

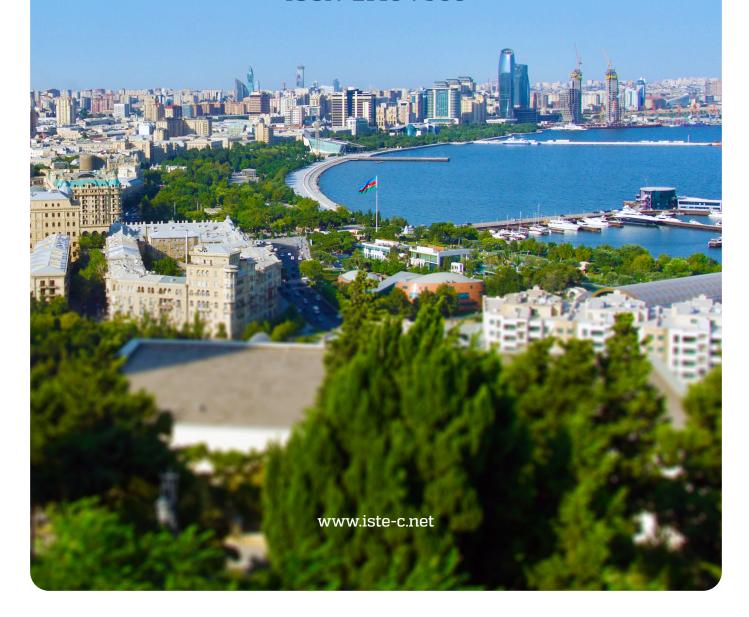
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ABSTRACT BOOK

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Dear Colleagues,

ISTEC 2024 Conferences are now well-known international academic events and the number of paper submissions and attendees are increasing every year.

We have lots of participants from 17 different countries. These participants presented their papers during two days.

Also, we would like to thank to our distinguished guests, keynote speakers, reviewers for their collaborations and contributions to the success of these conferences. And we would like to thank all of you for coming, presenting, and joining in these academic activities.

Should you have any enquiries regarding conferences, please do not hesitate to contact with us for any additional information you may require.

November 20, 2024

Thank you...

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KEYNOTES



Prof. Dr. Badrul h. KhanLeaders in Open and Distance Education in North America, Washington D.C.USA Speech Title: Smart Learning In The Digital World



Prof. Dr. Muzaffer ElmasRector, Kocaeli Health and Technology University, Turkey
Speech Title: The New Development Of Quality In Higher Education



Prof. Dr. John H. Hitchcock Associate Vice President, WESTAT-1600 Research Boulevard, Rockville, MD 20850 Speech Title: Using Al In Research



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"THE PROMINENT SOLUTION FOR THE BUILDING SECTOR IN CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION EFFORTS; NET ZERO CARBON BUILDINGS: WHAT? WHY? HOW?"

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ABSTRACT

Humanity is engaged in a critical conflict with nature; winning this war will ultimately lead to our downfall. This concept highlights the need for sustainable efforts to safeguard the planet's future, especially in the built environment. However, there are opportunities to mitigate climate change through principles like improving building stocks, utilizing renewable energy, and adopting climate-adaptive urban settlements. Governments' 2030 and 2050 projections emphasize smart buildings, nearly zero-energy buildings (nZEBs), and sustainable technologies that enhance daily life while reducing carbon footprints.

Climate change is a global issue, marked by rising temperatures, extreme weather, and disrupted ecosystems. Built environment professionals must take immediate action by developing sustainable practices. Moreover, the COVID-19 pandemic has underscored the importance of designing healthy, adaptable environments. The building sector, responsible for nearly 30% of global energy consumption and 28% of CO2 emissions, is central to this challenge. Resource consumption, material flow, and waste generation must be minimized across the lifecycle of buildings—from design and construction to operation.

Achieving zero-energy buildings requires energy-efficient, non-wasteful, adaptable, and sustainable designs that prioritize occupant comfort. Key factors include system integration, performance-based approaches, and the involvement of interdisciplinary teams from the early design stages. Building performance, defined by the Performance-Based Approach (PB), emphasizes results over methods, enabling innovative solutions to meet performance indicators.

As the built environment faces growing challenges from climate change, sustainable design principles must dominate traditional practices, with "form follows performance" as a guiding philosophy toward zero-energy/carbon buildings. In this paper, it is aimed to define zero energy/carbon buildings and explain, through case studies, why it is a necessity to adopt this approach in the building lifecycle. Additionally, principles that need to be considered, starting from the design phase and extending through the operation and transformation phases for zero energy/carbon buildings, will be outlined, seeking to answer the question of "how" to achieve this.

Keywords: Zero energy buildings, Building performance, Climate change

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A FRAMEWORK TO SEGREGATE HOURLY ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION INTO SUBCONSUMPTIONS

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ABSTRACT

Total aggregate electricity consumption provides valuable information for market analysis, it does not provide demand composition, including industrial, residential, illumination, and other uses. The electricity market operator releases hourly total consumption data collected through distribution channels. However, the information for subconsumptions is required for the reliable and cost effective operation of the power system. Such information is only known after the consumptions are recorded from the meters, which are later after consumptions. This paper proposes a framework to classify the total consumption data into subcomponents using hourly total consumption data. We propose a framework to identify special days and a modulated Fast Fourier Transform model to determine the daily, weekly, and annual harmonics of consumption. The base consumption levels obtained from the outlier detection methodology are used to estimate the consumption levels of categories. The methodology is applied to data from different countries, and possible implications are discussed.

Keywords: Electricity Consumption Composition Analysis, Fast Fourier Transform, Fourier Series Expansion, Special Days Detection, Harmonics

A NEW LANDSCAPE OF CINEMA: HOW DIGITAL PLATFORMS ARE REFORMING CINEMATIC STORYTELLING

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ABSTRACT

The fast expansion of digital platforms has transformed the film industry, redefining how films are produced, distributed, and consumed. This study investigates the changing nature of cinematic storytelling in the digital age, with a focus on how streaming services such as Netflix, Amazon Prime, and Disney+ have transformed narrative structures, audience participation, and cultural significance. The study employs a mixed-theoretical approach, combining Cultural Studies Theory and Reception Theory to provide a full understanding of these developments.

In this study, content analysis will be used with chosen case studies of contemporary films and series broadcasted on digital platforms. The study's objective is to provide critical insights into how digital platforms are reshaping cinematic storytelling while also contributing to the larger discourse on media, culture, and technology in the twenty-first century. Since digital era has begun, digital nomad's watching behavior switched to on-demand culture which gives a full control feeling to the consumer side within the given scope of the content. In this context, the motivation of this study will also add to the current conversations in media studies and cinema studies on how culture, technology, and story intersect.

Keywords: cinema, storytelling, digital platforms, film industry, on-demand culture

ABOUT ONE APPROACH TO CATEGORIZING CRITICAL INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE OBJECTS

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ABSTRACT

The article considers the main components of the critical information infrastructure (CII), examines the rules and the current law on ensuring the security of critical information infrastructure in the Republic of Azerbaijan. Based on them, a step-by-step scheme is built to identifying an information system, an automated control system or an information and communication network as an object of critical information infrastructure. The global experience in categorizing critical information infrastructure objects has been studied. An approach to categorizing critical information infrastructure (CII) objects has been developed for Republic of Azerbaijan and has been applied in a step-by-step scheme for identifying CII objects. The architecture of the register of critical information infrastructure objects is also proposed.

Keywords: Critical information infrastructure, object of critical information infrastructure, subject of critical information infrastructure, information security, threat, cyber risk, register of critical information infrastructure objects.

ADAPTIVE SECURITY: THE ROLE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN FIGHTING BOTNETS

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ABSTRACT

As cyber threats increase in the Internet environment, there is a need to develop methods of combating them. One such threat is botnets with a fairly wide scope. The botnet phenomenon is a network of malware-infected robotic devices built by a bot-herder and used for many dangerous purposes, such as Distributed Denial-of-Service (DDoS). The article emphasizes the important role of artificial intelligence (AI) tools in the detection, elimination and prevention of threats, and explores the possibilities of application within the framework of adaptive security. Some pressing issues remain in the development of botnet detection methods. The use of stealth and evasion methods, distributed (peer to peer - P2P) architecture, the need to analyze large volumes of network traffic, and the size and complexity of botnets are among such problems. The article also speculates on the future directions of AI-enhanced security measures, emphasizing the importance of a proactive and adaptive approach to cyber security challenges. The use of artificial intelligence tools can significantly improve defenses against botnets within organizational measures and ultimately lead to the development of a more sustainable digital landscape.

Keywords: botnets, command and control system, artificial intelligence, cyber security

AFFECTIVE RESTORATION THROUGH ETYMOLOGICAL INSTALLATIONS: THE MUSEUM OF WORD IN ANKARA

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ABSTRACT

The act of remembering occurs when the fragments of images perceived by our five senses through objects and words are integrated in our memory. This object-oriented approach in architecture is reinforced by language in literature. The word museum, located in the Ankara Castle (TR), emerged as a result of the transformation of a historical warehouse in 2022 with the personal initiatives of the writer Şermin Yaşar in order to teach the polysemy of words, idioms and proverbs in an interactive way, especially to young people and children. The building consists of three floors. Sentences on the top floor, words on the ground floor and word stems on the bottom floor are presented with contemporary artworks, installations and literary texts. With a relatively small floor area, it is quite challenging to host a museum dealing with such a deep, versatile and comprehensive subject as etymology. Therefore, space and context played a major role in the selection of exhibition objects. This is embodied through the relationship between the metaphorical or literal meanings of an etymological pattern that is an exhibition item and a mnemonic object of the former building. For example, the door element, which belongs to the original function of the building and lost its function with road level rise, allows us to take a journey into the past of the building. The mise-en-scene created with the shoes placed in front of the door evokes the door and brings the forgotten word "doorstep" in our daily language to light. This study aims to investigate the ways in which museology, literature and architectural conservation through the Ankara Word Museum reinforce the act of remembrance and enrich the narrative with the potential offered by the mutual interaction and unity of language and space. The study will be shaped by personal experiences as museum visitors and interviews with the founder, Şermin Yaşar, through the eyes of a conservation architect.

Keywords: affective restoration, narration, architectural conservation, etymology, museology.

AI-POWERED CUSTOMER PURCHASING DECISION: INVESTIGATING TECH-RELATED FACTORS IN THE TURKISH AIRLINE MARKET

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ABSRACT

This quantitative study investigates Generation Z's perceptions and behaviours regarding artificial intelligence (AI) in the context of airline services, focusing specifically on the Turkish market. Through an online survey involving 150 participants, the research explores demographic factors such as gender, age, education, income, and work experience to provide a nuanced understanding of how AI influences consumer decision-making in air travel.

Key findings indicate that Generation Z views AI technology as pivotal in optimizing the efficiency and user experience of airline operations. Participants demonstrate a strong belief in AI's ability to simplify travel processes, enhance convenience in managing airline-related tasks, and broaden access to diverse airline products and services. These perceptions underscore AI's transformative potential in revolutionizing service delivery and customer interactions within the airline industry.

Furthermore, respondents exhibit a favourable attitude towards AI-powered chatbots, perceiving them as competent, sensible, and knowledgeable in handling customer queries and transactions. This positive reception highlights Generation Z's inclination towards interactive and responsive AI technologies that facilitate seamless interactions and elevate overall satisfaction levels.

The study also reveals a high degree of familiarity and regular engagement with AI technologies in everyday life, particularly in the realms of shopping and information retrieval. This familiarity translates into a readiness among respondents to adopt AI-powered platforms for booking airline tickets, as evidenced by their expressed intent to use AI-driven chat apps for travel-related transactions. Airlines can leverage these insights to develop intuitive AI interfaces that cater to digital-native preferences, thereby enhancing service delivery efficiency and customer engagement.

In conclusion, this research offers actionable insights for airlines aiming to harness AI technologies to meet the expectations of Generation Z for personalized, efficient, and technologically integrated travel experiences. By aligning with these preferences, airlines can foster customer loyalty and maintain competitive advantage in an increasingly digital and customer-centric marketplace.

Future research directions could explore longitudinal trends in AI adoption among Generation Z, alongside deeper investigations into the socio-cultural factors influencing their attitudes and behaviours towards AI technologies in travel and broader consumer contexts. Such studies would contribute to refining strategies for AI implementation in the airline industry, ensuring alignment with evolving consumer needs and preferences in a digitally driven era.

Keywords: Generation Z,Artificial Intelligence (AI),Airline services Turkish market,Consumer behavior AI perception AI-powered chatbots AI adoption Travel experience Customer engagement Service delivery Customer satisfaction Digital-native preferences Travel-related transactions AI interfaces Personalized ser

ANALYSIS OF SECURE COMMUNICATION PROTOCOLS IN UAVS

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ABSTRACT

Due to their open operational nature, UAVs are highly vulnerable to cyber attacks. Serious security breaches through cyber-attacks, interception of navigation and communication links, etc. Given its wide application, the demand for secure UAV communication has increased even more. Security failures are more critical as they can have harmful consequences. Although promising authentication mechanisms for UAVs have been proposed in the past few years, a comprehensive security analysis should be considered to measure the effectiveness of existing authentication schemes. Throughout this article, UAV identification strategies that require both security and performance are reviewed Most of the problems and threats occur due to lack of security in communication protocols. Techniques for enhancing privacy and security in UAV-supported networks and solving various security problems are proposed in this paper. The core of the research work is the design and development of UAV security communication protocols.

Keywords: UAVs, cyber-attacks, authentication schemes, security in communication protocols

AZERBAIJAN'S COOPERATION WITH INTERNATIONAL ENTITIES ON RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES FOR GREEN DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

in this direction.

The use of renewable energy sources has always been in the center of attention in Azerbaijan. One of the main goals of the country's energy security policy is to strengthen the use of renewable energy sources.

One of the main goals is to reveal the possible potential for the production of electricity from renewable energy sources in Azerbaijan and to use it. Although Azerbaijan has already approved its renewable energy target for 2020, the government is considering a long-term goal of increasing the share of renewable energy in electricity production to 30% by 2030. This target can provide a better long-term vision for the private sector and investors and stimulate the development of new projects. Of course, serious steps are being taken in this direction in the country. Pilot projects are being implemented in selected areas to identify renewable energy sources in the country. Compared to wind energy, it is more convenient to use the potential of solar energy, which is available in the entire territory of the country. In general, activity on renewable energy sources in Azerbaijan is carried out in cooperation with international organizations within the framework of various projects and is planned to be expanded. In 2022, the Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Azerbaijan and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development signed a Memorandum of Understanding on technical support for the development of the electric power sector of the Republic of Azerbaijan. Within the framework of the memorandum, in order to achieve the development of the low-carbon electric energy sector in our country, it is envisaged to support the promotion of renewable energy, improvement of the network, increase of energy efficiency, reduction of methane emissions, as well as cooperation on the phased investigation and application of innovative technologies, including "green hydrogen". The project "Technical assistance to increase the share of renewable energy in the electric power system of Azerbaijan" will be implemented by the "CESI" consulting company with the support of the World Bank. In this framework, it is planned to prepare a road map containing recommendations on relevant policies and technologies for the decarbonization of the energy sector.

With the support of the Asian Development Bank, the pilot project "Knowledge exchange and technical assistance support for the development of the floating solar panel system" was implemented. It should be emphasised that serious steps have been taken in the country to create a "green energy" zone in the liberated territories of Azerbaijan. For this purpose, an agreement was signed between the Ministry of Energy and the Japanese company TEPSCO. The agreement envisages the effective use of renewable energy potential such as wind, solar, hydro, geothermal and bioenergy, energy efficiency technologies, modern energy management approaches to create a "green energy" zone in the liberated territories in order to realise the energy supply of the region. International experiences in this field will be researched, energy demand and energy supply scenarios depending on economic development and population settlement in recovered regions, integration of renewable energy into the grid, energy efficiency, transport, urban planning, waste management, smart grids, green financing, etc. will be addressed. Joint cooperation with international subjects is expected to contribute to the transformation of Azerbaijan into a "green growth" country, as well as to its large-scale activities related to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 40% by 2050 and the creation of a zero-emission zone from occupied territories. For this purpose, Azerbaijan interacts with many countries and organizations of the world to increase the production and consumption of renewable energy sources and aims to expand its activities

Keywords: renewable energy sources, production of electricity, the energy supply of the region

AZERBAIJAN'S RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES AND WAYS OF THEIR EXPANSION

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ABSTRACT

Having a favorable geographical position and climatic conditions, Azerbaijan is also rich in ecologically clean alternative energy sources. The Absheron Peninsula, the coastal strip of the Caspian Sea and the northwestern part of the sea water area, as well as the Ganja-Dashkasan region and the Sharur-Julfa area of Nakhchivan are extremely favorable for the installation of wind energy generating facilities. The natural climatic conditions of Azerbaijan open wide opportunities to increase the production of electricity and heat energy by using solar energy. Thus, the number of sunny hours is 2400-3200 hours in Azerbaijan during the year, that is, the amount of sunlight falling on the territory of Azerbaijan is superior compared to other countries, which can be considered as one of the efficiency criteria for attracting investments in the use of solar energy. The development of the use of solar energy can partially solve the energy problem in many regions of Azerbaijan. The territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan is rich in thermal waters. They are spread over wide areas such as the Greater and Lesser Caucasus Mountains, the Absheron Peninsula, the Talish mountain-slope zone, the Kura depression, and the Caspian-Guba area. It is possible to meet part of the need for heating energy in households and other areas by using the thermal waters in the indicated areas. In the total energy system of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the specific weight of the production capacity of hydropower plants is currently 17.8 percent. The country has ample opportunities for exploitation of hitherto untapped hydropower resources. As a result of the construction of hydroelectric power stations, flood waters are regulated, ecologically clean electricity is produced, and new irrigation systems are created. Rivers in the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan are suitable for small hydropower plants. In Azerbaijan, more than 2 million tons of solid domestic and industrial waste are thrown into waste disposal landfills every year, so the disposal of solid domestic and industrial waste can partially eliminate the problems of heating public buildings in Baku and large industrial cities of the country.

