

Scientific Working

Chapter I: Scientific Publication and Literature Research

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Outline

Scientific Publication and Literature Research

1. Scientific Publication Process
2. Scientific Citations
3. Selecting and Judging Sources
4. Research Strategies and Tools

1. Scientific Publication Process

Scientific Publication Process:

Why Publishing Results

Definition 1 (Science)

Science is a systematic approach to build and organize knowledge in the form of testable and reproducible explanations and predictions about the world/universe.

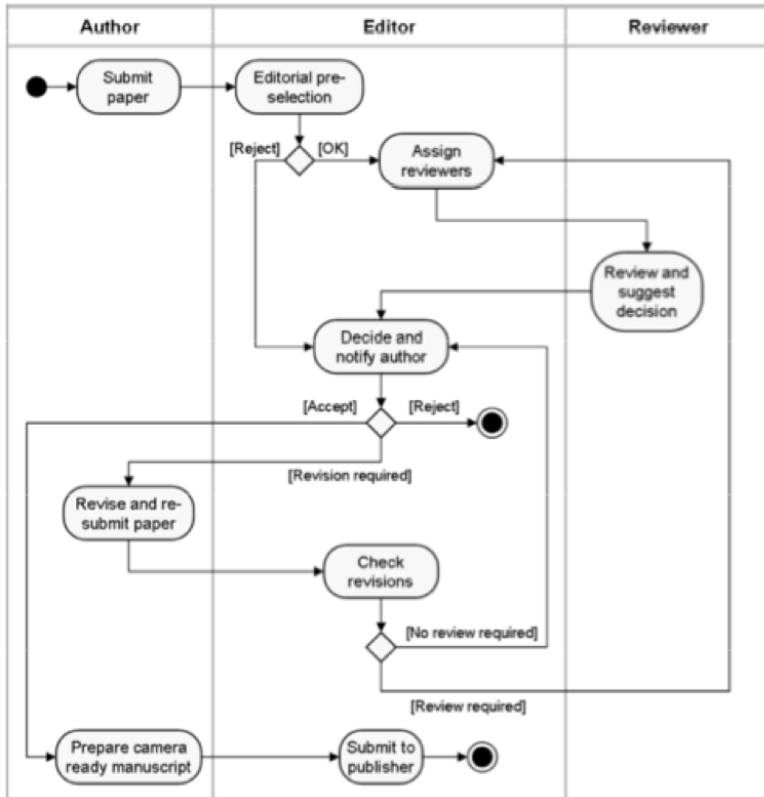
Scientific publications encode the **knowledge gained** through a scientific process. Publications serve multiple purposes¹:

- ❑ To remember, to understand and to gain new perspectives [BCW03]
- ❑ Scientific communication and collaboration [O'c02]
- ❑ Retaining intellectual property rights and authorship rights
- ❑ Quality control through scientific peer review

¹see [Der14] for a summary

Publication Workflow and Quality Assurance

Peer Review for quality ensurance



- ❑ **Author:** creator of new knowledge
- ❑ **Editor:** person or group of people finally deciding to accept/reject a paper
- ❑ **Reviewer:** person creating a recommendation to accept/reject a paper.
- ❑ Different kind of reviews: Single Blind, Double Blind, Open

Siehe auch [Derntl 2002]

Source: [Der14]

Scientific Publication Process:

Quality Indicators

- ❑ **Kind of Publication:** Book, Journal, Conference Proceedings, Workshop Proceedings, Technical Reports, Web
- ❑ **Author, Editor:** Seniority, authority on a field, past publications, curriculum vitae
- ❑ **Publisher:** ACM, IEEE, Springer, Open Access Sources
- ❑ **Citations:** Citations by other papers (quantity, quality), uptake in science and industry

Citations are an important source for judging the quality of an indicator. However, citations only provide a rough guideline. Always judge potentially interesting content on your own.

2. Scientific Citations

Scientific Citations:

What are citations

Definition 2 (Citations)

Citations reference published or unpublished sources from a marked text passages such that the source is uniquely identifiable from text.

