专题1：论文写作与发表

主讲：左美云 教授、博导

zuomy@ruc.edu.cn

团队使命

- 做新的研究：**New**

- 做有趣的研究：**Interesting**

- 做有用的研究：**Meaningful**

- 做顶天立地的研究：**Theory + Practice**

- 做多方法混合的研究：**Mixed Method**

研究前沿

- 《蓝海战略（**Blue Ocean Strategy**）》是由**W．钱·金（W. Chan Kim**）和勒妮·莫博涅（**Renée Mauborgne**）于**2005年2月在二人合著的。**

团队的若干方向

- 1、涉老信息系统采纳（信息系统采纳）
- 2、数据驱动的医养结合（大数据应用）
- 3、老年人行为建模（大数据应用）
- 4、代际知识转移（知识管理）
- 5、涉老电子商务（电子商务）
- 6、涉老金融风险与安全（区块链应用）
- 7、涉老信息系统伦理（信息系统伦理）

中国人民大学文件

2009-2010学年校政字17号

签发人：纪宝成

关于印发《中国人民大学研究生学位论文学术
不端行为处理暂行办法》的通知

各学院（系），机关各部、处及直（附）属单位：
《中国人民大学研究生学位论文学术不端行为处理暂行办法》已于2010年1月15日经第七届校学位评定委员会第10次全体会议通过，现予以印发，请认真研究，遵照执行。

附件：中国人民大学研究生学位论文学术不端行为处理暂行办法

二〇一〇年三月十日

课程内容

- 专题一：论文写作与发表
  - 资料：**CCF、CNAIS**、人大期刊、会议列表
  - 修改稿的回应信
- 专题二：文献查阅、学术伦理与规范
- 专题三：毕业论文构思与写作
  - 资料：毕业论文模板
- 专题四：学术伦理与工程伦理
  - 信息系统伦理
  - 大数据伦理

课程目的

- 能够按照规范撰写一篇用于投给期刊或会议的学术论文；

- 能够按照规范撰写一篇用于毕业的硕士学位论文；

- 能够自主查找文献资料，把握国内外发展动态；

- 能够注重学术伦理和技术伦理问题。

要求

- 认真听讲

- 积极参与

- 带上电脑

科研论文

- 科研论文：作者的科学思维， 通过科学实践所获得的科研成果进行总结归纳后，按论点和论据所写成的论证性文章。

- 一篇好的论文既要求内容丰富、新颖、科学性强，又要富有理论性和实践性，且文字通顺，层次清楚，逻辑性强。

科研论文的基本特征1/2

- **科学性——方法论上的特征**
  - ✓ 科学性是科技论文的生命。
  - ✓ 一是论文内容的科学性，表现为论文的内容是真实的，其数据是可以重复的。
  - ✓ 二是论文表述的科学性，即表达要明白准确。
- **首创性——科技论文的灵魂**
  - ✓ 论文中揭示的事物现象的本质、规律和特性，应该是前人未见的或部分未见的。
  - ✓ 也就是说文章要有所发现，有所发明，有所创造。

科研论文的基本特征**2/2**

■ **逻辑性——文章的结构**

  ✓ 撰写科技论文应该思路清晰，结构严谨，数据图表完整可靠，文字通顺，最后要分析讨论、推理，提高到学术的高度，而不是象实验报告一样，成为数字、现象的简单堆砌。

■ **有效性——文章的表达方式**

  ✓ 归档的论文都会成为人类知识宝库中的一个组成部分。

  ✓ 良好的文字表达正如园林布局，安排不当，索然无味；安排精巧，就会达到峰回路转，曲径通幽的美感。

论文类型

- **Journal / Magazine Paper**
- **Conference Paper**
  - **Completed paper**
  - **Research in Progress（RIP）**
- **Regular Paper**
- **Working Paper**
- **Long Paper**
- **Short Paper**
- **Submitted**
- **Under Review (2nd)**

期刊类型

- 靶向刊物/会议
- 相关刊物/会议
- 顶级刊物/会议
- **Rigor**
- **Relevant**

期刊类型

- 中国计算机学会**CCF**会议**/**期刊
- 中国人民大学期刊**/**会议
- 信息系统协会中国分会**CNAIS**期刊**/**会议

以CCF为例

- http://www.ccf.org.cn/xspj/gyml/

(数据库 / 数据挖掘 / 内容检索)

ACM Special Interest Group.
SIGGRAPH/SIGCOMM/SIGCHI/SIGOPS/...

