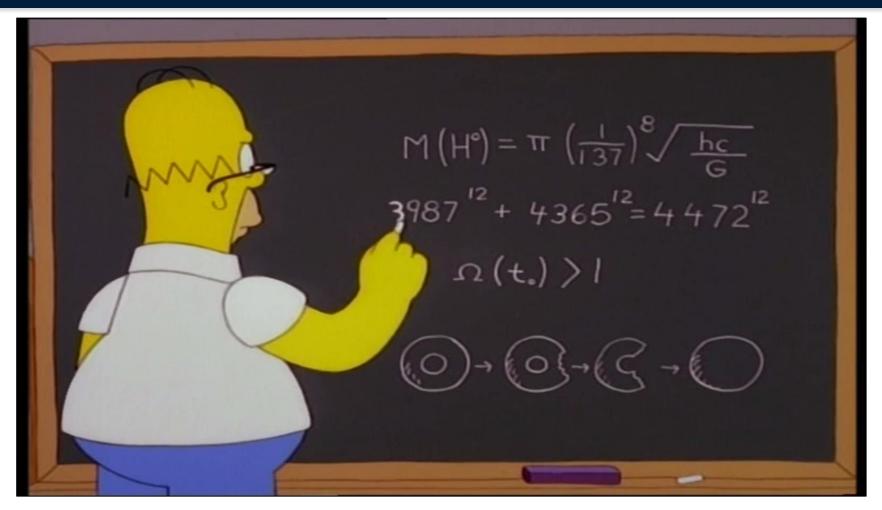


Finding & using information: for Mathematics students



The Simpsons, The Wizard of Evergreen Terrace, 10:35 02/09/2016, Channel 4, 25 mins. https://learningonscreen.ac.uk/ondemand/index.php/prog/000B37A5 (Accessed 02 Feb 2017)

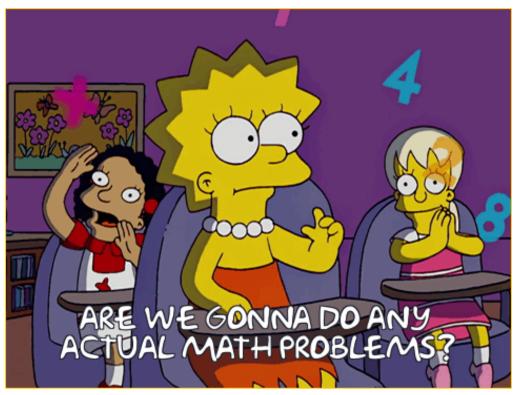
Cathy Parker 06-02-18



MA1003: Computing for Mathematics

Skills that will be practiced and developed:

- Programming
- Group work
- Research
- Presentation



The Simpsons, Girls Just Want to Have Sums, 11:30 01/09/2016, Channel 4, 30 mins. https://learningonscreen.ac.uk/ondemand/index.php/prog/005C0A05 (Accessed 02)

Feb 2017)

gif via Frinkiac.com



By the end of the session you will be able to ...

- Identify and access good quality information resources to support your research.
- Avoid plagiarising in your academic work.
- Recognise when to cite and reference and why.
- Create and manage BibTeX files.

Part 1: Finding information for your project

Researching your idea/product

Ask yourselves the question:

"What has already been done and what do we need to know to build our product"?



Exercise 1: Google vs Google Scholar

Your worksheet shows the results for a search for Netflix recommender system on Google and on Google Scholar.

Working in pairs/groups consider the resources on each list of results.

If you were writing a report on a project based on Netflix recommender system, which resource would you be most likely to use?

Go to www.menti.com and enter the code 67 60 69 at the top of the screen and cast your vote.



How does Google Scholar work?