Purpose

- ❑ **Concise Publications:** Refer to additional background material not explained in the publications but relevant
- ❑ **Contribution:** Contrast your work with related work in the field to show the new contribution.
- ❑ **Acknowledgment:** Acknowledging past work that enabled / influenced the new contribution

Scientific Citations:

How to cite?

Two elements:

The Link: Marked Text Passage for uniquely identifying the context of a citation and linking the text passage to the bibliographic metadata.

Bibliographic Metadata for uniquely identifying the source in a (online) library, usually contained in a so called reference section at the end.

and Zaragoza (Metzler and Zaragoza, 2009) introduced semi-parametric and non-parametric weighting approaches in addition. In particular, they extend Anh and **Moffats** (Anh and Moffat, 2005) approach

REFERENCES

- Anh, V. N. and Moffat, A. (2005). Simplified similarity scoring using term ranks. In *SIGIR '05: Proceedings of the 28th annual international ACM SIGIR conference on Research and development in information retrieval*, pages 226–233, New York, NY, USA. ACM.
- Bishop, C. M. (1996). *Neural networks for pattern recognition*. Oxford University Press, Oxford, UK.
- Blinded. Blinded. In *International Conference on Database and Expert Systems Applications DEXA 'XX*. IEEE.

Scientific Citations:

Formatting “the Link”

- ❑ Numerical: e.g. [1]
- ❑ Harvard Style^a: (*Autors, Year*)
 - Use *and* or *&* for more authors, e.g. (*Helic & Strohmaier 2008*)
 - Use *et al.* (latin for “and others”) in case of more than 2 authors, e.g. (*Granitzer et al. 2008*)
 - Use *n. d.* (abbr. for “No Date”) in case there exists no date, e.g. (*Smith n.d.*)
- ❑ Alternative Abbreviations for Authors by using first character of surname, e.g. (*AM05*), (*DSW+06*)
- ❑ Footnote can be used too, but quite uncommon in computer science

^a<http://libweb.anglia.ac.uk/referencing/harvard.htm>

Knowledge acquisition still remains a bottle neck for most knowledge based applications as well as in the Semantic Web. However, the large number of unstructured text information in the digital universe [1] suggests itself to be exploited by automatic means in order to extract concept, relations and subsequently ontologies [6]. Focusing on taxonomies, efficient automatic methods for the English

and Zaragoza (~~Metzler and Zaragoza, 2009~~) introduced semi-parametric and non-parametric weighting approaches in addition. In particular, they extend Anh and ~~Moffats~~ (~~Anh and Moffat, 2005~~) approach

REFERENCES

- Anh, V. N. and Moffat, A. (2005). Simplified similarity scoring using term ranks. In *SIGIR '05: Proceedings of the 28th annual international ACM SIGIR conference on Research and development in information retrieval*, pages 226–233, New York, NY, USA. ACM.
- Bishop, C. M. (1996). *Neural networks for pattern recognition*. Oxford University Press, Oxford, UK.
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References

1. John F. Gantz. The expanding digital universe. *Technical Report*, March 2007.
2. Frank Manola and Eric Miller. *RDF Primer*. W3C, February 2004.
3. John Davies, Rudi Studer, and Paul Warren. *Semantic Web Technologies: Trends and Research in Ontology-based Systems*. John Wiley and Sons, July 2006.

Scientific Citations:

Formatting “the Link”

Some more special cases:

- ❑ Multiple citations can be packed in one bracket, e.g. [1;2;3], (*Granitzer 2008; Helic et al. 2013*)
- ❑ Details in references, e.g. [1, p. 5], (*Granitzer 2008, Chapter 1*)

Exact details depend on the formatting style depends on the required style by the publisher

Scientific Citations:

Formatting Bibliographic Metadata

- ❑ Bibliographic metadata should uniquely point to the referenced sources
- ❑ It should enable finding the original material in a (online) library
- ❑ Major items: *Author, Title, Year and Publication Venue*
- ❑ Additional items depend on the kind of publication
 - **Conferences:** Author, Title, Title of the Proceedings, Year. Optional: Editor, Volume, Pages, Month, Publisher
 - **Journal/Article:** Author, Title, Journal, Year. Optional: Volume, Number, Pages, Month
 - **Book:** Author or Editor, Title, Publisher, Year. Optional: Number, Series, Edition, Month, ISBN
 - **Online Material:** Author, Title, Date of Publishing (if available), URL, Date of last visit
 - e.g. *Cornell Law School: The Legal Information Institute. Supreme Court Collection. online under <http://supct.law.cornell.edu/supct/>, last visited 2000-03-11.*
 - In order to make URL persistent you should use web archiving platforms like www.webcitation.org

The BibTeX Formats on Wikipedia give a good overview on the bibliographic details².

²<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/BibTeX>

Scientific Citations:

Different Style Formats in Computer Science

- ❑ ACM - Association for Computing Machinery <http://www.acm.org/sigs/publications/proceedings-templates>
- ❑ IEEE - Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers <http://www.ieee.org/web/publications/authors/transjnl/index.html>
- ❑ Springer - Lecture Notes in Computer Science (LNCS), Lecture Notes in Artificial Intelligence (LNAI) <http://www.springer.com/computer/lncs?SGWID=0-164-7-72376-0>

Formats in other disciplines:

- ❑ APA - American Psychological Association
- ❑ AMS - American Mathematical Society

Scientific Citations:

When to cite?

You have to cite if you copy text literally or by analogously use of ideas, concepts, methods etc. published elsewhere. Both cases have to be differentiated.

Analogously usage:

- ❑ Explicitly mentioning the work: e.g. *“Anh and Moffat (Anh and Moffat, 2005) argued that binned ranking is a general form of dimensionality reduction.”*
- ❑ At the end of the sentence: e.g. *“Basically, binned ranking can be seen as a general form of dimensionality reduction (Anh and Moffat, 2005).”*
- ❑ At the end of the paragraph, if the whole paragraph relates to others work

Literal Copying Text / Quoting

- ❑ A literal quote has to be marked accordingly!
- ❑ Usually one uses double quotes: e.g.
 - *As stated in (Hearst et. Al. 2008): “What should the interface differ from what is being offered?”*
 - *“What should the interface differ from what is being offered?” (Hearst et. Al. 2008)*

Concepts, ideas and methods which are well known in a particular domain, do not require citation if used as background material. However, if you build, extend, utilize someones work, you need to reference it (c.f. contributions and acknowledgement purpose above)

Scientific Citations:

When to cite?

Definition 3 (Plagiarism)

“Plagiarism is the *wrongful appropriation and stealing and publication* of another author’s *language, thoughts, ideas, or expressions* and the representation of them as one’s own original work.” (Wikipedia)

In case of Scientific Publications:

- ❑ To disguise someone else's work as your own work
- ❑ Missing citations for literal quotes
- ❑ Copy of words, ideas, methods, concepts etc. without quote
- ❑ Incorrect use of bibliographic metadata
- ❑ Paraphrasing: syntactically rewriting a text from another source while retaining its semantics

There are different reasons for plagiarism: unknowingly, accidentally, not knowing the state of the art, willingly, self-plagiarism

3. Selecting and Judging Sources

Selecting and Judging Sources:

Overview

Finding relevant literature is essential for the quality of scientific work

- ❑ **State-of-the-Art Research** for gaining an overview about a field
- ❑ **Related-Work** for embedding your work in the field and finding other approaches solving similar problems / answering similar questions
- ❑ **Avoid Plagiarism**

There is no absolute quality criterion for a scientific finding. However, citations provide an indicator

- ❑ Citations define how many other researchers use the knowledge provided by an publication
- ❑ Only 1% of publications can be considered as seminal work (a significant advancement) [[Smi90](#)]

Selecting and Judging Sources:

Bibliometrics

Bibliometrics is the field concerned with estimating and interpreting quantitative statistics over citations, authors, institutions and libraries.

Different indices to provide robustness:

- ❑ **Impact Factor** defines how often articles in a particular source get cited on average ³
- ❑ **Science Citation Index**⁴
- ❑ **h-index**, g-index, hc-index etc.