Moreover, the works related to the creation of the "green energy" zone in the liberated territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan have been strengthened. In this field, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated May 3, 2021 was signed. By using the high renewable energy potential in the liberated territories of Azerbaijan, proposals have been made to provide the area with ecologically clean green energy and to explore the prospects of applying environmentally clean and energy efficient green technologies.

One of the important issues in this field is related to the evaluation of projects in the field of renewable energy sources. Public enterprises can benefit from building specialized skills in policy and regulation of evaluation methods. Courses explaining renewable energy business opportunities for the private sector, including providing information on existing government support schemes and partners, can be arranged. A deeper understanding of the benefits of renewable energy sources and their importance to the overall economic situation in Azerbaijan can be beneficial to the general public.

It should be noted that in this context, work was carried out on the improvement of the legislative and normative legal framework in order to accelerate the use of renewable energy sources. The international experience of using renewable energy sources has been studied. Thus, the large-scale works carried out in Azerbaijan, including the study of international experience and the training of specialists, have made it possible to expand the use of renewable energy sources.

Keywords: renewable energy sources, solar energy, hydropower resources, ecologically clean green energy, to explore the prospects

AZƏRBAYCANDA LEGİRLİ POLAD İSTEHSALI TEXNOLOGİYASININ MÜASİR VƏZİYYƏTİNİN TƏHLİLİ

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XÜLASƏ

Bu işdə legirli poladəritmə texnoloji proseslərinin əsas xüsusiyyətləri təhlil edilir və onların müxtəlif təsnifat qruplarına bölünməsi təklif olunur. Onlar əritmə üsuluna görə əsasi və turş olmaqla iki qrupa, kimyəvi tərkibinə görə üç sinifə bölünür. Eyni zamanda legirli poladlar kimyəvi tərkib, struktur qurulusu, tətbiq sahəsi və istismar xassələri kimi əlamətlərə görə də təsnif olunurlar.

Legirli poladlar əridilmə üsuluna görə xeyli fərqlənirlər, onların keyfiyyətini təmin edən ən vacib amil məhz əritmə üsuludur. Poladın əridilməsində şixtə materiallarının tərkibinin seleksiya ilə müəyyən edilməsi vacib əhəmiyyət kəsb edir. Legirli poladların əridilməsində oksigensizləşdiricilər, saflaşdırıcılar və modifikatorlar kimi ferrosilisium, ferromanqan, ferroxrom, silikomanqan və digər ferroərintilərin rolu qiymətləndirilir.

Legirli poladların əritmə prosesinin intensivləşdirilməsi üçün metallaşdırılmış diyir—cəklərin rolu xüsusi qeyd olunur. Diyircəklərin dünyada əsas istehsaçıları göstərilmiş və elektrik sobasında poladəritmə prosesinin intensivləşdirilməsi üçün şixtədə diyircəkləri rasional miqdarı müəyyən olunmuşdur.

Məqalədə yerli resurslar əsasında legirli polad istehsalının nəzəri və texnoloji cəhətlərdən əsaslandırılması şərh olunur. Binin üçün legirləyici elementlərin mineral-xammal bazasının imkanları qiymətləndirilir. Yerli rsesursların istifadəsilə azkarbonlu azlegirli 13ΧΦΑ poladının istehsal texnologiyası şərh olunur. Bu poladdan teft-qaz sənayesi üçün tikişsiz boruların istehsalı imkanları araşdırılır.

Açar sözlər: Legirli polad, yerli resurslar, ferroərintilər, təsnifat, termiki emal

BİPOLAR TÜKETİCİ DAVRANIŞININ YENİ NESİL ALIŞVERİŞ DENEYİMİNE ETKİSİ

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ÖZET

Tüketen bir varlık olan insan davranışlarının çeşitli faktörlere göre değişkenlik gösterdiği bir gercektir. Günlük hayatın vazgecilmezi olan zorunlu tüketim ürünleri ve gösteris kültürünün belirleyicisi olan lüks tüketim ürünleri bireyler arasında farklılık oluşturmaktadır. Bu çalışmada, yeni bir kavram olan bipolar tüketicilerin alışveriş deneyimlerine yönelik fiili davranışlarını tespit etmek ve bu deneyimleri anlamlandırmak amaçlanmıştır. Bu çerçevede, bilgiye kolay erişen yeni nesil tüketicilerin özellikle Mart 2020 öncesi ve sonrasında ortaya çıkan duygu-durum değişkeninin tüketim alışkanlıklarında meydana getirdiği değişiklikleri ortaya çıkarmak hedeflenmiştir. Tüketicilerin demografik özelliklerine, gelir durumuna ve ürünlerin fiyat politikasına göre tüketim deneyimlerinin incelendiği bu çalışmada nitel araştırma yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Literatür taraması sonucunda olusturulan görüsme soruları ve derinlemesine mülakat yöntemi ile veriler toplanmıstır. Elde edilen verilerden; bireylerin zorunlu ve sık tekrarlı tüketim ürünlerinde fayda-fiyat değerlendirmesine öncelik verdikleri tespit edilmiştir. Özellikle Mart 2020 sonrasında bireylerin, alışveriş motivasyonunun ihtiyaç özelinde şekillendiği fakat kendilerini ödüllendirdikleri ürünlerde fiyat değişikliklerini dikkate almadıkları gözlemlenmiştir. Bu çalışma, bipolar tüketici kavramının literatüre kazandırılması ve yeni nesil alışveriş deneyimindeki yansımalarını ilişkilendirebilme açısından önemlidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tüketici Davranışı, Yeni Nesil Alışveriş Deneyimi, Bipolar Tüketici

BİRLEŞİK ÖĞRENME VE ARTIRIMLI ÖĞRENME: SALDIRI TESPİT SİSTEMLERİNDE GİZLİLİK KORUMALI VE ADAPTİF BİR YAKLAŞIM

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ÖZET

Siber güvenlik tehditleri giderek karmaşıklaşırken, veri gizliliğini koruyarak etkili saldırı tespit sistemleri geliştirmek, günümüz dijital dünyasının en kritik zorluklarından biri haline gelmiştir. Bu bağlamda, bu çalışma, modern yapay zeka öğrenme yöntemlerinden Birleşik Öğrenme (Federated Learning -FL) ve Artırımlı Öğrenme'nin (Incremental Learning) saldırı tespit sistemleri (IDS) üzerindeki etkilerini incelemektedir. FL, dağıtık veri kaynaklarından veri gizliliğini koruyarak öğrenme yapma imkanı sunan bir yaklaşımdır. Güncel araştırmalar, FL modellerinin %90'ın üzerinde doğruluk oranlarına ulasarak geleneksel merkezi yaklasımları astığını göstermektedir. FL, hassas verileri dağıtık halde tutarak merkezi sistemlerdeki gizlilik sorunlarını önemli ölçüde azaltmaktadır. Bununla birlikte, mevcut yöntemlerde özellik sınıflarının sabit olduğu varsayımı, gerçek dünya senaryolarıyla örtüşmemektedir. Bu noktada Artırımlı Öğrenme, bir makine öğrenme modelinin zamanla yeni verilerle güncellenmesini sağlayarak, modelin tüm veriyi yeniden işlemeden adaptasyon sağlamasına olanak tanır. Bu yaklaşım, özellikle veri setlerinin sürekli genişlediği veya güncellendiği durumlarda etkilidir. Bu arastırma, FL teknolojisinin IDS'ler üzerindeki etkilerini değerlendirerek, veri gizliliğini koruma, model doğruluğunu artırma ve farklı ağ ortamlarında güvenlik sorunlarını cözme konusundaki potansiyelini incelemektedir. Ayrıca, FL yaklasımına entegre edilen Artırımlı Öğrenme sayesinde, büyük veri setleriyle çalışırken ve sürekli değişen saldırı türlerine karşı bir karma yöntemin etkinliği analiz edilmektedir. Bu entegrasyon, saldırı tespit sistemlerinin hem gizlilik korumalı hem de adaptif olmasını sağlayarak, siber güvenlik alanında yeni bir yaklaşım sunmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Birleşik Öğrenme, Saldırı Tespit Sistemleri, Artırımlı Öğrenme

BUILDING A VIRTUAL CYBER POLYGON ENVIRONMENT

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ABSTRACT

In today's age, almost every day we come across new cyber attack methods and techniques. Although research is being conducted at the level of both the government and some cyber security companies to study and prevent these cyber attacks, it is difficult for other people in this field to engage in research in this field without a real work environment. For this reason, no matter how much cyber security is developing, cyber security science and research in this field lags far behind. In the article we have written, a new virtual cyber polygon environment has been built to increase scientific-practical research in the field of cyber security, as well as to make the results of the studies closer to reality, and suggestions have been made for the exploitation of this environment.

Keywords: Security operations center, SOC, security solutions, security tools, cyber security lab, CTF

CLIMATE CHANGE AND HEALTH IN AFRICA: REVIEW STUDY

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ABSTRACT

The study draws attention to African communities' vulnerability regarding extensive climate change impacts, notably regarding health, availability of food, and well-being. The study examines the specific health climate change-related impacts, among them a rise in water-related diseases, vector-borne diseases, hunger, and sometimes mental health issues. It also investigates how African communities might use early warning systems, sustainable agriculture practices, clean energy transition, and the use of water resources to decrease climate change-related effects on public health. The research technique included a qualitative method which consists of interviews with Africans to be aware of climate change-related impacts on health from an individual perspective.

Keywords: climate change, africa, health, impacts

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF POST-QUANTUM KEY EXCHANGE ALGORITHMS

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ABSTRACT

One of the problems that "threaten death" to cryptography is the progress achieved in recent years in the field of creating quantum computers, and in the coming years, the computing power of these computers may reach a level that will pose a threat to modern cryptosystems.

Therefore, the development and application of post-quantum cryptography algorithms is an important issue, standardization of these algorithms is also being carried out by NIST. This article reviews lattice-based post-quantum algorithms such as Kyber, NTRU, and FrodoKEM. Postquantum key exchange algorithm processes were simulated using Liboqs library and Python programming language. Python's ctypes module uses Liboqs library functions. The results of the comparative analysis of these algorithms are presented, taking into account performance parameters such as key sizes, encapsulation and decapsulation times, security level.

Keywords: Post-quantum cryptography, NIST, Kyber, NTRU, FrodoKEM, liboqs (libOpenQuantumSafe).

ÇEVİRİDE YAPAY ZEKA KULLANIMINA İLİŞKİN ÖĞRENCİ VE ÖĞRETİM ELEMANI GÖRÜŞLERİ: TEHDİT Mİ, OLANAK MI?

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı yüksek öğretimde Mütercim Tercümanlık bölümü öğrencileri ve öğretim elemanlarının özellikle çeviri bilimde yapay zeka teknolojileri kullanımı hakkında görüşlerini belirlemektir. Çalışma aynı zamanda mütercim tercümanlık öğrencilerinin ve öğretim üyelerinin görüşlerini ve önerilerini belirlemesi açısından yapay zekâ hakkında bir durum belirleme çalışmasıdır. Öğrencilerin ve öğretim elemanlarının çeviri bilim alanına yönelik görüşlerinin, yeniden yapılandırılması beklenen yükseköğretim eğitim program geliştirme çalışmalarına katkı sağlayacağı düşünülmektedir.

Çalışma betimsel bir araştırmadır. Araştırmanın verileri araştırmacı tarafından geliştirilen yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formları ile toplanmıştır. Çalışmanın verileri tümevarımsal içerik analizi yapılarak çözümlenmiştir. Kodlar ve temalar belirlendikten sonra ayrıntılı betimleme, kodlayıcı güvenirliği ve uzman incelemesi yapılmıştır. Ses kaydı yolu ile toplanan bütün veriler transkript edilmiştir.

Araştırmanın sonucunda öğrencilerin gelecekte meslek konusunda yapay zekâ kaynaklı iş imkânlarında azalma olacağından endişe ettikleri ve belirsizlik hissi ile mücadele ettikleri ortaya çıkmıştır. Öğrencilerin görüşlerinin aksine, öğretim elemanları ise yapay zekânın çevirmenlik mesleğine yeni görev tanımları getirdiğini ve çevirmenlik mesleğine çok büyük bir destek olduğunu düşündükleri belirlenmiştir. Çeviri bilimde yapay zeka programlarının en büyük avantajı olarak hem öğretim üyeleri hem de öğrenciler zamandan tasarruf ve hız olarak görüş bildirmiştir. Bunların aksine, yapay zekânın zorluklarına ilişkin sonuçlara göre, öğrencilerin neredeyse hepsi çeviride yapay zekâ kullanımının kendilerini tembelleştirdiklerini ve hafızalarını zayıflattığını düşündükleri ortaya çıkmıştır. Öğretim üyeleri ise yapay zekânın zorluklarına ilişkin daha çok içerik, kültürel unsurların aktarımı, duygusal bağlamda yetersiz olduğunu ve çevirilerde anlam kaybı ve anlam düşüklükleri olduğunu düşünmektedir. Bunlara ek olarak, öğrencilerin bir kısmı yapay zekânın öğretmen-öğrenci ilişkisini azalttığı görüşündeyken, öğretim elemanları da benzer şekilde yapay zekânın öğretmen-öğrenci ilişkisi ve öğretme-öğrenme süreçlerinin kontrolünde zorluklar yaşandığını düşündükleri belirlenmiştir.

Öğretim üyelerinin ve öğrencilerin yapay zekânın eğitimde kullanımına ilişkin görüşlerine göre, öğretim üyelerinin çeviri bilimi eğitiminde yapay zekânın kullanılmasını ve birbirlerinden ayrı olmamaları gerektiği, yapay zekâ kullanımına ilişkin hizmet içi eğitimlerin verilmesi, mütercim tercümanlık program geliştirme çalışmalarının hızlandırılması ve yapay zekayı çeviri de araç olarak kullanılmasının teşviki gibi önerilere ulaşılmıştır. Öğrenciler ise yapay zekanın eğitime dâhil edilmemesini, bunun yerine yapay zeka destekli programlara yönelik eğitimlerin program dışı etkinlikler ya da projelerle desteklenmesini, lisans eğitimi yerine mezuniyet sonrası iş hayatına dâhil edilmesini önermiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Üretken Yapay Zeka (GAI) teknolojileri, Yüksek Öğretim, Çeviri Bilim

ÇEVRİM İÇİ UZAKTAN EĞİTİMDE ÖĞRETMENLERİN ROL YETERLİKLERİNİN FARKLI DEĞİŞKENLER AÇISINDAN İNCELENMESİ

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ÖZET

COVID-19 pandemisinde, yüz yüze eğitimin yerini uzaktan eğitime bırakması ile öğretmenlerin çevrim içi uzaktan eğitimdeki rol yeterlikleri geçmişe göre daha da önem kazanmıştır. Çalışmanın temel amacı; Kuzey Kıbrıs'ta çevrim içi uzaktan eğitimde görevi ve sorumluluğu üstlenmek durumunda olan ilkokul öğretmenlerinin rol yeterliklerini, farklı değiskenler acısından incelemektir. Tarama yönteminin kullanıldığı araştırmanın örneklemini Kuzey Kıbrıs'ta ilkokullarda görev yapan 400 sınıf ve branş (İngilizce - Müzik - Resim - Beden Eğitimi) öğretmeni oluşturmaktadır. Çalışmanın verileri iki bölümden meydana gelen bir ölçekle toplanmıştır. Veri toplama aracı; demografik değişkenler ve çevrim içi uzaktan eğitimde öğretmenlerin rol yeterliklerini belirleme ölçeğinden oluşmaktadır. Beşli likert tipinde hazırlanan, 19 maddelik "Çevrim İçi Uzaktan Eğitimde Öğretmenlerin Rol Yeterliklerini Belirleme Ölçeği" 3 faktörden oluşmaktadır. Araştırmada nicel verilerin istatistiksel çözümlemesini gerçekleştirebilmek amacıyla, Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) programı kullanılmıştır. Arastırma verileri; bağımsız örneklemler t-testi ve tek yönlü ANOVA ile çözümlenmiştir. Araştırmada elde edilen bulgular, araştırmaya katılan öğretmenlerin çevrim içi uzaktan eğitimde sahip oldukları rol yeterliği algılarının; yaşlarına, eğitim durumlarına, mesleki kıdemlerine, eğitim verdikleri sınıflara göre anlamlı bir farklılık göstermediğini ortaya koymuştur. Bunun yanında; öğretmenlerin çevrim içi uzaktan eğitimdeki rol yeterlikleri cinsiyet değişkeni açısından incelendiğinde, kadın ve erkek öğretmenler arasında anlamlı bir fark olduğu saptanmıştır. Çalışmanın sonuçları literatürdeki benzer çalışmaların sonuçları ile karşılaştırılarak tartışılmış ve öneriler sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Eğitim, Uzaktan Eğitim, Öğretmen Görüşleri, Öğetmen Rol Yeterliği.