一、A类

序号	会议简称	会议全称	出版社	网址
1	SIGMOD	ACM Conference on Management of Data	ACM	http://dblp.uni-trier.de/db/conf/sigmod/
2	SIGKDD	ACM Knowledge Discovery and Data Mining	ACM	http://dblp.uni-trier.de/db/conf/kdd/
3	SIGIR	International Conference on Research on Development in Information Retrieval	ACM	http://dblp.uni-trier.de/db/conf/sigir/
4	VLDB	International Conference on Very Large Data Bases	Morgan Kaufmann/ACM	http://dblp.uni-trier.de/db/conf/vldb/
5	ICDE	IEEE International Conference on Data Engineering	IEEE	http://dblp.uni-trier.de/db/conf/icde/

ACM(Association for Computing Machinery)中文:国际计算机学会

序号	刊物简称	刊物全称	出版社	网址
1	TODS	ACM Transactions on Database Systems	ACM	http://dblp.uni-trier.de/db/journals/tods/
2	TOIS	ACM Transactions on Information Systems	ACM	http://dblp.uni-trier.de/db/journals/tois/
3	TKDE	IEEE Transactions on Knowledge and Data Engineering	IEEE	http://dblp.uni-trier.de/db/journals/tkde/
4	VLDBJ	VLDB Journal	Springer	http://dblp.uni-trier.de/db/journals/vldb/

学术论文的写作过程

- ■ 构思选题
- ■ 设定问题
- ■ 研究设计
- ■ 研究过程
- ■ 组织材料
- ■ 撰写初稿
- ■ 修改定稿

科研论文的八股结构

- ①题目;

- ②作者;

- ③作者单位;

- ④摘要;

- ⑤关键词;

- ⑥正文;

- ⑦致谢;

- ⑧参考文献。

题目（**Title，Topic**）

- 题目是文章最重要和最先看到的部分,应能吸引读者（**hook**）,并给人以最简明的提示。"良好的开端是成功的一半"，一般有如下要求：
    - **1.** 简洁明了，突出文中独创性、有特色的内容
    - **2.**字数不应太多,一般不宜超过**20**个字。
    - **3.** 应尽量避免使用符号、简称、缩写等。题目中尽量不要用标点符号（：？）
    - **4.**必要时可用副标题来做补充说明。副标题起补充说明特定方法、内容的作用（基于**x**方法，基于**y**视角/理论）。
    - **5.**若文章属于"资助课题"项目,可在题目的右上角加注释角号（如 ※、＃等）,并在脚注处（该文左下角以横线分隔开）书写此角号及其加注内容。
    - **6.**为了便于对外交流,应附有英文题名

选题的来源

- 文献驱动
- 现象驱动
  - **Social Phenomenon**（雾霾）
  - **Social Problem**（**IT**如何处理雾霾）
  - **Research Question**（如何预测雾霾）
- 数据驱动
- 案例驱动
- 项目驱动
- 邀约驱动

作者姓名和单位（**Author and Department**）

■**作用**
  ■表明文责自负
  ■排序是反映作者对本科研成果的贡献大小
  ■便于读者联系
■**类别**
  ■第一作者（导师？ **or** 学生？）
  ■第二作者
  ■通讯作者（**Corresponding Author**）

作者和引用的写法

- 左美云
- **Meiyun Zuo**
- **M. Zuo**
- **Zuo, Meiyun**
- **Zuo, M.**
- **（左美云等，2009）**
- **（Zuo et al., 2009）**
- **[1], [2], [3]…**

题目和作者的示例1

ELSEVIER

Understanding the factors influencing health professionals' online voluntary behaviors: Evidence from YiXinLi, a Chinese online health community for mental health

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题目和作者的示例2

<u>Review</u>

The Antecedents and Consequences of Health Care Professional-Patient Online Interaction: Systematic Review

