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KBPOP8 - VALENTINA RHYS

Profiles of Drug Substances, Excipients, and Related Methodology, Volume 46 contains comprehensive profiles of five drug compounds: Darunavir, Bisoprolol, Betaxolol, Rabeprazole and Irbesartan. In addition, the work contains a chapter reviewing Bioassay Methods and Their Applications in Herbal Drug Research. The comprehensive reviews in the book cover all aspects of drug development and the formulation of drugs, helping readers understand how the drug development community remains essential to all phases of pharmaceutical development. In addition, this work answers why such profiles are of immeasurable importance to workers in the field. The scope of the Profiles series encompasses review articles and database compilations that fall within one or more of the following five broad categories: Physical Profiles of Drug Substances and Excipients, Analytical Profiles of Drug Substances and Excipients, ADME Profiles of Drug Substances and Excipients, Method-

ology Related to the Characterization of Drug Substances and Excipients, and Methods of Chemical Synthesis. Contains contributions from leading authorities Presents an excellent overview on the physical, chemical and biomedical properties of some regularly prescribed drugs Includes a cumulative index in each volume

The purpose of the study was to identify factors affecting student retention at King Saud University in Saudi Arabia. It has been estimated that 35% of university students leave higher education before completing their studies (Al-Saud, 2006). This study was guided by Tinto's (1975) Student Integration Theory. Berger and Braxton (1998, p. 104) have stated that Tinto's integration model has been the focus of much empirical research and has near-paradigmatic status in the study of the college student departure. This theory is longitudinal and dynamic and views student retention decisions largely as the results of interactions between the student and the academic and social systems of the institu-

tion (Tinto, 1975, 1993). This study used a mixed methods approach. Using the terminology of Creswell (2003), the appropriate description of the overall design of this study is a mixed methods concurrent triangulation strategy. This means that qualitative and quantitative data are collected and analyzed at the same time. Priority is usually equal and given to both forms of data. Data analysis is usually separate, and integration usually occurs at the data interpretation stage (Hanson et al., 2005, p. 229). This strategy was selected because it allows the findings to be confirmed, cross-validated, and corroborated within a single study (Creswell, 2003). This strategy consisted of two phases. The first phase was the quantitative approach. Quantitative data were collected from 414 freshman students using two questionnaires administered on two occasions and from the university admission office. The quantitative data were analysed using a structural equation modelling (SEM) technique using the AMOS software package. The results of the SEM indicated that Tinto's model were not useful in predicting the Saudi freshman student retention process. The variables in the model explained only 30 percent of the variance in student retention. The results of the SEM indicated that four of the nine hypotheses proposed in Tinto's model were supported by statistically significant results. Moreover, only three variables had direct effects on retention. The largest direct effect on retention was accounted for by initial goal and institutional commitment (0.49), followed by later goal and institutional commitment and pre-college schooling as measured by high school scores (0.10). The second phase of this study utilised a qualitative approach. Qualitative data were obtained from three sources: non-persister

students, persister students, and staff members. Seventeen non-persister students were interviewed over the phone; 15 persister students were interviewed using a focus group technique; while staff members were asked to complete a survey. Of the 200 surveys distributed, 37 were returned including responses from 16 lecturers, 12 administrators, 5 librarians and 4 academic advisors. A comparison was made between those students who persisted and those who dropped out using constructs from Tinto's theory. In relation to students' levels of goal and institutional commitment, it was found that persister students appeared to be more motivated and to have higher levels of goal commitment than non-persister students. Similarly, persister students appeared to have higher levels of institutional commitment than non-persister students, in part it is suggested, due to the fact that the majority of persister students had been able to select their desired majors whereas the majority of non-persister students had not. In relation to the students' levels of academic integration, there was no significant difference between both groups of students. Persister and non-persister students both exhibited low levels of academic integration into the university system. In addition, there was no significant difference between both groups of students in terms of social integration. Both groups of students indicated low levels of social integration into the university system. In addition, the participants (persister students, non-persister students, and staff members) were all asked to indicate what they perceived to be the major factors affecting student retention at King Saud University. The findings from the qualitative data not only help to explain and confirm the quantitative findings but also identify why Saudi fresh-

man students leave the university before completing their studies. The most important factors were: difficulties of selecting majors, difficulties of transferring between subjects, lack of academic advice and irregularity of monthly reward.

New Scientist magazine was launched in 1956 "for all those men and women who are interested in scientific discovery, and in its industrial, commercial and social consequences". The brand's mission is no different today - for its consumers, New Scientist reports, explores and interprets the results of human endeavour set in the context of society and culture.