³<http://www.sciencegateway.org/impact/>

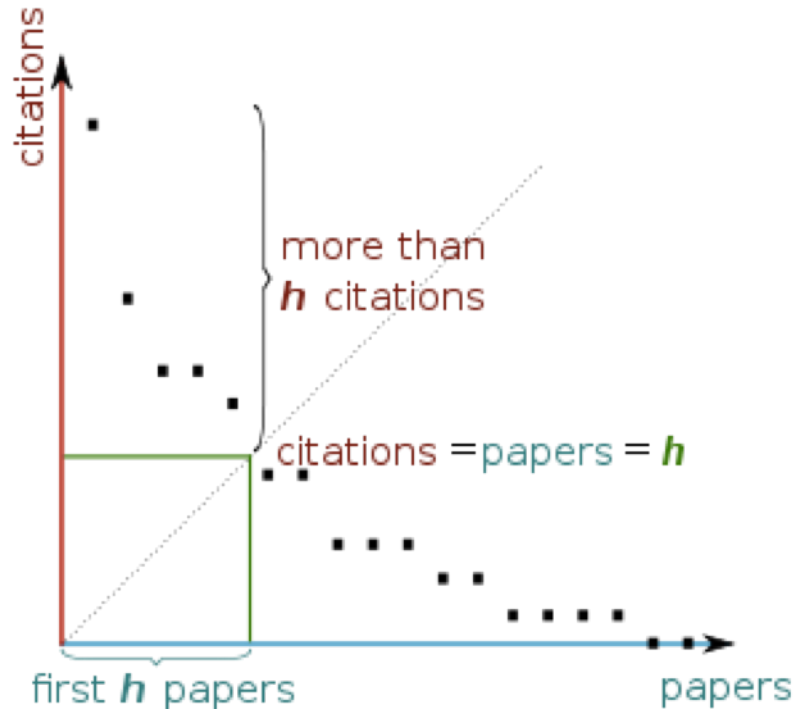
⁴<http://scientific.thomson.com/cgi-bin/jrnlst/jloptions.cgi?PC=K>

Selecting and Judging Sources:

Bibliometrics: Example h-Index

Definition 4 (h-index / Hirsch-Index)

The h-index is the number of h publications that have been cited more than h times



Source Wikipedia

Selecting and Judging Sources:

Quality Indicators for a source

Note that errors happen even in scientific articles. You can not read every experiment and redo it, so you need some guidelines for judging the quality of an article (before you read it/use the results)

Judge a source on different quality indicators, not only on statistics (which can be cheated in most cases)

- ❑ Bibliometrics
- ❑ Acceptance rate on conferences/journals. The lower the better.
- ❑ Conference/Journal ratings (e.g. CORE Ranking⁵, Conference Ranks⁶). But beware which organisation provides the ranking and on what data sources.
- ❑ Author networks, Expertise of authors (e.g. number of papers published on the topic), relation to expert groups on the field
- ❑ The number of references in high quality articles
- ❑ The peer-reviewing system / length and quality of the reviews
- ❑ The quality of the reviewer and editors

⁵<http://core.edu.au/>

⁶<http://www.conferenceranks.com/>

Selecting and Judging Sources:

Good sources in Computer Science

Type of publication: Top conferences > Books, Journals > Conferences > Technical Reports, Web Sources

Top conferences are those with the lowest acceptance rates, a highly renowned programme committee, highest amount of seminal papers

Good sources in Computer science

- ❑ ACM, especially the ACM special interest groups ACM SIGS (E.g. ACM SIGIR)
- ❑ IEEE, Elsevier, Springer LNCS/LNAI
- ❑ The DBLP bibliography (Digital Bibliography & Library Project)
- ❑ American Association for Artificial Intelligence AAAI

Beware: A lot of conferences nowadays tend to make businesses out of publications. Usually articles in such venues have lower quality. Tests showed that even automatically generated papers got accepted!

