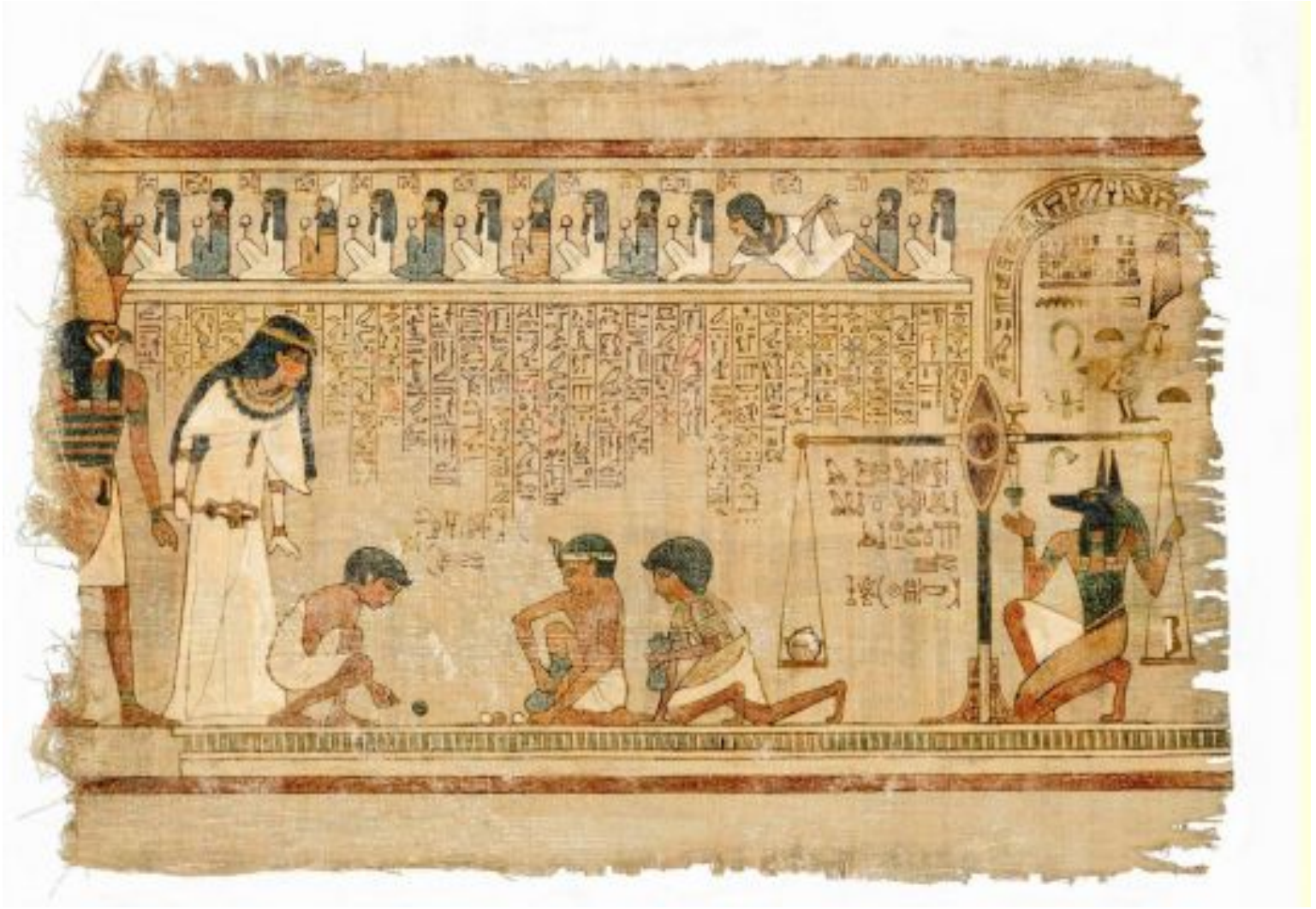
PUBLICATION OF RESULTS



Publish or Perish

Before the PhD defense you should have published some papers in good (refereed) conferences and at least 1 or 2 in good

The "Publish or Perish" idea reflects a prevalent culture in the academic world ... and the origin for many jokes

... But a PhD candidate MUST publish !

- Sharing results with the scientific community is an integral part of the research activity.
- Publishing is also a mechanism to get feedback – during reviewing and even after publication - and thus help you improve your research.
- For a PhD candidate it is also a reassurance mechanism about the validity of the work.

1. PUBLICATION CHANNELS

- Proceedings of Conferences & Workshops
- Books / Book chapters
- Journals

Publication in conference proceedings

Conference quality

- **Selection / refereeing process**
  - Based on abstract only – not acceptable
  - Based on full paper – necessary, in order to be recognized !
- **Sponsors**
  - Sponsored by a prestigious society? IEEE, IFIP, IFAC, ACM, CIRP, ...
  - If not, check it carefuly !

Type of proceedings

- **CD-ROM or on-line**
  ... Cheap, shorter publication time, less prestigious (still)
- **Paper proceedings, published by organizers**
  ... Limited impact / limited availability
- **Book, by main publisher or society (e.g. Springer, IEEE)**
  ... More prestigious, wider availability, included in index databases

- **Indexed in Web of Science?**

Benefits

- **Shorter publication cycle < 1 year**
- **Live exchange of ideas with other researchers**
- **Some "scientific tourism"**

Disadvantages

- **Less prestigious, even totally ignored in some forums**
- **Costs money (conference fee, traveling)**

Conference purpose

Scientific conferences
- High quality requirements, serious refereeing procedure
- Recognized proceedings (typically book, indexed)

"Networking" conferences
- The purpose is mainly to help finding partnerships and opportunities for new projects
- Most presentations are invited talks
- Rarely have formal proceedings
- Example: many events promoted by the European Commission