 Limits results to items in PDF format with a list of references



- Set up Google Scholar to find CU full text Full Text
 @ Cardiff links from own laptop via Settings –
 Library links
- [PDF] links also appear freely available papers

Researching your product

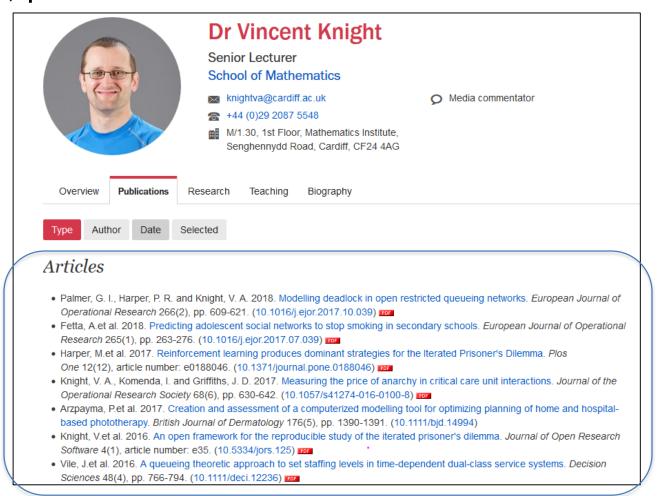
Use good quality information

- Articles from peer-reviewed journals
- Textbooks (use your library)
- Webpages from reliable sources (check for bias)



Researching your product

Journal articles are where academics, such as your lecturers, publish their research.





Researching your product

Other info e.g. Year, Volume, Issue, Page Numbers European Journal of Operational Research 266 (2018) 609-621

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

European Journal of Operational Research

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/ejor



Journal title

Stochastics and Statistics

Modelling deadlock in open restricted queueing networks

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Article title

CrossMark

Authors

ARTICLE INFO

Article history: Received 15 June 2016 Accepted 16 October 2017 Available online 7 November 2017

Keywords: Queueing Queueing networks Deadlock Markov models

ABSTRACT

Open restricted queueing networks give rise to the phenomenon of deadlock, whereby some customers may be unable to ever leave a server due to mutual blocking. This paper explores deadlock in queueing networks with limited queueing capacity, presents a method of detecting deadlock in discrete event simulations, and builds Markov chain models of these deadlocking networks. The three networks for which Markov models are given include single and multi-server networks for one and two node systems. The expected times to deadlock of these models are compared to results obtained using a simulation of the stochastic process, together with the developed deadlock detection method. This paper aims to be of value to simulation modellers of queues.

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1. Introduction

The study and modelling of queueing networks with blocking is an important tool in many aspects of operational research, both analytically and through simulation. These models have applications in many varied settings such as healthcare, supply chains, manufacturing and communications systems. However, these types

Definition 1. When there is a subset of blocked customers who are blocked directly or indirectly by customers in that subset only, then the system is said to be in deadlock.

This implies that a system is in deadlock when at least one service station permanently ceases to begin or finish any more services, due to circular blocking. Fig. 1 shows an open two node Abstract



Where can you find these resources?

Use databases. A research database is a collection of electronic information which you can search for journal articles or subject specific information.





WEB OF SCIENCE™



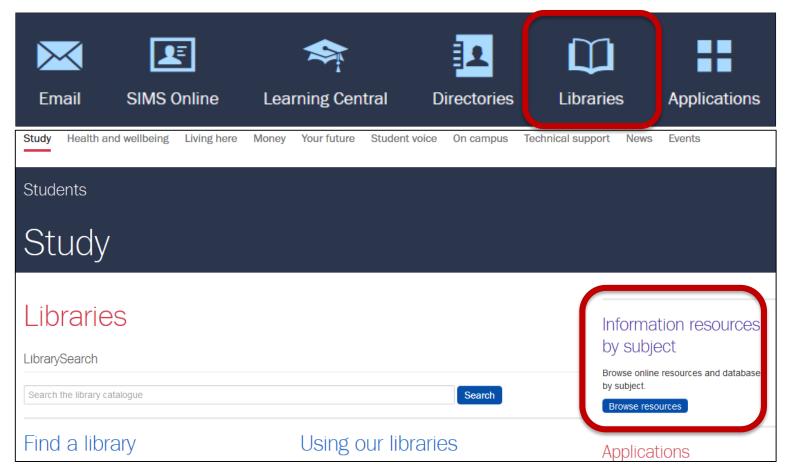






Intranet access

Intranet > Libraries > Information resources by subject > Mathematics



Search tips

- Don't search in complete sentences.
- Identify keywords
- Use a list or a mindmap to record your keywords and plan your search.

