolism in literature doesn't always connect with readers from different cultures. The cultural background of the reader may be a barrier to his/her understandings of symbolism. To illustrate this clearly, this paper will follow an analytical and comparative method to discuss the symbolism in American literature and the Islamic symbolism.

Session W2.4 CIS

Framework for Knowledge Sharing Between Ministries and Universities of Saudi Arabia

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Abstract:

The importance of research studies has been increased by the arising number of students who tend to complete their higher education in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA). The need for the present research was two-fold: At one end, the students and researchers are facing difficulties in identifying real problem to work on in their research studies and, on other hand the ministries and all the government centers of the KSA have many problems that needs to be solved. Therefore, the importance of this research came from the idea of serving the community of KSA by having a repository that contains the problems faced by the ministries and accessed by the research centers of the universities in KSA. The aim of the study was to determine the interest of the students and researchers in solving the problems faced by their community and to determine the view of the ministries in aiding the research community to identify problems prevailing in KSA. The primary setting for the mixed method research study was Universities at Riyadh city. The data was collected by distributing two surveys, One targeting the student and researcher community, and the second targeting the ministries sectors. The resulting data were analyzed using Weka tool and the hypothesis was formulated. This research study showed that the students and researchers will be able to work on real data where they have a real case. Based on their interest, a framework was proposed. Also the results of their research studies will have beneficial answers to the society for the development of KSA. In future, the sample will include all the universities in Saudi Arabia and cloud based system will be proposed.

مشروع خطة الطوارئ

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Abstract:

يواجه المجتمع، وخاصة المجتمع النسائي من موظفات وطالبات، أزمة أوقات الطوارئ في أماكن عملهن ودراستهن، فمثلاً لو حدث حريق لا قدر الله في جامعة نسائية فإن أول ردة فعل لمنسوباتها الخروج تبعاً لخطة الإخلاء المعتمدة لكن ماذا لو كانت المشكلة أكبر من أن يتم تداركها من داخل الجامعة؟ الوضع النفسي للمنسوبات وسهولة التواصل مع الأهل هام جداً في مثل تلك الحالات -خاصة عندما لا تحمل الموظفة أو الطالبة في هاتفها رصيذاً كافياً- لما له من أثر إيجابي في التخفيف من آثار الصدمة بالحالة الطارئة للفرد وعائلته من خلال توفير إمكانية التواصل بينهم، وكذلك بين الجامعة وأولياء الأمور، وسهولة التواصل مع الجهات المختصة لطلب المساعدة في إنجاح عملية الإخلاء بشكل فعال وبأسرع وقت ممكن حتى يتم تدارك الأمر وحفظ الأرواح. المشروع عبارة عن فكرة تتبناها شركات الاتصالات لتقديم الخدمة لبناء هذا الوطن من موظفات وطالبات يعملن لرفي أنفسهن ووطنهن من خلال أيامهن المليئة بتلقي وتقديم العلم والخدمات. خطة العمل: 1. إنذار 2. إخلاء 3. إرسال رسائل: لأولياء الأمور وللجهات المختصة (مثلاً الدفاع المدني) 4. فتح خط اتصال: فتح خط اتصال مجاني خاص بالجامعة أو جهة العمل للموظفات والطالبات. 5. يتم إدخال الرمز ثم الرقم المراد الاتصال به فيكون الفرد قادر على الاتصال دون الحاجة إلى شحن الرصيد أو سداد الفاتورة خاصة مع ضيق الوقت أو عدم توفره بشكل أصح في أزمات الطوارئ

Requirement Analysis of a University Community System

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Abstract:

The University Community System (UCS) is a mobile application intended to provide a platform for students in a given university to communicate and share their experience in the academic life. It will offer a facility for rating instructors and to market for clubs and events in campus. This product will be valued to the students of a given university for two reasons. One, it establishes a means of effective communication between the students. Moreover, the research enables the students to overcome the issues caused by the absence of such a system, which are the repetition in the mistakes that students usually do if left untold to others, also the inability to benefit from the courses materials or exchange academic books and notes. Two, the growth of the mobile apps industry presents a huge opportunity in terms of revenue and expansion. In addition, it will be valuable for researchers looking for statistics about topics such as college life and student satisfaction. UCS satisfies the need of a university student to communicate with colleagues to obtain useful information in a very efficient way. The system will provide a stage that allows students to discuss, share, and write reviews about topics concerning their college life. The system will contain a facility for rating instructors and courses, as well as an event organization facility, and aid advertising for clubs and events. This paper presents the Software Requirement Specification (SRS) document of the UCS. The SRS contains a thorough analysis of the system's requirements. That is, functional and non-functional requirements, limitations, stakeholders, etc. We elicited the functional requirements from stakeholders, documented, validated and verified them. The SRS helps further assess the design and implementation of the complete software product. Keywords: university, community, requirements analysis, software documentation.

Session W3.1 Interior Design &Architecture

The Mystery Behind the Atrium, Court and Courtyard

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Abstract:

Court and courtyard and atrium are widely used in building for different purposes. Whatever word you choose, atrium, court and courtyard, are the architectural equivalent of paradise which allowing for the enjoyment of nature without a loss of privacy. They have similar structures that are found in both residential and commercial spaces, while they have a few differences. The atrium consider as an interior architectural elements, while the court and courtyard are exterior architectural elements. They all aim to offer a space to relax and rejuvenate, while offering ventilation and natural light. Depending on their design, atriums and courtyards and court reduce energy costs due to the influx of air and light. They have been utilized in landscaping and architectural design throughout history. Their designs are found as far back as 3000 BC worldwide such as China, India and Roman which served as a central place.

Three-Dimensional Printing in Architecture and Interior Design

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Abstract:

Three-Dimensional Printing in Architecture & Interior Design Zaina Arafat Department of Architecture and Interior Design Prince Sultan University-College of Women Abstract: The three-dimensional printing or additive manufacturing, as also known, is defined as the process of using additives in order to form solid 3D objects of virtually any shape from a digital model mainly. As cited in the book of The History of 3D Printing for RedOrbit Press, this process is achieved by using especially formulated additives, such as plastics, which are formed into successive layers of material laid down on a platform in different shapes. 3D printing technology is uniquely distinct from traditional 3D sculpting technique, that relies on the removal of layers, in other words, subtractive manufacturing, to produce a three-dimensional object. Since then, 3D printing has worked into a number of markets that deals with architecture and Interior Design using the technology especially with prototyping mass production and distributed manufacturing with different kinds of applications in interior design, architecture, building construction, automotive design, and so forth. (Press, 2014) The paper aims to focus on the different benefits and values of the technique of 3D printing in Architecture and Interior Design. It also aims to proof the advantage of adding such a technology to the educational process that shall help students and faculty having professional models for their projects. To achieve the previous goals, the research will go through a special methodology that will concentrate on the importance of

the New Technology by having a theoretical study and a practical one which will depend mainly on experiments done in the sector of education with architecture and interior design students as participants. Finally, the research expects some results to be proofed regarding the importance and usefulness of applying the new technology to the higher education especially the field of Architecture and Interior Design. Recommendations and further suggestions in regard to the topic shall be presented later along with the results of applied methodology of this paper. Keywords: Printed Architecture, 3D printing, Additive Manufacturing, 3D-Printed Models, Architectural models, Industrial Design, 3D printing in Architecture.

Sidewalks In Riyadh

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Abstract:

Walking was the major way for locomotion within the cities of Saudi Arabia; however, during the last few decades and after the oil appeared, pedestrians started to disappear from the streets. This research paper discusses the Riyadh's pedestrian walkways' system and its role in improving the city of Riyadh. The main topic will be how pedestrian movement is affected by the high number of cars. the research will draft some solutions that would help to improve pedestrians movement and perhaps revives it again. The motivation of this research paper is the fact that walking was part of Saudi culture which is clearly obvious in the old city of Riyadh. This was affected badly after the oil revolution when people start to rely on cars rather than walking, This fact influenced the design of streets and pedestrians movement in the new city of Riyadh, giving more attention to the streets' design rather than the walkways. To illustrate more, this paper will study and analyze a typical district in Riyadh city which is Salah Ad-Din, the analysis will be focused on how sidewalks are connected to the adjacent walkway which is King Abdullah, It will also discuss some problems that make these walkways unfavorable for people to use and how these problems can be solved with simple solutions. In addition, a comparison between Copenhagen's main Walkway " Strøget " and King Abdullah walkway was held by highlighting the main features that made Strøget street success, making it the best and longest walkway in the world.

Session W3.2 Law

جرائم التوأم الملتصق

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Abstract:

إن المعجزات التي تظهر كل يوم هي أكبر إثبات على وجود و عظمة الخالق سبحانه و تعالى . و إحدى هذه المعجزات هي التوأم الملتصق . فالتوأم الملتصق يعرف بأنه كائن حي يشتمل على جسدين مكتملي الأعضاء كلياً أو جزئياً ، متحدي النوع و الأوصاف الخلقية غالباً ولدا ملتصقين . ولقد اتخذ العلماء في تصنيف التوائم الملتصقة منهجين . نعرضهم في صورة اتجاهين . الاتجاه الأول الذي أخذ منحى عام فوضع أنواع للتوائم الملتصقة على حسب حالات و أشكال التوائم الملتصقة و صنفها إلى ثمانية أنواع ، و الاتجاه الثاني و الذي كان أكثر دقة و أخذ منحى طبي فصنفهم إلى ثلاث حالات. لذلك فقد وجدنا في جنايات التوأم الملتصق موضوع مثير للاهتمام لعرضه من خلال الملتنقى البحثي لما يتضمنه هذا الموضوع من خفايا و

تساؤلات جدية بالمناقشة و العرض , و لاسيما النتائج المنتظرة من خلال هذا البحث و إن كان ارتكاب التوأمين للجريمة أي أن إرادتهما اتجهت نحو ارتكاب الجريمة لا يمثل مشكلة حال كونهم متفقين على اتیان جريمة واحدة و اشتركا في اتیانها بدون ضغط او اكراه من احدهما على الآخر , فوحدة الجريمة ترتب وحدة العقوبة و سهولة التطبيق عليهم بشكل عام . بينما تثير المشكلة حال قيام أحد التوأمين بارتكاب الجريمة دون الآخر أي أن أحدهما أقدم بإرادته على ارتكاب جريمة دون أن يكون الآخر قد اتجهت إرادته لذلك . و من هنا يثور التساؤل الذي هو محور بحثنا : هل يسأل كلا منهما عن ارتكاب الجريمة ؟ أما تقع المسؤولية الجنائية وفقا لما هو متبع قانونا و شرعا على مرتكبها فحسب ؟ و إن كان ذلك ؟ فكيف يحدث في ظل شخصين بجسد واحد . هذا هو ما سنقوم ببحثه من خلال هذا العمل . و لكم جزيل الشكر و الامتنان مع تمنياتنا للملتقى البحثي النجاح و التوفيق

مسؤولية الطبيب عن تبصير المريض

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Abstract:

مسؤولية الطبيب عن تبصير المريض تختلف العمليات التي يقوم بها الاطباء وباختلاف هذه العمليات تختلف تبعاً لها مسؤولية الطبيب ، كما أن التزام الطبيب نحو مريضه يختلف فيما إذا كان التزامه نحو مريضه الالتزام ببذل عناية أو تحقيق نتيجة. ولهذا نجد معظم المرضى لا يكتفون باستشارة واحدة من قبل طبيب وإن كان هذا الطبيب معروف بخبرته ومهارته الطبية إلا أن المريض دائما ما تنتابه الشكوك عند إجراء العملية فيلجأ في سبيل ذلك إلى عدة أطباء لأخذ النصح والارشاد، ولكن مع الاسف نجد أن الاستشارات متباينة ومختلفة. ولهذا فإن الطبيب الذي يحترم مهنته ويراعي ضميره يقع على عاتقه تبصير مريضه بأن يبين للمريض وضعه الصحي والاجراءات التي يجب أن يقوم بها قبل إجراء العملية وإن كان هناك فترة زمنية ستمر قبل إجراء العملية والمكان الذي ستتم فيه العملية والمخاطر أو الاعراض الجانبية التي قد تنتج ونسبة نجاح العملية وكل ذلك يجب أن يكون بكلمات سهلة معبرة ولغة مفهومة . والتبصير لا يقتصر على نتيجة العلاج فقط بل يجب أن يشمل على الاسلوب المتبع أثناء العلاج كما يستتبع ذلك وجوب تعدد التبصير أثناء فترة العلاج بتعدد الأعمال الطبية التي يخضع لها المريض، وسوف يتطرق البحث إلى توضيح مدى التزام الطبيب بتبصير مرضاه وأساس هذا الالتزام وعبء اثباته وايضا المسؤولية الجنائية والمدنية في حالة عدم تبصير المريض، وكما هو ملحوظ إن دعاوى المسؤولية الطبية بدأت تزداد بشكل ملحوظ في الآونة الأخيرة نتيجة المراكز الطبية المتناثرة في كل مكان والتي أصبحت تجري عمليات تجميلية من غير أن تكون هذه المراكز قد حصلت على الترخيص اللازم لذلك، ومما زاد الأمور تعقيداً أن القائم بهذه العمليات الجراحية قد لا يكون مختص بإجراءها. إعداد الطالبات: عفراء فارس الغزي سارة و ليد الفايض خلود هذال الروقي إشراف الدكتورة : نادية كاظم

