


582519 Scientific Writing for MSc in Computer Science: Ethics of writing

Lecture 4, 24.9.2013
Tiina Niklander

HELSINGIN YLIOPISTO
Helsinki University of Applied Sciences
UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI Department of Computer Science www.cs.helsinki.fi 9/24/2013 1



Last week's task: How did it go?

-- fill comments here --

Paper layout
List of references and its structure
Table of contents
First pages


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Helsinki University of Applied Sciences
UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI Department of Computer Science www.cs.helsinki.fi 9/24/2013 2



Honesty and ethics of science

- Science is based on trust
 - Researchers are honest
 - Research is ethical
- Honesty
 - Ideas, results, and conclusions presented are new
 - Assumptions are not presented as facts
 - Truth is not misrepresented
- Violation of these norms of behaviour is a serious matter!


HELSINGIN YLIOPISTO
Helsinki University of Applied Sciences
UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI Department of Computer Science www.cs.helsinki.fi 9/24/2013 3



Reviewing / Referring

- Criticising and analysing others' work
 - Research article
 - Theses, reports, seminar work
- Important part of the scientific process
- Should be objective and fair
- Referee statement / reviewer statement
 - Analysis of the contents of the article
 - Not evaluation of the author or his/her working place


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Helsinki University of Applied Sciences
UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI Department of Computer Science www.cs.helsinki.fi 9/24/2013 4



Reviewing / Referring (2)

- Conflicts of interest in referring
 - Personal or employment relationship
 - Competition for an appointment
 - Conflicting ideas/opinions
 - Too similar research interests/ideas
- A suspicion of non-objectiveness
=> refuse the referee task


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Helsinki University of Applied Sciences
UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI Department of Computer Science www.cs.helsinki.fi 9/24/2013 5



Reviewing / Referring (3)

- Confidentiality
 - As referee / reviewer you are not allowed to publish the articles or parts of them
 - Not even allowed to show to others, if not an assisting referee
- Totally out of line
 - Suggest rejection, and then
 - Use the ideas/results as a basis for referee's own work

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Helsinki University of Applied Sciences
UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI Department of Computer Science www.cs.helsinki.fi 9/24/2013 6



Plagiarism


- The most obvious form of unethical behaviour in science
- Attempt to get honour of work that somebody else has done
- Using existing material without citing to the original work, or citing it inadequately
- Intentional and unintentional plagiarism
 - disregard of the norms of ethical behaviour
 - ignorance of those norms

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Helsinki University of Science and Technology
UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI

Department of Computer Science

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Plagiarised material


- Plagiarised material can be
 - ideas
 - results
 - text, pictures, figures, tables
 - whole articles or part of them
- Sources of the plagiarised material
 - published articles
 - web pages
 - newsgroup articles
 - e-mail message,

HELSINGIN YLIOPISTO
Helsinki University of Science and Technology
UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI

Department of Computer Science

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Forms of plagiarism


- Use of others' ideas or results without acknowledgements
- Direct copying of material
 - without citing the source
 - citing the source, but not indicating the exact quotation
- Using material with inappropriate or inadequate citations
 - What part of the text the citation covers?

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Helsinki University of Science and Technology
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Department of Computer Science

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Forms of plagiarism (2)


- Copying the structure of a source
- Using pictures
 - Copying of a unique picture (by scanning or re-drawing it) always plagiarism
 - If modified from its original form (even translated), the source must be indicated
- Self-plagiarism

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Helsinki University of Science and Technology
UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI

Department of Computer Science

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How not to plagiarize (source: University of Toronto)

<http://www.writing.utoronto.ca/advice>

- The purpose of any paper is to show your own thinking, not to create a patchwork of borrowed ideas.
- Citations are used to demonstrate that you know what is going on in your field of study.
- In academic papers, you need to keep mentioning authors and pages and dates to show how your ideas are related to those of the experts.
- As you read the text summarize useful points in your own words. (Do not copy to draft – that causes trouble!)


www.writing.utoronto.ca/advice/using-sources/how-not-to-plagiarize

HELSINGIN YLIOPISTO
Helsinki University of Science and Technology
UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI

