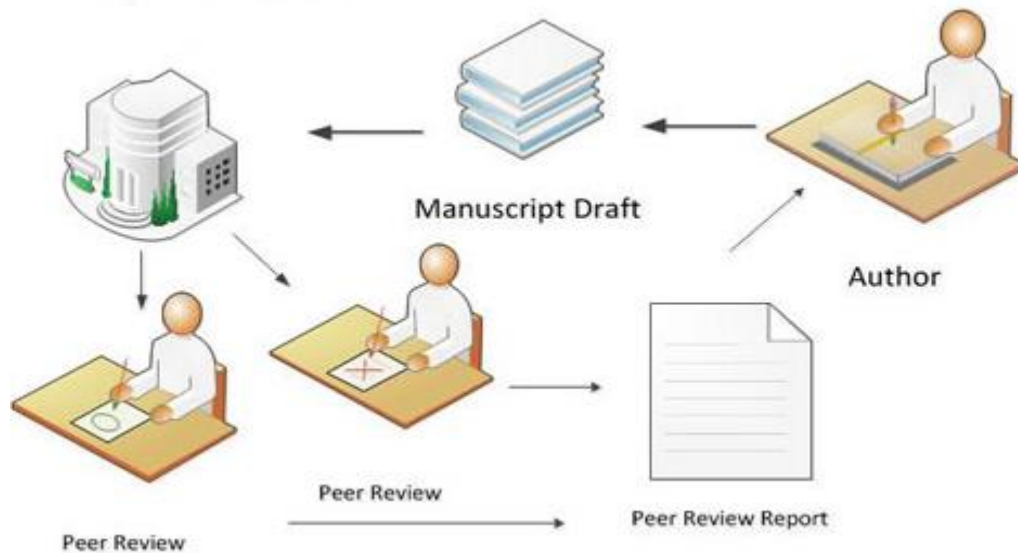


# How To Get A Manuscript Published

Dr. Behrang Barekatain  
Postdoctoral



# مقالات برای پایان نامه

- ▶ Core (Directly related to your work. You have to read all of them)
- ▶ Body (Fill) (Its methodology is different but similar to your work) (Some e.g. 50 papers)
- ▶ Help (Many papers, Just for completing your thesis)

<http://elearnica.ir/>

# چند نکته مهم موقع خواندن مقالات

- ▶ When you read a paper highlight important points using marker
- ▶ Print important papers
- ▶ Categorize them in some files (کلاسور یا پوشه کامپیوتری)
- ▶ Because of Metadata, do not copy/paste from other papers into your manuscript, even if you paraphrase it. Please Please write your papers by yourself.

# Getting published

## Why publish?

Apart from the final thesis, you should also consider publishing your work as you go along. There are various reasons for this:

- publications assist in final preparation of your thesis disseminating your knowledge and experience,
- it gives you an academic profile and raises the profile of your institution,
- research publications generate income for the University,
- publications enhance your CV and may help in gaining employment, and
- you may even become rich and famous - but don't count on it!



# Submit a Good Manuscript To an Appropriate Journal . . .

How do I write a good manuscript  
and  
how to select a good journal for it (Journal targeting)?

The background of the slide features abstract, overlapping geometric shapes in various shades of blue, ranging from light sky blue to deep navy blue. These shapes are primarily located on the right side and bottom of the slide, creating a modern, dynamic feel.

# To Write a Good Manuscript

## Have a Great Project or Topic

(How do I get a great project or topic?)

# Types of Papers

- ▶ Review (Survey)
- ▶ Research
- ▶ Note (Completing an idea in a published paper)
- ▶ Letter to Editor

This is different from Cover Letter

# Key Elements in Publishing

- ▶ To Work on a Good Topic
- ▶ To Select an Appropriate Journal
  - ▶ Check similar works where they are published
  - ▶ Ask your supervisor
- ▶ To Match Topic and Selected Journal
  - ▶ Check Aim and Scope of Journals
- ▶ To Check Quality of Manuscript



# Aim and Scope

Wireless  
Personal Communications

## Aims and Scope

*Wireless Personal Communications* is an archival, peer-reviewed, scientific and technical journal publishing tutorial, survey and original research papers considering theoretical, engineering and experimental aspects.

The journal accepts five main types of papers: (i) full technical papers subject to normal review procedures; (ii) short papers subject to a review process and shorter publication times; (iii) papers for a special section on the technical aspects of policy and standardisation; (iv) letters containing new research thoughts and experimental ideas; and (v) invited papers on specific topics by renowned experts.

The journal thus serves scientists working in both universities and research laboratories, as well as practising engineers. The journal covers the following broad areas in radio communications, voice, data, images and combinations (i.e., multimedia):

Propagation aspects;  
System models: modulation channel coding;  
Speech and image coding;  
Multiple access techniques: CDMA, FDMA, RMA, TDMA;  
Protocols performance evaluation;  
Radio local area networks;  
Networking and architectures;  
Spectrum resource allocation (dynamic channel allocation, handoff and power control);  
Land mobile radio systems: satellite, outdoor and indoor systems;  
Communication aspects of intelligent vehicle highway systems;  
Infrared communications;  
MM wave communication systems;  
Consumer communications;  
Computer communications;  
Radiolink design, wireless and multimedia terminals and operation;  
Services and applications of PCS (Personal Communications Systems) and SDS (Radio Data Systems);  
Antennas and diversity systems;  
Technological aspects: particularly laboratory models and developments:

Using mobile communications and computing, it investigates theoretical, engineering, and mental aspects of radio communications, voice, data, images, and multimedia

All volumes & issues

Free: Sample Articles

FOR AUTHORS AND EDITORS

2013 Impact Factor

0.979

Aims and Scope

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CFP - Context-Aware Communications and

CFP - Enabling Technologies with Future ...

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# Quality of Manuscript

- ▶ Scientific Content
- ▶ Originality
- ▶ Applicability
- ▶ Timeliness
- ▶ Compliance
- ▶ Language
- ▶ Validity of Conclusions
- ▶ Adherence to Instructions

# Steps

- ▶ Generate an idea / gather data
- ▶ Clarify your thinking
- ▶ Gather literature
- ▶ Think of the audience (Journal)
- ▶ Create an outline
- ▶ Write the first draft
- ▶ Second draft to conform to the instructions
- ▶ Solicit feedback from Reviewers/Supervisor

By critiquing your papers with the following ideas in mind, you'll definitely sharpen your writing and improve your odds (chance) of publication.

### 14 Steps to Writing Clearly:

- ▶ **1. Determine what you're trying to say before writing it.** Figure out precisely what you want to say. This may sound obvious, but many do not bother to do it. Knowing what you want to say beforehand maximizes the odds of producing an organized, persuasive paper.
- ▶ **2. Think in terms of an outline.** To ensure a logical flow, start by making an outline (even if it's in your head). Please see our newsletter "Eight Steps to Developing an Effective Outline"
- ▶ **3. Write direct sentences.** Have only one idea or point per sentence. Keep sentences simple and short. Use two sentences rather than joining them with "and".
- ▶ **4. Be brief.** Conciseness is important in writing research papers. Learn to look for long phrases that can be shortened.
- ▶ **5. Organize your thoughts.** Be sure that every paragraph has a clear topic sentence and that the paragraph content supports the topic. Remember, the goal is to report your findings and conclusions clearly, with as few words as necessary.