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摘要（**Abstract**）

- 摘要是科研论文主要内容的简短、扼要而连贯的重述，必须将论文本身新的、最具特色的内容表达出来（重点是结果和结论）。

- 摘要能使读者不读全文就能获得必要的信息，即主题范围即内容梗概。

- 摘要是文章的门面。

摘要的类型

- "结构式摘要" 和 "非结构式摘要" 两种
- 结构式摘要
  - 一般分成目的、方法、结果和结论四个栏目，一般**250**字左右；
  - 目前国内大多数的医学、药学期刊都采用"结构式摘要"。
- 非结构式摘要
  - 不分栏目，有的要求不超过**150**个字或**250**个字，也有不要求的。

关键词（**Keyword**）

- 关键词也叫索引词，主要为了：

  – 图书情报工作者编写索引；

  – 读者通过关键词查阅需要的论文；

  – 你希望被分配到什么样的审稿人。

  - 第一关键词
  - 电子商务**? or** 数据挖掘**?**

关键词的选取

- 关键词是从论文中选出来用以表示全文主题内容的单词或术语，要求尽量使用规范性词（称叙词或主题词）。

- 关键词一般选取**3～5**个词，最多**8**个

- 每个词之间应留有空格以区别。

- 前几个从论文标题中选，后面几个从论文内容中选。

- 增加关键词数目，可以提高文章的引用率。

- 标注与中文一一相对应的英文关键词。

摘要和关键词的示例1

ABSTRACT

Background: Normal users' voluntary behaviors (e.g., knowledge sharing) in virtual communities (VCs) has been well investigated; however, research on health professionals' voluntary behaviors in online health communities (OHCs) is limited.

Objective: This paper focuses on OHCs for mental health and aims to explore how intrinsic and extrinsic motivations influence mental health service providers' voluntary behaviors.

Methods: Based on motivation theory and prior studies, we incorporated technical competence as intrinsic motivation and online reputation and economic rewards as extrinsic motivations, and proposed five hypotheses. We crawled objective data from YiXinLi, a Chinese OHC for mental health, and tested the hypotheses based on the Poisson regression model. All hypotheses are supported.

Results: 1) Technical competence, online reputation, and economic rewards positively influence mental health service providers' voluntary behaviors; 2) the interaction effect between technical competence and online reputation negatively influences mental health service providers' voluntary behaviors; 3) the interaction effect between technical competence and economic rewards negatively influences mental health service providers' voluntary behaviors.

Conclusions: Both intrinsic motivations and extrinsic motivations positively influence mental health service providers' voluntary behaviors, and their interaction effects negatively influence mental health service providers' voluntary behaviors. This study first contributes to the literature on health professionals' voluntary behaviors in OHCs by verifying the positive effect of economic rewards. It then contributes to motivation theory by incorporating a situation where intrinsic motivations and extrinsic motivations could negatively interact.

摘要和关键词的示例2

Abstract

Background: Online health care service has become an effective supplementary way for traditional medical treatment. The development of online health care services depends on sustained interaction between health care professionals (HCPs) and patients. Therefore, it is necessary to understand the demands and gains of health care stakeholders in HCP-patient online interaction and determine an agenda for future work.

Objective: This study aims to present a systematic review of the antecedents and consequences of HCP-patient online interaction. It seeks to reach a better understanding of why HCPs and patients are willing to interact with each other online and what the consequences of HCP-patient online interaction are for health care stakeholders. Based on this, we intend to identify the gaps in existing studies and make recommendations for future research.

Methods: In accordance with the PRISMA guidelines, a systematic retrieval was carried out from the electronic databases Web of Science, PubMed, and Scopus. The search results were confined to those papers published in English between January 1, 2000 and June 30, 2018. Selected studies were then evaluated for quality; studies that did not meet quality criteria were excluded from further analysis. Findings of the reviewed studies related to our research questions were extracted and synthesized through inductive thematic analysis.