Faculty of Science
Department of Computer Science

www.cs.helsinki.fi

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Self-plagiarism


- Copying/reusing one's own text (previous work)
 - Exception: an extended/complete version of a conference/workshop paper that is published in a journal
- Multiple articles based on same results
 - Publishing improper unless full cross-referenced
 - Simultaneous submissions to different publication forums must be disclosed

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Helsinki University of Science and Technology
UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI

Department of Computer Science

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Self-plagiarism (2)


- Against good ethics
 - Even the description of the background of the work should always be rewritten
 - A member of a research group cannot use texts of the other group members
- Question of copyright
 - Publication forum has usually the rights for the presentation
 - Author has the rights for his/her ideas!

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Department of Computer Science

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Authorship


- Each author of an article should have some contribution to the contents of it
 - Implementing an algorithm not enough
 - Giving feedback not enough
 - ⇒ mentioned in Acknowledgements
- Preferred: contribution to ideas, experimentation and analysis
- Authors must give their permission for authorship
- Being a member of a research group does not automatically give the authorship

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Authorship (2)


- Postgraduate studies
 - Student and supervisor together
 - Supervisor should not publish alone results that the student has obtained
 - Student should not publish the results without consulting the supervisor
- Order of the authors
 - Alphabetical order by last names
 - The author with the biggest contribution first

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Publishing on web pages


- Articles published only in authors' or research groups' web pages
 - Intention to publish as a conference, workshop or journal article
 - Can be considered by a publication forum as published
 - Usually not refereed
- Articles already published in a conference, workshop or journal
 - Not always allowed
 - When allowed, must typically include the copyright notice of the publisher

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Detecting plagiarism


- Usually it is easy to tell when someone has copied text
- Language changes
 - Language style varies
 - Fluency of text varies
 - Terminology changes
 - especially if copied from different places and sources
 - Words not a normal part of the writer's style and vocabulary

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Detecting plagiarism (2)

- Digital copies of articles make copying easy
 - **BUT** they can be easily found also by the referees and teachers!
- Our university and department **do not tolerate plagiarism**, i.e. copying the work of others
- Technical tools are used for detecting plagiarism and checking the originality of submitted reports, seminar works and theses!

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Example of detection tools: Turnitin

mobile DTN turnitin 46%

Match Overview	Score
1	7%
2	5%
3	5%
4	4%
5	2%
6	2%
7	2%
8	1%
9	1%
10	1%
11	1%
12	1%
13	1%

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Helsinki University
Department of Computer Science
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Cut and paste plagiarism

promote their products and services to customers, in monitoring inventory of products and in shopping in stores through RFID. As per industrial studies mobile marketing can be accepted by customers if the marketing benefits them.

Researchers suggested that some improvements in MCDs such as functionality of the keyboards and screens of MCDs, and the prolonged existence of the devices, can increase the number of features on the devices for an increased number of consumers in our society.

A. PRIVACY AND SECURITY CONCERNS

"Location privacy" is the ability to control the disclosure of one's location information to other parties.

According to researchers benefits of location-based services are only one side of the coin, the issue of customer privacy is the other side. As mobile telephony becomes very common which enables location-based services to signal outside closed environments, which raises the serious issues of customer privacy in relation to the building of location based technologies and services. Customer privacy concerns are about control of personal and private information on the mobile devices and about fear of frequent incidents on the devices of likely identity theft and intrusion on the privacy of consumers.

Researchers further discuss about role of privacy activists, that they have cited many fundamental issues such as the... and...

of America only governs the federal government and the financial and health care industries in information and in rights to privacy. There are no explicit privacy protection rights available in the Constitution of the United States, in other American industries generally. Therefore consumers are dependent on privacy policies of other industries.

Whereas according to European Directive 95/46/EC, for privacy protection information has to be processed fairly and lawfully, collected for explicit and legitimate purposes and not further processed in a manner inconsistent with such purposes, not excessive in relation to the collected or processed purposes, current, and in a form that permits identity of consumers no longer than necessary.

Even in the presence of such a copyright, well implemented and very protective legislation than in America, European consumers still have to be dependent on privacy and security practices in other industries like in America.

