Publishing scientific research in journals, conference proceedings, books

Aliaksandr Birukou
Senior Editor
25 October 2013
A little about me...

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With a focus on publishing Conference Proceedings
Supervise the following series:
Outline

• Who is Springer
• Publishing landscape
  • Publishing principles
  • Publications from Belarus (in Springer)
  • Open Access
• How to publish in journals
• All about conference proceedings
• All about books
• Springer tools for authors
Key facts about Springer

• Leading global scientific publisher, founded in 1842 and providing researchers in academia, scientific institutions and corporate R&D departments with quality content via innovative information products and services

• Consolidated turnover in 2012: EUR 976.3 million; in 2011: EUR 875 million

• Some 2,200 English-language journals and more than 8,000 books published every year, in 5 main publishing fields: science, technology, medicine, business, transport

• Springer eBook collection with more than 120,000 titles available at link.springer.com. Springer is THE largest scientific e-book publisher

• SpringerLink, one of the leading Internet science portals, including almost 8 million documents (4.8 Mln journal articles, 2.6 Mln book chapters, 356 572 SpringerReference entries, 32 811 SpringerProtocols)

• Largest open access portfolio worldwide, with over 350 open access journals. Recently, also Open Access books are included

• 21.6% of all Nobel Prize winners are Springer authors (ALL winners of 2011 NP in medicine, physics, chemistry and economics) are Springer authors and editors
Today Springer is present in some 25 countries worldwide (7000 employees)

Growing presence in emerging markets

Argentina / Australia / Austria / Brazil / China / France / Germany / India / Italy / Japan / Malaysia / Mexico / Morocco / The Netherlands / New Zealand / Russia / Singapore / South Africa / South Korea / Spain / Switzerland / Taiwan / Turkey / United Arab Emirates / United Kingdom / USA
Publishing Principles
Why publish? To exchange ideas globally

- Present new and original results or methods
- Advance (not repeat) scientific knowledge and enhance scientific progress
- Credibility of results
- Grant writing, research funding
- Recognition and career advancement
- Personal prestige, satisfaction and enjoyment
- Your obligation/duty as a scientist!

Cloud computing: state-of-the-art and research challenges
Qi Zhang · Lu Cheng · Raouf Boutaba

Abstract Cloud computing has recently emerged as a new paradigm for hosting and delivering services over the Internet. Cloud computing is attractive to business owners as it eliminates the requirement for users to plan ahead for provisioning, and allows enterprises to start from the small and increase resources only when there is a rise in service demand. However, despite the fact that cloud computing offers huge opportunities to the IT industry, the development of cloud computing technology is currently in its infancy, with many issues still to be addressed. In this paper, we present a survey of cloud computing, highlighting its key concepts, architectural principles, state-of-the-art implementation as well as research challenges. The aim of this paper is to provide a better understanding of the design challenges of cloud computing and identify important research directions in this increasingly important area.

Keywords Cloud computing · Data centers · Virtualization

1 Introduction
Why publish in English?

• The international language of science
• Other scientists **WANT** to hear from you!
• Allows you to become an effective science communicator
• To know about progress in your area
Why not just blog about your work?

Scientific publishing ensures:

• Quality control
• Professional publishing services (e.g. Abstracting & Indexing)
• Innovative publishing technology (POD/PTO, XML)
• Global marketing, global visibility
Publications from Belarus in Springer
What is the status of scholarly publications in Belarus?

- On [www.authormapper.com](http://www.authormapper.com) we can see the number and type of publications in Springer coming from Belarus.
Scholarly publications in Computer Science

Source: http://www.authormapper.com
Countries in the affiliation of Springer CS Authors

1. United States (89489)
2. Germany (52517)
3. China (43990)
4. United Kingdom (36409)
5. France (31458)
6. Japan (23868)
7. Italy (22882)
8. Spain (20983)
9. Canada (17957)
10. South Korea (17892)
11. Australia (13947)
12. India (10671)
13. Poland (9166)
14. Netherlands (8995)
15. Switzerland (8725)
16. Austria (7683)
17. Belgium (7076)
18. Israel (6511)
19. Brazil (6370)
20. Sweden (6202)
The Present
Some numbers on the scientific publishing market …

Journals:

• **25,000** English-language journals

• **2,000+** journals publishers

• **1.5 million** journal articles per year

• **1.8 million** different authors per year

Books:

• **50,000** new English-language academic/scholarly books per year

• **1,000+** academic/scholarly book publishers
Leading journals publishers by number of titles

