



# ***How to write a paper***

**B-Referaat**

*Aiko Pras*

*University of Twente*

*a.pras@utwente.nl*



# Overview

## 1) Writing your paper

- Writing style
- Paper structure
- References
- Common mistakes

## 2) Submitting your paper

## 3) The review process

- The reviewer



# Overview

## 1) Writing your paper

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# New ideas on ABC

Wim van den Hoven<sup>1</sup>, Sjoerd van den Hoven<sup>2</sup>, Muel van den Hoven<sup>2</sup>, Frank van den Hoven<sup>2</sup>, Henk van den Hoven<sup>2</sup>  
<sup>1</sup> Department of Science  
University of Twente  
EN 7200 EN  
1234 567 890123, 456 7890123

**Abstract**—The Single National Management System (SNMS) is widely deployed in practice, and its design and implementation are well understood. However, the SNMS technology is not successful and well understood, it remains relatively unclear how SNMS is used in practice and what the typical SNMS usage patterns are. This paper focuses on the design and implementation of SNMS technology in order to develop a better understanding of how SNMS is used in practice. The paper focuses on the design and implementation of SNMS technology in order to develop a better understanding of how SNMS is used in practice. The paper focuses on the design and implementation of SNMS technology in order to develop a better understanding of how SNMS is used in practice.

Furthermore, we do not generally understand how small health is related to the overall SNMS system and how small health leads to the overall SNMS system and what the overall SNMS system is. This paper focuses on the design and implementation of SNMS technology in order to develop a better understanding of how SNMS is used in practice.

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## I. INTRODUCTION

The Single National Management System (SNMS) was introduced in the late 1980s [1] and has since then evolved to what is known today as the SNMS system [2].

## II. BACKGROUND

The evolution of SNMS technology began with the concept

The goal of this paper is to provide an overview of my research. The paper discusses existing literature, the goals to be achieved in my research, and presents the ABC architecture, which was developed by me.



# Writing style





# Writing style

Why would someone be interested in your work?



# Writing style

Why would someone be interested in your work?

It is YOUR task to make the reader interested!



# Writing style

Why would someone be interested in your work?

It is YOUR task to make the reader interested!

Put yourself into the position of the reader

- Have a clear idea about your target audience
- What will your reader already know?



# Writing style

Why would someone be interested in your work?

It is YOUR task to make the reader interested!

Put yourself into the position of the reader

- Have a clear idea about your target audience
- What will your reader already know?

Explain your contribution in a few lines

- Elevator pitch



# How to get the reader interested?

1. Include pictures of scarcely dressed students
2. Include many figures
3. Include some research questions
4. Reference the reviewer's work
5. Include many equations

# Include some research questions





# Include some research questions

- Triggers the reader to think first



# Include some research questions

- Triggers the reader to think first
- Forces the author to formulate the key contributions in a precise way



# Include some research questions

- Triggers the reader to think first
- Forces the author to formulate the key contributions in a precise way
- Helps to explain the research approach and paper's structure



# Include some research questions

- Triggers the reader to think first
- Forces the author to formulate the key contributions in a precise way
- Helps to explain the research approach and paper's structure
- Allows meaningful conclusions

# New ideas on ABC

Willy Henz<sup>1</sup>, Siegfried Heilmann<sup>2</sup>, Holger Hees<sup>3</sup>, Ingrid Isenhardt<sup>4</sup>, Hans-Joachim Krcmar<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Universität

University of

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**Abstract**—The Single Network Management System (SNMS) is widely deployed to monitor, control, and configure network elements. Even though the SNMS technology is not homogeneous and self-feedback, it enables relatively complex tasks. SNMS is used to generate and collect the typical SNMS usage patterns. We give a general overview how to perform large scale SNMS traffic measurements to collect a large amount of data. SNMS is used to generate networks. We look forward to the usage of the system to generate emerging large scale networks. We look forward to relatively small local networks. The goal of the research is to provide a framework to SNMS general knowledge within the SNMS, especially within the SNMS context of the SNMS-SNMS, as well as other networks. Information is collected in general. We believe that the results are also suitable for operators and network users to optimize their management behaviour as well as the traffic generated by their management software.

