Hauptseminar, SoSe 2017

"How to present scientific work"

Prof. Dr. Florian Alt

Outline for Today's Lecture

Presenting Scientific Work

- How to write a scientific paper
- How to review a scientific paper
- How to present a paper at a scientific conference

Presentation of Research

Types of Publications

- Bachelor / Master / Diploma / Ph.D. thesis
- Technical Reports (usually on internal web pages)
- Workshops
- Conferences (peer reviewing)
- Journals (often peer reviewing)
- Books

Relevant for scientific career:

Publications in good conferences (CS) and in good journals (in most other disciplines).

Conferences

- Before the conference
 - decide on topics and themes
 - invite scientists to submit (Call for Paper)
 - submission of papers
 - reviewing process
 - decision on acceptance / rejection
 - authors receive reviews on their submissions
 - for accepted papers, authors prepare a camera-ready version

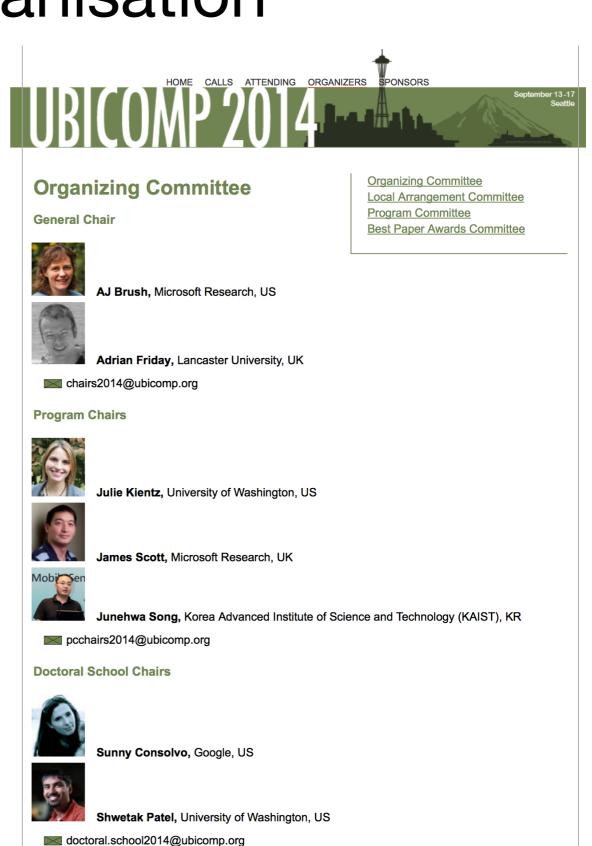
Conferences

- During the conference
 - presentation for each paper by one of the authors
 - in addition: keynotes, invited talks, panels
- After the conference
 - papers and presentations are published
 - proceedings (usually online, sometimes printed)



About Conference Organisation

- Organisation Committee (General Chairs, Publicity, Publications, Student Volunteers, Registration)
- Program Committee (program chair, committee members)
- Peer Reviewing:
 - submission reviewed by 2-3 referees; reviews as basis for decision on acceptance or rejection
 - in critical cases, discussion within the program committee (usually online, for large conferences colocated meetings)
 - reviewers usually anonymous
- Sometimes opportunity to write a rebuttal (reply to reviewers)



Submission Formats

- Short papers (usually 4 pages)
- Full papers (usually 8-15 pages)
- Systems papers (2-3 pages)
- Work-in-progress, posters, demos, videos (abstracts)
- Position papers
- Invited talks

Authors

Message from the Technical Program Chairs

The CHI Technical Program consists of a wide variety of forums to which you can contribute. Please feel free to contact the <u>Technical Program chairs</u> if you have any difficulty determining which forum is most appropriate to share your ideas.

Tovi Grossman, Autodesk Research, Toronto, Canada Albrecht Schmidt, Professor, University of Stuttgart, Germany

technicalprogram@chi2014.acm.org

Call for participation

The submission process is detailed in the <u>Call for Participation</u>. <u>Templates</u> are available for the different submission formats. All submissions are made through the <u>PCS online</u> <u>system</u>.

The deadlines for submitting to CHI 2014 are as follows:

- 2nd September 2013 Communities/Spotlights
- 18th September 2013 Papers & Notes
- 4th October 2013 <u>Case Studies</u>, <u>Courses</u>, <u>Doctoral Consortium</u>, <u>Interactivity</u>, <u>SIG Meetings</u>, <u>Workshops</u>
- 7th January 2014 <u>alt.chi</u>, <u>Panels</u>, <u>Student Design Competition</u>, <u>Student Game</u> <u>Competition</u>, <u>Student Research Competition</u>, <u>Video Showcase</u>, <u>Works-in-</u> <u>Progress</u>

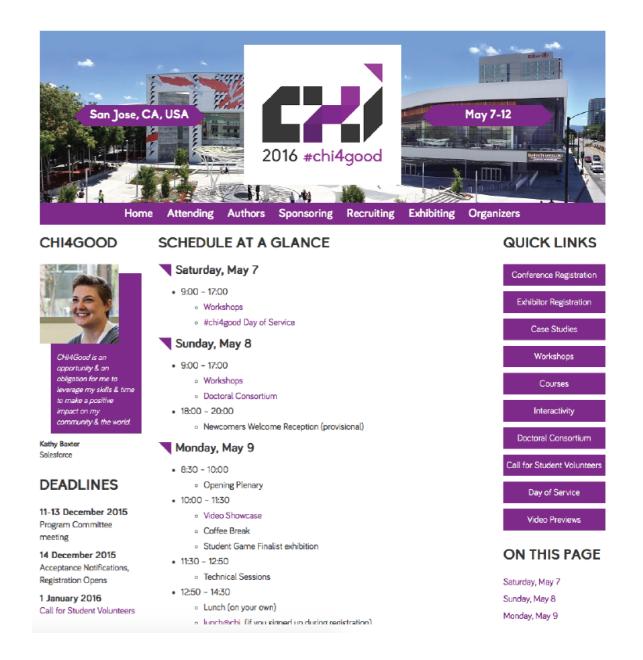
Important HCI Conferences

Top publications - Human Computer Interaction Learn more

| Ρ | Publication | h5-index | h5-median |
|--------|--|----------|-----------|
| 1. C | Computer Human Interaction (CHI) | 83 | 122 |
| 2. A | CM Conference on Computer-Supported Cooperative Work & Social Computing | 49 | 74 |
| 3. A | CM Symposium on User Interface Software and Technology | 44 | 66 |
| 4. A | CM Conference on Pervasive and Ubiquitous Computing (UbiComp) | 41 | 73 |
| 5. IE | EEE Transactions on Affective Computing | 34 | 65 |
| 6. A | CM/IEEE International Conference on Human Robot Interaction | 33 | 50 |
| 7. In | nternational Journal of Human-Computer Studies | 32 | 42 |
| 8. M | 1obile HCI | 30 | 47 |
| 9. A | CM Transactions on Computer-Human Interaction (TOCHI) | 30 | 43 |
| 10. B | ehaviour & Information Technology | 30 | 42 |
| 11. In | nteracting with Computers | 28 | 41 |
| 12. In | nternational Conference on Affective Computing and Intelligent Interaction and Workshops | 27 | 48 |
| 13. In | nternational Conference on Multimodal Interfaces (ICMI) | 26 | 42 |
| 14. IE | EEE International Symposium on Mixed and Augmented Reality | 26 | 36 |
| 15. In | nternational Journal of Human-Computer Interaction | 26 | 34 |
| 16. In | nternational Conference on Intelligent User Interfaces (IUI) | 26 | 33 |
| 17. IF | IP Conference on Human-Computer Interaction (INTERACT) | 25 | 35 |
| 18. In | nternational Conference on Tangible, Embedded and Embodied Interaction | 24 | 39 |
| 19. C | Conference on Designing interactive systems | 24 | 31 |
| 20. IE | EEE Transactions on Haptics | 23 | 36 |

Human Factors in Computing Systems (CHI)

- Leading HCI Conference (appr. 3000 participants)
- This year in Denver
- Submission Formats: Papers, Notes, Late-Breaking Works (formerly called Work-in-Progress), Demos (Interactivity), Videos, Courses, Special Interest Groups, Workshops
- Conference Website: https://chi2017.acm.org
- ACM Digital Library: <u>http://dl.acm.org/event.cfm?id=RE151</u>



Joint Conference on Pervasive and Ubiquitous Computing (UbiComp 2016)

- Next conference in Maui
- More technical venue Focusing on systems & infrastructures, devices & techniques, applications & experiences, methodologies & tools, theories & models
- Submission Formats: Papers, Notes, Poster, Demos, Workshops
- Conference Website: http://ubicomp.org
- ACM Digital Library: http://dl.acm.org/event.cfm?id=RE336
- Co-located with International Symposium on Wearable Computers (ISWC) - http:// iswc.net/

WELCOME TO UBICOMP 2017

UBICOMP



CALLS

ATTENDING

THE 2017 ACM INTERNATIONAL JOINT CONFERENCE ON PERVASIVE AND UBIQUITOUS COMPUTING

Ubicomp 2017 will again be multi-track and we aim to include a broad multidisciplinary program, encompassing any work that one would previously expect to see at either the ubicomp or pervasive conferences. Workshops will be held on **11th and 12th September 2017**. The main conference will be held on **13th-15th September**, **2017** and is collocated with the ACM International Symposium on Wearable Computers (ISWC'17).