Therefore according to researchers, poorly defined and executed legislation policies for controlling the use of location based information, are aggravating privacy issues in America. Federal legislation defined in the Telecommunications Act of 1996, location-based information about a mobile consumer as customer proprietary network information (CPNI) for completing calls for consumers but not for marketing products and services to them. Further it was not clearly defined in this Act for the carrier or the provider was the form of option or opt-out by customers for the products and services. However, because of this inconsistency and vagueness in legislation the

HELSINKI YLIOPISTO
Helsinki University
Department of Computer Science
www.cs.helsinki.fi
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What about this one? Plagiarism or not?

OS	OS	VMM
HW	HW	HW

Figure 4.1 CloneCloud system model [4]

Another limitation of CloneCloud is its inability to migrate native state. It cannot migrate native resources remotely. That's why it focuses on migration at execution points where no native state in the stack or the heap need be collected and migrated. CloneCloud neither virtualizes access to native resources that are not virtualized already or are not available on the cloud.

Despite of CloneCloud's limitations, Chen et al. noticed significant speed-ups when they tested their prototype with three different applications. Their prototype delivered up to 21.2x speed-up without programmer involvement.

B. Alfredo

Georgina et al. [5] have also researched how to dynamically distribute applications between the cloud and mobile devices. Their approach has many similarities and differences with CloneCloud. They use Alfredo to distribute an application between a mobile phone and a server. It is based on OSGi, which has been used to decompose and loosely couple legacy applications to software modules.

Georgina et al. approach does not yet do resource profiling automatically so it has to be done manually. They compare a

architecture of cloud storage system. Cloud storage system is based on cooperation between multiple devices, many applications, and many service forms. There exist many different cloud storage service platforms, but they are usually complex and incompatible. Therefore, Zeng et al. want to propose a layered and general architecture of cloud storage. It consists of five layers: network and storage infrastructure, storage management, metadata management, storage overlay, and service interface (Figure 5.1).

Service interface
Storage overlay
Metadata management
Storage management
Network and storage infrastructure

Figure 5.1: Cloud storage layered model [6]

According to Zeng et al., cloud storage system is actually an implementation of storage as a service which is expected to be available, reliable, cooperative, scalable, secure, concrete, and economical. When constructing cloud storage system, requirements analysis, capacity prediction and performance planning deployment, verification, distribution,

HELSINKI YLIOPISTO
Helsinki University
Department of Computer Science
www.cs.helsinki.fi
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Plagiarism detection at University of Helsinki

- Using URKUND
- submissions via email or moodle

Used in this course for all submissions (even the drafts)

- group leaders will tell you the email address

More information see:

- <http://blogs.helsinki.fi/alakopsaa/for-student/?lang=en>
- National guidelines
- http://www.tenk.fi/sites/tenk.fi/files/HTK_ohje_2012.pdf

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Helsinki University
Department of Computer Science
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CHEATING IN STUDIES

It's cheating!

A student

And then:

A report in next


Read more at: <http://blogs.helsinki.fi/alakopsaa>

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Helsinki University
Department of Computer Science
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Consequences of plagiarism in general

- Article is not published
- Lost of reputation
- Lost of a job
- Even jail
- ...

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Helsinki University
Department of Computer Science
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Consequences of plagiarism (2) for students


- Thesis/report/seminar work is not accepted
- Course is failed
- Course must be retaken
- ...
- Personal meeting with Head of the Department, Dean of the Faculty and/or Rector of the University
- Student will lose the study right, i.e., is thrown out of the university

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Avoiding plagiarism


- Take model of others work (outlining, writing, citing), but don't copy them
- Cite your sources
- Make it clear what is the origin of your text
 - Distinguish what you state and what the others have stated
 - Paraphrase the ideas of others

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Avoiding plagiarism (2)


- Show direct quotations with quotation marks (even direct translations) and proper citations
- Make your own pictures, tables, etc.
- Give in the list of references only those articles that you have read and cited