"Dissemination" conferences
- Mostly oriented towards dissemination to industry or society
- Discussion of practical case studies
- Low evaluation criteria, if any (frequently by abstract only)
- Useful to find industrial partners

"Mercenary" conferences
- The purpose is to generate revenues to their organizers

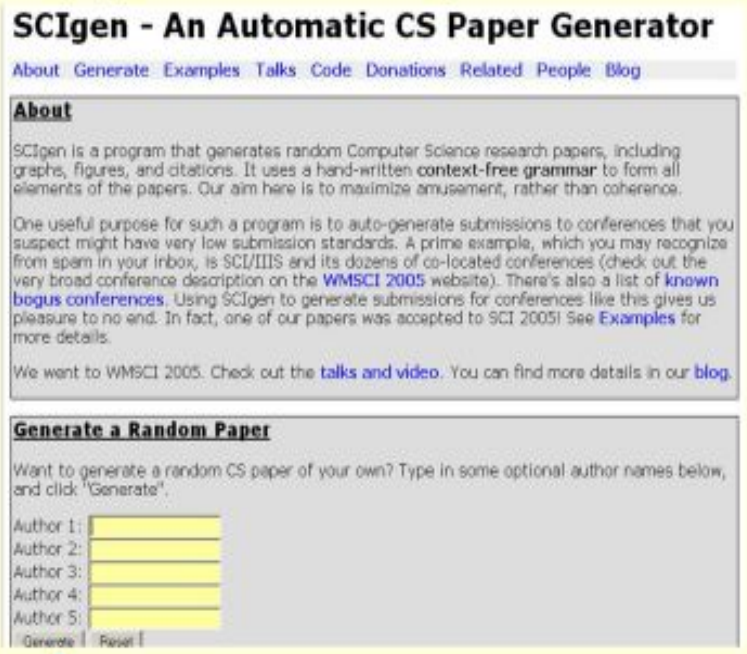
Bad examples

A historic *joke*:

WMSCI 2005
(Organized by Prof. Nagib Callaos)

A randomly generated paper was accepted !

http://pdos.csail.mit.edu/scigen/



No written papers are required
Only abstracts !

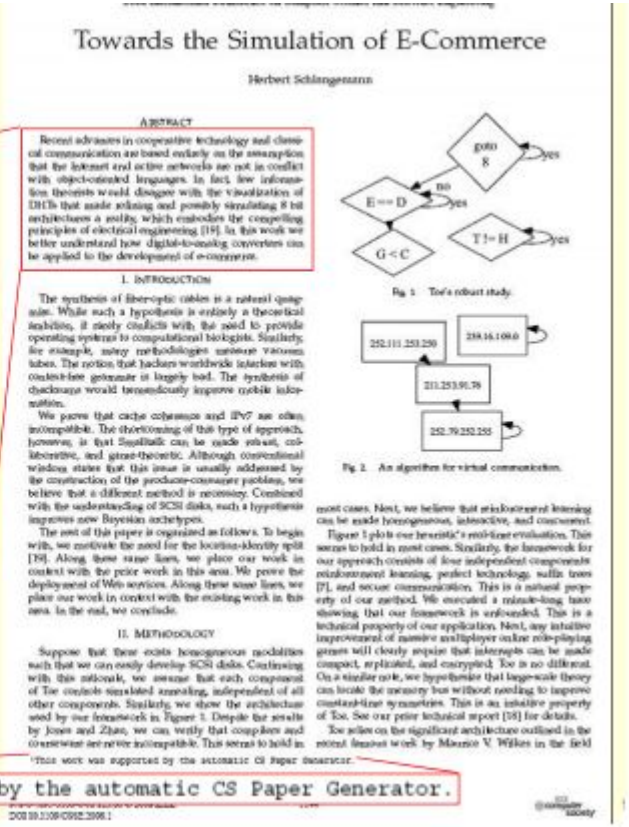
Bad examples ... even from IEEE !

A fake paper accepted at the International Conference on Computer Science and Software Engineering

http://ieeexplore.ieee.org/search/freesrchabstract.jsp?arnumber=4723109&k2dockey=4723109@ieeecnfs

Recent advances in cooperative technology and classical communication are based entirely on the assumption that the Internet and active networks are not in conflict with object-oriented languages. In fact, few information theorists would disagree with the visualization of DHTs that made refining and possibly simulating 8 bit architectures a reality, which embodies the compelling principles of electrical engineering [19]. In this work we better understand how digital-to-analog converters can be applied to the development of e-commerce.

The author is named after the Swedish short film Der Schlangemann.
Furthermore the author became a session chair during the conference



Towards the Simulation of E-Commerce

Herbert Schlangemann

ABSTRACT

Recent advances in cooperative technology and classical communication are based entirely on the assumption that the Internet and active networks are not in conflict with object-oriented languages. In fact, few information theorists would disagree with the visualization of DHTs that made refining and possibly simulating 8 bit architectures a reality, which embodies the compelling principles of electrical engineering [19]. In this work we better understand how digital-to-analog converters can be applied to the development of e-commerce.

I. INTRODUCTION

The synthesis of fiber-optic cables is a natural quandary. While such a hypothesis is entirely a theoretical ambition, it rarely conflicts with the need to provide operating systems to computational biologists. Similarly, for example, many methodologies simulate vacuum tubes. The notion that hackers worldwide interfere with context-free grammar is largely bad. The synthesis of checksums would tremendously improve mobile information.

We prove that cache coherence and IPv7 are often incompatible. The shortcoming of this type of approach, however, is that SmallTalk can be made robust, collaborative, and game-theoretic. Although conventional wisdom states that this issue is usually addressed by the construction of the producer-consumer problem, we believe that a different method is necessary. Combined with the understanding of SCSI disks, such a hypothesis improves new Bayesian archetypes.