(Academic/scholarly English language journals published in 2012)
# Leading Journal Publishers: Number of Articles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Publisher</th>
<th>Number of Articles (as listed in the JCR 2011)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elsevier</td>
<td>294,696</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Springer</td>
<td>153,175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wiley-Blackwell</td>
<td>130,330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Informa</td>
<td>50,443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACS</td>
<td>36,296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolters Kluwer Health</td>
<td>25,625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEEE</td>
<td>24,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sage</td>
<td>20,061</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RSC</td>
<td>19,743</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OUP</td>
<td>19,621</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOPP</td>
<td>19,433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APS</td>
<td>18,907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLOS</td>
<td>16,008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIP</td>
<td>14,853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nature</td>
<td>13,336</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*(English-language academic/scholarly journals published in 2012)*
Leading book publishers by number of new titles 2011

(Data from www.puballey.com and publisher websites; if a book is published simultaneously in hard- and paperback editions, only the hardback edition was included)
Open Access
What is Open Access?

Open Access removes price barriers

Open Access removes permission barriers

Open Access publishing is digital, online, free of charge and free of most copyright and licensing restrictions*

*Peter Suber
http://www.earlham.edu/~peters/fos/overview.htm
Open access to research output is becoming mandatory

Open access mandates

Source: http://roarmap.eprints.org/
Explore Our Content

Most Recent Articles
A selection of articles published in the last 2 days

- Changes in Corneal Basal Epithelial Phenotypes in an Altered Basement Membrane
- TRAIL Receptor Signaling Regulation of Chemosensitivity In Vivo but Not In Vitro
- Paradoxical Increase in TAG and DAG Content Parallel the Insulin Sensitizing Effect of Unilateral DGAT1 Overexpression in Rat Skeletal Muscle
- Calcium- and Integrin-Binding Protein 1 Regulates Endomitis and Its Interaction with Polo-Like Kinase 3 Is Enhanced in Endomitic Dami Cells
- Removal of PCR Error Products and Unincorporated Primers by Metal-Chelate Affinity Chromatography
- FeCo/Graphite Nanocrystals for Multi-Modality Imaging of Experimental Vascular Inflammation
- Regulation of Endothelial Cell Adhesion Molecule Expression by Mast Cells, Macrophages, and Neutrophils
- Rapamycin Blocks Production of KSHV/HHV8: Insights into the Anti-Tumor Activity of an Immunosuppressant Drug
- Mutation of HIV-1 Genomes in a Clinical Population Treated with the Mutagenic Nucleoside KP1461

What is PLoS ONE?
An interactive open-access journal for the communication of all peer-reviewed scientific and medical research.
To find out more and to keep up-to-date with the latest developments, visit everyONE—the PLoS ONE blog.

NeuroMapping and Therapeutics
We are accepting submissions for a special collection being produced by PLoS ONE in partnership with the International Brain Mapping & Intraoperative Surgical Planning Society (IBMISPS). This collection will feature interdisciplinary research aimed at translation of knowledge across a number of fields such as: neurosurgery, neurology, psychiatry, radiology, neuroscience, neuroengineering, and policy.
Read our blog to find out more.
Hindawi Publishing Corporation

Hindawi is a rapidly growing academic publisher with more than 200 Open Access journals covering a wide range of academic disciplines.

Recently Published Articles »
- A Reconfigurable System Approach to the Direct Kinematics of a 5 D.o.f Robotic Manipulator, Diego F. Sánchez, Daniel M. Muñoz, Carlos H. Llanos, and José M. Motta
- A Geometrical Three-Ring-Based Model for MIMO Mobile-to-Mobile Fading Channels in Cooperative

Recently Launched Special Issues »
- Today and Future of Age-related Macular Degeneration
  Guest Editors: Shigeru Honda, James T. Handa, Catherine Bowes Rickman, Kenji Yamashiro
  Manuscript Due: June 15, 2011
- Optical Antennas
Welcome to Wiley Open Access

Wiley is pleased to announce the launch of Wiley Open Access, a new publishing program of open access journals. Wiley Open Access journals are supported by a network of high-quality journals and societies as well as internationally-renowned editorial board members. The Wiley Open Access journals will be launching throughout 2011 and will be taking submissions soon.

