

COSC 421/COSC 521

Writing an Academic Paper

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I respectfully acknowledge that UBC Okanagan is situated on the traditional, unceded and ancestral territory of the [Syilx Okanagan Nation](#)



Objectives

At the end of today's class you should be able to:

- Identify the main sections of an academic paper
- Describe what should be included in each section
- Write the related work section of your report



Sections in a Research Paper

- Title
- Abstract
- Introduction
- Related Work (Literature Review)
- Methodology
- Results
- Discussion
- Conclusion



Abstract



Abstract

- A brief but precise summary that provides readers with an overview of the key aspects of your work.
- Gives readers a brief overview of the scope, purpose and significance of your work
- Usually at the beginning of the paper
- Should answer the questions:
 - What did you do?
 - Why is it important?
 - How did you do it?
 - What were your results
 - What are the implications of your findings?



Abstract

- Background and motivation – 1 to 2 sentences
 - Why is your research important
 - What gap are you addressing
- Research problem or objective – 1 sentence
 - What specific research problem are you addressing
 - What is the goal or objective of your research
- Methods or approach – 2 to 3 sentences
 - How did you conduct your research
 - Summarize the methodology/approach
- Key findings or results – 1 to 2 sentences
 - What are your results
 - Highlight the main findings or contributions of your research
- Conclusion and implications - 1 to 2 sentences
 - What is the significance of your results



Abstract

Abstract—Money laundering nowadays occurs as one of the most severe and common crimes with great potential to harm the economy. Discovering money laundering by different computer methods has always been necessary due to criminals' high tendency to launder money. This study has focused on catching a type of money laundering, which leaves a trace in the datasets where the process of money laundering has been done collaboratively. This crime can be uncovered merely by discovering the pattern of group behavior of individuals. In this research, the social networks analysis method has been employed to detect group behavior in money laundering. The data were simulated based on the real environment and by considering different states because of proper data inaccessibility. The patterns of placement, layering, and integration of money are initially explained in money laundering in this study, followed by drawing a social network of individuals' transactions. In the end, the main culprits and their collaborators will be introduced based on a combination of criteria of centrality and detecting communities. Three different types of data have been used aimed at assessing the accuracy of the proposed solution. The proposed solution has also been compared with essential solutions such as the support vector machine, decision tree, and deep learning.

- Background and motivation
- Research problem or objective
- Methods or approach
- Key findings or results sentences
- Conclusion and implications

Mahootiha, Maryam, Alireza Hashemi Golpayegani, and Babak Sadeghian. "Designing a new method for detecting money laundering based on social network analysis." *2021 26th International Computer Conference, Computer Society of Iran (CSICC)*. IEEE, 2021.



Abstract

Abstract

Background: During the COVID-19 pandemic, a number of conspiracy theories have emerged. A popular theory posits that the pandemic is a hoax and suggests that certain hospitals are “empty.” Research has shown that accepting conspiracy theories increases the likelihood that an individual may ignore government advice about social distancing and other public health interventions. Due to the possibility of a second wave and future pandemics, it is important to gain an understanding of the drivers of misinformation and strategies to mitigate it.

Objective: This study set out to evaluate the #FilmYourHospital conspiracy theory on Twitter, attempting to understand the drivers behind it. More specifically, the objectives were to determine which online sources of information were used as evidence to support the theory, the ratio of automated to organic accounts in the network, and what lessons can be learned to mitigate the spread of such a conspiracy theory in the future.

Methods: Twitter data related to the #FilmYourHospital hashtag were retrieved and analyzed using social network analysis across a 7-day period from April 13-20, 2020. The data set consisted of 22,785 tweets and 11,333 Twitter users. The Botometer tool was used to identify accounts with a higher probability of being bots.

Results: The most important drivers of the conspiracy theory are ordinary citizens; one of the most influential accounts is a Brexit supporter. We found that YouTube was the information source most linked to by users. The most retweeted post belonged to a verified Twitter user, indicating that the user may have had more influence on the platform. There was a small number of automated accounts (bots) and deleted accounts within the network.

Conclusions: Hashtags using and sharing conspiracy theories can be targeted in an effort to delegitimize content containing misinformation. Social media organizations need to bolster their efforts to label or remove content that contains misinformation. Public health authorities could enlist the assistance of influencers in spreading antinarrative content.