تطور الجريمة الإلكترونية وتشريع قوانين مكافحة الجريمة الإلكترونية في العالم العربي

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Abstract:

ملخص البحث "تطور الجريمة الإلكترونية وتشريع قوانين مكافحة الجريمة الإلكترونية في العالم العربي" شهد العالم تطوراً كبيراً في الثورة المعلوماتية، شملت هذه التطورات جميع المجالات الصحية والتعليمية والتجارية والصناعية والأمنية ومن أهم مميزاتها سهولة تخزين المعلومات واسترجاعها، وانسيابها بين أقسام المنظمات وفروعها، وتبادل المعلومات عبر الشبكة العالمية للمعلومات وتنفيذ العمليات المختلفة من بيع وشراء وتحويل الأموال، حتى أصبح يطلق على عصرنا عصر المعلومات. ومع هذه التطورات الضخمة نشهد تطور نوع جديد من أنواع الجرائم التي تهدد بمصالح الأفراد خاصة والدول عامة. بدخول الإنترنت في عالمنا وتمكن الصغير والكبير والجاهل والمتعلم من استخدامه دون أي قيود أو رقابة أدى إلى زيادة هذه الأخطار وتفتش النهب والسرقات الإلكترونية بشكل ملحوظ. ونلاحظ أنه مع تزايد الوعي عن الجريمة الإلكترونية والمشاكل والمخاطر التي تمثلها الجريمة بدأت الدول في العالم أجمع في تشريع الأنظمة والقوانين التي تحمي من هذه الجريمة . وفي عالمنا العربي بدأت الدول باتخاذ الأنظمة التي تحمي من هذه الجريمة الإلكترونية ولكن لم تأخذ بها جميع الدول بعد لكون هذه الجريمة غامضة إلى حد ما حتى الآن في الدول العربية . إلا أن المشكلة لا تثار بالنسبة للدول التي قامت بوضع تقنين للتغلب على هذه الجرائم. وإنما تثار في وضع أغلب الدول التي لم تقم حتى الآن بوضع تقنين ينظم العقاب على مرتكب هذا النوع من الجرائم وهذا هو محل بحثنا والذي ساعتمد فيه على المنهج الإستقرائي في البحث العلمي . فسأقوم ببحث كيفية تطور الجريمة الإلكترونية، ومن المتسبب فيها وما هي أهداف هذا الفاعل وما هو موقف العالم العربي من تشريع القوانين تجاه هذه الجريمة، وما هي الدول التي قامت بتشريع الأنظمة وأي الدول لم تشرع هذه القوانين بعد وما زالت الجريمة الإلكترونية غير معروفة وغير واضحة بالنسبة لهم. لذلك سأطرق في هذا البحث عن كيفية زيادة الوعي تجاه الجريمة الإلكترونية في الدول العربية وكيف يمكن للأفراد أن يحموا أنفسهم من هذه الجريمة في الدول التي لم تنفذ أنظمة مكافحة الجريمة الإلكترونية .

Session W3.3 English

Academic Bulimia

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Abstract:

Education is a milestone to the development of societies and countries. People tend to get higher degrees in different fields in order to improve their personal and social lives. However, the question is can those people recall what they have learned? Here comes the problem of academic bulimia which is the students' incapability to retain the information after the exam. Hence, this study was done to explore the problem of academic bulimia among students. Academic bulimia exists due to several reasons, such as the environment, the teachers, the curriculum, and the students themselves. This research study has been done to explore and confirm the theory, and to find a solution to this problem. The primary setting for the mixed methods research study is Prince Sultan University in Riyadh city. The purpose of the research study is to provide an answer of academic bulimia causes, and how to solve this problem. In order to provide an answer to the research study question, a questionnaire was prepared and distributed to 50 students from different levels and majors, and three teachers who teach different courses were interviewed. Then, the data was collected and analysed to get the results. The findings show that there are various reasons of academic bulimia, and the majority of students are suffering from this problem. This research study showed the need for further studies to consider the causes and effects of this problem on a larger number of students, and how to solve it.

The Voice of Women's Poetry: Can I Breathe? By Sofia Servando Baig

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Abstract:

There is a disagreement on the origins of women's poetry as an independent genre of literature. Many have claimed it started during the Victorian era. However, this claim is only supported by European and American examples of women's poetry. Historical records show that Arab women performed their poetry in public spaces well before the Victorian era; this act of public performance was uncommon at the time. A portion of this study focuses on the early examples of women's poetry and their contrasting development between the Middle East and the West. Historical examples were given for both areas showing the differences of society's reaction to women's poetry. Drawing on these examples, the following study also provides an in-depth analysis of the poem "Can I Breathe?" by Sofia Baig, a 21st century contemporary female poet. Though the unique themes that contemporary poetry brings to the genre are quite evident, this study shows that they are still very similar to their historical counterparts. Themes of oppression and male dominance are still seen within contemporary women's poetry centuries later. The poem is thoroughly discussed in regards to its theme, symbols, and imagery. The poet's life and background is also thoroughly discussed within the study. This poem was chosen for as it represents how many Arab women live a life chosen by others, proving that such themes of women's poetry still exist for a reason. The following research was conducted based on thoroughly reading

the literature present on the topic of women's poetry and thoroughly analyzing the poem Can I Breathe? by Sofia Baig.

Gender differences toward Code Switching in EFL classes in Saudi Arabia

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Abstract:

Abstract The relationship between language and gender has been explored for many years. It is generally believed that language is used differently by men and women. Code switching tends to be a universal phenomenon among bilingual people. It might be used by male and female learners for different functions in EFL classrooms. There is a significant debate on gender differences toward code switching and it is frequent use by male and female learners in EFL contexts. Teachers who teach English as a foreign language usually are non-native speakers of English. Therefore, the teacher sometimes switches codes in EFL to serve specific purposes. This research paper has been done to discover the gender differences toward code switching in EFL classes and its frequencies between males and females. This study took place in in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. The primary setting for the quantitative research study is Saudi universities in Riyadh city. This research study aims at discovering function of code switching, and it is frequent use by the male and female speakers in Saudi context. In order to provide an answer to the research question, the researchers distributed questionnaires to a number of second language male and female learners. Then, the answers were analyzed, and the percentages were counted. The findings proposed that male and female learners use code switching to the same functions in EFL classes; however, male learners tend to use more cooperative strategies while female learners tend to switch code rather than men. This research study showed a need for a further research on larger number of students in Riyadh universities to generalize the findings.

Session W3.4 CIS

Investigation of the Applicability of Agile Methodologies

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Abstract:

The aim of this research is to examine archival materials related to the usage of some agile methods in different problem domains, the advantages and limitations of applying these methodologies, the inference driven from adopting the method in that specific context. Information about the agile method used (Scrum, Extreme programming and feature driven development), the metrics on which inferences was made upon, advantages, limitations and possible trade-offs during an organizational transition to agility. This research work can serve as a guide to help managers who want to introduce agility into their organization benefit from the experience of others and make more informed decisions. A work plan along with some tools for applying concepts of agility that can be used for small teams or teams

with wide geographical span is proposed. For example peer programming, enhanced communication among team members and with stakeholders making it easy for renegotiation. Communication can be through the use of a reporting mechanism with stockholders for any change in requirements that comes with an access to code and current progress of a project which can improve the moral of stockholders. The authors of this paper have found that Scrum, Extreme Programming and Feature driven development were found to be a success when adopted in different contexts and exhibited many common advantages such as reduced delivery time and high productivity, however, there are subtle differences Scrum provides relatively more advantages in team communication and collaboration. XP is more suitable for development under changing requirements. FDD is better than XP and Scrum in developing secure systems.

Smartphone Usage and Motivations Among High School Students in Saudi Arabia

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Abstract:

Several studies have shown that smartphones usage is widely spread among Saudi Arabian people, especially adolescents. They depend on technology to access internet, which increases the popularity of using smartphones and fulfills the students' needs; such as, the need of inclusion, affection and control. Consequently, the more they are motivated, the more they spend time using smartphones according to other studies. This paper aims to investigate the relationship between the number of hours spent using smartphones by high school students in Saudi Arabia and their motivations for using smartphones. Motivations were assessed using a survey asking how well each purpose statement corresponds to the student's need for using a smartphone. One hundred and twenty four high school female students participated in taking the survey. We go through two stages to analyze the data. First, we used one way analysis by keeping hours fixed and taking the average of each motivation proportions. Then, a two way analysis was used to analyze the amount of hours and motivation proportions to test the relation. It was found in general terms that there was no significant relationship between the amount of hours spent using smartphones and the students' motivations, which differs from other studies previously conducted. However, passing time was the most frequent motivation for students to use smartphones among our study population and others'. Based on that, this study recommends more studies in this field to investigate more how smartphones are related to students in various aspects; for example, the effects on their psychological, emotional and academic developments.

A Comparative Study of Three Social Networking Applications

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Abstract:

Abstract Background Social networking applications are increasingly used nowadays for marketing and business purposes. It started with communicating between family and friends, and spread to advertising since it is fast and free. Snapchat used mostly to capture real-time moments, Snapchat team decided to add more features to compete with other social networking applications. Instagram is for sharing photos and videos developed by Facebook, Inc. "Many celebrities have profiles on Instagram, sharing photos and videos of their personal and professional lives with fans. Vine became the most used video sharing application in the market in 2013 and also the most downloaded free app within the iOS App Store. Objectives • Compare three social networking application: Instagram, Snapchat, and vine. The comparison based on six criteria: 1. Features 2. Intelligence 3. Interactivity 4. Usability 5. Navigation 6. User Satisfaction. • Collect information about these applications features, benefits in social communication, business and marketing. • Based on comparison analysis, conducting a survey to evaluate, and identify users' percentage in Saudi Arabia. Methods • Online articles reading, for getting information about the three social networking applications. • Conducting a survey for a large number of respondents. Results According to the survey analysis, users tend to use Snapchat more than Instagram and Vine generally, due to simplicity Snapchat provides, it can be used by older people as well as younger ones. People felt that Snapchat provides best intelligence. However, they thought Instagram and Snapchat were almost equals in the levels of interactivity. As for navigation services, Instagram is better than Snapchat and Vine in terms of how it takes the user from one page to the other. Regard to efficiency of delivering their service, once again Instagram and Snapchat got almost equal points, they both do their tasks more efficiently than Vine. Hence, Snapchat is the easiest to learn and remember and this feature can be attributed to Snapchat's simplicity as well. Other than learnability. As for reliability, Instagram is the most reliable than Snapchat and Vine. Lastly, regarding the levels of satisfaction that these three social networking applications, Instagram and Snapchat relatively provide most satisfaction to the users than Vine. Conclusions This research is a comparison between Instagram, Snapchat and Vine, based on a previous research and a survey for collecting data. The scope revolved around efficiency, features, intelligence, interactivity, learnability, navigation, and satisfaction. Resulting in people using Instagram and Snapchat relatively equally preferring them over Vine. The features an application is not enough to judge the usability, there are different measures to qualify judging an application, as they work collaboratively together and in synch.

Session W4.1 Interior Design &Architecture

Najran Main Attractions and Architectural Buildings

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Supervisor: Dr Dina Howaidy

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Abstract:

Najran Main Attractions Abstract Najran city is the administrative capital of the region of Najran, one of the oldest capitals of the Arabian Peninsula. It contains a number of historical monuments and attractions that is found before Islam and after. The main attractions and because it's richness in areas of groundwater and wells that helped Najran to get its importance of site and location. The research will illustrate mainly the main attractions in Najran and their architectural importance. The hypothesis and main thesis on this informative research is to show the important and the main attractions in Najran as (Alokdoud, Alemara Palace, alan palace, mud houses, Najran dam, Raoom Castle, and Najran museum) and the influence and impact of climate with these main attractions and different architectural buildings. Secondly, objectives that the research aims to, are to identify the architectural buildings and attractions explore them with their common construction materials that is affected by its impacts on Najran location and climate before and after islam (different stages of Civilization). And how those attractions give it the importance in Saudi Arabia(Arabia Peninsula). The methodologies that the research will follow in sequence are The location and its importance (geographical position) , Climate, inscriptions found in those attractions and List of architectural monuments and Building with their common construction materials. As a conclusion, This informative research will expect different and multiple results as knowing the past construction materials and how they are related and climate impact on them. Also, a knowledge of different important attractions that gives Najran's location its importance in the Arabian Peninsula according to its stages of civilization before and after Islam. Key Words: Architectural Buildings, Location, Construction Materials, Main Attractions.