ORGANIZERS

User Interface Software and Technology Symposium (UIST)

- Next conference in Montreal
- Conference at the intersection of HCI and Computer Graphics
- Very technical (close to engineering) Focusing on fabrication, graphical & web user interfaces, tangible & ubiquitous computing, virtual & augmented reality, multimedia, new input & output devices, and CSCW
- Submission Formats: Papers, Notes, Poster, Demos,
- Conference Website: http://uist.acm.org
- ACM Digital Library: dl.acm.org/event.cfm?id=RE172



WELCOME The ACM Symposium on User Interface Software and Technology (UIST) is the premier forum for innovations in Human-Computer Interfaces. Sponsored by ACM Special Interest Groups on Computer-Human Interaction (SIGCHI) and Computer Graphics (SIGGRAPH) , UIST brings together people from diverse areas including graphical & web user interfaces, tangible & ubiquitous computing, virtual & augmented reality, multimedia, new input & output devices, and CSCW. The intimate size and intensive program make UIST an ideal opportunity to exchange research results and ideas. Join us in Quebec City!

PLATINUM SPONSOR

\Lambda AUTODESK.

Important Dates

For more detailed timelines, check out the **Call for Participation**.

| Papers DEADLINE | April 4th, 2017 22:00 UTC | |
|---|---------------------------|---|
| Posters, Demos, Doctoral Symposium DEADLINE | July 12th, 2017 12:00 PDT | 0 |

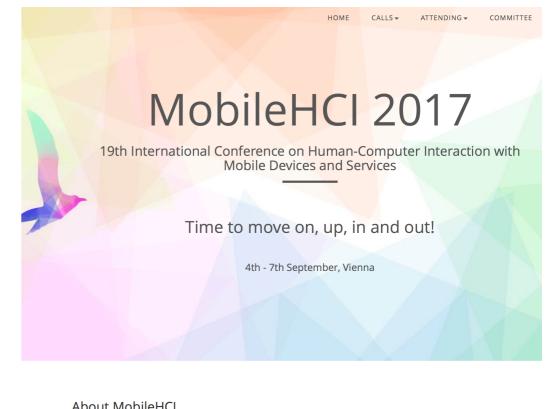
Designing Interactive Systems (DIS)

- At the intersection of HCI and Design
- Focus on Design Methods and Processes, Experience, Application Domains, Technological Innovation
- Submission Formats: Papers, Pictorials (sketches, illustrations, diagrams), workshops, demos
- Conference Website: <u>http://www.dis2017.org</u>



Human-Computer Interaction with Mobile **Devices and Services (MobileHCI)**

- Next conference in Vienna
- Conference on HCI with Mobile Devices
- Focus on systems & infrastructures, devices & techniques, applications & experiences, methodologies & tools, theories & models
- Submission Formats: \bullet Papers, Workshops, Posters, Demos
- Conference Website: http://mobilehci.acm.org
- ACM Digital Library: http://dl.acm.org/event.cfm?id=RE395



About MobileHCI

Welcome to MobileHCI 2017: The Mobile HCI Conference Series has shaped research, development and practice in mobile devices and services for nearly two decades. In 2017, the Conference will forge a set of new agendas for the decades to

Attendees will hear from worldleading groups; see, touch and feel new mobile user experiences; be inspired by industry and academic thought-leaders; and still have time to network and form future collaborations.

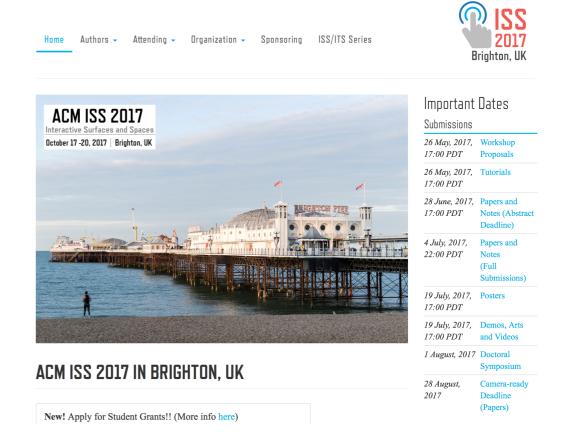
Tangible Embedded and Embodied Interaction (TEI)

- Conference at the intersection of HCI and Design of Tangibles
- Focus on human-computer interaction, design, interactive art, user experience, tools and technologies
- Submission Formats: Papers, Studios, Work-in-Progress, Demos
- Conference Website:
 http://www.tei-conf.org
- ACM Digital Library: http://dl.acm.org/event.cfm?id=RE271

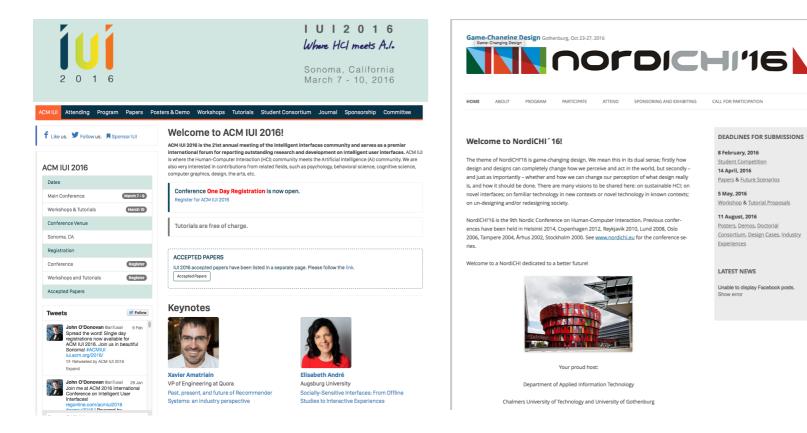


Interactive Surfaces and Spaces (ISS)

- Formerly known as Interactive Tabletops and Surfaces (ITS)
- Focus on tabletop, digital surface, interactive spaces and multi-surface technologies
- Submission Formats: Academic papers, application papers, workshops, demos, posters
- Conference Website: http://iss2016.acm.org
- ACM Digital Library: http://dl.acm.org/event.cfm?id=RE124



Further Conferences (HCI in general)





Intelligent User Interfaces

- At the intersection of HCI and Artificial Intelligence / Machine Learning
- Conference Website: http://iui.acm.org

NordiCHI

• Focus on user interfaces, design, InfoVis, interaction, usability

8 February, 2016

14 April, 2016

11 August, 2016

Experiences

LATEST NEWS

able to display Fa

Papers & Future Scer

Workshop & Tutorial Proposi

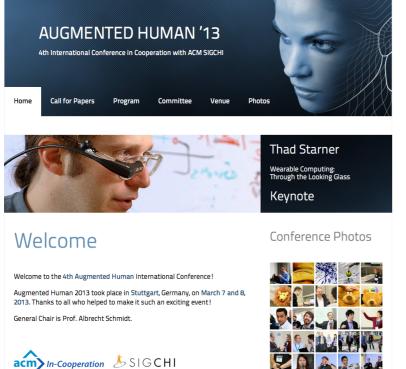
Posters, Demos, Doctorial

Conference Website: • http://www.nordichi2016.org

INTERACT

- Focus on methods and tools, specific applications, crosscultural and social issues
- Conference Website: • http://www.interact2017.org

Further Conferences (specific topics)



Augmented Human

- Focus on wearable computing, ٠ Brain-Computer Interfaces, Smart Textiles
- Conference Website: • http://augmentedhuman.com

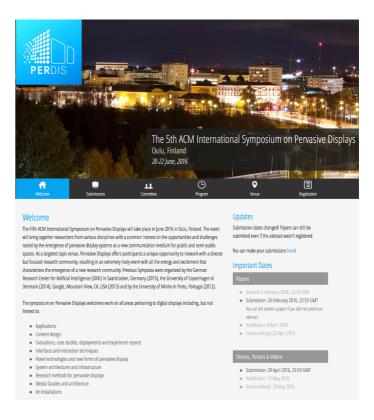


Follow

24 Sep

AutomotiveUI

- Focus on automotive user interfaces and interactive vehicular applications
- Conference Website: http://www.auto-ui.org