Search techniques

Phrase searching – enclose your search in double quotation marks to search for the phrase.

E.g. "object orientated programming"

LibrarySearch search for object orientated programming = 131,059 results

LibrarySearch search for "object orientated programming" = 231 results

Search techniques

Wildcards can help you refine your search:

 Using an asterisk * after the stem of a word allows you to search for several words at once if relevant.

E.g. comput* = compute, computer, computing, computational

 Using? in a word will allow to you search for variant spellings of a word.

E.g. organi?ation will search for organisation and organization



Marketing and company data

Business databases:

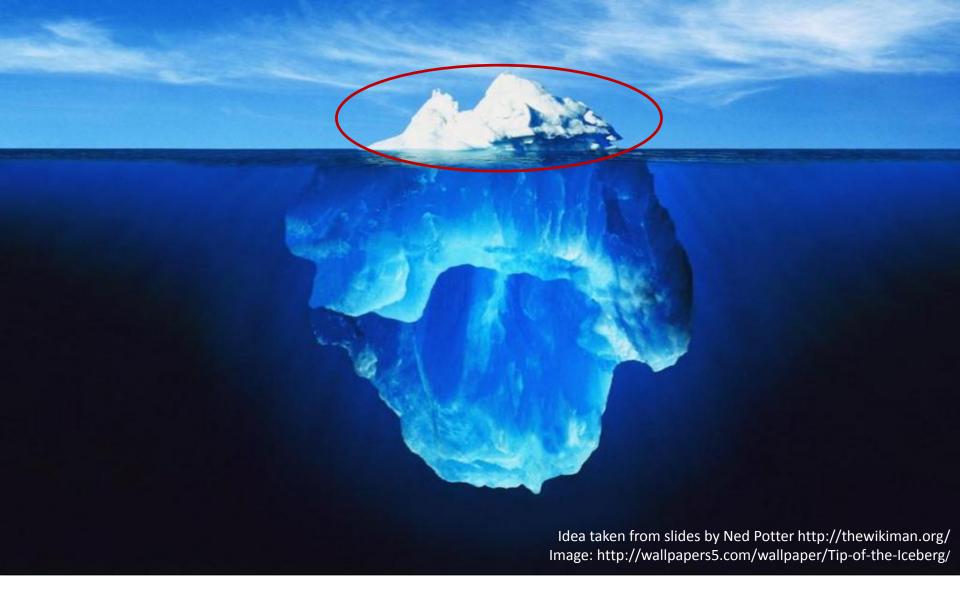
EBSCO Business Source Premier

Mintel

Keynote

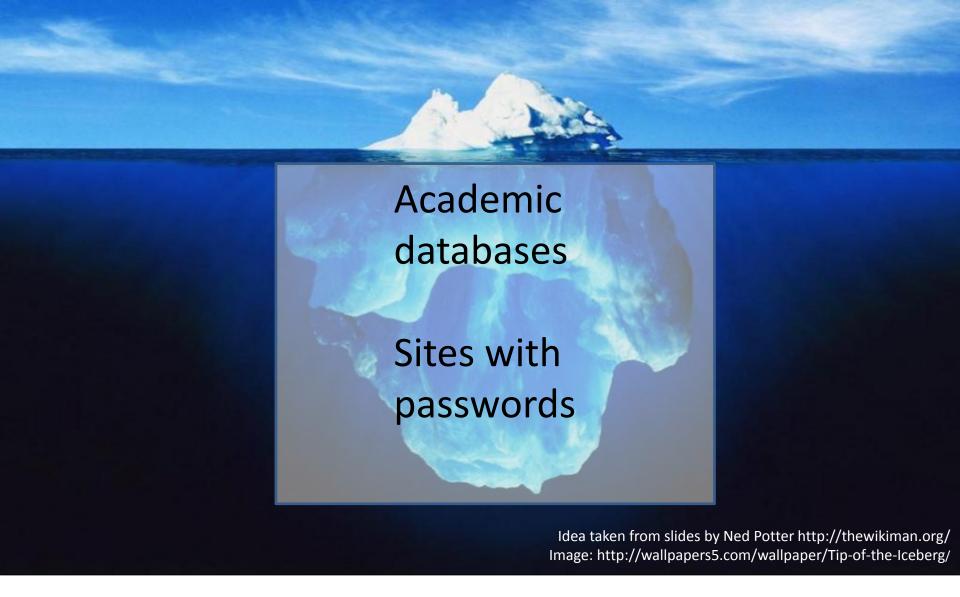
Passport

Access via the intranet: Libraries > Information resources by subject > Business



Using Google for academic work

...what it finds



Using Google for academic work

...what it doesn't find



Part 2: Using information and avoiding plagiarism

How ppl flex on instagram and what its really like in real life



O'Neil, L. 2015. People who steal jokes on Twitter – they're coming for you. Available at: http://www.dazeddigital.com/artsandculture/article/25645/1/people-who-steal-jokes-on-twitter-they-re-coming-for-you [Accessed 14 November 2016].



Plagiarism: a lecturer perspective



Exercise 2: Plagiarism quiz

What is plagiarism?

Please open up a browser on your mobile phone and go to https://kahoot.it

Citing and referencing

 Citing means referring within your text to sources which you have used in the course of your research.

 A reference is a description of a book, paper, article, etc., which is quoted directly or is mentioned in support of a your argument



Citing and referencing: Example

ARTICLE INFO

Article history: Received 8 March 2012 Accepted 2 April 2013 Available online 10 April 2013

Keywords: Game theory Queueing theory Health care OR in health services

ABSTRACT