Results: A total of 8440 records were found after the initial search, 28 papers of which were selected for analysis. Accessibility to HCPs, self-management, and unmet needs were the main triggers for patients to participate in online interaction. For HCPs, patient education, career needs, and self-promotion were the major reasons why they took the online approach. There were several aspects of the consequences of HCP-patient online interaction on health care stakeholders. Consequences for patients included patient empowerment, health promotion, and acquisition of uncertain answers. Consequences for HCPs included social and economic returns, lack of control over their role, and gaining more appointments. HCP-patient online interaction also improved the communication efficiency in offline settings and helped managers of online health care settings get a better understanding of patients' needs. Health care stakeholders have also encountered ethical and legal issues during online interaction.

Conclusions: Through a systematic review, we sought out the antecedents and consequences of HCP-patient online interaction to understand the triggers for HCPs and patients to participate and the consequences of participating. Potential future research topics are ithe influences on the chain of online interaction, specifications and principles of privacy design within online health care settings, and roles that sociodemographic and psychological characteristics play. Longitudinal studies and the adoption of text-mining method are worth encouraging. This paper is expected to contribute to the sustained progress of online health care settings.

正文八股结构

- 1、引言（以问号结尾提出研究问题）
- 2、理论和文献综述（指出已有研究的不足）
- 3、模型与假设
- 4、研究过程（方法、数据、实验等）
- 5、分析与讨论
- 6、结论
- 7、局限
- 8、未来的工作

引言（**Introduction**）

- 引言（导言、序言）作为论文的开端，起纲领的作用，主要回答"为什么研究"这个课题。
- 内容，主要是简介：
  - 论文的研究背景、目的、范围
  - 研究的意义以及前人的主张和学术观点
  - 论文拟解决的问题、研究方法和数据来源
  - 有的也给出结论和创新点
  - 还有的给出论文的结构等。

计算机科学与数据科学

$$Y = F(X)$$

输出：可视化   算法   输入：大数据

增强逻辑性1/2

▪ **1. Introduction**

【人口老化】The world's population is ageing, and every country in the world is experiencing growth in the number and proportion of older adults in the population (United Nations, 2017). Across studies of population health, due to the physical and psychological losses, age is nearly always as the most powerful predictor of the state of people's health and the prevailing risks of morbidity and mortality they face (Baltes et al., 2005). 【老年人获取和分享健康信息】Connecting with older adults is even more critical as, in general, older adults have more health concerns, and therefore they need more health information (Sheng & Simpson, 2013; Jin et al., 2017), which may be defined as information on a continuum between health education and health promotion (Rolinson,1996). In everyday situations, in addition to acquiring health information to support health self-management (Xie, 2008), older adults also collect and share health information with others to satisfy the sense of meaningfulness in their old age, filling in the self-loss caused by withdrawal from social role (Baltes et al., 2005).

【社交媒体成为健康信息的重要来源】With features such as huge user base, easy access, and high levels of interactivity (Xiang & Stanley, 2017), social media has become a valuable source of health information and deeply changed how health information is disseminated and received in a networked environment. Hence, there is a large number of people who choose to use social media to make or perform decisions when encountering healthcare issues (Vollum, 2014). 【研究情境：微信】In particular,

增强逻辑性2/2

1. Introduction

【信息共享的好处，突出信息共享的重要性】

Inter-agency information sharing, as its importance is increasingly recognized, has become a new goal of governments around the world (Yang & Maxwell, 2011). It can reduce duplicate data processing and collecting, improve decision-making ability and accountability of government projects, and leverage service efficiency and government responsiveness, then achieve precise governance (Bigdeli, Kamal, & De Cesare, 2013; Ramon Gil-Garcia, Chengalur-Smith, & Duchessi, 2007).

【为什么要对信息共享的影响因素进行研究，以及为什么要区分水平维度和垂直维度】

Although inter-agency information sharing brings a lot of benefits, its achievement is a great challenge for government agencies. Inter-agency information sharing not only requires involving agencies to share information, but may also need them to reengineer and integrate business processes as necessary(Bigdeli et al., 2013; Lam, 2005; T. Pardo & Tayi, 2007). In addition, information privacy, cost, power and other things also should be concerned (Yang & Maxwell, 2011). In practical, most information sharing projects in government are difficult to launch. However, it's interesting that vertical inter-agency

