Dissemination of your research findings

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My research goal and direction

Making computers (or devices) to be able to provide users personalized and adaptive services based on the data (log, records, keystrokes, chats, behaviours, time-sequential events/data, etc.).

The application domains include tourism, healthcare, hospital system, education, and gaming with mobile apps/tools, web-based systems/tools, cloud-based services, standalone systems/tools, and games.

Moreover, the computers and devices capable of understanding their users' emotions as well as having their own emotions!



Academic roles (related to research dissemination)

- Executive vice chair of IEEE Technical Committee on Learning Technologies
 - Responsibilities include international conferences organization and newsletter, etc.
 - General program chair of the 17th IEEE International Conference on Advanced Learning Technologies (ICALT 2017)
 - The 9th IEEE international conference on Technology for Education (T4E 2017)
- Program Committee Chair of 21st Global Chinese Conference on Computers in Education (GCCCE 2017)
 - Program committee co-chair of 20th GCCCE
- Track Program Chair, IEEE ICALT track on Digital Game and Intelligent Toy Enhanced Learning, 2014~now
- Executive chair of ICCE sub-conference on Digital Game and Digital Toy Enhanced Learning and Society, 2014
 - Co-chair in 2011, 2013, and 2015
 - Advisory Chair of International Conference on Mobile, Hybrid, and On-line Learning, 2012~2016
 - Steering Committee member since 2017
 - Special Area Chair (Pervasive education) of International Conference on Systems and Networks Communications, 2011~now



Academic roles (related to research dissemination)

- Editor-in-chief of International Journal of Distance Education Technologies
 - An El journal Elsevier Engineering Index
 - Has been included in Web of Science's ESCI
 - □ Since August 2016
 - Right now under reviewed by Clarivate Analytics' Web of Science's SCIE, SSCI
 - □ formerly Thomson Reuters' SCIE and SSCI
 - Section editor of Education and Science
 - an SSCI Open Access FREE journal
- Guest editors
 - Education and Technology Society
 - an SSCI Open Access FREE journal
 - International Review of Research in Open and Distance Learning
 - an SSCI Open Access FREE journal
 - Mathematical Problems in Engineering
 - an SCI journal
 - Multimedia Tools and Applications
 - an SCI journal
 - Research and Practice in Technology Enhanced Learning
 - an Open Access FREE journal

Academic roles



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Academic activities (related to research dissemination)

Reviewing papers

- Served in more than 280 conferences as program committee member
 - Learning Technologies (93), Mobile/Ubiquitous Learning (36), Game-based Learning and Edutainment (38), AI and CI (22), Information Systems (94)
- Served in more than 60 conferences as reviewer
- Served in more than 15 journals as editorial board members
- Served in more than 35 journals as reviewer
- Statistics

- Averagely review 125 papers every year
- High
 - review 55 manuscripts submitted to journals a year
 - review 145 manuscripts submitted to conferences a year

Publications

- Edited books/proceedings: 10
- Book chapters: 12
- Journal papers: 42
- Conference/workshop papers: 138
- Last 3-year/5-year publication numbers: 28/49

Academic roles



Outline

Research outcome

- The differences between conference and journal
- Benefits of disseminating your research in conference/journal
- How to choose conference
- How to choose journal
- Important notes for preparing and submitting a paper
- Conclusion



Research outcome

- Stage based outcome
 - Systematic literature review
 - Algorithm design
 - System and/or tool implementation
 - Evaluation plan
 - Questionnaire design
 - Pilot
 - Complete experiment



Stage based outcome

- Systematic literature review \rightarrow journal paper
 - Quantitative, qualitative, or mixed
 - □ Not just statistics but also include summary and recommendation
 - challenges, applications and results, issues and gaps, directions
 - Algorithm design
 - System and/or tool implementation
 - Evaluation plan
 - Questionnaire design
 - Pilot
- Complete experiment



- Stage based outcome
 - Systematic literature review → journal paper
 - - complete architecture and workflow
 - relationships and connections among algorithms
 - detailed explanations on the input/output and steps of an algorithm
 - use mocked or simulated data set (human understandable)
 - System and/or tool implementation
 - Evaluation plan
 - Questionnaire design
 - Pilot
 - Complete experiment



- Stage based outcome
 - Systematic literature review → journal paper
 - Algorithm design \rightarrow conference or workshop paper
 - System and/or tool implementation → conference or workshop
 - □ has architecture and workflow as well as step-by-step explanation
 - use real cases and flow
 - has ANNOTATED screenshots
 - better to have a plan of pilot or experiment
 - Evaluation plan
 - Questionnaire design
 - Pilot
 - Complete experiment



- Stage based outcome
 - Systematic literature review → journal paper
 - Algorithm design \rightarrow conference or workshop paper
 - System and/or tool implementation \rightarrow conference or workshop
 - Evaluation plan → workshop paper
 - Detailed evaluation plan
 - From recruitment to procedure, to data collection, to research questions, research model, and hypotheses
 - Better to also include instruments such as questionnaire
 - Questionnaire design
 - Pilot
 - Complete experiment