Housing in AlBaha

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Abstract:

Housing in AlBaha Abstract Albaha is considered one of the historical rich places in Saudi Arabia that is greatly occupied by Saudi tribes mainly Gamdi and Zahrani. It is located at the south-west of Saudi Arabia, with huge mountains that plays role in affecting the climate of the region. The topography also affects the architecture of Albaha where the main architecture of it is considered to be the towers which framed the architectural housing style of the whole region. The main thesis of thesis or hypotheses of this informative research is to give the knowledge about the style of housing in Albaha including the ornaments used, materials and construction methods. The main objectives of this research are, firstly to determine the functions of the towers used mainly for housing. Secondly, to give the information about the specific type of materials used in these towers as well as the materials used for decorations. Thirdly, to analyze the details of the houses including the

doors, windows , ornaments ,and carpets. Also, information about the construction methods and materials will be included at this research. The research aims to give knowledge about all these points about the housing itself and the whole architectural style of the region. It give the information about the roots of this architectural style. It aims also to illustrate all these information by giving the example of the famous village “Dhee Ayn Village”, which attract a lot of people due to its beautiful climate and historical buildings. It mainly consists of towers located at the top of hills there. These towers are the same of the whole region style. In conclusion , This research expected result is to be able to analyze and know the history of housing at Albaha as it should take more attention by historical due to its buildings and style of housing. Key words: Housing, Towers, Architectural Style

Hejaz Architectural Heritage and Comparison

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Abstract:

This paper talks about the style and concept of Hejaz Architectural Heritage. It focuses mainly on the facades, exteriors of a building and relatively on its interiors. It also talks about the traditions taking place in that region and the different beliefs and backgrounds that affected their heritage. Relating all of these architectural details to the main three cities. Which are, Medina, Mecca and Jeddah. The Concept of design relies mainly on the climate of the region, and the variety of styles they have inhabited from other regions like Syria, Egypt and Persia. The character of the facades and the special elements used in them like Mashrabiya and Rowshans. Also, the variety of ornamentations used proves that Hejaz region implemented other regions features. Elaborating on this broad topic is a need. To define that the Hejaz region has different parts and that each part is different in concepts, people needs, climates, populations and the history that the style has come from. The aims and objectives is to see and relate people needs back at that time if it meets peoples needs in this era. To develop the applied elements back at that time to make it more suitable for people living in the Hejaz region at the mean time. And to study the materials used back then to overcome the climate conditions and apply it nowadays. The Methodology is dividing the section into section one, which is, General information given about the entire Hejaz region. Section two is the Specific information about the important cities of the Hejaz region. And section three is comparing between the three Hejaz cities in relation to its architecture, interior, façade, elements on facades, materials and urban planning. Therefore, The variety of styles offered in one region is spectacular. Relating all of the structural materials to overcome climate conditions is the right choice. Also, when looking at all of the elements provided and seeing that it is still being implanted shows how clever and brilliant architects were back then. I think that people can develop these elements in a much more eco friendly, modern way that people would use it in other cities as well that has similar climates as the Hejaz region.

Healthy Life Style for Women in Saudi Arabia

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Abstract:

In Saudi Arabia, we have a high percentage of Saudi women who are obese or overweight with a bad lifestyle, which gave us responsibility to look thoroughly and find the gap that causes many health problems in general. With this we would like to find the ways and tips to help them start their healthy lifestyle and change it. The study is based on Saudi women from different ages (15-50) and backgrounds, we did a survey and interviews to collect information and ask them for their opinion regarding their lifestyle and exercise. We found out that some Saudi women are willing to change and train but they don't have the means to pay a huge amount of money to apply in a gym, ask for a professional's advice or to register in one of the diet programs. As a result some of them feel lazy and out of shape so they find excuses to satisfy their guilt regarding their problem of overweight or obesity, that's why they accept the fact of having a non-healthy lifestyle. Although, some of them really care about their lives, but their method for dieting and exercising is wrong due to their lack of awareness about the body and its nature. Through researching we discovered that the gap originally comes from the society, some of the gyms and nutritious make it hard for women to work out or exercise in a reasonable matter, prices are extremely high, and in some public places; women are banned from exercising there. In conclusion, It's important to help women take control over their bodies, just like how Islam urged us to take responsibility for our lives, and to achieve this goal we need to change ourselves first inside and out; meaning encourage ourselves in believing that we can change this bad lifestyle into a healthy one.

Riyadh City Branding

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Abstract:

Back in the last century when industrial years urged people to search for jobs from rural areas to cities, it was all about job finding. Nowadays, not only job seeking what makes individual move from city to city, but more rather about lifestyle. We have gone from an industrial oriented society to lifestyle and environment focused society. Life quality and style impact our decision about moving from one city to the other specially with technology and its advancement by days, people can have their own business from their homes and stay connected with the rest of the world. For such considerations, what makes a city attractive and promising to live and work in, or even to visit. Cities which has high rates of attracting people to live, work and visit have successfully established some sort of strong platform on which the cities operate and work towards and this where city branding comes; it is a marketing term which means a set of objectives, promises, mission and vision of which a city's responsible figures and its inhabitants look for; that in returns enhance city's

performance and offer a better place to live in. The purpose of this paper is to project the importance of city branding strategy and how that will help Riyadh's city image to be promoted or even to be discovered. Cities are competing for people's lifestyle to be enriched, and in order to achieve that, any city needs to have a strong brand from which the city is capable to have an identity and image. But is it possible to brand a city or a country? "Absolutely," says Charles Wrench, Landor UK's managing director. "Anything for which you can construct a mental inventory is a brand." The significance of this paper is to address some questions about framework on which Riyadh city's responsible figures take actions, for example, Riyadh's city municipality. Is there some sort of understanding and common ground on which the city accordingly functions. This research has been compiled from web search, periodicals, and articles. Also, an interview with a figure who had an experience with Riyadh's city municipality on a project for Riyadh city branding. In conclusion, this paper further discusses the findings about whether Riyadh city has a clear structure and framework that constitutes its image and identity hence, its brand.

Session W4.3 English & ID

Analyzing Linguistics Difficulties in Translating the mMeaning of the Holy Quran from Arabicto English

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Abstract:

The evidence lies in the fact that The Holy Quran cannot be translated literally. This quantitative study will explore the number of linguistic difficulties occurrences in the translation of the meaning of the Holy Quran for the following three linguistic aspects: polysemy, synonyms and ellipsis. The purpose of this study was to provide an answer to the research question "Do linguistic difficulties accrue in the translation of the meaning of the Holy Quran?". The finding of the quantitative research is there are several linguistic difficulties in direct translation of the Holy Quran from Arabic to English. As a polysemy example, the word (أمة) /ummah/ occurred 50 times with more than three different meanings. In (كنتم خير أمة أخرجت للناس) means nation, while in (إن إبراهيم كان أمة) means a role model. In addition, in (وقال الذي نجا منهما وادكر بعد أمة) means a long period of time. There are several examples of synonyms in the Holy Quran. For instance, (الجسد, الجسم) /jasad, jesm/ both in English mean a body. However, in Arabic (الجسد) is used to refer to a body that has no soul as in (عجلا جسدا له خوار). In this verse, the word (جسد) represents the image or the statue of a calf which has no soul. While (الجسم) stands for a body that has a soul as in (وزاده) (بسطة في العلم و الجسم). This word describes a person named Talut. The results has shown that Arabic language is full of emotive charges. In addition, the holy Quran use figurative language to convey a certain message. Thus, the significant of this study increase. Since the Holy Quran is the word of Allah, changing its meaning and garbling the text is considered as a sin. Therefore, the translator should be careful while translating polysemy, synonyms and ellipsis examples.

The Demographic and Environmental Impacts on the Architecture of Najd

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Abstract:

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia occupies a huge area in the Arabian Peninsula, thus caused a rich architectural heritage that is known for its diversity of styles, functions and aesthetic elements. Each region of the country has its own environmental and cultural features, which are reflected on their architecture, in terms of construction methods, materials, ornamentation and the aesthetic features. Despite this diversity, there is also unity and harmony between the architecture of all the regions, which is coming from the national unity, and the experience of similar cultural, social and religious conditions. Najd is a rocky plateau located in the central region of Saudi Arabia approximately (600 m) above sea level, and it includes the Riyadh, the capital, and other provinces and cities. The climate in Najd is generally hot and arid. Those environmental features helped in developing an architectural style that accommodates the needs of people living in this region. Due to the lack of researches about the architecture of this particular region, this research will address the architectural style of Najd, in order to contribute to maintaining the heritage from loss and extinction because of the social and economic changes. The study aims to document the distinctive characteristics of the Najdi architectural style, to study the impact of the climate and topography on the architecture of the region, and to study how the Najdi architecture was affected by the cultural background of the nomads who lived there. In order to accomplish the desired objectives, and because of the different factors that helped in forming the architecture of Najd area, this research is following the descriptive research method, to create a full view about the characteristics of the Najdi architecture and how it was affected by the climate of the land and the cultural background of the people. The research will also include a case study of At-Turaif District in ad-Dir'iyah, which is registered in the world heritage list UNESCO as a representer of the Najdi architectural style with an outstanding universal value. The results of this research will be displayed in summarized and focused manner, in order to serve as a reference document of the standards that may be employed either in architecture or interior design process for any building designed within the style of this area.

Session W4.4 CIS

Software Design Models for Student Community System

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Abstract:

The need for communication in every life aspect has been increased in the last few years. Especially, the communication with the other students in the academic community becomes very important and there is an increased demand for it. This necessitates the need for a communication system that will provide a flexible and faithful environment for student to share their opinion and knowledge with their peer groups such as exchange of course materials, providing academic advising, career guidance etc. Hence This paper presents a case study highlighting the best practices for designing the above mentioned communication system for PSU Women College using UML (Unified Model Language). Use Case, Class, Sequence, and Component Diagrams offered by UML are adopted for designing the system. The application of object-oriented modeling techniques for designing the system provides room for new functions to be added as well eases maintenance task. Added to, based on literature study and requirements collected from the PSU student community, a more appropriate mobile architecture is proposed that boosts the performance of the system by making it responsive in short range of times as the technology nowadays allows, and to make it user-friendly and easy to use by all the students. The quality of software design was addressed applying the known design patterns especially in improving the reusability and maintainability of the system. In the future; we will also collect information from student communities of other universities which can benefit the scalability and extendibility of our solution.

Factors that Affect Consumers and Retailers on E-Commerce in Factors that Affect Consumers and Retailers on E-Commerce in

Hilalah Feda Mohammad Alturkistani
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Abstract:

Background The Internet has changed the model of business management, introducing new capabilities to access, organize and communicate information in a more efficient way and allowing new forms of relationships between consumers and retailers change to new business models; this change is reflected in the transformation from traditional commerce to electronic commerce. In this sense, the last years seemed promising for future to practice electronic commerce frequently in developing countries. People in the wealthy oil-producing country as Saudi Arabia ,in particular have access to better digital technology and infrastructure than those in Africa or the majority of the Middle East countries, but people acceptance and implementation of e-commerce is very poor. Lack of studies done about consumers and retailer relationship affects to e-commerce in Riyadh, (KSA). After analyzing

both perspectives point of views, factors that affect consumers and retailers on e-commerce are lack of governmental regulations, secure payment method and cultural customs prevent to practice local and global e-commerce. Methods The whole project studying perceptions of consumers and retailers in Riyadh (KSA) is built on the combination of qualitative and quantitative approaches. Qualitative study conducted first, interviewing face to face traders for exploration purposes and followed by quantitative online consumers' questionnaire approach findings for testing and comparing the consistency. The mixed methods approach helped to provide an in-depth investigation of the research problem. Studying from related web documents helped to investigate existing findings and work on future work. Results In the qualitative study interviews were conducted with five Saudi participants from different private business sectors and quantitative survey responses were collected by distributing online questionnaire among 48 Saudi and mostly (79.2%) female consumers from educational institutions. The first results of the study is, the top encourage factor for consumers to shop online is to get product unavailable in local market (39.6%). But retailers' top encouraging factor is trustful and secure online payment options (58.1%). In this point there is no relationship among consumers and retailers perspectives, due most consumers' e-shop from foreign websites. Next finding is top rank of discourage factor among retailers is government regulations and rules that are not clear 42.6% and this point might discourage consumers too as security issue (47.92%). Culture of Saudis to buy doesn't encourage retailer for e-commerce (39.8%) and top consumer discourages factor trust and security (42.92%) that can be slightly related to the culture of consumers like the necessity of physically checking items. Conclusion This paper is conducted to determine the most significant factors that encourage and discourage consumers as well as retailers to accept and implement e-commerce in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. The study proposes a framework that can be considered as a solution to the problem, with agreement of data collected based on achieved analysis. The benefits of e-commerce should be introduced and practiced by among people via social media, TV, mobile and etc. However, government should play significant role to encourage local traders to implement e-commerce. From these findings concluded that improving negative factors that discourage relatively consumers and retailers, will generally lead to the higher intention of conversion from traditional commerce to electronic commerce in Saudi Arabia.

