

专业阅读与写作（研讨）



领域调研

Literature Survey

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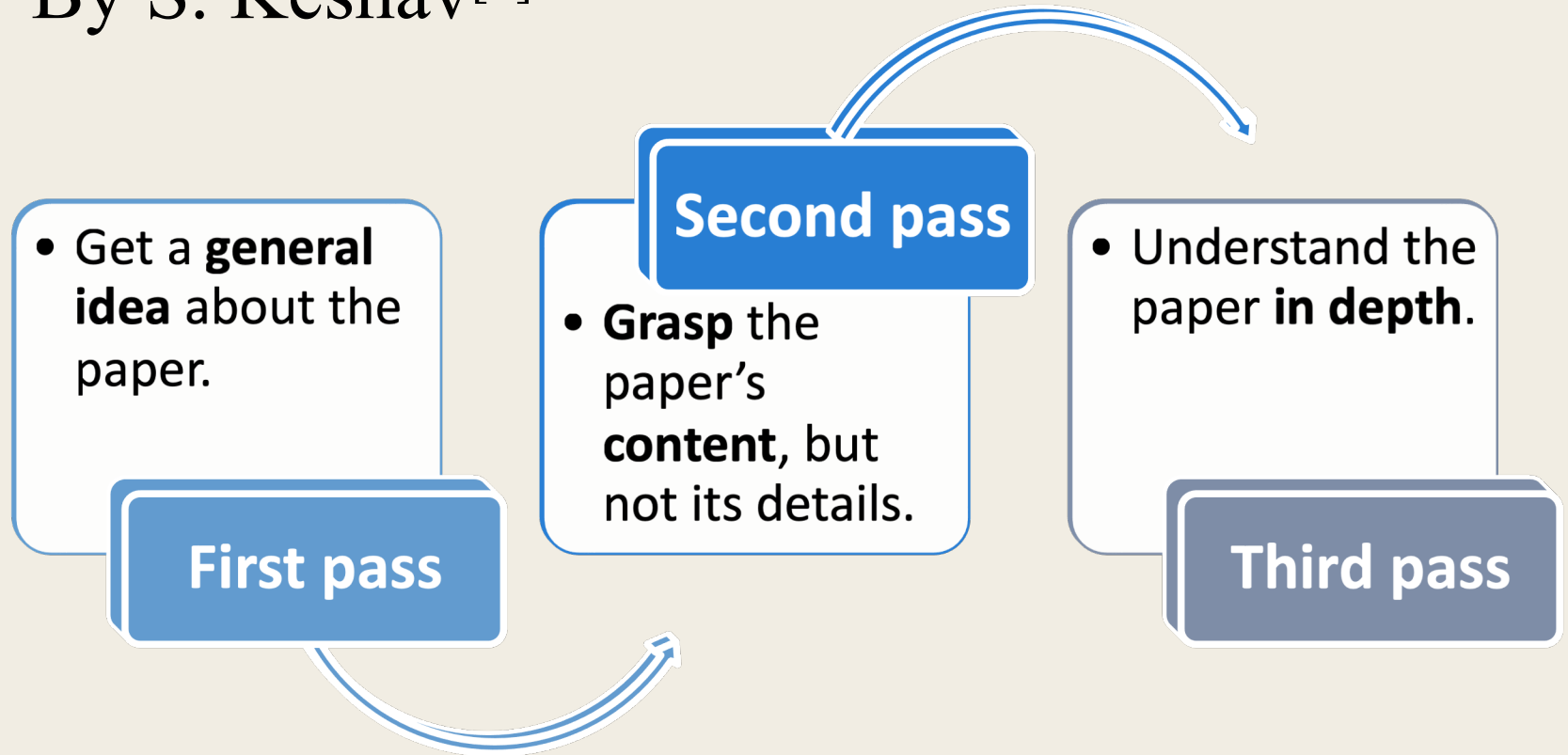
回顾

CCF推荐列表

- 1) 计算机体系结构 / 高性能计算 / 存储系统 ;
- 2) 计算机网络 ;
- 3) 网络与信息安全 ;
- 4) 软件工程/系统软件/程序设计语言 ;
- 5) 数据库/数据挖掘/内容检索 ;
- 6) 计算机科学理论 ;
- 7) 计算机图形学与多媒体 ;
- 8) 人工智能 ;
- 9) 人机交互与普适计算 ;
- 10) 交叉/新兴 / 综合等

Three-Pass Approach to Read a paper

- By S. Keshav^[1]



[1] S. Keshav, "How to Read a Paper," *ACM SIGCOMM Computer Communication Review* 37(3) : 83-84, July 2007.

