ICS 500: Research Methods and Experiment Design in Computing

Lecture

Introduction to Referencing

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Lecture Objectives

✓ What is Referencing?

✓ Why Referencing?

✓ When Referencing?

✓ How to reference
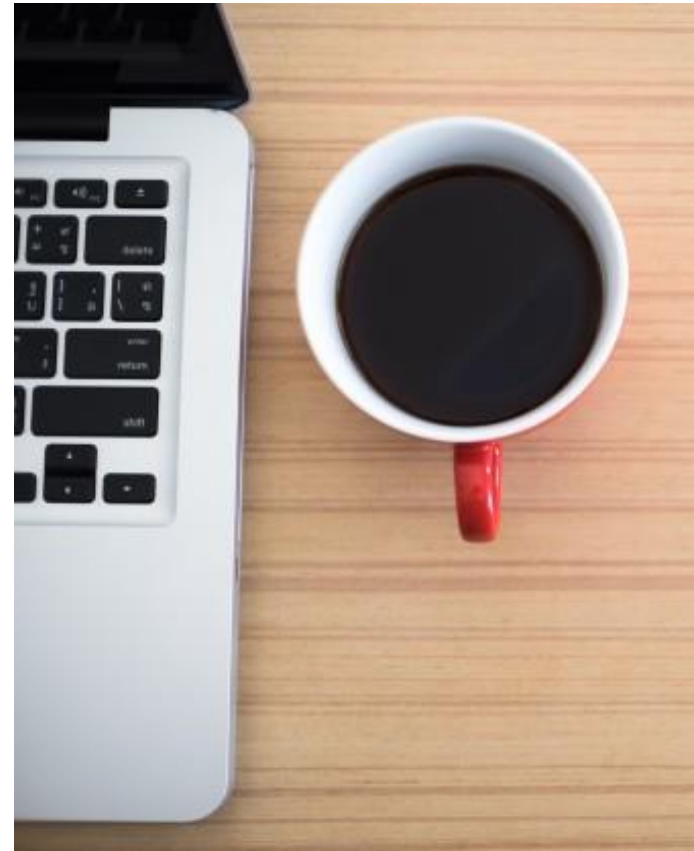
What is Referencing?

- **Referencing** is a process used in research to indicate where evidence, ideas, theories, facts, or any other information was found.

  Chester Referencing Guide, University of Chester

- **Referencing** is a way of crediting all the sources of information and ideas that you have used in any piece of academic work.

  Queen Margaret University

Why Referencing

- Acknowledge the contribution of other writers and researchers.
- Give you credibility and reliability as a writer
- Allow readers to find and cross-reference your sources easily
- Validate and supports your arguments
- Demonstrate that you have considered relevant literature
- Follow academic writing practice
- Protect you from plagiarism.

Chester Referencing Guide, University of Chester

When Referencing

- When you *quote* or *paraphrase* from elsewhere (including from another piece of work you have written)
    - Exact words (quotations)
    - Information rewritten in your own words (paraphrase or summaries)
    - Specific information (e.g., statistics, dates, examples, theories)
    - From books, journals, the Internet, videos, radio, TV, lecture notes, and so on.
- In order to back up your statements and arguments with evidence.
- In order to save space by referring to other works.

You do not need to reference general knowledge or well-known facts.

You **must** reference when you *summarize* or *paraphrase* ideas and information from someone's work, or when you *quote* directly.

Failure to do any of the above is considered to be plagiarism

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What is Plagiarism?

■ "The presentation by an individual of another person's ideas or work (in any medium, published or unpublished) as though they were his or her own"

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■ It is the act of using work owned by some other individual and posing it as one's own. This work of the individual may be in any form, be it an idea, thought, picture, theory, etc.

Guidelines for Research Ethics & Integrity, KFUPM

■ Examples of the most common types of plagiarism:
- Copying someone else's work and presenting it as your own
- Copying someone else's work and changing a few words here and there

Be careful of *self plagiarism* !

Self-Plagiarism

- "Self-plagiarism means *reusing work* that you have already published or submitted for a class. It can involve *re-submitting* an *entire paper*, *copying* or *paraphrasing* passages from your previous work, or *recycling old data*."

- Self-plagiarism misleads your readers by presenting old work as new and original.

https://www.scribbr.com/plagiarism/self-plagiarism/

Common Forms of Self-plagiarism

- **Self-plagiarism by students:**
  - Submitting a paper that you have already submitted in another class.
  - Pasting sections or paragraphs from previously submitted work into a new paper.
  - Reusing data or ideas from previous work and building on them without citing the original work.

