

# Performance Accounting Security

## *How to get your paper accepted*

**AIMS – OSLO – JUNE 2007**

*Aiko Pras*  
University of Twente  
[a.pras@utwente.nl](mailto:a.pras@utwente.nl)



## Overview

### 1) Writing your paper

- Writing style
- Paper structure
- References
- Common mistakes

### 2) Submitting your paper

- Where to submit
- Acceptance rate

### 3) The review process

- The reviewer
- The TPC meeting



• The TPC meeting



## 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?

Include pictures of scarcely dressed Ph.D. students

Include many figures

Include some research questions

Reference the reviewer's work

Include many equations



## 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



## Example of research questions

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

Is SNMP primarily being used for monitoring, or is it also being used for configuration purposes?

Is management primarily based on standardized, or on vendor-specific MIB objects?

Is security an issue in network management? In other words, is SNMPv3 being used in practice?



## Overview

### 1) Writing your paper

- Writing style
- Paper structure
- References
- Common mistakes

### 2) Submitting your paper

- Where to submit
- Acceptance rate

### 3) The review process

- The reviewer
- The TPC meeting



Information Society  
Technologies

The TPC meeting

EMANICS

## Paper structure

### 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



Information Society  
Technologies

EMANICS

# New ideas on ABC

John Doe, Jane Robinson, Mark Brown, Sam Higgins, Susan Lee, Peter  
University of Toronto  
1234567890  
1234567890, 1234567890

**Abstract**—The Single Network Management System (SNMS) is widely regarded to monitor, control, and manage network elements. However, the SNMS technology is not standardized and, therefore, it is not clear what the typical SNMS usage patterns are. This paper discusses how to generate large scale SNMS traffic measurements in order to develop a better understanding of how SNMS is used in practice networks. We have identified in this paper how to use SNMS to generate large scale traffic patterns and how to use SNMS to generate large scale traffic patterns. The goal of this research is to provide technical information to SNMS network designers and to SNMS network operators. The results are also available in a separate report that can be used to update their management information on network traffic generated by their management systems.

## 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 standard [2]. SNMS [3] [4]. While SNMS is widely regarded, it is not clear what the typical SNMS usage patterns are. This paper discusses how to generate large scale traffic patterns and how to use SNMS to generate large scale traffic patterns. The goal of this research is to provide technical information to SNMS network designers and to SNMS network operators. The results are also available in a separate report that can be used to update their management information on network traffic generated by their management systems.

Along with the introduction of the SNMS [1] as the replacement of the NMS [5] as a standard global network management system, the SNMS standard [2] is also widely regarded to be the standard for network management. It is also widely regarded to be the standard for network management. It is also widely regarded to be the standard for network management.

Furthermore, we are not generally understood how small scale traffic is handled in standardized SNMS objects and how small scale traffic is handled in standardized SNMS objects and how small scale traffic is handled in standardized SNMS objects.

This paper discusses how to generate large scale traffic patterns and how to use SNMS to generate large scale traffic patterns. The goal of this research is to provide technical information to SNMS network designers and to SNMS network operators. The results are also available in a separate report that can be used to update their management information on network traffic generated by their management systems.

- How does it work in practice networks on large scale traffic patterns and how to use SNMS to generate large scale traffic patterns.
- It is also widely regarded to be the standard for network management.

The paper discusses how to generate large scale traffic patterns and how to use SNMS to generate large scale traffic patterns. The goal of this research is to provide technical information to SNMS network designers and to SNMS network operators. The results are also available in a separate report that can be used to update their management information on network traffic generated by their management systems.

The paper discusses how to generate large scale traffic patterns and how to use SNMS to generate large scale traffic patterns. The goal of this research is to provide technical information to SNMS network designers and to SNMS network operators. The results are also available in a separate report that can be used to update their management information on network traffic generated by their management systems.

## II. Related work

The evolution of SNMS traffic measurement systems suggests a number of related systems. In the traditional view, traffic measurement systems are used to generate large scale traffic patterns and how to use SNMS to generate large scale traffic patterns. The goal of this research is to provide technical information to SNMS network designers and to SNMS network operators. The results are also available in a separate report that can be used to update their management information on network traffic generated by their management systems.