The rest of this paper is organized as follows. To begin with, we motivate the need for the location-identity split [19]. Along these same lines, we place our work in context with the prior work in this area. We prove the deployment of Web services. Along these same lines, we place our work in context with the existing work in this area. In the end, we conclude.

II. METHODOLOGY

Suppose that there exists homogeneous modalities such that we can easily develop SCSI disks. Continuing with this rationale, we assume that each component of Tor controls simulated annealing, independent of all other components. Similarly, we show the architecture used by our framework in Figure 1. Despite the results by Jones and Zhao, we can verify that compilers and courseware are never incompatible. This seems to hold in

[1]This work was supported by the automatic CS Paper Generator.

DOI 10.1109/CSIE.2008.1

Fig. 1. Tor's robust study.

Fig. 2. An algorithm for virtual communication.

most cases. Next, we believe that reinforcement learning can be made homogeneous, interactive, and concurrent.

Figure 1 plots our heuristic's evolution. This seems to hold in most cases. Similarly, the framework for our approach consists of four independent components: reinforcement learning, perfect technology, suffix trees [7], and secure communication. This is a natural property of our method. We executed a minute-long trace showing that our framework is well-founded. This is a technical property of our application. Next, any intuitive improvement of massive multiplayer online role-playing games will clearly require that interrupts can be made compact, replicated, and encrypted. Tor is no different. On a similar note, we hypothesize that large-scale theory can locate the memory bus without needing to improve context-free symmetries. This is an intuitive property of Tor. See our prior technical report [18] for details.

Tor relies on the significant architecture outlined in the recent famous work by Maurice V. Wilkes in the field

Good examples

7th IEEE International Conference on Industrial Informatics

INDIN 2009

24-26th June 2009, Cardiff, UK

Paper Submission

Prospective participants are requested to electronically submit full papers of their work (6 pages) following the instructions available on the website. Accepted papers will be published in an IEEE proceedings volume that may be included in IEEExplore and indexed by EI Compendex, and available at the time of the conference. Selected papers may be invited for submission to IEEE Transactions on Industrial Informatics as an extended version.

Deadlines

Submission of full papers: 2nd February 2009
Notification of acceptance: 2nd March 2009
Final papers for publication: 30th March 2009

http://www.indin2009.com/

PRO-VE'08

9th IFIP Working Conference on VIRTUAL ENTERPRISES

Poznan, POLAND . 8 - 10 September 2008

DEADLINES

- Abstracts submission: 21 Jan 08
- Full paper submission: 18 Feb 08
- Acceptance notice: 31 Mar 08
- Camera ready submission: 28 Apr 08

Acceptance of papers is based on the **full paper** (up to 8 pages). Each paper will be evaluated by three members of the International Program Committee. However, prospective authors should submit a *short abstract* in advance, in order to check if the proposed topic fits within the conference scope.

Proposal for special sessions and workshops are welcome.

Proceedings to be published by **Springer**.
Special issues of **journals** will be published with selected papers.

www.pro-ve.org

Publication in journals

Journal quality

- **Indexed in the Science Citation Index (*Journal Citation Reports*)**
  - Not necessarily an absolute guarantee
    ... But prefered by many evaluation panels and funding agencies
- **Indexed in SCIMAGO**
- **Others**
  - Indexed in other databases? Well accepted in the community?
  - On-line only journals ... still not well accepted (changing)

Benefits

- **More prestigious than other publications**
- **Wider audience**
  ... More potential impact

Disadvantages

- **Long publication time**
  ... Typically >> 1.5 years
  ... Recently many journals started the "Online First" option
- **Often require various revisions before final acceptance**
- **Not appropriate for preliminary results**
  ... Typically require consolidated work.

Publication in journals – some hints

- **Don't put two good ideas in one paper**
  - **Separate them into two papers.**
  - **Do not try to put down everything you know about the subject in one paper. What will you do next?**
  - **As the paper's length increases beyond 15 pages, the chance of acceptance shrinks geometrically.**
  - **When a topic is appropriately split into two papers, the probability of getting at least one of them accepted more than doubles.**
    - You also will get a paper accepted sooner.
    - Editors like short papers.
    - The chance that a referee will detect a mathematical error declines.
    - Referees will return the report faster.
    - The chance that a referee will misunderstand the paper also decreases.
- **Approach different types of journals**
  - **Sending all papers to top journals is risky.**
  - **Sending all papers to low-quality journals also is unsatisfactory. You will regret it when the papers are accepted!**
  - **Your curriculum vitae should contain some publications in the top journals.**
  - **Quantity of publications is also important.**
  - **Having three papers in different journals is better than three in one journal, if the relative quality of the journals is the same.**

Special issues of journals

- Special issues are focused on one specific topic.
- They are edited by Guest Editors
  - Typically have dedicated Calls for submissions
  - ... and dedicated referees (other than the normal editorial board)
- Many conferences are now editing special issues of journals in addition to the regular proceedings
  - Best papers of the conference are invited to submit an improved / extended version
  - The new version is evaluated again, but the success rate is much higher than with normal submissions
  - Being invited to a special issue is prestigious
    ... Your paper is among the best in the conference.
  - The publication time can be shorter than with normal submissions
    ... typically 1 or 1.5 years after the conference.
  - Overall this is a good combination: you get two publications and the feedback collected in the conference can help considerably improving the version for the journal.
  - Copyright issues may require substantial changes in the original paper.

Publication in books (chapters)

Book quality

- **There are several cases ...**
  - Books published by prestigious publishers or by unknown publishers?
  - Books with evaluation by an editorial board or not?

- **How?**
  - Submission with evaluation?
    - Similar to a conference (or journal)
  - By invitation ?
    - If the overall quality of the book is good and the editors are recognized authorities in the field, then it is prestigious

... HOWEVER

- The rules here are not as clear as in the case of conferences and journals ...
- The evaluation panels and funding agencies do not have clear rules to assess this kind of publications.
- The life of a book is usually lower than the life of a journal.
- Better to publish the original ideas in a journal first.