4. Research Strategies and Tools

Research Strategies and Tools:

Overview

Searching for research papers is different to web search:

- ❑ **Exploratory Search:** It is not perfectly clear at the beginning, what you are looking for. You build up knowledge on the domain during search.
- ❑ **Recall matters:** Finding the one paper that contains the solution to your problem / answer to your question. In web search a lot of websites provide similar information, so finding the correct one is easier.
- ❑ **Bibliographic Metadata:** Bibliographic metadata allows you to narrow down the search / enter different search paths
 - Navigate the citation path
 - Search for other papers of the same autor
 - Search for other papers of the same institution
 - Look for other papers in the same conference / journal
 - Look up co-autors and their work
- ❑ **Special Purpose Search Engines**

Research Strategies and Tools:

Research Tools

Special Purpose Search Engines


- ❑ Google Scholar
- ❑ ACM, IEEE, Springer Portal
- ❑ Special Purpose Libraries (e.g. the technical library in Hannover)
- ❑ Elsevier Scopus


Research Strategies and Tools:

Example: Google Scholar Search

Google Scholar provides facets, direct full paper access, citations

Web Images More...





Scholar

About 4,000,000 results (0.07 sec)

Articles

Case law

My library

Deep learning

[Y LeCun](#), [Y Bengio](#), [G Hinton](#) - Nature, 2015 - nature.com

Deep learning allows computational models that are composed of multiple processing layers to learn representations of data with multiple levels of abstraction. These methods have dramatically improved the state-of-the-art in speech recognition, visual object

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[PDF] wisc.edu
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Any time

Since 2017

Since 2016

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Custom range...

Learning in science: A comparison of deep and surface approaches

[C Chin](#), [DE Brown](#) - Journal of research in science teaching, 2000 - Wiley Online Library

Abstract The purpose of this study was to explore in greater depth what has been called by previous researchers, a **deep** versus surface approach to **learning** science. Six Grade 8 students judged as typically using **learning** approaches ranging from **deep** to surface were

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Deep learning in neural networks: An overview

[J Schmidhuber](#) - Neural networks, 2015 - Elsevier

Abstract In recent years, **deep** artificial neural networks (including recurrent ones) have won numerous contests in pattern recognition and machine **learning**. This historical survey compactly summarizes relevant work, much of it from the previous millennium. Shallow and

Cited by 1283 Related articles All 22 versions Cite Save

[PDF] arxiv.org
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☒ include patents

☒ include citations

PDF Multimodal deep learning

[J Ngiam](#), [A Khosla](#), [M Kim](#), [J Nam](#), ... - ... machine learning (..., 2011 - machinelearning.wustl.edu

Abstract **Deep** networks have been successfully applied to unsupervised feature **learning** for single modalities (eg, text, images or audio). In this work, we propose a novel application of **deep** networks to learn features over multiple modalities. We present a series of tasks for

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Research Strategies and Tools:

Example: Google Scholar Search

Find Similar papers with different keywords via author page



Geoffrey Hinton

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Emeritus Professor of Computer Science, [University of Toronto](#) & Engineering Fellow, Google Inc.

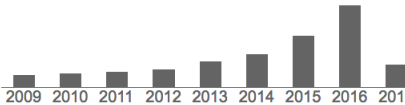
[machine learning](#), [neural networks](#), [artificial intelligence](#), [cognitive science](#), [computer science](#)

Verified email at [cs.toronto.edu](#) - [Homepage](#)

Title	1–20	Cited by	Year
Learning internal representations by error-propagation	DE Rumelhart, GE Hinton, RJ Williams Parallel Distributed Processing: Explorations in the Microstructure of ...	23045	1986
Learning internal representations by error propagation	DE Rumelhart, GE Hinton, RJ Williams CALIFORNIA UNIV SAN DIEGO LA JOLLA INST FOR	22872	1985
Parallel distributed processing	DE Rumelhart, JL McClelland, PDP Research Group IEEE 1, 443-453	21498	1988
Learning representations by back-propagating errors	DE Rumelhart, GE Hinton, RJ Williams Nature 323, 533-536	12343	1986
Imagenet classification with deep convolutional neural networks	A Krizhevsky, I Sutskever, GE Hinton Advances in neural information processing systems, 1097-1105	11554	2012

