

FOREWORD

Security is an essential element of modern information technology and modern life. So much of our lives are intertwined with this technology and so much of our social identities are embedded within its memories that our very selfhood has become tied up with the machines. If that self is to be maintained in integrity the data that supports it must be kept secure and the authors of this segment of the journal are greatly contributing to the effort.

Sanpachai Huvanandana and Settapong Malisuwan, along with Ying-Han Pang, Andrew Teoh Beng Jin, and David Ngo Chek Ling deal with security from a fairly traditional perspective, albeit one that very much uses modern techniques. The former seek to improve the very traditional technique of fingerprinting, long a hallmark of modern security, using complex digital analytic techniques, reminding us that no matter how far advanced computer technologies may be we are physical creatures whose safety necessarily involves non-digital components. The latter group's research expands the direction of this line of research into palmprints.

The article of Md Rafiqul Islam and Mir Shahidul Islam uses a binary access control method to devise a method of controlling user access to files in a manner that is dynamic and that can change easily with changing need. Security is not an all or nothing affair and the flexibility made possible by such systems is very heartening. S. Rajeev, S. N. Sivanandam, P. Pradeep, and Santosh G. Rao look on the other hand to keep even administrators from gaining illegitimate access to certain data by distributing it throughout the system.

Finally, the article of Mehedi Masud, Huma Galzie, Kazi Arif Hossain and Md. Minhaj Ul Islam take the discussion to a new, in fact, infinitely high level. Much encrypting technology relies on the difficulties of factoring out prime numbers and as full as possible an understanding of these fascinating entities can make a major contribution to the establishment of new systems and the testing of current systems.

Not everything is security we must remember – there must be content that needs to be kept secure for one thing – and an appropriate reminder of this is found in the formal study of correspondence assertions accomplished by Sylvanus A. Ehikioya and Chima Adiele. Cheng-Ming Lin and Chiu-Chi Wei also make a valuable contribution to areas outside of matters of security in their investigation of ways of measuring performance that are relevant to an era when knowledge is a primary product.

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