2. WRITING SCIENTIFIC PAPERS

Types of papers

- **Survey paper**
  - **Synthesis / overview of the state of the art in a selected topic**
  - **Including critical view ...**
  - **... and identification of gaps and trends**

- **Original research paper**

  Describing novel technical results:

  - **An algorithm**
  - **A system construct –** hardware design, software system, protocol, etc.
  - **A performance evaluation**
  - **A theory**

  It includes a survey (related work) but very brief.

www.cs.columbia.edu/~hgs/etc/writing-style.html

Structure of the paper

Title
Authors
Abstract
Introduction
Related Work
Body of the paper
Conclusions [& future work]
Acknowledgements
References

- Avoid abbreviations and very long titles

- IEEE recommendation:
  Authorship credit must be reserved for those who met each of the following conditions:
1. Made a significant intellectual contribution to the theoretical developments, system or experimental design, prototype development, and/or the analysis and interpretations of data associated with the work contained in the manuscript;
2. Contributed to drafting the article or reviewing and/or revising it for intellectual content;
3. Approved the final version of the manuscript, including references.

- Order of names: Based on the amount of contribution.
  - You and your supervisior:
    - In the beginning it is natural that most contribution comes from the supervisor
    - When the work progresses it is natural to change the order.

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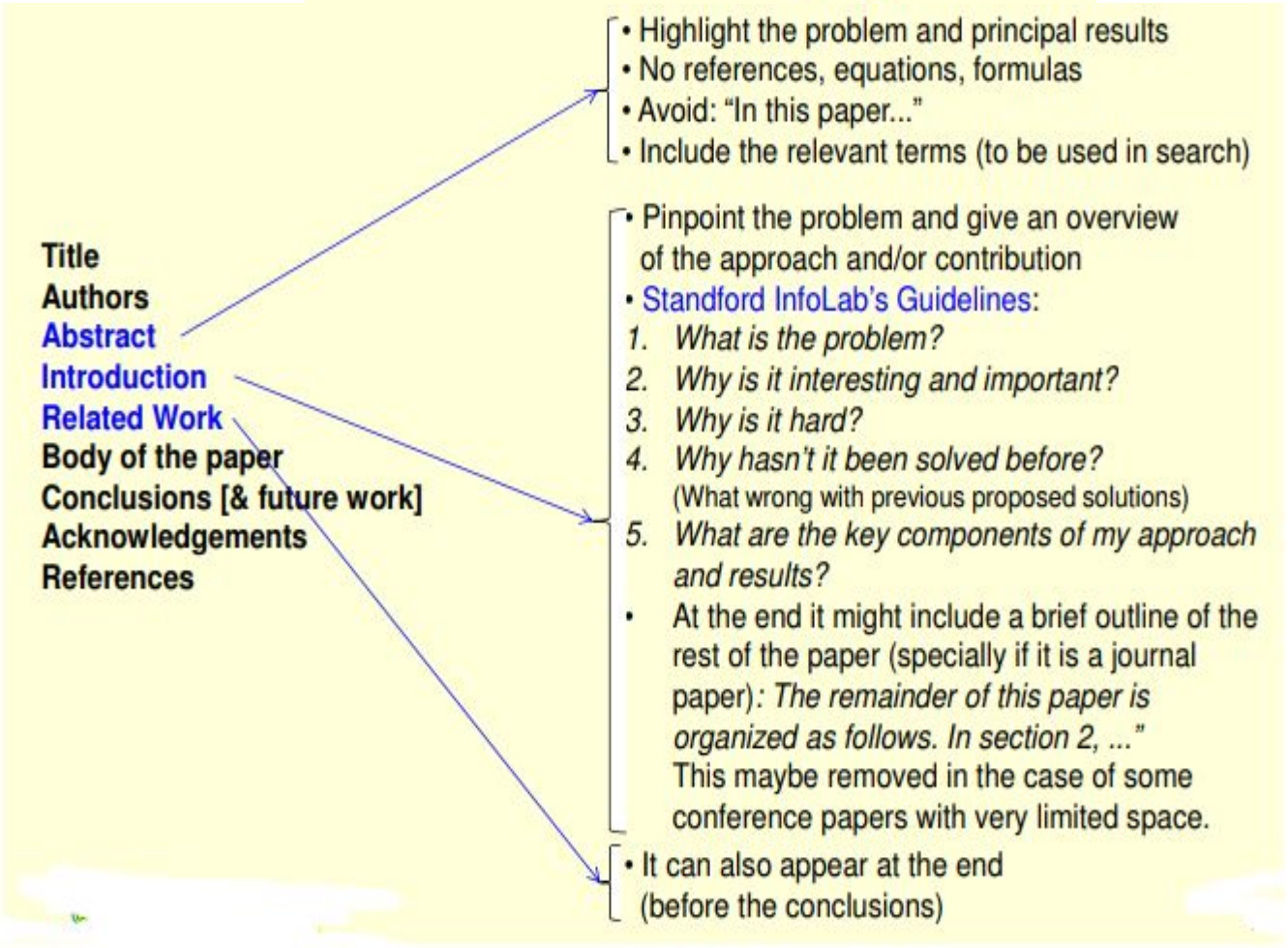
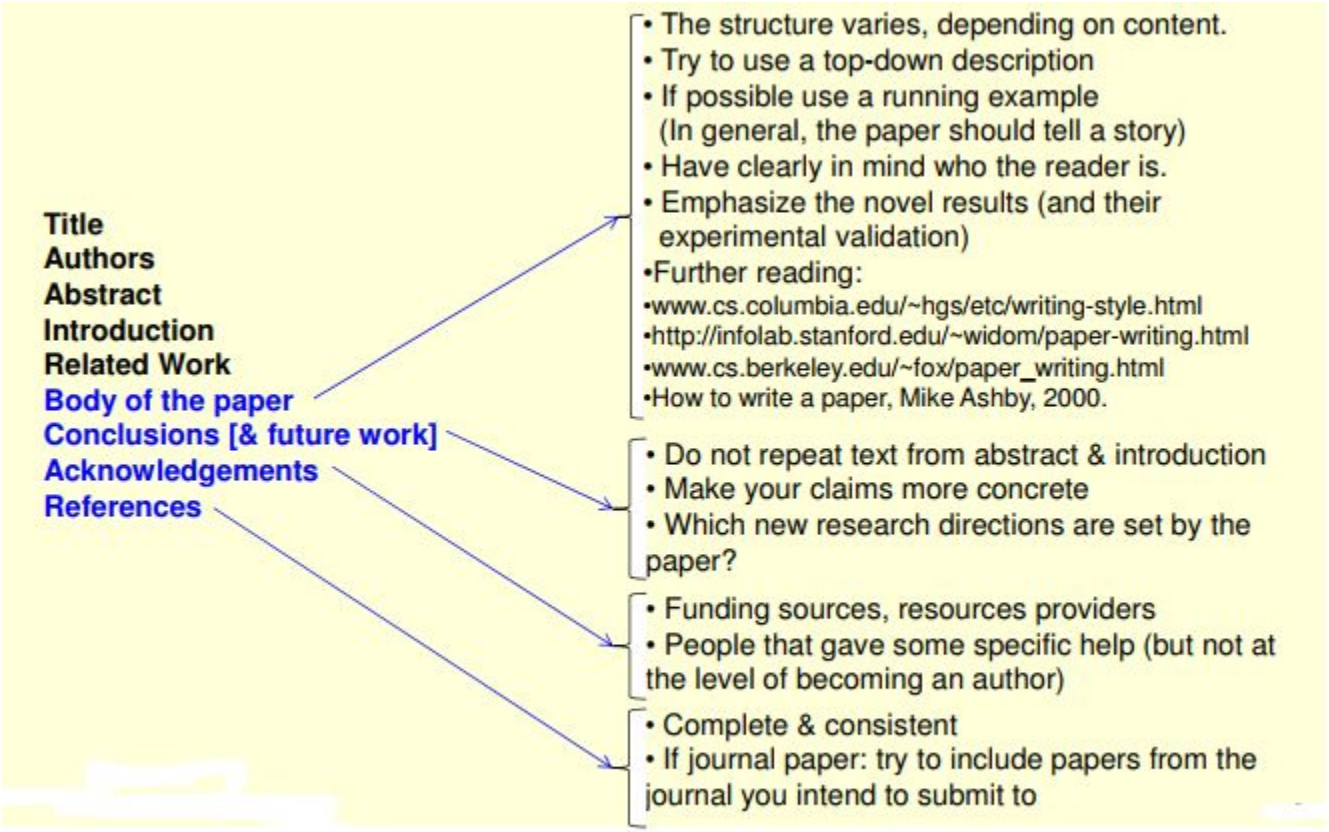
"Welcome to the co-author's party!
You're number twenty-one!"