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Paraphrasing


- Writing the ideas of some other authors in your own words
 - Without changing the original meaning
 - Paragraph structure not the same
 - Sentence structure not the same
 - Words not too similar to the original
- Requires that you understand what the others have stated
- Paraphrasing can also help to understand a difficult text

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Paraphrasing (2)


- Basic process
 - Read the source and understand it
 - Write/paraphrase the contents with your own words
 - Check your version against the original
 - Revise if necessary
- Different approaches of paraphrasing (writing)
 - **Read the source, put it a side, and do not look at it, while writing**
 - Read the source and take notes, have a break, use the notes while writing
 - Paraphrase while looking at the source

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Paraphrasing (3)


- Key steps of the paraphrasing process
 - Changing the structure
 - Paragraph structure
 - Sentence structure
 - Keep just the main and most relevant ideas
 - Changing the words
 - Keep specialised words and terminology, i.e., shared language
 - Find alternative words and expressions for other words and phrases
 - Thesauruses, dictionaries

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Paraphrasing (4)

- Paraphrasing is an iterative process
 - Start by changing the structure, not the words
 - Change the words
 - Make further changes to the structure
 - ...
- Several iterations may be needed!


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Misrepresentation

- Occurs when
 - the results obtained improperly described and/or overstated
 - the value of previous work diminished
- Description of the results
 - Accurate, precise, correct, truthful
 - All restrictions explained
 - Both negative and positive results reported
 - Detailed enough so that experiments can be repeated


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Misrepresentation (2)

- Unintentional mistake is not misrepresentation
- The most serious form: totally incorrect statement(s)
- Other forms:
 - Underestimating previous work
 - Emphasising own results (even preliminary or somehow restricted)
 - Omitting unsuccessful experiments and their results
 - Omitting the change history of web documents


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Sources

- Books
 - Zobel, J., Writing for Computer Science: The art of effective communication. Springer-Verlag, Singapore, 1997.
 - Lester, J.D., Writing Research Papers: A complete guide. 7th edition. HarperCollins College Publishers, New York, 1993.
 - Barras, R., Scientists Must Write: A guide to better writing for scientists, engineers and students. Chapman & Hall, London, 1995.

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HELSINGFORS UNIVERSITET
UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI Department of Computer Science www.cs.helsinki.fi 9/24/2013 34



Sources (2)

- Online guides, for example,
 - Writer's Handbook of University of Wisconsin-Madison (USA)
 - Online writing lab of University of Purdue (USA)
 - Writing skills guide of the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology (Australia)
 - Justin Zobel's page with links to Technical writing and research ethics


HELSINGIN YLIOPISTO
HELSINGFORS UNIVERSITET
UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI Department of Computer Science www.cs.helsinki.fi 9/24/2013 35



Submission address for me:

Tiina.Niklander.hy@analyysi.urkund.fi

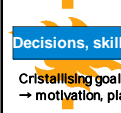
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Time management

- How to balance studies, sleeping and hobbies/family life / free time?
 - any ideas?
- Timetable for studies
- Study plan: which courses and when?

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UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI
Faculty of Science
Department of Computer Science
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Decisions, skills, tools

Crystallising goals
→ motivation, plans, followup

Selection and prioritisation of tasks
- based on values
- systematically
- clear subgoals in terms of Contents, quality, schedules
- persistence, courage

Long term resourcing vs Instant pleasure

Control of own and shared Ways of work, e.g. Reporting, Feedback, splitting work

Removal of disturbance
- materials, tools, peaceful work Environment, notes available for

No-delay access

Self confidence

Distributing one's own resources according to own values

Feeling of acceptance, value rapport

Process skills, leadership, subordinate skills, expert role

self

Management Of your own work

Feeling of control
Satisfaction of work
Quality of work
Keeping deadlines

Cyclic development of life management

Threats, hinders

Stress, anxiety, exhaustion

Feeling of insufficiency

Avoiding larger tasks

Procastination

Unclearly stated goals

Decisionmaking difficulty ←
Partitioning of work, commitment

Unrealistic expectations →
Difficulty estimating quality of work
Failure to resource

Difficulty reporting
→ failure to receive advisory

Difficulty completing task
← expectations on advisor's push

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