It is well observed that individual behaviour can have an effect on the efficiency of queueing systems. The impact of this behaviour on the economic efficiency of public services is considered in this paper where we present results concerning the congestion related implications of decisions made by individuals when choosing between facilities. The work presented has important managerial implications at a public policy level when considering the effect of allowing individuals to choose between providers. We show that in general the introduction of choice in an already inefficient system will not have a negative effect. Introducing choice in a system that copes with demand will have a negative effect,

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1. Introduction

What damage do the selfish choices of some afflict onto the welfare of all? The work presented in this paper answers this question in the context of public service systems.

There is a substantial quantity of literature on the subject of equilibrium behaviour of a queueing system where congestion is a factor influencing behaviour [1,5,12,23,31,35,51]. This can be traced back to a series of short communications between Leeman [28,29] and Saaty [44]. This paper builds on this literature by considering the problem of public service systems. For most public services, congestion is a negative aspect of service quality. Examples of this are healthcare systems (waiting lists), transports systems (traffic jams) and/or schools (overcrowding of class rooms).

The degree of central control that should be exercised is a very

petition). In this system if we were to start routing individuals so as to optimise *overall* quality of service, we would (by definition) notice an improvement over a situation where individuals had choice. This impact of choice is the one considered here. The approach proposed is based on a measure called *the price* of anarchy [2,7.8,10,14,18-20,34,41-43,47,52]. First introduced

in [25] (a conference of the price of anarchy is ble Nash equilibrium ar be interpreted as a mea The main contribution

- A novel connection is vices within the form
- Theoretical results ar worth of service.

References

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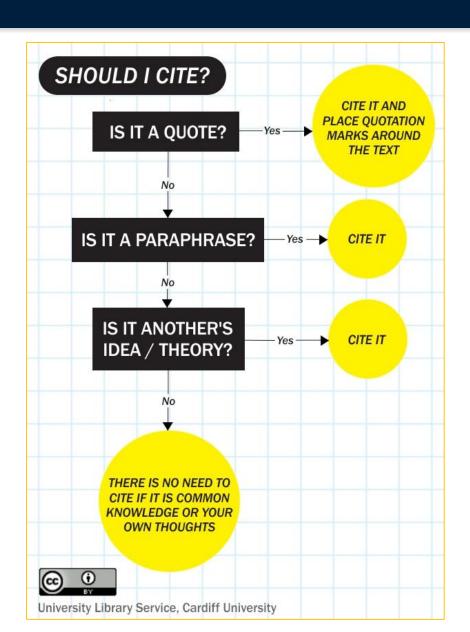
Knight, Vincent Anthony and Harper, Paul Robert 2013. Selfish routing in public services. *European Journal of Operational Research* 230 (1), pp. 122-132. 10.1016/j.ejor.2013.04.003

Why should you cite and reference?

