Welcome to CMPE295W

Week 3

Today's Agenda

- Lecture
  - Plagiarism and documentation
  - Citing styles
  - Document design
  - Using templates: LaTex
  - Graphics
  - Common errors

Please read:
https://libguides.sjsu.edu/plagiarism/

Plagiarism

- **Plagiarism is using someone else's words, art, data, or ideas and passing them off as your own**
- You might be plagiarizing if you
  - Submit someone else's work as your own
  - Buy a paper from a papermill, website, or other source
  - Cut and paste together phrases, ideas, and sentences from a variety of sources to write an essay
  - Copy words, art, or data from someone else's work – published or unpublished – without giving the original author credit
- **Self-plagiarism** happens when you submit your own paper in more than one course without permission of the instructors

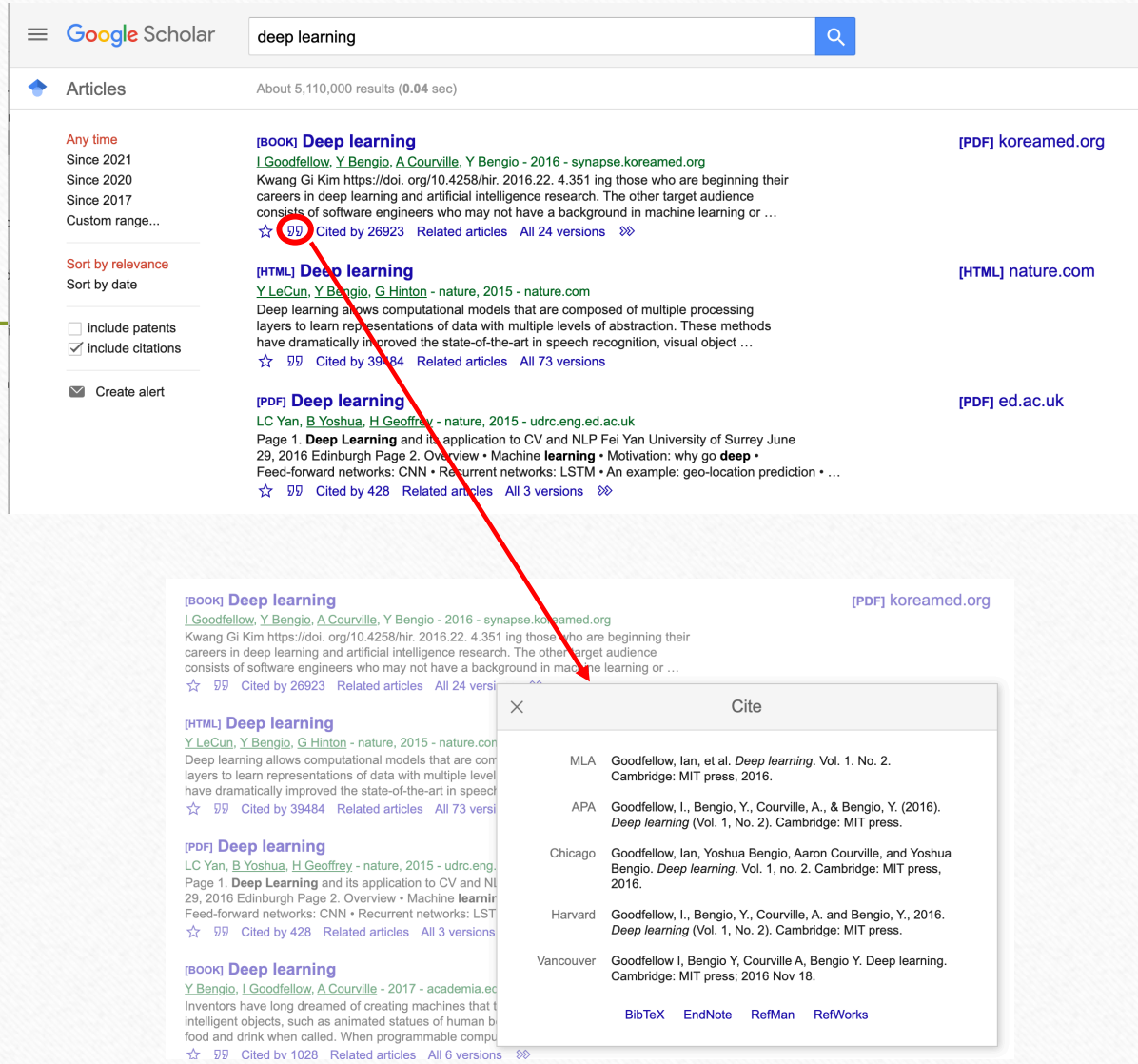
How to Avoid Plagiarism

- When using someone else's words or ideas in your research paper, **avoid plagiarizing by either quoting or paraphrasing them** and then **cite the author**
  - **Quoting** means using someone else's *exact* words.
  - **Paraphrasing** is putting someone else's words or ideas into your own words.
  - **Citing** means giving basic information about the original source you used—enough that someone else could track it down.
- Use direct quotes and paraphrasing to **support** your own ideas, *not* replace them — and be sure you always give the original author credit.

https://libguides.sjsu.edu/plagiarism/ https://www.english.pitt.edu/undergraduate/plagiarism

Citing

- Citation styles: APA, MLA, Chicago, Turabian, AMA
- IEEE citation style:
  - https://pitt.libguides.com/citationhelp/ieee
- Use Google Scholar to easily cite papers



Document Design

- **Good document design is a series of decisions** based on your perception of what will be most effective for your readers
- To create a document design, **you need to make decisions about**