Download Full Press Release (pdf)

Launching in 2011

Brain and Behavior

Edited by Andrei V. Alexandrov

Brain and Behavior is a peer-reviewed, interdisciplinary journal, providing rapid publication of high-quality research across neurology, neuroscience, psychology and psychiatry. The journal will give priority to short papers (2000 words maximum) 4 pages maximum)

For Authors

- High standard, rigorous peer-review
- Quality and reputation: supported by Wiley's network of prestigious journals and societies
- Rapid publication
- Open access: freely available on Wiley Online Library and PubMed Central
- Authors retain copyright and articles are published under the Creative Commons Attribution Non Commercial License
- Fully compliant with open access mandates - meeting the requirements of funding organizations and institutions where these apply

For Institutions & Funders
Fully open access journals (1)

DOAJ Growth 2005 to Sep 2011

Source: http://www.doaj.org/
Fully open access journals (2)

Source: http://www.doaj.org/
Springer’s Open Access Platforms

- **BioMed Central**
  - 250+ Journals

- **SpringerOpen**
  - 130+ Journals
  - Launched 2013

- **Global Science Journals**
  - Any Journal

Springer Open Choice
Your research. Your choice. Learn more about Springer's established subscription-based journals offering the open access option.
Business Model

- **All** articles are fully and immediately open access (copyright remains with authors, articles are and **freely accessible** on the Internet, Creative Commons Attribution license)

- No subscriptions, article processing fees instead (500–1,500 EUR)
  - Paid by the author (via research grant, library, institutional OA funds, ...)
  - Paid by a member institution
  - Waivers (economic hardship; Invitation waivers for EICs)
Springer’s role in the journal value chain

- 300,000+ article submissions per year
- 4.8 million articles now available
- 100,000 reviewers
- 6,000 editors and 50,000 editorial board members
- 130 million downloads from 10,000+ institutions per year
- 150,000 new articles per year
What do journal editors want?

**Good quality science!**

- Topic that fits into journal’s scope
- Original research
- Active research area (creates discussions and citations)
- Peer review with feedback
- Clear, concise writing
- Sufficient command of English language
### What do authors want?

How important are the following factors for you when deciding to submit a manuscript to a particular journal?

**Top 1 Box (very important; in percent)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factor</th>
<th>Importance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The journal's reputation</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of journal's papers</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of peer review</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International scope</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speed of publication</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact Factor</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronic submission system</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage by major A&amp;I</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Readership</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced online publication</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Editors / editorial board</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prior experience with this journal</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Design / layout</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Author pays&quot; open-access model</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(N = 19,220 respondents, 5-point rating: 1=very important to 5=not important at all) Results 2009
Journal Selection
Some tips on journal selection

• Read the journal product page and READ THE JOURNAL.

• Talk to your colleagues / peers about their experiences with journals you are considering (did they get visibility and citations)

• Make use of the expertise of your Library staff.

• Is an Impact Factor important to you? Or are you more concerned about usage/visibility?

• Don’t miss the importance of social networking sites.

• Join other relevant online groups and forums.

• Use the digital libraries, Abstracting & Indexing (A&I) services, Online Archives, etc.

• Check publisher sites, you can often find useful information in the ‘for authors’ section.

• Avoid journals with no clear submission and reviewing process
### How to structure your article

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Title</strong></th>
<th>Read first and most. Keep it short and to the point. Must reflect the content of the paper.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Authors</strong></td>
<td>Correct spelling, consistency in affiliation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Abstract</strong></td>
<td>75-250 word summary of objective and results. Includes key message of paper.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Keywords</strong></td>
<td>Synonyms relevant as search terms e.g. in Google. Ideally not words from title because title words are automatically keywords.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Introduction</strong></td>
<td>Explain i) why the work was conducted ii) what methodology was employed iii) why you chose this particular methodology iv) How the methodology accomplished the hypothesis set out in your abstract.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Methodology</strong></td>
<td>Written clearly and concisely so that someone can follow what you did.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### How to structure your article (cont.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Analysis/Results</td>
<td>Present the results clearly and carefully.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discussion</td>
<td>Discuss the results here. If the results were not what you were expecting this is where you can provide insights or speculations as to what happened and/or what you could have done differently.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conclusions</td>
<td>Write down your conclusions from the study.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acknowledgements</td>
<td>Acknowledge the people and institutions who have made your research possible e.g. funding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References</td>
<td>Properly cite your referenced material; use the style of the journal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplementary Material</td>
<td>List any supplementary materials, appendices.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The ‘write’ order

For maximum clarity and consistency, write your manuscript in this order:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Methods</th>
<th>Write during the research</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Results</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>Write after selecting your target journal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discussion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Write last</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abstract</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
How to submit – dos and don’ts