## I. Introduction

The Single Network Management System (SNMS) was introduced in the late 1990s [1] and has since then evolved to what is known today as the SNMS suite [2]. SNMS [3] [4]. SNMS is widely deployed. It is not clear what features are being used. How SNMS usage has been in different types of networks or organizations, self-information is frequently generated, and what typical SNMS interaction patterns are in real world production networks. When there have been several publications in the recent past dealing with the performance of SNMS in general [5], the impact of SNMS on security [6], [7], on the relative performance of SNMS compared to other functions [8], [9], [10]. SNMS these papers are generally used to better understand the impact of network design features and technologies, some of these papers had a strong focus on network features. Typically network users SNMS interaction patterns without being representative of the networks we want to test. There are many applications in real world in being used to real world in general, but no systematic measurements have been performed and published so far.

Along with the SNMS of the SN-SN [11] as the SNMS of the SN-SN [12] as a starting point for their analysis and comparison. Despite the fact that there is no evidence that operators use these features. SNMS traffic, it is more more complex than these features are used and self-information are being [see and [13]] by real world applications. It is also unclear what the actual traffic looks like between multiple gathering and some specific data collected in

SNMS, as it is not generally collected from small traffic to collect in real world SNMS objects and from small traffic to collect in real world SNMS objects and collect the operators use SNMS features from object states in various SNMS operational environments.

We give a general overview how network features. SNMS SNMS is widely deployed, it is not clear what features are being used. How SNMS usage SNMS in different types of networks or organizations, self-information is frequently generated, and what typical SNMS interaction patterns are in real world production networks.

- How clear is it self features are being used. How SNMS usage SNMS in different types of networks or organizations in real world production networks
- SNMS traffic is more more complex than these features are used. It is also unclear what the actual traffic looks like between multiple gathering data collected in.
- It is more more complex than these features are used by real applications. It is also more specific than network in.

We give a general overview on what to collect SNMS traffic from the traffic to the network to come of these features. We the technical side, good engineering points from the SNMS and SNMS. We the non-technical side, an agreement has to be reached with self data can be shared and results published. We the technical side, good engineering points from the SNMS and SNMS. We the non-technical side, an agreement has to be reached with self data can be shared and results published.

We the non-technical side, an agreement has to be reached, we have tested an agreement with self data available to specific researchers for network progress within the network. The operators involved may be in SNMS with self data can be shared and results published. SNMS features specific approaches to collect traffic and feature II handles the results that have been collected in real world network. Section II.2.2 Network conclusions.

## II. Related work

The collection of SNMS traffic from various the usage of network operators. We the technical side, good engineering points from the SNMS and SNMS. We the non-technical side, an agreement has to be reached with self data can be shared and results published.

It is to clearly and specific to collect SNMS from self data available complete SNMS messages openly available these

# New ideas on ABC

Willy Hess<sup>1</sup>, Jürgen Holtenhäger<sup>2</sup>, Malin Hansen<sup>3</sup>, Ines Isenhardt<sup>4</sup>, Roman von K. Meind<sup>5</sup>  
<sup>1</sup> Universität Bremen  
University of Bremen  
28359 Bremen  
28359 Bremen, 28359 Bremen

The goal of this paper is to investigate how IPv6 is used in practice. In particular, the following questions will be investigated:

1. What is the share of IPv6 traffic in total IP traffic?
2. Is IPv6 usage growing faster than average?
3. Is IPv6 primarily used for research purposes, or is it also used for commercial purposes?



