

How to get your paper accepted at IM/NOMS

IM 2009 - Ph.D. Track

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Information Society
Technologies



Overview

1) Writing your paper

- Writing style
- Paper structure
- References
- Common mistakes

2) Submitting your paper

3) The review process

- The reviewer
- The TPC meeting



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What is wrong?

New ideas on ABC

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Abstract— The Single Network Management System (SNMS) is widely deployed in academic, medical, and business network environments. Even though the SNMS technology is well documented and understood, it remains relatively unclear how SNMS is used in practice and what the typical SNMS usage patterns are. This paper focuses on the problem of using SNMS traffic measurements to assist in finding a better understanding of how SNMS is used in production networks. The tools described in this paper have been applied to networks ranging from large national research networks to relatively small local networks. The goal of this research is to provide feedback to SNMS protocol developers within the IETF, researchers working within the context of the IETF-SNMS, as well as other researchers interested in network management in general. We believe that our results are also valuable for operators and engineers who need to optimize their management techniques to understand the traffic generated by their managed networks.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Single Network Management System (SNMS) was introduced in the late 1980s [1] and has since then evolved to what is known today as the IETF version 3 Standard

Architecture, and is not generally collected from small traffic is limited to standardized ICM objects and from small traffic from other protocols ICM objects and reflects the agreement with ICM between these object classes as between different operational environments.

This paper focuses on what is called SNMS traffic traces in order to help operators to come up with profiles. Section II discusses general approaches to collect traces and Section III describes the tools that have been developed to analyze such traces. Section IV discusses the locations from which traces have already been collected. Section V provides some initial results of our analysis; it should be noted that our research is still in progress and some detailed results are planned to be published in an additional paper. Section VI discusses related work and concludes our study provided in Section VII.

II. BACKGROUND

The collection of SNMS traffic traces requires the support

The goal of this paper is to provide an overview of my research. The paper discusses existing literature, the goals to be achieved in my research, and presents the ABC architecture, which was developed by me.

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?

1. Include pictures of scarcely dressed students
2. Include many figures
3. Include some research questions
4. Reference the reviewer's work
5. 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

New ideas on ABC

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

1. Is SNMP primarily used for monitoring, or is it also used for configuration purposes?
2. Is management primarily based on standardized, or on vendor-specific MIB objects?
3. Is security an issue in network management? In other words, is SNMPv3 being used in practice?

II. Related work

Along with the introduction of the SNMP [1] as the management protocol of the Internet [2] as a standard protocol for this analysis and comparison. Despite the fact that there is no evidence that agencies use these tools because SNMP tools, it is more common sense than these tools are used and called applications are those (or not those) by real world applications. It is also common sense that the actual tools tools all between protocols getting and more specific data without it.

The collection of SNMP tools tools requires the support of network agencies. In the technical side, good engineering gets there to be helpful and useful. In the non-technical side, an agreement has to be reached with other data can be shared and results published.

It is in usually not possible to make SNMP tools called outside complete SNMP messages agency available there

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Structure of paper

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



New ideas on ABC

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Abstract—The Single Network Management Protocol (SNMP) is widely deployed to monitor, control, and configure network elements. Even though the SNMP technology is well documented and understood, it remains relatively unclear how SNMP is used in practice and what the typical SNMP usage patterns are. This paper focuses on the problem of large scale SNMP traffic measurements in order to develop a better understanding of how SNMP is used in production networks. We first describe in the paper how data gathered in networks using large scale network monitors is relatively small locally networks. We get at the answer by the fact that the typical SNMP protocol messages utilize the UDP, connectionless protocol suite. We then describe how we collect data from multiple networks and how we analyze this management information as collected in the traffic generated by these management systems.

Research questions
contribution

I. Introduction

The Single Network Management Protocol (SNMP) was introduced in the late 1980s [1] and has since then evolved to what is known today as the SNMP version 2 framework (SNMPv2) [2]. While SNMP is widely deployed, it is not clear which features are being used, how SNMP usage differs in different types of networks or organizations, which information is frequently queried, and what typical SNMP interaction patterns are in real world production networks. While there have been several publications in the recent past dealing with the performance of SNMP in general [3], the largest of these papers are generally aimed at those interested in the design of network design facilities and technologies, none of these papers had a strong motivation beyond either typically network vendor SNMP interaction patterns without having experimental evidence that the assumptions are correct. In fact, there are many organizations in which SNMP is being used in real world production, but no systematic measurements have been performed and published so far.