Google Scholar

Citation indices	All	Since 2012
Citations	171350	78312
h-index	129	94
i10-index	307	219



Co-authors [View all...](#)

- [Terrence Sejnowski](#)
- [James L. McClelland](#)
- [Radford Neal](#)
- [Abdel-rahman Mohamed](#)
- [George E. Dahl](#)
- [Vinod Nair](#)
- [Chris Williams](#)
- [Sidney Fels](#)
- [David C. Plaut](#)

Research Strategies and Tools:


Example: Google Scholar Search

Find papers building on the results or that have been referenced by navigating the citation graph:

Scholar

←

Export ▾



Geoffrey Hinton

Learning internal representations by error-propagation

[PDF] from dtic.mil

Authors

David E Rumelhart, Geoffrey E Hinton, Ronald J Williams

Publication date

1986

Book

Parallel Distributed Processing: Explorations in the Microstructure of Cognition. Volume 1

Volume

1

Issue

6088

Pages

318-362

Publisher

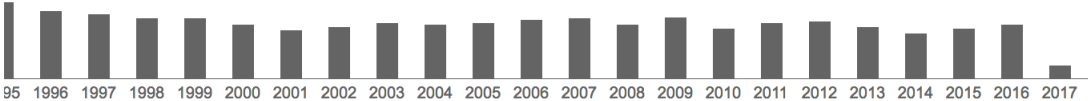
MIT Press, Cambridge, MA

Description

Abstract: This paper presents a generalization of the perception learning procedure for learning the correct sets of connections for arbitrary networks. The rule, called the generalized delta rule, is a simple scheme for implementing a gradient descent method for finding weights that minimize the sum squared error of the system's performance. The major theoretical contribution of the work is the procedure called error propagation, whereby the gradient can be determined by individual units of the network based only on locally ...

Total citations

Cited by 23045



Year	Citations
95	23045
1996	22000
1997	21000
1998	20000
1999	19000
2000	18000
2001	17000
2002	16000
2003	15000
2004	14000
2005	13000
2006	12000
2007	11000
2008	10000
2009	9000
2010	8000
2011	7000
2012	6000
2013	5000
2014	4000
2015	3000
2016	2000
2017	1000

Research Strategies and Tools:

Example: Publish or Perish

A tool that analysis Google Scholar queries and provides different indices

Harzing's Publish or Perish 5.23.1.6146

File Edit Query Tools Help

My queries: Saved queries, Data 1 Project, David's TEST, Test folder, Trash

Query	Source	Papers	Cites	Cites/y...	h	g	h1,norm	h1,annual
✓ Anne-Wil Harzing - Professor of International Manage...	Google Citations Profile	119	11126	529.81	49	105	40	1.90
✓ a harzing	Microsoft Academic	126	5388	256.57	37	72	29	1.38
✓ a harzing from 1995	Google Scholar	284	11316	538.86	49	104	39	1.86
journal of software from 2010	Microsoft Academic	1000	4213	702.17	15	25	11	1.83

Google Citations Profile query

Profile name: Anne-Wil Harzing - Professor of International Management - Middlesex University

Annual citations:

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
New	537	709	757	982	1100	1273	1260	1368	1222
Total	2455	3164	3921	4903	6003	7276	8536	9904	11126