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# Structure of paper

## Abstract

- Contribution

## 1. Intro

- context of your work / motivation for research in this area (broad)
- what is the specific problem this paper focuses on
- research questions (3 to 6)
- approach / how will you answer these questions
- paper organization

## 2. Contents

### X-1. Contents

### X. Conclusions

### X+1 References

# New ideas on ABC

Willy Han<sup>1</sup>, Siegfried Heilmann<sup>2</sup>, Holger Hees<sup>3</sup>, Ingrid Isenhardt<sup>4</sup>, Hans-Joachim Krcmar<sup>5</sup>  
<sup>1</sup> Universität  
Institute of  
U.S. 1000 110  
1000 100 Karlsruhe, 100 Karlsruhe

Abstract—The Single Network Management System (SNMS) is widely deployed to monitor, control, and configure network elements. Even though the SNMS technology is well documented and well understood, it remains relatively unclear how SNMS is used in practice and what the typical SNMS usage patterns are. This paper discusses how to perform large scale SNMS traffic measurements in order to identify a better understanding of how SNMS is used in production networks. We first describe in this paper how these systems are currently being used in large national research networks to relatively small local networks. The goal of the research is to provide feedback to SNMS production developers within the IETF, researchers working within the context of the IETF-2000, as well as other researchers interested in network management. We also discuss what the main usage patterns are and how they can be used to optimize their management behaviour or to extend the traffic generated by their management software.

Research questions contribution

## I. Introduction

The Single Network Management System (SNMS) was introduced in the late 1990s [9] and has since then evolved to what is known today as the SNMS suite of components [10] [11]. While SNMS is widely deployed, it is not clear which features are being used, how SNMS usage differs in different types of networks or organizations, which information is frequently queried, and what typical SNMS interaction patterns are in real world production networks. While there have been several publications in the recent past dealing with the performance of SNMS in general [12], the largest of them papers are generally aimed at those interested in the design of network design facilities and technologies, none of these papers had a strong motivation to focus on the typical network usage patterns without being experimental evidence that the measurements are correct. There are many organizations in the SNMS in being used in real world production, but no systematic measurements have been performed and published so far.

Along with the IETF-2000 [13] as the representative of the IETF-2000 [14] as a starting point for the analysis and discussion. While it is not clear how to use the SNMS in production networks, it is not clear which features are being used in which organizations and how (or not) they are used in applications. It is also unclear what the actual traffic looks like between gateways getting and some specific data collected in

Specific problem

production, and it is not generally understood how much traffic is needed to maintain SNMS objects and how much traffic that will generate SNMS objects will affect the operation of other network elements or other objects in the network.

This paper discusses how network operators, while SNMS is widely deployed, it is not clear which features are being used, how SNMS usage differs in different types of networks or organizations, which information is frequently queried, and what typical SNMS interaction patterns are in real world production networks.

- How often is it called between one being used, how SNMS usage differs in different types of networks or organizations in real world production networks
- Which traffic is more or less used than other traffic and what it is also unclear what the actual traffic looks like between gateways getting data collected in
- It is also unclear how often traffic is used by real applications. It is also unclear what the actual traffic looks like

This paper describes an effort to collect SNMS traffic traces in order to help network to some of these questions. In the technical side, good engineering helps how to be better and well understood. In the non-technical side, an agreement has to be reached on what data can be collected and what is published in the technical side, good engineering helps how to be better and well understood. The data and traces are not analyzed and provide the aggregated results back to us.

In the non-technical side, an agreement has to be reached on what data can be collected and what is published in the technical side, good engineering helps how to be better and well understood. The data and traces are not analyzed and provide the aggregated results back to us.

## II. Related work

The collection of SNMS traffic traces requires the support of network operators. In the technical side, good engineering helps how to be better and well understood. In the non-technical side, an agreement has to be reached on what data can be collected and what is published in the technical side, good engineering helps how to be better and well understood.