数据

- **数据：实验数据、访谈数据、案例数据、日志数据**

- **实验应注意的问题：**

  – 要保留实验数据

  – 要保留程序代码

  – 要保留原始记录

- **论文发表的要求：**

  – 实验数据的保存和共享已经成为一个严重的问题（见9月10日出版的《自然》杂志刊登社论——《数据的可耻忽视》（Data's shameful neglect））

  – 将实验数据以及算法程序打包上传到服务器，供大家下载使用

分析与讨论

- 讨论应从结果出发，紧扣题目，不宜离题发挥。具体地说应对本实验所观察到的结果，分析其理论和实践意义，能否证实有关假说的正确性，找出结果中的内在规律，与文献对话。

- 篇幅较长的讨论，应分条目编写， 并冠以序码。讨论中不应过细重复以上各部分的数据。

- 讨论不应简单地重复实验结果，而是从理论上有选择地对研究结果进行分析、比较、解释、推理，对主要问题，特别是本研究创新、独到之处加以充分发挥，提出新的假说，揭示有待进一步研究的问题及今后的研究方向。

致谢Acknowledgements

- 致谢一般单独成段,放在正文的后面。

- 对经费资助单位，论文选题指导老师，实验数据测定的工作人员等表示感谢。

- 凡不具备前述作者资格,但对本研究作过指导、帮助的人或机构,均应加以感谢，但必须得到被致谢人的同意后才能署其姓名。

Academy of Management Review:

AMR

Mission Statement

The mission of AMF
understanding of m
must extend theory
claims. To do this, r
organization theory,
synthesize recent a
theory, or initiate a s
novel theoretical pr
grounded in "norma
sociology, or social
such as the humani

AMR is published q

AMR审稿的七大关键问题

- **1.What's new？** 这篇论文对当前的思考做出了重要的、增值的贡献吗？

- **2. So what？** 这个理论有可能改变组织科学在这个领域的实践吗？与研究的联系是否明显？是否有针对当前理论缺陷的解决方案？

- **3. Why so？** 其背后的逻辑和支撑证据是否令人信服？作者的假设是否明确？作者的观点可信吗？

- **4. Well done？** 文章是否反映了经验丰富的思想，传达了完整性和彻底性？
  - 是否包含多个理论元素（**What，How，Why，When，Where，Who**），使论文在概念上更加全面，而不是流于表面？
  - 这些论点是否反映了当前对这一主题的广泛理解？
  - 如果包含命题，是否使用正确？这个论点有什么明显的逻辑缺陷吗？
  - 作者是在一段很长的时间里，从大量的同行信息中得到启发，发展出这些思想的吗？

AMR审稿的七大关键问题

- **5. Done well？**论文写得好吗？它是否合乎逻辑？中心思想容易理解吗？阅读令人愉快吗？这篇论文是否足够长以涵盖主题，但又足够短以引起兴趣？论文的排版是否反映了高的专业标准？论文的格式和内容是否与投稿人须知中的规格一致？

- **6. Why now?**这是当代学者在这个领域感兴趣的话题吗？它会促进当前的讨论，刺激新的讨论，还是重振旧的讨论？

- **7.Who cares？**有多少学术读者对这个话题感兴趣？

稿件修改

◆ 诵读法，初稿完成后，诵读几遍，一边读，一边思考，把文气不接，表达不完整，解释不详尽的地方修改过来。

◆ 搁置法，将文稿放置一段时间，等到头脑清醒，思路清晰后，再拿出来看看。"文章不厌百会改"，通过反复推敲、修改，使文章尽可能达到完美高度。

◆ **Read Loudly**

◆ **Double Check**

编辑部修改意见

◆ **1.**标题最好不用副标题，请酌情处理；

◆ **2.**摘要需要精简到**250**字以内，要求包括：目的、过程及方法、结果和结论，请参看我刊发表的文章格式，最好不要出现简写的英文字符，常识性的除外，不要出现"首先，然后，最后"等字眼，不要有评价性语言，英文摘要也做相应修改；