- ▶ **6. Substitute action verbs for "to be".** "To be" is an important verb, but it weakens the text when used excessively. For example, think about changing "is a summary of" to "summarizes".
- ▶ **7. Be sparing with adjectives & adverbs.** Try to remove unspecific modifiers such as "very," "extremely," and "highly". When you do use modifiers, make them as specific as possible. For example, try changing "a very good response" to "the expected response".
- ▶ **8. Be as precise as possible.** Avoid phrases such as "a number of" and "a quantity of". If you can, replace these with a word such as "many," "few," or "some," or, even better, the actual number.
- ▶ **9. Avoid unnecessary constructions and prepositions.** Phrases such as "It is clear that" and "The fact is that" are empty verbiage. Assuming you believe what you are about to say, just say it. The same is true for prepositional phrases such as "In order to" or "In an attempt to." "In order to understand this reactions, we . . ." is better said as "To understand this reaction, we . . ."

- ▶ **10. Look for omissions.** Did you forget an essential sentence or two in your conclusion that explains your thought processes to someone who doesn't think about these issues every day?
- ▶ **11. Look for repetitions.** When you see the same word used repeatedly, consider using synonyms. Although repeating a word or phrase is sometimes effective rhetorically, it can also make your sentence structure clumsy.
- ▶ **12. Write as you speak.** Wherever possible, use words you ordinarily speak and hear. If you can't hear yourself saying it, then don't see yourself writing it.
- ▶ **13. Leave it alone for a while.** Of course, there's not always time, but do this whenever you can. You will be surprised how many disadvantages will appear in your manuscript when you put it aside for a while.
- ▶ **14. Edit, edit, edit.**

# Common Causes of Rejection

1. Problems with the literature review  
(e.g., inadequate coverage of prior work,  
failure to provide a coherent rationale)
2. Methodological problems
  - a. Inadequate description of treatments
  - b. Insufficient sample size
  - c. Lack of a rationale (بنیاد و پایه چیزی) for measures
  - d. Control group problems
  - e. Validity of measures not demonstrated

# Common Causes of Rejection (Continued)

## 3. Results

- a. Presence of confounding (مخدوش کننده نتایج) variables
- b. Confusing presentation of findings
- c. Insufficient data
- d. Questionable statistics
- e. Reliability issues
- f. Overly technical reporting

## 4. Interpretation problems

- a. Overly speculative (بیش از حد تئوری بودن موضوعی)
- b. Ineffective integration
- c. Failure to discuss implications (پیامدها)
- d. A bad cover letter

## 5. Stylistic issues



# Why bother?

## **Fallacy (سفسطه)**

we write papers and give talks mainly to impress others, gain recognition, and get promoted

Good papers and  
talks are two  
fundamental parts of  
research excellence

# Papers communicate ideas

Your goal: to infect the mind of your reader with **your idea**, like a virus papers are far more durable than programs

The greatest ideas are (literally) worthless

If you keep them to yourself

بهترین ایده ها بی ارزش خواهند بود اگر آنها را برای خودتان نگه دارید

# Writing papers: models 1&2

1 Idea → Do research → Write paper

2 Idea → Write paper (letters) → Do research

# Do not be intimidated

## Fallacy

You need to have a fantastic idea before you can  
write a paper or give a talk.  
(Everyone else seems to.)

Write a paper,  
and give a talk, about

**any idea,**

no matter how weedy (ناپخته) and insignificant  
it may seem to you

The background of the slide is white with abstract blue geometric shapes on the left and right sides. These shapes include various shades of blue, from light to dark, forming triangular and polygonal patterns that frame the central text.

The purpose of your paper

The purpose of your paper is...

To convey  
your idea

...from your head to your reader's head

Everything serves this single goal

The purpose of your paper is not...

To describe the WizWoz system

♣ Your reader does not have a WizWoz

# Sections Of a Manuscript

- ▶ Title (خلاصه و مفید بدون اغراق، فقط نشاندهنده ماهیت کار باشد)
- ▶ Authors' Affiliations and Emails
- ▶ Abstract (مقدمه، بیان مشکل، روش شما، نحوه انجام تست، نتایج)
- ▶ Keywords (اساس جستجوی مقاله بر آنها است و باید در بخش خلاصه باشد)
- ▶ Introduction (اهمیت موضوع، مشکلات روشهای قبل، روش شما بطور (خلاصه، نتایج کلی حاصله، بخش بندی ادامه مقاله)
- ▶ Related Work (کارهای حداقل ۱۰ سال گذشته تا به حال)
- ▶ Methods (Flowchart / Pseudocode)
- ▶ Results and Discussion
  - ▶ Text/Tables/Figures
- ▶ Conclusion and Future Works
- ▶ Acknowledgment
- ▶ References
- ▶ Biography

Contribution should be included in Abstract, Introduction and Methods as well as conclusion sections



# How to Develop a Good Title

- ▶ 1. Write the title early in the writing process and critique (انتقاد) it the same as any other section of the manuscript.
- ▶ 2. A title should be the fewest possible words that accurately describe the content of the paper (the recommended length is 10 - 12 words).
- ▶ 3. The golden rule is: Express only one idea or subject in your title.
- ▶ 4. Put an important word first in the title (e.g. An Efficient).
- ▶ 5. Use keywords which highlight the main content of your manuscript and can be understood, indexed, and retrieved by a database search.
- ▶ 6. Be concise (مختصر). Omit all waste words such as "A study of ...", "Investigations of ...", "Observations on ...".
- ▶ 7. Eliminate redundant words such as verbs and articles so the title functions as a label rather than a sentence.
- ▶ 8. Use simple word orders and common word combinations (e.g. using, : a survey, A review of, Performance comparison, Analysing).

- ▶ 9. Be as descriptive as possible and use specific rather than general terms: for instance, include the specific drug name rather than just the class of drug.
- ▶ 10. Write scientific names in full, for instance *Escherichia coli* rather than *E. coli*.
- ▶ 11. Avoid using abbreviations and acronyms; they could have different meanings: for instance "Ca" for calcium could be mistaken for "CA", which means cancer.
- ▶ 12. Refer to chemicals by their common or generic name instead of their formulas.
- ▶ 13. Avoid the use of Roman numerals in the title as they can be interpreted differently: for instance, part III could be mistaken for factor III.
- ▶ 14. Do not use words such as “significant”, which are considered too strong, state your conclusion too boldly, and trivialize your manuscript by reducing it to a one-liner.
- ▶ 15. Make certain that your title and abstract match the final version of your article.

# Abstract

Abstract should **not exceed 300 words (without reference)**.

**Except introduction, Abstract must include following sections:**

Problem Statement: This section should include answers of the questions:

- **Why was research needed?.**
- **What was the context of the work?.**
- **Introduce the problem or provide background for what you will address.**

Approach:

- **What did you do and how did you go about solving or making progress on the problem.**
- **Describe the method of research, study, or analysis applied to the problem.**

Results:

- **What results did you get?**
- **State what you found and relate it to the problem.**
- **Summarize the major results in numbers, avoid vague, hand waving results such as “very small” or “significant”.**

Conclusions/Recommendations:

- **What are the implications of your answer?**
- **State the relevance, implications, or significance of the results or conclusions, to the business.**
- **Significance of work is often implied by the recommendations or implications for future work.**

# A Structured Abstract

**Purpose of this paper**

**What are the reason(s) for writing the paper or the aims of the research?**

**Design/methodology/  
approach**

**How are the objectives achieved? Include the main method(s) used for the research. What is the approach to the topic and what is the theoretical or subject scope of the paper?**

**Findings**

**What was found in the course of the work? This will refer to analysis, discussion, or results.**

**Research  
limitations/implications (if  
applicable)**

**If research is reported on in the paper this section must be completed and should include suggestions for future research and any identified**

