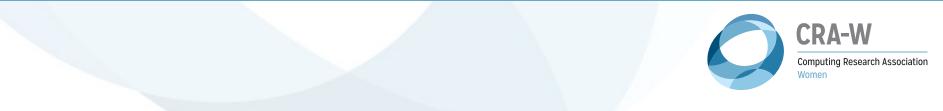
### **Publishing Your Research**

#### Holly Rushmeier Yale University



### **Publishing Your Research**

# Part 1 -- The Publishing Process Part 2 -- The Writing Process

material in these slides adapted from previous Grad cohort presentations, and Grace Hopper presentation by Jaime Treevan



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# **Goal of Publishing**

#### **Benefits** Advance the state of the art Public evidence of your abilities Quality v. quantity Quality! Quantity varies by area Citations matter as career progresses How to generate citations High quality work Highly visible outlets



# **Avenues for Publication**

**Primary outlets Conference** Papers **Journal Papers** Additional Workshop Abstracts **Doctoral consortium Abstracts/Posters Conference/Workshop Posters** Other outlets Software, patents, books, data repositories Social media: blogs, Twitter, YouTube



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### **Focus: Conferences**

Conference status is different in CS Primary outlet for CS (selective) Place to meet for other disciplines (not selective) Identifying top-tier conferences **Process** Acceptance rate/citations **Sponsoring organizations** 



### **Conference Process**

Uniform submission date May have separate abstract deadline **Program committee** May be hierarchical, may have non-committee reviewers Decisions May be two-pass Details vary by area and year Read the CFP carefully!!!



#### **SIGGRAPH2013 Example Timeline**

Pre-deadline: fill out forms Jan 17 Deadline: MD5 for all content Jan 18 Upload deadline: Jan 19 Committee assignments: ~ Jan 23 Tertiary assignments: ~Jan 30 Reviews available: Mar 11 Rebuttals due: Mar 14 Committee meeting: Mar 20-23 Preliminary decisions: Mar 27 Revisions due: Apr 12 Final Decisions: Apr 19 Publication date: July 7 Presentations: July 21-25



# **Conference Ethics**

No dual submissions

When in doubt if submissions will be perceived as "dual" : ASK!!!

Commitment to present

This is a serious financial commitment



### **Journal Process**

No fixed deadlines Have more space and time No travel or registration expenses Can be hard to finish without a deadline Review cycle can be slower



# **Journal Metrics**

Popular: ISI Journal Impact Factor Used across all disciplines, computed by a company

The journal impact factor for year N is the total number of citations in year N to articles published in years N-1 and N-2 divided by the number of articles in N-1 and N-2.



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# **H-factors**

H factor for individuals:

"A scientist has index h if h of his/her N papers have at least h citations each, and the other (N-h) papers have no more than h citations each." J.E. Hirsch

H5-index for publications:

"h5-index is the h-index for articles published in the last 5 complete years. It is the largest number h such that h articles published in 2008-2012 have at least h citations each" Google Scholar

### **Journal Process**

Outcomes Accept rare on first submission Minor revision may be "probably accept" Major revision may have one iteration before reject Reject may differentiate between "resubmit as new" and "hopeless"



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### **Review Process**

Single-blind, double-blind, etc. **Reviewer selection** Drawn from citations, contacts, lit search Uses keywords or categories (beware of choosing too broadly) Experts in the field No conflict of interests Meta-review



### What Reviewers Look For

Clear contribution Solid evidence



# **Ethics in Reviewing**

Integrity, objectivity, accountability

Cannot reject a paper because

- You are writing a paper on the same subject
- You do not like the author

Confidentiality

Single blind, double blind reviews

The material in the paper is not publically available, so you cannot use ideas from it

Conflicts of interest with people who

Work in the same place (never)

Was your advisor (never)

Have written papers together (recently)

Have a financial interest

Double blind review makes things harder, but when in doubt check with program chair