• Do not start writing just a few days prior to the intended submission date
• Do ask your colleagues for proofreading and comments before you submit
• Do read the guidelines for the journal very carefully and make sure that you conform to these.
• Do not contact editors or EB members asking to suggest a journal, do your research on journals FIRST!
• Do prepare a cover letter which explains why you think your paper falls within the scope of the journal and which outlines the paper’s originality and/or significance (if asked for in the journal’s guidelines)
Submission considerations – ethics

• The work described has not been published before.
• It is not under consideration anywhere else.
• Publication has been approved by co-authors and responsible authorities.
• Permissions obtained from copyright owners.
• Plagiarism
• Data fabrication and falsification
Peer review - What is it and why is it important?

• Peer review is the process of having other experts in the field evaluate your article, your research and methodology, to determine if your paper is suitable for publication.

• Peer review is employed to maintain a high quality standard of published papers and to provide credibility.
Peer review - How to deal with feedback

• Nearly every manuscript requires revisions, often two or three revisions.

• Consider peer review feedback as advice to help you improve your article.

• Address all comments carefully. Write a response letter explaining how you modified the paper to address the comments.

• Minor revision does not guarantee acceptance after revision.

• Do not be disappointed if you receive a rejection.

• Do not start arguing or fighting about review comments.

• Very few manuscripts are accepted without any form of revision.

• Rejection and revision are integral to the peer review process.
Publishing timeline

Submission to publication, 3–12 months

1. **Manuscript submitted**
2. **Editor assigned rapid rejection or peer review**
3. **Editor sources reviewers**
4. **Reviewers evaluate accept, reject or revise**
5. **Revise manuscript**
6. **Publication!**
How to measure quality - numbers

• Impact Factor: number of citations divided by the number of articles

• H-Index: основан на количестве публикаций и количестве цитирования этих публикаций

• Google Scholar and Microsoft Academic Search

How to measure quality - other factors

• Acceptance rate

• Quality and duration of peer review

• Speed of publication

• Global distribution and long-term archiving
Impact Factor

• There is much debate over Impact Factors in the scientific community, particularly with regard to the fairness of the system. However, there is no doubt that an Impact Factor is seen as a benchmark of quality of the journal in many academic communities.

**Formula for the 2012 Impact Factor:**

\[
\frac{\text{Number of citations in 2012 to articles published in 2010 + 2011}}{\text{Total citable articles published in 2010 + 2011}}
\]

**Example:**

120 citations in 2012 (to articles published 2010 or 2011)  
\[
\frac{120}{80} = 1.5
\]

80 articles published in 2010 and 2011
Impact Factor - Points to consider

• Discipline specific – does the subject lend itself to citations?

• How big is the field? What is the number of scientists who research and write in a particular area?

• Other factors influence the formula e.g. number of issues published per year

• How “hot” the topic is

![Average Impact Factor 2010](chart.png)
# Impact factor & usage statistics - 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IF position</th>
<th>Journal</th>
<th>IF</th>
<th>Downloads</th>
<th>Download position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The VLDB Journal</td>
<td>4.517</td>
<td>46,568</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>International Journal of Computer Vision</td>
<td>3.508</td>
<td>173,513</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Data Mining &amp; Knowledge Discovery</td>
<td>2.95</td>
<td>71,555</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>User Modeling &amp; User-Adapted Information</td>
<td>2.345</td>
<td>21,160</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Journal of Cryptology</td>
<td>2.297</td>
<td>28,695</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Knowledge &amp; Information Systems</td>
<td>2.211</td>
<td>34,515</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Scientometrics</td>
<td>2.167</td>
<td>141,632</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Journal of Automated Reasoning</td>
<td>1.926</td>
<td>16,607</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Information Retrieval</td>
<td>1.841</td>
<td>23,650</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Statistics &amp; Computing</td>
<td>1.821</td>
<td>67,711</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Subscription Journals

Focused on Topics of Regional Importance and International Interest
Compare...

IF: 0.25
IF: 0.3
IF: 3.62
IF: 2.88
IF: 1.6
IF: 1.4
IF: 1.6
SpringerOpen (Open Access) Journals in Computer Science
Any questions?