It is to clearly and precisely to make SNMS traces which include complete SNMS messages openly available these

## V. Conclusions

While more than three years of operational experience with ERMSS, it is important to explore and analyze ERMSS traffic traces to learn how ERMSS is used in practice. Such knowledge is valuable for ERMSS protocol and ERMSS designers, equipment vendors, tool developers as well as researchers who compare new management technologies to that of ERMSS.

This paper describes work in progress. More research is needed to develop statistically sound traffic models and investigate, for example, causes, use of different protocol options, behavior of individual ERMSS objects and the way current tools implement traffic control. Encouraging results in that area indicate that significant performance improvements are possible.

The most important step, however, is to collect and analyze more traces. We hope this paper leads not to the need for continuing operation of the results of one research cell to collect more traces. Instead, while the European IIS-RESEARCH Network of Excellence (NoE) strongly agreed to collect additional traces, other operators will be approached via the IIS-RESEARCH.

The format of the payload of ERMSS messages changed when the second version of ERMSS was introduced. In particular, the format of connection logs was changed and compressed. The connection qualifications [1] define a connection procedure which allows logs in the old format to be translated into the new format and back.

The connection module implements the connection procedure to allow to generate a reliable interface. Note that the connection module can be bypassed if no connection is needed. If connection has been performed, it is necessary to call the ERMSS module again since the connection might have failed message fields with values which were not present before.

General conclusion

Answer research question 1

Answer research question 2

Answer research question 3

Further work

# Between intro and conclusions ...





# Between intro and conclusions ...

Depends on the kind of paper:

- Measurement paper
- Design paper
- Survey paper



# Measurement paper

## Possible structure:

- Chapter 1: Introduction
- Chapter 2: Measurement tools
- Chapter 3: Measurement environment
- Chapter 4: Results
- Chapter 5: Discussion
  - relation to earlier work / literature
- Chapter 6: Conclusions
- References



# Design paper

## Possible structure:

- Chapter 1: Introduction
- Chapter 2: State of the Art
- Chapter 3: New architecture
- Chapter 4: Implementation
- Chapter 5: Measurements
- Chapter 6: Conclusions
- References

# Design paper

## Possible structure:

- Chapter 1: Introduction
- ~~• Chapter 2: State of the Art~~
- ~~• Chapter 3: New architecture~~
- ~~• Chapter 4: Implementation~~
- ~~• Chapter 5: Measurements~~
- Chapter 6: Conclusions
- References

**What is wrong?**



# Design paper

## Possible structure:

- Chapter 1: Introduction
- Chapter 2: Requirements
- Chapter 3: Existing solutions
- Chapter 4: New architecture
- Chapter 5: Verification
- Chapter 6: Conclusions
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# Design paper

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- Chapter 1: Introduction
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Possible requirements:

- High performance
- Scalable
- ...

# Design paper

## Possible structure:

- Chapter 1: Introduction
- Chapter 2: Requirements
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- References

Possible requirements:

- High performance
- Scalable
- ...

- Demonstrate existing solutions do not satisfy the requirements
- Explain small fixes are impossible  
➡ discussion of literature

# Design paper

## Possible structure:

- Chapter 1: Introduction
- Chapter 2: Requirements
- Chapter 3: Existing solutions
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- Chapter 5: Verification
- Chapter 6: Conclusions
- References

Possible requirements:

- High performance
- Scalable
- ...

- Demonstrate existing solutions do not satisfy the requirements
- Explain small fixes are impossible  
➔ discussion of literature

Verify requirements are met:

- Qualitative
  - Quantitative:
    - ▶ Analytical model
    - ▶ Simulation
    - ▶ Prototype and measurements
- Compare to existing solutions



# Survey paper

## Possible structure:

- Chapter 1: Introduction
- Chapter 2: Paper 1
- Chapter 3: Paper 2
- Chapter 4: Paper 3
- Chapter 5: Paper 4
- Chapter 6: Conclusions
- References