Abstract

Social media, such as Twitter and Facebook, plays a critical role in disaster management by propagating emergency information to a disaster-affected community. It ranks as the fourth most popular source for accessing emergency information. Many studies have explored social media data to understand the networks and extract critical information to develop a pre- and post-disaster mitigation plan.

The 2016 flood in Louisiana damaged more than 60,000 homes and was the worst U.S. disaster after Hurricane Sandy in 2012. Parishes in Louisiana actively used their social media to share information with the disaster-affected community – e.g., flood inundation map, locations of emergency shelters, medical services, and debris removal operation. This study applies social network analysis to convert emergency social network data into knowledge. We explore patterns created by the aggregated interactions of online users on Facebook during disaster responses. It provides insights to understand the critical role of social media use for emergency information propagation. The study results show social networks consist of three entities: individuals, emergency agencies, and organizations. The core of a social network consists of numerous individuals. They are actively engaged to share information, communicate with the city of Baton Rouge, and update information. Emergency agencies and organizations are on the periphery of the social network, connecting a community with other communities. The results of this study will help emergency agencies develop their social media operation strategies for a disaster mitigation plan.

Kim, Jooho, and Makarand Hastak. "Social network analysis: Characteristics of online social networks after a disaster." *International journal of information management* 38.1 (2018): 86-96.

Introduction



Introduction

- Effectively set the stage for your research by outlining the context, defining the problem, and explaining the significance of the study.
- Engage the reader
- Provide a clear understanding of why the research is necessary.
- Include Motivation, problem statement, and research focus



Introduction

- Background and context
 - Broader context of your research
 - Provide background information relevant to your topic
 - Quote statistics where appropriate
 - Highlight importance of topic and relevance to current trends, challenges or opportunities in the area
 - Answer the “*what*” question
- Problem statement – Gap in current research
 - Specific problem or gap
 - Clearly define problem you are trying to solve
 - Answer the “*why*” question
- Include research questions
- Objectives and goal
- Significant contribution



Introduction

1. Introduction

Social media, such as Twitter and Facebook, plays a critical role in disaster management. It is ranked as the fourth most popular source for accessing emergency information (Lindsay, 2011). Mickoleit (2014) identified that government institutions are using platforms such as Twitter, Facebook, and blogs to communicate with their communities. Twitter accounts have been created in 24 out of 34 OECD member countries, which can be compared to 21 out of 34 for Facebook. Many studies have explored the systematic use of social media during emergency responses by extracting social media data to identify needs of a disaster-affected community (Imran, Elbassuoni, Castillo, Diaz, & Meier, 2013; Yin et al., 2015). For example, social media data was used to develop a GIS-based real-time map during 2012 Hurricane Sandy in NYC. It shared emergency information and community needs with emergency agencies and NGOs (Middleton, Middleton, & Modafferi, 2014). Furthermore, real-time data from social media has been used to develop an early warning system for a tornado (Knox et al., 2013; Tyshchuk, Hui, Grabowski, & Wallace, 2011). Social media is used to

communicate emergency information and urgent requests between emergency agencies and disaster-affected people (Feldman et al., 2016; Lindsay, 2011). These approaches support emergency agencies in understanding emerging situations rapidly after a disaster.

More than 60,000 homes were damaged in the 2016 flood in Louisiana (Han, 2016). It was the worst disaster after Hurricane Sandy in 2012 (Yan & Flores, 2016). A couple of parishes in Louisiana used their social media to share emergency information with people affected by the disaster. The city of Baton Rouge in Louisiana actively used its social media, such as Facebook and Twitter, to deliver real-time emergency information to the affected people in a timely manner. Few studies have analyzed social network structures and roles during disaster responses. This study applied social network analysis (SNA) to understand the characteristics of social media networks in Louisiana during emergency responses.

Introduction

Since its detection in China in late 2019, SARS-CoV-2 has spread worldwide and been declared a pandemic, with negative effects on both human health and the global economy [1-3]. The dramatic consequences of the pandemic have led to the appearance of numerous conspiracy theories. One of the most successful theories linked 5G to the spread of the disease, leading to misinformation and the burning of 5G towers in the United Kingdom [4]. Other hoaxes have linked the severity of COVID-19 to the genetics of Spaniards and Italians or to vitamin D deficiency [5,6]. There has also been no shortage of hoaxes suggesting that chlorine dioxide can cure the disease [5].