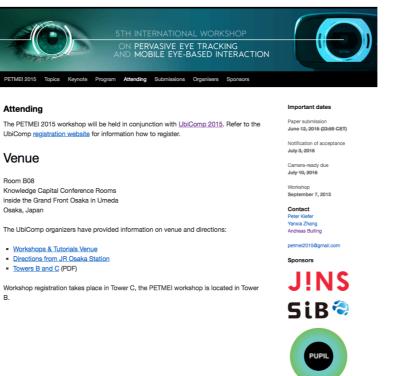


Pervasive Displays Symposium

- Focus on pervasive displays, • designing content, interaction techniques
- Conference Website: http://pervasivedisplays.org

Further Conferences (specific topics)







Eye Tracking Research and Applications (ETRA)

- Focus on eye tracking technology and gaze interaction
- Symposium Website: <u>http://etra.fxpal.com/2016/</u>

Pervasive Eyetracking and Mobile Eye-based Interaction (PETMEI)

- Focus on eye tracking technology and gaze interaction
- Workshop Website: <u>https://www.petmei.org</u>

Symposium on Usable Privacy and Security (SOUPS)

- Focus on security and privacy functionality, security testing, deployments
- SymposiumWebsite: <u>https://www.usenix.org/confe</u> <u>rence/soups2016</u>

Journal Submissions

- Different publishers (Springer, Elsevier, Oxford University Press, MIT Press, IEEE, …)
- Responsibility:
 - Editor
 - Editorial Board
- Submissions to editor or the editorial board
- Reviews by experts from the field (usually not on the editorial board)
- Papers sometimes anonymised (usually not helpful)
- Oftentimes, revisions are possible

Journal Submissions

- Generally less prestige than the top conferences
- Publication of combined conference papers with additional material is common
- Often special issues or themed issues
 - Calls for papers are indicators for "new topics"
 - Guest editors are generally experts
 - Peer-reviewed content
- Magazines have columns on specific topics (non-reviewed content, quick route to publish)
- Comprehensive List at: http://www.idemployee.id.tue.nl/g.w.m.rauterberg/hci-journals.html

How to Write a Scientific Paper



Gerard Piel

"Without publication, science is dead." [Day u. Gastel, 2006]

Simon Peyton Jones

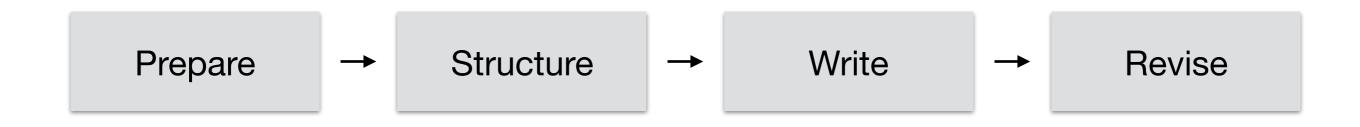
"We write papers mainly to impress others, gain recognition, and get promoted." [Jones, 2004b]

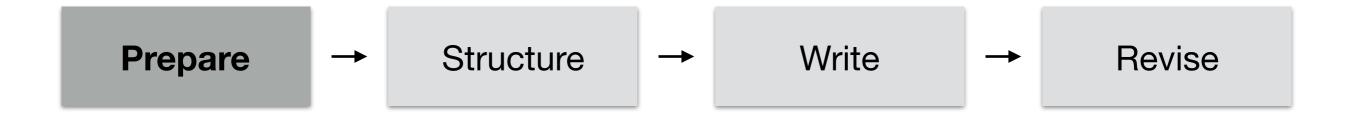
Motivation

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

Making an Argument

- When writing up your research, ask yourself the following questions
 - What is my research question?
 - What is my conceptual framework for understanding the question and my answer to it?
 - What is the answer to the question?
 - What is the evidence to justify my answer?
 - So what?
- Avoid spelling and grammar errors; else reader may assume that your work was undertaken in an equally slipshod fashion
- Assertions and conclusions should always be supported by evidence (no over-claiming)
- Evidence can come from what other people have already done (provide appropriate references)





- How long can the paper be?
- How does it need to be formatted (IEEE, ACM, Springer, Elsevier)?
- How are figures, tables, and references presented?
- In which language to write the paper?
- What are appropriate topics?
- When is the deadline for submission (see Call-for-Papers)?



- Come up with a meaningful title
- Decide on the author order
- Abstract (150 words) and keywords
- Introduction
- Related work
- Methodology: the problem, the idea, details
- Results / Discussion / Future work
- Acknowledgements
- References
- (Appendix)

Requirements and Design Space for Interactive Public Displays

Jörg Müller Quality and Usability Lab Deutsche Telekom Laboratories TU Berlin Ernst-Reuter-Platz 7, 10587 Berlin Germany joerg.mueller@tu-berlin.de Florian Alt, Albrecht Schmidt Pervasive Computing and User Interface Engineering University of Duisburg-Essen Schuetzenbahn 70, 45117 Essen Germany {florian.alt, albrecht.schmidt}

@uni-duisbura-essen.de

Daniel Michelis Anhalt University of Applied Sciences Strenzfelder Allee 28 06406 Bernburg Germany d.michelis@wi.hs-anhalt.de

ABSTRACT

Digital immersion is moving into public space. Interactive screens and public displays are deployed in urban environments, malls, and shop windows. Inner city areas, airports, train stations and stadiums are experiencing a transformation from traditional to digital displays enabling new forms of multimedia presentation and new user experiences. Imagine a walkway with digital displays that allows a user to immerse herself in her favorite content while moving through public space. In this paper we discuss the fundamentals for creating exciting public displays and multimedia experiences enabling new forms of engagement with digital content. Interaction in public space and with public displays can be categorized in phases, each having specific requirements. Attracting, engaging and motivating the user are central design issues that are addressed in this paper. We provide a comprehensive analysis of the design space explaining mental models and interaction modalities and we conclude a taxonomy for interactive public display from this analysis. Our analysis and the taxonomy are grounded in a large number of research projects, art installations and experience. With our contribution we aim at providing a comprehensive guide for designers and developers of interactive nultimedia on public displays.

Categories and Subject Descriptors H.5.1 [Multimedia Information Systems]: Information Interfaces and Presentation

General Terms Design, Human Factors.

Keywords Public Displays, Interaction, Requirements, Design Space.

1. INTRODUCTION

Traditionally, most multimedia applications can be found on personal devices, such as PCs or mobile phones. However, electronic

Permission to make digital or hard copies of all or part of this work for personal or classroom use is granted without fee provided that copies are not made or distributed for profit or commercial advantage and that copies bear this notice and the full citation on the first page. To copy otherwise, or republish, to post on servers or to redistribute to lists, requires prior specific permission and/or a fee.

MM'10, October 25-29, 2010, Firenze, Italy. Copyright 2010 ACM 978-1-60558-933-6/10/10...\$10.00.

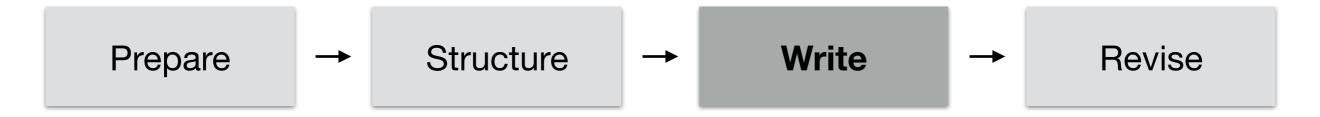
displays are also rapidly permeating public spaces, increasingly augmenting and replacing traditional, static signs. This broadens the domain of multimedia beyond the personal space to also include the public, urban space. Although the vast majority of these displays are still not interactive, there seems to be a clear trend towards networked and interactive displays. While interactiv networked displays are promising for deploying multimedia applications and content, many deployments seem to be plague with much lower usage than expected by their designers [20]. It seems that although designers implement existing knowledge from HCI, like usability and affordances, there are additional issues unique to public displays that hamper their acceptance. The vast majority of interactive public displays proposes a 'poster mental model to their audience, and allow for interaction via touch and / or keys only. This is despite several other mental models and interaction modalities have been proposed. In addi tion, many displays seem to fail to attract enough attention of passers-by, simply vanishing in the clutter of things in public space that compete for attention. If they capture attention, many displays seem to fail to motivate passers-by to interact, who have other goals in mind. If, finally, the audience has noticed the display and is motivated to interact, interactive displays seem to fail to deal appropriately with the public nature of interaction, where people may avoid interaction in order to maintain their social role and, e.g., not look silly. These requirements can be addressed by displays utilizing broader metaphors than just that of a poster, for example windows, mirrors, or overlays over the physical world.

2. REQUIREMENTS ANALYSIS

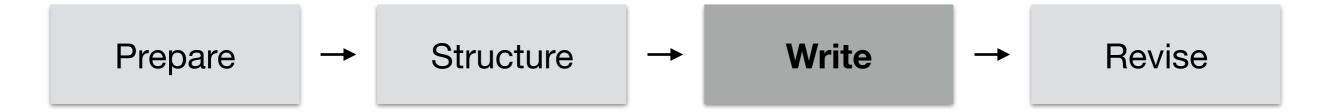
While many findings from HCI also apply to public displays, simply guaranteeing utility, usability, and likability may not be enough to design public displays. In particular, public displays need to grab the attention of passers-by, motivate passers-by to interact with them, and deal with the issues of interaction in the public. Since most multimedia systems have been designed as personal devices or for use in home environments, these issues have not yet received sufficient attention. For public multimedia systems however, how the audience approaches them is crucial.