- Stage based outcome
 - Systematic literature review \rightarrow journal paper
 - Algorithm design \rightarrow conference or workshop paper
 - System and/or tool implementation \rightarrow conference or workshop
 - Evaluation plan \rightarrow workshop paper
 - Questionnaire design \rightarrow conference or workshop paper
 - needs to have details of the items and factors/components/subscales
 - needs to have data collected from preliminary study
 - needs to do validity and reliability analysis
 - Pilot
 - Complete experiment



- Stage based outcome
 - Systematic literature review \rightarrow journal paper
 - Algorithm design \rightarrow conference or workshop paper
 - System and/or tool implementation → conference or workshop
 - Evaluation plan \rightarrow workshop paper
 - Questionnaire design \rightarrow conference or workshop paper
 - Pilot → conference paper or journal paper
 - Quantitative, qualitative, or mixed
 - Complete experiment



- Stage based outcome
 - Systematic literature review \rightarrow journal paper
 - Algorithm design \rightarrow conference or workshop paper
 - System and/or tool implementation → conference or workshop
 - Evaluation plan \rightarrow workshop paper
 - Questionnaire design \rightarrow conference or workshop paper
 - Pilot \rightarrow conference paper or journal paper
 - Complete experiment \rightarrow journal paper



The differences between conference and journal

Conference

- Pros
 - □ You can visit somewhere you really like to go ;-)
 - You can meet people and get their idea, comments, and suggestions to improve your work
 - You may receive a bag, a pen, an USB which contains all papers' PDF :p
 - You may build your academic social network
 - considering attending conferences as investment

Cons

- □ There is registration fee
- □ You will need to consider other expenses like flight tickets, hotel, and meals
 - You need to take several days off from your work (for full time job student)



The differences between conference and journal

Journal

- Pros
 - □ Not all journals have publication fee (or article processing fee)
 - Traditional publication vs. Open-Access publication mode
 - You don't need to go to anywhere
 - Your work usually could be easily accessed by people via academic databases or on journal's website

Cons

- You may wonder if anyone on the earth has ever read your paper
- You won't be able to meet anyone
- You won't be able to get others' opinions, suggestions, and
 - comments

Difference between conference and journal



Benefits of disseminating your research in conf/journal

Conference

- Establishing your academic portfolio and CV
- Getting comments and suggestions from people (experts) to improve your research (or change it)
- Knowing people who might be able to become the external member of your examination committee in the future
- Getting connected to people who might help you conduct pilot or experiment later and even become collaborators in the future
- Seeking a job (include doing postdoc)? Or go for further PhD study?
- You may apply Profiling Alberta's Graduate Student award to cover most of your expenses
 - AU has Graduate Student Level Travel award for non-Alberta students and Graduate Student Research Fund for disseminating research result

Journal

- Establishing your academic portfolio and CV
- Showing people your potential to be a good research (if you want to go for PhD further later)
- Possibility of having more people to be aware of your research outcome
- No need to spend money if you choose to publish in traditional publication mode or

Benefits of disseminating your research in conference/journals



How to choose conference

- Location
 - Is somewhere you want to go? ;-)
 - Is it convenient to be there? :p
 - Any reason to not go?
 - Is it required VISA?
 - Is VISA application complicated?
- Scope

- Does your research topic fall into the scope?
- Some conferences have multiple sub-conferences/tracks
- Organization
 - IEEE, ACM, IARIA, IADIS, etc.
 - Never consider WASET!
- Publisher
 - IEEE, ACM, Springer or others
- Important Dates
 - Can you prepare your first draft by at least two weeks before the due?
 - How long from the submission due date to notification date?



How to choose journal

Do you prefer SSCI, SCI, EI?

- Do you prefer ERIH, IBSS, ARC?
 - European Reference Index for the Humanities
 - International Bibliography of the Social Sciences
 - Australia Research Council's Excellence Research for Australia
 - ERA 2012 and forthcoming ERA 2015
- **Open Access** may be another choice?
 - Usually Open Access journals and options may have big processing fee
 - Still, some Open Access journals have no fee
- Impact factor doesn't mean too much
 - It is the impact factor of that particular journal only
 - It is only be used for journals in one of Thomson Reuters' databases
 - You research may not fit the scope of the journal
 - Your papers' citations are more important
 - □ h-index, i10-index
 - Google Scholar Citations (h-index is 15 and i10-index is 33)
 - ResearchGate
 - DBLP

How to choose journal



Important notes for preparing and submitting a paper

- Deciding submission types
- Following author's guidelines
- Writing proper Abstract
- Writing manuscript in good manner
- Analyzing data and discussing results properly
 - Having clear contributions, limitations, and future directions
- Submitting your manuscript



Deciding submission types (Journal)

- Regular research article
 - Mature and complete research should have
 - clear research motivation, research background, research model, hypotheses, design, implementation, evaluation/assessment/pilot/experiment, findings and discussions, and future visions.
 - Quantitative research
 - Qualitative research
 - Literature review
 - in-depth and comprehensive literature reviews
 - □ systematic review
 - qualitative overviews
 - quantitative review
 - meta-analysis
- □ Special Issue article
 - Research in Progress articles
- Book review article



Deciding submission types (Conference)