Open access?
Publication procedure?
Selecting a journal?
Publication ethics?
Impact factor and other metrics?
Conference proceedings ... for an author
Conferences vs journals

Pros

• Old, well-reputed conferences in computer science have higher status than many journals
• Higher visibility and greater impact – direct contact with your peers
• More timely

Cons

• Acceptance rate for top conferences is often 8-15%
• Hard deadlines and page limits. NO MAJOR REVISION
• Reviews are less detailed
• Sometimes journals value more for your promotion/funding

adapted and extended from:
http://homes.cs.washington.edu/~mernst/advice/conferences-vs-journals.html
How to know about conferences?

- Springer LNCS forthcoming proceedings list: http://www.springer.com/computer/lncs?SGWID=0-164-12-73665-0
- CCIS forthcoming proceedings list: http://www.springer.com/series/7899
- LNBIP forthcoming proceedings list: http://www.springer.com/series/7911
How to know about conferences?

- ACM calendar: http://www.acm.org/calendar-of-events
Other resources

• IEEE list of events: [http://www.ieee.org/conferences_events/index.html](http://www.ieee.org/conferences_events/index.html)

• Mailing lists
  • DBWorld [https://research.cs.wisc.edu/dbworld/](https://research.cs.wisc.edu/dbworld/)
  • AISWorld [http://www.aisnet.org/AIS_Lists/publiclists.aspx](http://www.aisnet.org/AIS_Lists/publiclists.aspx)
  • ACM SIG-IR list [http://www.sigir.org/sigirlist/](http://www.sigir.org/sigirlist/)
  • ECOOP info list [http://web.satd.uma.es/mailman/listinfo/ecoop-info](http://web.satd.uma.es/mailman/listinfo/ecoop-info)

• eventseer.net

• WikiCFP

A Wiki for Calls For Papers
What happens with your conference submission?

Formal Review: Conference

Author(s) Submit paper → Prog. Comm. selects 2-3 reviewers → Reviewers review → published

reject

Accept

Make suggested Revisions (optional) → Prog. Comm. Makes decision

Predatory publishing

Scholarly Open Access
Critical analysis of scholarly open-access publishing

LIST OF STANDALONE JOURNALS

LIST OF PUBLISHERS

Beall’s List:

Potential, possible, or probable predatory scholarly open-access publishers

This is a list of questionable, scholarly open-access publishers. We recommend that scholars read the available reviews, assessments and descriptions provided here, and then decide for themselves whether they want to submit articles, serve as editors or on editorial boards. The criteria for determining predatory publishers are here.

We hope that tenure and promotion committees can also decide for themselves how important or not to rate articles published in these journals in the context of their own institutional standards and/or gaocultural locus. We emphasize that journal publishers and journals change in their business and editorial practices over time. This list is kept up-to-date to the best extent possible but may not reflect sudden, unreported, or unknown enhancements.

- Abhinav
- A M Publishers
- Academe Research Journals
- Academia Publishing
- Academic and Business Research Institute
Top conferences do not SPAM your mailbox...

Informatics Section BMEI 2013: Deadline 30 August, Hangzhou, China [Submitting to IEEE Xplore/ISI/Ei]

Prof Zhou <cispbmei_cfp@cs.hznu.edu.cn>
to birukou

Dear Colleague,

will be held on Jan.04~05, 2014, Beijing, China.

ACADEMIC SPAM

My inbox became a lot more manageable after I implemented this filter:

Create a Filter

Choose search criteria Specify the criteria you’d like for determining what to do with a message as it arrives.

Has the words: “Call for papers”

Apply the label: Academic Spam

Create Filter

Also apply filter to 1900 conversations below.

no joke!

WWW.PHDCOMICS.COM
JORGE CHAM ©2013
Conference proceedings ... for an editor
Conference proceedings publication

• We are looking for:
  • peer-reviewed content
  • of potential interest to international audience
  • scope: anything in computer science, but must be FOCUSED!, interdisciplinary content is also welcome

• Process (see next slides)
1. Submission of the proposal

• Key elements of the proposal

• Event history (for the last 3 editions)
  • number of submissions
  • number of accepted papers
  • number of participants

• Expected number of submissions/accepted papers/participants for current edition

• Topics (Call For Papers)

• Program committee

• How international the event is? OR Indicators of regional importance of the event

• Description of the review process and deadlines
2. Selecting conference proceedings series

780 titles per year (78% of CS titles)
3. Evaluation example: CCIS editorial board