## V. Conclusions

While some of the above issues of operational requirements with SNMS, it is important to explore and analyze SNMS traffic patterns in order to develop a better understanding of how SNMS is used in practice networks. This paper discusses how to generate large scale traffic patterns and how to use SNMS to generate large scale traffic patterns. The goal of this research is to provide technical information to SNMS network designers and to SNMS network operators. The results are also available in a separate report that can be used to update their management information on network traffic generated by their management systems.

This paper discusses how to generate large scale traffic patterns and how to use SNMS to generate large scale traffic patterns. The goal of this research is to provide technical information to SNMS network designers and to SNMS network operators. The results are also available in a separate report that can be used to update their management information on network traffic generated by their management systems.

The most important step, however, is to collect and analyze more data. We hope this paper has led to the need for collecting more data. Further work will be required to collect more data. Further work will be required to collect more data. Further work will be required to collect more data.

The focus of the system of SNMS messages changed when the second version of SNMS was introduced. In practice, the focus of network management systems changed and became more focused. The network management system [6] allows a network operator to generate large scale traffic patterns and how to use SNMS to generate large scale traffic patterns. The goal of this research is to provide technical information to SNMS network designers and to SNMS network operators. The results are also available in a separate report that can be used to update their management information on network traffic generated by their management systems.

The network management system implements the network generation in order to provide a network interface. Note that the network management system [6] allows a network operator to generate large scale traffic patterns and how to use SNMS to generate large scale traffic patterns. The goal of this research is to provide technical information to SNMS network designers and to SNMS network operators. The results are also available in a separate report that can be used to update their management information on network traffic generated by their management systems.

General conclusion

Answer research question 1

Answer research question 2

Answer research question 3

Further work

## Overview

### 1) Writing your paper

- Writing style
- Paper structure
- **References**
- Common mistakes

### 2) Submitting your paper

- Where to submit
- Acceptance rate

### 3) The review process

- The reviewer
- The TPC meeting



Information Society  
Technologies

• The TPC meeting



## References

- **Be consistent!**
  - Example: <http://www.tvu.ac.uk/lrs/guides/harvard.html>
  - Bibtex can be useful (Google Scholar)
- **If possible, avoid referencing Internet-drafts**
- **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/>



Information Society  
Technologies



## Overview

### 1) Writing your paper

- Writing style
- Paper structure
- References
- Common mistakes

### 2) Submitting your paper

- Where to submit
- Acceptance rate

### 3) The review process

- The reviewer
- The TPC meeting



Information Society  
Technologies

The TPC meeting



## 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).**



Information Society  
Technologies



## Common mistakes

- Paper does not follow the author's guidelines
- Text contains errors:
  - Ask English native speaker
  - Use MS-Word: grammar & spelling check
- Figures are hardly readable:
  - Before submission, print paper on black & white paper
  - Take care with PDF: press versus screen quality
- Too much information is put into the paper
  - Less is more!
  - "I would have sent you less if I had had time" (Kurose)



## Overview

### 1) Writing your paper

- Writing style
- Paper structure
- References
- Common mistakes

### 2) Submitting your paper

- Where to submit
- Acceptance rate

### 3) The review process

- The reviewer
- The TPC meeting



• The TPC meeting





## Where to submit

- Workshops and Summer Schools
  - E2EMON, BDIM, BcN, FeBID, MUCS, ACNM, MACE, EVGM (Co-located with IM / NOMS / Manweek)
  - AIMS Student workshop
  - EUNICE Summer School
- Conference
  - IM / NOMS
  - Manweek: DSOM, MMNS, IPOM
- Journal
  - IEEE Communications Magazine: Series on N&S Management
  - IEEE Transactions on N&S Management
  - JNSM
  - International Journal of Network management
  - IEEE Network, ToN, JSAC, ...



## Where to submit

- Emanics / Simpleweb RSS feed
  - <http://www.simpleweb.org/cfp.rss>
- TCCC mailing list
  - [tccc@cs.columbia.edu](mailto:tccc@cs.columbia.edu)
  - <https://lists.cs.columbia.edu/mailman/listinfo/tccc>
- CfP list Alex Slingerland
  - <http://dutetvg.et.tudelft.nl/~alex/CFP/>
- CfP list Tim Moors
  - <http://www.ee.unsw.edu.au/~timm/netconf/>