# **Considerations in Reviewing**

Reasons, not binary decision, matter

The clarity and validity of the reasons you give for accept or reject matter

#### You are making an impression

The person who assigned you the review will form an opinion of your ability and maturity from your review

#### Get credit for your work

if assigned as a sub-reviewer, ask that you be acknowledged by the event or journal



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### **Publishing Your Research**

Part 1 -- The Publishing Process
Part 2 -- The Writing Process



### **Structure of a Paper**

Title and abstract Authors Introduction (Previous Work, System Overview, Proofs, Materials and Methods, Experimental Procedure) Conclusion

READ READ READ the papers in your area and study the common structure



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# **Title and Abstract**

First impression of your paper Used to decide to read or review it Include terms for searching and scanning Should be a clear, complete summary Include motivation, findings Could substitute for reading the paper Avoid acronyms, citations, formatting



# **Authors**

Be explicit and generous Author ordering By contribution or convention Importance of position Author responsibilities Contributed to the work Verified the work Willing and able to present



## **Successful Co-Authorship**

Externalize thinking Get your ideas onto paper Share outlines and drafts Be respectful of time Create a schedule Share it Keep to it Speak up



### Introduction

Make the problem and its importance clear Make your contributions clear Good to have a visual illustration if possible Do not include cute but unnecessary detail End with a description of paper structure



# **Related Work**

Opportunity to highlight contribution Describe existing research Relate your research to it Build from versus take down Reviewers drawn from related authors Avoid being defensive Writing the Related Work section Be concise, focus on key papers Remember, people did this work! DON'T USE " in [2] a model is proposed ..." INSTEAD "Smith et al. [2] proposed a model..."



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# Methodology

Goal: Allow an informed expert to reproduce your research Describe the exact approach taken Acknowledge limitations Explain why they exist Frame them as positive when possible



# Results

Clearly explain what you observed Pull content out of text when possible Avoid paragraphs of numbers Tables and figures should stand alone Describe figures, tables, quotations Do not assume reader is looking at them while reading the text

Help the reader interpret the results



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# Conclusion

Clearly summarize the contributions Be strong and positive When submitted acknowledgments usually omitted for anonymity; final version should be sure to acknowledge all funding support and assistance from individuals who aren't authors.



# **Submitting Your Paper**

Create a finished paper Ensure proper layout Copyedit Anonymize appropriately Submit on time Usually can submit early and modify Read the CFP carefully Ask the PC Chair if you have questions

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# **Author Responsibilities**

Do NOT plagiarize Obtain permission for use of material Cite and acknowledge work Be explicit about reuse of previous work No dual submissions Support the reviewing process Submit work you are proud of Respond to the reviews you receive Provide thoughtful reviews



# **Dealing with Reviews**

Separate out the emotional response Write a rebuttal or make edits later Understand the reviews Identify important issues Get to the root cause of complaints Issues you already address were unclear Respond to the reviews Reviewers will see the paper again



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# **Dealing with Rejection**

Great papers sometimes get rejected There is variation and error in process New or bridge topics particularly at risk Keep trying Good target: Three submissions Consider a venue change Match content to the best audience **ALWAYS address reviewer comments** 

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# **Publishing Your Research**

Prepare the camera-ready version Goal is a strong paper, not just an accepted paper Address reviewer comments Share the paper with others Link to it, blog about it, Tweet about it Present the work Leave the details in the paper



### Resources

Paper writing advice

An Evaluation of the Ninth SOSP Submissions or How (and How Not) to Write a Good Systems Paper (Levin & Redell)

<u>http://john.regehr.org/reading\_list/levin\_sosp.html</u>

Writing Technical Articles (Columbia CS Department)

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

The Elements of Style (Strunk & White)

ACM Policy

Plagiarism

<u>http://www.acm.org/publications/policies/plagiarism\_policy</u>

Note in particular the definition of "self-plagiarism"

Making your paper public

- ACM Author-izer service (with interesting FAQ)
- <u>http://www.acm.org/publications/acm-author-izer-service</u>



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