

**Venues for Publication:
Workshops, Conferences, and
Journals**

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Publishing

- Faculty and Graduate Students are evaluated based on their publications
- Getting an academic position and retaining and academic position is centered on your ability to publish papers in refereed venues
- Where is a good place to publish?
- How do I know it's a good place?

Conducting Research

- Papers don't come from magic – but from hard work (research)
- Papers reflect the maturity of the research:
 - Idea
 - Initial investigation
 - Proof of concept
 - Prototype
 - Evaluation
 - Beneficial demonstration

Maturity versus Venue

- The maturity of your research is reflected in the place(s) you can publish that work
- Initial ideas cannot be published in referred research Journals or top quality Conferences

Venues for Publication

- Journal
- Conference
- Symposium
- Workshop
- Workshops sessions within a large conference
- Poster sessions within a conference
- Working Sessions

What is “Refereed”

- Peer reviewing is how the sciences try to ensure quality and merit within published works
- A board of reviewers is determined that are known experts in the field
 - Program Committee
 - Editorial Board

Reviewing Submitted Papers

- Papers are submitted to the venue for review
 - Conferences normally have a 6 month review cycle
 - Journal can have a 6 month to 3 year review cycle
- From 3 to 5 people review your submission and rate it as acceptable or unacceptable

Acceptable vs. Unacceptable

- Papers are rated on:
 - Relevance to venue
 - Author understands related work
 - Merit/contribution to field
 - Technical soundness
 - Evaluation or proof of approach
 - Readability and Organization

Refereed Venues

- Scientific (Research) Journal
- Research Magazine

- Meeting Proceedings
 - Conference
 - Symposium
 - Workshop

Computer Science Journals

- Editorial board (6 months to 3 years review cycle)
- Typically the highest level of rigor
- Intended for very mature research with final (big impact) results
- ACM, IEEE
- Kluwer Academic, Wiley, Elsevier, etc.

Journal vs. Magazines

- What's the difference between IEEE Transactions on Software Engineering and IEEE Software?
 - TSE is a peer reviewed research Journal
 - Software is a peer reviewed applications-oriented publication to foster communication between practitioners and the research community
- IEEE Computer, Security & Privacy, Internet Computing, Pervasive Computing, etc.
- ACM Communications, Queue, eLearn, intelligence, etc.

Meetings

- IEEE and ACM have definitions of Workshop, Symposium, and Conference – mostly based on attendance (also format) but these don't always fit particular instances
- Meetings are governed with bylaws and by sponsoring bodies (IEEE-CS, ACM SIGs)

Types of Meetings (CS)

- Conference – broad topic (e.g., OS, SE, Networking)
 - Attendance of 100-1000+ (Authors + many others)
 - 2-5 days
 - Multiple tracks, vendor displays, workshops, co-located events
- Symposium – Narrow set of topics or emerging area
 - Attendance < 100 (Authors + a few others)
 - 1-2 Days
 - Single track
- Workshop – Specific topic and/or emerging area
 - Attendance 10-30 (Just Authors)
 - 1 day or less
 - Single track
 - Stand alone or under the umbrella of a conference

Computer Science Conferences

- Intended for mature work
- Where the action is currently in our field!
- Acceptance rate typically reflects quality
 - Highest quality are 15% or less acceptance
 - High quality are 30% acceptance
 - Good quality are 40% acceptance
 - Dubious – 100% acceptance (many of these)

Conference Review Process

- General Chair (organizer)
- Program Chair(s) run PC and program
- Program Committee (30-50 people) – they do the reviewing
- Assigned papers to review based on expertise
- Normally 3 reviews per paper
- Reviewers are anonymous – authors may also be
- All reviewing may be done online, with online discussion
- Formal PC meeting where each paper is talked about by entire PC
- Steering Committee (4-8 people) – long term planning and leadership

Conference Format

- Formal setting with presentations of 20 min. with 10 min. of questions
- Multiple tracks, tutorials, poster sessions, exhibits, workshops, etc.
- Large attendance 100-1000
- Look at program committee and previous published papers for relevance to your work
- ACM, IEEE are the big sponsors (of the good conferences)

Other Sessions

- Initial ideas, early (late breaking) result, less mature ideas not accepted as full papers, or position papers
 - Posters Session
 - Short papers (short talks)
 - Research Demonstrations
 - Doctoral Symposium
- Focused on a specific research area or current topic
 - Working Sessions
 - Workshop – internal unpublished proceedings
- Peer reviewed by organizers but often very high acceptance rates – fast turn around 1-2 months

Symposiums

- Program Committee (peer reviewed)
- Symposium are typically between 50 and 100 in attendance
- Typically acceptance rates 40% (or more)
- However some are high quality (<30%)
- Symposiums are normally ran like small conferences but with single (or just two) tracks

Workshops

- Are less formal with shorter presentations and much more room for open discussion
- Attended mainly by authors of accepted papers
- Intended for initial investigations and results – new ideas that need to be passed by others in the field
- Often co-located with bigger events
- Some workshops have 60%-70% acceptance – however many accept almost all submissions within scope

Other Venues

- Good places to “practice”:
 - Regional Conferences/Workshops
 - University conferences
 - Student workshops
- Other places:
 - Professional conferences, magazines (Byte, InfoWorld)
 - Online magazines
 - Non-referred conferences and journals – lots of these

Quality of Publication

- Quality of editorial board or organizing/program committee
- Publisher/Sponsor
- Citation rate
- Acceptance rate, attendance rate
- History/Age of Meeting/Journal
- Community perception

- Each CS field has “known” very good places