Poster Session(W) (3.15 – 4.00)

Expression Profiling of Epigenetics and Chromatin Remodeling Factors in Human HeartFailure

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Abstract:

Background: Cardiovascular diseases remain a leading cause of mortality worldwide and in the Kingdom. It is associated with multiple genetic and environmental factors that can only explain a small part of its variability. Epigenetics has emerged as one of the most promising areas that will address some of the gaps in our current knowledge in the development of many cardiovascular diseases. Epigenetic mechanisms include DNA methylation, histone modification, and microRNA alterations. Objective: In this study we examined epigenetic

changes in several histone modifications and chromatin remodeling factors in human failing hearts. Methodology: RNA was isolated from human failing hearts & controls followed by cDNA synthesis using reverse transcription essays. After that the expression of epigenetic factors was examined using Epigenetic Chromatin Modification Enzymes RT² Profiler™ PCR Array from QIAGEN. Results: Our data indicated significant up regulation and/or downregulation in specific methyltransferases, demethyltransferases and acetyltransferases enzymes. These observations revealed novel epigenetic targets that are involved in the regulation of heart failure. Conclusion: These findings provide new insights into the molecular mechanism of heart disease development and may offer new mechanistic approaches that can lead to innovative therapeutic tools.

Benefits of Visual Literacy in PYP Classrooms: Students' Perspective

Shahad Al Taiyeb

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Abstract:

English is an important language in the Arab world. However, very few Arab students are capable of successfully using the language in order to communicate verbally or written. This comparative study will examine the effectiveness of Visual Literacy (VL) in 4 sections of Preparatory Year Programme (PYP) at Prince Sultan University (PSU). Furthermore, explore one of the key factors that reflect upon effective language-learning situations which is "Visual Literacy" and how beneficial are Visual (still or motion) for students to improve their writing skills. Data were collected with the help of a survey from 100 students. Analyzed and concluded that, visual literacy (VL) is considered to be a vital source to enhance the understanding of English language and second language learners (L2) were able to write proficiently being visual literate. KEY WORDS: Visual Literacy, PYP students, writing proficiency

Earthbag Houses: Obstacles and Solutions

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Abstract:

The earth bag house is a new, eco-friendly type of houses that uses earth bags (which is simply a bag filled with any of the local material such as sand or gravel, to be used as building unit) to construct a house. Unfortunately this type of houses is not widely used although it's considered to be the best green house. This study states the problems impeding earth bag housing and offers solutions to develop this technique. These solutions may help this kind of houses to be widely known and used. Many examples of existing earth bag houses are collected and analyzed in many aspects to get the required data about the obstacles of the earth bag houses. According to the examples that were studied, many problems have shown up. The limited number of stories that can be erected, the ignorance of the building codes and the use of almost one form which is the dome-structure form. However, according to our finding, if a wooden frame structure was added to the building, it

will solve the problem of the area and will enable us to use variety of modern forms. As a result the building code will pay more attention to the earth bag houses. To sum up , the earth bag house is the best green house known, the small span and building code constrains limits the use of these house. However, considering the use of support materials and providing the building codes with more applicable designs will help solving these problems.

Peer to Peer

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Abstract:

Peer-to-peer (P2P) computing entails computer platforms that rely on various dispersed computer components to operate in decentralized ways. It simply means sharing of computer platforms and data. P2P is a network that recently became popular method to share resources and information among users. The most common use of such networks is file-sharing. All users connected to the network may share some local files over the network and other users can download those files. Organizations have pervasively deployed computers across their different business units. Consequently, P2P computing has gained significant attention in research, product development and usages in higher education. Many universities have adopted P2P models because of their benefits such as enhancing scalability, reducing dependency on a centralized system, reducing costs through direct communication among systems and improving resource aggregation and functionality. This paper presents concepts of P2P systems and functions. It highlights fundamental concepts of effectiveness in higher education point of view. In addition, our study examines the usage of P2P in universities by conducting a survey of 50 Saudi female participants, from different majors and universities. Our finding demonstrated that about 45% of the participants don't know what P2P is, this could be interpreted by the lack of awareness and knowledge about P2P and/or they are still using the old fashioned ways for example, using paper based as reported by the participants who took part in this study. And of those who know what P2P is 77% of them use P2P applications for educational purposes. Furthermore most of them use P2P applications daily for sharing and downloading assignments, Lectures, and other educational and non-educational files. The objective of this paper is to raise awareness and knowledge of the importance of P2P in education and their daily life usage. Also P2P can provide a convenient environment for sharing data among students and help readers understand significant advantages of deploying P2P computing in higher education.

The Idea of a Writing Center—in Saudi Arabia

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Abstract:

The Idea of a Writing Center—in Saudi Arabia Stephen M. North published two landmark essays on the “idea” of a writing center, the first in 1984 and a “revisiting” of “the idea” in

1994. In 2013, Tzu-Shan Chang picked up North's thread in relation to Asian writing centers. Our presentation picks up North's and Chang's thread as we revisit the idea--and formation--of a writing center at an all-women's university in Saudi Arabia. We also did a survey among 50 Saudis to see their opinion about the Writing Center. Based on our research, four pillars characterize "the idea" of our center: • Multilingualism • Islamic foundations • Flexible student writer-consultant boundaries • Flexible student-teacher boundaries Our research seeks to identify key aspects of our work to better understand how we complement current models as well as contribute to the larger challenge of sustaining writing center work. We also seek to spread the idea of writing center in Saudi Arabia and will continue our researches. A bibliography will be provided. (169 words)
 Proposal Abstract: Our presentation picks up North's thread and Tzu-Shan Chang idea of the writing center in Asia, as we revisit the idea--and formation--of a writing center at an all-women's university in Saudi Arabia. We identify key aspects of our work to understand how we complement current models as well as contribute to the challenge of sustaining writing center work. We will develop the research, and make sure to make the writing center a place where you can learn not only write. (86 words)

Towards a Pleasant Shopping Experience

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Abstract:

Green building is the practice of increasing the buildings' efficiency in using energy, water and materials, and reducing building's impacts on human health and the environment over its life cycle (wncgbc.org, n.d.). Therefrom came the decision of renovating the building of Tamimi Supermarket, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, into a green building. An evidence based design research was conducted to address the environmental issues of that building, which were mainly; lack of daylight, inefficient ventilation systems, energy consumption, and confusing way-finding within the building. These environmental issues can negatively impact the building's environment. The lack of natural lighting can affect the occupants' visual comfort and satisfaction (Jensen, 2014). Poor ventilation levels that cause them fatigue, discomfort and distraction (FSP Business, 2013). Inefficient movement circulation around the store is a time consuming issue for the costumers. Eco-friendly solutions were provided to solve the environmental issues in the building. First of all, adding a geothermal energy system can reduce energy consumption levels and costs of the building (energy.gov, 2012). Providing the building with more efficient lighting and ventilation systems, According to (Edwards, & Torcellini, 2002), retailers use daylighting in stores to enhance their store environment, increase sales, attract customers and reducing the energy consumption. In addition, in order to save costumers time, the layout organization of the interior space should be following the standard layout of environmental friendly grocery stores (Ohta, & Higuchi, 2013). The proposed design solutions will transfer the existing building into a green one. Thus will reduce the energy consumption costs, along with increasing the staff's productivity and costumers' satisfaction levels, which will result an increasing level of the sales of the store.

Production of “Green” Cement Causes Significant Reduction in Pollution Levels from Riyadh Cement Factories

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Abstract:

Production of “Green” Cement Causes Significant Reduction in Pollution Levels from Riyadh Cement Factories Rwaida Saffaf and Dana Alkhalfah Architecture Department, Prince Sultan University, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia Statistics have proven that Riyadh is the most contaminated city in the world. One of the primary factors that contribute to the high levels of pollution is the presence of large cement factories within densely populated areas in the city. Citizens are suffering from these impacts and the citizens live near these factories who obviously suffer the most have started a campaign demanding the owners of these factories to relocate their factories outside of Riyadh. As relocating these factories outside Riyadh is will demand large amount of money and time, this research aims to study the case of these factories and suggest more practical and immediate solution. In-depth studying and identifying the specific factors that are contributing to this problem produced some variable solutions. . Amongst all the different solutions, the proposal to have government agencies implement regulations that make it mandatory for the factories to produce "green" cement proves to be the most effective choice. The production of "green" cement over the traditional cement helps manufacturers achieve a more efficient and environmentally-friendly production method. Producing "green" cement would be the best solution as it will allow owners to immediately fix the problems associated with their factories without forcing them to relocate their business to another place.

Toward a Better Environment, Redesigning and Adapting Green Strategies in “AlHarbi and AlDia’a” Market

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Abstract:

Green buildings or as known as “sustainable design” is an efficient trend that help people to live in a better, healthier environment. Although green buildings cost more, but yet it has more advantages for the long life cycle (Ann Arbor, 2005). For instance, green buildings improve the occupant productivity and boost their comfort and health (.epa.gov, 2014). The purpose of conducting this research is to solve the environmental issues in an existing retail spaces. These issue include: energy consumption, visual comfort and movement circulation and to provide solutions and recommendations. The solutions for these issues help to create a balanced and well functioned space for people. The site chosen to redesign was a supermarket “Al-Harbi and Al-Dia’a” located in AlOuroba Street, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. The methodologies used in this research are observation and interviewing costumers and the staff. Based on customers’ interviewing data, people were not satisfied with the indoor environment of the market. The observation findings also showed that the

area between the aisles were too narrow for customers to walk and shop. Additionally, the staff were not comfortable with the glare coming from the exterior glass. Moreover, energy was consumed by an enormous number of inefficient artificial lights. In order to solve the energy consumptions, Solar panels systems was engaged to use to produce more energy. Also, redesigning the exterior will enhance the visual comfort as well as redesign the interior to solve the movement circulation. The proposed design strategies will create a better environment, improve the market sales and increase peoples' frequent coming.

قلم متعدد البرمجيات

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Abstract:

العدل من أهم المبادئ الإسلامية التي تحقق السعادة لأفراد المجتمع وهو مفهوم إداري يسهم في تحقيق نجاح العمل تربوياً كان أو غير ذلك وكل من لي أمراً من أمور المسلمين وجب عليه العدل، قال تعالى: {اعْدِلُوا هُوَ أَقْرَبُ لِلتَّقْوَى وَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ} [المائدة: 8]. والمعلم يحتاج إلى العدل بين طلبته ليشعر الطلبة بالرضا والأمن والراحة (عدلت فأمنت فنمت) وحيث أن المعلم يواجه عناء في جمع أوراق الاختبار لعدم تجاوب بعض الطلبة في الالتزام بالمدة الزمنية المحددة أثناء الاختبار وعدم التزام بعض الموظفين والطلبة بالتوقيع لتسجيل وقت الحضور بدقة وأمانة، نشأت فكرة إيجاد حل لتحقيق العدل للوصول إلى نتائج تخدم كل من المعلم والطالب والموظف ورئيسه بواسطة دراسة تحليلية/ نظرية/ تصميمية لتحديد المعالم الرئيسية للمنتج بشكله الأولي ووظائفه المطلوبة مع إعداد دراسة إحصائية لاستقصاء آراء عينة ممثلة للواقع نتج عنها ابتكار قلم متعدد البرمجيات الذي يحتوي بداخله على ثلاثة ألوان (الأزرق، الأخضر، قلم رصاص) يتم التحكم بدخولها وخروجها عن طريق جهاز تحكم يضبط من قبل المسؤولين حسب الفئة المستهدفة إلى جانب احتواءه على رمز شريطي للتحقق من هوية المستخدم وقد صنع الجهاز بطريقة بسيطة لوجود إشكالية منها لعدم توفر الفنيين والورش؛ لذلك يوصى بإيجاد الورش الفنية المدعومة لتقديم الدعم للأفكار لتحويلها إلى منتج ملموس إلى جانب تقديم ورش علمية في مجالات العلوم بالإضافة إلى الدعم المادي. تجدر الإشارة إلى إمكانية تطبيق الفكرة في المدارس والجامعات وجهات العمل ومراكز قياس رقم (KACST) تم إيداع طلب براءة اختراع في مدينة الملك عبدالعزيز للعلوم والتقنية . TOFEL واختبارات موهبة والاختبارات العالمية كـ (رقم 113340688 بتاريخ 30/06/2013): تسجيل براءة الاختراع.