Full Paper

- Complete enough research
 - Pilot
 - Complete experiment
- Systematic literature review
- Short Paper (work in progress outcome)
 - Algorithm design
 - System and/or tool implementation
 - Questionnaire design
- Poster Paper
 - Conceptual and Idea
 - Architecture and Framework
 - System and/or tool
- Workshop Paper
 - Algorithm design
 - System and/or tool implementation
 - Evaluation Plan
 - Questionnaire design

Important notes for preparing and submitting a paper



Following author's guidelines

- Taking a look at published papers of the particular journal/conf
- Reading the author's guidelines carefully
 - Making sure that the length of your manuscript is okay
 - Formatting your manuscript with correct styles and settings
- If there is Microsoft Word Template
 - preparing your manuscript directly on the template
 - replacing the headings, captions, and figures
 - copying and pasting tables and changing the contents
 - pasting text-only into the template (avoid original formats)
 - Watching for reference styles and in-text citation styles



Writing proper Abstract

- Research motivation (current situation and problems)
- □ What is the research goal?
- □ How/What this research does?
- How the effectiveness of this research's outcome is assessed?
- □ What are the most important findings?

Should have NO in-text citation!

- □ Should **NOT** be **repeated wordings** in the rest of the manuscript
 - same rule for any part of the manuscript
 - Having proper keywords are important!
 - can help research find your manuscripts \rightarrow more citations

Important notes for preparing and submitting a paper



Writing manuscript in good manner

- Making sure what spelling and grammar the journal asks for
 - American English (US English)
 - British English

- Writing your manuscript in good English with helps of
 - professional translation personnel
 - □ Native speaker doesn't mean he or she is a good writer!
 - copyediting and language editing/polishing services
 - dedanz http://www.edanzediting.com/ (Springer, BioMed Central)
 - SPi http://www.spipublisherservices.com/ (IEEE)
 - American Journal Experts <u>http://www.aje.com/</u> (ACM)
 - Elsevier <u>http://webshop.elsevier.com/languageservices/</u>
 - colleagues who teach English or in English speaking countries
 - via collaborations
- Having full words and explanation for any acronyms before further use them
- References should be listed in clear, detailed, accurate, consistent style; missing and incorrect references will hurt
- Avoid plagiarism and self-plagiarism
 - Turnitin, iThenticate, Anti-Plagiarism (http://ikc2.tup.km.ua), Plagiarisma.Net, etc.



Analyzing data and discussing results properly

- How data has been collected (pilot/experiment design)?
 - What hypotheses and research questions are going to answer?
 - Quantitative and Qualitative data analysis
 - the details of the software you are using to analyze data
 - □ SAS University Edition (free for teachers and students)
 - assessing validity and reliability of the data
 - proper coding methods
 - clearly explain why and how an approach is chosen
 - details of analysis results
 - Causal relations analysis (Causal modeling)
 - path analysis and structural equation modelling (SEM)
 - the use of R (http://www.r-project.org/) and SmartPLS (free for students)
 - the use of TETRAD (http://www.phil.cmu.edu/projects/tetrad/)
 - Summary of findings

- Discussion of findings
 - appropriate literature to support your findings and arguments are needed
 - rationales and possible reasons caused you to have the findings are needed



Having clear contributions, limitations, and future directions

- What are the research questions and issues this research is trying to answer and solve?
- □ What this research has done?
- What are the most important and unexpected findings you got at the end of this research? And why you got them from your point of view?
- What audience can benefit from this research's results?
 - different user groups, industry, government, the world
- What limitations, restrictions, and flaws this research has?
 - how you plan to resolve these?
- What are the possible follow-up tasks and research?



Submitting your manuscript

- Never submit your manuscript to two venues at the same time
- **Never** submit incomplete manuscript to a journal
- Make sure that your co-author(s) is/are aware of the submission
- Be patient and WAIT for the decision
- **Revise** your manuscript **according to** reviewer comments
- Have clear revision report
 - list all reviewer comments
 - explain your response to the comment in the revision
 - point out how and where the correspondent revision is
- Meet the deadlines
- Prepare ALL requested materials

making sure that you have copyrights for the figures you used



Conclusion

- Any high quality academic journal/conference has its policy and workflow
 - waiting for three to four months for a journal paper review result is common
 - getting your journal papers published may take 10~12 to 18 months
 - do NOT always stick with same journal unless it is the only journal having the scope that your paper's topic falls into
 - DO STICK with same conference every year if you can
- Negative reviews could help you improve your research
 - do NOT argue with reviewers and editors for the decision
 - can ask for more details of reviewer comments (if you really think it is necessary)
- Publishing queue (for journal)
 - acceptance date, topics, submission date
- Rejection doesn't mean everything! And it is not the end of the world either!
 - you probably submit your manuscript to wrong conference or journal
 - your manuscript needs to be further enhanced/enriched
 - revision according to reviewer comments
 - re-submit the revision to the same venue or other venues based on their guidelines
- Publisher copyright policies and self-archiving
 - http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/
- Your manuscript is rejected due to many reasons (usually NOT related to your research AT ALL)

Conclusion



Any Questions?

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