  - Your media
  - Margins
  - Fonts
  - Styles for headers, subheads, and other organizing elements
  - Spacing and white space
  - Budget
- **The easiest way to employ good document design is to use a template and modify it, if necessary**

PowerPoint Design for Zoom Presentations

- PowerPoint slides are visual aids
  - They should not include all your information
  - You should avoid reading from them
- As the presenter, you fill in the gaps!
  - What information have you left out on the slide?
  - Use the "Note" section of the PowerPoint to remind you of what you need to tell your audience
- The beauty of using PowerPoint for a Zoom presentation is that
  - You can look at your slide as well as your notes while you are talking
  - You can focus even more on what you are saying versus look at your audience

PowerPoint Design for Zoom Presentations

- Your headings should say something
  - The water shortage in California is historic
  - NOT Water shortage in California
- Use visuals
  - Picture ARE worth 1000 words
  - Visual can help "fix" what you are saying in your audience's mind
- Do NOT overcrowd your PowerPoint
  - Use white space aggressively
    - Having more slides vs. overcrowded ones is preferable

Effective slides are informative, colorful, visual, and well-designed

Using Templates

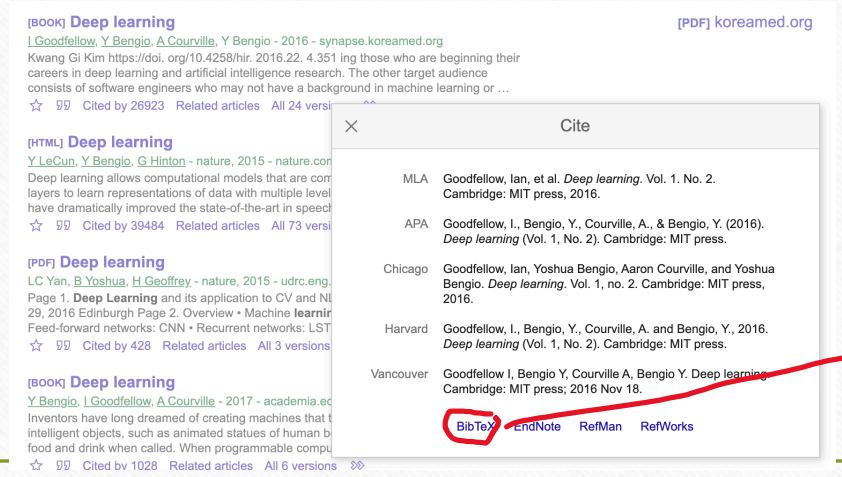
- IEEE article templates:
  - https://journals.ieeeauthorcenter.ieee.org/create-your-ieee-journal-article/authoring-tools-and-templates/tools-for-ieee-authors/ieee-article-templates/
- IEEE manuscript templates for conference proceedings
  - Word, LaTex, Overleaf
  - https://www.ieee.org/conferences/publishing/templates.html
- ACM (Association for Computing Machinery) primary article template
  - https://www.acm.org/publications/proceedings-template
- ASME (The American Society of Mechanical Engineers)
  - https://www.acm.org/publications/proceedings-template