# Survey paper

## Possible structure:

- Chapter 1: Introduction
- ~~• Chapter 2: Paper 1~~
- ~~• Chapter 3: Paper 2~~
- ~~• Chapter 4: Paper 3~~
- ~~• Chapter 5: Paper 4~~
- Chapter 6: Conclusions
- References

**What is wrong?**



# Survey paper

## Possible structure:

- Chapter 1: Introduction
- Chapter 2: Literature search
- Chapter 3: Architecture / Taxonomy
- Chapter 4: Aspect 1
- Chapter 5: Aspect 2
- Chapter 6: Aspect 3
- Chapter 7: Conclusions
  - Lessons learned
- References

# Survey paper

## Possible structure:

- Chapter 1: Introduction
- Chapter 2: Literature search
- Chapter 3: Architecture / Taxonomy
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- Chapter 6: Aspect 3
- Chapter 7: Conclusions
  - Lessons learned
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Explain how you found literature

- Web search (scholar, ...)
- Web of Science / Scopus
- Citations

# Survey paper

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Explain how you found literature

- Web search (scholar, ...)
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Discuss literature:

- General approaches
- Approaches specific for our context

# Survey paper

## Possible structure:

- Chapter 1: Introduction
- Chapter 2: Literature search
- Chapter 3: Architecture / Taxonomy
- Chapter 4: Aspect 1
- Chapter 5: Aspect 2
- Chapter 6: Aspect 3
- Chapter 7: Conclusions
  - Lessons learned
- References

Explain how you found literature

- Web search (scholar, ...)
- Web of Science / Scopus
- Citations

Discuss literature:

- General approaches
- Approaches specific for our context

- What will we do the same
- What will we do different



# Example: survey of Internet in planes

...

## Chapter 3: Architecture

- Communication within a plane
- Communication to ground stations
- Security
- Performance

## Chapter 4: Communication within a plane

## Chapter 5: Communication to ground stations

## Chapter 6: Security

- 6.1: General security approaches
- 6.2: Specific security problems in planes

...



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## REFERENCES

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# What is wrong?

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# Be consistent!

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# Be consistent!

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# References

- Be consistent!
  - Example: <http://www.tvu.ac.uk/lrs/guides/harvard.html>
  - Bibtex can be useful (Google Scholar)
- If possible, avoid referencing work in progress
- Reference the sources, not derived work
  - RFC, and not a book by some author
  - RFC of latest standard, not a historic version
- Do not create obvious references
  - No need to reference <http://www.ietf.org/>



# Overview

## 1) Writing your paper

- Writing style
- Paper structure
- References

### – Common mistakes

## 2) Submitting your paper

## 3) The review process

- The reviewer



# Common mistakes

- Violation of IEEE Policy on Self Plagiarism:  
**If authors have used their own previously published work(s) as a basis for a new submission, they are required to cite the previous work(s) and very briefly indicate how the new submission offers substantial novel contributions beyond those of the previously published work(s).**

# Common mistakes





# Common mistakes

- Paper does not follow the author's guidelines



# Common mistakes

- Paper does not follow the author's guidelines
- Text contains errors:
  - Ask English native speaker
  - Use MS-Word (Pages, OpenOffice...): grammar & spelling check