Show profile Copy citations

Statistics

	Cites	Per year	Rank	Authors	Title	Year	Publication
Publication years: 1995-2017	✓ h 550	39.29*	1	AW Harzing	Acquisitions versus greenfield investments: Internationa...	2002	Strategic Management Journal
Citation years: 21 (1995-2016)	✓ h 539	59.89*	2	AW Harzing	Publish or Perish	2007	
Papers: 119	✓ h 524	74.86*	3	NJ Adler, AW Harzing	When knowledge wins: Transcending the sense and no...	2009	The Academy of Management Learning and Education
Citations: 11126	✓ h 513	64.13*	4	AW Harzing, R van der Wal	Google Scholar as a new source for citation analysis?	2008	Ethics in Science and Environmental Technology
Cites/year: 529.81	✓ h 492	30.75*	5	AW Harzing	An empirical analysis and extension of the Bartlett and ...	2000	Journal of International Business Studies
Cites/paper: 93.50	✓ h 450	26.47*	6	AW Harzing	Managing the multinationals: An international study of ...	1999	
Cites/author: 8107.83	✓ h 404	33.67*	7	AW Harzing, A Pinnington	International Human Resource Management	2004	
Papers/author: 80.08	✓ h 390	26.00*	8	AW Harzing	Of bears, bumble-bees, and spiders: The role of expatria...	2001	Journal of World Business
Authors/paper: 1.87	✓ h 388	18.48*	9	AW Harzing	The persistent myth of high expatriate failure rates	1995	The International Journal of Human Resource Management
h-index: 49	✓ h 355	18.68*	10	AW Harzing	Response rates in international mail surveys: results of a ...	1997	International Business Review
g-index: 105	✓ h 334	33.40*	11	AW Harzing	Response styles in cross-national survey research: A 26-...	2006	International Journal of Cross Cultural Management
h1,norm: 40	✓ h 327	25.15*	12	AW Harzing, A Sorge	The relative impact of country of origin and universal c...	2003	Organization Studies
h1,annual: 1.90	✓ h 314	20.93*	13	AW Harzing	Who's in charge? An empirical study of executive staffin...	2001	Human Resource Management
Count: 46	✓ h 289	22.23	14	AJ Feely, AW Harzing	Language management in multinational companies	2003	Cross Cultural Management: An International Review
	✓ h 246	27.33*	15	M Pudelko, AW Harzing	Country-of-origin, localization, or dominance effect? A...	2007	Human Resource Management
	✓ h 237	33.86*	16	N Noorderhaven, AW Harzing	Knowledge-sharing and social interaction within MNEs	2009	Journal of International Business Studies
	✓ h 231	33.00*	17	AW Harzing, R van der Wal	A Google Scholar h-index for journals: An alternative m...	2009	JASIST
	✓ h 215	26.88*	18	AW Harzing, AJ Feely	The language barrier and its implications for HQ-subsid...	2008	Cross Cultural Management: An International Review
	✓ h 199	15.31*	19	AW Harzing	The role of culture in entry-mode studies: from neglect ...	2003	Advances in International Management
	✓ h 196	12.25*	20	AW Harzing	Cross-national industrial mail surveys: Why do response...	2000	Industrial Marketing Management
	✓ h 185	30.83*	21	AW Harzing	The publish or perish book	2010	Tarima Software Research
	✓ h 174	12.43*	22	AW Harzing	Are our referencing errors undermining our scholarship ...	2002	Journal of Organizational Behavior
	✓ h 162	13.50*	23	JB Hocking, M Brown, AW H...	A knowledge transfer perspective of strategic assignme...	2004	The International Journal of Human Resource Management
	✓ h 162	10.80*	24	AW Harzing	An analysis of the functions of international transfer of ...	2001	Employee Relations
	✓ h 155	15.50*	25	AW Harzing, N Noorderhaven	Knowledge flows in MNCs: An empirical test and extens...	2006	International Business Review