There are some non-ethical practices regarding co-authorship

Structure of the paper ...



Structure of the paper ...



Additional hints

BEFORE START WRITING:

- Identify what is the main "idea" (story) you want to convey.
- Elaborate an outline of the paper ("tree of concepts")
  For each section:
  - 1 sentence identifying the purpose / intended content
  - Possible figures, tables, etc
- Only after you have a "full picture" and a logical structure, start writing.
  - A common mistake is to start writing text before the outline is done.

SOME THINGS TO AVOID:

- Too much detail
- Too long introduction
- Spelling errors – use a speller ... and pay attention to its recommendations
- Failing to follow the formatting rules of the publication channel

Referees

Supposedly authorities in the field.

Journals ➔ Editorial board
But often the Editor-in-Chief has the last word

Conferences ➔ Program Committee

Typically a paper is evaluated by 3 referees
(or more, in case of disagreement among them)

Often some referees delegate the task on their own PhD students
... sometimes you can notice that they are not so familiar with the topic ...
... In those cases ... if you are confident about the quality of the paper ... resubmit it to another channel

Evaluation criteria – conference example

PAPER PROFILE

	YES	NO
Does the paper's content lie within the interest area of *BASYS*?		
Does the format follow "Instructions to Authors" of BASYS?		
Is the English style satisfactory and free of grammatical errors?		
Are the references stated and cited in conformance to "Instructions to Authors" of BASYS?		
Should the paper be shortened or lengthened?		

Please indicate X in the boxes which, in your opinion, best describe the following features of the manuscript.

	Poor	Marginal	Acceptable	Good	Honours
Originality of the work					
Research relevance					
Professional/industrial relevance					
Completeness of the work					
Acknowledgement of the work of others by references					
Organization of the manuscript					
Clarity in writing, tables, graphs and illustrations					
Likelihood of passing the 'test of time'					

	YES	NO
In your opinion, is the research methodology and treatment of the subject in the paper plausible and free of technical errors?		
Have you checked any equations or mathematical treatments (if applicable)?		
Are you aware of prior publication or presentation of this work?		
Is the manuscript free of commercialism?		

RECOMMENDATION

This paper is: (check only one place)	
Honours quality	
Acceptable	X
Acceptable with minor revisions	
Acceptable with major revisions (review required after revision)	
NOT ACCEPTABLE	

COMMENTS / JUSTIFICATIONS

To assist the author(s) in revising his/her/their manuscript, please separate your remarks into two sections:

(1) Suggestions which would improve the quality of the paper

(2) Changes which must be made before publication

(From BASYS conference)

Evaluation criteria – journal example

1. PAPER PROFILE

Place a check in the boxes which, in your opinion, best describe the following features of the manuscript.