The 1st Pass

A **quick scan** to get a bird's-eye view of the paper (5-10 mins).

1. Carefully read the **title**, **abstract**, and **introduction**
2. Read the **section and sub-section *headings***, but ignore everything else
3. Read the **conclusion**
4. Glance over the **references**, mentally ticking off the ones you've already read

At the End of this Pass ...

1. **Category:** What type of paper is this?
 - A theoretical paper?
 - A system paper ?
 - A survey?
2. **Context:** What is the problem (space)? Which other papers is it related to?
3. **Correctness:** Do the assumptions appear to be valid?
4. **Contributions:** What are the main contributions?
5. **Clarity:** Is the paper well written?

The 2nd Pass

Read with greater care (up to 1 hour)

1. Look carefully at the **figures, diagrams** and other **illustrations** in the paper.
2. **Mark relevant unread references** for further reading
3. Ignore proofs, extensions, and appendix

At the End of this Pass ...

1. Summarize the content of the paper
 2. Being able to explain the main ideas of the paper to someone else
- You might not understand the paper, and the reason might be that it is badly written

The 3rd Pass

Attempt to virtually re-implement the paper (up to 4-5 hours)

1. Make the same assumptions as the authors
2. Re-create the work, re-prove the results, ...
3. think about how you yourself would present a particular idea
4. Compare this re-creation with the actual paper
5. challenge every assumption

At the End of this Pass ...

1. **reconstruct** the entire structure of the paper from memory.
2. identify its **strong and weak points**.
3. Identify hidden failings and assumptions
4. Derive new ideas for future work

领域调研

Doing a Literature Survey

Doing a Literature Survey

- What is it?
- Requires you to read tens of papers, perhaps in an unfamiliar field.
- What papers should you read?
- 3-pass approach to help.

领域调研的基本方法

- 关键词检索
- 参考文献阅读
- 作者与顶会
- 被引用检索

关键词

- 关键词(keyword)是搜索的核心，也是找到论文的核心。
- 好的关键词库能够串起一大片好论文，甚至一个领域，也能帮助我们快速识别某篇论文是否属于我们领域。不过，**寻找关键词不能心急，需要不断阅读不断积累。**
- 等关键词积累到一定程度，你就会发现对领域的认识到了一个新的高度。

寻找关键词

1. 从中文关键词入手（如果已经知道英文关键词最好！）寻找英文关键词和论文
2. 用已知的关键词(英文)，搜索并阅读相关论文，**扩充关键词库**
3. 分类和细化关键词，删除一些干扰的结果
4. 可以尝试和作者交流，**一次好的交流可以获得很多最新的关键词**
5. 分析最近的热门论文，更新和扩充关键词

参考文献

1. 搜到一篇相关（重要）论文
2. 通过一遍阅读（三遍法）把握基本内容
3. 重点读论文中的“相关工作(related work)”
4. 从该篇论文的参考文献（reference）入手，选择几篇阅读，再从它们的参考文献入手
5. 不断增加论文，对论文进行分类

核心论文和核心人物

- 发现有些文献反复出现？
- 发现有些作者反复出现？
- 恭喜你！你找到了该领域的核心论文与人物

作者与顶会

- 访问核心作者的主页
- 找他们最新发表的论文
- 看论文发表在哪些会议
 - 这可能是这个领域的顶级会议

顶级会议

- 访问这些顶会的主页，查找最新的论文集
- 快速浏览论文列表，定位高质量相关论文
- 对定位出的论文进行一遍阅读（三遍法）
- 过程中，不读完善
 - 关键词
 - 核心论文
 - 核心人物
- 重复这个查找的过程

论文被引用检索

- 论文被引用列表是另外一个很好的相关工作来源