2.1 Interaction Phases

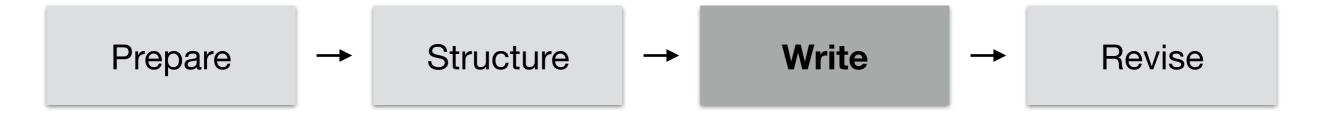
In contrast to many other computing technologies, interaction with public displays does not start with the interaction itself. Instead, the audience is initially simply passing by, without any intention for interaction. A model of the different phases of interaction has been presented in [39] (Figure 1). This model builds on the model presented in [9], but instead focuses on audience behav-



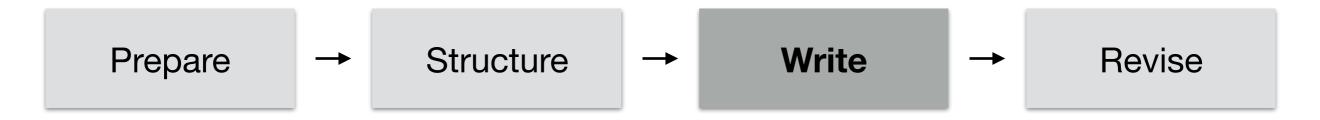
- Writing up helps to clarify ideas
- Start writing during the research project
 - if leaving writing up until the last minute, you may not have enough time to produce a good paper
 - amount of writing, mass of data, and papers to be organised and brought into order is often underestimated
 - writing is based on experience



- Make a time plan (deadlines!)
- Read related work, take notes
- Think about definitions
- For each sentence, think about what information you want to convey to the reader or what the effect on the user should be.
- Oftentimes, sentences do not really have a purpose or are not really related to the topic. In these cases, omit the sentence.
- Sentences that are meant to convince the reader of the author's smartness but are hardly related to the topic, should be avoided.
- Avoid jokes.

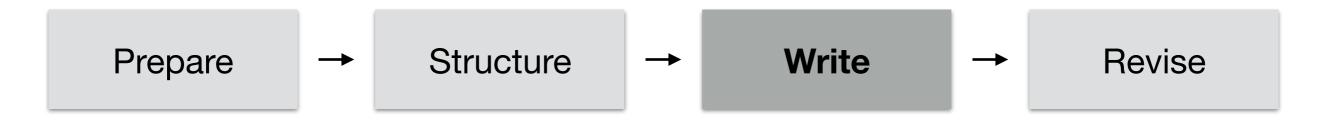


- Acknowledge those who have assisted in your research (supervisor, colleagues, research participants, spouse, friends, funding body)
- Report quantitative data in a separate section from discussion and interpretation of those results
- Qualitative findings and interpretation of the data often weaved into one section
- Design and creation research often also describes the development
- Following the conventional structure helps readers to easily find their way around
- Provide signposts ("The last chapter explained that... "; "The structure of this paper is as follows...")
- Use the "editorial we"; e.g., "We designed an experiment ..." (reports written in the third person passive is considered old-fashioned; e.g., "An experiment was designed to ...")



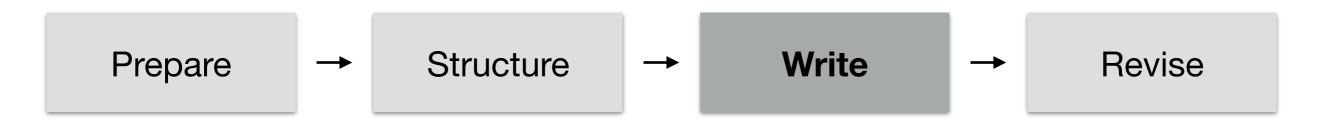
Develop a Writing Routine

- People have very individual writing routines (e.g., setting yourself a target of 1500 words a day)
- Write in the way that suits you best (e.g., with background music or in total silence)
- Write at the time of day when you are at your best
- Use the time when you function less well to do the more mechanical parts (spelling corrections, checking reference details, creating and fixing figures / tables)
- The first draft does not have to be perfect!
- Go for a walk if you are stuck



Presentation of Data

- Provide tables and figures of interesting data
- For qualitative data it is usually good to provide quotes from the interviewees
- Clearly label tables and figures (explain to the reader what they show)



Readers

There are very different types of readers. Your text should cater to the needs of all of them!

- Search Engines: choose title and keywords leading to a high search rank. Use Google Scholar for testing!
- Readers who want to find out whether the article is interesting or *relevant* to them. Usually only read the title and maybe the abstract
- Readers who are *interested in the results* and want to use them themselves. Should already get the most important information on the first pages. If an interesting idea isn't presented but on the last page, it is likely that they miss it.
- Readers who want to *work on the topic*. Probably need all the details.



- Are all necessary information included in the paper?
- Check for consistency?
- Is the text understandable?
- Is the methodology sound?
- Are there typos or grammar errors?
- Are figure and tables easily readable (font size, colors) and referenced in the text?
- Do you provide meaningful captions?
- Does the format meet the specifications of the conference?



- When you have completed a chapter or paper, leave it for a few days
- Have a friend read your text
- Give a polished draft to your supervisor
- A good peer-review will point out both strengths and weaknesses
- If rejected, good reviews will make suggestions how to improve the paper in a way such that it is publishable in the future

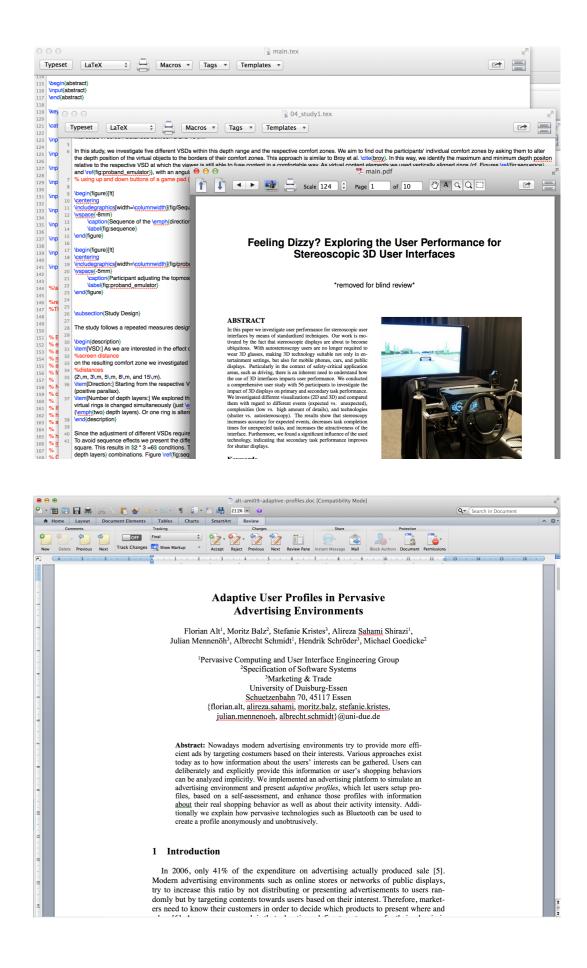
Tools

- Tools for text editing
- Tools for literature research
- Tools for creating figures
- Tools for creative work
- Tools to support the process

Text Editing

- Simple text editors
- OpenOffice
- MS-Word
- LaTeX / Lynx
- GoogleDocs
- many more

Most conferences require Latex or Word!