- **Self-plagiarism by academics:**
  - Using a dataset from a previous study (published or not) without making the reader aware of this.
  - Submitting a manuscript for publication containing data, conclusions or passages that have already been published (without citing your previous publication).
  - Publishing multiple similar papers about the same study in different venues.

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Plagiarism Check

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SIMILARITY INDEX

PRIMARY SOURCES

1	Dario Di Nucci, Fabio Palomba, Damian A. Tamburri, Alexander Serebrenik, Andrea De Lucia. "Detecting code smells using machine learning techniques: Are we there yet?", 2018 IEEE 25th International Conference on Software Analysis, Evolution and Reengineering (SANER), 2018 Crossref	88 words — 1%
2	link.springer.com Internet	58 words — 1%
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How Do You Reference?

- Select the preferred referencing style

- No universal agreement on style
  - Every conference and journal requires specific style depends on the publisher

- Different Styles exists
  - IEEE
  - Model Language Association (MLA)
  - American Psychological Association (APA)

Referencing Style Examples

IEEE   M. Misbhauddin and M. Alshayeb, "Extending the UML Use Case Metamodel with Behavioral Information to Facilitate Model Analysis and Interchange," *Software & Systems Modeling,* vol. 14, no. 2, pp. 813-838, 2015.

MLA   Misbhauddin, Mohammed, and Mohammad Alshayeb. "Extending the UML Use Case Metamodel with Behavioral Information to Facilitate Model Analysis and Interchange." *Software & Systems Modeling* 14.2 (2015): 813-38.

APA   Misbhauddin, M., & Alshayeb, M. (2015). Extending the UML Use Case Metamodel with Behavioral Information to Facilitate Model Analysis and Interchange. *Software & Systems Modeling, 14*(2), 813-838.

In-text Referencing (1/2)

■ In-text Referencing

 - **Quotation**: copy the exact words from the original source
   - *Dodge (2008) states that "academic success, as measured by GPA, is largely predicated on the number of hours undergraduates invest in their studies" (p. 125).*

 - **Paraphrase**: use someone else's ideas, information, theories etc. but you rewrite them in your own words
   - *Dodge (2008) found that students who study for exams have higher GPA*

 - **Summary**: you refer to the main idea or theme of several paragraphs, a chapter, book or article. You must use your own words!
   - *Students who study for exams have higher GPAs (Dodge, 2008).*

In-text Referencing (2/2)

- You must provide a reference in the text (also known as an in-text citation) showing who wrote something or where you found the information.
  - Some referencing styles use author's surname, year of publication and the page number directly in the text.
  - Other referencing styles use superscript numbers in the text that refer readers to bibliographic information either at the foot of the page (footnotes) or at the end of the paper (endnotes).

Referencing Style Tips

- Be consistent
  - Order, style (e.g., italic), periods/colons/quotes, author first full name or initials, "and", "In:", …

- Check references completeness and accuracy
  - Authors, title, journal (volume and issue number) or conference, publisher, pages, year
  - DOI (better than URL)

- Follow the publisher guidelines closely

In the Text

"The effect was confirmed by further research (Jones and Smith, 2005a, p. 203)"

- Parentheses or brackets: specified by the referencing system
- More than one authors, use et al., i.e., Jones et al., 2005a
- Order of authors: teams of researchers often alternate order in different publications
- Appropriate suffix: same authors and same year of publishing of several references, i.e., Jones et al., 2005a
- Year: the same set of authors might publish several different papers in different years
- p.203: if you are citing a specific part of a long text, such as a book, then it helps the reader to have the page number.

End-text Referencing (1/2)

- At the end of your writing, start a new page in order to give full details of all the resources you used.

- Include the author's surname, first name (or initial), title or resource, venue, place of publication, year of publication, and page numbers name of publisher, title or resource,
  - The ordering depends on the followed reference style

M. Baslyman and S. Chiasson, ""Smells Phishy?": An educational game about online phishing scams," *2016 APWG Symposium on Electronic Crime Research (eCrime)*, Toronto, ON, 2016, pp. 1-11, doi: 10.1109/ECRIME.2016.7487946.