**limitations in the research process.**

**Practical implications  
(if applicable)**

**What outcomes and implications for practice, applications and consequences are identified? Not all papers will have practical implications but most will. What changes to practice should be made as a result of this research/paper?**

**Social Implications (if  
applicable)**

**What will be the impact on society of this research? How will it influence public attitudes? How will it influence (corporate) social responsibility or environmental issues? How could it inform public or industry policy? How might it affect quality of life?**

**What is original/value of  
paper**

**What is new in the paper? State the value of the paper and to whom.**

The best way to write an effective abstract is to start with a draft of the complete manuscript and follow these 10 steps:

- ▶ 1. Identify the major objectives and conclusions.
- ▶ 2. Identify phrases with keywords in the methods section.
- ▶ 3. Identify the major results from the discussion or results section.
- ▶ 4. Assemble the above information into a single paragraph.
- ▶ 5. State your hypothesis or method used in the first sentence.
- ▶ 6. Omit background information, literature review, and detailed description of methods.
- ▶ 7. Remove extra words and phrases.
- ▶ 8. Revise the paragraph so that the abstract conveys only the essential information.
- ▶ 9. Check to see if it meets the guidelines of the targeted journal.
- ▶ 10. Give the abstract to a colleague (preferably one who is not familiar with your work) and ask him/her whether it makes sense.

Writing an effective abstract will **improve the chances** of your manuscript being accepted, encourage people to read it, and increase its impact.

## Improving Readership of Your Articles

**Appearing at the top of the list of search results, and having a useful description of your work, greatly improve the likelihood that a reader will find and download your document.**

- Abstracts should include **keywords** that potential readers are likely to use in searches. It is especially valuable to modify and reuse words that appear in the document's title and full text to improve the article's rank when readers search for those words.
- The **first sentence of the abstract** is all that is likely to be displayed in the search page results, so make your first sentence one that will encourage readers to click the link.

# یک مثال از یک Abstract

As Random Network Coding (RNC) considerably increases the network throughput, it has been of great interest for video streaming over wireless mesh networks (WMNs). However, mobile video users suffer from high transmission overhead due to the transmission of large coefficient vectors as headers and an excessive imposed decoding computational complexity due to using the Gauss-Jordan elimination method in RNC. This complexity cannot be supported by the embedded mobile processors. To overcome these limitations, this study analyses the impact of applying a method that simplifies RNC requirements on WMNs. This method is based on the generation of a full rank coefficients matrix without any linear dependency among its vectors. Nodes encapsulate one instead of  $n$  coefficients entries into a packet which leads to very low transmission overhead. Receivers can obtain the inverted coefficients matrix by performing very few arithmetic operations. Consequently, wireless nodes experience very low decoding computational complexity eliminating the need for powerful processors and high battery energy sources. The wireless medium is also less occupied and the transmission processes are shorter. Simulation results in the OMNeT++ framework depict that the applied method provides high video quality on the nodes by addressing the mentioned challenges, even if high mobility rates exist in the WMN.

# Keywords



**keyword** is a vital part of abstract writing,

because of the practice of retrieving information electronically: keywords act as the search term. Use keywords that are specific, and that reflect what is essential about the paper. Put yourself in the position of someone researching in your field:  
what would you look for?

# Keywords

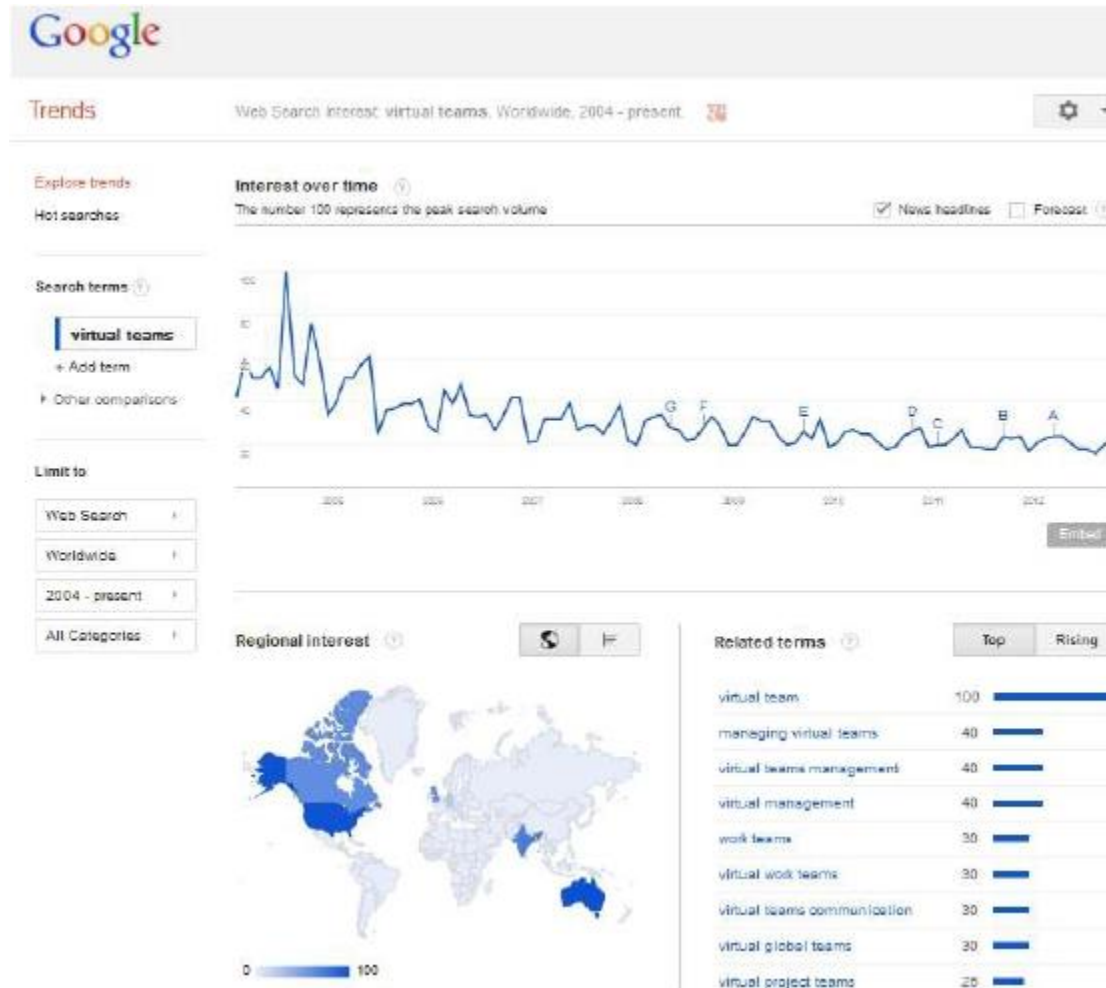
Selecting keywords lead to get more citation.  
Other papers can help you in this way

Web of Science



**MASTER KEYWORDS LIST**  
Journal of International Business Studies

# Google Trends



# Introduction

- ▶ An introduction
- ▶ Define important terms
- ▶ Describe the **problem statement** in brief
- ▶ Describe your method, **contribution**, and results in brief
- ▶ Write about the paper organization

# Describe the Problem: An Example

## Where are important words?

What can be inferred from previous studies is that RNC is an efficient method for video multicasting over P2P networks and can be one of the most attractive research areas in the computer communication field in near future. However, according to these studies, RNC introduces new challenges to the system which are categorized as follows:

- As it was mentioned before, by using RNC, each peer attaches  $n$ -byte coefficients vector  $C_i$  to each  $k$ -byte encoded block as its header before sending it to the next hop in the network. This results in high transmission overhead, especially when the values of  $k$  and  $n$  are small and large, respectively [12,24]. This problem considerably degrades the video quality on peers, because they must assign a large portion of their upload bandwidth for transferring coefficients vectors  $C_i$  as header to other peers. Obviously, the more number of video segments is transferred in each transmission, the better video quality can be provided on receivers. This can be achieved if the header size of an encoded blocks decreases using an efficient coefficients matrix generation method, because the peer can transfer next video blocks instead of coefficients vectors related to the previous video blocks.