◆ **3.**引言部分请缩减到**1800**字左右；

◆ **4.**文中插图要求提供可编辑的源图；

◆ **5.**全文太过冗长，请精简至**14000**字左右；

◆ **6**参考文献中所有英文姓名均改为"姓在前名在后"，且所有字母大写，文中引用的时候只用姓，并大写；

◆ **7.**参考文献请缩减到**30**个，并建议保留**3**篇本刊相关文献；
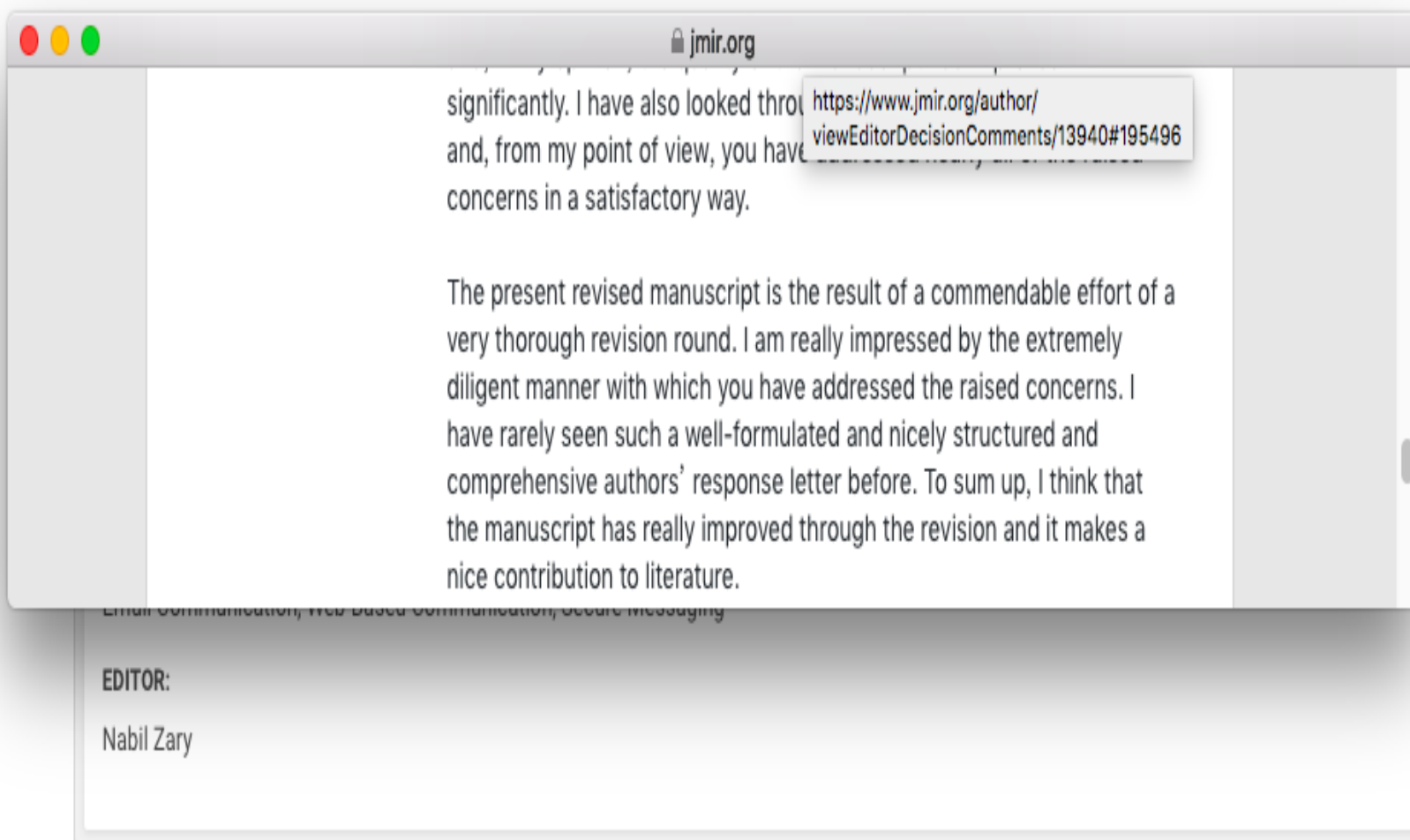
◆ **8.**参考文献请按本刊格式自行梳理一遍

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Dear authors!