With the number of students at King Saud University exceeding 60,000, the university faces a need to adopt online teaching. The purpose of this study was to investigate the concerns of the faculty in the nine departments of the College of Education at King Saud University regarding the adoption of online teaching and to relate their concerns to their professional development needs. The Concerns-Based Adoption Model (CBAM) was utilized as a theoretical framework, and a non-experimental, cross-sectional survey design was used to collect the data. The data were obtained from 296 faculty members, which was a response rate of 66%. Respondents stages of concern 0-2 (Unconcerned, Informational, and Personal) were the highest, while stages 4-6 (Consequence, Collaboration, and Refocusing) were the lowest. The highest stage of concern was stage zero (Unconcerned), with a 96% percentile score. This indicated that respondents had little concern about or involvement with online teaching. The second highest stage score was stage one (Informational), with a 90% percentile score. This indicated that the respondents wanted more information about online teaching. Additio-

nally, stage six (Refocusing) tailed up 15 percentile points, which indicated that respondents might be resistant to online teaching. A one-way MANOVA test result ($p = .047$) revealed a statistically significant difference between respondents' age and respondents' concerns in adopting online teaching. The statistical significance differences were found in stage zero (Unconcerned) ($p = .041$) and stage six (Refocusing) ($p = .018$). Another one-way MANOVA test results ($p = .004$) showed a statistically significant difference between respondents' gender and respondents' concerns in adopting online teaching. The statistical significance differences were found in stage zero (Unconcerned) ($p = .035$) and stage three (Management) ($p = .001$). t-test results indicated that female participants had a higher concern on both stages than male participants. Additional one-way MANOVA test results ($p = .004$) also indicated a statistically significant difference on the participants' concerns when adopting online teaching based on their department association. The significance value was found in stage three (Management) ($p = .005$). Another one-way MANOVA test showed a statistically significant difference on the concern based on the academic rank ($p = .053$). The significance values were found in stage one (Informational) ($p = .001$), stage two (Personal) ($p = .002$), and stage three (Management) ($p = .002$). Finally, three MANOVA tests indicated statistically significant differences: First, on participants' use of technology in teaching based on their prior instructional technology use ($p = .017$); second, on participants' use of technology in teaching based on their perception of technology-related professional development needs ($p = .031$); third, on participants' use of technology in teaching based on their attitudes to-

ward online teaching ($p=.004$) and ($p=.002$). The study concluded with recommendations for future studies and for King Saud University regarding designing and implementing training programs to improve the faculty adoption of online teaching.

Graphene-Based Nanotechnologies for Energy and Environmental Applications explores how graphene-based materials are being used to make more efficient, reliable products and devices for energy storage and harvesting and environmental monitoring and purification. The book outlines the major sustainable, recyclable, and eco-friendly methods for using a range of graphene-based materials in innovative ways. It represents an important information source for materials scientists and engineers who want to learn more about the use of graphene-based nanomaterials to create the next generation of products and devices in energy and environmental science. Graphene-based nanotechnologies are at the heart of some of the most exciting developments in the fields of energy and environmental research. Graphene has exceptional properties, which are being used to create more effective products for electronic systems, environmental sensing devices, energy storage, electrode materials, fuel cell, novel nano-sorbents, membrane and photocatalytic degradation of environmental pollutants especially in the field of water and wastewater treatment. Covers synthesis, preparation and application of graphene based nanomaterials from different sources Demonstrates systematic approaches to the design, synthesis, characterization and applications of graphene-based nanocomposites in order to establish their important relationship with end-user applications Discusses the challenges in ensuring reliability

and scalability of graphene-based nanotechnologies

There is a growing global awareness of the link between good diet and health. This fascinating book reviews various functional foods or nutraceuticals and the bio-active compounds they contain in order to identify the role of bioactive compounds such as nisin, micronutrients, and hydrocolloids in the diet in overall human health. It also provides up-to-date information on functional elements like antioxidants, dietary fibres, pre & probiotics, vitamins and mineral-enriched foods in the human diet. Consisting of fifteen chapters, the book offers a systematic review of the key factors in the preparation of functional foods from selected sources, and also describes the processing, preservation and packaging of a range of functional food products. This book is a valuable resource for students and researchers working in the field of food science, food technology, and nutrition, as well as for industry experts.