# Describe the Problem:

## Important Words

What can be inferred from **previous studies** is that RNC is an **efficient method** for video multicasting over P2P networks and can be one of the **most attractive research areas** in the computer communication field in near future. **However**, according to these studies, RNC introduces new **challenges** to the system which are categorized as follows:

- As it was mentioned before, by using RNC, each peer attaches  $n$ -byte coefficients vector  $C_i$  to each  $k$ -byte encoded block as its header before sending it to the next hop in the network. This results in **high transmission overhead**, **especially** when the values of  $k$  and  $n$  are small and large, respectively [[12](#),[24](#)]. This problem **considerably degrades the video quality** on peers, because they must assign a large portion of their upload bandwidth for transferring coefficients vectors  $C_i$  as header to other peers. Obviously, the more number of video segments is transferred in each transmission, the better video quality can be provided on receivers. **This can be achieved if** the header size of an encoded blocks decreases **using an efficient** coefficients matrix generation **method**, because the peer can transfer next video blocks instead of coefficients vectors related to the previous video blocks.

# In Introduction Section: State your contributions

Bulleted list of  
contributions

This section introduces MATIN, which includes a novel coefficients matrix generation method, in figure of a tailored framework so that it impressively addresses existing challenges in RNC. In summary, it:

- ▶ sharply decreases the imposed transmission overhead by RNC,
- ▶ completely removes the necessity of checking any linear dependency among the coefficients vectors. This increases the number of innovative packets in the network,
- ▶ and considerably reduces the imposed decoding computational complexity,

Do not leave the reader to  
guess what your contributions are

The payload of your paper

Introduce the problem, and your  
idea, using

**EXAMPLES**

and only then present the general  
case



# The payload of your paper

However, high transmission overhead and computational complexity due to using RNC are remaining open issues in such a system [ref].

این جمله در واقع نوعی Justification است برای این که چرا شما این مقاله را نوشته اید. این بخش در Abstract و Introduction و Conclusion باید ذکر شود.

- ♣ Sounds impressive...but
- ♣ Sends readers to sleep
- ♣ In a paper you MUST provide the details, but FIRST convey the idea

# Evidence

شاهد برای مشکلاتی که مقاله شما روی آنها متمرکز است  
از کارهای دیگران

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

# Organization of the Paper

- ▶ The rest of the paper is organized as follows. Section 2 discusses the problem statement. Sections 3 and 4 explain proposed solutions in previous studies and the proposed framework, respectively. The evaluation of this framework in P2P live video streaming over hybrid WMNs is presented in Section 5 using the OMNeT++ simulator. Finally, the paper is concluded in Section 6.

# Related Work

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

Yes or No?

# Credit is not like money

Failing to give credit to others can kill your paper

If you imply that an idea is yours, and the referee knows it is not, then either

- ♣ You don't know that it's an old idea (bad)
- ♣ You do know, but are pretending it's yours (very bad)

# Making sure related work is accurate

- ✓ A good plan: when you think you are done, send the draft to the competition saying "could you help me ensure that I describe your work fairly?".
- ✓ Often they will respond with helpful critique (انتقاد)
- ✓ They are likely to be your referees anyway, so getting their comments up front is jolly good.

# The process

- ✓ Start early. Very early.

Hastily-written papers get rejected.

Papers are like picked garlic: they need time to mature

- ✓ Collaborate

- ✓ Use CVS (Concurrent Versions System )  
to support collaboration

# Getting help

Get your paper read by  
as many friendly as possible

- ✓ Experts are good
- ✓ Non-experts are also very good
- ✓ Each reader can only read your paper for the first time once! So use them carefully
- ✓ Explain carefully what you want



# Listening to your reviewers

Every review is gold dust

Be (truly) grateful for criticism as well as  
praise



This is really, really, really hard

But it's really, really, really, really, really, really  
important

# Listening to your reviewers

- ✓ Read every criticism as a positive suggestion for something you could explain more clearly
- ✓ DO NOT respond “you stupid person, I meant X”. Fix the paper so that X is apparent even to the stupidest reader.
- ✓ Thank them warmly. They have given up their time for you.

# Language and style

## Basic stuff

Submit by the deadline

Keep to the length restrictions

Always use a spell checker such as  
whitesmoke,

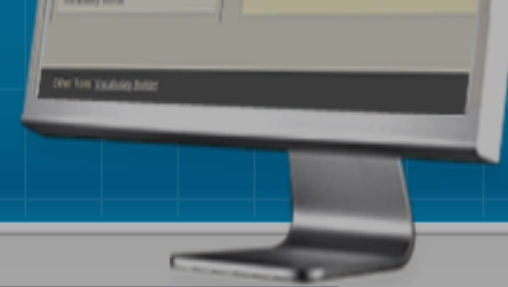
[http://www.paperrater.com/free\\_paper\\_grader#](http://www.paperrater.com/free_paper_grader#) (see example)

and so on

See an example in next slides

- ✔ View detailed stats about word choice, grammar, spelling, and more
- ✔ Your manuscript will be analyzed immediately in real-time

▼ Get Started Below



## Analyze Your Manuscript

Paste the text of your paper below



What can be inferred from previous studies, RNC introduces new studies, RNC introduces new studies, RNC introduces new studies. As it was mentioned before, RNC introduces new studies, RNC introduces new studies, RNC introduces new studies. header before sending it to the network. of  $k$  and  $n$  are small and large, they must assign a large portion of the network. Obviously, the more number of receivers. This can be achieved by using a peer-to-peer

generation method, because the peer can transfer next video blocks instead of coefficients vectors related to the previous video blocks.

Preparing results please wait...



\* denotes required field


works and can  
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block as its  
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, because  
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provided on  
atrix

# Output Result

What can be inferred from previous studies is that RNC is an efficient method for video multicasting over P2P networks and can be one of the most attractive research areas in the computer communication field in near future. However, according to these studies, RNC introduces new challenges to the system which are categorized as follows:

As it was mentioned before, by using RNC, each peer **attaches** n-byte coefficients vector  $C_i$  to each k-byte encoded block as its header before sending it to the next hop in the network. This results in high transmission overhead, especially when the values of k and n are small and large, respectively [12,24]. This problem considerably degrades the video quality on peers, because they must assign a large portion of their upload bandwidth for transferring coefficients vectors  $C_i$  as header to other peers. Obviously, the more number of video segments is transferred in each transmission, the better video quality can be provided on receivers. This can be achieved if the header size of an encoded blocks decreases using an efficient coefficients matrix generation method, because the peer can transfer next video blocks instead of coefficients vectors related to the previous video blocks.



✕

## Alerts

1 of 1 Next >


### Research Paper With No Works Cited List?


You marked this as a 'Research Paper' but no Works Cited, Bibliography, or similar list of sources could be found. If this actually is a research paper be sure to include a list of sources for the paper in your final draft.