Can Luxurious Hotels be a Green Building?

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Abstract:

Environment is one of the main factors that human beings can't live without. However, studies showed that the globule warming has been increasing due to human activities such as energy consumption. Consequently, the awareness of globule warming dangers introduced green building as solution. Usually hotels focuses on the aesthetic values, in contrast they produce huge amount of harm to the environment. For example, water usage and energy consumption are the major issue for any hotel. We chose Tiara hotel which is located in Waha district, Riyadh Saudi Arabia. Tiara hotel has four main issues: water usage, energy consumption, poor air quality and un sustainable material. As a part of research case study, we went to the hotel and analyzed the issues. Accordingly, our recommendation for reducing energy consumption we would suggest solar panels, and LED light, which will have positive environmental impact in reducing globule warming. Energy consumption is distributed in all over the hotel, but mainly the lobby is the has the largest amount of consumption. Water usage was found in the swimming pool, bathrooms and

laundry rooms. To reduce water usage we would apply gray water system that helps in saving portable water. Poor ventilation was found in the swimming pool and restaurant. As a solution for poor ventilation install sustainable HVAC system that renews the air quality. Finally, the carpet material distributed the hotel's lobby, corridors, restaurants and rooms. To have a complete green hotel we consider sustainable flooring materials. In conclusion, our objective is to design green hotel according to evidence based design that completes the aesthetic and luxury of Tiara hotel. Moreover, these suggestions would reduce water usage and energy consumption in addition to sustainable flooring materials and HVAC system.

Effective Learning using Collaborative Projects in Software Engineering Program

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Abstract:

The purpose of any educational program is to promote a lifelong learning experience and help students achieve the program learning objectives by the use of effective teaching techniques in various courses. The Computer Science department in Prince Sultan University has initiated a teaching strategy for improving student learning by collaborating directly or indirectly with a series of pre-requisite or co-requisite core courses in such a way that the students apply the knowledge acquired in different course projects using real application(s) based on a common theme and thereby improving the learning skills of the fundamental or core concepts of the courses. In this paper a Student Tutoring System that will be used by the Student Affairs office at PSU is discussed. The system aims to automate the functionality of the Student Tutoring System by establishing a web-based application, which will be available all the time for serving the Tutoring Center at Prince Sultan University. This system offers peer tutoring for academically weak students and is delivered by other students who are good at academics. This system will elucidate the implementation of a system by combining the learning outcomes of three different courses namely "Introduction to Software Engineering (CS225)", "Database Systems (CS340)", "Web Development (CS371)". In CS225 we elicited the functional requirements from stakeholders, documented, validated and verified them; then moved to the design of the components of the Student Tutoring System by creating a prototype of the system. Since this project is mostly data-driven, in CS340, we focused on the design of the database by creating the Entity Relationship Models and mapping them to relational models along with normalizing the database and then finally creating the actual database using Oracle 11g. In CS371, the functional and database design was given a realistic look by implementing the prototype design through developing a website using tools such as HTML, Java scripting and C#. Key words: learning outcomes, Skills, teaching, learning, system, prototype, implementation

Pre-Urban Seasonal Dwelling

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Abstract:

Seasonal dwelling is one type of the Pre urban's residential or housing Types. These dwelling have their own architectural categories which influenced our designs, especially in the field of sustainability. People keep asking, why do we need to learn from our ancestors, and what does this have to do in our design .Well the answer is simple it's all based on our sustainable designs or what is called those days green design . The seasonal Dwelling took its name from the nomadic people where they used to move from a place to another according to the weather conditions . How they are seasonally moving and what type of functions should the building contain to accommodate the residence needs . According to each region and each place theirhouses vary to its own local materials, if the house is substantial or temporary and functions to resist the weather conditions . As results of this research we will show how the need, local materials and the forms of the designs affects our sustainable design. Also we will be thinking critically about our surroundings like our ancestors, and how to be friendlier with the environment considering our needs, the future generations needs as well as the needs of the planet we are living at . In conclusion, this research describes some of examples of the Pre-Urban Seasonal Dwellings .And connection they have with each other "similarities vs. differences". What kind of idea is behind this concept?

Forms and Proportion in the Pre Urban Housing Architecture

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Abstract:

In the pre-urban architecture which includes six type of Housing each represent certain period. Forms design, proportion and construction method of that time and the development of each period was observed. Basics forms and proportions was abstracted from nature and simple construction methods adopted from materials and surrounding environmental behavior. Each period observed the period that come before it. To confirm this theory. This study assign two theories to confirm that the forms, proportion and construction method were abstracted and adopted from the nature the first theory, is the experiential learning process theory and the design for manufacturability process theory to support that humans observed the environmental behavior. The Six type of pre urban period housing were analyzed in terms of forms, proportion, construction and the surrounding environment characteristics. Then each house was linked to certain environmental behavior according to the analyzed data. Both theories confirmed that the forms, proportion and construction methods were abstracted from the surrounding nature and each house was observed from the nature and the environmental behavior humans who designed those houses observed nature than apply it than develop it. This paper aims to confirm that the forms and proportion abstracted from nature and that humans who built those houses observed and adopted from the environmental behavior at that time.in

conclusion, as the pre urban architecture all type of houses was abstracted from nature. Thus, architectural forms, proportion and constriction should be observed from the nature of the building environment than developed to satisfy safety and other need of humans.

For a Better Green Building

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Abstract:

For a Better Green Building Abstract The environment is being made unclean by human activities. The pollutants we produce not only affect human lives but also those of other living things, the plants and animals that we share our environment with. (ypte.com , may 2011) . The purpose of this research was to create practical solutions for the issues presented that was found in an existing retail building. These issues include , visual pollution energy consumption, inefficient waste management, materials, and heat island effect. All of these issues were addressed in this research, specifically in AlAqariya Mall, Riyadh , SA. The research stated all the issues of Alaqariya Mall by conducting observations, to define the environmental issues according to the evidence base design process . Finally, a redesign of the building will be proposed according to the issues and the solutions. The research contains numbers of objectives to achieve better environment. First objective is to limit the noise pollution by adding white noise source such as fountains (Healthy Hearing, june 2009). Secondly, reduce the energy consumption by incorporating environmentally friendly lights and technologies. Also skylight and green columns can create more peaceful environment and reduce the energy consumption. Recycling trash cans will be also added to manage the wastes of the building. Finally, changing the materials into environmentally friendly materials will create a sustainable building. To conclude, the research aimsto redesign Alaqariya Mall with the requirements needed to achieve an environmentally friendly building that enhance the surroundings of the building as well as the human feelings.

Architectural and Sustainable Design of AlFaisalia Tower in Riyadh Saudi Arabia

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Abstract:

First Point: Sustainable elements related to the architectural design of AlFaisalia Tower in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia Research Title: Architectural and Sustainable Design of AlFaisalia Tower in Riyadh Saudi Arabia Synopsis: The sustainable architecture in kingdom of Saudi Arabia is rich and varied in design, function, architectural, and artistic elements as a result of its hot, dry climate. Riyadh is one of the largest capitals around the world, even though it has vast areas there are countable examples of sustainable buildings. AlFaisalia Tower is one of the oldest sustainable buildings that introduce the revolution of sustainable buildings in Saudi Arabia in general. Aims: First: introducing the sustainable elements those are used in AlFaisalia Tower Second: trying to suggest solutions to spread

the usage of sustainable elements on the future buildings to be built by highlighting its long term benefits Third: attempting to classify and analyze the different materials and techniques used in sustainable buildings

Green Dispensary Renovation

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Abstract:

Green building refers to good design and management practices in all phases of building construction and operation to promote a healthy environment and energy efficiency. Therefore, a sustainable approach to healthcare means designing solutions that anticipate future needs and support strong long-term development for public and private sector providers. (http://www.legrand.com/EN/sustainable-development-description_12847.html) The research includes evidences about a dispensary clinic that is located in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. It was chosen to be developed with strategies which eventually will help with the energy consumption as well as the sustainable design relatively to the investigated issues: dispensary design, the lack of human circulation, the poor ventilation systems installed the interior design division for spaces; the uncomfortable colors used for walls as well the lighting and its energy consumption. The purpose of the study is to enhance the healthcare environment within the chosen dispensary, provide a better design amelioration for patients as well as to achieve an upgraded level of service in which the targeted patients can benefit from. Consequently, this can be reached by applying strategies that will facilitate the usage of energy consumption and to resolve the encountered issues. The emphasis revolved upon creating harmonious offices divisions, redesigning patients' and visitors areas to provide healthier environment. The data was collected through observation, interviewing and with the support of evidence based design process to highlight the design issues and solve them. The solutions suggested were as the following: Redesigning to substitute the poor ventilation systems with sustainable cooling filters for air circulation which addresses an enhancement for interior spaces with waiting areas for patients. Also, to use more comfortable healthy paints with various layers and patters for several corners and spaces. In addition, reducing energy consumption by using LED lights. Finally, expanding the spaces with more greenery within the dispensary clinic.

Riyah Urban Planning Exhibition

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Abstract:

Since the 1970, Saudi has invested over US\$1 trillion in the expansion and upgrading of the Kingdom's infrastructure. Saudi Arabia is one of the top ten fastest growing economies in the world and the largest and most influential economy in the Middle East, accounting

for 70% of GCC GDP. One significant dimension is the concept of 'city image'. Urban planning exhibition is a new building type and social institution among many dimensions of this image making. The facility presents Riyadh's urban planning, functions as a significant show window of the government and becomes an important device to reveal the urban meaning. "Riyadh Retrospect" (RR) is a center that chronicles the origins, transformations and future prospects of Riyadh city. RR takes its visitors through the urban patterns and meanings of Riyadh through history: both past and contemporary. RR center aims at investigating Riyadh's city image implied in this urban planning museum. It effectively answers questions such as "With what exhibits and rhetoric the city is represented? What symbolism and meaning the exhibition creates?" RR transforms a mundane visit to the center into a transcendental experience: an experience where the visitor understands the evolution of the city's growth, how it came to be and where it is heading. This experience is accentuated as the visitor navigates through the RR's galleries, exploratory exhibits, artifacts, models (both scaled and full-scale), Audio Visual projections, and the amphitheater that act as props together.

Qasir AlWaha Hotel

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Abstract:

QASIR ALWAHA HOTEL By Sarah Bin Omair Joud Altwijri Fay Almuammar Prince Sultan University Department of Interior and Architecture Engineering Dr. Rehab Abu Ras
Abstract: Green living refers to a way of life that contributes towards maintaining the natural ecological balance in the environment, and preserving the planet and its natural systems and resources. Re-design project is a Qasir AlWaha hotel it has some issues that should be environmentally friendly. The first issue is the lighting system is not efficient. In addition, this lighting system consist of lamps that exhaust the eyes. Ventilation is the second issue, humidity in the swimming pool area were the main issue. Third issue is parking, not using shade for parking increased the heat absorbed by the parking ground. fourth issue is waste water in the swimming pool Location of the hotel is in King Fahad Road cross Makkah al Mukkarmah Road. It's a hotel contain from 7 levels it has a mosque in front of it and another hotel near from it. The solution that was applied in the hotel is use daylight in the morning to reduce the use of electricity to save the energy by making a large windows and eliminate the use of curtain in the morning. Also in the night, lighting can produce energy by using solar panel storage. For the second issue, use active system. For the third issue use 10 PV panels Photovoltaic for outdoor parking area to converts the energy of the sun into renewable electricity. For the last issue use drainage grating on the Side of Pool that catches overflow, which keep the pool full and the side of the pool dry.

Students Motivation to Research

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Abstract:

A study was conducted to show the importance and impact of writing a research and presenting it on students and their self-confidence levels. The main purpose of this study is to encourage students and motivate them to write more researches and boost their confidence level when presenting them. This study was conducted by a survey that 50 college students filled, along with researching several means of motivation. The results showed that while most students write researches 4-6 times a semester, they are only some-what confident when presenting them, due to the audience and low self-confidence. Also, many agreed on the lack of research motivation due to our environment. Many students just need a special twist in their academic lives that would encourage them to write and present more.

