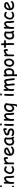


Markus Strohmaier, Seminar on "Writing Scientific Articles"

adapted from and largely based on slides by:

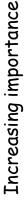
Simon Peyton Jones Microsoft Research, Cambridge





### Why invest in Writing? Writing papers is a skill

- Many papers are badly written
- Good writing is a skill you can learn
- It's a skill that is worth learning:
  - You will get more brownie points (better grades, more salary, etc)
  - Your ideas will have more impact
  - You will have better ideas



### The purpose of your paper



### Papers communicate ideas

- Your goal: to infect the mind of your reader with your idea, like a virus
- Papers are far more durable than programs (think Mozart)

The greatest ideas are (literally) worthless if you keep them to yourself



#### Idea

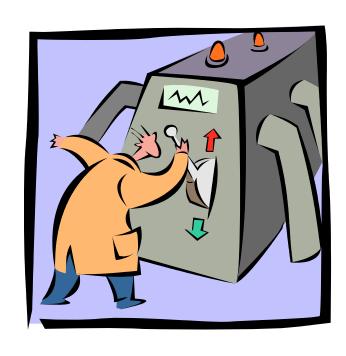
A re-usable insight, useful to the reader

- Figure out what your idea is
- Make certain that the reader is in no doubt what the idea is. Be 100% explicit:
  - "The main idea of this paper is...."
  - "In this section we present the main contributions of the paper."
- Many papers contain good ideas, but do not distil what they are.



### The purpose of your paper is not ...

# To describe the WizWoz system



- Your reader does not have a WizWoz
- She is primarily interested in re-usable brain-stuff, not executable artefacts



### Your narrative flow

- Here is a problem
- It's an interesting problem
- It's an unsolved problem
- Here is my idea
- My idea works (using X: details, facts)
- Here's how my idea compares to other people's approaches

I wish I knew how to solve that!



# 4

- Title (1000 readers)
- Abstract (4 sentences, 100 readers)
- Introduction (0.5-1 page, 100 readers)
- The problem (0.5-1 page, 10 readers)
- My idea (0.5-1 pages, 10 readers)
- The details (2 pages, 3 readers)
- Related work (1-2 pages, 10 readers)
- Conclusions (0.5 pages, 50 readers)



#### The abstract

- Four sentences [Kent Beck]
  - State the problem
  - 2. Say why it's an interesting problem
  - 3. Say what your solution achieves
  - 4. Say what follows from your solution

- Title
- Abstract (4 sentences)
- Introduction (0.5-1 page)
- The problem (0.5-1 page)
- My idea (0.5-1 pages)
- The details (2 pages)
- Related work (1-2 pages)
- Conclusions (0.5 pages)

### The introduction

- 1. Describe the problem
- 2. State your contributions ... and that is all!



### Describe the problem

#### 1 Introduction

There are two basic ways to implement function application in a higher-order language, when the function is unknown: the push/enter model or the eval/apply model [11]. To illustrate the difference, consider the higher-order function zipWith, which zips together two lists, using a function k to combine corresponding list elements:

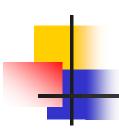
Here **k** is an *unknown function*, passed as an argument; global flow analysis aside, the compiler does not know what function **k** is bound to. How should the compiler deal with the call **k x y** in the body of **zipWith**? It can't blithely apply **k** to two arguments, because **k** might in reality take just one argument and compute for a while before returning a function that consumes the next argument; or **k** might take three arguments, so that the result of the **zipWith** is a list of functions.

Use an example to introduce the problem



### State your contributions

- Write the list of contributions first
- The list of contributions drives the entire paper: the paper substantiates the claims you have made
- Reader thinks "gosh, if they can really deliver this, that's be exciting; I'd better read on"



### Contributions should be refutable

NO!	YES!
We describe the WizWoz system. It is really cool.	We give the syntax and semantics of a language that <b>supports</b> concurrent processes (Section 3). Its innovative features are
We study its properties	We <b>prove</b> that the type system is sound, and that type checking is decidable (Section 4)
We have used WizWoz in practice	We have built a GUI toolkit in WizWoz, and used it to implement a text editor (Section 5). The result is half the length of the Java version.

We will evaluate your paper based on the contributions it claims.

### Structure

- Abstract
- Introduction

### -Related work

- The problem
- My idea
- The details
- Related work
- Conclusions and further work



### No related work yet

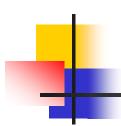
- Problem 1: the reader knows nothing about the problem yet; so your (carefully trimmed) description of various technical tradeoffs is absolutely incomprehensible
- Problem 2: describing alternative approaches gets between the reader and your idea

I feel stupid



I feel tired

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- My idea (0.5-1 pages)
- The details (2 pages)
- Related work (1-2 pages)
- Conclusions (0.5 pages)



### Presenting the idea

- Explain it as if you were speaking to someone using a whiteboard
- Conveying the intuition is primary, not secondary
- Once your reader has the intuition, she can follow the details (but not vice versa)
- Even if she skips the details, she still takes away something valuable



### Putting the reader first

Do not recapitulate your personal journey of discovery. This route may be soaked with your blood, but that is not interesting to the reader.

# The details: evidence

- Your introduction makes claims
- The body of the paper provides evidence to support each claim
- Check each claim in the introduction, identify the evidence, and forwardreference it from the claim
- Evidence can be: analysis and comparison, theorems, measurements, case studies

# 4

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- Related work (1-2 pages)
- Conclusions (0.5 pages)



### Related work

#### Fallacy

To make my work look good, I have to make other people's work look bad

# 4

- Title
- Abstract (4 sentences)
- Introduction (0.5-1 page)
- The problem (0.5-1 page)
- My idea (0.5-1 pages)
- The details (2 pages)
- Related work (1-2 pages)
- Conclusions (0.5 pages)



### Conclusions and further work

Be brief.



### If you remember nothing else:

- Identify your key idea
- Make your contributions explicit
- Use examples