Along with the evolution of the IETF RFC [1] as the implementation of the IETF RFC [1] as a standard goal for the network and monitoring. Results of our study show that in real world production networks, it is more common than these papers are and which information are being [are not being] by real world applications. It is also unclear what the actual traffic looks like between gateways getting and some specific data collected in.

Specific problem

Realistically, we do not generally collect real world traffic in order to understand real world objects and how real traffic looks and generating real objects and whether the agencies use other features than object classes as between different organizational environments.

This paper focuses on the problem of large scale SNMP traffic measurements in order to develop a better understanding of how SNMP is used in production networks. We first describe in the paper how data gathered in networks using large scale network monitors is relatively small locally networks. We get at the answer by the fact that the typical SNMP protocol messages utilize the UDP, connectionless protocol suite. We then describe how we collect data from multiple networks and how we analyze this management information as collected in the traffic generated by these management systems.

Research questions

- How often is it used features are being used, how SNMP usage differs in different types of networks or organizations in real world production networks
- Which traffic is more common than these papers are and. It is also unclear what the actual traffic looks like between gateways getting data collected in.
- It is more common than these papers are and by real applications. It is also more specific data collected in.

This paper focuses on the problem of large scale SNMP traffic measurements in order to develop a better understanding of how SNMP is used in production networks. We first describe in the paper how data gathered in networks using large scale network monitors is relatively small locally networks. We get at the answer by the fact that the typical SNMP protocol messages utilize the UDP, connectionless protocol suite. We then describe how we collect data from multiple networks and how we analyze this management information as collected in the traffic generated by these management systems.

In the non-technical side, an agreement has to come across, we have called an agreement which needs data available to specific organizations. In order to measure which is often used the agencies are being [are not being] by real world traffic are the standard and results published. However, specific approaches to collect data and Section II describes the fact that how data collected in real world networks. Section III describes conclusions.

II. Related work

The collection of SNMP traffic from various the support of network operators. In the technical side, good examples are given in the technical and non-technical side, an agreement has to be reached which data are the standard and results published.

It is in usually not possible to make SNMP traffic which needs complete SNMP messages agency available these

approach

structure

V. Conclusions

After more than fifteen years of operational experience with GSM, it is important to system and analyze GSM traffic traces to learn how GSM is used in practice. Such knowledge is valuable for GSM protocol and RNC designers, equipment vendors, test designers as well as researchers who compare new management technologies to that of GSM.

This paper describes work in progress. More research is needed to develop statistically sound traffic models and investigate, for example, causes, use of enhanced protocol options, content of selected RNC objects and the way current tools implement traffic selection. Encouraging results so far show indicate that significant performance improvements are possible.

The most important step, however, is to collect and analyze more traces. We hope this paper leads not to be useful in analyzing operations of the mobile ad hoc network and to collect more traces. Further studies the European IST-2000-26000 Network of Excellence (NoE) already agreed to collect additional traces; other operators will be approached via the IST-2000.

The format of the payload of GSM messages changed when the second version of GSM was introduced. In particular, the format of connectionless logs was changed and normalized. The connection qualification [8] defines a connection procedure which allows logs in the old format to be translated into the new format and back.

The connection module implements this connection procedure to allow to provide a uniform interface. Note that the connection module can be bypassed if no connection is needed. If connection has been performed, it is necessary to call the RNC module again since the connection might have RNC message fields with values which were not present before.

General conclusion

Answer research question 1

Answer research question 2

Answer research question 3

Further work

Between intro and conclusions ...