SMEs & Ecommerce in KSA-Current Issues and Suggestions

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Abstract:

E-commerce has played a significant role to convert most of the countries into an information society. However, different studies analyzed the obstacles in the adoption of e-commerce in developing countries. It reveals that some sectors in Saudi Arabia are slow in adopting E-Commerce technologies for running their business transactions, and that is due to an internal set of factors that are related to organizations or an external set of factors which related to infrastructure and governmental support. This paper focuses on the main challenges facing the growth of e-commerce in SMEs in Saudi Arabia. Further, a thorough investigation was carried out to find the barriers in SMEs' ecommerce adoption by exploring different factors such as: postal system suitability, banking system services, internet safety and customer's culture upon the growth of e-commerce. In order to achieve the objectives of our study, questionnaire surveys have been distributed to forty business managers to get their opinion about e-commerce adoption in Saudi Arabia. The results showed many challenges that the managers are facing e.g. lack of technological needed skills, unavailability of Internet service at all places, and some other legal and technical issues. Suggestions are provided on the basis of these problems.

PSU Clubs Mobile Application

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Abstract:

As Computer Science students, we are implementing a system for our software engineering course. We used software engineering design principles and practices to design our system. Our system, PSU Clubs, is a mobile application that can be easily downloaded on the smartphones of students and faculty. This application strives to facilitate the communication among club members and supervisors in any club-related activity. The application can be used to send messages between members of a club, set meeting times and dates, and many other functionalities related to club activities. PSU Clubs will serve the function of a social network specifically designed for clubs in PSU. Key words: software engineering, design, PSU, systems, software, development

Session (M1) 10.00 – 11.00

Design of a Commercial & Recreational Mixed-Use Development Project in King Saud University Campus, Riyadh : ‘A Design Report’

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King Saud University

Abstract:

Design of a Commercial & Recreational Mixed-Use Development Project in King Saud University Campus, Riyadh : ‘A design Report’ The context of the study The research aims to develop a practicable activity concept project, on a 1.6km long strip of land, with an area of about 230,000m², fronting the King Khaled Highway lying in the South-West of the campus. The purpose of the study The University representative (client), hopes for a feasible project proposal that can generate enough fiscal revenues for it to sustain some of its ongoing undertakings. The objective of this physical development concept will: 1. Provide reasonable fiscal earnings (capital returns) for the maintenance of the University ‘unique projects’ and undertakings. 2. Serve the essential needs of the locality and the general public. 3. Stimulate academic and architectural dynamism both in its form and purpose. The design initiative will attempt to connect to the wider infrastructure network of the urban context and aspire to create a new ‘focal area’ for the city of Riyadh, in the campus ground. It is anticipated that this proposed project will provide the wider community with leisure and recreational facilities to enjoy, from the design of its landscape. The social benefits of this project will also nurture pride in the university as a national icon. The significance of the study On their briefing visit, the University’s representative (the client) insisted on a project that would generate capital returns to sustain its ongoing ‘special projects’. The University’s inclination compels a design procedure with a diverse form of economic activities-cum-services. Procedure / Methodology The designer analyzed various existing and future circulation network ever proposed for the university internal circulation, as well as the Riyadh infrastructure network like Riyadh city Metro Rail transit, the Metro

Bus transit system, and its possible links to the University system, and its connection to the site, to ensure ease of accessibility. Another analysis is on the neighborhoods and their character . The climatic components are main considerations for the design of the place. Due considerations like sustainable use of water, plants and energy are foremost in the provisions for comfort elements for commerce and leisure and recreation. Main Findings The implementation of the design ideas require careful analysis that dictates the steps for the Masterplan layout. The idea of a multifarious development project with practicable, fiscal generator functions is an investment in luring visitors. Further study of the neighborhood and surroundings enhanced the concept of a mixed-use development made up of shopping-cum-services with leisure and recreation. Conclusions The King Khaled Highway frontage and access, the variety of use, the activities and events, designed to cater and entertain the visitors will attract the populace ceaselessly. The design ideas hinged on these considerations will continually invite people hence, boosting the mercantile opportunities and the fiscal prospects of the development.

تنوع الأبواب التقليدية في المملكة العربية السعودية

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جامعة الملك سعد

Abstract:

البحث في العمارة التقليدية في المملكة العربية السعودية والهدف منها هو تحليل العناصر المهمة في المباني التاريخية داخل المملكة. تقوم طريقة البحث على تحديد الانواع الاساسية للأبواب من حيث الزخارف ومواد البناء والشكل في مناطق المملكة الخمسة الوسطى والغربية والشرقية والشمالية والجنوبية وذلك بالرجوع الى الادبيات المعمارية. وتتمثل النتيجة بجدول ختامي يبين الفروق للأبواب في مناطق المملكة الخمسة

تحليل بلدة الخبراء التاريخية

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أ. د. جمال شفيق عليان, Nasser Bin Mohamed Al-Nowaiser
جامعة الملك سعد

Abstract:

البحث في تاريخ العمران ويتركز على المدن التاريخية في المملكة والهدف منه تحليل الموروث العمراني في المملكة من قبل الطلاب وفهم عناصر المدينة التاريخية وفهم عناصرها الاساسية واهمية البحث تكمن في مرجعية التخطيط الحديث للاصول التاريخية والاقتباس فس التصميم من التراث وطريقة البحث من خلال الادبيات العمرانية وكذلك من خلال الزيارة الميدانية للمدينة التاريخية (بلدة الخبراء) والرجوع لمشاريع الهيئة العليا للسياحة والاثار ومن نتائج البحث فهم تكوين المركز التاريخي وعناصره والمقدرة على تحديد تلك العناصر كذلك بالصور الفوتغرافية

Switching to Transparent Solar Photovoltaics Panels in Glass Facade Buildings

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Abstract:

Nowadays, most of the new buildings are covered with glass façade, since it has many advantages such as low cost compared to cement concrete, ease of installation and configuration, and aesthetically appealing. Unfortunately, using glass façade widely in hot regions without consideration to its environment and energy consumption impacts leads to many adverse implications. For example, using normal glass panels that allow both heat and light to pass into the building increases the need of energy for cooling by 35% to 40 % due to the rapid transfer of heat from outside the building to inside it through the glass. Unfortunately using reflected glass panels will not solve the problem either, since it raises the heat in the surrounding area outside the building by up to 30%. Therefore, it is important to devise other sustainable solutions that can overcome the problems above. One promising solution is to use transparent solar photovoltaics panels instead of the normal glass panels or the normal solar panels. The system of transparent solar photovoltaics panels is a new way to generate energy while achieving energy savings. The latter is achieved by reducing air conditioning and lighting loads. By allowing only a small portion of the heat and light to enter the building. Another important advantage of the photovoltaic panels is that they maintain the transparency and enhance the beauty of the building. As a result of using these panels, the overall energy costs can be reduced dramatically. The question that remains now is how to convince buildings' owners and authorities to relinquish traditional glass panels and adopt photovoltaic panels.

Distractors with the Most Effect on Higher Education Students' Concentration during Class in Saudi Arabia

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Abstract:

It is believed that as time goes on, more and more distractors take place in classroom. Those distractors make the teaching process harder. Thus to avoid them, we must first identify them and how potent they are in affecting students' concentration. With most studies emphasising on the technological aspect of distraction, we have conducted a survey in which we included distractors divided into two main groups: Internal (i.e. self-produced,) and external (either from instructor, other students or class environment.) Our population was all academic students studying at a higher education institution in Saudi Arabia, both male and female. We have concluded that difficulty understanding the instructor and extreme class temperatures were the most potent distractors among different categories of academic students in Saudi Arabia. Other distractors like drinking in class and clothing

showed almost no potency on their concentration. We conclude with discussing our study limitations and extending the research population to cover students in the Arabian Gulf.

Laser-Scribed Graphene Micro-Supercapacitors. The Recent Advance in Graphene-Based Micro- Supercapacitors Field

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Abstract:

The miniaturizing portable electronic devices are the new trend in the field of electronics industry, and because of that researchers from all over the world compete to fabricate ultra-thin, flexible and sustainable micro-supercapacitors that can be complement or replacement to micro-batteries and electrolytic capacitors. In this regard, the solution to fabricate micro-supercapacitors is to include graphene in its manufacturing, because of its exceptional electronic, optical mechanical, thermal and magnetic properties. These graphene-based micro-supercapacitors are promising for energy-storage devices, because they have both the superior configurations of micro-supercapacitors and unique properties of graphene. Although many fabrication techniques have been discovered and studied, none of them has been proven to be suitable or scalable for miniaturized electronic devices because the cost of fabrication is high, which limits their applications. Fortunately, the remarkable work conducted by a research team from University of California, Los Angeles led by Dr. Maher F. El-Kady has led to fabrication of a new generation of graphene micro-supercapacitors, called laser-Scribed graphene micro-supercapacitors. This was achieved by using a new technique involving a direct laser light which is used to write on a graphene oxide film. The remarkable thing of this technique is using a regular LightScribe DVD burner, which is scalable and its cost is low compared to old techniques. A hundred laser-Scribed graphene micro- supercapacitors can be produced in 30 min by using this technique. Furthermore, many studies were also conducted by Dr Maher and his colleagues to prove the efficiency of their product. Their latest results show that the laser-Scribed graphene micro-supercapacitors can be included in many efficient forms, such as being built on fixable substrates, integrated in fixable electronic devices, integrated with micro-electro-mechanical system or complementary metal-oxide-semiconductor on a single chip. They all show ultrahigh electrochemical performance.

Session (M3) 1.00 – 2.20

Saudi Government Debt Securities: Development, Issues and Status

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Supervisor: Dr. Engku Ngah
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Abstract:

This paper addresses the development, issues and status of the government debt securities market in Saudi Arabia. Government debt securities are vital to any country since it is one of the mechanisms used by the authority to influence money supply and interest rates in the economy to either enhance economic growth or to suppress inflationary pressures.

Government also issues treasury securities to cope with fiscal deficits, i.e. to meet government spending and expenses. Money supply changes, through open market operations, will directly affect inflation in the same direction and inversely affect interest rates. In addition, government debt securities are also important for financial institutions, which typically trade treasury securities for investing purposes, and allowing them to obtain funds, especially for their short-term needs. The Saudi Arabian Monetary Authority (SAMA), the concerned authority to issue government debt security in Saudi Arabia, is responsible for issuing several types of treasury instruments with different characteristics and specifications. We discuss the treasury securities issued by SAMA, as well as assessing the historical and current government debt issues in the Kingdom.

نقائض جرير والفرزدق

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Abstract:

الشعر هو بيان الغة وروحها فهو الحياة التي تحرك كل شيء في النفس وتبعث فيها حب الإبداع وحب الجمال وغيرها من أمور الحياة. وقد ترك الشعراء لنا موروثاً ضخماً ومتنوعاً من الشعر الذي يثرينا بالمفردات والعبارات التي أصبحنا نجهلها في عصرنا هذا. ولم أجد أفضل من نقائض جرير والفرزدق موضوعاً يسعفني في بحثي لما فيه من مفردات وعبارات نحن بأمس الحاجة لها. وقبل البدء في الحدث عن فن النقائض في العصر الأموي لا بد أن نعود لنشأة فن النقائض، فالنقائض من الفنون الشعرية القديمة لأنها عرفت منذ العصر الجاهلي، فقد كان شعراء القبائل المتحاربة يتراشقون بالشعر كما يتراشقون بالسهام. وقد ازدهر هذا الفن ازدهاراً كبيراً وأوسعاً في العصر الأموي وتحول إلى فن مستقل بذاته له أصوله وعناصره وأساليبه وأبعاده الاجتماعية فاحتل مكانة عزيزة وتبوأ منزلة في لوحة الشعر. وكانت الحياة في العصر الأموي صالحة لقيام مثل هذا الفن، واستطاع أن يرجع إلى ما كان عليه في الجاهلية الأولى، لذلك عاشت النقائض في ظله وسابرت إلى النهاية وبلغت في درجتها الفنية وأثارها الأدبية الاجتماعية منتهى ما بلغته في تاريخ الشعر العربي جميعه. ونقائض جرير والفرزدق هي قصائد الهجاء التي وقعت في العصر الأموي بينهما، حيث كان كل منهما يمدح في نفسه ويذم الآخر بقصائده وقد اشتهر كلاهما بأنهما من قبيلة تميم ولكنها من بطنين مختلفتين مما سبب عداوة بينهما. وإذا تحدثنا عن شعرهما بشكل عام فكل منهما نوع تميز به عن خصمه فالفرزدق اشتهر بالفخر والمدح والهجاء أما جرير فقد كان مبدعاً بالرائع والغزل والهجاء أيضاً. وأن السبب الذي حملني للبحث في موضوع الأدب بشكل عام والنقائض بشكل خاص هو الضعف الذي نعانیه في اللغة العربية التي كرمنا الله بها وجعلها لغة القرآن الكريم، وقد ذكر الله تعالى في أكثر من موضع اللغة العربية فيقول (إِنَّا أَنْزَلْنَاهُ قُرْآنًا عَرَبِيًّا لَعَلَّكُمْ تَعْقِلُونَ) ويقول (كِتَابٌ فُصِّلَتْ آيَاتُهُ قُرْآنًا عَرَبِيًّا لِقَوْمٍ يَعْلَمُونَ). ومن هنا تظهر أهمية اللغة العربية التي شرفنا الله بها، فهل يعقل أن نهجرها وهي التي لا تنضب ولا تجف وكانها لغة أنزلت لجميع العصور، فالشعر هو تاريخ اللغة ومرجعها ولولا الشعر لذهبت لغتنا في طي النسيان وفي بحور الخذلان وقد قيل في جرير والفرزدق « أن جرير يغرف من بحر والفرزدق ينحس من صخر »، قد ساهم كل منهما في الحفاظ على اللغة من خلال قصائدهما التي دامت أكثر من أربعين عاماً، وإذا أردنا أن نكون منصفين فالفرزدق له الفضل الأكبر في حفظ اللغة وقد قيل « لولا شعر الفرزدق لذهب ثلث العربية