DEFINING FINANCING SOURCES FOR AN ENERGY EFFICIENCY FUND – THE CASE OF AZERBAIJAN

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ABSTRACT

Azerbaijan has ambiguously entered the green energy transition path. Along with series of renewable energy project developing initiatives and meaningful efforts to enable energy efficiency market, operationalizing energy efficiency fund with its liquid financing capacity in the market is underway. Energy Efficiency Fund (EE Fund) has been endorsed with respective decree of the President of Azerbaijan Republic and sources of its capital raising and rules for their allocations have been defined . The Fund will be functioning under the structure of Azerbaijan Energy Regulatory Agency, with the ultimate control over EE Fund remains with Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Azerbaijan. The management structure, decision making body of the EE Fund has been defined as well.

The authors made a literature review on the operations of similar energy efficiency funds across the European Union, Asia, North and South American countries to identify the best relevant financing options for the Azerbaijan EE Fund. They have also analyzed the current legal and regulatory framework, as well as the existing international and national clean energy financing opportunities in Azerbaijan and the Fund's statutory financing requirements, in order to define the potential future financing tools for the Fund's financial sustainability.

Based on the literature review and the analysis of international and national financing opportunities, the authors identified the list of success factors and principles for the operation of EE Fund as follows:

- Flexible management and operational structure.
- Cooperation with the wider EE ecosystem in Azerbaijan,
- Independent decision making,
- Ensuring diverse and sustainable sources of capital,
- Transparency and equal treatment of beneficiaries,
- Prioritizing Public-Private Partnership in financing
- Streamlined operational process.

As per the authors' conclusion, EE Fund is designed to become more than the merely financing facility of green energy initiatives. It should have function to grow and maintain capacity building for the energy efficiency and renewable energy development in the market and to address the market failures and financing gaps in the Azerbaijan market. Moreover, utilizing existing and new framework contracts for study and facilitation assignments, including energy audits, condition surveys, and energy performance contracting facilitation should be among portfolio of provided services. Leveraging public-private partnership in financing of green projects should be one of the underlying principles of the EE Fund. Developing EE Fund's combined capacity as a lending institution, a credit guarantee facility and as well as consulting company would be highly beneficial and attractive for development of competitive market for EE as well as for the incumbents. Here evolving functionality of the EE fund to more than the financing facility but also offeror of the more holistic services through energy performance contracting (EPC) would be appealing from the perspective of guaranteed results and risk taking and sharing in the sample of Energy Service Companies (ESCOs) and super ESCOs. Provision of technical assistance for the municipalities, public buildings and public enterprises in developing energy efficiency investment projects, and then assisting their financing, cofinancing or playing the role of guarantor in front of other financing institutions would be most demanded in the market to enable its growing especially for the needs of industry employing variety of complex technologies. Finally, the expected financial sustainability of the Fund would contribute to the successful implementation of energy efficiency and renewable energy projects in Azerbaijan, thus,

would contribute to the country's commitments on the Sustainable Development Goals 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), and 13 (Climate Action).

Keywords: Energy Efficiency Fund, clean energy financing, renewable energy financing, Sustainable Development Goals, public private partnership

DEPREM RİSKLERİNE KARŞI GÜVENLİ YAPILAR İÇİN MİMARİ TASARIM STRATEJİLERİ

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ÖZET

Depremler, yapıların ve insan yaşamının karşı karşıya olduğu en büyük doğal tehditlerden biridir. Bu bağlamda, depreme dayanıklı yapıların tasarımı, yalnızca mimarlık ve mühendislik disiplinlerinin ortak bir noktada buluştuğu bir alan olmakla kalmayıp, aynı zamanda insan hayatını koruma, toplumsal güvenliği sağlama ve ekonomik kayıpları en aza indirme misyonunu da taşımaktadır. Deprem riski altındaki bölgelerde güvenli ve dayanıklı yapıların inşa edilmesi, mimarların sismik tasarım stratejilerine hakim olmalarını ve tasarım süreçlerini bu stratejiler doğrultusunda yönlendirmelerini gerektirmektedir.

Bu çalışma, depreme dayanıklı mimari tasarımın önemini vurgulamakta ve bu alandaki temel prensipleri ayrıntılı bir şekilde ele almaktadır. Depreme dayanıklı yapılar tasarlamak, sismik olaylar sırasında bina bütünlüğünü ve kullanıcı güvenliğini korumak için hayati öneme sahiptir. Bu çerçevede, yapı formundaki, plandaki ve düşeydeki düzensizliklerin geçmiş depremlerden elde edilen örneklerle detaylı bir şekilde analiz edilmesi, bu tasarım ilkelerinin anlaşılması açısından kritik bir rol oynamaktadır. Çalışma, daha önce yaşanmış depremler sonrası yapılan gözlemler ve analizlerle desteklenerek, teorinin uygulamada nasıl sonuçlar verdiğini somut verilerle ortaya koymaktadır.

Ayrıca, makale güncel literatürde yer alan yenilikçi yaklaşımlara odaklanarak, mimarlar için depreme dayanıklı yapı tasarımı konusunda kapsamlı bir bilgi sunmayı amaçlamaktadır. Bu doğrultuda, mimari tasarım sürecinde disiplinler arası bir yaklaşım benimsenmesi gerektiği ve mimarların bu süreçteki sorumluluklarının bilincinde olmalarının hayati öneme sahip olduğu vurgulanmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Deprem, deprem mimarlığı, deprem yönetmeliği, tasarım stratejileri

DIGITAL SOCIALIZATION AND EDUCATION: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma, dijital çağın çocukların eğitimi ve sosyalleşme süreçleri üzerindeki etkilerini incelemektedir. Dijital çağ, teknoloji ve bilgi paylaşımındaki hızlı gelişmelerle tanımlanmaktadır. Akıllı cihazların hayatımızın her alanına entegre edilmesi, çocukların düşünme, öğrenme ve sosyalleşme yöntemlerini derinden etkilemektedir. Çalışma, dijital çağın çocukların bilişsel, sosyal, duygusal ve fiziksel gelişimini nasıl şekillendirdiğine odaklanmaktadır.

Dijital çağın eğitimde sunduğu en büyük avantajlar arasında bilgiye hızlı erişim, kişiselleştirilmiş öğrenme deneyimleri ve küresel bağlantılar yer alıyor. Ancak aşırı teknoloji kullanımı ve dijital bağımlılık gibi olumsuz etkiler de var. Dijital teknolojilerin eğitimde sağladığı faydaların yanı sıra, çocukların sosyal becerilerini geliştirme fırsatları da genişliyor. Sosyal medya platformları ve çevrimiçi oyunlar, çocukların sosyal ağlarını genişletmelerine ve farklı kültürlerle etkileşime girmelerine olanak tanıyor.

Çalışma ayrıca dijital teknolojilerin çocukların sosyalleşme süreçlerini nasıl dönüştürdüğünü ve dijital sosyalleşmenin yeni sosyal normlar ve değerler üzerindeki etkisini vurgulamaktadır. Bu süreç çocukların sanal dünyada kurdukları ilişkiler, sosyal becerileri ve dijital okuryazarlık yeterlilikleriyle ilişkilidir. Ancak çevrimiçi ortamlarda sosyal izolasyon ve siber zorbalık gibi riskleri de ele almak gerekir.

Sonuç olarak, dijital çağda çocukların eğitim ve sosyalleşme süreçlerinin etkili ve güvenli bir şekilde yönlendirilebilmesi için dijital okuryazarlık, dijital vatandaşlık ve medya okuryazarlığı eğitimine odaklanılması gerektiği vurgulanmaktadır.

Keywords: Digital technologies, socialization, digital literacy

DİJİTAL GEÇMİŞİ ORTAYA ÇIKARMAK: KIBRIS'TAKİ DİJİTAL MİRAS ARAŞTIRMA LABORATUVARI ARACILIĞIYLA KÜLTÜREL MİRAS HAFIZASI İNŞASINI KEŞFETMEK

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ÖZET

Bu makale, Kıbrıs'taki Dijital Miras Araştırma Laboratuvarı YouTube Kanalı ve onun kültürel miraslarla ilgili videolarının analizi aracılığıyla dijitalleşme ve hafıza inşasının kesişimini incelemektedir. Kültürel mirası belgelemek, korumak ve yaymak için dijital platformların nasıl kullanıldığını araştıran bu çalışma, mirasın korunması bağlamında hafıza inşasında dijitalleşmenin rolünü aydınlatmayı amaçlamaktadır. Dijital beşerî bilimler, miras çalışmaları ve hafiza çalışmalarından elde edilen teorilerden yararlanılan çalışmada, YouTube videolarında sunulduğu şekliyle dijital teknolojilerin kültürel mirasın temsilini ve yorumlanmasını nasıl şekillendirdiğini araştırmaktadır. Video anlatıları, görsel imgeler ve izleyici etkileşimi de dahil olmak üzere kanal içeriğinin niteliksel bir analizi yoluyla çalışmada, dijitalleşmenin kültürel miras alanlarını ve uygulamalarını çevreleyen kolektif hafızanın inşasını nasıl etkilediğini incelemektedir. Ayrıca çalışma, erişim, özgünlük ve kapsayıcılık konuları da dahil olmak üzere dijitalleşmenin kültürel mirası koruma çabaları üzerindeki etkilerini tartışmaktadır. Kıbrıs YouTube Kanalı'ndaki Dijital Miras Araştırma Laboratuvarı'nı örnek olay olarak ele alan bu çalışmada, dijital çağda dijitalleşme, hafiza inşası ve kültürel miras arasındaki karmaşık ilişkinin daha derinlemesine anlaşılmasına katkıda bulunması bakımında literatüre katkı koymayı hedeflemektedir. Bu yolla, çalışmada Dijital Miras Araştırma Laboratuvarı YouTube Kanalındaki en fazla izlenme oranına sahip 'Kolossi Castle in Cyprus 3D Model' videosuna yönelik derinlemesine içerik analizi yapılmıstır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dijitalleşme, Kültürel Miras, Hafızanın İnşası, Dijital Kültürel Miras Araştırma Laboratuvarı, Kıbrıs

DİJİTAL OKURYAZARLIĞIN FELSEFİ VE ETİK TEMELLERİ ÜZERİNE BİR DEĞERLENDİRME

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ÖZET

"Hem bilişsel hem de teknik beceriler gerektiren bilgiyi bulmak, değerlendirmek, oluşturmak ve iletmek için bilgi ve iletişim teknolojilerini kullanma yeteneği" olarak tanımlanan dijitak okuryazarlık her bireyin yaşadığı dünya bir nevi 'teknosfer' olması nedeniyle hesaplaşması gereken bir kavramdır. Bildiri bağlamında felsefece bakıldığında yaşanılan çağın neden böyle bir gereklilik arzettiği, teknolojik bir yaşam dışında bir yaşam formunun olup olmadığı sorgulanacaktır. Diğer tarafından bir olgu olarak teknoloji sosyal olguları bakışı değiştirip dönüştürdüğünden etik bir zeminde de düşünülmesi gereken bir olgudur. Sosyal ilişkilerden dijitalleşmeden kaynaklanan intihal, bilişm suçları vb. olgular etik bir çerçevede değerlendirilecektir.

Keywords: Felsefe, etik, dijital okuryazarlık

EFFICIENCY IN PALLET PRODUCTION LOGISTICS: A MATHEMATICAL APPROACH TO WAREHOUSE LOCATION OPTIMIZATION

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ABSTRACT

In the context of escalating global momentum towards renewable energy sources, there is a pronounced necessity for refined logistical strategies that reduce operational costs and improve supply chain effectiveness. This research conducts an in-depth examination of logistical enhancements for a pellet production company intending to establish a new storage facility proximate to key export zones in addition to its existing production site in Ankara. The primary objective of this study is to develop mathematical models that enhance logistics management by lowering transportation costs and optimizing overall supply chain operations. The first model is designed to ascertain the optimal locations for warehouses to minimize both transportation and storage expenses. The second model extends this analysis by integrating the dynamics among the production facility in Ankara, potential storage locations, and customers, aiming to optimize material transport at the lowest possible cost while considering a range of constraints. The findings reveal considerable opportunities for reducing costs, with strategic facility placement identified as a critical factor. Moreover, these models provide critical insights into the optimal allocation of resources throughout the supply chain, thereby facilitating informed strategic decisions. This study underscores the importance of integrating mathematical modelling into logistics strategy development, offering pragmatic guidelines for operational enhancements in the renewable energy sector.

Keywords: Mathematical modelling, Warehouse location, Optimization, cost reduction, operational efficiency

EĞİTİM BAĞLAMINDA KUR'AN AYETLERİNİN PARÇA PARÇA İNMESİNİN FAYDALARI

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ÖZET

Bu araştırma, Kur'an-ı Kerim'in parça parça indirilmesinin hikmetini, Müslümanlara hitap ederken onların seviyesini dikkate alması ve onların zihinsel, psikolojik ve fiziksel yeteneklerini hayra ve doğruya yönlendirecek şekilde geliştirmesi açısından incelemektedir. Zira Kur'an-ı Kerim'in parça parça indirilmesi, İslam ümmetini terbiye etmek, insanın ruhunu ıslah etmek, davranışlarını düzene koymak, kişiliğini inşa etmek ve varlığını tamamlamak amacıyla kademeli bir süreç izlemiştir. Kur'an'ın parça parça indirilmesi, bu ümmetin onu ezberlemesi, anlamasına, üzerinde düşünmesine ve emredilenleri yapmasına büyük bir kolaylık sağlamıştır.

Keywords: Eğitim ve Kuran

ENHANCING COMMUNITY CAPACITIES IN SOCIAL RESILIENCE: THE NEED FOR A MULTI-LAYERED APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

Urban and social resilience has now become a universally referred approach in tackling the rising crises of the 21st century. Cities, Countries and Inter-national institutions emphasise the importance of enhancing resilience for cities and communities in dealing with the effects of environmental and political crises such as climate change, disasters, wars, migration flows and so on. In this respect, resilience planning in different fields, such as disaster planning, has become a prevailing approach in recent planning practice.

In support of this theory and practice, recent disasters (earthquakes, flooding, forest fires) and their post-disaster experiences reveal the critical role of community capacities in building social resilience. However, achieving resilience as such or reaching the set goals of resilience plans requires a much wider, multi-layered and multi-scalar approach, including operationalisation and management alongside the plans.

The paper aims firstly to provide a clear and comprehensive explanation of urban and social resilience and resilience planning and to reveal the role of community capacities based on the relevant literature. Following by overviewing recent disaster experiences from Turkey and the world, the paper aims to critically assess the role of community capacities in these experiences. Finally, the paper aims to conduct a critical discussion on the achievability of resilience plans, emphasising the need to develop a multi-layered approach to local, central, and international policymaking.

Keywords: social resilience, resilience planning, disaster planning, community capacities

ENHANCING THE SAFETY AND RELIABILITY OF OVERHEAD CRANES THROUGH COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS AND PREDICTIVE MAINTENANCE

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to introduce a modern diagnostic method for assessing overhead cranes, surpassing traditional practices outlined in international standards. By leveraging sensor-based monitoring and real-time data analysis, this study proposes a more precise evaluation of crane condition, allowing for preemptive maintenance interventions. The approach aligns with existing standards but also extends beyond them, offering an advanced framework for enhancing crane safety and reliability.

Keywords: Overhead cranes, gearbox, predictive maintenance, digital twin, diagnostic methods.