- To acknowledge another author's words and ideas
 avoid plagiarism!
- To support your argument / claims
- To enable anybody reading your work to locate your sources easily
- To demonstrate the range of sources you have consulted in your research



When should you cite and reference?



Citing and referencing in LaTeX: Using BibTeX

BibTeX is a tool that you can use to help you create your bibliography in LaTeX.

Advantages:

- Once stored in a BibTeX file, a reference can be re-used in future documents
- Automatic export from databases saves time!

Creating your BibTeX files

Auto-export not always perfect – may require you to tidy up the BibTeX file so that your references generate correctly in LaTeX.

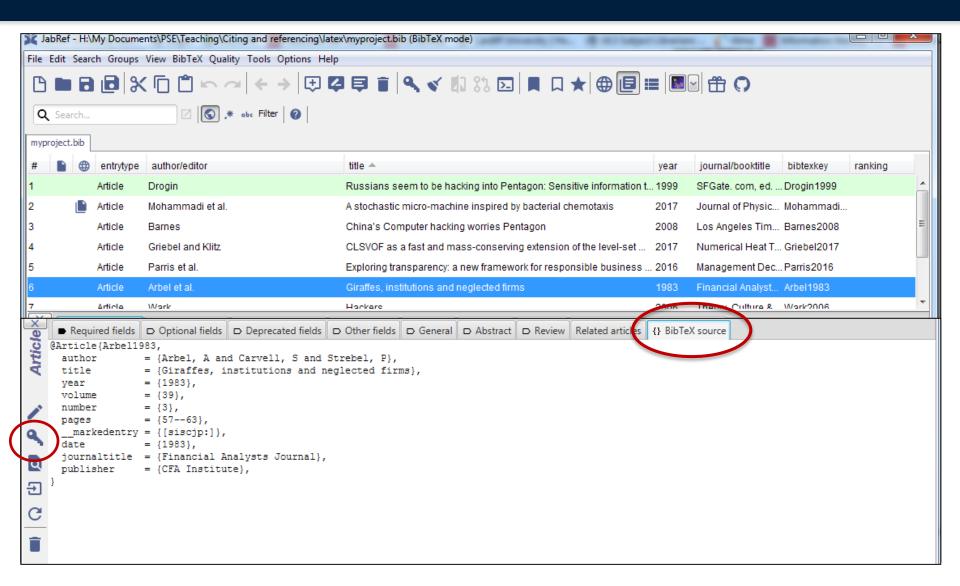
Managing your BibTeX files: Using JabRef

JabRef is an open source bibliography reference manager that organises your BibTeX files so they can be easily created and manipulated.