Thank you for submitting a revised version of your manuscript with the former title "What are the Causes and Consequences of Healthcare-Professional-Patient Online Interaction? A Systematic Analysis of Existing Studies", which was amended to "What are the Antecedents and Consequences of Healthcare-Professional-Patient Online Interaction? A Systematic Analysis of Existing Studies". I appreciate the changes made and, in my opinion, the quality of the manuscript has improved significantly. I have also looked through the other reviewer's comments and, from my point of view, you have addressed nearly all of the raised concerns in a satisfactory way.

The present revised manuscript is the result of a commendable effort of a very thorough revision round. I am really impressed by the extremely diligent manner with which you have addressed the raised concerns. I have rarely seen such a well-formulated and nicely structured and comprehensive authors' response letter before. To sum up, I think that the manuscript has really improved through the revision and it makes a nice contribution to literature.

At the same time, some more or less minor concerns are still to be addressed before the manuscript can be published. So, I hope that you will interpret my additional comments as constructive criticism and I would be pleased if you managed to tackle them properly in order to make your manuscript publishable soon.

You can only upload a revised manuscript if the most recent editorial decision was minor/major revisions required or "accept" (in order to upload your final vers before the manuscript has been forwarded to the copyeditor. In this case, the manuscript was forwarded to the copyeditor on 2019-08-05.

nComments('https://www.jmir.org/author/viewEditorDecisionComments/13940#195496');"

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Email Communication; Web-Based Communication; Secure Messaging

EDITOR:

Nabil Zary

你的努力，会有人看到

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以下文章来源于科袖网
（**www.ekexiu.com**）
作者**wyling**

A letter from the frustrated author of a journal paper

Editor's Corner

A letter from the frustrated author of a journal paper

Editor's Note: It seems appropriate, in this issue of JSS containing the findings of our annual Top Scholars/Institutions study, to pay tribute to the persistent authors who make a journal like this, and a study like that, possible. In their honor, we dedicate the following humorous, anonymously-authored, letter!

Dear Sir, Madame, or Other:

Enclosed is our latest version of Ms. #1996-02-22-RRRRR, that is the re-re-re-revised revision of our paper. Choke on it. We have again rewritten the entire manuscript from start to finish. We even changed the g-d-running head! Hopefully, we have suffered enough now to satisfy even you and the bloodthirsty reviewers.

I shall skip the usual point-by-point description of every single change we made in response to the critiques. After all, it is fairly clear that your anonymous reviewers are less interested in the details of scientific procedure than in working out their personality problems and sexual frustrations by seeking some kind of demented glee in the sadistic and arbitrary exercise of tyrannical power over hapless authors like ourselves who happen to fall into their clutches. We do understand that, in view of the misanthropic psychopaths you have on your editorial board, you need to keep sending them papers, for if they were not reviewing manuscripts they would probably be out mugging little old ladies or clubbing baby seals to death. Still, from this batch of reviewers, C was clearly the most hostile, and we request that you not ask him to review this revision. Indeed, we have mailed letter bombs to four or five people we suspected of being reviewer C, so if you send the manuscript back to them, the review process could be unduly delayed.

Some of the reviewers' comments we could not do anything about. For example, if (as C suggested) several of my recent ancestors were indeed drawn from other species, it is too late to change that. Other suggestions were implemented, however, and the paper has been improved and benefited. Plus, you suggested that we shorten the manuscript by five pages, and we were able to accomplish this very effectively by altering the margins and printing the paper in a different font with a smaller typeface. We agree with you that the paper is much better this way.

One perplexing problem was dealing with suggestions 13–28 by reviewer B. As you may recall (that is, if you even bother reading the reviews before sending your decision letter), that reviewer listed 16 works that he/she felt we should cite in this paper. These were on a variety of different topics, none of which had any relevance to our work that we could see. Indeed, one was an essay on the Spanish–American war from a high school literary magazine. The only common thread was that all 16 were by the same author, presumably someone whom reviewer B greatly admires and feels should be more widely cited. To handle this, we have modified the Introduction and added, after the review of the relevant literature, a subsection entitled "Review of Irrelevant Literature" that discusses these articles and also duly addresses some of the more asinine suggestions from other reviewers.