# Common mistakes

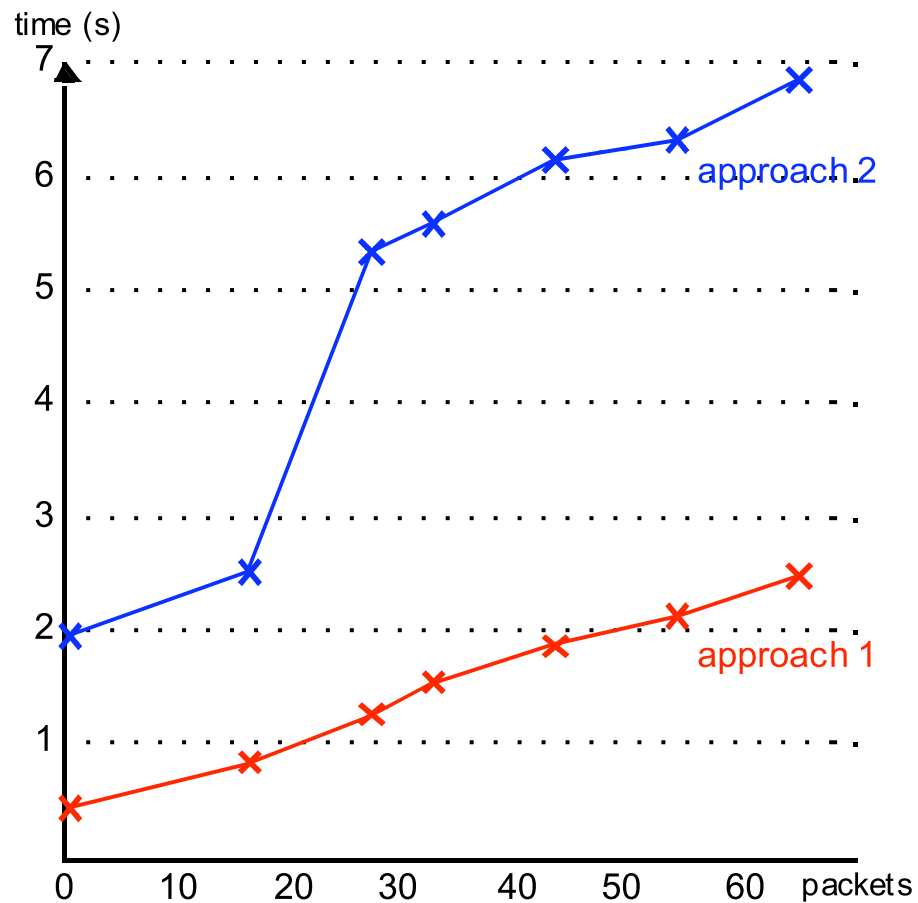
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- Figures are hardly readable:
  - Take care with PDF: press versus screen quality
  - Before submission, print paper on black & white paper

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    - Before submission, print paper on black & white paper
- Too much information is put into the paper
  - Less is more!
  - ***“I would have sent you less if I had had time”***  
*(Kurose, Pascal, Goethe, Cicero, ...)*
  - *“Not that the story need be long, but it will take a long while to make it short.” Thoreau*