https://www.fosshub.com/JabRef.html

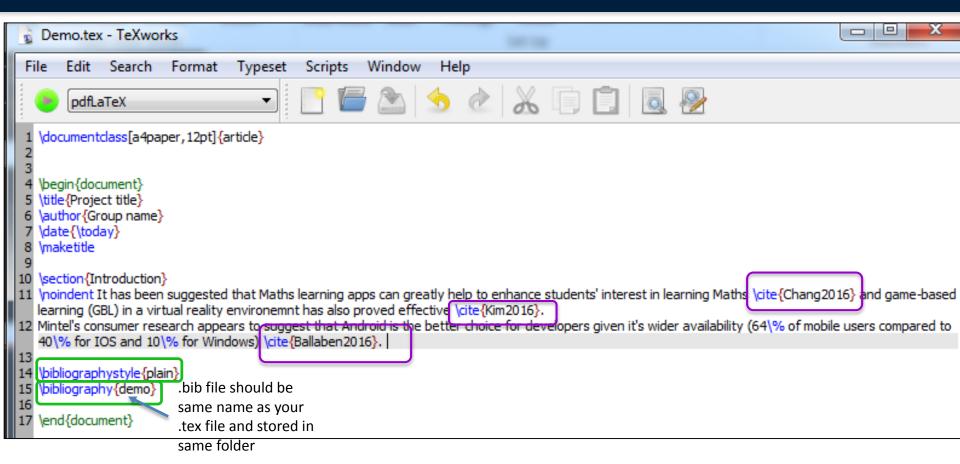


Managing your BibTeX files: Using JabRef



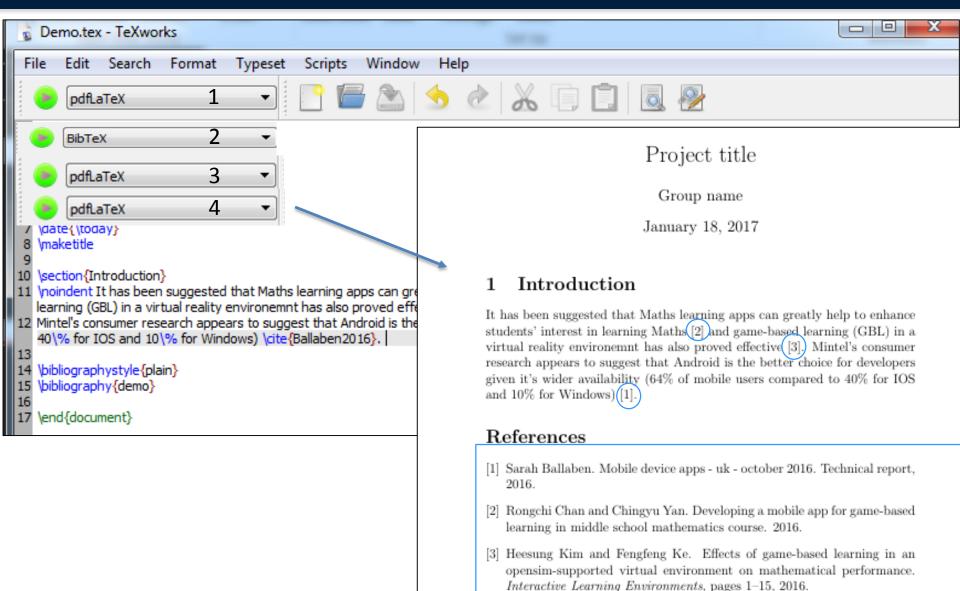


Citing and referencing in LaTeX: Using BibTeX





Citing and referencing in LaTeX: Using BibTeX





LaTeX Guide

How do I create BibTex files?

You can automatically generate your .bib files by exporting references from databases and search tools such as LibrarySearch and Google Scholar. Major databases often allow bulk export of selected records in one operation (to see a list of databases you may find useful for your subject, go to *Intranet > Libraries > Information resources by subject > Mathematics*). It is also possible to manually create your .bib file if you have a printed source or no option for auto-export.

The auto-export process is similar for most databases:

- Select your item(s) for export e.g. via a tick box
- Select the export/download option and choose BibTeX as the output format
- · Save the download file (include .bib after the filename if the save option doesn't give this option).

Exporting references from databases will save you a lot of time.

Example 1: Exporting from LibrarySearch

When you have found a record you would like to create a .bib file for, select the **Details** tab, then **Actions**, then click **Export BibTeX**. In the pop-up window, make sure the encoding is on UTF-8.



Example 2. Exporting from Google Scholar.

To export a BibTeX file in Google Scholar, click **Cite** under the relevant result. Then select **BibTeX**. The BibTeX information will be displayed in the browser; copy and paste it into your .bib file or into JabRef

Guide provides support:

bit.ly/latexguide2017

Print versions in the library

Will also be on Learning Central

Citing and referencing: marking

- Use of good quality sources
- More than one source type used e.g. not all webpages
- Consistent citing and referencing

Marking guide on page 6 of handout on Learning Central

Please complete an online feedback form to help inform future sessions.

bit.ly/mathsfeedback2017



The Simpsons, Brother, Can You Spare Two Dimes?, 10:55 03/12/2016, Channel 4, 30 mins. https://learningonscreen.ac.uk/ondemand/index.php/prog/0001E42 6 (Accessed 02 Feb 2017) gif via Frinkiac.com



Good luck in your assessment

Email me: ParkerCJ@cardiff.ac.uk