Profiles of Drug Substances, Excipients, and Related Methodology, Volume 44, presents comprehensive reviews of drug substances and additional materials, with critical review chapters that summarize information related to the characterization of drug substances and excipients. The series encompasses review articles, with this release focusing on Cefpodoxime proxetil, Levetiracetam, Paclitaxel, Sorafenib, Sucrose octaacetate, Thiouracil, Topiramate, Spectrophotometric analysis, and Cocrystal Systems of Pharmaceutical Interest: 2012-2014. Contains contributions from leading authorities Informs and updates on all the latest developments in the field of drug substances, excipients and methodologies

"This 10-volume compilation of authorita-

tive, research-based articles contributed by thousands of researchers and experts from all over the world emphasized modern issues and the presentation of potential opportunities, prospective solutions, and future directions in the field of information science and technology"--Provided by publisher.

This paper examines students' perspectives about assessing Elearning teaching quality for faculty members in teachers' college at King Saud University. The sample of the study includes all enrolled students in Teachers' College during the academic year of 2009-2010, which they were (2282) students. Two questions are stated to be answered: (a) what are the perspectives of students about assessing Elearning teaching quality for faculty members in science, literary and educational departments in the Teachers' College? (b) What are the perspectives of students about assessing Elearning teaching quality for faculty members within each department?. Participants were asked to complete a 5-point Likert scale questionnaire. The results revealed that Educational department has had the highest mean score (3.92), followed by Literary (3.91) and Science (3.79) Departments, respectively. Further, results reveal that within each department, Curriculum and Instructions has had the highest mean with (4.01) in Educational departments; Islamic Studies had the highest mean with (4.09) in literary departments; and Science Department had the highest mean with (4.08) in all scientific departments. Finally, students thought the Elearning Teaching quality of their faculty members in teachers' college at King Saud University was satisfied. [This paper was presented at The International Conference of New Horizons in Education (3rd, Prague, Czech Republic, Jun 5-7, 2012).].

Are you new to clinical teaching and looking for practical advice? Would you like to challenge and improve your current teaching style? Do you want to direct change in teaching practice within a department or institution? If your answer to any of the above is yes, then Making Sense of Clinical Teaching is the resource for you. It offers the novice a

The rise of globalized business has created a world village wherein ideas and industry transcend national boundaries. Unfortunately, the resulting increase in travel has accelerated the transmission of diseases, generating a surge in worldwide epidemics and increasing the necessity of innovative strategies for prevention, containment, and communication related to global health issues. Transforming Public Health in Developing Nations showcases the latest developments, trends, and challenges within the field of international public health. Featuring empirical studies, case studies, reviews, and discussion notes, this authoritative text highlights diverse, important global health issues, making it an essential resource for professionals, researchers, and academics seeking insight on the latest developments in contemporary healthcare. This reference work highlights a broad scope of current issues including global epidemics, worldwide health systems, mental health issues in developing nations, barriers to healthcare, sanitation and infection, cultural diversity in healthcare administration, cultural perceptions of reproductive health issues, international health costs and budgets, and health information technology.

Biophotonics, Tryptophan and Disease is a comprehensive resource on the key role of tryptophan in wide range of diseases as seen by using optics techniques. It explores the use of fluores-

cence spectroscopy, Raman, imaging techniques and time-resolved spectroscopy in normal and diseased tissues and shows the reader how light techniques (i.e. spectroscopy and imaging) can be used to detect, distinguish and evaluate diseases. Diseases covered include cancer, neurodegenerative diseases and other age-related diseases. Biophotonics, Tryptophan and Disease offers a clear presentation of techniques and integrates material from different disciplines into one resource. It is a valuable reference for students and interdisciplinary researchers working on the interface between biochemistry and molecular biology, translational medicine, and biophotonics. Shows the key role of tryptophan in diseases Emphasizes how optical techniques can be potent means of assessing many diseases Points to new ways of understanding autism, aging, depression, cancer and neurodegenerative diseases

This comprehensive volume presents international perspectives on critical issues impacting teaching and learning in a diverse range of higher education environments.