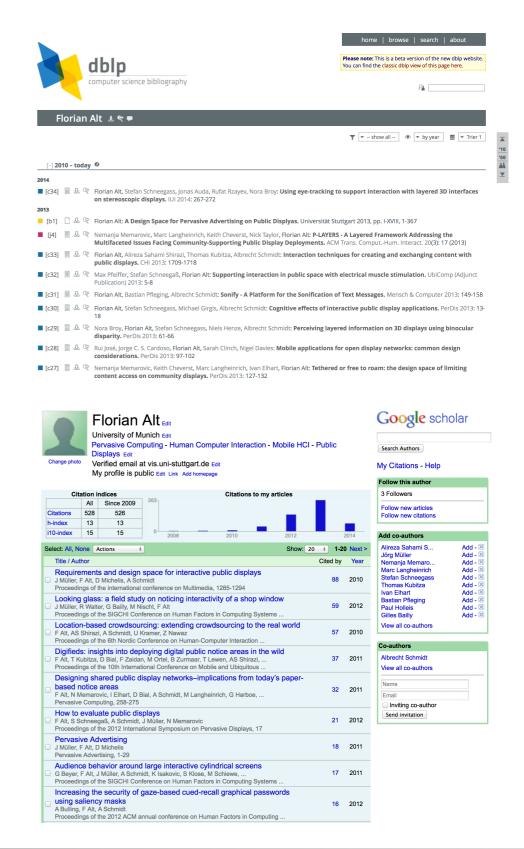


Tools for Literature Research

- Google und Google Scholar
- Bing, Yahoo, Baidu, Vandex
- ACM Digital Library (<u>http://www.acm.org/dl</u>)
- CiteSeerX (<u>http://citeseer.ist.psu.edu/index</u>)
- DBLP Computer Science Bibliography (<u>http://www.informatik.uni-trier.de/~ley/db/</u>)
- many more

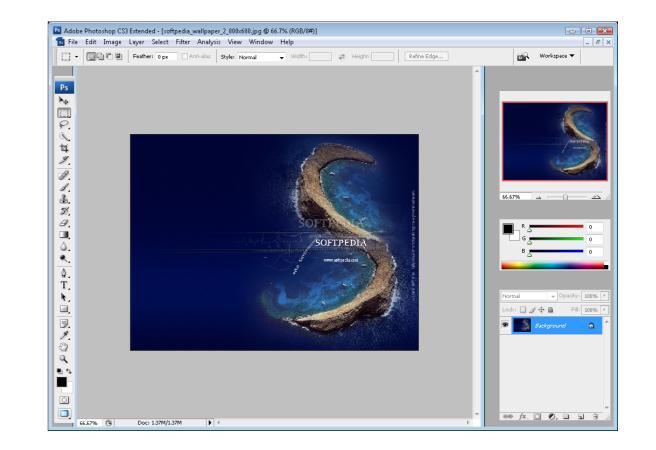
Don't forget libraries

- OPACplus der LMU-UB (<u>https://</u> <u>opacplus.ub.uni-muenchen.de</u>)
- DBIS der LMU-UB (<u>http://rzblx10.uni-</u> <u>regensburg.de/dbinfo/fachliste.php?</u> <u>bib_id=ub_m&lett=l&colors=&ocolors=</u>)



Tools for Graphics

- MS Office / MS Visio
- Xfig (<u>http://www.xfig.org/</u>)
- Adobe Creative Suite
- Gimp
- and many more (ideas?)





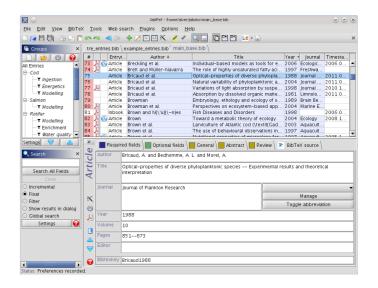
Reference Tools

- Citavi: <u>http://www.citavi.com/</u> (LMU Campuslizenz verfügbar)
- EndNote: <u>http://www.endnote.com/</u> (LMU Campuslizenz verfügbar - (<u>http://</u> <u>www.ub.uni-muenchen.de/elektronische-medien/</u> <u>literaturverwaltungsprogramme/endnote/</u>)
- Zotero (<u>https://www.zotero.org</u>)
- LATEX und BibTeX (<u>http://www.bibtex.org/</u>), also see <u>http://samy.informatik.hu-berlin.de/~piefel/</u> <u>LaTeX-PS/V04-literatur.pdf</u>
- JabRef als Beispiel eines BibTeX Editors (<u>http://jabref.sourceforge.net/</u>)
- Mendeley

| 3 | | Information Literacy: Reference Editor | - Citavi | | - | • × |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|---------------------------------------|
| File Edit View References Citation Lists Tools Wind | iow Help | | | | | |
| 🖗 Reference = 🔨 Retrieve by ISBN 🛛 🗙 😡 Online | esearch + 🔍 Search 🗓 | 👌 Save project bibliography 🔹 🗃 Print 🔹 🛄 Table 🕴 | 🔊 Cite • 💡 Ti | nought + | | 020 |
| References 🧬 Knowledge 👷 Tasks | Robertson 2005 - | 10 principles of effective information | | | | |
| » @ 🕙 • Go ta (Ctrl+E) 🕒 🕤 | Overview Reference | Content Context Quotations Tasks & locations | Preview - | 12 O | 0 | Quick Help |
| Select by: 🌾 🔂 🖓 | Internet Document | Robertson, James (2005): | @ 1k)</td <td>🗟 Quote 🎯 Abstract * [Cita</td> <td></td> <td>•</td> | 🗟 Quote 🎯 Abstract * [Cita | | • |
| Dear: Hannobre B. (d.) A second presention within the twee of the second presention within the twee of the second present seco | Enter a construction of the second se | 10 principles of effective information management. See Two Design. Online verligher unter http://www.stepho.cem.au/like/imc_effectivein. pd:/laterialaulianiana.int.10.0005, substrappidt an 2803-0016. This antick has extind ten key principles of effective information management. These focus on detective information management. These focus on detection information management. These focus on date capitalisation date cultural charges required to date format improvements. | | as in a key forces for range organizations, the first being forces for range of points, the challing and the integration for the first point of the being first being the density of the first being first being the density of the density of the density of the density of the meant of phylerics were been being the meant of phylerics were been being to the density of the mean point of the density of the densit | Information management is not a technology problem Exploring Information management This the companies of the system and processor with the operation is find in the system of the system and the memory of the system and the system a | |
| How to find information 2008 – Book | Keywords: Categories: | information management 3 Information literacy specifics | | ment projects. These do not provide an exhaustive list, but do offer a series of prin- ciples that can be used to guide the planning and implementation of internation manage- | and many more (For a brief overview of many of these systems, see the earlier article Definition of in- | |
| Senst, Erik Tutorial zur Online-Recherche 2010 2010 – Internet Document | Evaluation: 4 quotations: | ★★★★★ Key principles of information management Information management | | and implementation of internation manage- ment activities. From the outlest, it must be emphasised that this is not an article about rechnology. Rath- ers, it is about the organisational, cultural and strategic factors that must be considered to improve the management of information | formation management lemms.) Information management is, however, much more than just technology. Equally impor- tantly, it is about the business processes and practices that underpin the creation and use of information. | |
| Sharpless Smith, Susan Web Based Instruction. A Guide for Libraries 2010 – Book | | Information systems Prioritise according to business needs | | within organisations. The key goal of this article is to help infor- mation management projects succeed. | It is also about the information itself, includ- ing the structure of information (informa- tion architecture), metadata, content quality, and more. Information management therefore encom- | |
| Smith, Jane Bandy; Churchill, Lisa; Mason, Lucy Teaching & testing information literacy skills 2005 – Book | No tasks | | | Inner Robertson is The managing director of South Para Delayin, an instance and Extense management consultatory based in Sylfney, Aptituda, ame specialism in travest thatleny, web context man- generer, internation arthlet-taw | passos: people process technology content | |
| Snavely, Loanne; Cooper, Natasha | Customize overview | | | and usability. | Each of these must be addressed if informa- | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |

ENDNOTE

| NDNOTE | DOWNLOADS | TRAINING | SUPPORT | ABOUT | CONTACT US | BUY NOW | _ |
|----------|--|--------------------|--|---------------|----------------|-------------|---|
| Home | » Downloads » EndNote | e Connection File | s | | | | |
| ENI | | | | | | | |
| ENI | USE THE CONNECTION FINDER BELOW TO SEARCH FOR A SPECIFIC INFORMATION PROVIDER. | | | | | | |
| | | II the information | nnection Files ECTION FILES SMORE THAN 4,000 CONNECTION FILES Information necessary for EndNote to search and import references from an online all available connection files. ER BELOW TO SEARCH FOR A SPECIFIC INFORMATION PROVIDER. DER Contains Previous APPLY RESET Database Date Date Date Date Date Date Date Dat | | | | |
| . | Download an archive | of all available | connection file | es. | | | |
| USE T | HE CONNECTION F | INDER BELOW | TO SEARCH F | OR A SPECI | FIC INFORMATIO | N PROVIDER. | S from an online bownLoAD bownLoAD bownLoAD bownLoAD bownLoAD bownLoAD bownLoAD |
| | INFORMATION PR | OVIDER Co | ntains | • | | | |
| | | | |) | APPLY | RESET | |
| Inform | mation Provider | | Databas | е | 1 | Date | |
| Plym | outh University (U.K.) |) | Library C | atalog | | 2012-10-17 | DOWNLOAD |
| Ovids | SP | | PsycINFO | 0 | | 2012-10-17 | DOWNLOAD |
| Ridle | y College (Australia) | | Library C | atalog | | 2012-10-17 | DOWNLOAD |
| EBS | 00 | | Social So | cience Abstra | icts | 2012-10-16 | DOWNLOAD |
| EBSO | 00 | | Educatio | n Abstracts | | 2012-10-16 | DOWNLOAD |
| EBS | 00 | | Index to L | egal Period | cals & Books | 2012-10-16 | DOWNLOAD |
| St. Je | erome's University (O | nt.) | Library C | atalog | | 2012-10-11 | DOWNLOAD |
| Århus | s Kommunes Bibliot | eker (Den.) | Library C | atalog | | 2012-10-11 | DOWNLOAD |
| South | hern University-Law (| Center (La.) | Library C | atalog | | 2012-10-11 | DOWNLOAD |
| | | | | | | | |