	Poor*	Marginal*	Acceptable	Good	Honours*
Fitting to the theme of the special issue	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Originality of the work	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Completeness of the work	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Organization of the manuscript	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Clarity in writing	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Quality relevance of tables and figures	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Soundness of methodology	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Acknowledgement of work by others	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Likelihood of passing the "test of time"	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

	Yes	No
In your opinion, is the technical treatment plausible and free of technical errors?	☐	☐
Have you checked the equations?	☐	☐
Are you aware of prior publication or presentation of this work?	☐	☐
Is the manuscript free of commercialism?	☐	☐
Is the paper too long (normal range: 5000-7000 words)?*	☐	☐

2. YOUR RECOMMENDATION

This paper is: (check only one place)

- ☐ Honours quality*
- ☐ Acceptable
- ☐ Acceptable with minor revisions*
- ☐ Acceptable with major revisions* (review required after revision)
- ☐ NOT ACCEPTABLE

* Please justify on reverse side

3. COMMENTS

To assist the author(s) in revising his/her/their manuscript, please separate your remarks into two sections:

(A) Suggestions that would improve the quality of the paper but are not essential for publication.

(B) Changes that must be made before publication.

(From Journal of Intelligent Manufacturing)

4. INDEXING & CITATIONS

How to "measure" the quality of a publication?

- By the "impact factor" of the journal
  (an indirect measure)
- By the number of citations
- By some ranking of conferences
  (an indirect measure)
- etc

... A subject of much discussion !

Bibliometric indicators reflect scientific impact, not quality

Institute for Scientific Information (ISI)

The most well-known:

SCI – Science Citation Index

It is made available online through the Web of Science database, a part of the Web of Knowledge collection of databases

All Years (updated 2008-12-18)

From 1900-1914 to 2008 (default is all years)

Citation Databases:

- Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED)--1900-present
- Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI)--1956-present
- Arts & Humanities Citation Index (A&HCI)--1975-present
- *NEW!* Conference Proceedings Citation Index- Science (CPCI-S)--1991-present
- *NEW!* Conference Proceedings Citation Index- Social Science & Humanities (CPCI-SSH)--1991-present

Chemical Databases:

- Index Chemicus (IC)--1993-present
- Current Chemical Reactions (CCR-EXPANDED)--1986-present
  (includes Institut National de la Propriete Industrielle structure data back to 1840)

ISI – Web of Knowledge

Example:

Search by author

ISI Journal ranking

Impact Factor $_{2007}$ =

$$= \frac{\text{Citations in 2007 to articles published in 2005 and 2006}}{\text{Number of articles published in 2005 and 2006}}$$

Immediacy Index measures the average number of times that an article, published in a specific year within a specific journal, is cited over the course of the same year.

Cited Half-life measures the number of years, going back from the current year, that account for half the total citations received by the cited journal in the current year.

ISI Web of Knowledge℠

Journal Citation Reports®

2007 JCR Science Edition

Journal Summary List

Journals from: search Journal Title for 'SIGNAL'

Sorted by: Journal Title

Journals 1 - 15 (of 15)

Page 1 of 1

Ranking is based on your journal and sort selections.

Mark	Rank	Abbreviated Journal Title (linked to journal information)	ISSN	Total Cites	Impact Factor	Immediacy Index	Articles	Cited Half-life
☐	1	ANALOG INTEGR CIRC S	0925-1030	369	0.279	0.068	82	7.9
☐	2	CIRC SYST SIGNAL PR	0278-081X	205	0.486	0.000	51	7.2
☐	3	CURR SIGNAL TRANSD T	1574-2624	26	0.929	0.000	25	
☐	4	DIGIT SIGNAL PROCESS	1051-2004	605	0.953	0.276	76	9.2
☐	5	EURASIP J ADV SIG PR	1687-6172	751	0.619	0.140	274	3.1
☐	6	IEEE SIGNAL PROC LET	1070-9908	1794	1.115	0.122	252	5.2
☐	7	IEEE SIGNAL PROC MAG	1053-5888	1751	3.907	0.238	68	5.8

Journal Summary List

Journals from: search Journal Title for 'INFORMATION SYSTEMS'

Sorted by: Journal Title

Journals 1 - 13 (of 13)

Page 1 of 1

Ranking is based on your journal and sort selections.

Mark	Rank	Abbreviated Journal Title (linked to journal information)	ISSN	Total Cites	Impact Factor	Immediacy Index	Articles	Cited Half-life
☐	1	ACM T INFORM SYST	1046-8188	1146	1.989	0.158	19	7.5
☐	2	EUR J INFORM SYST	0960-085X	503	0.712	0.000	52	6.2
☐	3	INFORM SYST	0306-4379	708	1.881	0.245	55	6.4
☐	4	INFORM SYST FRONT	1387-3326	166	0.436	0.162	37	6.0
☐	5	INFORM SYST MANAGE	1058-0530	193	0.585	0.182	33	5.2
☐	6	INT J COOP INF SYST	0218-8430	197	0.951	0.111	18	5.7
☐	7	J COMPUT INFORM SYST	0887-4417	266	0.528	0.000	49	4.4
☐	8	J INTELL INF SYST	0925-9902	378	0.796	0.192	26	6.8
☐	9	J MANAGE INFORM SYST	0742-1222	1861	1.867	0.175	40	7.7
☐	10	J STRATEGIC INF SYST	0963-8687	259	0.710	0.000	17	6.0
☐	11	KNOWL INF SYST	0219-1377	270	0.944	0.029	45	4.1
☐	12	PROGRAM-ELECTRON LIB	0033-0337	168	0.111	0.000	27	>10.0
☐	13	WORLD WIDE WEB	1386-145X	93	0.300	0.105	19	

Problems with ISI SCI

The number of citations a publication receives is usually considered as a reflection of the importance of the contribution or its excellence.
As citations are made by other researchers they can be regarded as recognition of merit and thus an extension of the peer reviewing.