Depends on the kind of paper:

- Measurement paper
- Design paper
- Survey paper

Measurement paper

Possible structure:

- Chapter 1: Introduction
- Chapter 2: Measurement tools
- Chapter 3: Measurement environment
- Chapter 4: Results
- Chapter 5: Discussion
 - relation to earlier work / literature
- Chapter 6: Conclusions
- References

Design paper

Possible structure:

- Chapter 1: Introduction
- ~~• Chapter 2: Existing literature~~
- ~~• Chapter 3: New architecture~~
- ~~• Chapter 4: Implementation~~
- ~~• Chapter 5: Measurements~~
- Chapter 6: Conclusions
- References

What is wrong?

Design paper

Possible structure:

- Chapter 1: Introduction
- Chapter 2: Requirements
- Chapter 3: Existing solutions
- Chapter 4: New architecture
- Chapter 5: Verification
- Chapter 6: Conclusions
- References

Possible requirements:

- High performance
- Scalable
- ...

- Demonstrate existing solutions do not satisfy the requirements
- Explain small fixes are impossible
➔ discussion of literature

Verify requirements are met:

- Qualitative
 - Quantitative:
 - ▶ Analytical model
 - ▶ Simulation
 - ▶ Prototype and measurements
- Compare to existing solutions



Survey paper

Possible structure:

- Chapter 1: Introduction
- ~~• Chapter 2: Paper 1~~
- ~~• Chapter 3: Paper 2~~
- ~~• Chapter 4: Paper 3~~
- ~~• Chapter 5: Paper 4~~
- Chapter 6: Conclusions
- References

What is wrong?

Survey paper

Possible structure:

- Chapter 1: Introduction
- Chapter 2: Literature search
- Chapter 3: Architecture / Taxonomy
- Chapter 4: Aspect 1
- Chapter 5: Aspect 2
- Chapter 6: Aspect 3
- Chapter 7: Conclusions
 - Lessons learned
- References

Explain how you found literature

- Web search (scholar, ...)
- Web of Science / Scopus
- Citations

Discuss literature:

- General approaches
- Approaches specific for our context

- What will we do the same
- What will we do different



Example: survey of Internet in planes

...

Chapter 3: Architecture

- Communication within a plane
- Communication to ground stations
- Security
- Performance

Chapter 4: Communication within a plane

Chapter 5: Communication to ground stations

Chapter 6: Security

- 6.1: General security approaches
- 6.2: Specific security problems in planes



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Be consistent!

What is wrong?

REFERENCES

- [1] J. Schönwälder. SNMP Traffic Measurements. Internet Draft <draft-irtf-nmrg-snmp-measure-14.txt>, May 2007.
- [2] Pavlou G., Flegkas P., Gouveris S., and Liotta A. On Management Technologies and the Potential of Web Services. *IEEE Communications Magazine*, 42(7):58–66, July 2004.
- [3] J. Schoenwaelder. Characterization of SNMP MIB Modules. In *Proc. 9th IFIP/IEEE International Symposium on Integrated Network Management*, pages 615–628. IEEE, May 2005.
- [4] The SimpleWeb, <http://www.simpleweb.org/>.
- [5] A. Corrente and L. Tura. Security Performance Analysis of SNMPv3 with Respect to SNMPv2c. In *Proc. 2004 IEEE/IFIP Network Operations and Management Symposium*, Seoul, Apr. 2004.
- [6] Dreviers T., van de Meent R., and Pras A.: Prototyping Web Services based Network Monitoring. *Proc. 10th EUNICE Summer School and IFIP WG6.3 Workshop*, pages 135–142, Tampere, Jun. 2004.
- [7] X. Du, M. Shayman, and M. Rozenblit. Implementation and Performance Analysis of SNMP on a TLS/TCP Base. In *Proc. 7th IFIP/IEEE International Symposium on Integrated Network Management*, pages 453–466, Seattle, May 2001.
- [8] R. Frve. D. Levi. S. Routhier. and B. Wiinen. Coexistence between