Hints for Citations

- DIN 1505-2 [Lorenzen, 1997]
- Collection of links from the FU Berlin (<u>http://www.ub.fu-berlin.de/service_neu/</u> <u>einfuehrung/bookmarks/zitieren.html</u>)
- Hints from the LMU (<u>http://</u> <u>www.edu.lmu.de/spe/downloads/</u> <u>StuBer_WissenschaftlichesArbeiten.pdf</u>)
- Guidelines from the group for media informatics (<u>http://www.medien.ifi.lmu.de/</u> <u>studierende/abschlussarbeiten/master/</u> <u>richtlinien.xhtml</u>)

| | Universitätsb | ibliothek Fachbibliotheken Bibliotheksportal | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|
| UNIVERSITÄTS BIBLIOTHEK | | | | |
| | | | | |
| Bibliotheksportal Primo | Home » Service » Einführungen, Kurse » Bookmarks | | | |
| Digitale Bibliothek Universitätsbibliothek | Richtig zitieren: Zitierregeln für konventionelle und ele | ektronische Medien - Linksammlur | | |
| Service | APA: Electronic References | | | |
| → Arbeitsplätze → Ausbildung | http://www.apastyle.org/elecref.html | | | |
| → Ausstellungen | Auszug aus der 5. Aufl. des Publication Manual of the American Psychological Asso elektronischer Medien werden dargestellt. Der APA Style wird überwiegend in natu | | | |
| → Beratung | | | | |
| → Blog, RSS-Feeds | Author-date (Harvard) referencing guide (PDF-Datei) | | | |
| → Downloads → Einführungen, Kurse | http://www.library.uow.edu.au/content/groups/public/ @web/@health/documents/doc/uow025425.pdf | | | |
| → Bookmarks | Die hier von Raechel Damarell (Nursing/Health Sciences Liaison Librarian an der "F Einführung in die "Harvard-Zitiermethode" gehört zum Informativsten und Ausführ | | | |
| → Führungen | hat. Die hier an zahllosen Beispielen demonstrierte "Harvard-Methode" basiert auf | | | |
| → Info für Behinderte → Internetquellen | "Australian Government Publishing Service". | | | |
| Kopierservice | Bleuel, Jens: Online publizieren im Internet (PDF-Datei) | | | |
| → Link des Monats | http://www.bleuel.com/ip-wel.pdf | | | |
| Literaturverwaltungs- programme | Online-Ausgabe (= 2., unveränd. Aufl. 2000) von: Bleuel, Jens: Online publizieren im Internet. Pfungstadt [u.a.]: Ed. Ergon, 1995. Behandelt Herstellung, Veröffentlichung und Vertrieb von Online-Zeitschriften und Online-Büchern. | | | |
| → Tutorials | | | | |
| → UB-Publikationen | Bleuel, Jens: Zitation von Internet-Quellen (PDF-Datei) | | | |
| Universitätsbibliographie | http://www.bleuel.com/ip-zit.pdf Empfehlungen zur Zitierweise von Internet-Quellen und Internet-Diensten (z.B. E-I | Mail, Mailing-Listen, Telnet) in überwiegend | | |
| Digital publizieren MyLibrary | deutschsprachigen wissenschaftlichen Publikationen. | | | |
| ., | Citation Style Guides for Internet and Electronic Sources | | | |
| | http://www.library.ualberta.ca/guides/citation/ | | | |
| | Style Guide für Studierende der University of Alberta, Canada. Zitierbeispiele für el Style. | lektronische Medien nach APA Style und Chicago | | |
| | | | | |
| | Citation Styles | | | |
| | http://www.bedfordstmartins.com/online/citex.html Gegenüberstellung von Zitierstilen für elektronische Publikationen (z.B. MLA Style, | APA Style, Chicago Style (La.), Zusammengestellt | | |
| | vom Verlag Bedford/St.Martin's (USA), der sich auf Publikationen für geisteswissen | | | |
| | umfangreiche, fundierte und ansprechende Aufbereitung des Stoffs. | | | |
| | Citations | | | |
| | http://www.ohiou.edu/linguistics/info/citations.html | antantan Chula Cuidea (fi)a andrualita und | | |
| | Interessante Linksammlung für Informationen zu den maßgebenden anglo-amerika elektronische Quellen). | anischen Style Guides (für gedrückte und | | |
| Richtlinien fü | r Masterarbeiten | | | |
| Formale Regeln Hinweise zum Ir Zitate und Quell Weiterführende Formale Regeln | <u>nhalt</u> <u>enangaben</u> <u>Literatur</u> | Download: | | |
| Formale Regeln Hinweise zum Ir Zitate und Quell Weiterführende Formale Regeln Arbeiten können au | <u>ihalt</u> enangaben | Download: <u>■ LaTeX-Vorlage</u> für die Ausarbeitung | | |
| Formale Regeln Hinweise zum Ir Zitate und Quell Weiterführende Formale Regeln Arbeiten können au Aufbau | <u>uhalt</u> <u>enangaben</u> <u>Literatur</u> ıf Deutsch oder auf Englisch verfasst werden. | 📓 LaTeX-Vorlage für die | | |
| Formale Regeln Hinweise zum Ir Zitate und Quell Weiterführende Formale Regeln Arbeiten können au Aufbau Die Arbeit muss fol | <u>nhalt</u> <u>enangaben</u> <u>Literatur</u> | 📓 LaTeX-Vorlage für die | | |
| Formale Regeln Hinweise zum Ir Zitate und Quell Weiterführende Formale Regeln Arbeiten können au Aufbau | <u>uhalt</u> <u>enangaben</u> <u>Literatur</u> ıf Deutsch oder auf Englisch verfasst werden. | 📓 LaTeX-Vorlage für die | | |
| Formale Regeln Hinweise zum Ir Zitate und Quell Weiterführende Formale Regeln Arbeiten können au Aufbau Die Arbeit muss fol enthalten: Titelseite | <u>uhalt</u> <u>enangaben</u> <u>Literatur</u> ıf Deutsch oder auf Englisch verfasst werden. | 📓 LaTeX-Vorlage für die | | |
| Formale Regeln Hinweise zum Ir Zitate und Quell Weiterführende Formale Regeln Arbeiten können au Aufbau Die Arbeit muss folenthalten: Titelseite Titel der Arbeit | <u>enangaben</u> <u>Literatur</u> If Deutsch oder auf Englisch verfasst werden. gende Teile in der aufgeführten Reihenfolge | 📓 LaTeX-Vorlage für die | | |
| Formale Regeln Hinweise zum Ir Zitate und Quell Weiterführende Formale Regeln Arbeiten können au Aufbau Die Arbeit muss fol enthalten: Titelseite Titel der Arbeit Name des Beart | uhalt enangaben Literatur If Deutsch oder auf Englisch verfasst werden. gende Teile in der aufgeführten Reihenfolge beiters | 📓 LaTeX-Vorlage für die | | |
| Formale Regeln Hinweise zum Ir Zitate und Quell Weiterführende Formale Regeln Arbeiten können au Aufbau Die Arbeit muss fol enthalten: Titelseite Titel der Arbeit Name des Beart Beginn- und Enc | <u>enangaben</u> <u>Literatur</u> If Deutsch oder auf Englisch verfasst werden. gende Teile in der aufgeführten Reihenfolge | 📓 LaTeX-Vorlage für die | | |
| Formale Regeln <u>Hinweise zum Ir</u> <u>Zitate und Quell</u> <u>Weiterführende</u> Formale Regeln Arbeiten können au Aufbau Die Arbeit muss folenthalten: Titelseite Titel der Arbeit Name des Beart Beginn- und Eng Betreuer | ahalt enangaben Literatur If Deutsch oder auf Englisch verfasst werden. gende Teile in der aufgeführten Reihenfolge beiters d-Datum der Arbeit | 📓 LaTeX-Vorlage für die | | |
| Formale Regeln Hinweise zum Ir Zitate und Quell Weiterführende Formale Regeln Arbeiten können au Aufbau Die Arbeit muss fol enthalten: Titelseite Titel der Arbeit Name des Beart Beginn- und Enc Betreuer Verantwortlicher | ahalt enangaben Literatur If Deutsch oder auf Englisch verfasst werden. gende Teile in der aufgeführten Reihenfolge Deiters d-Datum der Arbeit | 📓 LaTeX-Vorlage für die | | |
| Formale Regeln <u>Hinweise zum Ir</u> <u>Zitate und Quell</u> <u>Weiterführende</u> Formale Regeln Arbeiten können au Aufbau Die Arbeit muss folenthalten: Titelseite Titel der Arbeit Name des Beart Beginn- und Eng Betreuer | ahalt enangaben Literatur If Deutsch oder auf Englisch verfasst werden. gende Teile in der aufgeführten Reihenfolge Deiters d-Datum der Arbeit | 📓 LaTeX-Vorlage für die | | |
| Formale Regeln Hinweise zum Ir Zitate und Quell Weiterführende Formale Regeln Arbeiten können au Aufbau Die Arbeit muss fol enthalten: Titelseite Titel der Arbeit Name des Beart Beginn- und Enc Betreuer Verantwortlicher | ahalt enangaben Literatur If Deutsch oder auf Englisch verfasst werden. gende Teile in der aufgeführten Reihenfolge beiters d-Datum der Arbeit Hochschullehrer (Prof. Butz/Prof. Hußmann) ität | 📓 LaTeX-Vorlage für die | | |