In the first week of April 2020, another conspiracy theory emerged, which suggested that the pandemic was really an elaborate hoax. Drivers of this conspiracy theory argued that it could not exist because hospitals were empty or were operating as normal and therefore there were fewer COVID-19 cases than what had been reported. Its supporters also claimed that the severity of the disease had been exaggerated by the scientific community and the press. This then led to the encouragement of citizens to go to hospitals and film them to show that they were empty. The hashtag #FilmYourHospital was used when posting such videos on social media [7,8].

Misinformation is a matter of public concern. If citizens believe that COVID-19 is a hoax, they may be more eager for lockdown restrictions to ease and they may refuse future vaccines. Recent research has found that those who endorse or believe in conspiracy theories are less likely to adhere to government recommendations such as staying at home or keeping a safe distance between others [9]. The study also found that those who believed in conspiracy theories were also less likely to accept a future diagnostic test or vaccination [9]. In case of future outbreaks, it is important to understand the drivers behind this conspiracy theory so that future ones can be prevented and fought.

In this context, the aim of this study was to analyze the Film Your Hospital conspiracy theory that argued that COVID-19 is a hoax. Specifically, we set out to address the following questions:

1. Who were the drivers of this conspiracy theory on Twitter?
2. What online sources of information were used as evidence to support the theory, including the most retweeted tweets?
3. What was the ratio of automated accounts to organic accounts in the network?
4. What lessons can be learned to mitigate the spread of such a conspiracy theory in the future?

This study is the first empirical investigation into the #FilmYourHospital conspiracy theory and its novelty lies in the social network analysis, identification of influencers, identification of the most shared URLs and hashtags, and identification of genuine accounts as compared to bots. This study may have practical value for the development of recommendations for public health authorities.



Related Work/Literature Review



Related Work/Literature Review

- Overview of the field
 - You can use subsections
 - Should cover the main themes in the title of your paper
- Key studies and their contributions
- Highlight gaps in the existing literature
- Highlight how your work overcomes those gaps
- Introduce concepts that might be unknown to readers



Title: Designing a New Method for Detecting Money Laundering based on Social Network Analysis

II. Related Works

Data mining has been one of the primary solutions used to detect money laundering. Money laundering detection was pursued by data mining on transaction databases aimed at solving the problem of money laundering in the most basic state [8]. The data mining strategy was then continued more accurately and with more advanced methodologies to detect money laundering [9]. Afterward, data mining science experienced good changes, and this science was partially integrated with the topic of machine learning to succeed in detecting money laundering [10]. According to the established laws, general rules were then enacted for money laundering rather than detection to coordinate the process data mining of the transaction databases [11].

Support vector machines were also used to detect money laundering and the advancement of data mining and its use for money laundering detection [12]. The use of spanning tree and clustering algorithms was also proposed to detect money laundering as well [13]. Decision support systems and expert systems were also employed to detect money laundering [14, 15]. Artificial intelligence techniques were further used to detect more money laundering with the advancements made in artificial intelligence and machine learning [16, 17].

However, a debate was raised regarding the limitations of these methods in the full detection of money laundering, suggesting their main problem as the inability to interpret collective behaviors [18] considering that money laundering is a complex, long-term, and group-based action that takes place on a large scale [19]. This operation is performed every year more technically and by a large group to make it more difficult to be pursued and tracked [19, 18].

As a result, methods of interpreting collective behaviors came to the focus of attention. The use of social network analysis appeared like one of these primary methods [19, 18]. Considering the challenge explained for old techniques, this study explores money laundering from a new perspective. This dimension looks at money laundering as complicated and group (collective) behavior and strives to detect money laundering based on analyzing the social network of people involved in the process of money laundering.

Title: Personality Based Recipe Recommendation Using Recipe Network Graphs

2 Related Work

2.1 Recipe Based Recommen

Recipe based recommendation Berkovsky [6] investigate the user based recommendations. The aim users to change their diets from food preferences. In their study, they filtering, content-based filtering and which one performed best. In in used the ingredient list from the content-based approach which us study differs from ours because we recipes and not the ingredient lis

Sobecki et al. [12] implemented a hybrid recommendation system for a web-based cooking assistant. One of the aims of the system was to recommend personalized user interfaces to users. Their recommendation system used the demographics data of users in clustering similar users together. Users in each cluster are then recommended similar user interfaces.

