UNIVERSITY OF COPENHAGEN
DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE

Assignment 2

Philosophy of Computer Science (VtDat)

Course Code: NNDB19000U

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1. Useful commands for my template

BibTeX

I use BibLaTeX to manage my bibliography and Zotero to keep everything organized and up to date. With the Zotero Chrome extension, I can simply press `Ctrl + Shift + S` to instantly save the current page to my library. Then, using Better BibTeX I export my bibliography in BibTeX format with "Keep updated" enabled — which is absolutely essential. If you're not doing this when writing papers, you're missing out. This setup makes citing sources genuinely enjoyable: I can reference something in under five seconds.

CleverRef

I use CleverRef to automatically add references to sections, figures, tables, and equations. This is a huge time-saver and makes it easy to keep track of everything. I can simply write `\Cref{sec:label}`, and it will automatically format the reference correctly. This is especially useful when writing long papers with multiple sections and figures.

VSCode

To make everything run smoothly, I use VS Code with a combination of VSCode Snippets, Hypersnips, and LaTeX Workshop. This setup is incredible—it makes writing papers effortless. I can jump between sections, figures, and tables with just a few keystrokes, and the auto-completion is a huge time-saver. Plus, GitHub Copilot helps write all the boilerplate, making the whole process even faster. Honestly, once you've got all your extensions set up, this is a million times better than Overleaf.

Ways of describing

There are currently two ways I love to describe stuff in papers.

Descriptions

The first one is using `description` environment. This is a great way to describe things in a structured way. I use it for everything from describing the main ideas of a paper to explaining the results of an experiment. Here's an example:

Communalism

Scientific knowledge is the result of collective effort and should be considered collective property, not owned by individuals but by the scientific community as a whole.

Universalism

Knowledge claims must be judged by universal standards, regardless of the researcher's nationality, class, religion, or ethnicity. What matters is the claim's quality and relevance.

Disinterestedness

Scientists should act impartially, avoiding personal interests and aiming to advance science as a collective endeavor rather than pursue private goals.

Organized Skepticism

Scientific claims must be openly shared and critically examined. Each claim should be questioned and tested, not accepted based on authority or belief.

tabuluarx

The second one is using `tabularx` environment. This is a great way to describe things in a structured way. I use it for everything from describing the main ideas of a paper to explaining the results of an experiment. Here's an example:

Communalism	Scientific knowledge is the result of collective effort and belongs to the scientific community as a whole.
Universalism	Knowledge claims should be judged by universal standards, regardless of personal characteristics.
Disinterestedness	Scientists must act impartially and avoid pursuing personal goals.
Organized **S**kepticism	Claims must be critically examined, not accepted on authority or belief.