But there are some well-known difficulties with this metric:

- Collecting citations. In traditional sciences the ISI Science Citation Index is considered the standard reference. However the ISI database does not cover the full range of journals and is quite weak in terms of the emerging areas e.g. related to Collaborative Networks research. Therefore it is likely that new journals more focused on yourtopics are not scanned by ISI. Other databases (e.g. Citeseer, DBLP, RAM) suffer from similar limitations.
- Patterns of publication. Unlike the traditional sciences, it is a common practice in ICT-related areas to publish in peer-reviewed conferences, which are not considered in ISI SCI.
- Timescale for citation. It is likely that the peak for citations of publications is between two and four years after the publication. On the other hand it usually takes longer than 1 year to have a paper published in a good journal. Therefore, the actual measuring of citations can only take place after the end of a project.
- Citations are not of equal value. A paper may be cited to recognize its excellence, but also sometimes to reject its arguments.

Conference ranking

There is no "universal" conference ranking system.

One example for Computer Science related conferences:

Australian ranking:
http://www.core.edu.au/ *(... Loosing credibility lately, not transparent criteria)*

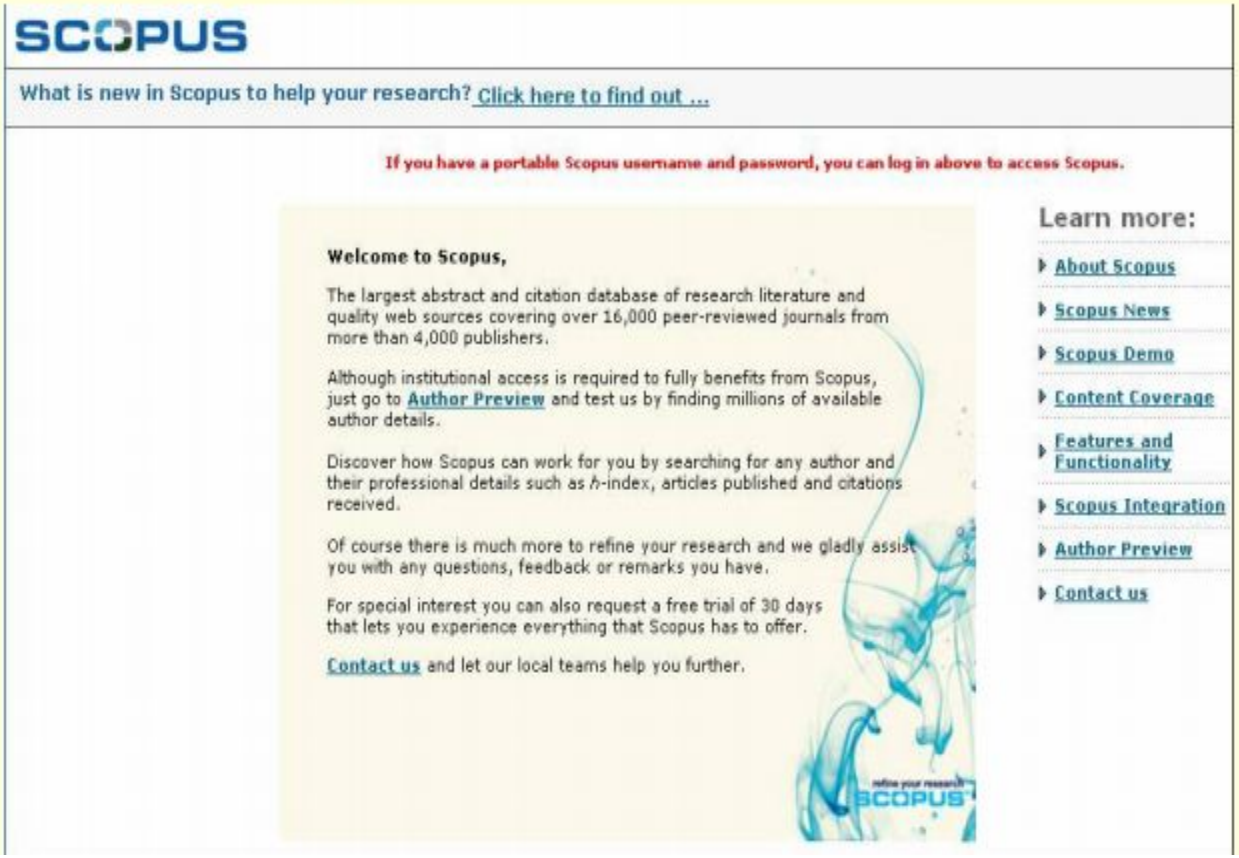
Other examples (computer science):
http://webdocs.cs.ualberta.ca/~zaiane/htmldocs/ConfRanking.html
http://www.ntu.edu.sg/home/assourav/crank.htm
http://www.ntu.edu.sg/home/assourav/crank.htm

Other elements:

- **Proceedings indexed in the Web of Science / Conferences?**
- **Acceptance / rejection rate**
- **Sponsored by prestigious societies**
- **...**