E-ÖĞRENME PLATFORMLARI VE AKADEMİSYENLERİN KABULÜ: DEĞİŞİM YÖNETİMİ STRATEJİLERİ VE DİRENÇLE BAŞA ÇIKMA

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ÖZET

Bu makale, e-öğrenme platformlarının üniversitelerde kullanımının artmasıyla birlikte ortaya çıkan değişim sürecini ve akademisyenlerin bu teknolojik dönüşüme olan kabulünü ele almaktadır. Değişim yönetimi stratejileri ve dirençle başa çıkma yöntemleri üzerine odaklanan bu çalışma akademisyenlerin e-öğrenme platformlarına uyum sağlamasını destekleyecek önemli adımları incelemektedir. Bu makalenin amacı, e-öğrenme platformlarının akademik ortamlarda nasıl daha etkili bir şekilde benimsenebileceği konusunda değişim yönetimi perspektifinden önemli bilgiler sunmak, dirençle başa çıkma stratejilerini analiz etmek ve e-öğrenme teknolojilerinin eğitimdeki rolünü vurgulamaktır. Çalışmanın hedef kitlesini eğitim alanındaki yöneticileri, akademisyenler, eğitim teknolojileri uzmanları oluşturmaktadır. Çalışmanın sonucunda teknolojik karmaşa, eğitim materyallerini uyarlamak için yeterli zamanın olmaması ve yeni teknolojilerin getirdiği belirsizlik temalarının dirence sebep olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Değişim yönetimi stratejileri için iletişimin, eğitimin, desteğin ve katılıma teşvik etme gibi unsurların öne çıktığı görülmüştür. Elde edilen bulgulara göre gelecekteki e-öğrenme trendlerini ve akademisyenlerin bu trendlere nasıl uyum sağlayabileceğine dair öneriler sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: E-Öğrenme Platformları, teknoloji entegrasyonu, dijital dönüşüm

EVALUATING C AND MICROPYTHON FOR MICROCONTROLLERS IN IOT: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF PERFORMANCE AND EFFICIENCY

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ABSTRACT

The rapid development of Internet of Things (IoT) systems is increasing the demand for faster and more efficient software development in microcontrollers. This study compares the application of C and MicroPython programming languages, which are widely used for programming microcontrollers, in IoT systems. C is a low-level language known for its efficiency and hardware control and is still widely used in microcontroller systems; however, it often presents challenges in software development complexity. MicroPython, on the other hand, as a high-level language, provides an environment for rapid prototyping and iterative development at the cost of execution speed and memory efficiency. The study systematically evaluates key performance metrics, including memory consumption, execution time, power efficiency, and ease of programming, alongside challenges related to hardware-software integration in IoT environments. The findings offer critical insights into the trade-offs associated with each language, providing engineers and developers with a framework for selecting the optimal language based on specific IoT use cases. The results have broad applicability for improving the performance and development cycles of IoT microcontroller systems.

Keywords: microcontrollers, IoT, C, MicroPython, efficiency

EVALUATION OF RETROFIT STRATEGIES OF EXISTING BUILDINGS IN TERMS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

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ABSTRACT

In the face of climate change, the energy performance and resilience of existing buildings are critical for enhancing energy efficiency, reducing global carbon emissions, and promoting environmental sustainability. Early efforts, such as the introduction of insulation and improved glazing in the 1920s, laid the foundation for energy conservation. By the 1970s, driven by energy crises, retrofits began to focus on upgrading building envelopes and incorporating low-emission heating systems. During the 1980s and 1990s, renewable energy integration and the use of green building materials became more widespread. Since the 2000s, retrofit strategies have advanced to incorporate high-performance technologies, including smart building systems, renewable energy solutions, and climate-resilient design features. These approaches aim not only to optimize energy efficiency but also to enhance buildings' adaptability to extreme weather conditions and minimize environmental impact.

Different climates require different retrofit strategies for optimal performance. As climate change progresses, retrofit strategies must continue evolving to meet shifting environmental conditions. This research focuses on improving the energy efficiency of a two-storey single-family house in Türkiye, which experiences diverse climatic conditions as defined by TS825, the Turkish standard for thermal insulation. The same house will serve as a case study and will be simulated across different locations with varying climatic conditions throughout the country. Retrofit strategies tailored to these diverse climates will be developed and applied, with their effectiveness evaluated through building simulations and future weather scenarios. The Climate Consultant program will be used to develop retrofit strategies. Once adapted to the specific climatic conditions, the retrofitted buildings will be simulated again to assess their energy efficiency and adaptability to climate change. The analysis will also consider factors such as the house's age, design, construction period, and materials, all of which are crucial to the success of retrofitting. Furthermore, the study emphasizes the importance of aligning retrofit efforts with policy frameworks and financial incentives to encourage widespread adoption and ensure long-term sustainability.

By addressing the unique challenges posed by Türkiye's diverse climate zones, this research is expected to provide valuable insights into how targeted retrofit strategies can mitigate the adverse effects of climate change on the built environment. As a result, this research will offer recommendations for industry professionals, policymakers, building owners, designers, and occupants in Türkiye, emphasizing the need for a holistic, integrated approach to retrofitting single-family homes that considers both energy performance and climate resilience considering different climatic conditions of the country.

Keywords: Climate change, Retrofit, Resillience, Sustainability, Energy Efficiency

EXPERIMENTAL AND THEORETICAL INVESTIGATION OF INDOOR ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY IN THE WORKPLACE BY CONSIDERING LIGHT

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ABSTRACT

Aside from specified locations such as libraries, workplaces have been changed into spaces where individuals work, socialize, and do other daily activities in educational buildings. Although these places are occasionally specified in locations where classrooms are placed together, they are also found in common areas with various functions. Individuals need light, which is an essential element for modern life, promoting a sense of comfort, health, and well-being. An optimal indoor environment can increase performance, motivation, and interpersonal communication. Lighting systems in interior architecture need to be designed according to the function of the space and individual needs. In cases where natural lighting is insufficient, comfortable, healthy, and prosperous spaces are designed with mixed-use lighting. Organic light-emitting diode (OLED) is becoming an increasingly common lighting option for industrial applications, offering superior power efficiency and longevity relative to conventional fluorescent technologies. It is a solid-state lighting technology that has many benefits over traditional options. Consequently, this study aims to investigate the lighting conditions of the specified workplace. A research area on the first floor of the building, which is known as the "Common Place" of Cankaya University and serves as a connection point for the faculties, was chosen for the study. This study proposes an artificial lighting design using OLED lighting in the lighting design software to be used in conditions where natural lighting is insufficient. The study's findings shed light the importance of human-centric lighting design by various lighting preferences.

Keywords: Light, OLED Lighting, Human-Centric Lighting, Indoor Environment, Workplace

EXPLORING ADVANCED TECHNIQUES FOR ENSURING DATA INTEGRITY IN BLOCKCHAIN TRANSACTIONS

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ABSTRACT

The immutability of blockchain transactions is its cornerstone, ensuring trust and transparency in distributed networks. However, as blockchain technology evolves and complexities arise, safeguarding data integrity requires more than just tamper-proof ledgers. This research delves into advanced techniques that extend beyond the core blockchain functionalities to guarantee the veracity and security of data within transactions. We explore innovative approaches like cryptographic proofs, zero-knowledge proofs, and homomorphic encryption that enable data validation without compromising privacy or confidentiality. Additionally, we delve into decentralized oracles and multiparty computation protocols, highlighting their role in securing trusted and verifiable external data integration with blockchain ecosystems. By analyzing these advanced techniques, we aim to elucidate their potential in addressing emerging challenges within blockchain adoption, such as scalability, privacy concerns, and complex smart contract interactions. Our ultimate goal is to pave the way for a comprehensive understanding of data integrity in blockchain transactions, fostering reliable and innovative applications across various sectors.

Keywords: Privacy-preserving proofs, Decentralized oracles, Multi-party computation, Secure smart contracts.

GÖSTERGEBİLİM IŞIĞINDA SOSYAL MEDYANIN TÜKETİM KÜLTÜRÜNE ETKİSİ: INSTAGRAM INFLUENCERLARI ÖRNEĞİ

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ÖZET

Web 2.0 ile birlikte internetin hayatımıza kattığı hız, gündelik alışkanlıklarımızda köklü değişikliklere sebep olmuştur. Bunların başında da tüketim alışkanlıklarımız gelmektedir. Akıllı telefonlar sayesinde her şeyi bir tık ötemizde bulabilmekteyiz. İnternetin küreselliği sayesinde dünyanın herhangi bir noktasındaki ürünle ilgili tüm bilgiler elimizin altında olabilmektedir. Bireylerin satın alma reflekslerinde de değişikliklere sebep olan dijital çağda rekabet de küresel bir boyuta taşınmıştır. Neyin pazarlandığı kadar ürünün pazarlandığı mecra ve pazarlayan da önem arz etmektedir. Klasik pazarlama stratejileri yerini, sosyal medyayla yoğrulmuş dijital yeni nesil tüketicilere hitap eden yöntemlere bırakmaktadır. Bu kapsamda karşımıza sosyal medyanın hayatımıza kattığı "dijital çevrimiçi kanaat önderleri" çıkmaktadır. Tüketim alışkanlıklarının değişiminde (influencer) çevrimiçi etkileyicilerin önemli bir payı bulunmaktadır. Özellikle sosyal medya üzerinden paylasım yapan etkileyicilerin her paylaşımı, mecrayı ya da kendilerini takip edenlerin düşüncelerine etki ederek, satın alma ve tüketim davranıslarını yönlendirmektedir. Kullanıcılar fenomenlerle kurdukları iletisimde, görsel içeriklere kodlanmış anlamlara maruz kalmakta ve kendi dijital kimliklerini bu mesajlarla şekillendirerek yeniden dönüştürmektedirler. Araştırmanın amacı, sosyal medya mecralarında fenomen olarak görülen influencer'ların tüketim kültürünün inşasında ne gibi yöntemler uyguladıklarını ve bunun kullanıcıların, takipçilerin üzerinde nasıl bir etki olusturduğunu belirlemektir. Araştırmanın evrenini İnstagram fenomenleri oluşturmaktadır. Örneklem olarak amaçlı örneklem tercih edilerek Instagram'da bir milyonun üzerinde takipçisi olan influencer'lardan Yasemin Sakallıoğlu ele alınmıştır. Çalışmada yer alan görsellerin çözümlemesinde Roland Barthes'ın göstergebilim çözümleme yöntemi tercih edilmiştir. İçerikler düz anlam, yan anlam ve derin anlam olarak incelenmektedir. Çalışmada ulaşılan bulgular doğrultusunda, örneklemdeki influencer'ların vücut dillerinden, mimiklerine kadar tüm görsel ifade kodları, takipçilere tüketim noktasında pozitif mesajlar iletmektedir. Araştırma sosyal medya üzerinden tüketim alışkanlıklarının yeniden şekillenmesinde bilinç ve duyarlılık oluşturması noktasında önem taşımaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Reklam, Tüketim, Sosyal Medya, Instagram, Göstergebilim

HANDBALL KNOWLEDGE TEST DEVELOPMENT, VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY

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ABSTRACT

In this research, it is aimed to develop a test to determine the handball knowledge level of individuals in the field of sports sciences. A total of 384 students, 238 female (Mage= 23.90, S=4,80) and 146 male (Mage= 24.25, S=5,04), studying at five different universities from Turkey, participated in the study. Within the scope of Handball Cognitive Field Knowledge Test development, it was aimed to measure 18 subject knowledge related to 20 acquisitions. In this direction, a specification table and a 75-question multiple-choice essay test were prepared in order to measure the achievements and topics in the specification table and presented to the opinion of five experts. After expert opinions, some articles were adjusted. The prepared 75-question test form was applied to the students in physical education and sports, coaching education, sports management and recreation classes. Item analyzes were made based on the data obtained. The reliability of the test was calculated with the Kuder-Richard 20 formula. As a result of the analyzes, 30 items with the highest item discrimination power (> 0.20) and medium difficulty (0.40-0.80) were determined for the final test, which examined each outcome in the specification table. The arithmetic mean of the 30-item knowledge test, which was created to measure the handball knowledge level, was calculated as 22.61, the mean difficulty was 0.75, and the standard deviation of the test was 4.74. The KR-20 reliability coefficient calculated for the knowledge test was found to be 0.79. As a result, it was found that the developed knowledge test was valid and reliable in determining the handball knowledge level of sports science students.

Keywords: Handball, Cognitive Field, Knowledge Test, Validity, Reliability

İDARİ FAALİYETLERDE KULLANILAN YAPAY ZEKA SİSTEMLERİNİN İNSAN HAKLARI AÇISINDAN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

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ÖZET

Gelişen teknoloji ve bunun yaygınlaşması ile birlikte, yapay zeka teknolojileri kamu başta olmak üzere bütün sektörlerde yoğun biçimde kullanılmaktadır. Büyük miktarda veri analizine dayanan algoritmik karar sistemleri (ADS- algorithmic decision systems) ile yapay zeka, özellikle sağlık, idare, adalet, çalışma ve üretim gibi hassas alanlarda karar alma süreçlerine katılmaktadır. Bu dönemde yapay zeka teknolojilerinin yoğun kullanımının insanlara sağladığı faydalar tartışmasızdır. Büyük veri analizi ile karar alma süreçlerinde hız ve verimliliğin artması; kararların daha objektif ve liyakat ilkesine uygun olarak alınabilmesi, planlama ve stratejik karar alma süreçlerinde insani ve finansal kaynakların tahsisine ilişkin maliyet ve risk öngörülerinin daha doğru ve güvenilir olması, iklim değişikliği ile mücadele, adalet ve sağlık hizmetlerinin geliştirilmesi ve suçun önlenmesi gibi alanlarda sunacağı katkılar ile insanlığın sosyal gelişimine katkı sunma olanağı bunlardandır.

Yapay zekanın toplumsal olarak yaygınlaşması, bir yandan olumlu etkileri ile sosyal fayda sağlarken, diğer taraftan insan hakları ve demokrasi ve hukuk devleti ilkesine ilişkin ciddi kaygıları da tetiklemektedir. Kara kutu etkisi (black box effect), yani geleneksel kontrol ve denetim merkezlerinin dışında üretilen ve iç işleyişi tam olarak anlaşılamayan veya açıklanamayan sistemler olması^[1], önyargılı karar alma ve ayrımcılık, veri gizliliği ve güvenliği, şeffaflık ve hesap verilebilirlik ile istihdam üzerindeki olumsuz etkileri nedeniyle, demokrasi ve insan hakları açısından tartışmalar doğurmaktadır. Algoritma temeline dayalı bir yönetimin ortaya çıkarabileceği bu toplumsal riskleri işaret eder "algokrasi" kavramının kullanımı yaygınlaşmakta ve yerleşmektedir.

Yapay zekaya ilişkin etik, toplumsal, hukuki ve ekonomik sonuçların ortaya çıkaracağı risklerin tespiti ve yapay zekanın insan hakları karşısında nasıl konumlandırılacağına ilişkin tartışmalarda hareket noktası uluslararası ve ulusal insan hakları mevzuatıdır. Birleşmiş Milletler İnsan Hakları Evrensel Beyannamesi, Avrupa İnsan Hakları Sözleşmesi, Birleşmiş Milletler İkiz Sözleşmeleri (Medeni ve Siyasal Haklara İlişkin Uluslararası Sözleşme ile Ekonomik, Sosyal ve Kültürel Haklara İlişkin Uluslararası Sözleşme) Avrupa Birliği Temel Haklar Şartı ile ulusal anayasal ve yasal metin ve içtihatlardan hareketle yapay zeka teknolojilerinin olumsuz sonuçları değerlendirilerek bunların önlenmesi için tedbirlerin alınması yoluna gidilmektedir.

2019 yılında Avrupa Konseyi tarafından başlatılan yapay zekanın insan hakları, demokrasi ve hukuk devletine etkilerine ilişkin tartışmalarda insan haklarının demokratik toplumun temeli olduğu vurgulanmış ve algoritma ile gerçekleştirilen prosedürlerin insan denetimine tabi olması gerektiği vurgulanmıştır. İzleyen süreçte bu konuda bir Komite kurulması ve Bakanlar Komitesi tarafından üye devletlere yapay zeka sistemlerinin insan hakları üzerindeki olumsuz etkilerine karşı önlem alma yönünde tavsiye kararları verilmiştir. Birleşmiş Milletler İnsan Hakları Komiserliği, OECD de rapor ve çağrı metinlerinde insan hakları ve eşitlik açısından risklere dikkat çekerek şeffaflık ve denetim vurgusu yapmışlardır.

Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'nde yürütülen çalışmalar sonunda beyaz saray 2022'de "Yapay Zeka Haklar Bildirgesi Taslağı" kabul ederek yapay zeka teknolojileri karşısında beş adet hakkı belirlemiştir: güvenli ve etkili sistemlere tabi olma hakkı, algoritmik ayrımcılıktan korunma hakkı, veri güvenliğinin sağlanması, algoritma tabanlı işlemlerden haberdar olma ve içeriği hakkında bilgilendirilme hakkı, uygun olduğu sürece algoritmanın insan alternatifini seçebilme ve insan değerlendirilmesini isteme hakkı. Avrupa Birliği tarafından hazırlanan Avrupa Birliği Yapay Zeka Yasası 1 Ağustos 2024'te yürürlüğe girmiştir. Bu Yasanın amacı, "özellikle yapay zeka sistemlerinin geliştirilmesi, piyasaya sürülmesi, hizmete alınması ve Birlik içinde kullanımı için tek tip bir yasal çerçeve oluşturarak iç pazarın işleyişini iyileştirmek, Avrupa Birliği Temel Haklar Şartı'nda yer alan sağlık, güvenlik, demokrasi, hukukun üstünlüğü ve çevrenin korunması da dâhil olmak üzere temel hakların yüksek düzeyde korunmasını sağlarken, insan merkezli ve güvenilir yapay zekânın yaygınlaşmasını teşvik etmek, Birlik içinde yapay zeka sistemlerinin zararlı etkilerine karşı koruma sağlamak ve inovasyonu desteklemek" olarak açıklanmıştır. Sonuç olarak, Avrupa Birliği Yapay Zeka

Yasası risk temelli bir yaklaşım benimseyerek, "kabul edilemez risk" taşıyan yapay zeka sistemleri yasaklanırken, yüksek ve sınırlı risk taşıyan yapay zeka sistemlerinin kullanımı için düzenlemeler getirilmiştir. Böylece, temel hedef olarak kamu yararını dikkate alan insan merkezli bir yapay zeka kullanımını odağına almıştır.