Latex Paper Writing

- **Use a template**
- Local Editor: texmaker, atom, ...
- Mac:
  - MacTex (http://www.tug.org/mactex/),
  - TexShop (https://pages.uoregon.edu/koch/texshop/)
- Windows: MiKTex (https://miktex.org)
- Online: https://www.overleaf.com (**recommended**)
  - Some advisors have the paid version, ask your advisor to create the project and share with you to allow more participants
- How to write using LaTex:
  - http://web.mit.edu/rsi/www/pdfs/new-latex.pdf
  - https://www.overleaf.com/learn/latex/Tutorials

Latex Paper Writing – Common Practices

- Add references: using .bib file
- Download bib text from Google Scholar
- Copy and paste the bib text into the .bib file




```
@book{goodfellow2016deep,
  title={Deep learning},
  author={Goodfellow, Ian and Bengio, Yoshua and Courville, Aaron and Bengio, Yoshua},
  volume={1},
  number={2},
  year={2016},
  publisher={MIT press Cambridge}
}
```

Latex Paper Writing – Common Practices

- Figures
  - Clear vector-format, e.g., .pdf, .eps
  - Use PPT to draw figures, group them together, and save as pdf
  - Use Excel to record data, and draw graphs
  - If you are using Jupyter notebook to draw data graphs, you should use myfig.savefig('***.pdf') to generate a vector figure instead of using screenshot
  - Figures should be automatic numbered
  - Figure reference in text should also be automatic numbered

Graphics – Characteristics

- A graphic should serve a purpose
- A graphic should be simple and uncluttered
- A graphic should present a manageable amount of information
- A graphic should meet readers' format expectations
- A graphic should be clearly labeled

Reading: Markel book Chapter 12

Tips: Integrating Graphics and Text

- Place the graphic in an appropriate location
- Figures and Tables need to be numbered
- Introduce the graphic in the text
  - Refer to a graphic before it appears if possible
  - Refer to the graphic by number, e.g., “see Figure 7” or “see Fig. 7”, instead of “the figure above” or “the figure below”
- Explain the graphic in the text and in the caption
  - Tables need to be captioned above the graphic
  - Figures need to be captioned below the graphic

More Tips…

- Make the graphic clearly visible
- Make the graphic easy to find
- Respect copyrights: give credit to your sources
  - List the source of each graphic
- Re-create table and charts whenever possible
- Make sure each graphic has a clear message
- Avoid the strictly decorative

Choosing the Appropriate Kind of Graphic

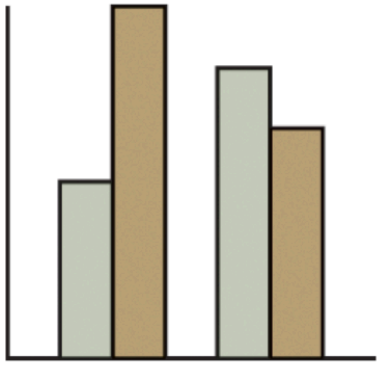
Illustrating numerical information

Table

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total
East	14	14	10	38
West	12	8	14	34
South	9	15	18	42
Total	35	37	42	114

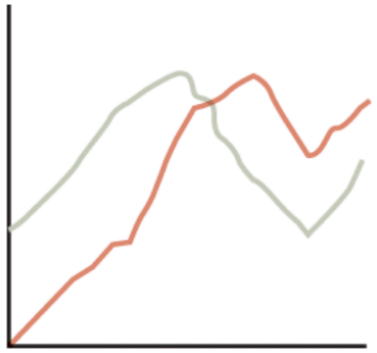
Shows large amounts of numerical data, especially when there are several variables for a number of items.