We hope you will be pleased with this revision and will finally recognize how urgently deserving of publication this work is. If not, then you are an unscrupulous, depraved monster with no shred of human decency. You ought to be in a cage. May whatever heritage you come from be the butt of the next round of ethnic jokes. If you do accept it, however, we wish to thank you for your patience and wisdom throughout this process, and to express our appreciation for your scholarly insights. To repay you, we would be happy to review some manuscripts for you; please send us the next manuscript that any of these reviewers submits to this journal.

Assuming you accept this paper, we would also like to add a footnote acknowledging your help with this manuscript and to point out that we liked the paper much better the way we originally submitted it, but you held the editorial shotgun to our heads and forced us to chop, reshuffle, hedge, expand, shorten, and in general convert a meaty paper into stir-fried vegetables. We could not – or would not – have done it without your input.

R.L. Glass
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院士也被拒稿

- 这是发在**The Journal of Systems and Software(JSS)**的一封信，该期的内容是关于年度杰出学者/机构研究的，编辑们将此信件发在"编辑角"，觉得很适合用于表达对于这样坚持投稿和研究的作者的敬意。

- 信件作者是**Robert L. (Bob) Glass**，**1999**年成为美国计算机协会（**ACM**）的会士（类比于院士级别），**ACM**的审查过程十分严格，目前全世界仅有五百多位**ACM Fellows**，华裔院士二十余人。作者的具体介绍可访问：

- **https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_L._Glass**

在论文修改了 5 次之后

- 这是我们最最最最最新版的论文，我们要改吐了。整个手稿又被从头到尾修改了一遍，连**running head**也没放过。现在我已经受够了，希望这次能满足你们和那些魔性的审稿人。同时：

- 我不会逐一解答了，毕竟，比起科学进展的细节，您的匿名审稿人更喜欢折磨我们这些碰巧落入他们魔掌的作者，借此来发泄自己的病态个性和性挫败，他们简直是神经病，请您不停地向他们发稿件，因为他们一旦没有稿子审了，很可能会去抢劫小老太太或者虐待小海豹。

院士作者终于怼了

- 审稿人中，**C**显然是最敌对的，编辑不用把我们的论文发回给他了。实际上我们已经向**4-5**个可能是审稿人**C**的人的邮箱发了文字炸弹，因此如果您将稿件发给他们的话，审查很有可能会因为某些原因被推迟。

- 您建议我们将原稿缩短五页，我们可以通过更改边距、缩小字体来快速 **(efficiently)**实现。

- 审稿人**B**建议我引用**16**篇文献，这**16**篇文献涉及主题很广，不幸得是没有一篇和我们的研究有关系，其中甚至有一篇发表在高中文学杂志上、主题是关于美国和西班牙战争的论文。这**16**篇文献的唯一共同点是来源为同一个作者。大概**B**非常钦佩这个人并且觉得这个人的论文应该被广泛引用吧。为次，我们专门在相关文献后面加了一小节内容-标题为"对无关文献的综述"。

"不共戴天"的审稿人

- 我希望你们能够对此次修改版本满意，并且认识到这项作品的出版是多么迫切。否则，你们就是没有丝毫人性、应该关在笼子里的怪物，我诅咒你们；当然，如果你们接受了它，我们感谢你们在此过程投入的耐心和智慧，并对你们的学术见解表示欣赏。作为报答，我们乐意给你们帮忙，因此请务必将这些审稿人下次投到贵刊的稿件发给我们。（好强的怨念，报复一下？）

- 假设你们接受了这篇论文，我们会添加一个注脚，感谢你们对这个稿件的"帮助"，并且说明我们更喜欢一开始提交的论文，它比现在的修改版本好太多了 — 在编辑拿着霰弹枪对着我们的头的压力下，一篇有滋有味的文章被改成了干瘪的炒蔬菜 (a meaty paper into stir-fried vegetable)。

Leaning by Doing

- 每**3-4**人一组
- 集体讨论：选题、数据来源、方法
- 给出研究设计
  - 标题、作者
  - 摘要、关键词
  - 引言（给出问题）
  - 其他部分结构（文献观点、模型、方法等）