**Analysis complete.** Select an item below to view the notes associated with that item.


 Alerts (1)


 Spelling (1)


 Grammar (1)

 Word Choice (1)

 Style (4)

 Vocabulary Words (1)

 Grade (1)

 Where Next? (3)

# Visual structure

- √ Give strong visual structure to your paper using
  - √ sections and sub-sections
  - √ bullets
  - √ italics
  - √ laid-out code
- √ Find out how to draw pictures, and use them  
Use tools for this purpose (e.g. **Yed Graph Editor**)

# **Target Suitable Journal**



# **Why target a suitable journal is important?**

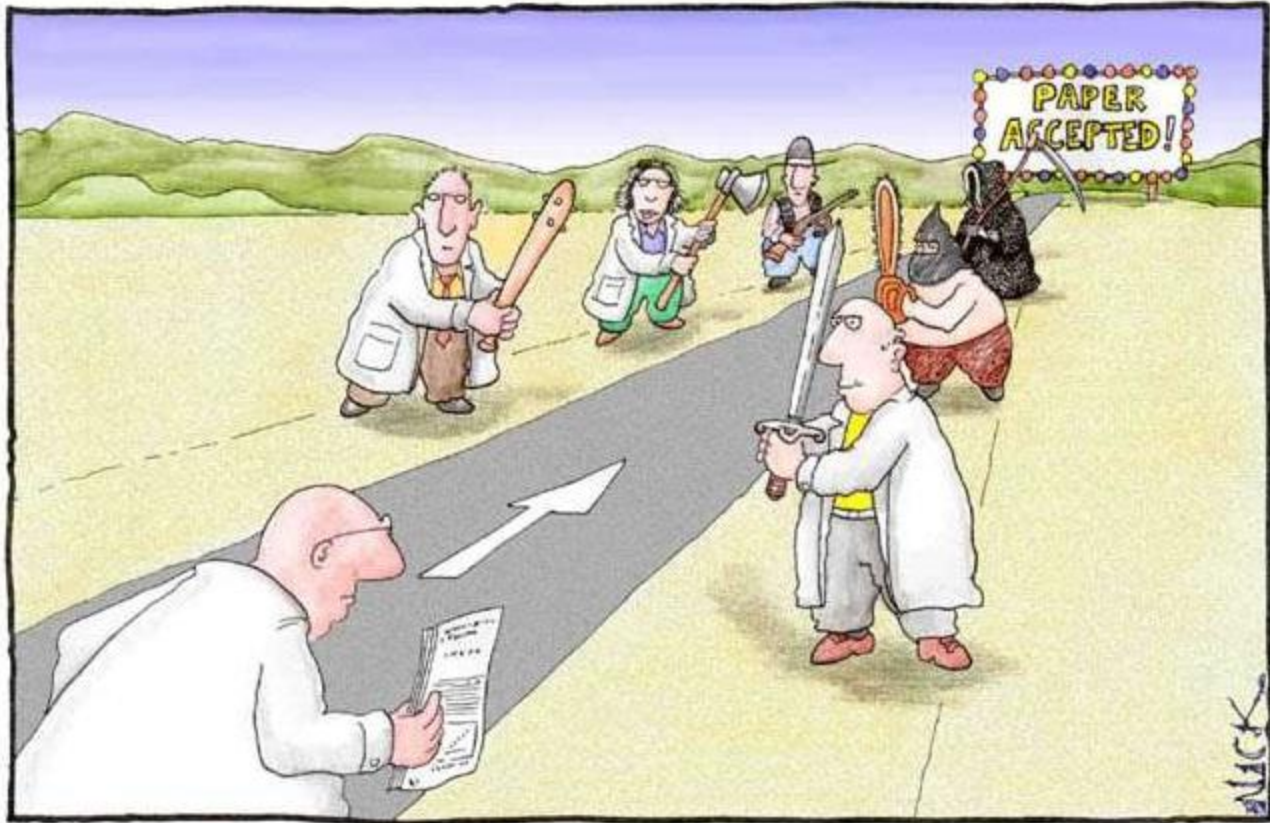
- 1. Journal selection is vital for quick publication.**
- 2. Finding a suitable journal can lead to easy publication; more citation and visibility to your published article.**
- 3. Choosing an irrelevant journal can lead to slow publication, unkind reviewer comments and finally rejection.**

# The Institute for Scientific Information (ISI)

- **The Institute for Scientific Information (ISI) was founded by Eugene Garfield in 1960. It was acquired by Thomson Scientific & Healthcare in 1992, became known as Thomson ISI and now is part of the Healthcare & Science business of the multi-billion dollar Thomson Reuters Corporation.**
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# مقدمه

امروزه پژوهشگران و دانشجویان در روند انجام تحقیقات خود با حجم زیادی از مقالات علمی و منابع رو به رو می شوند. مدیریت این اطلاعات علمی کار پر دغدغه ای است که ذهن پژوهش گران را به خود معطوف کرده است. به نحوی که ایجاد هرگونه تغییر در منابع و مآخذ در طی مراحل انجام تحقیقات نیازمند تغییر و بازنگری سراسری می باشد. این تغییرات گسترده علاوه بر اتلاف وقت پژوهشگر درصد خطا در اختصاص منابع مناسب برای متون علمی را افزایش می دهد. نرم افزارهای مختلفی برای مدیریت منابع و مآخذ وجود دارد که با ایجاد یک بانک اطلاعاتی از مقالات و منابع علمی مورد نیاز پژوهشگر روند انجام تحقیق را سرعت می بخشند و به راحتی بر اساس استانداردهای مختلف موجود برای ایجاد فهرست منابع و مآخذ سازماندهی نماید. از جمله این نرم افزارها می توان به نرم افزار **Endnote** اشاره کرد. نرم افزار **Endnote** که توسط موسسه **Thomson Scientific** تهیه و عرضه شده ابزاری کارآمد جهت مدیریت اطلاعات کتابشناختی و سازماندهی منابع و مآخذ می باشد. از طریق ای نرم افزار شما قادر به ذخیره و سازماندهی انواع مطالب کتابشناختی با فرمت های و استانداردهای مختلف هستید. این اطلاعات می تواند شامل انواع مقالات ژورنال، کنفرانسها و کتاب ها باشد. از طریق این نرم افزار می توانید منابع و مآخذ با هر نوع فرمت استاندارد خاصی که در نظر دارید ایجاد کنید.