In their study of recipe recommendation using ingredient networks in a cooking site, Teng et al. [13] explored the relationship between ingredients using network graphs and how important various ingredients are in preparing the recipe. Their results show possible substitutes of ingredients as suggested by users in the cooking site. In addition, their results suggest ingredients that tend to co-occur frequently. Furthermore, the authors show that recipe ratings can be predicted using features of the ingredient list and nutrition information.

Despite ongoing research in the area of recipe-based recommendation, the use of personality to create a more personalized recommendation has not been explored. In this paper, we present the result of a preliminary investigation into the use of the personality of reviewers of recipes and a recipe-based network graph in recommending recipes to user.

Title: Personality Based Recipe Recommendation Using Recipe Network Graphs

2 Related Work

2.1 Recipe Based Recommendation Systems

2.2 Network Graphs

2.3 Linguistic Inquiry and Word Count (LIWC)



Methodology



Methodology

- Research design
 - Overall approach
 - Describe how you developed your network(s)
 - What are the nodes and edges and why
- Sample and method of data collection
 - What data you used and why
 - How was the data preprocessed
- Data analysis
 - Analysis that was carried out and why
 - Metrics you computed and why, what they mean etc.



Title: Personality Based Recipe Recommendation Using Recipe Network Graphs

3 Research Design and Methodology

The aim of this paper is to explore the use of personality types of reviewers of recipes in order to recommend recipes to other users who are of similar personality types. For example, if many users of personality type *openness to experience* have cooked and subsequently reviewed several recipes, we aim to answer the question; which of these recipes should be recommended to another user who is also of personality type *openness to experience*? In this paper, we present the result of a preliminary investigation carried out using a recipe-based network graph. In this section, we describe the methodology we adopted in carrying out our investigation.

3.1 Data Gathering

This study was carried out using data from the popular recipe site allrecipes.com¹. Allrecipes.com is an online social networking site focused on sharing recipes and cooking. Users post recipes they have prepared in the past while other users cook those recipes and post reviews based on how useful the recipe turned out to be. Recipes are categorized by several factors such as meal type, ingredients, season (for example Christmas, Easter, Saint Patrick's Day) and cooking style (for example slow cooker, barbecue and grilling). We used the site's data about recipes such as the title of the recipe, the author, the rating received by the reviewers and the reviews written by other users. Because this study is part of a larger one which focuses on pulses, we only collected data about three popular pulses: lentils, soybeans and chickpea. This data was stored in a database for easy retrieval and manipulation.





Methodology

Methods

A computer running Microsoft Windows 8 was used to retrieve data in Microsoft Excel 2010 (Microsoft Corp) using the professional version of the social media analysis software NodeXL (Social Media Research Foundation, release code +1.0.1.428+), which provides access to Twitter's search application programming interface (API). The study retrieved data from a 7-day period from April 13, 2020, at 14:19 Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) to April 20, 2020, at 15:59 UTC. Users were included in the data set if they sent a tweet during the time the data was retrieved or were mentioned or replied to in these tweets. The keyword FilmYourHospital was used to retrieve data containing mentions of this phrase, including the hashtag #FilmYourHospital. There were 11,333 Twitter users within the network and they generated a total of 22,785 tweets, broken down as follows: 12,905 (56%) retweets, 2736 (12%) replies, 2425 (10.6%) mentions in retweets, 2194 (9.6%) mentions, and 2525 (11%) individual tweets.

Influential users, topics, and web sources were studied, and a social network analysis of the discussion was conducted with NodeXL, using a validated methodology used in previous research [4], which provided an understanding of the shape of the conversation [10-12]. In addition, a network graph was laid out using the Harel-Koren Fast Multiscale layout algorithm [11]. The graph's vertices were grouped by cluster using the Clauset-Newman-Moore algorithm. NodeXL uses Twitter's search API. URLs were automatically expanded within NodeXL. The Botometer tool [13] was used to find out the ratio of real to automated/bot accounts being used to tweet about this conspiracy. This was achieved by taking a 10% random sample of users who had sent original tweets and running the sample through Botometer. In understanding the network graph, the results build upon previous seminal research [14] that identified 6 network shapes and structures that Twitter topics may follow [11]: broadcast networks, polarized crowds, brand clusters, tight crowds, community clusters, and support networks. When analyzing popular websites within the network, the content was interpreted by reading the website or watching the video to which the tweet provided a link.

