



Final Submissions & Writing

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Final Submissions

- **Due April 26, class time. Each group**
 - 15-minute talk
 - Paper formatted like ones we read. 10-page limit, two column
 - All source code and documentation for your project



The Paper

- **Abstract**
- **Introduction:** Motivate, summarize, preview
- **Related Work:** shoulders of giants
- **Methodology/Design**
- **Implementation**
- **Experiments/Results**
- **Conclusion**
- **Future Work:** Future work is earned



1: Tell me a story

- **what is “elevator pitch” of your story?**

elevator pitch = summary that is short enough to give during an elevator ride

- ❑ Story *not* what you did, but
 - ❖ what you show, new ideas, new insights
 - ❖ why interesting, important?
- ❑ why is story interesting to others?
 - ❖ Big takeaways, hot topic, unexpected results?
- ❑ **Know your story!**



2. Write top down

- **Human beings think top down!**
- **state broad themes/ideas first, then detail**
 - **Examples?**
 - **Intro summarizes/previews paper sections**
 - **First 2 sentences of paragraph summarizes entire paragraph. Rest of para is details**



3 Introduction: crucial, formulaic

- **Reader not excited by intro? loses interest**
- **Recipe:**
 - **para. 1: motivation: broadly, what is problem area, why important?**
 - **para. 2: narrow down: what is problem you specifically consider**
 - **para. 3: “In the paper, we”: most crucial paragraph, tell your elevator pitch**
 - **para. 4: how different/better/relates to other work**
 - **para. 5: “The remainder of this paper is structured as follows”**



4. Master organized writing

- **paragraph = ordered, related sentences**
- **lead sentence**
 - sets context for paragraph
 - might tie to previous paragraph
- **sentences in paragraph should have logical narrative flow**



5. Put yourself in reader's shoes

- **less is more: *take the time to write less***
- **readers shouldn't have to work**
 - won't "dig" to get story, understand context, results
 - **Embed signposts saying where 'story' is going, where we are**
 - good: "e.g., Having seen that ... let us next develop a model for Let Z be"
 - bad: "Let Z be"
- **write for reader, not for yourself**
 - what does reader know/not know, want/not want?



5. Put yourself in reader's shoes

- page upon page of dense text is *no fun* to read
 - avoid tiny fonts, small margins
 - create openness with white space: figures, lists
- enough context/information for reader
 - no one same background as you
 - no one can read your mind
 - all terms/notation defined?



6. No one (not even your mother) is as interested in this topic as you

- **you better be (or appear) interested**
- **Don't force feed the fish (too much stuff)**
- **don't overload reader with 40 graphs:**
 - think about main points to convey with graphs
 - can't graph all variables
- **don't overload reader with pages of equations**
 - put long derivations/proofs in appendix,
 - provide sketch in body of paper



7. State the results carefully

- clearly state assumptions (see overstate/understate your results)
- **Reproducibility:** experiment/simulation description: enough info to nearly recreate experiment/description
- simulation/measurements:
 - statistical properties of your results (e.g., confidence intervals)
- are results presented representative?
 - or just a corner case that makes the point you want to make



8. Don't overstate/understate your results

- **overstatement mistake:**
 - “We show that X is prevalent in the Internet”
 - “We show that X is better than Y”

when only actually shown for one/small/limited cases
- **understatement mistake: fail to consider broader implications of your work**
 - if your result is small, interest will be small
 - “rock the world”



9. Study the art of writing

- writing well gives you an “unfair advantage”
- *writing well matters in getting your work published in top venues*
- highly recommended:
 - *The Elements of Style*, W. Strunk, E.B. White, Macmillan Publishing, 1979
 - *Writing for Computer Science: The Art of Effective Communication*, Justin Sobel, Springer 1997.
- who do *you* think are the best writers in your area: *study their style*



10. Good writing takes times

- **give yourself time to reflect, write, review, refine**
- **give others a chance to review, give feedback**
 - **get a reader's point of view**
 - **find a good writer/editor to critique your writing**
- **starting a paper three days before the deadline, while results are still being generated, is a non-starter**



References

- **Jim Kurose, 10 tips for Writing papers, CoNEXT Students Workshop 2006**