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- [1] J. Schönwälder. SNMP Traffic Measurements. Internet Draft <draft-irtf-nmrg-snmp-measure-14.txt>, May 2007. **Work in progress**
- [2] Pavlou G., Flegkas P., Gouveris S., and Liotta A. On Management Technologies and the Potential of Web Services. *IEEE Communications Magazine*, 42(7):58–66, July 2004.
- [3] J. Schoenwaelder. Characterization of SNMP MIB Modules. In *Proc. 9th IFIP/IEEE International Symposium on Integrated Network Management*, pages 615–628. IEEE, May 2005.
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- [1] J. Schönwälder. SNMP Traffic Measurements. Internet Draft <draft-irtf-nmrg-snmp-measure-14.txt>, May 2007.
- [2] Pavlou G., Flegkas P., Gouveris S., and Liotta A. On Management Technologies and the Potential of Web Services. *IEEE Communications Magazine*, 42(7):58–66, July 2004.
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- [4] The SimpleWeb, <http://www.simpleweb.org/>. Accessed: 2 June 2009
- [5] A. Corrente and L. Tura. Security Performance Analysis of SNMPv3 with Respect to SNMPv2c. In *Proc. 2004 IEEE/IFIP Network Operations and Management Symposium*, Seoul, Apr. 2004.
- [6] Drevers T., van de Meent R., and Pras A.: Prototyping Web Services based Network Monitoring. *Proc. 10th EUNICE Summer School and IFIP WG6.3 Workshop*, pages 135-142, Tampere, Jun. 2004.
- [7] X. Du, M. Shayman, and M. Rozenblit. Implementation and Performance Analysis of SNMP on a TLS/TCP Base. In *Proc. 7th IFIP/IEEE International Symposium on Integrated Network Management*, pages 453–466, Seattle, May 2001.
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- [1] J. Schönwälder. SNMP Traffic Measurements. Internet Draft <draft-irtf-nmrg-snmp-measure-14.txt>, May 2007.
- [2] Pavlou G., Flegkas P., Gouveris S., and Liotta A. On Management Technologies and the Potential of Web Services. *IEEE Communications Magazine*, 42(7):58–66, July 2004.
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- [8] R. Frve. D. Levi. S. Routhier. and B. Wiinen. Coexistence between

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/>

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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).