Saudi Government Debt Securities: Development, Issues and Status

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Supervisor: Dr. Engku Ngah
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Abstract:

This paper addresses the development, issues and status of the government debt securities market in Saudi Arabia. Government debt securities are vital to any country since it is one of the mechanisms used by the authority to influence money supply and interest rates in the economy to either enhance economic growth or to suppress inflationary pressures. Government also issues treasury securities to cope with fiscal deficits, i.e. to meet government spending and expenses. Money supply changes, through open market

operations, will directly affect inflation in the same direction and inversely affect interest rates. In addition, government debt securities are also important for financial institutions, which typically trade treasury securities for investing purposes, and allowing them to obtain funds, especially for their short-term needs. The Saudi Arabian Monetary Authority (SAMA), the concerned authority to issue government debt security in Saudi Arabia, is responsible for issuing several types of treasury instruments with different characteristics and specifications. We discuss the treasury securities issued by SAMA, as well as assessing the historical and current government debt issues in the Kingdom.

High Performance Lightweight Concrete (HPLC)

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Abstract:

Today there is much concern about the environment and how materials can be use efficiently to reduce their negative impact on the environment... The construction industry is one of the main sources of environment pollution. One way to reduce redundant construction materials is to use affordable lightweight high performance concrete (HPLC), which refers to concrete that can achieve high performance such as high-strength, high workability, low permeability, and high durability while having low density. The unique characteristics of HPLC make it a preferable material for many applications such as buildings, bridges and landscaping. The advantages of lightweight concrete are its reduced mass and improved thermal and sound insulation properties, while maintaining adequate strength. Reducing the weight of concrete also reduces the demand of energy during construction and saves in transportation and construction costs. Compared with Normal Strength Concrete (NSC), High Performance Lightweight Concrete (HPLC) have some unique characteristics in addition of possessing the salient characteristics of NSC... The unique characteristics in this case include high strength, high workability, low permeability, light weight, and high durability. Although its cost is higher than NSC, HPLC is still appealing, since the additional cost involved can usually be recovered from the reduced construction cost because of reduced dead weight. There are many types of aggregates available that are classed as lightweight, and their properties cover wide ranges. Elastic properties, compressive and tensile strength, time dependent properties, durability, fire resistance, and other properties of structural lightweight aggregate concrete are dependent on the type of lightweight aggregate utilized in the concrete. The aim of this research is to look for a new ways to produce lightweight concrete using industrial waste material, palm kernel shell. And how to reduce the cost of production and increased durability.

Aviation Fuel and Solar Airplanes

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Abstract:

Airplanes engine provided a compact and light-weighted source of power that allowed man to overcome the tremendous force of gravity. The demand for increased power led to the improvement of specialized engines and aviation gasoline that met their requirement, kerosene, the fuel used in the first aircraft turbine engines. This research covers the performance, properties, and specifications of aviation fuels. Since engine and fuel are interdependent components of a single system, it also touches on engine basics. This research also looks into the effects caused by the ignition of aviation fuels and suggests some solutions to them like the use of renewable fuel. Since Noise pollution of aircrafts has always been a major issue, it also looks into noise pollution. This research also focuses slightly on the Swiss-made solar-powered aircraft, "The Solar Impulse", and illustrates the advantages of solar-powered aircraft and why should a country like Saudi Arabia consider manufacturing it.

Jewelry Manufacturing; Industry Safety Practices

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Abstract:

Industrial accidents are one of the major causes of death after heart disease, cancer, and strokes all over the world. These accidents also result into high economic losses for companies, organizations and countries. A lot of research has been carried out in the area of industrial safety practices for every industrial field. Jewelry making from gold and silver is one of the major sources of revenues for economies worldwide. Working practices in this industry are no different from hazardous situations like others. Present research has been conducted to identify such hazards in a typical jewelry manufacturing company. Associated literature was also studied and correlated to knowledge of workers about industrial safety through interviews as well as personal observations. This poster presents environment of jewelry industry, hazardous areas and practices, limitations of workers and few suggestions which could improve the safety environment for workers in such fields.

Using Nanotechnology Materials in Saudi Arabia; A Need for Construction Industry

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Abstract:

Using Nanotechnology Materials in Saudi Arabia; A Need for Construction Industry Statistically over 60,904 construction projects worth US\$ 2.81 trillion are in progress in Middle East to date. Some Mega projects such as construction of Kingdom City Jeddah US\$13.33 billion, Najran University US\$1.68 billion, Residential Zone Knowledge Economic city US\$ 1.5 billion, Industrial Port US\$ 1.40 billion, Seafront District US\$ 650 Million Jazan Economic city are being executed here. Saudi Arabia Construction News provides details of numerous large and small projects worth billions of dollars at various stages of a typical projects management cycle. Materials including concrete, steel, wood, glass, plastics and polymers are the primary ingredients of these projects. Latest developments in material science at the level of atoms and molecules have resulted in evolution of nanotechnology in the past few decades. Research in construction materials has discovered that use of nanobinders could double concrete's compressive strength, carbon nanotubes could hinder crack propagation in cement composites, nanosteel could sustain twice the stress, fiber-to-fiber bonding and nano-fibrillar bonding could enhance the properties of wood, nano materials as part of surface coatings could provide stain resistance, color durability, self cleaning, improved hardness, scratch and UV resistance and improved thermal performance. This poster portrays research and applications of nano materials in construction industry around the world. It also provides information regarding such materials being used as aggregates in this industry. A survey of major research groups, companies and products and companies associated with these materials has also been provided. Present research is expected to create awareness among corporate leaders and managers associated with Saudi Construction industry to make use of such materials in their projects while designing buildings structures of tomorrow. Academics and researchers could use links to establish worldwide collaboration by getting involved in this area of research.

Advanced Research Areas in Automotive Components and Lubricants

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Abstract:

A lot of research is being carried out in Automotive industry with respect to lubricant oils and their importance for better performance and long life of components and assemblies. This poster is a review of latest trends in advanced research areas in automotive components and lubricants. Focus areas are hybrid drives and optimal energy management in hybrid vehicles, lubrication in rotating machines and motors and reducing downtime of such machines, and lastly electronic and mechanical components which includes thermal analysis of underwater oil filled motor and corrosion studies due to automotive oils. It was

observed that the temperature state can be eliminated from the state space, which substantially simplifies the design of a real-time implementable EMS. Three different coolant supply strategies i.e. identical flow rate, velocity and pressure drop require different design of the cooling channels. For lubricants, the type of lubrication depends on the type of bearing used. Each specific application will dictate which type of solution is most appropriate, since it is based on operating speed, loads, temperature limits among others. As for electronic and mechanical components, 2D temperature of oil-filled BLDC motor is calculated considering the influence of the temperature on the copper loss, viscous drag loss, housing heat transfer coefficient and effective thermal conductivity of the fluid. Changing the contaminated oil timely and increasing oil viscosity appropriately. Paying attention to the selection of magnitude of interference by design. appropriate amount of interference is beneficial to drain pump, the reason is that first it can produce radial pressure and create the condition for drain pump, second it can adapt the vibration generated by the shaft eccentric.

Aerial Lifting Platforms; Virtues and Vices of Safety

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Abstract:

Aerial lifting Platforms; virtues and vices of safety Aerial lifts are being used all over the world for various applications such as construction, cleaning, maintenance, crossing bridges, and firefighters for emergency access. The platforms are of various designs and sizes and can be used in locations where no other means of climbing could be used executing various activities on natural or man made structures. These have a lot of virtues based on the types of designs and configurations from changing street lights to cleaning glass of skyscrapers. However numerous vices inherent to its basic structure could result in catastrophic accidents injuring human and causing tremendous loss to property and materials. Present research has been focused on reviewing typical advantages of such platforms as well as some major causes of accidents as a result of compromising the industrial safety standards either by the operators or maintenance personnel. A poster to this effect has been prepared to cover the salient industrial hazards associated with use of this equipment.

An Automotive Engine Oil Viscosity Sensor

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Abstract:

Oil viscosity is one of the most important parameters for evaluating the condition of automotive engine oil. It is measured to help increase the oil's performance and life span through accurate monitoring on-board and remotely via acoustic engine oil viscosity sensors for its measurement. Present research poster has been focused on evaluating the performance of different types of oil viscosity sensors. Recent developments showed that

sensors of AEOQ type use acoustic shear waves to monitor the degradation process in oil. These sensors have piezoelectric sensing probe and electronic measurement system with large dynamic range of viscosity monitoring and measure the degradation processes of oils due to their use in automotive engines and artificial contamination by dilution with water, ethylene glycol, and gasoline.. Other sensors use an external oscillator to measures the combined effects of phase and amplitude changes of the sensing signal. These can differentiate between very similar highly viscous oils, give more information, an ability to physically place the circuitry several feet away from the piezoelectric resonator and also away from the harsh chemical and thermal environment of the automotive engine. In the results, this poster shows the relationships between viscosity and oil temperature, the trend of kinematic viscosity during thermal deterioration, the viscosity signal of a prototype sensor versus temperature for three oils of different SAE classes and how additives change the relationship between sensor signal and kinematic viscosity. An immense use in automotive industry makes these an interesting area of applied research.

Comparison of Automotive

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 Prince Sultan University

Abstract:

The history of automotive is a long, and laborious one. From the first self propelled road vehicle created in the 1790's, to the modern road machine of today, it hasn't been an easy road to follow. for the automobile. Many people mocked the car, and you used to hear the phrase "Get a horse" a lot back when cars were first mass produced. Even with these changes, the automotive has overcome these hardships to become one of the most required inventions ever assembled. Because of that, we decided to choose four Cars companies for our poster and bring the values of revenues, expense, net income and do the graphs to compare between them. The four companies which we will talk about are: Ford,Honda,Toyota,GMC

Riyadh Metro

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Abstract:

Riyadh Metro Abstract: Riyadh as you know is the capital of Saudi Arabia which is one of the significant countries in the gulf and has all headquarters for all ministries and embassies. That is why Riyadh attracts all people from other cities. In addition, we all know that hospitals, specialist centers, universities and schools are causes of traffic jam in Riyadh. Also, traffic jam in Riyadh will be almost doubled next 10 years according to government statistical researches. Therefore, this city is expected to see a very high congestion in the near future. However, the government of Saudi Arabia decided to solve this problem through starting Riyadh Metro project. This poster is an introduction to this project highlighting its various aspects and time lines. Riyadh Metro network will have six

lines as mentioned in governmental declaration: Blue, Red, Orange, Yellow, Green and purple and this line will cover the whole city. A total of 85 stations to cover all these places and serve about 1.6 million people daily in the first period and later on it will serve 3.6 million people daily. It will reduce car trips by 250,000 trips daily. In addition, it will save about 400,000 liters of petrol daily knowing that the government will increase the price of petrol product to support the metro rather than people supporting cars. The total time for this project is 5 years as the following: 8 months for design and preparations, 48 months to complete the project and 4 months for test run.

Safety in Aviation

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Muhammad alTamimi
Prince Sultan University

Abstract:

The safety of the aviation industry and air transportation ensures the continuity and improvement of this critical field. It will lower the danger that threaten people lives and will higher their trust for using this transportation method. In this poster we are going to have a close look on the safety issues in the aviation industry. The poster is divided into two main study areas: major causes of failure and some famous examples of accidents, and some statistics that prove that aviation industry is still one of the safest mode of transportation.