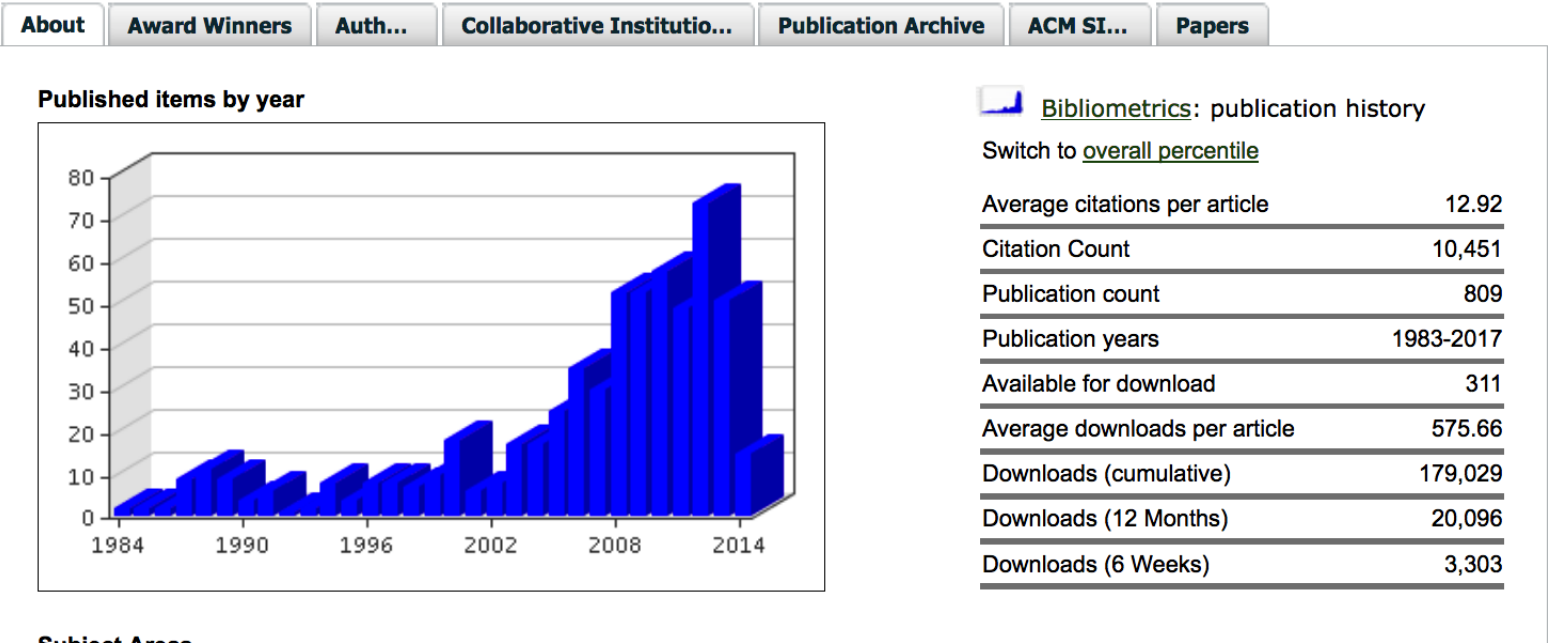
Research Strategies and Tools:

Example: ACM

Institutional profiles

Institutional Profile: [University of Passau](#)

What is an Institutional Profile? BETA



Research Strategies and Tools:

Example: ACM

Institutional profiles

Subject Areas

[Algebraic algorithms](#) Document types [Formal languages and automata theory](#) Formal
software verification Human computer interaction [Human-centered](#)
[computing](#) [Information systems applications](#) [Logic](#) [Machine learning](#) [Metrics](#) [Parallel programming languages](#) Program
verification **Software development process**
management Software verification Verification

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Downloaded 52 times
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Britta Meixner
Downloaded 51 times
3. Yesterday, my program worked. Today, it does not. Why? - 1999
Andreas Zeller
Downloaded 42 times
4. Ubiquitous Access to Digital Cultural Heritage - 2017
Christin Seifert, Werner Bailer, Thomas Orgel, Louis Gantner, Roman Kern, Hermann Ziak, Albin Petit, Jörg Schlötterer, Stefan Zwicklbauer, Michael Granitzer
Downloaded 40 times

Research Strategies and Tools:

Tools for Managing your Bibliography

Bibliography: Set of papers relevant for your work|thesis|seminar|..

There are a number of tools that can be used to manage your bibliography

- ❑ Bibtex/Latex
- ❑ Word for single articles
- ❑ Online Tools
 - CiteULike
 - Bibsonomy
 - Google Scholar
 - Zotero
- ❑ Desktop
 - JabaRef
 - Citavi
- ❑ Online / Desktop
 - Mendeley

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