Nitekim Cumhurbaşkanlığı Ulusal Yapay Zeka Stratejisi 2021-2024'te Türkiye'nin de OECD, G20, AB ve UNESCO tarafından belirlenen insan odaklı zeka ilkelerinin paydaşı olduğu, "güvenilir ve sorumlu yapay zeka" değer ve ilkelerinin benimsendiği açıklanmaktadır.

Gerek kamu gerekse özel sektörde yaygın kullanımı ile kaçınılmaz ve yüksek risk taşıma potansiyeli bulunan yapay zeka sistemlerinin özellikle devlet faaliyetlerinde kullanılmasının sağlık hakkı, adalete erişim hakkı ve başvuru hakları, eşitlik ve ayrımcılık yasağı, veri güvenliği ile ifade özgürlüğü çerçevesinde üzerindeki olası olumsuz etkilerinin ve bunların bertaraf edilmesi açısından devletlerin alması gereken hukuki önlemlerin, öneriler ve tespitlerle birlikte ortaya konması ve değerlendirilmesi gerekmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: yapay zeka, idari faaliyet, insan hakları, ilkeler, denetim

[&]quot;black box effect" olarak adlandırılan bu durum, yapay zekanın sürekli veri analizi yaparak kendini geliştirebilir, öğrenebilir olmasının da etkisiyle girdi ve işlem sürecinin tam olarak anlaşılamaması ve takip edilebilir olmamasını ifade etmektedir.

^[2] Pollicino, O., Micklitz, H., Reichman, A., Simoncini, A., Sartor, G. & Gregorio, G.D.,2021, Constitutional Challenges in The Alghorthmic Society, Cambridge University Press. "Algokrasi" kavramı, algoritma adı verilen sorun çözmek ya da belirli bir hedefe ulaşmak amacıyla oluşturulan yazılım kodlarını temsilen "algo" ile demokrasi kelimesinin birleştirilmesi ile oluşturulmuştur ve "algoritma ile yönetim", ifade etmektedir.

IMPACTS OF AI-DRIVEN DIGITALIZATION ON TEACHERS' PEDAGOGICAL COMPETENCE AND PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

The acceleration of technological advancements has led to profound changes in educational processes through digitalization. AI-based tools and digital platforms hold potential to make education processes more effective by alleviating teachers' workloads. With the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic and the necessity of remote education, the demand for digital skills and competencies among teachers has increased significantly. AI technologies optimize teachers' routine tasks, allowing them to focus more on student success. Additionally, digital tools facilitate personalized learning experiences that enhance student motivation.

However, digitalization also brings challenges; teachers' adaptation to digital technologies requires adequate technical infrastructure and pedagogical training.

The use of AI in education is transforming the learning processes of both teachers and students. Automated writing assessment systems and machine learning-based tools, which provide instant feedback, offer students opportunities to personalize their learning paths. Yet, the rapid pace of digitalization necessitates investments in technical infrastructure and the inclusion of teachers in continuous professional development programs. In the future, the widespread use of AI-based learning platforms will highlight teachers' roles in guidance and mentorship. Moreover, potential digital literacy gaps must be addressed. This study aims to examine how AI-based digital tools influence teachers' pedagogical approaches and professional competencies.

The rapid digitalization in education has increased the demand for professional development programs for teachers, making the acquisition of technological skills essential.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Digitalization, Pedagogical Competence, Remote education

IMPLEMENTING NATURAL LANGUAGE PROCESSING TO ANALYZE EMAIL EVIDENCE IN DIGITAL FORENSICS

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ABSTRACT

In Modern Times, The Rise Of İnformation And Communication Technologies İncreases Risks İn This Area, İncluding The Events Arising From These Risks. It Has Also Created The Basis For The İncrease Of İnvestigation Work On Such İncidents. Electronic Mail (E-Mail) Systems Used During İnformation Exchange Are One Of These Fields. For This Reason, There İs A Need To Explore Different Methods İn Cyber Forensics To İnvestigate Potential Attacks From Devices, Whether Mobile Or Generic. This Paper Proposes An Artificial İntelligence-Based Research Method İn Cyber Forensics To İmprove The Promptness And Efficiency Of Cybercrime Detection And Evidence Collection İn The E-Mail System.

Keywords: Evidence, Mobile Cyber Forensics, General Cyber Forensics, Digital Forensics, Mobile Device, Artificial İntelligence, İnvestigation, Email.

IMPROVING SOLAR PANEL EFFICIENCY THROUGH AI-BASED MAXIMUM POWER POINT TRACKING: A PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

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ABSTRACT

This paper discusses the application of artificial intelligence (AI) models to optimize maximum power point tracking (MPPT) processes in solar power systems. With the increasing role of renewable energy sources, efficiently extracting maximum power from solar panels is becoming critical. The paper proposes the use of various machine learning algorithms, including neural networks, decision trees, and genetic algorithms, to implement MPPT. The study will compare these models based on criteria such as response time to changing conditions, overall energy extraction efficiency, and resilience to data noise. The results of this study can contribute to the wider adoption of AI in solar systems and improve their efficiency, which in turn will support the transition to more sustainable energy sources.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, MPPT, renewable energy, solar panel

INFORMATION SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY EDUCATION FOR NON-STEM STUDENTS: A TOP-DOWN APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

This paper discusses the importance of providing at least a basic education in information science and technology to students, regardless of whether they are from a science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) background, or not. It explores how this knowledge in information science and technology is required by professionals of all fields, but in varying degrees or levels, and how, even though it is built on a foundation of mathematics, even students who are not from a STEM background can be provided with a basic level of information science and technology education, if it is taught in a top-down fashion, so as to avoid overwhelming non-STEM students with advanced mathematical concepts which would otherwise be difficult to grasp. This paper explores how these concepts could be taught in a manner stemming from day-to-day occurrences, to provide non-STEM students with just enough mathematical knowledge required for a successful education of information science and technology education at a basic level.

Keywords: Information Science and Technology Education, Information Systems, Non-STEM, Top-Down Approach

INTEGRATING DESIGN THINKING IN FINAL YEAR INNOVATIVE ENGINEERING ANALYSIS AND DESIGN COURSE TO INCREASE MECHANICAL ENGINEERING EDUCATIONAL EFFICIENCY

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ABSTRACT

This paper explores the integration of Design Thinking into a final-year Innovative Engineering Analysis and Design course to enhance the educational efficiency of Mechanical Engineering students. The course, structured around real-world projects sponsored by industry, traditionally emphasizes technical skills and theoretical knowledge. By incorporating Design Thinking, which involves empathizing with users, defining problems, ideating solutions, prototyping, and testing, the course aims to foster creativity, critical thinking, and practical problem-solving skills. The integration process involves aligning each phase of Design Thinking with the existing course structure: user research during initial meetings, problem definition through synthesized insights, brainstorming for conceptual design, iterative prototyping, and user testing during final presentations. This approach ensures that solutions are user-centered and grounded in real-world contexts. The potential benefits include enhanced creativity, improved problem-solving skills, and iterative learning, while challenges such as resistance to change and resource allocation are also considered. This paper argues that integrating Design Thinking can significantly improve educational outcomes, preparing students for the dynamic demands of the engineering field. Future research is suggested to evaluate the long-term impacts of this integration on student performance and industry readiness.

Keywords: Design Thinking, Mechanical Engineering Education, Project-Based Learning, Innovative Engineering Analysis, User-Centered Design

INVESTIGATION OF POSSIBLE PROTECTIVE EFFECTS OF OLEUROPEIN IN ELDERLY RATS EXPERIMENTALLY INDUCED WITH MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE

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ABSTRACT

Monosodium Glutamate (MSG, E621) is one of the most widely used flavor-enhancing food additives in the food industry, restaurants, packaged and frozen ready-made foods, with the increase in demand for ready-made food in recent years. MSG causes hepatotoxicity, neurotoxicity, genotoxicity, immunotoxicity and is associated with metabolic disorders such as obesity and diabetes. Especially the elderly, who are sensitive groups, may be more affected by the negative effects of this food additive.

Phenolic phytochemicals, which are found in plant-derived foods and have strong antioxidant properties, also contribute to the body's defense against oxidative damage. Oleuropein in olive has the ability to capture synthetic radicals, peroxy radicals, superoxide radicals and hydrochloric acid and impair their effect. As a result of the researches, oleuropein; It has been reported that it has antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, anti-atherogenic, anti-cancer, antimicrobial, antiaging, antiviral, hepatoprotective and neuroprotective properties.

The aim was to investigate the protective effects of oleuropein, the active ingredient found in olives, on elderly rats exposed to chronic MSG toxicity.

Rats aged 15 months and over divided into 4 groups [Group 1: Control group, Group 2: MSG group [500 mg/kg/day MSG], Group 3: Oleuropein group (200 mg/kg/day), Group 4: MSG + Oleuropein group]. At the end of the 28-day experimental protocol, blood and tissue (liver, brain) of the rats collected and subjected to biochemical, immunohistochemical, histological and histopathological analyzes.

Old rats were adversely affected by the toxic damage of MSG. At the same time, it was observed that the damages were positively reduced thanks to the protective potential of Oleuropein.

Keywords: Elder Nutritional Physiological Phenomena, Flavoring Agents, Olea, Antioxidant Response Elements, Free Radical Scavengers

ÖN ÇAPRAZ BAĞ YARALANMASI SONRASI DENGESİZ ZEMİNLERDE UYGULANAN EGZERSİZ PROGRAMININ KİNESOFOBİ ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİNİN İNCELENMESİ

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ÖZET

Amaç: Ön çapraz bağ (ACL) kopması, fonksiyonel eksikliklere neden olduğu için sporcular için yaygın ve fiziksel olarak güçten düşürücü bir diz yaralanmasıdır. Yaralanma sonrası ağrının fonksiyonel durumda bozulmaya yol açtığı ve bu ağrının kinezyofobiye neden olduğu ve hareketlerde veya aktivitelerde kısıtlamaya neden olduğu gözlemlenmiştir. Çalışmamızda, ACL yaralanması geçiren sporcuların ACL yaralanmasından sonra dengesiz zeminlerde uygulanan bir egzersiz programı ile kinezyofobi üzerindeki ön çapraz bağ yaralanmasının etkisini incelemeyi amaçladık.

Yöntemler: Çalışmaya 191 sporcu katıldı. Sporcular egzersiz yapan (97 kişi) ve egzersiz yapmayan (94 kişi) olmak üzere iki gruba ayrıldı. Çalışmada sporcuların kinezyofobi düzeylerini belirlemek için Tampa Kinezofobi Ölçeği (TSK) kullanıldı. Veri analizinde post hoc analizler olarak T-testi, Oneway ANOVA ve Tukey testi kullanıldı. Veriler lisanslı SPSS 26 istatistik paket programında analiz edildi.

Bulgular: Çalışmada, ACL yaralanması sonrası egzersiz yapan ve yapmayan grupların kinezyofobi düzeyleri arasında anlamlı bir fark gözlendi. Egzersiz yapmayan grupta hiçbir değişken ve kinezyofobi arasında anlamlı bir fark bulunmazken, egzersiz yapan grupta spor geçmişi ve yaralı diz değişkenleri açısından kinezyofobi arasında anlamlı bir fark bulundu.

Sonuç: Elde edilen bulgular doğrultusunda, ACL cerrahisi sonrası stabil olmayan zeminde yapılan egzersiz tedavisinin hareket etme ve tekrar yaralanma korkusunu azalttığı sonucuna varılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sporcu, kinezyofobi düzey, yaralanma

ALT EKSTREMİTE ISONERTIAL KUVVET ANTRENMANININ ERGEN FUTBOLCULARDA ATIŞ HIZI, DİNAMİK DENGE VE DRİBLİNG BECERİLERİ ÜZERİNE ETKİSİNİN İNCELENMESİ

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ÖZET

Arka Plan ve Çalışma Amacı. Çalışmalar, kuadriseps kaslarının sıçraması, denge ve top vuruş hızı üzerinde büyük bir güce sahip olması, hamstring kasının koşu ve dönüşler sırasında dizin stabilitesini korumasında etkili bir şekilde özetlenebilir. Genç futbolcularda hamstring kas gücü üzerinde etkili olduğu düşünülen izonertial kuvvet antrenmanının dinamik dengesi, en iyi performans gücü ve şut hızı üzerindeki çalışmanın belirlenmesinin amaçlanmaktadır.

Gereç ve Yöntemler: Çalışmaya yönelik amatör takımların temeli u-16 paralı futbol oyuncusu 42 sporcu (Çalışma Grubu (ÇG), n=21, Grup Kontrol (KG), n=21) katılmıştır. Çalışma kapsamında ÇG'deki genç futbolculara 8 hafta boyunca iki kez eğitime entegre edilmiş 15 kişilik izoertial kuvvet antrenman programı ve ardından futbol antrenman programı uygulanırken, KG'deki sporcular geleneksel antrenman ve futbol antrenman programlarına devam edildi. Çalışma, ön testler, 6 haftalık izointerval antrenman programı ve son şeklinde testler planlandı. Kontrol grubundaki sporcular ise geleneksel antrenman programlarına devam ettiler. Çalışma başlangıçta 6 haftalık antrenman periyodundan önce ön test verileri, antrenman programı sonrasında ise son test verileri toplanarak antrenmanlara girilir. Bir çocuk, vücut ağırlığı, vücut kitle indeksi, Y-denge, üst sıcaklık sıcaklıkları ve şut hız testleri mevcuttur.

Sonuçlar. Çalışmada sunulan veriler, eksantrik antrenmanın genç sporcuların şut toplamı (,000), dengeyi (,000) ve beceri oranı (,004) olumlu yönlerin potansiyelini ortaya koyuyor (p<0,001).

Sonuçlar . Ergenlik döneminde bu tür becerilerdeki aralıklardaki performanslardaki gelişmelerin belirlenmesi, atletik gelişim sırasında erken dönemdeki etkili hareketlerin değişimi ve daha karmaşık hareket kalıplarına hazırlık açısından önemlidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Football, speed, strength, y-balance

ISSUES OF STATIONARITY IN ECONOMIC QUANTITIES IN TIME SERIES

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ABSTRACT

This article shows that in a digital environment, the analysis of primary information involves using various tools, methods, and procedures. It is noted that economic models are typically implemented over different months, quarters, or years and that, depending on the existence of a primary trend, time series can be divided into two groups: stationary and non-stationary. Autocorrelation functions are used when analyzing time series data. The cointegration of two existing time series is regarded as the presence of long-term mutual relationships between relevant indicators. From this, it becomes evident that short-term disruptions occur in these relationships, referred to as "equilibrium errors." It is also shown that conducting econometric analysis on economic issues is more efficient when applying modern computer software, including various program packages. Econometric Views (EViews) is one of the most widely used econometric software packages. This package is used for macroeconomic forecasting, modeling economic processes, analyzing scientific information, and handling financial issues. Most data analysis procedures within the EViews software package are carried out manually.

Keywords: Statistical data, time series, economic processes, software packages, econometrics, economic models, function, processes, analysis.

METHODS OF IMPLEMENTING THE DPI PROCESS

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ABSTRACT

Deep Packet Inspection (DPI) is a technology developed to detect cyber threats in network traffic or to apply network policies to that traffic. As this technology plays a significant role in modern cybersecurity systems, its research and development hold great importance. Since the DPI process is highly complex, ensuring its effectiveness is also critically important, and there are various methods for carrying out this process. For example, to effectively ensure cybersecurity, methods such as performing checks based on static signature detection, performing checks based on dynamic variables, and applying machine learning-based techniques can be mentioned. Additionally, methods to enhance the efficiency of hardware in terms of performance are crucial for such systems. In this article, the operating principles of DPI technology and its application methods are examined, and comparisons are made in terms of both cybersecurity and speed and efficiency. Future research directions are also suggested. It is also important to note that considering the large portion of today's network traffic consists of encrypted traffic, research on applying DPI methods to encrypted traffic is also reflected in this article.

Keywords: packet, traffic, cybersecurity, network, encryption

METROLOGICAL VALIDATION AND ADAPTIVE CONTROL OF MULTI-PARAMETER MEASUREMENT SYSTEMS

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ABSTRACT

The main objective of this study is to develop improved metrology control methods and approaches aimed at increasing the accuracy and reliability of measuring instruments in various industries.

In our study, we took the PT 100 resistance thermometer, which is used for accurate temperature measurement.

Let us assume that calibration is performed by comparing the readings of the resistance thermometer with the readings of a reference thermometer, the accuracy of which is known and confirmed. This calibration method establishes a correspondence between the measurements of our thermometer and the readings of a recognized standard.

After this calibration process, various tests and analyses are carried out to evaluate the accuracy and reliability of the measurements. First, we start with an ice bath test. Then, the test is carried out at a different temperature using a technique that takes into account the typical resistance coefficient for the resistance thermometer so that the expected and measured values can be compared. Then, the temperature is calculated from the measured resistance, which allows us to determine the temperature value from the obtained data.

