Agenda

Anatomy of Research Papers

HW3
Thesis defense opens w/ "This thesis is about X. This is why we care abt X. This is why X is a hard problem." They should all start this way
Research Papers

Understanding what papers look like
Anatomy of a Research Paper

Abstract
Introduction
Related Work
Design and Implementation
Evaluation
Conclusion
Some of the contents in the next few slides from Jennifer Widom’s notes on Writing Technical Papers.
Introduction

What is the problem?

Why is it interesting and important?

Why is it hard? (E.g., why do naive approaches fail?)

Why hasn't it been solved before? (Or, what's wrong with previous proposed solutions? How does mine differ?)

What are the key components of my approach and results? Also include any specific limitations.

Summary of results and contributions.
Related Work

You want to give a sense of the old and new work in this area. How is your work related to what others have done?

Where to look for these?

Organized is better than not organized
What work is related?

Relation could be
- Similar problems
- Similar methods
- Applications
- Datasets

Don’t go too broad
- “Computer” not a related work in ML papers
Why do we need related work?

Justify that the proposed work is needed

Hopefully, an objective justification

Demonstrate mastery over area

Reviewers want to know if they can trust you

Relationship to other scientific areas

Connect the dots

Sometimes helps non-expert reviewers
Organizing Related Work

Lists
Figures
Diagrams
Tables
Sub-sections
Competition table
Fig. 1. Selected classes of dissemination protocols in sensor network. CodeDrip uses network coding to make dissemination of small data efficient and fast.
Table 1: Comparison of different non-intrusive people identification methods.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Paper</th>
<th>Sensor</th>
<th>Accuracy (%)</th>
<th>population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hnat et al. [6]</td>
<td>Ultrasonic</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pan et al. [18]</td>
<td>Geophone</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zeng et al. [24]</td>
<td>Wi-Fi</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jenkins et al. [9]</td>
<td>Pressure</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khalil et al. [13]</td>
<td>Ultrasonic</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>20</td>
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</table>
### Table I: State of the Art People Counting Solutions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Solution</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Cost ($)</th>
<th>Privacy Preserving Level</th>
<th>Scalability</th>
<th>Real Time</th>
<th>Flexibility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Break Beam Sensors</td>
<td>Counting</td>
<td>≤ 10</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIR Sensors</td>
<td>Presence</td>
<td>≤ 10</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ultrasonic Sensor</td>
<td>Counting</td>
<td>≤ 100</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Training Required</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RGB Cameras</td>
<td>Counting</td>
<td>≤ 100</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IR Imager</td>
<td>Counting</td>
<td>≤ 25</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Training Required</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Our Solution</td>
<td>Counting</td>
<td>≤ 25</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 1. Performance for state-of-the-art embedded VLC.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Data Rate</td>
<td>250 bps</td>
<td>800 bps</td>
<td>1 kbps</td>
<td>16 kbps</td>
<td>1 mbps</td>
<td>1-10 kbps</td>
<td>100 kbps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance</td>
<td>~10 cm</td>
<td>~2 m</td>
<td>~1 m</td>
<td>~5 m</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>~20 cm</td>
<td>6 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-hop</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full-Duplex</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parallel Channels</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation</td>
<td>MCU</td>
<td>MCU</td>
<td>MCU</td>
<td>ARM</td>
<td>FPGA+MCU</td>
<td>MCU</td>
<td>ARM + PRU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenna</td>
<td>LED-to-LED</td>
<td>LED-to-LED</td>
<td>LED-to-PD</td>
<td>LED-to-LED/PD</td>
<td>LED-to-PD</td>
<td>RGB-to-RGB</td>
<td>RGB/LED-to-LED/PD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IV. RELATED WORK

In this section, we overview the types of tools the networking community has built to evaluate network protocols.

**Link Emulation:** Single link emulation can be done on hardware (using channel emulators) or on software (using tools such as Netem). Prior work has shown that when correctly configured, Netem provides a realistic estimation of impaired network conditions and is sufficient for most networking experiments [15].

**Network Emulation:** Mininet [4] [5] uses light-weight virtualization by isolating certain OS resources, thus allowing emulation of large networks in a single machine. However, scalability becomes an issue when we want to emulate larger networks than can be tested in a single physical machine. Emulab [16] light-weight virtualization technique, FreeBSD jails, to setup multiple virtual interfaces per process group, similar to Mininet and CloudNet. CloudNet provides better resource isolation across the emulated nodes than Emulab and shows how we can use it on the commodity clouds. There is some prior work in data centers to optimize VM placement and routing [17]. CloudNet uses the concept of placement groups in Amazon EC2 where the virtual machines are placed as close to each other so that we can efficiently use the resources.

**Network Emulation Timing:** Time-Warp [18] explores the possibility of using time dilation in network emulation experiments. Future version of CloudNet may use this technique to offer added consistency in performance for emulations that requires very high-bandwidth. Slicetime is another effort to provide scalable and accurate network emulation [19]. Slicetime makes the simulations independent of real time constraint thus allowing simulation of complex and high performance networks when we have limited physical resources.
Competition

CouchSurfing

Affordable

craigslist

AirBed&BREAKFAST

Bed and Breakfast.com

Hostels.com

OFFLINE TRANSACTION

EXPENSIVE

ONLINE TRANSACTION

RentOBI.com

VRBO

Hotels.com

Template by PitchDeckCoach.com
**Competition**

$90M raised on concept of SMB loyalty in 2011 and 2012... LevelUp, FiveStars, BellyCard, Mogl, Shopkick, etc.

*Loyalty in nightlife is wide open!*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Flowtab</th>
<th>SOPOGO</th>
<th>coasteer</th>
<th>Tabbedout</th>
<th>BarTab</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bars &amp; Nightclubs</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
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<tr>
<td>0% CC Processing</td>
<td>✔️</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Table Ordering</td>
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<td>POS Integration</td>
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<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Related work variations

Merged with Introduction
Inter-mingled with relevant sections
Placement of Related Work
wrt Review Article

Related work is not literature review or review paper

Why?
Related Work Regrets

 Ideally
• Situate the work in the context of a larger community of scholarship. What’s new about this work? What inspired it?
• Provide credit and attribution for methods and ideas that are important to the work, but are not original to the paper.
• Provide concrete support for empirical claims made by the paper.

 Reality
• Provide proof that the authors know what they are talking about, because they’ve clearly read a lot of papers.
• Provide proof that the work “belongs” in your journal or conference, because they cite the bigwigs in your field.
• Provide proof that the authors weren’t the first people to make an otherwise unsubstantiated claim.
  Provide lists of people who do related things, so they can be used as reviewers.
• Avoid pissing off the reviewers who do related things, since they might be upset if they weren’t cited.

https://mcorrell.medium.com/a-semi-ordered-list-of-things-that-annoy-me-in-research-papers-16d46ee87104
Signs of poor related work

Laundry list of summaries
No explicit relation to the proposed work
Lack of organization
Putting one’s work in the context of the field
Other symptoms
  Old papers
  Papers from limited number of sources
The Body of the paper

Depending on the area of work may describe the proposed algorithm, proofs, systems, implementations
Evaluation

Description of experiments and metrics
Results of experiments
Implications of those results

More applicable to the applied areas of computer science.
Conclusions

Not the same as abstract
Short summary of what you did in the project and the implications of the results
Can include lessons learnt and future directions
How to find the ten most important papers in your research area?
HW3

Pick ten papers related to your research

Summarize each paper in 2-3 sentences
Why is it important?
Contributions? Strengths? Weaknesses?

Improve related work organization for one of the papers.