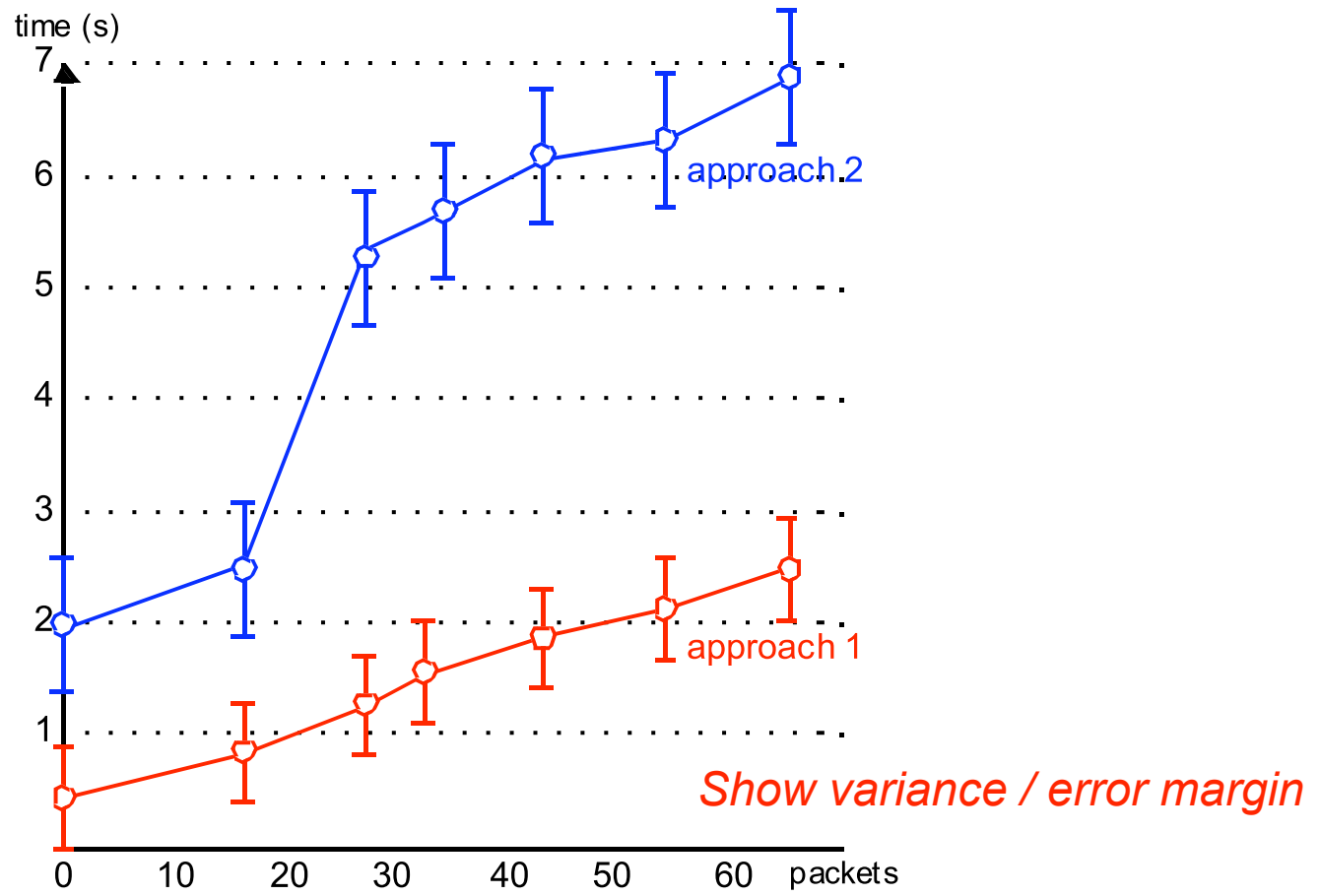
# Example

## Performance comparison



# Example

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# Overview

## 1) Writing your paper

- Writing style
- Paper structure
- References
- Common mistakes

## 2) Submitting your paper

## 3) The review process

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# Where to submit





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- Workshops and Summer Schools
  - Sometimes to discuss “Work in Progress”
  - Sometimes no official publisher (thus no ISBN number)
  - Often no strong review process
  - Considered as “lowest quality”



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  - Strong review process
  - Considered as “medium quality”
- **Journal / Transactions**
  - Officially published (may be included in ISI, impact factor)
  - Strong review process
  - Considered as “highest quality”



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# The reviewer

How many papers does a conference TPC member typically have to review?

- a) 2 papers
- b) 4 papers
- c) 8 papers
- d) 16 papers
- e) 32 papers



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# The reviewer

How much time does a conference TPC member typically spend per paper?

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- b) 30 minutes
- c) 2 hours
- d) 6 hours
- e) 1,5 day
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# The experienced reviewer

- Reads abstract, intro and conclusions
- Scans references
- Has an initial idea about acceptance / rejection
- Reads the remaining chapters to “find evidence”

# SUMMARY



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- Put yourself in the position of the reader



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- Realize reviewers have limited time

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- Your introduction and conclusions are vital
- Clearly indicate the contribution of your paper
- Consider formulating research questions
- Be consistent / show you've invested time



# QUESTIONS?