Network Diagram Application in Project Management

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Abstract:

Project management applies knowledge, methods and process to execute projects that meet the objective with the desired quality standards and minimizing time and cost. Project management has variety of tools and techniques that help to handle projects effectively and efficiently. This poster will show one of the most commonly used techniques, which is Network Diagram. We will go through it by defining it and showing some examples of construction, automotive and aviation industry related projects..

Industrial Safety

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Abdullah Al Daour
Prince Sultan University

Abstract:

The industrial sector is one of the most developing sectors in Saudi Arabia. The government gives billions of dollars every year. According to the General Organization for Social Insurance, the total number of accidents in 2012 was 57398, then it decreased to 43983 in

2013. The industrial sector was around 29.3% in 2012, but it increased to 35.89% in 2013. There are many causes of accidents, In the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (K.S.A), the industrial had (22%) of all occupational injuries in 2011. Further, (29%) of industrial injuries were due to falling, while (32%) were due to struck by a falling/moving object, (GOSI, 2011).. Other main causes like detention at work place, scratching and abrasion, excessive stress and others. This poster will show and study some statistics and give some recommendations to improve the industrial safety.

Analysis of Construction Industry Accidents in KSA from 2012 to 2014

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Abdelrahman Elsekaily
Prince Sultan University

Abstract:

Analysis of Construction Industry Accidents in KSA from 2012 to 2014 The construction sector is one of the most developing sectors in Saudi Arabia. The government gives bids with billions of dollars every year. According to the General Organization for Social Insurance, the total number of accidents in 1433/2012 was 65656, then it decreased to 52467 in 1434/2013. The construction sector was around 47.3% in 1433, but it increased to 50.89% in 1434. There are many causes of accidents, the most common cause is crash or collision in the work area then fall down. Main causes of accidents are detention at work place, scratching and abrasion, car accidents, excessive stress and others. This poster research is based on review of statistical data of accidents in the Kingdom. Also few recommendations have been compiled for avoiding such accidents in this industry as a whole.

Analysis of Construction Industry Accidents in KSA from 2012 to 2014

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Abstract:

Analysis of Construction Industry Accidents in KSA from 2012 to 2014 The construction sector is one of the most developing sectors in Saudi Arabia. The government gives bids with billions of dollars every year. According to the General Organization for Social Insurance, the total number of accidents in 1433/2012 was 65656, then it decreased to 52467 in 1434/2013. The construction sector was around 47.3% in 1433, but it increased to 50.89% in 1434. There are many causes of accidents, the most common cause is crash or collision in the work area then fall down. Main causes of accidents are detention at work place, scratching and abrasion, car accidents, excessive stress and others. This poster research is based on review of statistical data of accidents in the Kingdom. Also few recommendations have been compiled for avoiding such accidents in this industry as a whole.

خصائص العمارة الإسلامية و عناصرها: تأصيل عناصر العمارة في مسجد الملك الحسن الثاني بالمغرب

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المشرف: الأستاذ المشارك عماد أوطه باشي

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Abstract:

مسجد الحسن الثاني يقع بمدينة الدار البيضاء بالمغرب، شرع في بنائه سنة 1991 م تم أكمل بنائه ليلة المولد 13/ النوي يوم 11 ربيع الأول 1411 أغسطس 1991 ، في فترة حكم ملك المغرب الحسن الثاني. تتسع قاعة الصلاة بمساحتها الـ 030333 متر مربع لـ 000333 مُصلي إضافة إلى 930333 في الباحة. يتوفر المسجد على تقنيات حديثة منها السطح التلقائي (يفتح ويغلق آلياً) وأشعة الليزر يصل مداها إلى 13 كلم في اتجاه مكة المكرمة. مسجد الحسن الثاني من بين أكبر مساجد العالم ، منذئذ أندلسية الطابع ترتفع 013 متر وهي أعلى مئذنة مسجد. مسجد الحسن الثاني معلمة دينية ومعمارية فريدة، شيدت فوق الماء؛ تبهير الناظر ببنائها الشاهق وبدقة هندستها التي برع في إنجازها صفوة المهندسين والمبدعين في مختلف المهن العصرية والحرف التقليدية المغربية الأصلية. البحوث وسياقها مضمّن البحث وسياقه البحث هو في مجال تاريخ العمارة الإسلامية. المساجد الجديدة، والتي تم بناؤها خلال العقود الخمس الماضية، وقد شكلت ظاهرة معمارية فريدة من نوعها. ويرجع ذلك إلى الاهتمام مكثف في التصميم، والأساليب، وتقنيات البناء والمواد اختيارها. كل هذه العوامل نشر تنوع و ثراء لصورتها المعمارية العامة التي يصعب مقارنة. وكان بعض هذه المساجد العناصر المعمارية المحلية المختلطة التقليدية الإسلامية مع الجانب الجديد المعاصر والحديث، لرفعها، مما عزز فترة مهمة (الحركة) مع طعم خاص من العمارة الإسلامية. الهدف من البحث يساعدها بحوث الطلاب على فهم أفضل الأساليب الإسلامية وعناصرها أهمية البحث أهمية البحث المهندسين المعماريين في أعمالهم، وأحياناً، على استعداد لاستخدام العناصر المعمارية الإسلامية التقليدية من أجل أن يكون التقليد المثالي لواحد من الأساليب الإسلامية. في هذه الحالة، والتحقق من أصالة العناصر المعمارية أسهل. وفي حالات أخرى، حيث تنتمي عناصر مختلفة لأنماط مختلفة في العمارة الإسلامية، يمكن أن تستخدم معاً في طرق انتقائي. سوف الطلاب لديهم الفرصة لتجربة كل من الحالات طريقة البحث طريقة البحث سوف أقوم باختيار المسجد الجديد ، مسجد الحسن الثاني المغرب الدار البيضاء الذي تم تصميمه أو بني في –العقود الخمسة الماضية في أي بلد إسلامي، من أجل القيام بممارسة لفهم أصول العناصر المعمارية لها، مقارنة مع تلك التقليدية في المباني التراثية الإسلامية. وسيحصل كل طالب استكمال المرحلة الأولى من الوثائق التاريخية والمعمارية من أجل تحليل وتحديد وبصرياً، والمكونات في المرحلة الثانية. فهم تاريخ المبنى، وموقعها، التصنيف المستخدمة ومواد البناء الهيكلية. نتائج البحث ونتائج حصيلته البحث و نتائج البحث في مضمونه، يحقق ويحلل العناصر المعمارية لهذه المساجد، في محاولة لفهم أصالة الهندسة المعمارية والهندسة المعمارية عناصرها، وفقاً لشكل وظيفته، وكم، وقد أثرت الحداثة الجوانب العامة، وتغيير لهم في مقارنة مع العناصر المعمارية التقليدية الإسلامية. الخاتمة جدول العناصر المعمارية المستخدمة في بناء عصري جديد مقارنة لتلك الإسلامية التقليدية، التي كان يعتقد التي تم تنفيذها أو تأثرت بها

The Islamic Architecture Characteristics and Elements: Architectural Elements Rooting of KAFD Mosque in Saudi Arabia

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Abstract:

Research and its context Research is in field of history of Islamic architecture. The new mosques, which have been constructed in the last Five decades, have formed a unique architectural phenomenon. This is due to the intensive interest in designs, styles, their construction techniques and selected materials. All of these factors spread diversity and richness to its general architectural image that is difficult to compare. Some of these mosques had mixed architectural local traditional Islamic elements with new contemporary and modern aspect, to raise them, which enhanced an important period (movement) with special taste of Islamic architecture. The goal of the research Research helps students to understand better the Islamic styles and its elements. The importance of the research Architects in their works, sometimes, are willing to use traditional Islamic architectural elements in order to have perfect imitation to one of Islamic styles. In this case, verification the originality of the architectural elements is easier. In other cases, where different

elements belong to various styles in Islamic Architecture, could be used together in eclectically methods. I will have the opportunity to experience both of these cases. Search method I had to choose a new mosque , KAFD Mosque in Saudi Arabia – Riyadh, which has been designed few years ago and it is under construction, in order to root the origins of its architectural elements, comparing them with the traditional ones in Islamic heritage buildings. I will complete the first phase of historical and architectural documentation in order to analyze and identify, visually, the components in second phase. Understanding the building, its location, structural typology used and construction materials. Outcome of the research and its results Research, in its content, Investigates and analyses the architectural elements of this mosque, in attempting to understand the originality of their architecture and architectural elements, according to shape and function, and for how much, modernism has influenced the general aspects, changing them in comparison with Islamic traditional architectural elements, by analyzing the shape of the floor plans, the link between the minarets and mosque, façades, Islamic inscriptions, building strategy. Conclusion Scheduling the architectural elements used in the KAFD Mosque comparing them to the traditional Islamic ones, which I think that were implemented or have been influenced by them.

The Fantastic Oobleck

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Abstract:

Research Abstract As is commonly understood , materials are categorized according to their properties that distinguish them from each other . In the resent past , Scientists had classified the materials in a specific pattern ,until a new materials were discovered that have a distinct properties that are vary from the common materials . Accordingly , anew category raised that is called Smart Materials . Actually , one sort of these Smart Materials called Oobleck we found it practical and simple .However ,we had investigated its Non-Newtonian Properties and how useful can this substance be in some aspects . Apparently , Oobleck can be useful to some instinct , but still there are some mystery around its properties and its foundation . In order to uncover the mystery around this substance , we carried on an investigation using the internet and some affordable resources . Evermore , we made a humble experiment to form this material using a recorded previous educational experiments . Luckily, we could reveal a plenty of information about this substance that perhaps can remove the question marks over The Oobleck . Moreover , we found some useful applications on that material that would effect our practical life positively . In fact , we faced some barriers that had minimized our research efficiency . The major two difficulties are concluded as : The lack of affordable resources , the educational Institutes' ignorance of this material . Finally , we expect the Oobleck to boom in some various fields in the close future

Financial Statements of Three Heavyweights Carmakers from Germany: BMW, Audi and Mercedes-Benz

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Abstract:

Investors use company's financial statements to obtain various financial information about the company and to evaluate its financial performance. When financial statements are published, management can contact interested outside parties about its accomplishment running the company. So it is very important to managers too. This poster will consider the comparison between the three heavyweights carmakers from Germany: BMW, Audi and Mercedes-Benz in the financial performance of these competitive and immensely profitable brands. Based on these financial statements: Cash flow statement, Income statement, Statement of Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheets

Petrochemical Industry Players; A comparison of Bayer from Germany and SABIC from Saudi Arabia

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Abstract:

Petrochemical industry is one of the biggest source of revenue generation all over the world. A large number of companies are operating in this industry. A research was conducted to establish some major players in this industry. It was established that Bayer a German chemical and pharmaceutical company founded in Barmen, Germany and Saudi Basic Industries Corporation (SABIC) have a major market share in these products. A financial comparative analysis was therefore carried out for the two. Purpose of this poster is to show results of that study in terms of financial parameters such as long term-debts, the gross profit, the value of the shares at the end of each year, and the total assets, liabilities and equity over five years. Its results could be used by any potential investors.

Building a Garden Shed

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Abstract:

This poster explains how a project can be managed using the tools and techniques of project management with an example of constructing a garden shed, which includes designing the shed, picking out the materials will be used, purchasing or ordering the materials, and assembling the various parts. Some of these tasks have dependences, and they must be scheduled. This poster will consider: the project work break down structure, network diagram, critical path, slack, Gantt chart, explaining Crashing and Fast tracking and a summary.

Saudi Construction Companies: an Accountant View

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Abstract:

The construction field in the Saudi market has been a booming field for the past 20 years and is expected to survive another 30 years.

Using various accounting parameters we shall present the differences and similarities between two major construction companies in the local market of Saudi Arabia. The poster provides an image of the financial stability, performance and services provided by the companies. The two companies to be compared are Saudi Ogahe company and Bin Laden group.

Safety Regulations in ABV Rock Group

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Abstract:

ABV Rock Group is a construction contractor that operates in several interlinked sectors covering buildings and civil works, and acts as a principal and specialist contractor. The core activities of the company are underground storage including tunneling, road construction and pipelines. They undertake construction of airports, hospitals, industrial plants, dams and bridges including all associated electrical, mechanical and civil works. They also have the capabilities of operations and maintenance of the Client's completed projects, and they also have strict safety regulations and hazard control. This poster

presents some of their safety regulations in a construction site and some difficulties that they faced as well as some accidents that happened in the construction site.

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