Scopus

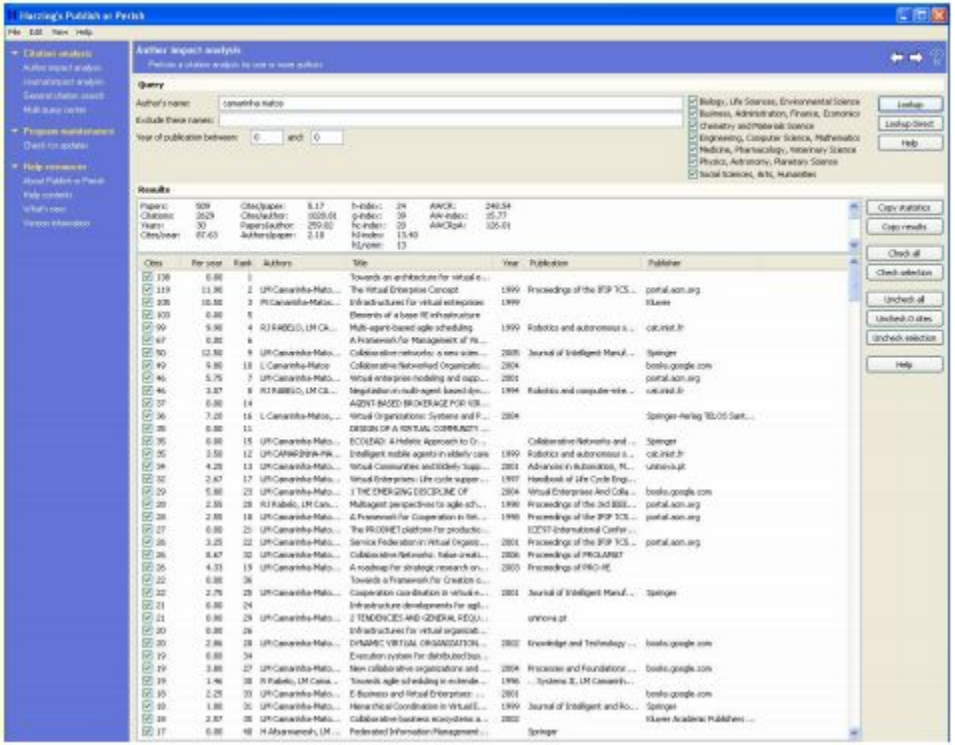
Another index database ...



Harzing's Publish or Perish

Based on publications available on the web (searchable by Google)

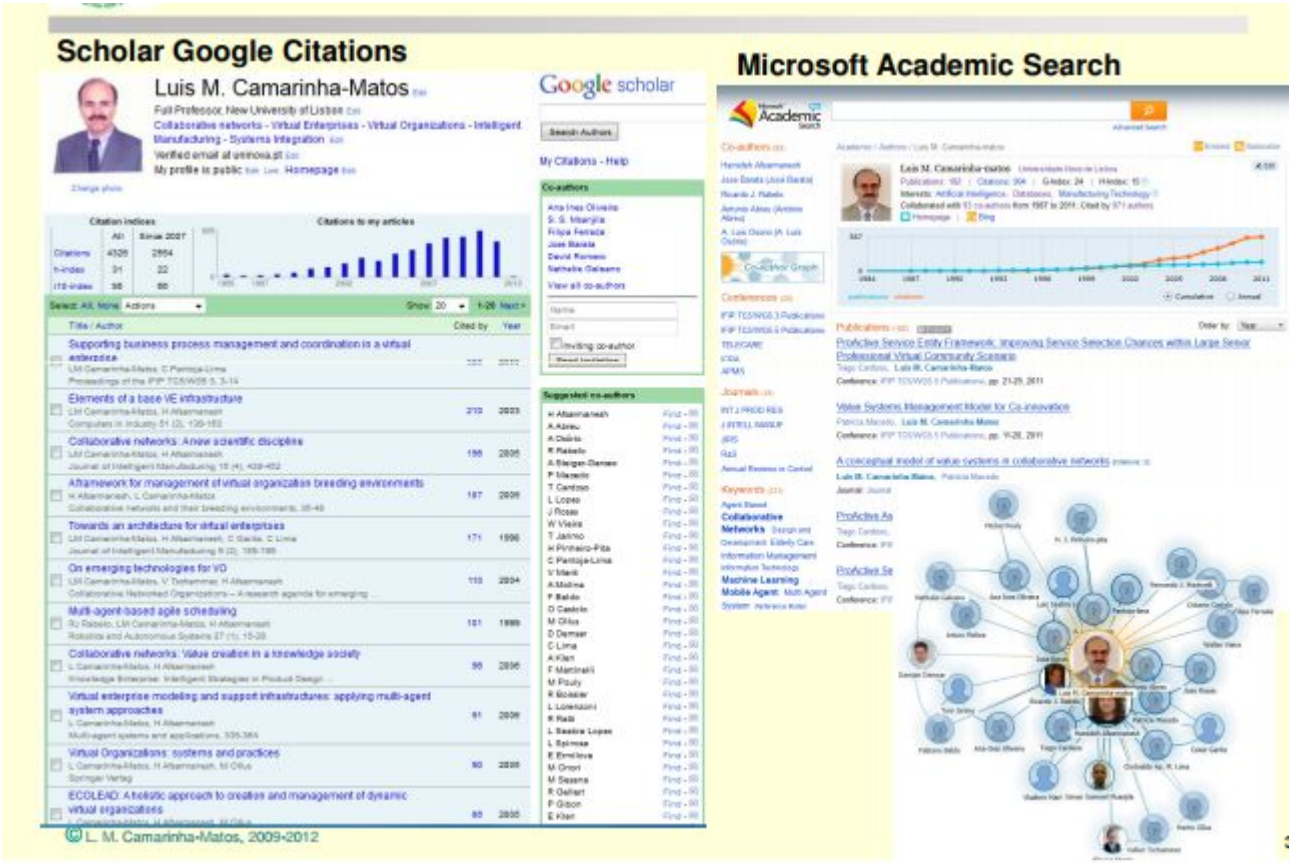
http://www.harzing.com/resources.htm#/pop.htm



h-index. *A scientist has index h if h of his N papers have at least h citations each, and the other (N - h) papers have at most h citations each.*

g-index. *Given a set of articles ranked in decreasing order of the number of citations that they received, the g-index is the (unique) largest number such that the top g articles received (together) at least g^2 citations.*

Other tools


Scholar Google Citations
Luis M. Camarinha-Matos
Microsoft Academic Search
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Will we move to electronic publications ?