This research proposes a solution to resolve the problem relying on the analysis of social networks. The analysis of money laundering was first studied to propose the solution [3], and we learned through previous articles how to detect money laundering in bank accounts [18, 19, 25]. We had to find the scenarios involved in the problem aimed at using social networks, which included two scenarios:

Scenario 1: The source node is the person who has deposited the cash (cash-in), and the destination node is the person to whose account the cash has been deposited. If there is a deposit from the source node to the destination node, the edge has to be drawn.

Scenario 2: The source node is the person transferring the money, and the destination node is the person to whose account the money has been transferred. If there is a transfer from the source node to the destination node, the edge should be drawn. We then drew the networks achieved from these two scenarios. We had to use a software environment to analyze the social network. In our case, the Gephi software environment was the choice.

We carefully studied and reviewed the previous literature on using social network indices to identify which social network indices to use for this problem [18, 19, 26]. Accordingly, we concluded applying the following social network analysis indices: 1- Degree centrality index (input-output) 2- Weighted degree centrality index (input-output) 3- Betweenness centrality index 4- Closeness centrality index 5- Modularity index 6- Eccentricity index.

The degree centrality deals with the degree of input and output of the nodes [18]. The weighted degree centrality deals with the effect of the edges' total weight on the degree of degree [18]. Betweenness centrality mediates one node to communicate with other nodes [26]. Closeness centrality deals with the speed of access of one node to other nodes [19]. Modularity analyzes the number of network modules and members of each module [29]. Eccentricity counts the maximum number of connections Pays after a node [19].

Before explaining social network indices, we needed to determine the main culprits of each of the money laundering patterns addressed earlier (placement, layering, and integration). This assumption makes a person in each network pattern differentiate based on its social network analysis indicators.

Results



Results

- Should present the findings of your study in a clear and concise manner
- Focus on the data obtained from your research without interpreting or discussing its implications
 - Do this in the Discussion section/subsection



Results

- Introduction to the results
- Presentation of the results
 - Tables, charts etc
- Analysis that was done: means, ANOVAs, etc
- Answer your research questions
- Discussion subsection
 - Only if you won't have a Discussion section



Title: Social network analysis: Characteristics of online social networks after a disaster

6. Results

The number of user engagements (e.g., comments, commented comments and user tagged) on the Facebook posts is described in Fig. 5. The number of user engagements exponentially increased and then declined after August 20. From August 24, the numbers were less than

6.1. Network graph and structure

6.2. Degree centrality

6.3. Community structure

6.4. Top words and word pairs



Discussion



Discussion

Common to have the discussion section as a subsection in the results section

- Interpret your findings
- Place them in the context of existing research
- Explain their significance
- Analyze the implications of your results
- State how they contribute to the field



Discussion

- Summary of findings
- Interpretation of results
- Implications of findings
- Limitations
- Future research direction



Title: COVID-19 and the “Film Your Hospital” Conspiracy Theory: Social Network Analysis of Twitter Data

Discussion

In regard to the first research question, this study found that the most frequent drivers of the #FilmYourHospital conspiracy theory appeared to be ordinary citizens; one of the most influential users is a Brexit supporter. Previous research on other COVID-19 conspiracies has also found that accounts that appeared to belong to citizens were the most influential [11]. Regarding the second research question, we found that YouTube was the information source most linked to by users. The most retweeted post belonged to a verified Twitter user, suggesting that Twitter tools aimed at identifying verified and trustworthy users do not always work. Regarding the third research question, related to automated accounts, we found that there was a low volume of bots in this social network analysis and a low volume of accounts that were deleted within the network.

YouTube was a popular platform for hosting content used to support this conspiracy. Certain tweets sharing the conspiracy theory also became very popular on Twitter. For instance, the tweet sent by the verified user contained a vast number of replies from other users indicating support of the view that COVID-19 is a hoax. Although our results found that some content had been deleted on Twitter and YouTube, there were still tweets and YouTube videos that remained online.