End-text Referencing (2/2)

- List of ordered references, according to the publisher or the academic venue style
  - Alphabetically
  - Appearance in the text
  - etc.

- For articles written by the same author in the same year, label the years 1999a, 1999b, 1999c etc.

- Start a new line for each resource

End-text Example for a Conference

Hamoud Aljamaan, Timothy C Lethbridge, Miguel A Garzón. "MOTL: a textual language for trace specification of state machines and associations". Proceedings of the 25th Annual International Conference on Computer Science and Software Engineering, Markham, Canada, November 02 - 04, 2015 . *pp101-110* .

- Authors names - H Aljamaan, T Lethbridge, M Garzón
- Year of publication - 2015
- Title of publication - MOTL: a textual language for trace specification of state machines and associations
- Name of conference - 25th Annual International Conference on Computer Science and Software Engineering
- Venue and date information - Markham, Canada, November 02 - 04, 2015
- Pages information - *pp101-110*

End-text Example for a Journal

M. Niazi, M. Ali-Babar, and J. M. Verner, Software Process Improvement barriers: A cross-cultural comparison, Information and Software Technology 52 (11), 2010, pp 1204-1216.

- Author names - Niazi, M., Ali-Babar and Verner J. M
- Year of publication - 2010
- Title of publication - Software Process Improvement barriers: A cross-cultural comparison
- Name of journal - Information and Software Technology
- Volume of journal – 52
- Issue/ number of journal – 11
- Pages information – 1204-1216

End-text Example for a Book

J. O'Brien, and G. Marakas, Management Information Systems, Seventh Edition, 2006(a), McGraw-Hill, New York, ISBN 0-07-111629-X

- Author names - O'Brien, J and and Marakas, G.
- Order of authors: teams often alternate authorship, so O'Brien and Marakas 2006 is different from Marakas and O'Brien 2006
- 2006(a): allows you to distinguish between different publications in the same year by the same team
- Title: the same team will use different titles in the same year
- Edition, if not the first
- Publisher & location - McGraw-Hill
- ISBN: 0-07-111629-X

Long Quotation

- If you are quoting something more than a few words long, then you need to be very careful.

- You need to show clearly where your own words end, and the quoted words begin.

- If you mix up your words and the quoted words, then you may be accused of *plagiarism*.

Example

- You find the following sentences in McPherson's 2002 book:

  "50% of Windows users are of above average intelligence. This is an apparently trivial observation which has, in fact, more significance than first appears."

Direct Quotation

- The safest method is to use **direct quotation**, surrounding McPherson's original words with quotation marks (in-text). You might write:

There have been some studies of the intelligence of Windows users. For example, McPherson (2002) reports: "50% of Windows users are of above average intelligence. This is an apparently trivial observation which has, in fact, more significance than first appears."

Bad Practice

- The following example is bad practice:

"There is some evidence that 50% of Windows users are of above average intelligence (McPherson, 2002). Although this may appear obvious, it is in fact a more interesting observation than it initially appears."

This does not make it clear whether the second sentence is your interpretation, or McPherson's.

Dreadful Practice

- If you quote large chunks of someone else's work and give the impression that it is your own work, this is a serious offence.

- Example:
    There is some evidence that 50% of Windows users are of above average intelligence. Although this may appear obvious, it is in fact a more interesting observation than it initially appears.

- This gives the impression that all the text consists of your own words, when in fact this text is completely McPherson's words.

Summary (in-text) Harvard

Quotation marks signal where the copied section begins and ends

Short quote:

Not all errors that ESL students make when writing affect the readers' ability to understand. However, 'global errors affect reading comprehension and can include word choice, relative clauses, and word order' (Ritter 2000, p.103).

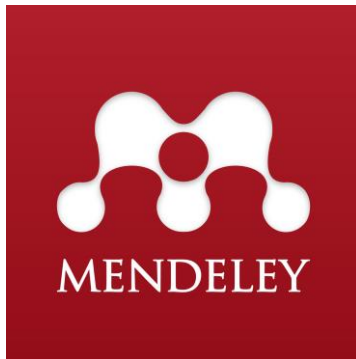Brackets or parentheses surround the referencing details