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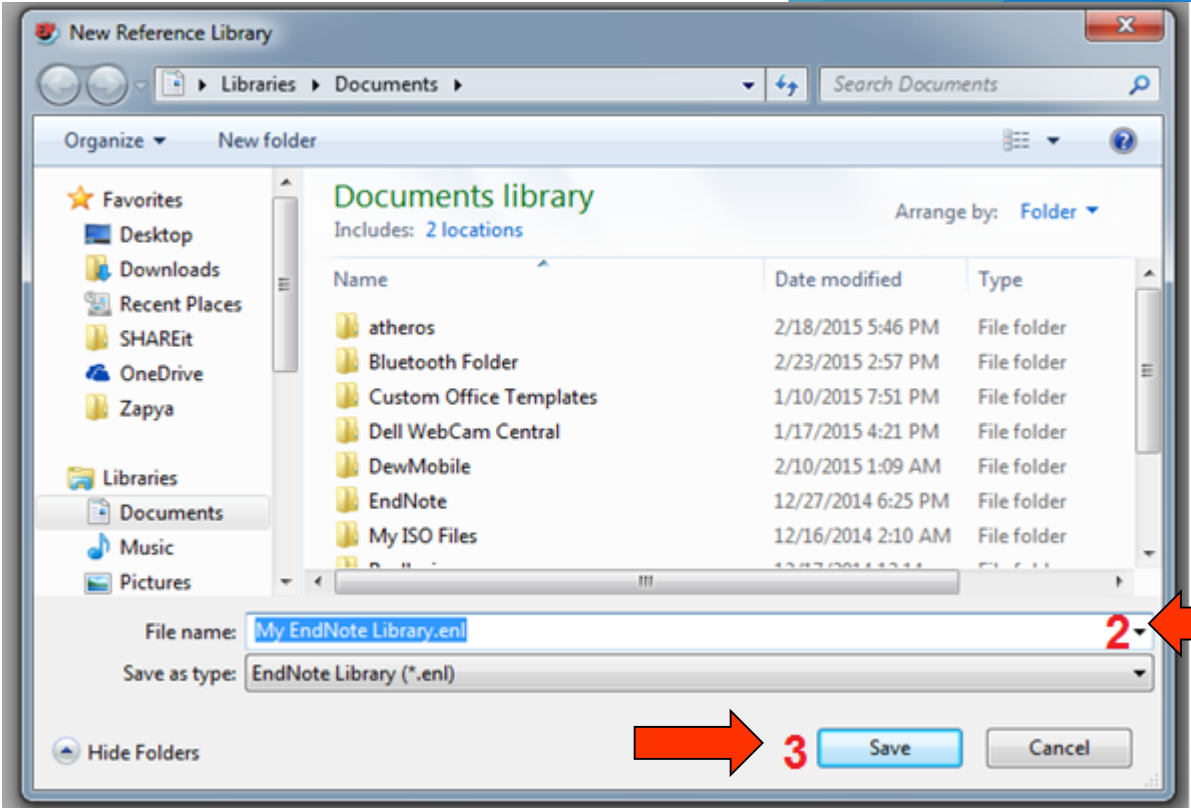
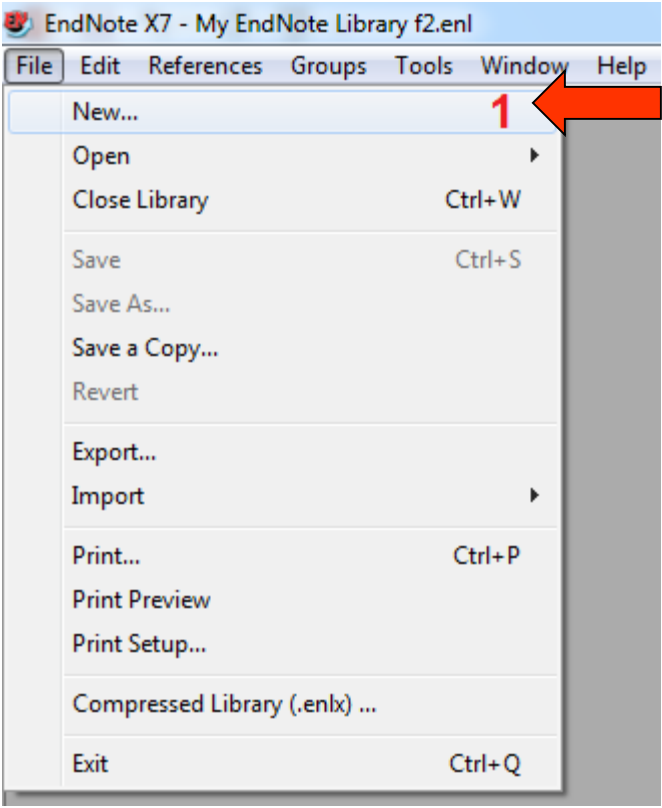
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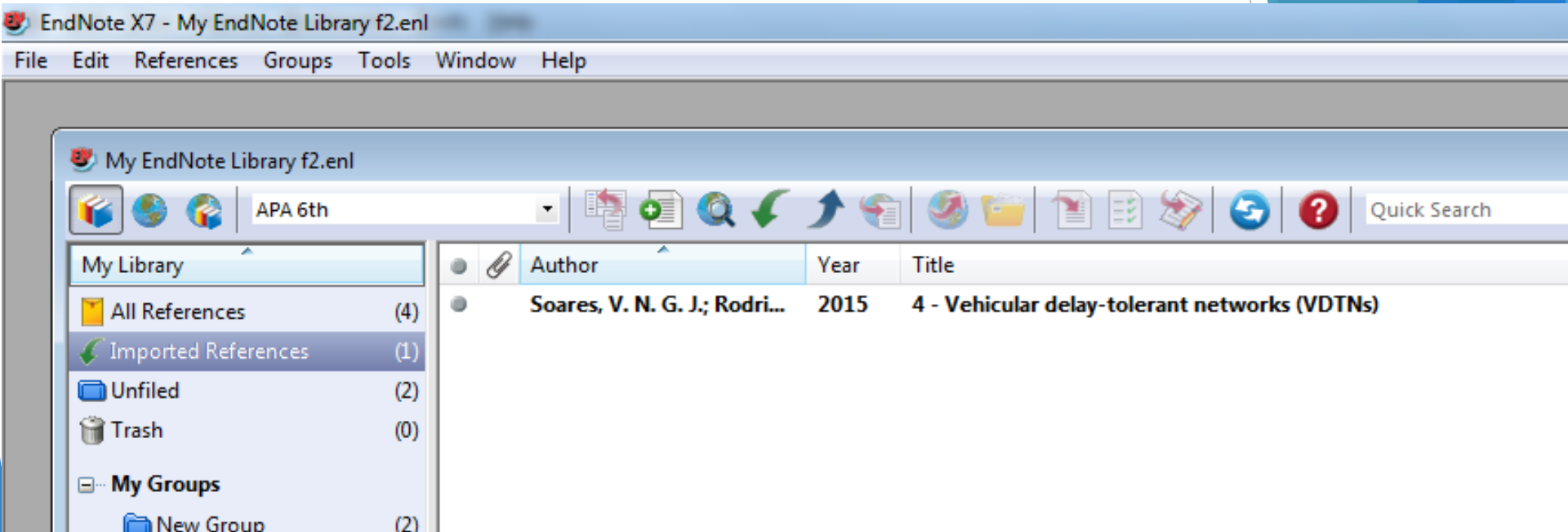
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Matroidal **networks** were introduced by Dougherty et al. and have been well studied in the recent past. It was shown that a **network** has a scalar linear **network** coding solution if and only if it is matroidal associated with a representable matroid. A particularly interesting feature of this development is the ability to construct (scalar and vector) linearly solvable **networks** using certain classes of matroids. Furthermore, it was shown through the connection between **network** coding and matroid theory that linear **network** coding is not always sufficient for general **network** coding scenarios. The current work attempts to establish a connection between matroid theory and **network**-error correcting and detecting codes. In a similar vein to the theory connecting matroids and **network** coding, we abstract the essential aspects of linear **network**-error detecting codes to arrive at the definition of a matroidal error detecting **network** (and

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network-error detecting codes to arrive at the definition of a matroidal error detecting network (and similarly, a matroidal error correcting network abstracting from network-error correcting codes). An acyclic

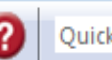
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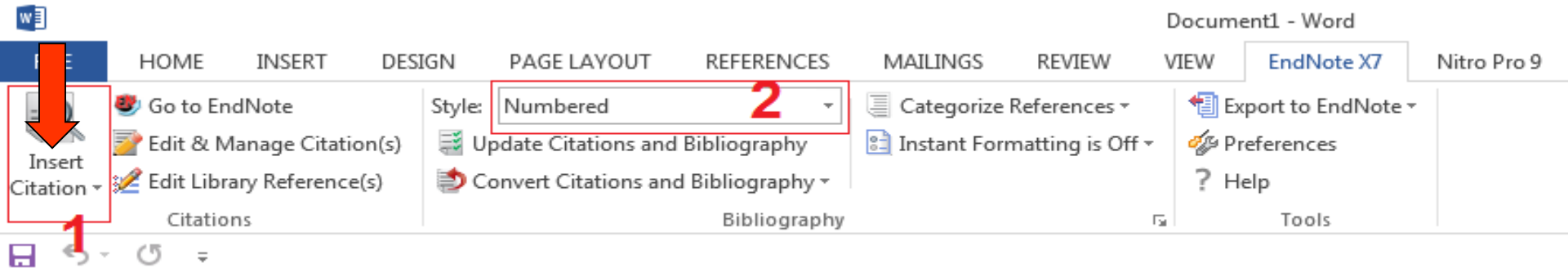
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1. Soares, V.N.G.J. and J.J.P.C. Rodrigues, 4 - Vehicular delay-tolerant networks (VDTNs), in *Advances in Delay-Tolerant Networks (DTNs)*, J.J.P.C. Rodrigues, Editor. 2015, Woodhead Publishing: Oxford. p. 61-80.