Profiles of Drug Substances, Excipients, and Related Methodology, Volume 47 covers all aspects of drug development and formulation of drugs, meeting the information needs of the drug development community that are essential to all phases of pharmaceutical development. This updated release includes comprehensive profiles of five drug compounds: Vinpocetine; Loratadine; Ticagrelor; Lodenafil; Danazol. The volume also contains a chapter reviewing "Application of Chemometrics using direct Spectroscopic methods as a QC tool in Pharmaceutical Industry and their Validation. Contains contributions from leading authorities Presents an excellent overview of the

physical, chemical and biomedical properties of regularly prescribed drugs Contains a cumulative index for easy access to information

Handbook of College and University Teaching: A Global Perspective presents international perspectives on critical issues impacting teaching and learning in diverse higher education environments, all with a unique global view. The need to understand learning and teaching from multiple cultural perspectives has become critically important in educating the next generation of college students. Education experts from around the world share their perspectives on college and university teaching, illuminating international differences and similarities. The chapters are organized around a model developed by James Groccia, which focuses on seven interrelated variables, including teacher, learner, learning process, learning context, course content, instructional processes, and learning outcomes. Using this logical model as the organizational structure of the book provides a guide for systemic thinking about what actions one should take, or suggest others take, when planning activities to improve teaching and learning, curriculum development, and assessment.

Although the official compendia define a drug substance as to identity, purity, strength, and quality, they normally do not provide other physical or chemical data, nor do they list methods of synthesis or pathways of physical or biological degradation and metabolism. Such information is scattered throughout the scientific literature and the files of pharmaceutical laboratories. Analytical Profiles of Drug Substances and Excipients brings this information together into one source. The series has recently been expanded to include profiles of excipient

materials.

This book provides the first academically rigorous description and critical analysis of the Higher Education system in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and of the vision, strategies and policy imperatives for the future development of Saudi universities. The government of Saudi Arabia has recognized in both policy and practice the necessity of developing its university system to world-class standard. Significantly increasing access and participation in Higher Education across a range of traditional and non-traditional disciplines is directly relevant to the future social and economic growth of the country. This book addresses the way in which Saudi Arabia is moving to develop a quality university system that balances the need for students to gain the knowledge, skills and 'ways of doing' necessary to operate effectively on the world stage while simultaneously maintaining and demonstrating the fundamental values of the Islamic religion and culture. The book provides a description and critical analysis of the key components of the Saudi Higher Education system, and of system-level responses to the challenges and opportunities facing Saudi universities. It is written by a team of Saudi academics and authors of international standing from non-Saudi universities so as to provide both internal and external perspectives on all issues and to place information and ideas in the context of the international Higher Education scene.

The purpose of the current study was to examine the perspectives of King Saud University (KSU) faculty members toward the provision of accommodations for college students with ADHD and to identify differences among participants based on gender, nationality, having previous teaching experience of students with AD-

HD, having a relative or family member with ADHD, and academic rank and discipline. In addition, the researcher measured the relationship between participants' perspectives toward accommodations and their assumptions about students with ADHD as well as their perception of professional development provided at KSU. Data was collected using a modification of The Accommodation of University Students with Disabilities Inventory (AUSDI) developed by Wolman, McCrink, Rodriguez, and Harris-Looby (2004). A sample of 479 male and female participants filled out an online questionnaire. The results indicated that the perspectives of participants toward accommodations did not relate to their gender, having a relative or family member with ADHD, or academic rank and discipline. There was also no association between the participants' perspectives toward accommodations and their perception of professional development provided at KSU. However, the results suggested that the Saudi participants and the participants without previous teaching experience were more positive toward accommodations than were non-Saudi participants and those with no previous teaching experience. There was also a weak positive correlation between the participants' perspectives toward accommodations and their assumptions about students with ADHD. Finally, the researcher discussed numerous implications of findings, limitations of the present study, and future research.

This book gathers selected high-quality research papers presented at the Seventh International Congress on Information and Communication Technology, held at Brunel University, London, on February 21-24, 2022. It discusses emerging topics pertaining to information and

communication technology (ICT) for managerial applications, e-governance, e-agriculture, e-education and computing technologies, the Internet of Things (IoT) and e-mining. Written by respected experts and researchers working on ICT, the book offers a valuable asset for young researchers involved in advanced studies. The work is presented in four volumes.

Who's Who in the Arab World 2007-2008 compiles information on the most notable individuals in the Arab world. Additionally, the title provides insight into the historical background and the present of this influential and often volatile

region. Part I sets out precise biographical details on some 6,000 eminent individuals who influence every sphere of public life in politics, culture and society. Part II surveys the 19 Arab Countries, providing detailed information on the geography, history, constitution, economy and culture of the individual countries. Part III provides information on the historical background of the Arab world. Indexes by country and profession supplement the biographical section. A select bibliography of secondary literature on the Middle East is also included.

Profiles of Drug Substances, Excipients and Related Methodology