Bar graph



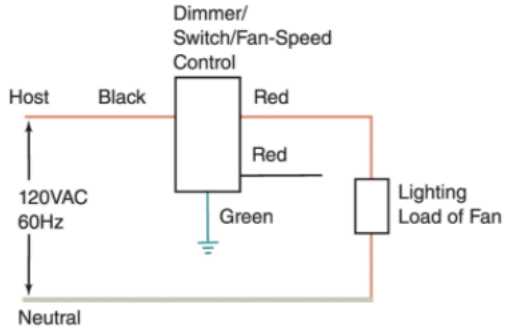
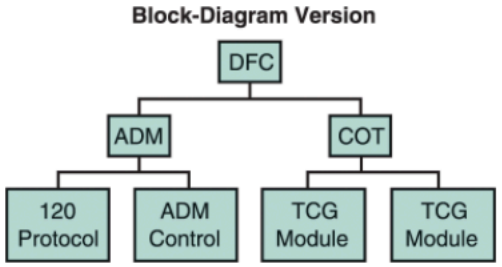
Infographic

Line graph



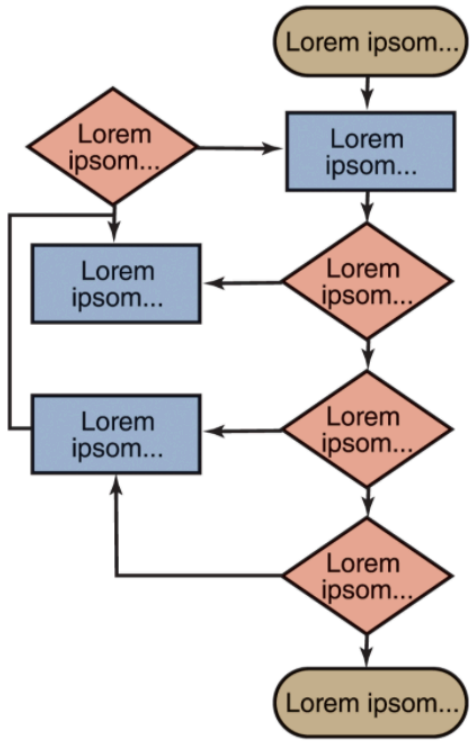
Pie chart

Choosing the Appropriate Kind of Graphic

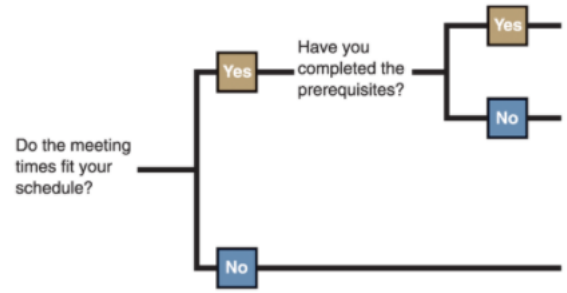
Illustrating logical relationships	Diagram		Represents relationships among items or properties of items.
	Organization chart		Shows the lines of authority and responsibility in an organization or hierarchical relationships among items.