| Formale Regeln Hinweise zum Ir Zitate und Quell Weiterführende Formale Regeln Arbeiten können au Aufbau Die Arbeit muss fol enthalten: Titel seite Titel der Arbeit Name des Beart Beginn- und End Betreuer Verantwortlichers Abstrakt (Kurzzusa | ahalt enangaben Literatur If Deutsch oder auf Englisch verfasst werden. gende Teile in der aufgeführten Reihenfolge beiters d-Datum der Arbeit Hochschullehrer (Prof. Butz/Prof. Hußmann) ität mmenfassung) | 📓 LaTeX-Vorlage für die | | |
| Formale Regeln Hinweise zum Ir Zitate und Quell Weiterführende Formale Regeln Arbeiten können au Aufbau Die Arbeit muss fol enthalten: Titel seite Titel der Arbeit Name des Beart Beginn- und End Betreuer Verantwortlicher LFE und Univers Abstrakt (Kurzzusa In Deutsch und Eng | ahalt enangaben Literatur If Deutsch oder auf Englisch verfasst werden. gende Teile in der aufgeführten Reihenfolge beiters d-Datum der Arbeit Hochschullehrer (Prof. Butz/Prof. Hußmann) ität | 📓 LaTeX-Vorlage für die | | |
| Formale Regeln Hinweise zum Ir Zitate und Quell Weiterführende Formale Regeln Arbeiten können au Aufbau Die Arbeit muss fol enthalten: Titel seite Titel der Arbeit Name des Beart Beginn- und End Betreuer Verantwortlicher LFE und Univers Abstrakt (Kurzzusa In Deutsch und Eng Aufgabenstellung | ahalt enangaben Literatur If Deutsch oder auf Englisch verfasst werden. gende Teile in der aufgeführten Reihenfolge beiters I-Datum der Arbeit Hochschullehrer (Prof. Butz/Prof. Hußmann) ität mmenfassung) glisch, maximal je 250 Wörter | 📓 LaTeX-Vorlage für die | | |
| Formale Regeln Hinweise zum Ir Zitate und Quell Weiterführende Formale Regeln Arbeiten können au Aufbau Die Arbeit muss fol enthalten: Titel seite Titel der Arbeit Name des Beart Beginn- und End Betreuer Verantwortlicher LFE und Univers Abstrakt (Kurzzusa In Deutsch und Eng | ahalt enangaben Literatur If Deutsch oder auf Englisch verfasst werden. gende Teile in der aufgeführten Reihenfolge beiters I-Datum der Arbeit Hochschullehrer (Prof. Butz/Prof. Hußmann) ität mmenfassung) glisch, maximal je 250 Wörter | 📓 LaTeX-Vorlage für die | | |
| Formale Regeln Hinweise zum Ir Zitate und Quell Weiterführende Formale Regeln Arbeiten können au Aufbau Die Arbeit muss fol enthalten: Titel seite Titel der Arbeit Name des Beart Beginn- und End Betreuer Verantwortlicher LFE und Univers Abstrakt (Kurzzusa In Deutsch und Eng Aufgabenstellung Kopie der Original- | ahalt enangaben Literatur If Deutsch oder auf Englisch verfasst werden. gende Teile in der aufgeführten Reihenfolge Deiters I-Datum der Arbeit Thochschullehrer (Prof. Butz/Prof. Hußmann) ität mmenfassung) glisch, maximal je 250 Wörter Aufgabenstellung | 📓 LaTeX-Vorlage für die | | |
| Formale Regeln Hinweise zum Ir Zitate und Quell Weiterführende Formale Regeln Arbeiten können au Aufbau Die Arbeit muss fol enthalten: Titel der Arbeit Name des Beart Beginn- und End Betreuer Verantwortlicher LFE und Univers Abstrakt (Kurzzusa in Deutsch und Eng Aufgabenstellung Kopie der Original- Selbständigkeitserf Ich erkläre hiermi | ahalt enangaben Literatur If Deutsch oder auf Englisch verfasst werden. gende Teile in der aufgeführten Reihenfolge beiters d-Datum der Arbeit Hochschullehrer (Prof. Butz/Prof. Hußmann) ität mmenfassung) glisch, maximal je 250 Wörter Aufgabenstellung klärung t, dass ich die vorliegende Arbeit selbständig angefe | LaTeX-Vorlage für die Ausarbeitung | | |
| Formale Regeln Hinweise zum Ir Zitate und Quell Weiterführende Formale Regeln Arbeiten können au Aufbau Die Arbeit muss fol enthalten: Titel seite Titel der Arbeit Name des Beart Beginn- und End Betreuer Verantwortlicher LFE und Univers Abstrakt (Kurzzusa In Deutsch und Eng Aufgabenstellung Kopie der Original- Selbständigkeitserk Tich erkläre hiermi kenntlich gemacht Mit Datum und Unt | ahalt enangaben Literatur If Deutsch oder auf Englisch verfasst werden. gende Teile in der aufgeführten Reihenfolge beiters d-Datum der Arbeit Hochschullehrer (Prof. Butz/Prof. Hußmann) ität mmenfassung) glisch, maximal je 250 Wörter Aufgabenstellung klärung t, dass ich die vorliegende Arbeit selbständig angefe | LaTeX-Vorlage für die Ausarbeitung | | |
| Formale Regeln <u>Hinweise zum Ir</u> <u>Zitate und Quell</u> <u>Weiterführende</u> Formale Regeln Arbeiten können au Aufbau Die Arbeit muss folenthalten: Titel seite Titel der Arbeit Beginn- und End Betreuer Verantwortlicher LFE und Univers Abstrakt (Kurzzusa In Deutsch und Eng Aufgabenstellung Kopie der Original-Selbständigkeitser- Tich erkläre hiermikenntlich gemacht Mit Datum und Unt | ahalt enangaben Literatur If Deutsch oder auf Englisch verfasst werden. gende Teile in der aufgeführten Reihenfolge beiters I-Datum der Arbeit Hochschullehrer (Prof. Butz/Prof. Hußmann) ität mmenfassung) glisch, maximal je 250 Wörter Aufgabenstellung därung t, dass ich die vorliegende Arbeit selbständig angefo sowie alle benutzten Quellen und Hilfsmittel angego erschrift! | LaTeX-Vorlage für die Ausarbeitung | | |
| Formale Regeln Hinweise zum Ir Zitate und Quell Weiterführende Formale Regeln Arbeiten können au Aufbau Die Arbeit muss fol enthalten: Titel seite Titel der Arbeit Name des Beart Beginn- und End Betreuer Verantwortlicher LFE und Univers Abstrakt (Kurzzusa In Deutsch und Eng Aufgabenstellung Kopie der Original- Selbständigkeitser- Tich erkläre hiermi kenntlich gemacht Mit Datum und Unt | ahalt enangaben Literatur If Deutsch oder auf Englisch verfasst werden. gende Teile in der aufgeführten Reihenfolge beiters d-Datum der Arbeit Hochschullehrer (Prof. Butz/Prof. Hußmann) ität mmenfassung) glisch, maximal je 250 Wörter Aufgabenstellung klärung t, dass ich die vorliegende Arbeit selbständig angefe | LaTeX-Vorlage für die Ausarbeitung | | |
| Formale Regeln Hinweise zum Ir Zitate und Quell Weiterführende Formale Regeln Arbeiten können au Aufbau Die Arbeit muss fol enthalten: Titel seite Titel der Arbeit Name des Beart Beginn- und End Betreuer Verantwortlicher LFE und Univers Abstrakt (Kurzzusa In Deutsch und Eng Aufgabenstellung Kopie der Original- Selbständigkeitser- Titch erkläre hiermi enntlich gemacht Mit Datum und Unt Inhaltsverzeichnis Mit Angabe von Sei Textteil | ahalt enangaben Literatur If Deutsch oder auf Englisch verfasst werden. gende Teile in der aufgeführten Reihenfolge beiters I-Datum der Arbeit Hochschullehrer (Prof. Butz/Prof. Hußmann) ität mmenfassung) glisch, maximal je 250 Wörter Aufgabenstellung därung t, dass ich die vorliegende Arbeit selbständig angefo sowie alle benutzten Quellen und Hilfsmittel angego erschrift! | LaTeX-Vorlage für die Ausarbeitung | | |

How to Review a Paper

Elements of a Review

- Short summary of the text
- Contribution statement
- Classification within the scientific context
- Typical questions to ask
 - what is new about this work
 - which problem is this work trying to solve
 - which other work does it extend
 - what is the argumentation of the authors

Critical Review

- A review is NOT about personal interests or personal criticism of the author
- The review should focus on content and presentation
- Typical questions
 - which questions are not answered?
 - what are the limitations of the work?
 - where are contradictions?
 - is the argumentation sound and easy to follow?
 - does the work really provide a contribution?