## Overview

### 1) Writing your paper

- Writing style
- Paper structure
- References
- Common mistakes

### 2) Submitting your paper

- Where to submit
- Acceptance rate

### 3) The review process

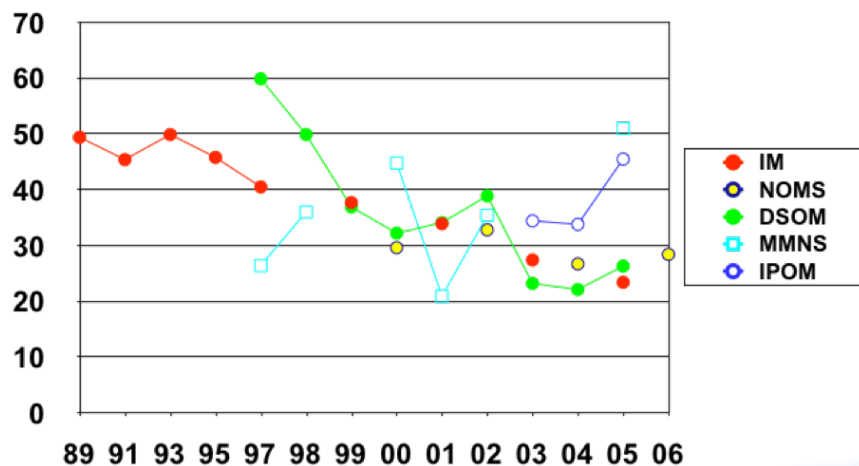
- The reviewer
- The TPC meeting



The TPC meeting



## Acceptance rate conferences

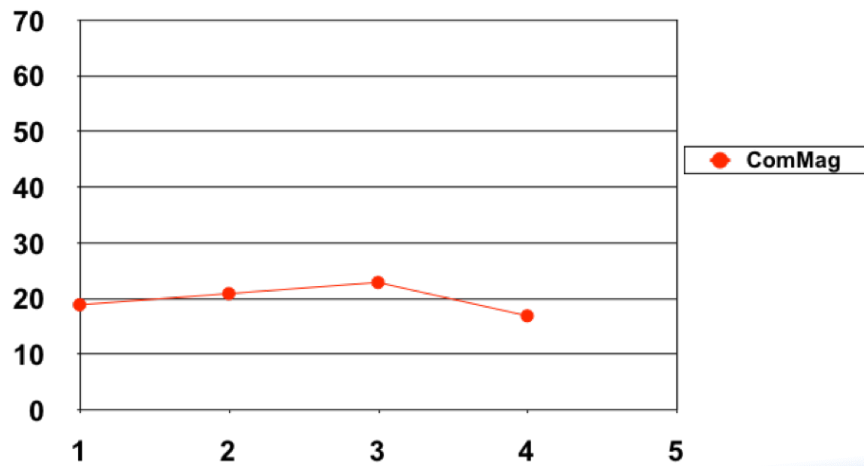


Information Society Technologies

source: <http://www.cs.ucsb.edu/~almeroth/conf/stats/>



## Acceptance rate journals



## Overview

### 1) Writing your paper

- Writing style
- Paper structure
- References
- Common mistakes

### 2) Submitting your paper

- Where to submit
- Acceptance rate

### 3) The review process

- The reviewer
- The TPC meeting



• The TPC meeting



## The experienced reviewer

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



## Overview

### 1) Writing your paper

- Writing style
- Paper structure
- References
- Common mistakes

### 2) Submitting your paper

- Where to submit
- Acceptance rate

### 3) The review process

- The reviewer
  - The TPC meeting



• The TPC meeting



## The TPC meeting

### Papers are ranked by the TPC chairs

- JEMS has automatic facilities for this

### Assume 200 papers have been submitted

- Top 10 is accepted without discussion
- Worst 90 are rejected without discussion
- 100 “grey” papers remain to be discussed
- 3 minutes per paper remains



## The TPC meeting

### How are papers discussed?

- TPC members from the same institute as the authors leave the room
- Discussion started by TPC member who reviewed the paper
- All TPC members can see all reviews
  - they scan reviews for consistency
  - they scan confidential comments to the TPC
  - they scan rebuttal



## SUMMARY

- Put yourself in the position of the reader
- Realize reviewers have limited time
- Your introduction and conclusions are vital
- Clearly indicate the contribution of your paper
- Consider formulating research questions
- Be consistent / show you've invested time