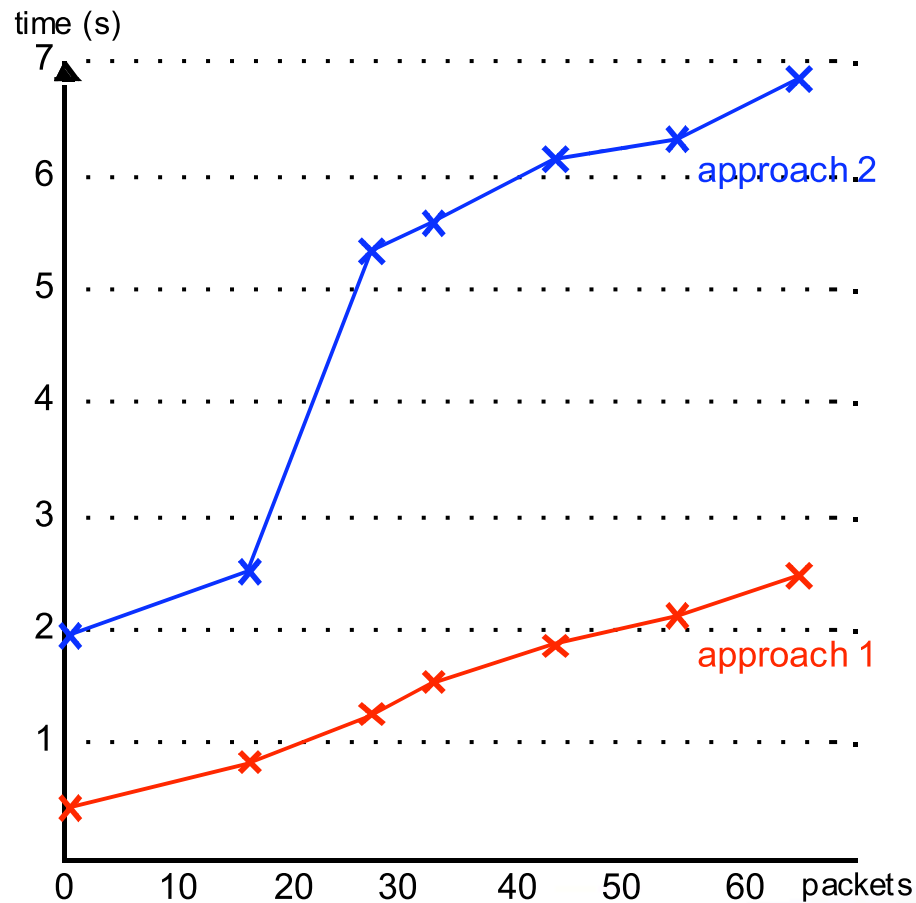
Common mistakes

- Paper does not follow the author's guidelines
- Text contains errors:
 - Ask English native speaker
 - Use MS-Word (Framemaker, ...): grammar & spelling check
- Figures are hardly readable:
 - Take care with PDF: press versus screen quality
 - Before submission, print paper on black & white paper
- Too much information is put into the paper
 - Less is more!
 - ***“I would have sent you less if I had had time”***
(Kurose, Pascal, Goethe, Cicero, ...)
 - *“Not that the story need be long, but it will take a long while to make it short.” Thoreau*