Choosing the Appropriate Kind of Graphic

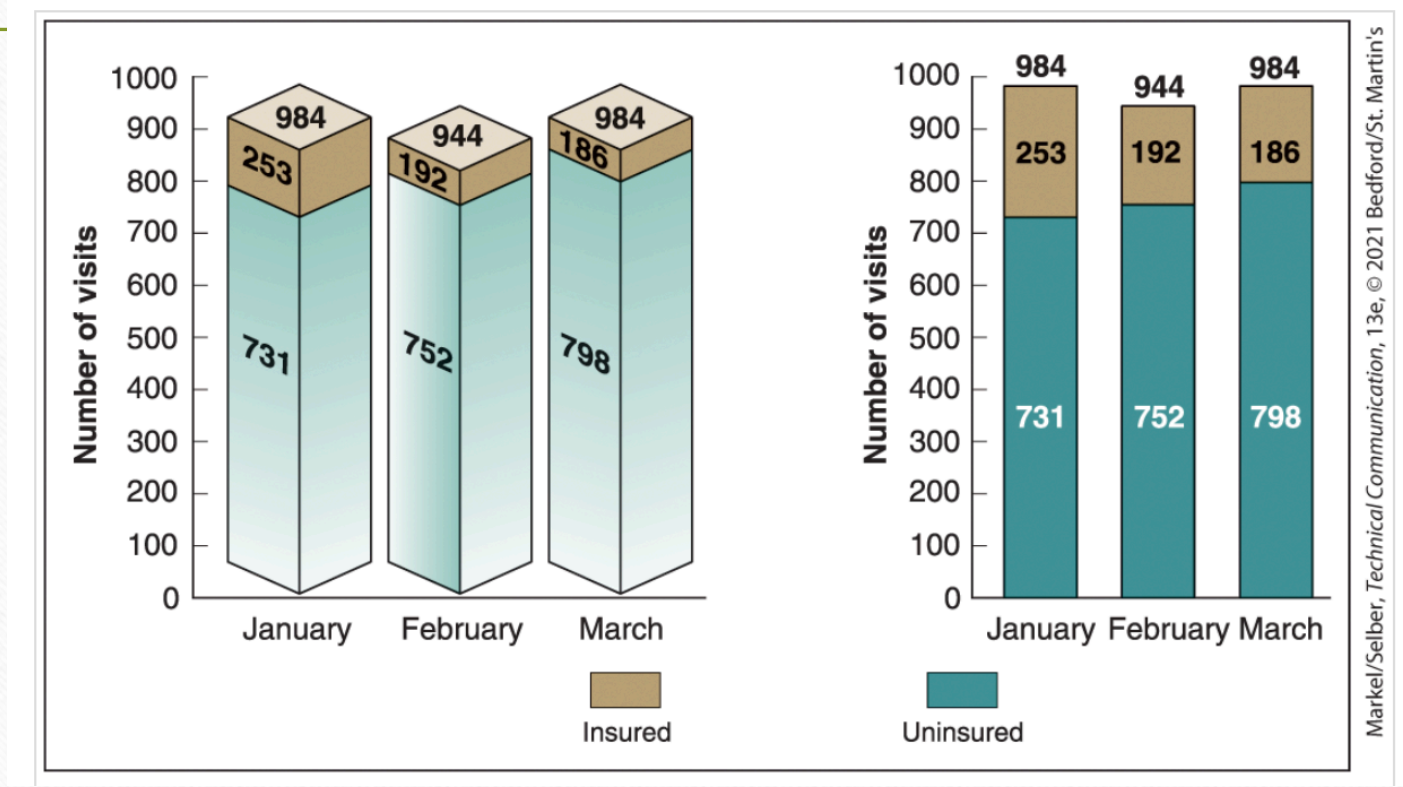
Flowchart



Logic tree



Choosing the Appropriate Kind of Graphic



Chartjunk and Clear Art

Readings

- Readings:
  - Markel book Chapter 12
- IEEE Editorial Style Manual
  - http://ieeeauthorcenter.ieee.org/wp-content/uploads/IEEE-Editorial-Style-Manual.pdf#page=12

Common Errors

- The purpose of this assignment is to review many of the common errors often found in professional writing, based on those included in the "Common Errors in Master's Theses and Dissertations," which are listed in SJSU's *Master's Thesis and Doctoral Dissertation*
- *Assignment*:
  - Common errors assignment

Assignments

- Paraphrase (individual)
- Common errors project (group)
- Graphics (individual)

Thank you!