Regular monitoring of data transmission channels has shown that the level of security of the system complies with the established international standards for information security of industrial facilities. Analyzing the collected data can help optimize equipment performance and maintenance planning, which is important for improving overall efficiency and reducing costs..

Keywords: Metrological Control, Measuring Instruments, Validation, Calibration, Measurement Uncertainty, Standardization, Measurement Accuracy

MODELING THE DEPENDENCE OF VOLTAGE ON GROUND FAULT PARAMETERS DURING TESTS UNDER LOAD

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ABSTRACT

Conducting insulation tests of electrical equipment under load in 6-35 kV voltage distribution networks, where the neutral of the power system is isolated, is considered one of the urgent issues. For this purpose, it is necessary to obtain an artificial overvoltage in the network. In this case, it is required to determine the analytical dependencies between the network and single-phase non-stationary ground fault parameters in order to control the overvoltage value. In the case of single-phase non-stationary earth faults, the dependences between important parameters such as overvoltage frequency, earth fault resistance, earth fault angle and capacitance of the network with respect to earth obey complex laws. Therefore, in practical work, adequate mathematical models should be developed that allow knowing the interdependence of these parameters. In this work, the problem of mathematical modeling of the relationships between the above parameters and the extreme voltage generated in 6-35 kV voltage networks with neutral isolated as a result of non-stationary earth faults was considered. For this purpose, the regression equations for the dependences of the overvoltage frequency on the ground fault resistance and the ground fault angle, the ground fault resistance and capacitance, the ground fault angle and the capacitance were obtained and the corresponding spatial descriptions were given. The obtained results confirmed the existence of strong correlations between these parameters and can be applied for practical equipment testing purposes.

Keywords: power system, distribution electric network, neutral isolated electric network, single-phase non-stationary ground fault, frequency of overvoltage, ground fault resistance, ground fault angle, capacity of the network due to sweat, regression equation, correlation

OKUL YÖNETİCİLERİ TARAFINDAN YAPILAN DERS DENETİMİNE İLİŞKİN ÖĞRETMEN GÖRÜŞLERİ

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ÖZET

Örgütler belli amaçları gerçekleştirmek için kurulurlar. Örgütler amaçlarını yerine getirdikleri sürece varlıkları devam eder. Örgütlerin varlığını sürdürmesi ise kaynakların etkili kullanılmasına, örgüt çalışanlarının performansına ve planlanan sürece uyulmasına bağlıdır(Yüner, 2022). Bunun içinde örgütün etkililiği ve verimliliğinin belirlenmesi, eksikliklerinin giderilmesi, aksaklıklarının anlaşılıp düzeltilmesi, verimliliğin artırılması ve en önemlisi örgütün devamlılığı denetimden geçer. (Aydın, 2014).

Kurum denetimi genel anlamıyla "eğitim-öğretim kurumlarında etkinliklerin tümünün incelenerek denetim yapılması" olarak tanımlanabilir. Kurum denetiminde bir eğitim örgütünün amaçlarını gerçekleştirmek için insan ve madde kaynaklarının sağlanılması, yararlanılması durumunun incelenmesi, kontrol edilmesi ve önceden belirlenen kriterlere göre değerlendirilmesinin yapılmasıdır (Taymaz, 2002). Öğretmen ders işlerken yapılan denetime ders denetimi denilmektedir.

Günümüzde okullarda ders denetimi okul müdürleri tarafından yapılmaktadır. Ders denetimlerinin okul müdürü tarafından yapılması son zamanlarda sık sık gündeme gelen tartışma konularındandır. Müdürün denetim konusunda özel bir eğitim almamış olması, öğretmenin aynı zamanda müdürün arkadaşı olup birlikte çalışmaları, aralarındaki ilişkinin derecesi vb. gibi durumlar müdür denetiminin olası olumsuz yanları olarak görülmektedir. Bu durumda mevcut uygulamanın okul müdürleri ve öğretmenler tarafından nasıl algılandığı, uygulama sırasında karşılaşılan problemler bilimsel bir yöntemlerle araştırılması gerekmektedir (Tonbul ve Baysülen, 2017).

Araştırmanın Amacı: Bu araştırmanın amacı, okul müdürlerinin ders denetimi uygulaması hakkında öğretmenlerin görüşlerini incelemektir. Bu amacın gerçekleşmesi için aşağıdaki alt amaçlara cevap aranacaktır.

- 1-Öğretmenlerin okul müdürlerinin ders denetimini nasıl nitelendirmektedirler?
- 2- Ders denetimini okul müdürü tarafından yapılmasının faydaları ve sakıncaları nelerdir?
- 3- Okul müdürü yaptığı ders denetimi sırasında öğretmenin yaşadığı sorunlar nelerdir?
- 4-Öğretmen görüşlerine göre okul müdürünün sahip olması gerektiği niteliklere nelerdir?
- 5-Öğretmen görüşlerine göre okul müdürlerinin yaptığı ders denetiminin etkililiğini artırmak için neler yapılabilir?

Yöntem: Bu araştırmada okul müdürlerinin yaptıkları ders denetimine ilişkin öğretmen görüşleri hakkında derinlemesine bilgi toplayabilmek ve daha esnek bir desenlemeye gidebilmek amacıyla nitel yöntem tercih edilmiştir. Araştırmada nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden fenomenoloji deseni kullanılmıştır. Olgu bilim araştırmalarında bir durum veya olayın tüm boyutları olduğu gibi derinlemesine incelenmesi amaçlanır. Aynı zamanda bireyin yaşantılarını algı görüş ve düşüncelerini ortaya çıkarmaya yöneliktir (Yıldırım ve Şimşek, 2013). Günlük yaşam deneyimlerinin gizli anlamlarını ortaya çıkarmaya ve iletmeye çalışan olgu bilim araştırması (Robson, 2015) niteliğinde olan bu çalışmada öğretmenlerin ders denetimine ilişkin yaşadıkları deneyimler anlamlandırılmaya çalışılmıştır.

Beklenen Sonuçlar: Yapılan görüşmeler sonucu öğretmenlerin ders denetimini gereksiz gördükleri, önemli bir kısmı da ders denetiminin gerginlik yarattığını ifade etmişlerdir. Okul müdürünün yaptığı denetimin sakıncaları konusundaki öğretmenlerin görüşleri incelendiğinde ders denetimini okul müdürlerinin ders denetimi yapmasının sakıncalarını şu şekilde sıralamışlardır;

İlk olarak okul müdürlerinin kişisel ilişkilerinin denetimi olumsuz etkileyeceğine ilişkin tedirginlik yaşadıklarını belirtmektedirler. İkinci olarak öğretmenler okul müdürünün alanı olmadığını ve önyargılı davranabilecekleri konusunda tedirginlik yaşadıklarını belirtmişlerdir. Üçüncü olarak okul müdürlerinin denetiminin gerginlik yarattığıdır.

Okul müdürü yaptığı ders denetimi sırasında öğretmenin yaşadığı sorunlarla ilgili öğretmen görüşleri şu şekilde sıralanmıştır; Hiçbir sorun yaşamadıkları, stres yarattığı, dersin işleyişini bozduğu, öğretmene karşı olumsuz tavır alındığı, okul müdürünün yaptığı ders denetiminin öğretmenin öğrenci

gözündeki imajının düşeceği, okul müdürünün denetim yapmasının uygun olmaması, okul müdürlerinin kendi alanları olmadığı için yaptığı, değerlendirmenin doğru olmaması, denetimin öğretmenleri gerginleştirdiğini ve öğrenciyi olumsuz etkilemesi olarak sıralamıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: okul yöneticisi, öğretmen, ders denetimi

ON SOME GENERALIZATIONS OF THE FRACTIONAL DERIVATIVES AND INTEGRALS

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ABSTRACT

In the last few decades, the fractional calculus has drawn great interest of researchers working on many fields of sciences. This intersest ows to the attracting results obtained by some scientists who exploited the fractional operators when they studied some real world problems.

In this work, a breif revision of the traditional fractional operators will be presented. Then, some generalizions of such operators will be exhibited. Related integral transforms will be proposed. Later, the proportional fractional operators together with their the generalizions will be put forward.

Keywords: Fractional derivatives, Fractional integral, Reimann-Liouville, Caputo

OPPORTUNITIES FOR USING ENERGY GENERATED FROM WASTE IN AZERBAIJAN

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ABSTRACT

This study explores the opportunities for utilizing energy derived from waste in Azerbaijan, focusing on both ecological and economic benefits. By examining the existing technologies and infrastructure, particularly the Balakhani Waste-to-Energy Plant, the paper highlights the potential of waste-to-energy (WtE) solutions to support Azerbaijan's sustainable development goals. The research underscores the importance of renewable energy sources, such as energy from waste, in reducing environmental impact and meeting energy demands. Technologies such as incineration, biomethane production, and pyrolysis are discussed, with an emphasis on their potential applications in waste management and energy generation. The findings indicate that the expansion of WtE projects in Azerbaijan could significantly reduce waste volumes, create new job opportunities, and provide an additional energy source to complement the country's existing energy resources. However, further technological advancements and public awareness initiatives are required to fully harness the potential of energy production from waste.

Keywords: Waste-to-Energy (WtE), Azerbaijan, sustainable development, incineration technology, biomethane production, pyrolysis, renewable energy, waste management, energy generation, Balakhani Waste-to-Energy Plant

ORTAOKUL ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN GİRİŞİMCİLİK BECERİSİ KAZANDIRMA SÜRECİNİ ETKİLEYEN DEĞİŞKENLER HAKKINDA TÜRKÇE ÖĞRETMENLERİNİN GÖRÜŞLERİ

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ÖZET

Ortaokul Öğrencilerinin Girişimcilik Becerisi Kazandırma Sürecini Etkileyen Değişkenler Hakkında Türkçe Öğretmenlerinin Görüşleri

Girişimcilik, değer yaratmak üzere insanların ihtiyaçlarına göre eksiklikleri ya da o alandaki boşlukları görebilmek, fırsatları bulup, detaycı bir şekilde değerlendirmeler yapabilmektir. Bunları uygulayabilenlere "girişimci" denilmektedir. Her tür girişimcinin ortak noktası, "değer yaratımı"dır. Bu değer yaratımı ise, eski yapıları yok etmeden üzerine yenileri inşaa ederek oluşturmaktadır.

Yapılan bu araştırma, ortaokul(6-7-8) öğrencilerine yönelik girişimcilik becerisini kazandırma sürecini etkileyen farklı değişkenler, devlet ve özel okulların ortaokul düzeylerinde görev yapan Türkçe öğretmenlerinin görüşleri doğrultusunda incelenmiştir. Çalışmamızda olgu bilim deseni ve elde edilen veriler toplanırken, nitel veri toplama araçlarından birisi olan yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme tekniği kullanılmıştır.

Çalışmada örneklem olarak, zincir(kartopu) örneklem modeli kullanılmıştır; örneklemi 2024-2025 Eğitim-Öğretim yılının başında Kuzey Kıbrıs Türk Cumhuriyeti'nde bulunan 34 Devlet Okulu ile 12 Özel Okulda görev yapan Türkçe derslerine giren branş öğretmenlerinden gönüllük esasına dayalı çalışmaya katılmayı kabul eden 16 Türkçe öğretmeni oluşturmaktadır. Örneklem grubunda yer alan Türkçe öğretmenlerinin araştırma sorularına verdikleri yanıtlar; dört alt problem dahilinde incelenmiş olup, elde edilen bulgular betimsel analiz tekniği kullanılarak çözümlenmiştir. Çalışmanın sonucunda, girişimcilik becerisinin kazandırılmasında aile desteğinin, ailenin yenilikçiliğe bakış açısının, yaşam şartlarının dolayısıyla ülkenin sosyo-ekonomik ve kültürel durumunun; girişimcilik alanında yeterli eğitimci sayısının olmamasının, eğitimcilerin girişimcilik konusunda mesleki bilgisinin az olması; Türkçe derslerinin, bilişim ve teknoloji dersleri ile teknoloji ve tasarım derslerinin; değer yaratabilme, risk alabilme, planlama yapabilme ile zaman yönetimi, farkındalık, yenilikçilik, olmayanı fark edebilme ve belki de en önemlisi iletişim kavramlarının girişimcilik becerisi kazandırmada çok önemli olduğu ortaya çıkmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Girişimcilik, teknoloji, ortaokul

PERCEPTIONS OF SOFTWARE PROFESSIONALS REGARDING DAILY CHALLENGES, GENERATION Z EMPLOYEES, AND GENDER INEQUALITY

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ABSTRACT

As it requires the dedicated attention of software professionals, disruptions encountered during software development through daily impediments or inconveniences affect software professionals negatively. According to report of Manpower Group in 2019, Generation Z currently makes up about 20% of the worldwide workforce which also creates some differences in handling daily activities between various generations resulting in conflicts. Additionally, some employees still face inequalities because of their gender that affect their engagement and commitment to work. Hence, this study explores the perceptions of software professionals on daily challenges, Gen Z employees and gender inequality through a qualitative study. Results show that software professionals have to face various challenges related to work settings, time management, communication, inconvenience caused by other people, technical problems, physical features of workplace, and employment conditions. They also find challenges in interacting with GenZ colleagues in handling daily activities at work and see unequal treatment to different genders which should be considered by software companies carefully.

Keywords: software engineering, daily challenges

PERFORMANCE ANALYIS OF DIFFERENT PIEZOELECTRIC MATERIALS IN SEISMIC ENERGY HARVESTING APPLICATIONS

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ABSTRACT

The advancement of extremely low-power electronics and wireless systems has heightened interest in energy harvesting, particularly in developing miniature generators to power sensors and wireless communication systems. This study is focused on seismic energy harvesters, specifically devices designed to generate electrical energy from local variations such as those experienced when mounted on vibrating machinery. We performed 2D finite element simulations to investigate a piezoelectric bimorph energy harvester clamped at one end with a proof mass at the other, which is analyzed for its efficiency in converting vibrational energy into electrical power. We study the impact of different piezoelectric materials on the performance of the energy harvester. By examining the frequency and power output for various materials, we aim to optimize the energy harvesting process. Our findings indicate significant variations in performance based on material properties, providing valuable insights for the design and optimization of piezoelectric energy harvesters. More than 25 piezoelectric materials were studied. Our results showed that selecting different materials can tailor the operating frequency and electrical power. A linear correlation has been observed between acceleration and voltage. The frequency can be swept between 66 Hz and 160 Hz for the selected materials, corresponding to 4V and 17V, respectively. Maximum electrical power of 16.5 mW is achieved using Barium Sodium Niobate as piezoelectric material.

Keywords: Finite Element Modeling, Seismic energy harvesters, Electrical power, Frequency

PROBLEMS ARISING FROM CHILDREN'S USE OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES AND SOLUTION SUGGESTIONS

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ABSTRACT

In recent years, children's socialization and games with peers in neighborhoods and parks have become virtual games in which they spend their free time in front of the computer. Today, many digital games have emerged with the effect of technological developments. Playing digital games and using social media for long hours causes many social, physical and psychological conditions. Excessive use paves the way for many diseases and mental health problems. Especially in recent years, applications to clinics have increased due to the problems created by digital games. When the literature is examined, there are limited studies on children's digital gaming tendencies.

The aim of this study; To raise awareness that children will experience physical and psychological problems due to excessive and aimless use of technology and to draw attention to the issue by making a short compilation on the subject.

Keywords: technology use, virtual game, psychological problems, technology addiction

PSYCHOLOGICAL EMPOWERMENT AND ORGANIZATIONAL IDENTIFICATION EXPANDS EMPLOYEE OPENNESS TO CHANGE AND WELLNESS: THE ROLE OF CHARISMATIC EXECUTIVE LEADERSHIP COMMUNICATION

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ABSTRACT

The study looks at how organizational identity modifies link between employee psychological empowerment and executive charasmatic leadership communication for change.

The study has used quantitative research design and ran a survey to collect the data through a structured closed ended questionaire from 219 respondents from Telecom Industry of pakistan, this data was analyzed through AMOS & SPSS and the results of analysis confirmed the positive relationship among the study variables.

Research limitations and future directions of the research were also discussed in detail at the end of this research study.

Keywords: Psychological Empowerment, Organizational Identification, Openness to Change, Charismatic Executive Leadership Communication.

REAL-TIME ENDPOINT ANOMALY DETECTION USING ISOLATION FOREST AND ONE-CLASS SVM

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ABSTRACT

Among all the contemporary digital ecosystems, endpoint devices, including computers, servers, and IoT gadgets, represent at once the most important and the most vulnerable part of the infrastructure of any organization. Traditional security solutions very often cannot identify subtle and sophisticated threats that reveal their presence only through deviations from normal behavior. This paper presents the application of unsupervised machine learning methods-namely, Isolation Forest and One-Class Support Vector Machines-for real-time anomaly detection in endpoint devices. The efficacy, for this purpose, is shown in this paper using comprehensive telemetry data such as CPU usage, memory consumption, and network traffic, whether anomalies due to security breaches or system malfunction can be detected using these techniques.