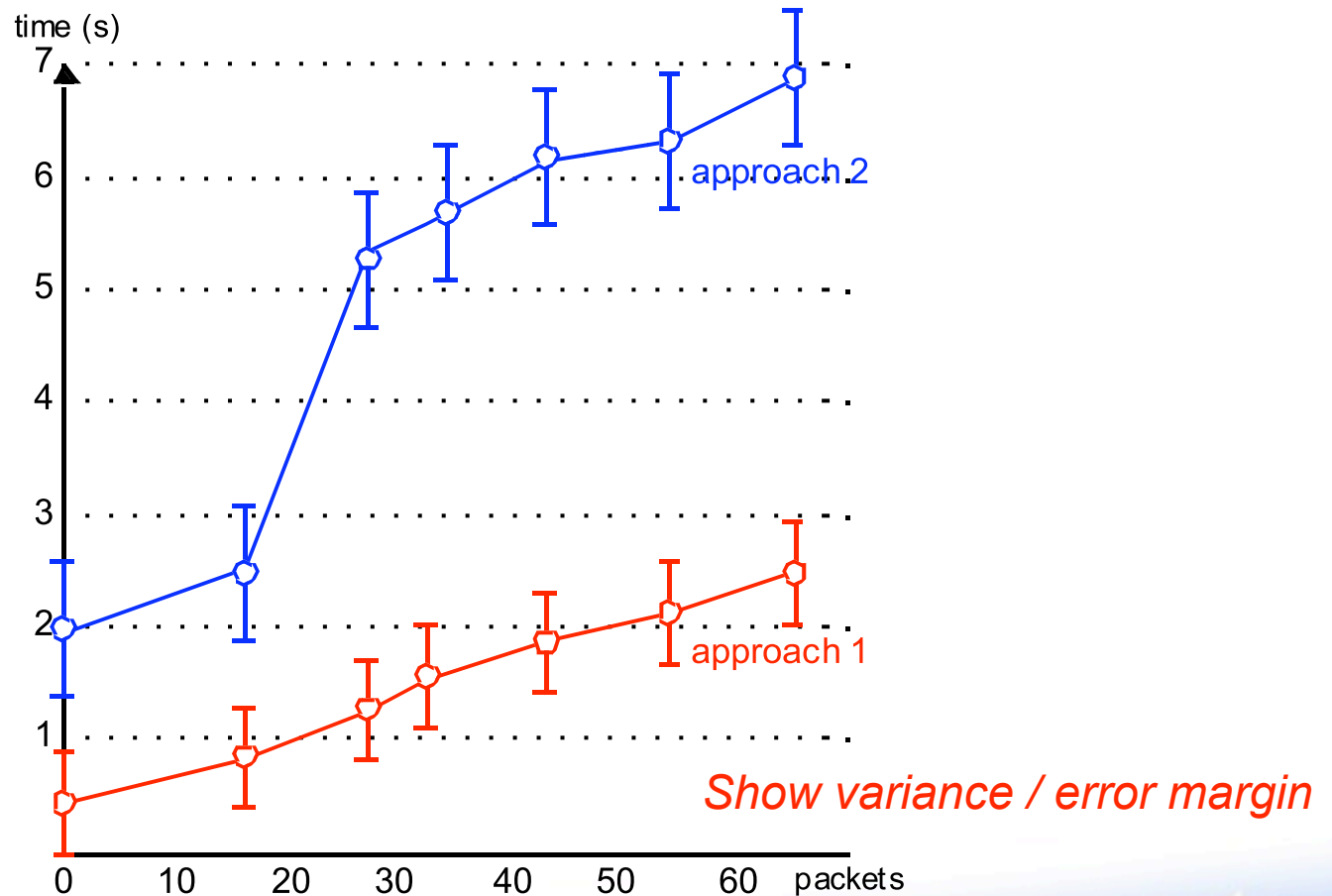
Example

Performance comparison between two approaches



Example

Performance comparison between two approaches



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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, ...