A number of recommendations can be made to attempt to combat the propagation of misinformation. First, as

recommended in previous research [15], public health authorities could use the hashtag and enlist the assistance of influencers to share the antinarrative (ie, reasons against the conspiracy). The majority of genuine (versus automated) accounts show the nature and popularity of the conspiracy. Second, bots would need to be countered in a more technical manner. It is important to note that most of them already existed before the beginning of this specific conspiracy theory, suggesting a broader problem. However, not all automated bots are set up for malicious purposes. Social media organizations could monitor for suspicious accounts set up to spread misinformation. Third, as our results show, the “citizen-based” #FilmYourHospital hoax should be countered with untargeted, trustworthy information, delivered from public health authorities as well as popular culture influencers (as mentioned above). Previous academic research suggests that explaining flawed arguments and describing scientific consensus to other people may help lessen the effect of misinformation about science [16]. Lastly, public health authorities and governments should enlist the help of the public in using the “report content” features across social media platforms. With a collective effort in rapidly reporting false and misleading information, a coordinated response would allow it to be detected and removed faster. This tactic may be more effective than the public engaging with the content, which may inadvertently raise its profile.

The network shape of this conspiracy theory differs from that of a conspiracy theory linking 5G and COVID-19, as that



Conclusion



Conclusion

Summarize your work, what was done, why it was done and emphasize its significance

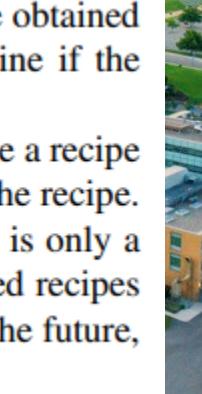
- Restate the research problems
- Summarize key findings
- State the implications of the study
- Limitations
- Future direction



5 Conclusion and Future Work

Recommendation systems have been important in online platforms because of the large amount of information that people have to sift through when trying to decide on an item such as a movie to watch, a product to purchase or a recipe to prepare. In online recipe-based systems such as allrecipes.com, in choosing a recipe, users may have to search through description of recipes and reviews written by other users to decide on what recipe to use. With some recipes having hundreds of reviews, it becomes almost impossible to sift through all this information. Several researchers have proposed recommendation systems using details such as the nutritional information of the recipe, however, such recommendations are not personalized to the personal characteristics of the user. Because personality has been shown to be a good method for personalization, we propose a more personalized recommendation system that uses the personality type of reviewers in making recipe-based recommendation. Because people of the same personality tend to have many similarities, we thus propose that the use of personality types could make recommendations.

In this paper, we present the results here to that of other recommendation systems. In addition, we will determine if the personality of reviewers of recipes affects other users. Using data from allrecipes.com, we identified the personality types of reviewers. Our result is limited in a few ways. First, we assume that reviewers prepare a recipe before reviewing it and that the review is based on their experience of using the recipe. This is however not always the case. In addition, the data set we worked on is only a fraction of the entire users on allrecipes.com. This is because we only selected recipes based on three not so popular ingredients: lentils, soybeans and chickpea. In the future, we plan to expand the types of recipes used in the investigation.



Exercise

Work with your group members to:

- Come up with a title for the project
- Write the literature review/related work section



Summary

- Identified the parts of an academic paper
- Described what should be included in each section
- Wrote the related work section of your report



References

Papers used

- Mahootiha, Maryam, Alireza Hashemi Golpayegani, and Babak Sadeghian. "Designing a new method for detecting money laundering based on social network analysis." *2021 26th International Computer Conference, Computer Society of Iran (CS/CC)*. IEEE, 2021.
- Kim, Jooho, and Makarand Hastak. "Social network analysis: Characteristics of online social networks after a disaster." *International journal of information management* 38.1 (2018): 86-96.
- Ahmed, Wasim, et al. "Covid-19 and the “film your hospital” conspiracy theory: social network analysis of twitter data." *Journal of medical Internet research* 22.10 (2020): e22374.
- Adaji, Ifeoma, et al. "Personality based recipe recommendation using recipe network graphs." *Social Computing and Social Media. Technologies and Analytics: 10th International Conference, SCSM 2018, Held as Part of HCI International 2018, Las Vegas, NV, USA, July 15-20, 2018, Proceedings, Part II* 10. Springer International Publishing, 2018.

Other useful resources

- <https://guides.libraries.psu.edu/c.php?g=371360&p=8352512>
- <https://web.cs.dal.ca/~vlado/cache/2012-how-to-write--stojmenovic-milutinovic.pdf>
- https://medium.com/@drnancy_83455/guidelines-for-writing-a-high-quality-manuscript-in-computer-science-8a8fcb236c4f
- https://communicate.gse.harvard.edu/files/commlab/files/_structure_of_a_paper.pdf
- <https://guides.mclibrary.duke.edu/scientificwriting/sections>