Ethics in Scientific Communication

- It is ok to consider a contribution to be superfluous or of no need for the scientific community.
- It is not ok to personally judge or insult the author.

Tasks of a Reviewer

- Analyse for
 - correctness
 - originality
 - significance
 - quality
 - improvements
- How to
 - judge whether something is worth to be published?
 - determine which improvements are required prior to publication?

Important Questions

- What is a paper that "merits publication"?
- What is expected from a reviewer?
- How does a typical report for a review look like?
- What questions should be covered?
- What is the overall verdict?

When does a paper merit publication?

- A paper merits publication if there is a scientific contribution
- Examples:
 - new and significant results
 - new knowledge through synthesis of known results
 - helpful surveys and tutorials
 - combinations of these categories
- worth to publish: small, surprising results that stimulate a new direction for future research
- not worth to publish: repetition of results from other papers
- only worth to publish after improvement: good ideas that are badly presented

Role of the Reviewer

- Subjective opinion whether or not a paper provides a scientific contribution
- Usually more than one reviewer

How to find / chose reviewers?

- paper bidding
- keywords
- experts from the field

Papers assignment table:

Click on the "Paper Title" hyperlink to view the paper (or download it). Click on the "Bid" link beside each paper to bid for that paper.

| ID | Paper Title (Full Paper) | Paper Topics | Current Assignment? | Bid This Paper? |
|----|---|---|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | A formalism of ontology to support a software maintenance knowledge- based system | Formal Methods; Knowledge-Based and Expert Systems; Software Process Modeling; | 1 | Bid |
| 2 | A Measure and Prediction Strategy for QoS of Distributed Security Policy Server | Artificial Intelligence Approaches to Software Engineering; Software Engineering Decision Support; Software Quality; | 0 | Bid |
| 3 | The Expressive Language ALCNHR+K (D) For Knowledge Reasoning | 3.Automated Reasoning; | 0 | Bid |
| 6 | Two-Dimensional Process Model for Aspect-Oriented Software Development | 43.Software Process Modeling; | 0 | Bid |

Expectations Towards a Reviewer

- Decision in the form of a recommendation
 - accept
 - (accept with minor revision)
 - (accept with major revision)
 - reject
- Justification for the recommendation
- Ways for improvement (particularly in case of rejection)
- How critical should a reviewer be?

Typical Review Report

- Overall judgement (usually scale from 1-5)
- Summary (1-5 sentences)
- Originality and significance
- Quality (methodology, precision, errors, presentation)
- Justification for the rating
- Optional hints for the editors
- Authors receive "cleaned" version / meta-review
- Deadlines

Examples for Review Forms



Review of Submission 567

reviewingHome myHome logOff

Reviewer Florian Alt

Submission Towards a privacy threat model for interactive public displays Review type External

Please direct any questions to the submission's primary: bulling@mpi-inf.mpg.de .

Confidence

How confident are you about your assessment of the work?

- 4 Highly confident I consider myself an expert in the area
- 3 Very confident I am knowledgeable in the area
- 2 Somewhat confident I have passing knowledge
- 1 Not very confident I have no knowledge in the area

Contribution to UbiComp

Please briefly summarise this submission's contribution to Pervasive and Ubiquitous Computing. Think broadly and positively in terms of the types of contribution a paper can make, referring to the <u>call for</u> <u>papers</u> if necessary.

Overall Rating

Provide your overall rating of the paper. Your written review should support your overall rating.

- 6 Definite accept: I would argue strongly for accepting this paper.
- 5 Probably accept: I would argue for accepting this paper.
- 4 Maybe accept: I would agree with accepting this paper.
- 3 Maybe reject: I would agree with rejecting this paper.
- 2 Probably reject: I would argue for rejecting this paper.
- I Definite reject: I would argue strongly for rejecting this paper.

R&R Suitability (Hidden from authors)

Revise and Resubmit Suitability: In case the submission does not get directly accepted at the PC meeting, please rate its potential to be resubmitted in a second round, after the authors have had 5 weeks to do additional work. This might include additional experiments and/or implementation work (the necessary improvements should be made clear in your review). Note that such a resubmission does not guarantee acceptance in the second round.

- No need to resubmit only minor revisions needed on the current version
- High potential for significant improvement in 5 weeks
- It would be possible to improve within 5 weeks, but difficult
- Reject without offering revise/resubmit 5 weeks is too short to improve submission sufficiently

The Review

Please describe both what you like about the submission, and what problems you see with it. If possible, identify opportunities for improvement and provide concrete suggestions - in particular in light of a potential "revise and resubmit" decision, where the authors would have additional 5 weeks of time. As always: please be objective and try to maintain a courteous and friendly tone throughout your review.

```
ere is a lot to like about his submission. First, it presents an approach to tackle a timely 
oblem – with displays becoming ubiquitous there is indeed an increasing need to think about 
we to ensure the user's privacy. Second, this is one of the few works on public displays in 
rent years that takes a holistic view rather than tackling a very specific aspect, hence making a 
inficant contribution to the design space of public displays. Third, the submission is well 
esented. It is well written, easy to understand, and follows a clear argumentation. 
The same time, there are also some critical aspects I would like to raise. Assessing privacy 
neerns for public displays via an online survey seems somewhat questionable. With high 
obability, participants have never experienced this kind of threat in the real world, so answers 
i likely to be very hypothetical. I would also assume, that due to the nature of the topic, 
ople would in general over-state their privacy awareness. However, the authors did a good job 
focussing on different, very specific aspects of privacy. Hence, this challenge is overcome to a 
tain extent. While I believe it is not possible to draw any conclusions about the general view 
the users with regard to privacy in front of public displays (which is also not claimed), a 
mparison can be drawn between the aspects, which is interesting and novel. In addition, the 
reful assessment of the qualitative feedback of the participants adds to the validity of the data. 
second aspect is that – as also pointed out by the authors – the content presented on the 
play is likely to have a strong influence on the need for privacy. Unfortunately, this issues is 
sestigated regardless of the different categories of the STRIDE model. As a result, the 
sommendations presented in Table S are valid, but would have been more valuable if 
sested per content type. Then, an application designer could have easily looked up, which 
senter are crucial to tackle. and which a renort. This should al least be discussed by t
```

Confidential Comments (Optional) (Hidden from authors)

Optional comments for the reviewers and program committee that will NOT be sent to the authors:

Review forms you are going to use

Evaluation

Choose File no file selected

Overall evaluation (*). Please provide a detailed review, including a justification for your scores. Both the score and the review text are required.

| 3: strong accept | | |
|---|---|-----------------------|
| 2: accept | | |
| 1: weak accept | | |
| 0: borderline paper -1: weak reject | | |
| -2: reject | | |
| -3: strong reject | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| viewer's confidenc | ce (*). | |
| 5: (expert) | | |
| 4: (high) | | |
| 3: (medium) | | |
| 2: (low) | | |
| 1: (none) | | |
| | | |
| n tidential remarks harks will only be se | s for the program committee. If you wish to add any remarks intended only for PC members please write them below the by the PC members having access to reviews for this submission. They will not be sent to the authors. This field is a | w. These optional. |
| , | ,, , | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

LMU München – Medieninformatik – Prof. Dr. Florian Alt – Hauptseminar – SS2017

Possible Verdicts (Smith, 1989)

- Major results very significant
- Good, solid, interesting work; a definite contribution
- Minor, but positive, contribution to knowledge
- Elegant and technically correct but useless
- Neither elegant nor useful, but not actually wrong
- Wrong and misleading
- The paper is so badly written that a technical evaluation is impossible

Some Final Issues

- Multiple submissions
- Plagiarism
- Anonymity
- Acknowledgements
- Reputation of the authors
- Can you use material from a paper under review?
- Conflict of interest