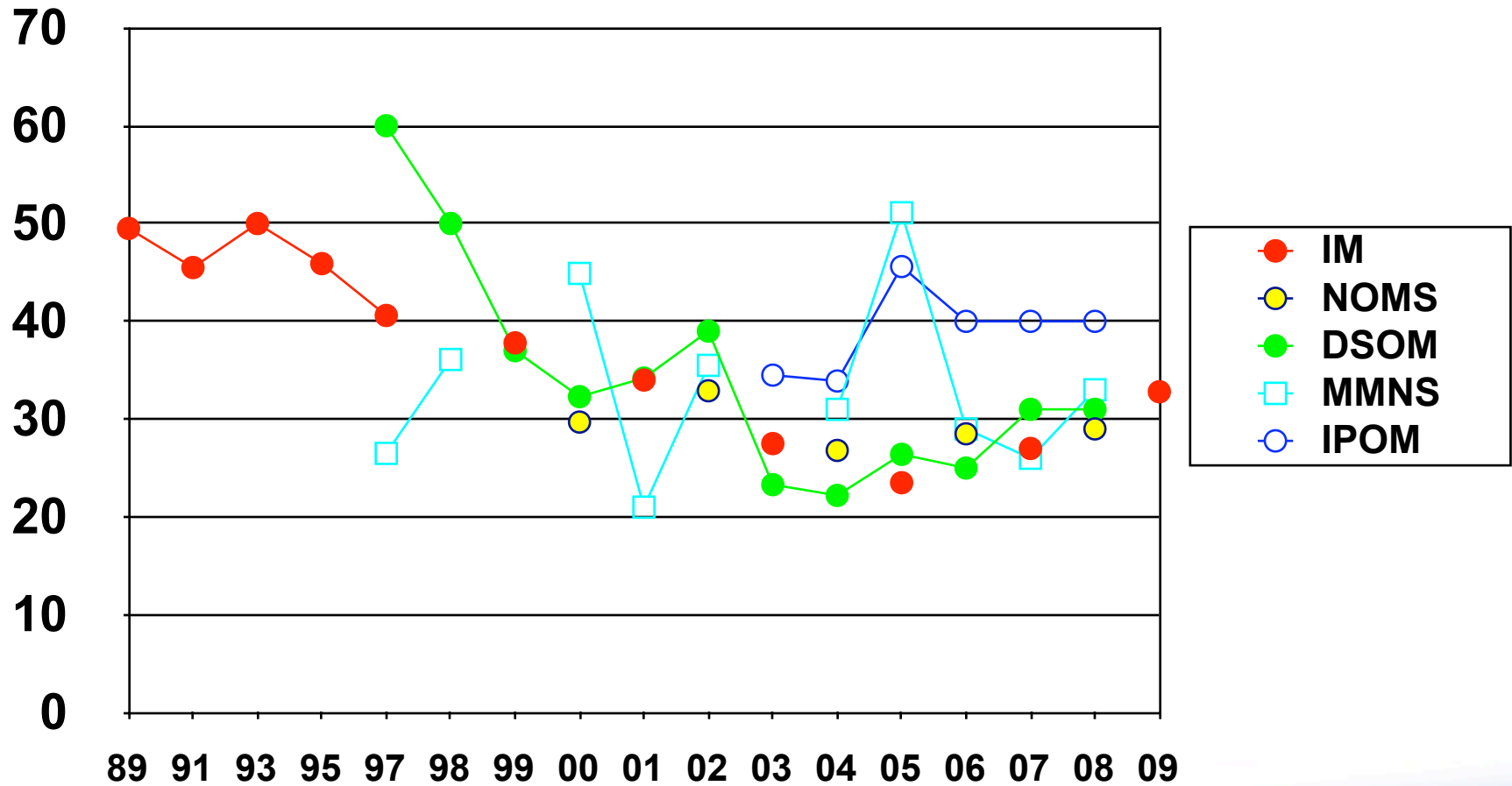
Where to submit

- IFIP 6.6 / Emanics / Simpleweb RSS feed
 - <http://www.simpleweb.org/cfp.rss>
- IEEE CNOM list
 - <http://cnom.lrg.ufsc.br/>
- IEEE ComSoc list
 - <http://www.comsoc.org/confs/index.html>
- TCCC mailing list
 - tccc@cs.columbia.edu
 - <https://lists.cs.columbia.edu/mailman/listinfo/tccc>
- IFIP Lists
 - http://www.ifip.or.at/cal_even.htm
- IFIP TC6 list
 - <http://ifip.informatik.uni-hamburg.de/ifip/tc/6/events>



Acceptance rate conferences

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



Lists of conference publications / citations

Libra:

- Microsoft Research Asia
- http://libra.msra.cn/conf_category_24.htm
- Has similar list for Journals
- Has also author ranking

LIBRA

	Publications	Citations	Citation / publication
INFOCOM	4062	54217	13,35
IM	451	950	2,11
DSOM	205	340	1,66
ICC	1378	1871	1,36
MMNS	252	160	0,63
Globecom	1006	111	0,11
IPOM	76	6	0,08
APNOMS	230	4	0,02
AIMS	60	1	0,02



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The reviewer

How many papers does a conference TPC member typically have to review?

- a) 2 papers
- b) 4 papers
- c) 8 papers
- d) 16 papers
- e) 32 papers



The reviewer

How many papers does a conference TPC member typically have to review?

- a) 2 papers
- b) 4 papers
- c) **8 papers**
- d) 16 papers
- e) 32 papers



The reviewer

How much time does a conference TPC member typically spend per paper?

- a) 10 minutes
- b) 30 minutes
- c) 2 hours
- d) 6 hours
- e) 1,5 day
- f) 4 days



The reviewer

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The reviewer

How much time does an experienced Transactions reviewer typically spend per paper?

- a) 10 minutes
- b) 30 minutes
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- e) 1,5 day
- f) 4 days



The reviewer

How much time does an experienced Transactions reviewer typically spend per paper?

- a) 10 minutes
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- d) **6 hours**
- e) 1,5 day
- f) 4 days



The experienced reviewer

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

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The TPC meeting

Papers are ranked by the TPC chairs

- Submission systems have 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

The rebuttal - Example 1

Assume:

- reviewer 1 and 2 say: accept after minor changes
- reviewer 3 says: reject

Rebuttal 1:

We would like to thank the first reviewer for doing this great review. His comments will surely allow us to further improve the paper. In particular we will include the references to the papers he has mentioned. Also we would like to thank the second reviewer for his useful comments; we will use these comments to correct the typo's. Finally we would like to thank reviewer 3, but would also like to ask him for clarification. We do not really understand his comments with respect to figure 6, since we did not include such picture. Also his comments on section 2 are a bit unclear, since we did not propose an architecture.

TOO LONG!!!

The rebuttal - Example 2

Assume:

- reviewer 1 and 2 say: accept after minor changes
- reviewer 3 says: reject

Rebuttal 2:

We believe reviewer 3 made a serious mistake, and entered the comments for another paper instead of ours. For example, the review refers to figure 6, whereas our paper does not include a figure 6. Also the review refers to an architecture in section 2, whereas our paper does not discuss any architecture.

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

QUESTIONS?