Keywords: Anomaly Detection, Endpoint Security, Unsupervised Machine Learning

REVISITING BAUHAUS EDUCATION FOR THE FIRST YEAR DESIGN STUDIO IN THE 21ST CENTURY

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ABSTRACT

"The mind is not a vessel to be filled, but a fire to be ignited." - Plutarch

Creating active minds that work with experimental methods rather than passive minds is one of the indispensable conditions of design education. Because the act of designing essentially involves a cognitive leap that resists passivity. This article discusses why the educational model of Bauhaus School should be examined and brought to the agenda again in the first-year architectural design education, in order to portray its experimental and active educational system. Bauhaus proposes a holistic model, which promotes a type of learning that principally begins by doing, rather than linguistic argumentation. Bauhaus education was based on the idea of constructing a new type of person, who can become an essential member of the new industrial production process; and it used design as an intermediary tool for this objective. With this emphasis on design, Bauhaus occurred as an epistemological project, which functioned with the idea that learning by doing and kinesthetic knowledge are crucial for the new type of learning necessitated by the 21st century. By revisiting the original Bauhaus education, which we can consider as a utopian experiment, we can update and reorganize today's institutionalized, passive and almost exhausted design education models and we can adapt design education that have fallen into the clutches of neoliberalism, which created controlled and passive minds, rather than active and questioning minds that are ready to be ignited.

Keywords: Architectural Education, Basic Design, Bauhaus, 21st century

SAVAŞIN ÇOCUK VE ERGENLER ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİLERİ

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ÖZET

Son yıllardaki savaşlarda çok sayıda çocuk hayatını kaybetmiştir. Hayatta kalanlar ise olağanüstü şiddet ortamına tanıklık etmişlerdir. Pek çok çocuk, anne-baba ve yakınlarını kaybetmiş, evleri ve hizmet aldıkları binaların neredeyse tümü yıkılmıştır. Çocuklar ve ailelerinin gıda, su, elektrik, ilaç ve hastanelere güvenli erişimi engellenmiştir. Hastaneler ve okullar bombalanmıştır. Tüm bu olumsuzluklardan özellikle çocuk ve ergenler, psikolojik olarak da etkilenirler. Etkilenmenin derecesi, savaşta yaşanan şiddetin derecesine, çocukların yaşına, yetiştirilme biçimlerine, maddi durumlarına, daha önce benzer kırılganlıkların yaşanıp yaşanmadığına göre değişir. Önemli olan bir diğer konu, savaşın bitmesi ile çocuk ve ergenlerin sorunlarının bitmemesi ve yaşamın ilerleyen dönemlerinde posttravmatik sendrom olarak ortaya çıkmasıdır. Savaşın çocuk ve ergenler üzerindeki etkilerinden biri de otoriteler tarafından uygulanan şiddetin çocuklar için meşrulaşmasıdır. Bu nedenlerle başta çocuk ve ergenler olmak üzere, ocukların bakımından sorumlu kişilere ve öğretmenlere gerekli tedavi ve psikososyal desteğin verilmesidir.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Savaş, çocuk, ergen, savaş mağduru, psiko-sosyal destek

IMPACTS OF WAR ON CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS

ABSTRACT

Many children have lost their lives in wars in recent years. Those who survived witnessed extraordinary violence. Many children lost their parents and relatives, and almost all their homes and buildings were destroyed. Children and their families are denied safe access to food, water, electricity, medicine, and hospitals. Hospitals and schools were bombed. Especially children and adolescents are psychologically affected by all these negativities. The degree of impact varies depending on the degree of violence experienced in the war, the age of the children, their upbringing, their financial situation, and whether similar vulnerabilities have been experienced before. Another important issue is that the problems of children and adolescents do not end with the end of the war and emerge as post-traumatic syndrome later in life. One of the impacts of war on children and adolescents is that the violence applied by the authorities becomes legitimized for children. For these reasons, the necessary treatment and psychosocial support should be provided to children and adolescents, as well as to those responsible for the care of children and teachers.

Keywords: Adolescent, child, psychosocial support, war, war victim

SİNEMADAKİ ÖTEKİ: HOLLYWOOD FİLMLERİNDE SİYAHİ STEREOTİPLEME

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ÖZET

Ulaştığı izleyici kitlesi ve küresel etkisi dikkate alındığında Hollywood film endüstrisi, Amerikan devletinin en güçlü ideolojik aygıtlarından biri konumundadır. Hollywood daha ilk günlerinden başlayarak ulusal birlik ve beraberliğe ihtiyaç duyulan dönemlerde ürettiği sinema filmlerinde sürekli olarak 'biz' ve 'öteki' algısını canlı tutmaya ve Amerikan hükümetinin politikalarını meşrulaştırmaya calısmıstır.

Hollywood'un ilk yıllarında 'öteki' Amerikan yerlileri iken, II. Dünya Savaşı'nda Japonlar, 60'lardan başlayarak Sovyetler, 70'lerde Vietnamlılar, 90'lardan başlayarak 11 Eylül itibariyle pik yapacak şekilde Arapların "beyaz" Amerikalının karşısındaki "öteki" olması rastlantı değildir. Hollywood film endüstrisi her dönemde Beyaz Saray'ın iç ve dış politikalarına paralel söylemlerini sinematik anlatının içine kodlayarak "öteki" stereotipini yaratmayı amaçlamaktadır. Kuşkusuz Hollywood'un ötekileştirmeleri bununla kalmamıştır. Daha sessiz sinema döneminden başlayarak, Hollywood her dönemde siyahi karakterleri arzuladığı kalıplarda çerçevelemiştir. Bu çalışma 2019 yılında vizyona giren Sadece Merhamet (Just Mercy) filminin anlatısında ortaya koyulan sistem ve ötekileştirme eleştirisini, Hollywood'un siyahi stereotiplemeleri ile kritize ederek, eleştirel irk teorisi ve post kolonyal teori çerçevesinde tartışmayı amaçlamaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Ötekileştirme, Hollywood, eleştirel irk teorisi, oryantalizm, stereotipleme

SOME ASPECTS OF THE RESEARCH OF APPLIED OIL AND GAS PROJECTS OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

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ABSTRACT

In modern conditions of economic development of the country the purpose of economic and structural policy of the industry of Kazakhstan is: improving the efficiency of mineral resource sector, reforming the current system of development of the natural source industry, the emergence of incentives for a significant increase in the flow of investment in the oil and gas industry, as well as research and implementation of research projects. The paper analyzes some indicators that contribute to the effective use of various resources in the implementation of applied works. At the same time, new forms of state participation in the development of science, including innovation and technical direction are shown. One of the indicators of innovative development of science is the creation of modern laboratories, as well as qualitative improvement of project financing. The hydrocarbon raw material industry of Kazakhstan has very significant proven reserves of oil and gas of industrial categories, as well as promising and forecast resources that provide a reliable basis for further progress of the phosgene complex. The main features of the country's current industry should be considered that, first, it is one of the main components of the country's economic security, and secondly, the growth of the useful fuel complex is largely associated with the further expansion and deepening of foreign economic relations of the Republic, And, finally, third, the evolution of irritation projects directly and through tax revenues to the budget allows us to increase the pace and volume of implementation of important social programs, including environmental rehabilitation of many territories of the country.

Keywords: Kazakhstan, oil and gas industry, research and applied projects, oil, investment, program, economy

SUSTAINABLE WASTE MANAGEMENT IN KWARA STATE, NIGERIA: A COMPREHENSIVE ASSESSMENT OF WASTE-TO-WEALTH PRACTICES FOR ECONOMIC, ENVIRONMENTAL, AND SOCIAL IMPACT

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ABSTRACT

The study examined the prospect of waste-to-wealth practices in sustainable waste management in Kwara State, Nigeria. It specifies the quantities and types of waste generated, reviews existing practices and policies for their management (including economic, environmental and social impacts) analyses more sustainable alternatives to disposal options. Five hundred residents and key stakeholders were assessed through structured questionnaires while data was analyzed using descriptive statistics and thematic analysis. The results suggest that recycling, composting and bioenergy reduce waste volumes to a greater extent and provide financial benefits such as job creation and cost savings. The study highlights the need for government intervention through funding and policy support to promote these practices. Ethical considerations were adhered to, with all participants providing informed consent. This research provides new insights into the practical implementation and impact of waste-to-wealth initiatives in a developing region, offering valuable lessons for similar contexts globally.

Keywords: Waste-to-Waste practices, Sustainable waste management, Impacts.

SYLLABLE-BASED TOKENIZATION FOR IMPROVED TEXT GENERATION IN AZERBAIJANI

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ABSTRACT

Tokenization plays a crucial role in natural language processing, particularly for agglutinative languages like Azerbaijani. This paper investigates the effectiveness of syllable-based tokenization for text generation tasks in Azerbaijani, comparing it with widely used methods such as Byte Pair Encoding (BPE), WordPiece, and Unigram tokenization. Building upon our previous work on subword speech recognition for agglutinative languages, we hypothesize that syllable-based tokenization can better capture the morphological richness of Azerbaijani, leading to improved text generation performance. We implement a syllable-based tokenizer designed for Azerbaijani and conduct extensive experiments using state-of-the-art language models. Our study evaluates the impact of different tokenization strategies on various text generation metrics, including perplexity, BLEU scores, and human evaluations. We also analyze the resulting token distributions and their alignment with Azerbaijani morphological structures. Results demonstrate that syllable-based tokenization outperforms BPE, WordPiece, and Unigram methods in several aspects of text generation for Azerbaijani. The proposed approach shows particular strength in handling out-of-vocabulary words and maintaining grammatical coherence in generated text. Additionally, we observe that syllablebased tokens provide a more interpretable representation of Azerbaijani words, potentially benefiting downstream NLP tasks. This research contributes to the growing body of work on language-specific tokenization strategies for agglutinative languages and offers insights into improving text generation models for Azerbaijani and potentially other Turkic languages. Our findings suggest that incorporating linguistic knowledge into tokenization methods can lead to significant improvements in natural language processing tasks for morphologically rich languages.

Keywords: Syllable-based tokenization, Agglutinative languages, Natural Language Processing, Byte Pair Encoding, Language modeling, Out-of-vocabulary words

THE EVALUATION OF STUDENTS' PERCEPTION OF E LEARNING IN HIGHER EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

Nowadays, with the progress of society, especially in recent years with the emergence and development of artificial intelligence, technology and the Internet have been integrated into every aspect of people's lives. In the education industry, there are also the emergence of products combining these technologies, such as webcasting classes, e-libraries, e-learning videos, e-learning APPs and so on, and E-learning system is the collective name of these products.

Since the COVID-19 outbreak, students across the globe have had to be quarantined at home, which has resulted in no way for them to get to the classroom and learn as they used to. However, it is this situation that has led to the rapid development of e-learning systems. Teachers are using live webcasts to deliver lessons to their students, schools are developing apps specifically designed to aid learning, posting e-learning videos on the web, simulating experiments on the web, and so on. Undoubtedly, e-learning systems are a good solution to the problem of geographical restrictions. However, because there is no way for teachers to grasp the learning status of students in real time as they can in the classroom, e-learning systems have still aroused the concern of many people.

Therefore, this project was to investigate the perceptions of university students who have been exposed to e-learning systems about e-learning systems. The project was able to examine the perceptions of e-learning systems among different groups of students by gender, age, year of study and study mode. At the same time, the project categorized the factors affecting e-learning systems into five factors: Autonomy Factor, Problem-solving Factor, Multimedia Factor, Teacher Factor and Student Factor. Based on the results of the survey, the project will analyze the correlation between these factors and the relationship between these factors and demographic information. These results will be useful for educational institutions or individuals to improve e-learning systems in the future.

Keywords: artificial intelligence, e learning

THE IMPACT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ON UNIVERSITY EDUCATION AND SYLLABUS PREPARATION

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ABSTRACT

It is nowadays crucial to know that the transformative role of artificial intelligence (AI) in higher education, particularly focusing on its applications in university settings and the preparation of syllabi. As technology advances, the integration of AI into educational systems has prompted a paradigm shift in how instructors design curricula and engage with students. It mainly begins by examining the current landscape of AI technologies in universities, highlighting various tools and platforms that facilitate personalized learning experiences. By analyzing case studies from institutions that have implemented AI-driven solutions, it can be understood that the effectiveness of adaptive learning systems in catering to the individual needs of students. These systems utilize algorithms to assess student performance and learning styles, thereby allowing educators to tailor instruction and resources to enhance academic outcomes. Furthermore, the capabilities of AI delve into the innovative use of AI in syllabus preparation, which streamlines the development process by analyzing course content, learning objectives, and assessment strategies. AI systems can efficiently compile and recommend relevant materials, ensuring that syllabi are contemporary and aligned with industry standards. This capability not only saves valuable time for faculty but also enables them to focus on delivering highquality instruction. Additionally, it should be addressed that the potential challenges and ethical considerations surrounding the use of AI in education. Concerns regarding data privacy, algorithmic bias, and the dehumanization of learning experiences are critically examined. It is essential to comprehend the need to establish clear guidelines and ethical frameworks that govern the deployment of AI technologies in educational contexts. By fostering collaboration among educators, technologists, and policymakers, universities can effectively harness the power of AI while safeguarding the integrity of the educational process. The findings suggest that when implemented thoughtfully, AI can significantly enhance the educational landscape, promoting inclusivity and accessibility for diverse student populations. Thus, underscoring the importance of a balanced approach to integrating AI into universities is a significant phenomenon. By embracing technological advancements while remaining mindful of ethical implications, institutions can create enriched learning environments that prepare students for the complexities of the modern workforce. Ultimately, it should be noted that for ongoing research and dialogue on the evolving role of AI in education, its implementation should align with the core values of academic integrity and student engagement. As universities continue to adapt to the changing educational landscape, the insights mentioned above will serve as a valuable resource for educators seeking to navigate the intersection of technology and pedagogy effectively.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, university syllabus

THE IMPACT OF INFORMATION SECURITY EDUCATION ON INFORMATION SECURITY MANAGEMENT

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ABSTRACT

It is known that the information security management system consists of "processes", "information resources", "objects", "subjects". These sections are interdependent. These sections are managed by 'entities'. The "Subjects" department is equipped with competent human capital.

In this presentation, a "human capital supply chain" is identified as:

"goals, goals for business processes \rightarrow processes \rightarrow information resources for processes \rightarrow means of providing processes (objects) \rightarrow roles, actors for the implementation of processes \rightarrow competency requirements \rightarrow teaching and training programs \rightarrow teaching tools \rightarrow acquired competencies, including qualifications \rightarrow competency evaluation documents \rightarrow competent human capital \rightarrow adequate personnel capital \rightarrow a metric for evaluating the effectiveness of education on the labor market".

This presentation analyzes the weaknesses in the "human capital supply chain" and offers the following suggestions:

- adequate solutions and a model for measuring the efficiency of education management on information security;
- to measure the depth of education on information security, it is proposed to apply the cognitive block scale of Bloom's taxonomy, "NICE" ("National Initiative for Cybersecurity Education") and other advanced practices.

Keywords: human capital, supply chain, information security, learning management, competency requirements, Bloom's taxonomy, NICE

THE INTEGRATION OF AI-POWERED ADAPTIVE LEARNING SISTEMS IN EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

The development of artificial intelligence (AI) technology occupies an important role in the field of modern education, as in every other field. The role of artificial intelligence technology in improving the learning process of students is increasing. Thus, in a one-size-fits-all approach, students face various difficulties. Since the learning ability and progress of each student are not the same, the need for an individualized learning process arises. Through the Machine Learning algorithm, Big Data analytics, and Natural Language Processing technologies, these processes are analyzed, and an individual learning process is presented to each student in real time. The paper examines the applications of AI-powered adaptive learning systems in the field of education and mentions the benefits of the system. In addition, technological concerns about the structure, protection of data confidentiality, and teachers' training were also mentioned. To add to the opportunities created by AI-powered adaptive learning systems in education, the limitations were also investigated, and how to increase its effectiveness was also discussed.

Keywords: Adaptive Learning, Artificial İntelligence, Machine Learning, Natural language processing

THE PATH-BASED SPLIT DELIVERY PROBLEM

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ABSTRACT

This paper introduces a new path-based model called the Path-Based Split Delivery Problem (PBSDP). This model is proposed for solving the updated Open Vehicle Routing Problem with Split Delivery (OVRPSD), which was proposed by \cite{ruiz2022open}. The OVRPSD involves both the determination of minimum costly paths and split delivery. The objective of our PBSDP model is to select paths that minimize the total cost by splitting demands while satisfying demand and vehicle capacity constraints. However, as a first step before the PBSDP model, the minimum costly paths for the collections of vertices are determined according to the constraints. Then, with the PBSDP model, the demands are divided according to these determined paths. In the rest of the paper, we show that this approach facilitates the solution of the problem. Finally, we compare the results of the updated OVRPSD model and the PBSDP model using random instances. The results show that the PBSDP model has better performance within a reasonable time.