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۲. Soares, V.N.G.J. and J.J.P.C. Rodrigues, *4 - Vehicular delay-tolerant networks (VDTNs)*, in *Advances in Delay-Tolerant Networks (DTNs)*, J.J.P.C. Rodrigues, Editor. 2015, Woodhead Publishing: Oxford. p. 61-80.

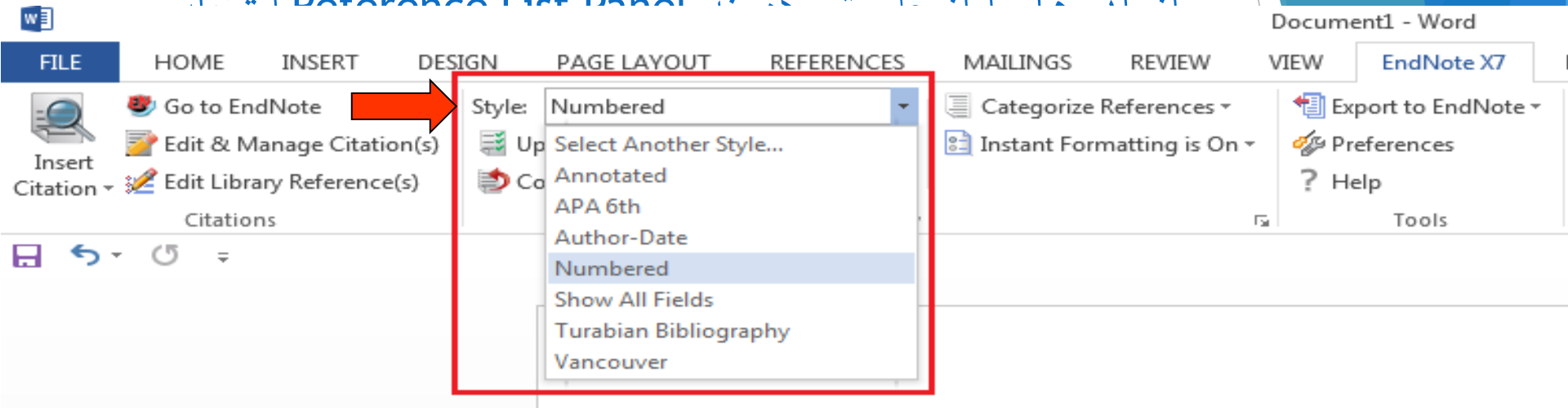