Author's surname

Year of publication
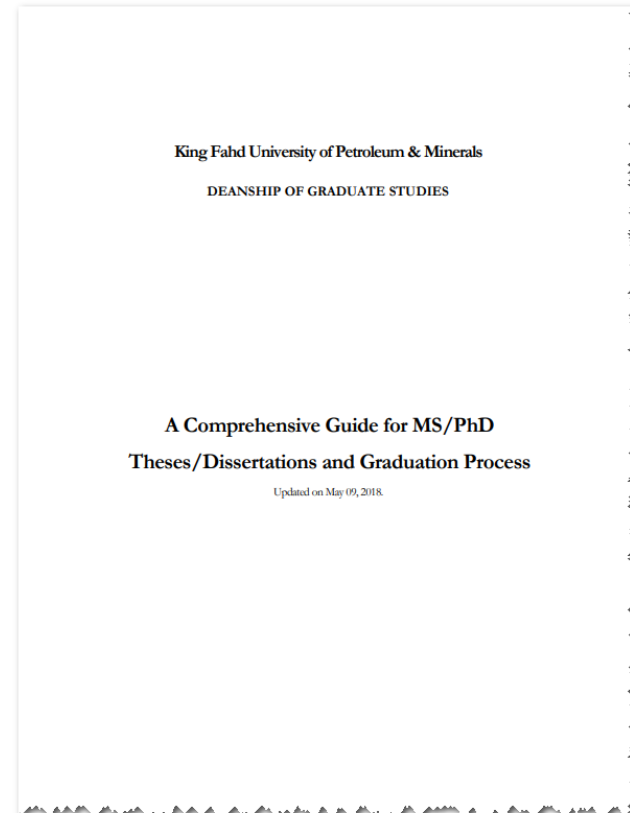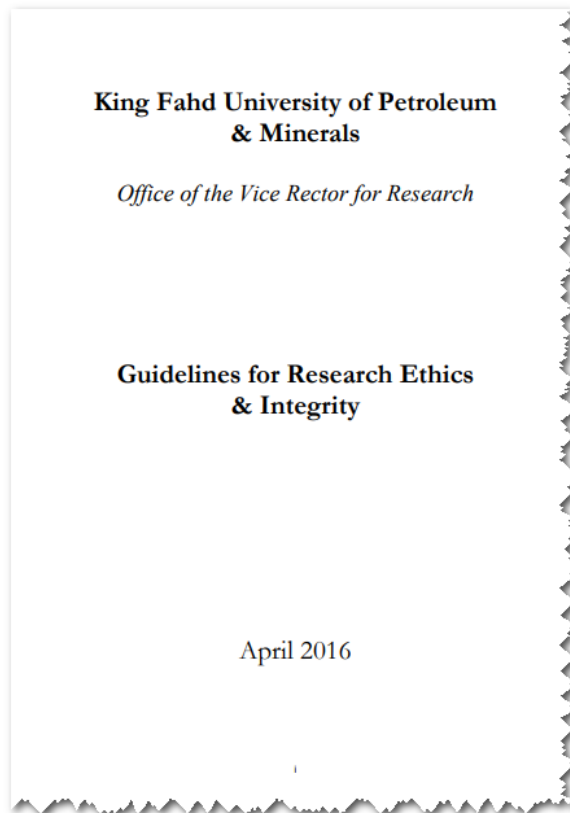
Page number

Full stop *after* the bracket, *not* before

Reference Software

Important Documents

King Fahd University of Petroleum
& Minerals

Office of the Vice Rector for Research

**Guidelines for Research Ethics
& Integrity**

April 2016

King Fahd University of Petroleum & Minerals

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Updated on May 09, 2018.

- https://www2.kfupm.edu.sa/eattachments/research/Guidelines_for_Research_Ethics_Integrity.pdf
- http://www.kfupm.edu.sa/deanships/dgs/Documents/thesistemplates/ThesisDissertationManual.pdf

References

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- "QMU Guide to the APA Style of Referencing", Queen Margaret University, 2017.
- "An introduction to referencing: In-text, footnotes, endnotes, reference lists", Macquarie University, 2016
- Avoiding Plagiarism, Self-plagiarism, and Other Questionable Writing Practices: A Guide to Ethical Writing, US Department of Health and Human Services, 2015
    - https://ori.hhs.gov/avoiding-plagiarism-self-plagiarism-and-other-questionable-writing-practices-guide-ethical-writing
- iThenticate:
    - http://www.kfupm.edu.sa/deanships/library/Pages/Online/Ithen.aspx
- Turnitin:
    - http://www.kfupm.edu.sa/deanships/library/Pages/Online/Turnitin.aspx