Author Guidelines

The Cybersecurity Skills Journal (CSJ) is a double-blind peer-reviewed journal published by the National CyberWatch Center Digital Press. The goal of CSJ is to stimulate professional discussion and advance the interdisciplinary field of cybersecurity through the publication of scholarly works of value and interest to the profession. The CSJ seeks to integrate and expand the methods, processes, and evidence of effective practices which underlie skilled performance. CSJ focuses on valued, measured results; considers the larger system context of people’s performance; and provides valid and reliable measures of effectiveness.

Types of Manuscripts Invited. CSJ emphasizes original work from the following communities of research and practice: process improvement; organizational design and alignment; analysis, evaluation, and measurement; performance management; instructional systems; and management of organizational performance. CSJ will consider literature reviews, experimental studies, survey research, and case studies with a scholarly base. An article should be primarily directed towards one of the three audiences of the journal: practitioners, instructors, and researchers.

Practice articles in CSJ should offer evidence-based guidance to practitioners in the form of techniques, tactics, procedures or tools that demonstrate substantial effectiveness in preventing, mitigating, or resolving cybersecurity threats, vulnerabilities, or attacks. A CSJ practice article sufficiently documents the practice such that a reader can follow the procedural guidance to execute the actions necessary for effective application. CSJ prefers practice articles that document a digital asset which can be downloaded by readers to support implementation of the practice.

Instructional design articles in CSJ should provide guidance to instructors as though you were "training the trainer" with the article. In other words, might there be observations or conclusions an instructor should be making about the learner as they proceed with each step to ensure their proficiency in understanding both the concepts involved and the procedure being applied. Some considerations might be:

- What conceptual understanding is a prerequisite for each step.
- What misunderstandings (confusion) or misconceptions (confidently held, but mistaken assumptions) may prevent a learner from fully comprehending or performing each step?
- How would you recommend assessing correct or incorrect understanding of prerequisite or instructed conceptual understanding?
- If incorrect understanding has occurred with students in the past, or you can imagine lack of prerequisite knowledge, confusion or mistakes that could occur, what additional instructional devices might you recommend should be applied to remediate learning?
- Are there conditions at any step that might suggest an alternative process or a decision on an approach that might be more effective or less effective at that stage?
• If the procedure needs to be altered on some conditions, under what situations might these conditions arise?
• What errors might be expected during the application of the principles and techniques in hands-on practice?
  How might these errors be detected or manifested? What remediation might be appropriate for each error?
• How might the understanding and skilled application of the concepts and techniques you are developing through your instruction be further tested in simulations of real-world events, such as in designing an interactive competition?
• What research is needed to adequately answer any of the above questions or to further improve your instructional design?
• How might the processes and procedures taught through your instructional design be used to improve cybersecurity practices in the workplace?
• Are there executable files (e.g., LMS packages, test questions, procedural guides) that have been or could be developed to assist with implementing your instructional design?

Research articles should provide evidence from the literature to clearly establish the severity and urgency of the problem being addressed by the practice that was empirically analyzed. The method of designing, implementing and/or evaluating the practice should be clearly specified, including discussion of the Population, Intervention, Comparative measurement, and Outcomes (PICO) achieved in an empirical analysis of effectiveness. Results should be reported with sufficient detail that a reader of the article can determine practice standardized effects, coefficient of determination, or variance explained. Discussion should conclude the article by summarizing the contribution made to cybersecurity practice, any limitations of the study design, and the implications for future research.

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**Length.** Although there is no fixed length, average articles (including tables and figures) are approximately 5,000 to 8,000 words. The maximum length for a CSJ article is 10,000 words. If you wish to submit a longer manuscript, discuss it with the CSJ editor prior to submission.

**Manuscript Format and Author Information.** CSJ articles, while scholarly, should be written to enhance readability. We prefer that articles be written in first person. Whether written in first person or third person, your point of view should be consistent throughout the manuscript.

Your manuscript must be submitted with a separate cover sheet that includes a statement indicating that the manuscript is not currently being considered for publication by another journal and the following information:
manuscript title, authors in order of preference with names listed as they should appear in the published article, and an affiliation, email address, phone number, and delivery address (home or work, no PO boxes) for each author. Page numbers should be included on each page. A second page, headed by the manuscript title, should provide an abstract summarizing the manuscript in 150 words and two pull quotes (a sentence pulled from your manuscript to whet the reader’s interest). The third page, which is the beginning of the manuscript, should begin with the article title. To allow for blind review, no author names or indications of the author(s) should appear anywhere other than the cover sheet. A final page of the manuscript should consist of author name(s), professional titles, a 25-30 word summary of professional experience or research interest for each author (include an email address that will be published).

**Figures and Tables.** CSJ pages are 7” wide by 10” long. Figures and tables should be pre-sized to fit in a 5.5” x 8” space. Figures should be professionally rendered. The resolution of computer-generated images (figures) should be at least 300 dpi and scanned, created, or saved in TIFF or EPS format. Images copied from the World Wide Web are not acceptable. Each figure must be on a separate page at the end of the manuscript with its number and title at the top of the page. A placement indicator should appear in the text with a line above and below the figure title.

Tables should be clearly formatted using Microsoft Word’s table-making feature. They should appear in the body of the manuscript where they belong followed by the table number and title. Do not apply shading to the table unless doing so imparts information, in which case a legend must be supplied.

Please use the typeface Arial (light, regular, and bold) for all tables and figures. Do not use any type of background color (shading) behind the text of figures or tables. CSJ reserves the right to modify the size and shape of figures and artwork, provided their meaning is not substantially changed, and to reject any figures or artwork not meeting CSJ standards.

**Bibliography.** The bibliography, formatted in APA (sixth edition) style, should contain only those works cited in the text. The bibliography should be titled *References*.

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