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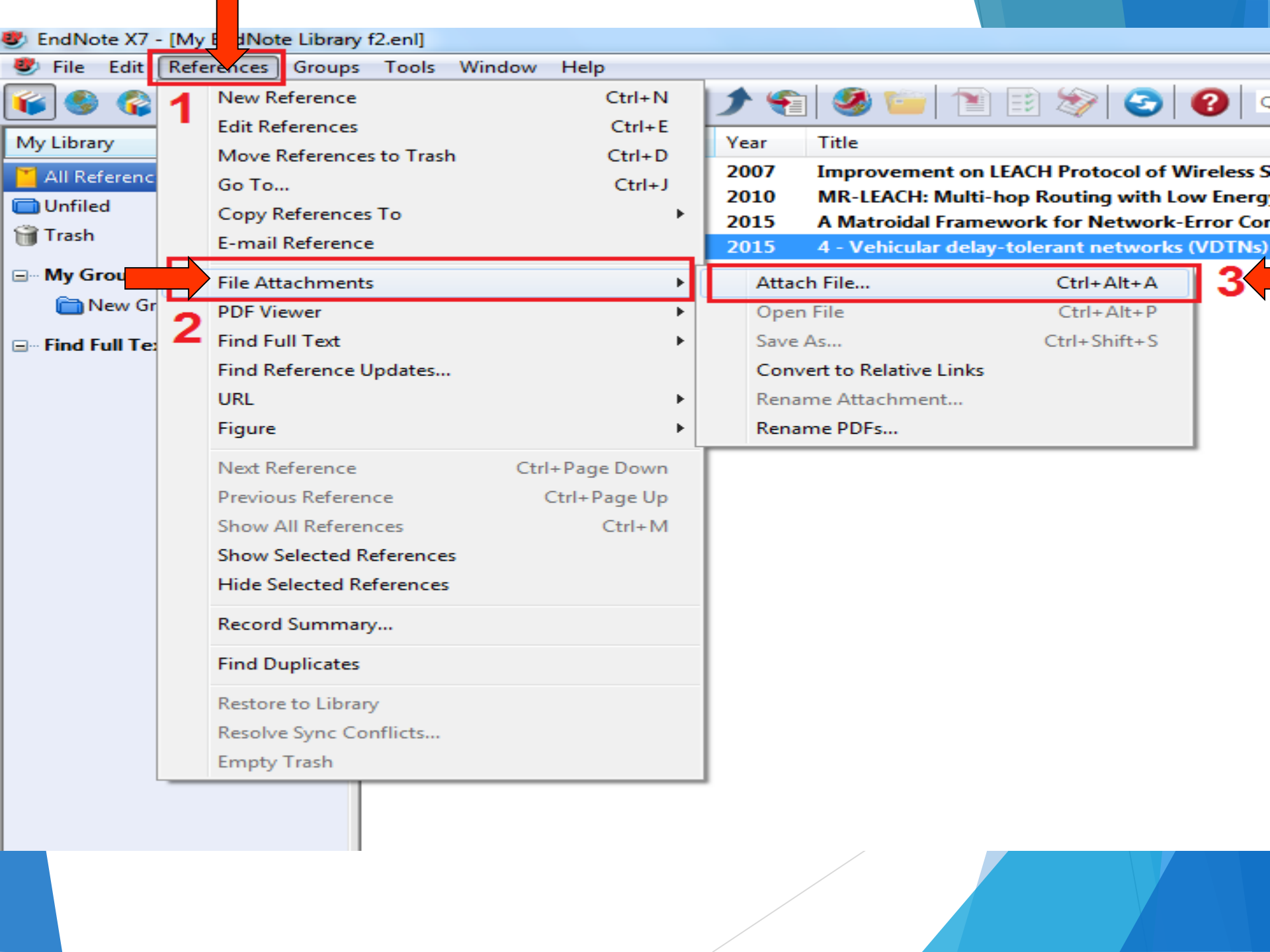
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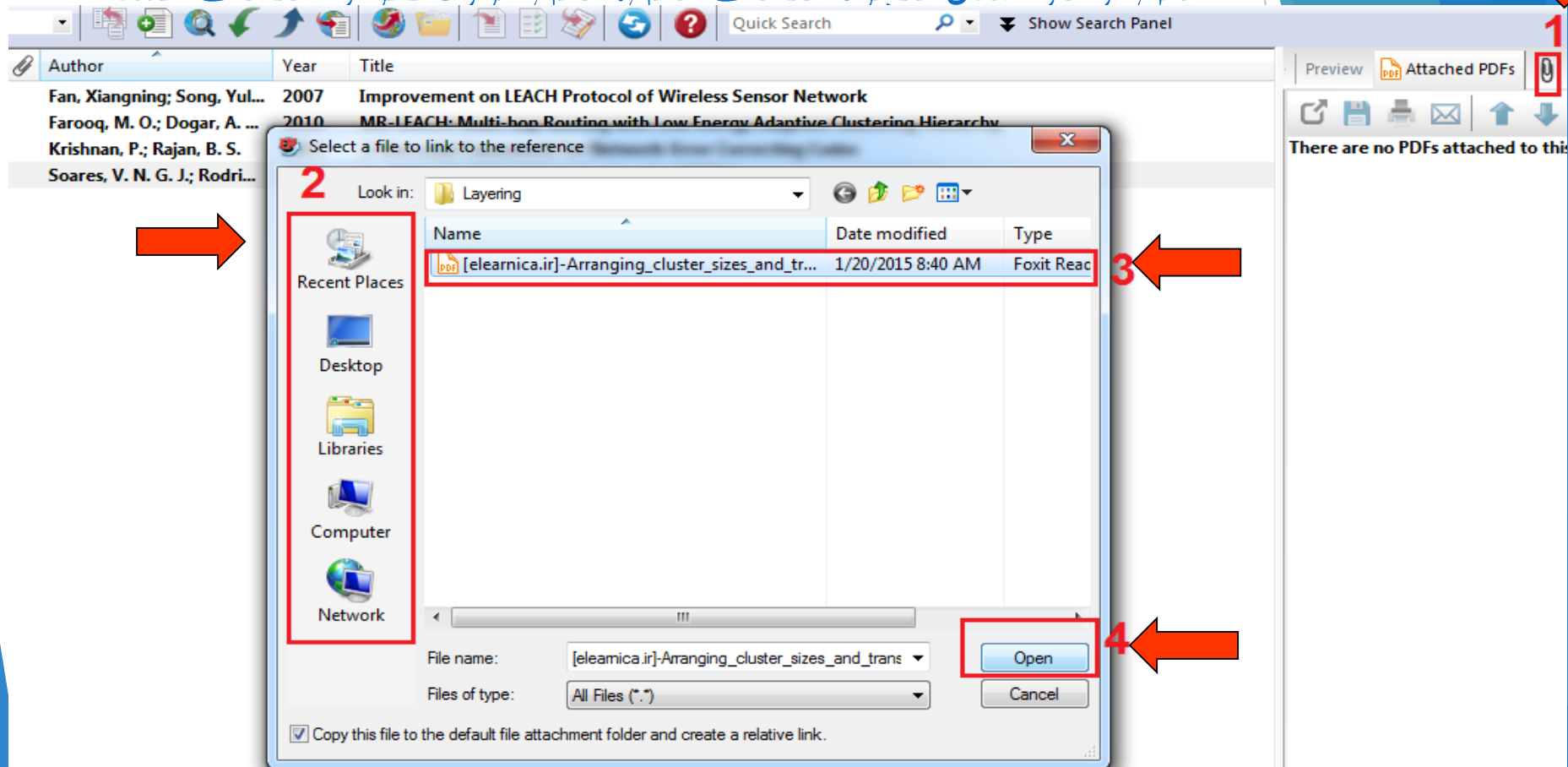
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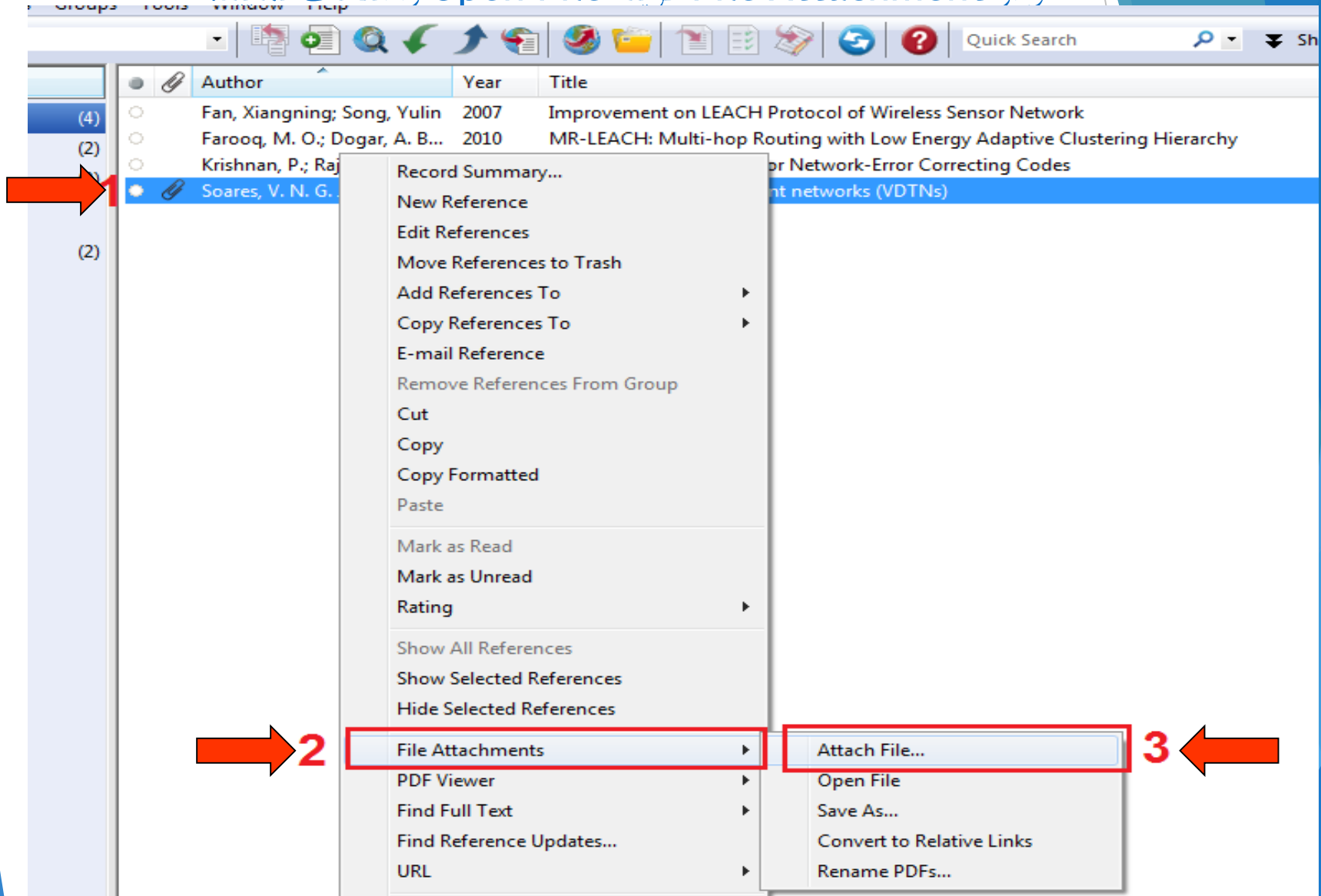
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