Keywords: logistics, open paths, path-based, split delivery, demand

THE PROBLEM OF CYBER SECURITY IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

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ABSTRACT

The Internet has become a part of everyone's daily life. It connects us not only through desktop computers, but also through mobile gadgets, Wi-Fi in public places through numerous programs and applications. The Internet is used to purchase goods and services, make financial transactions, apply to government agencies, and satisfy other vital needs. In addition to being a means of communication, the Internet is a powerful political weapon that can be used for both good and evil purposes. The wave of protests and coups d'état in the Middle East, known as the "Arab Spring", was directly related to the influence of these technologies and received the name "Web 2.0" or "Internet diplomacy". In a broader context, we can call these processes cybergeopolitics, as they are global in their potential for conflict.

It is no coincidence that the revelations of Edward Snowden significantly affected the market conditions in the field of cyber security of international relations and security and caused an immediate reaction of many states. The US official tried to create "information noise" by accusing Beijing of cyber-espionage, while China, in turn, reminded Washington of the "Five Eyes", an intelligence agency under the leadership of the White House that monitors all its citizens using the Internet and mobile technologies.

Against the background of serious changes in the field of Internet policy, the states are divided into two camps: the West believes that the Internet should be universal (but it should be under the control of the United States, which discovered the Internet), and the states that resist this camp try to protect their sovereignty, including the Internet space. Although this conflict is related to the global political agenda, serious debates and changes have been made at the level of legislation directly related to cyberspace within a number of states in recent years. For traditional political science and classical geopolitics, these processes are complex and often unclear phenomena. The problem is that some issues related to cyberspace are the domain of highly qualified specialists, as lawyers cannot understand the details without the help of engineers and programmers, while policymakers must understand the technical and political aspects of cyberspace in addition to the consumer interests of new opportunities. Therefore, it is necessary to pay attention not only to the political and economic aspects, but also to analyze the ideological, social and military levels, that is, the elements of the geopolitical structure of each state or alliance.

Cyberspace must remain an area of freedom, commerce and economic growth. Cyber security, which is a condition for the prosperity and progress of modern society, has now become an element of the strategies of the authorities regulating international relations and the balance of powers.

Keywords: cyber security, cybercrime, cyberspace, information and communication technologies (ICT)

THE ROLE OF AUTONOMOUS AGGRESSIVE DRIVING IN ENHANCING TRAFFIC EFFICIENCY AT SIGNALIZED INTERSECTIONS: A SIMULATION-BASED STUDY

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ABSTRACT

This study assesses the efficiency implications of autonomous vehicles at a signalized intersection in Balgat, Ankara, utilizing PTV VISSIM simulation software. Validation with field data was conducted, focusing on autonomous aggressive (Av Aggressive) driving behavior and human driving. The research aims to investigate how aggressive behavior impacts key traffic parameters. The study employed PTV VISSIM microscopic simulation software to evaluate the impact of autonomous aggressive driving and human driving at a four-leg signalized intersection. Five scenarios, including various levels of penetration rates, were examined in the intersection design replicated real-world conditions, aligning with actual traffic volumes. Aggressive vehicles, in particular, significantly improved efficiency and dynamic driving. The study found that aggressive autonomous driving behavior positively reduced queue lengths and travel times, emphasizing its potential for enhancing traffic efficiency. This paper provides valuable insights into the impact of autonomous aggressive vehicles on traffic efficiency. The findings suggest that aggressive autonomous driving behavior can promote efficiency at signalized intersections. Further research may explore the complexities of hybrid scenarios to enhance traffic control even further.

Keywords: PTV VISSIM Simulation Software, Traffic Efficiency, Aggressive Driving, Microscopic Simulation, Queue Lengths, Driving Behaviors.

THE ROLE OF MOBILE LEARNING IN EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the impact of mobile learning (m-learning) on the transformation of education. With the widespread adoption of portable digital technologies, mobile learning offers students a flexible, personalized, and contextual learning experience. In this context, a comprehensive literature review has been conducted on the fundamental characteristics, advantages, and disadvantages of m-learning.

The rapid advancements in information and communication technologies have paved the way for new pedagogical approaches in education. M-learning allows individuals to shape their learning processes according to personal preferences, while also presenting challenges such as digital literacy and unequal access. The study highlights how these inequalities affect educational opportunities and emphasizes the importance of developing strategies to address digital disparities.

In conclusion, while mobile learning has the potential to enrich the educational experience, it is crucial to take necessary steps to eliminate digital inequalities. This study provides recommendations for effectively leveraging the opportunities presented by mobile learning and addressing inequalities in education.

Keywords: Mobile learning, digital technology, digital transformation, digital literacy

TOPLUM 5.0'DA BİREY YETKİNLİKLERİ: YAPAY ZEKA İLE GELECEĞE HAZIRLIK

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ÖZET

Toplum 5.0, dijital devrimin bir sonraki aşamasını ifade eden bir kavram olup, toplumsal ve ekonomik hayatın her alanında teknolojinin etkin kullanımı ile birey odaklı bir toplum modelini işaret etmektedir. Bu modelde, bireyler sadece teknolojinin pasif kullanıcıları olmaktan çıkıp, aynı zamanda bu teknolojiyi etkili bir şekilde yöneten, eleştirel düşünebilen ve sürekli öğrenme becerisine sahip bireyler olarak karşımıza çıkar. Toplum 5.0, dijitalleşmeyi ve insan merkezli yaklaşımları birleştirerek, bireylerin yaşam kalitesini artırmayı amaçlayan bir konsepttir. Toplum 5.0'a geçiş, teknolojinin daha insancıl bir yaklaşımla kullanılmasını amaçlayan bir aşamadır. Bu toplum modelinde, bireylerin sadece teknik bilgiye değil, aynı zamanda sosyal, duygusal ve etik yetkinliklere de sahip olması beklenir. Bireylerin sahip olması gereken temel yetkinlikler arasında eleştirel düşünme, problem çözme, dijital okuryazarlık, etik farkındalık ve yaratıcı düşünme gibi beceriler öne çıkar. Yapay zekanın bu süreçteki rolü, bireylerin yetkinliklerini geliştirme potansiyeli ve onların geleceğe hazırlanması açısından kritik bir öneme sahiptir. Toplum 5.0 bağlamında, bireylerin bu yetkinlikleri kazanması, sadece bireysel başarı değil, aynı zamanda toplumsal ilerleme için de kritik bir öneme sahiptir. Özellikle, eğitimde yapay zeka destekli öğrenme ortamlarının, kişiselleştirilmiş eğitim süreçleri ve yaşam boyu öğrenme kültürünün gelişmesine olanak sağlamaktadır.

Bu çalışma, geleceğin toplum yapısında bireylerin sahip olması gereken yetkinlikleri ve yapay zekanın bu süreçteki rolünü ele almakta, yapay zekanın eğitim, iş gücü piyasası ve günlük yaşamda nasıl kullanılabileceğini örneklerle açıklamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Toplum 5.0, yapay zeka, toplum 5.0 bireysel yetkinlikleri

USE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT IN MEDICINE FOR THE NEXT GENERATION EVIDENCE-BASED LEARNING

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ABSTRACT

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is a rapidly growing discipline that will inflict large-scale changes in medicine. However, medical education has not kept pace with the rapid advances of AI. The adaptation of teaching AI in undergraduate medical education has been limited. This study aims to outline a core curriculum for AI education for future medicine professionals, emphasizing the links between AI and next-generation evidence-based medicine. A deep synthesis and amalgamation of all available data is needed to achieve next-generation, deep Evidence-Based Medicine. A new nonlinear system is suggested for the development of an AI based EBM module that will incorporate effectively the AI-EBM into the undergraduate curriculum. The use of nonlinear system will optimize the performance of this module in undergraduate medicine education. This performance measure indicates the knowledge and skills in EBM of the medical students. By improving knowledge retention, variable interest, time, and resources, innovation may be accelerated for the benefit of patients and medical practitioners.

Keywords: Evidence-Based Medicine, Artificial Intelligence, Curriculum Development

YENİ NESLİN EĞİTİMİ BAĞLAMINDA EĞİTİM LİDERLİĞİNİN ROLLERİ

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ÖZET

Yirmi birinci yüzyılın ilk çeyreğinde giderek daha da artan inovasyonlar, teknolojik gelişimeler, bilgiye ulaşma yolları ve yapay zekâ uygulamaları, insanların günlük yaşamlarını ve mesleki gelişimlerini derinden ve yoğun olarak etkilemektedir. Özellikle yapay zekânın tüm sektörlerde etkin kullanımı ve bilgiye ulaşmaktan ziyade bilgiye sizi ulaştıracak doğru ve yaratıcı soruları sormanın önem kazandığı günümüzde, eğitim sistemlerinin de kendilerini bu bağlamda ivedilikle bu yeni dünyaya adapte etmeleri şart olmuştur. Diğer bir deyişle, dünyanın ihtiyaç duyduğu yeni nesil insanlara kazandırılması gerekli olan duyarlık, beceri ve ilgili tüm kazanımların, artık eski nesillerin yetiştirildiği eğitim sistemleriyle karşılanması mümkün olmadığından, eğitim sistemlerinde kısmi değişimlerden ziyade köklü değişim ve dönüşümler yapılması şart olmuştur. Yeni nesillerin eğitimiyle birlikte toplumların kendi geleceklerini yaratmada ve dünyanın gelişimine olduğu gibi korunmasına da katkıda bulunmada da büyük sorumlulukları bulunmaktadır.

Dünyamızın ulaşmış olduğu bugünkü yapı ve düzene uyumlu insan yetiştirmekle mükellef olan günümüz eğitim sistemlerinin bu bağlamda bir yandan insanların kendilerini tanıyıp yeteneklerini geliştirmelerine olanak tanıyan, diğer yandan da onları hem toplumsal yaşama ve üretim ilişkilerine hem de evrensel değer ve becerilere hazırlayan bir yapıya dönüşerek insanları geleceğe taşıyabilmeleri beklenmektedir. Yirmi birinci yüzyılın ikinci çeyreğindeki okulların artık daha fazla öğrenci ve beceri odaklı olması, içerik aktarımından ziyade öğrencilere süreçlerin ve ilişkilerin önemini kazandırması ve süreç yönetiminin edinilmesine katkıda bulunması, insanların sanatsal bakış açıları edinmelerine ve spor alışkanlıkları kazanarak ruhlarını ve bedenlerini sağlıkla geliştirecek davranışlar kazanmalarına olanak tanıması, araştırmaya dayalı ve proje temelli bir öğrenim sürecinin entegre müfredatlar yoluyla sürdürülebilmesinin önünü açması, multimedyanın yaygın olarak kullanılabildiği ve bireyselleştirilmiş eğitimin başat olarak etkinleştirildiği ortamlar olması beklenmektedir. Bu yeni nesil okulların inisiyatif alabilen, girişimci, yaratıcı, tutkulu, hırslı ve heyecanlı bireyler yetiştirmesi elzem olmuştur.

İşte tüm bu gelişmeler ışığında, eğitim liderlerinin dünyamızda yaşanan bu değişim ve dönüşümleri büyük bir önem ve ciddiyetle dikkate ve ele alarak yeni nesillerin eğitimlerinde etkin roller üstlenmeleri, bir taraftan bireysel beklentilere ve toplumsal ihtiyaçlara, diğer taraftan da evrensel gelişme, değer ve koşullara göre insan yetiştirmeye odaklanmaları gerekmektedir. Eğitim liderlerinin yeni nesillere kazandırılmasını örgütlemeleri gereken en önemli becerilerden birisi de verilebilme yani yeni durumlarda esnek davranabilme, farklı ortamlara adapte olup uyum sağlayabilme becerisidir.

Dünyamızda yaşanan ve devasa diye nitelenebilecek olan küreselleşme, nüfusun şehirlerde yoğunlaşması, iklim değişiklikleri, enerji ve su kaynaklarının azalması ve ekonomik değişimlerin de etkisiyle yakın gelecekte birçok mesleğin ortadan kalkacağı, bugün henüz bilmediğimiz farklı mesleklerin ortaya çıkacağı ve aynı zamanda birçok mesleğin de kendi içinde köklü değişimler göstereceği öngörülmektedir. Kıbrıs'ın kuzeyinde de okul öncesinden yükseköğrenime kadar yaşam boyu eğitimi de içermesi şart olan ve bir insan yetiştirme sistemi olarak betimlediğimiz eğitim sisteminin hayata geçirilmesi elzem bir durum arzetmekte, bu süreçte de eğitim liderlerine önemli roller düşmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yeni nesil eğitim, liderlik

YÜKSEKÖĞRETİMDE ÇEVRİMİÇİ SINAV GÜVENLİĞİ YÖNTEMLERİNİN KARŞILAŞTIRMALI ANALİZİ: ÖĞRENCİ ALGILARI VE ETKİNLİK DEĞERLENDİRMESİ

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ÖZET

COVID-19 pandemisinin yükseköğretim kurumları üzerindeki etkisi, 2020 bahar döneminde öğretim üyelerini derslerini hızla çevrimiçi ortamlara taşımaya zorlamıştır. Bu ani geçiş, özellikle uzaktan eğitim deneyimi olmayan eğitimciler için, değerlendirme süreçlerinde önemli zorluklar ortaya çıkarmıştır. Çevrimiçi sınavlarda akademik dürüstlüğün sağlanması, bu zorlukların başında gelmektedir. Bu çalışma, yükseköğretimde çevrimiçi sınav güvenlik araçlarının etkinliğini değerlendirmeyi amaçlamaktadır. Araştırma, bir vakıf üniversitesinde web programlama dersi kapsamında yarı deneysel bir tasarım kullanarak iki farklı çevrimiçi sınav güvenliği yaklaşımını incelemektedir:

- 1. Proctorio uzaktan sınav gözetmenliği sistemi: Bu sistem, yapay zeka algoritmaları kullanarak öğrenci davranışlarını analiz etmekte ve potansiyel akademik dürüstlük ihlallerini tespit etmektedir.
- 2. Zoom toplantısı ve Safe Exam Browser kombinasyonu: Bu yaklaşım, öğrencilerin sınav ortamını kısıtlayarak ve canlı gözetim sağlayarak güvenliği artırmayı hedeflemektedir.

Çalışmanın temel amacı, bu iki yaklaşımın etkinliğini karşılaştırmalı olarak analiz etmek ve öğrencilerin bu sistemlere yönelik algılarını değerlendirmektir. Veri toplama aracı olarak, öğrencilerin kullanım kolaylığı, güvenlik ve kaygı algılarını ölçen çevrimiçi bir anket geliştirilmiş ve uygulanmıştır. Bu araştırma, pandemi sonrası dönemde de önemini koruyacak olan çevrimiçi değerlendirme güvenliği konusunda literatüre katkı sağlamayı hedeflemektedir. Elde edilen bulgular, yükseköğretim kurumlarının çevrimiçi sınav güvenliği stratejilerini geliştirmelerine yardımcı olabilir ve gelecekteki uzaktan eğitim uygulamalarına ışık tutabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çevrimiçi sınav güvenliği, Uzaktan gözetmenlik sistemleri, Yükseköğretimde değerlendirme

ZERO-SHOT AND FEW-SHOT NAMED ENTITY RECOGNITION IN ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES DOMAIN

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ABSTRACT

Advanced natural language processing techniques now allow to adapt pre-trained language models for specific tasks, eliminating the need to train models from the ground up in many cases. This study leverages transfer learning to enhance Named Entity Recognition (NER) for the environmental science domain. We fine-tune DistilBERT, a compact language model, on a custom dataset and evaluate zero-shot, one-shot, and ten-shot learning for domain adaptation. The dataset was created with data obtained from Turkish news related to environmental sciences. To further boost performance, we employ pre-training on a general Turkish dataset and incorporate artificially generated domain-specific data created by a large language model with domain belongs to environmental sciences. Our results demonstrate the efficacy of transfer learning for NER, particularly when combined with pre-training and data augmentation. Furthermore, we observe that the presence of semantically related entities contributes to improved NER performance across different learning scenarios.

Keywords: Transfer Learning, Zero-shot Learning, Few-shot Learning, NER, BERT

РАЗРАБОТКА ДИЗАЙНА БИОЛАНДШАФТНОГО МОДЕЛИРОВАНИЯ И ПОЛНОЙ РЕКОНСТРУКЦИИ ТЕРРИТОРИИ ЖИЛОГО КОМПЛЕКСА " Q SMART " В ЕСИЛЬСКОМ РАЙОНЕ ГОРОДА АС

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КРАТКОЕ СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

Статья посвящена разработке проекта биоландшафтного моделирования и полной реконструкции территории жилого комплекса "Q Smart" в Есильском районе города Астаны. В работе рассматриваются современные методы проектирования биоландшафтов с использованием экологически устойчивых решений для улучшения городской среды. Особое внимание уделяется интеграции природных элементов в архитектуру жилого комплекса, созданию саморегулирующихся экосистем и повышению экологической устойчивости территории. Автор описывает этапы реконструкции, включая озеленение, водные объекты и зонирование, направленные на улучшение микроклимата и благоприятных условий для жителей. Статья подчеркивает важность экологического подхода к развитию урбанистических территорий и предлагает практические решения, используемые в условиях интенсивной урбанизации.

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Моделирование, экосистемы, дизайн, ландшафт, ландшафтный дизайн, ландшафтный дизайн, урбанизация.