1. Simone Diniz Junqueira Barbosa, PUC-Rio, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
2. Phoebe Chen, La Trobe University, Melbourne, Australia
3. Alfredo Cuzzocrea, ICAR-CNR and University of Calabria, Italy
4. Xiaoyong Du, Renmin University of China, Beijing, China
5. Joaquim Filipe, Polytechnic Institute of Setúbal, Portugal
6. Orhun Kara, TÜBİTAK BİLGEM + Middle East Technical University, Turkey
7. Igor Kotenko, St. Petersburg Institute for Informatics and Automation of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia
8. Krishna M. Sivalingam, Indian Institute of Technology Madras, India
9. Dominik Ślęzak, University of Warsaw and Infobright, Poland
10. Xiaokang Yang, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, China
11. Takashi Washio, Osaka University, Japan
4. Decision

Accept  Conditional accept  Reject
5. Prepare files and select publication options

- Post/pre-proceedings
- Open Access (for a fee) / Subscription-based model (FREE)

- Springer provides author/editor instructions, templates
- Online Conference Service (free) for managing submissions
- Integration with EasyChair

- Upload files electronically
6. Production process

- Typesetting
- Copyediting
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- Proofs sent to the authors for confirmation
- Authors get lifetime 33.33% discount for ordering books at www.springer.com
7. Dissemination

- 8 mln papers
- major academic institutions
- companies
8. Indexing

- dblp
  computer science bibliography
- Scopus
- ISI Proceedings
- Engineering Index
- Zentralblatt MATH
- Google Scholar
- AMERICAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY
  MathSciNet
  Mathematical Reviews
- SJR
  SCImago
  Journal & Country Rank
Not only proceedings
How to start?

• Send a proposal to

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Last but not the least ....
Books vs. Journals

- Academic books have a different purpose from academic journals
- An academic book is a **complete** scholarly work on a **specific** topic
- **Book chapters** fulfill a similar role to **review articles**, with books representing a **collection** of manuscripts on related topics
- By contrast, review articles published in journals are usually **unrelated** to all of the other articles in the same issue
- Book includes large bibliography, recommended readings, summaries, exercises, index
Different types of books

- Monographs
- Edited Volume
- Textbook
- Professional Texts
- MRW – Major Reference Works
- Handbooks (Springer Reference)
- SpringerBriefs
- SpringerTheses
- Popular Science
- ...also proceedings
• I have an idea for a book...
• What type of book shall I write?
• How do I get started?
How to prepare a book proposal

• a short (3-5 pages, no special format) description of the planned book, its aims & scope, main emphasis, main target group (and how this group will benefit from the book), prerequisites needed to understand the book, and its relation to other publications in the area (if there are any).

• a table of contents, incl a rough page estimate and a short summary of the main chapters (like for a conference paper).

• some information about the book authors/editors

• if it's an edited book, a list of contributors, and if their contributions are already confirmed or still have to be asked for.

• some information about your intended writing schedule, i.e. by when you plan to make a manuscript version available for review and copy-editing.
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When you submit a book (proposal)

1. Submit proposal to Publishing Editor
2. Book proposal review
3. Invite authors, prepare manuscript
4. Submit manuscript
5. Editing, typesetting and formatting
6. Print proofs: minor changes and corrections
7. Book published!
What makes a good manuscript?

• Summarizes the current state of the field

• Presents various research streams in a balanced manner

• Describes the limitations of individual studies

• Provides possible developments for the field in the next 5-10 years

• Proposes research that will advance the field

• Shows a presentation style tailored to the target audience

• Includes helpful additional features like recommended reading, index, exercises, etc.

• Take home message – what this book is about, what to do with all this info
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Cloud computing has recently emerged as a new paradigm for hosting and delivering services over the Internet. Cloud computing is attractive to business owners as it eliminates the requirement for users to plan ahead for provisioning, and allows enterprises to start from the small and increase resources only when there is a rise in service demand. However, despite the fact that cloud computing offers huge opportunities to the IT industry, the development of cloud computing...
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Final remarks
Resources and links

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   - 2 votes
   - 2 answers
   - 33 views
   - Tags: computer-science, language, style, engineering, methodology
   - 33m ago by Alescos Papadopoulos
   - 251 points

2. **How does one with a B.S. in Mathematical Sciences become a software developer?**
   - 0 votes
   - 1 answer
   - 50 views
   - Tags: career, computer-science, programming
   - 2h ago by Martin
   - 253 points

3. **When can a museum be considered an academic institution?**
   - 1 vote
   - 2 answers
   - 156 views
   - Tags: research
   - 2h ago by aemail
   - 37.5k points

4. **How to differentiate between articles, conference proceedings, etc.?**
   - 3 votes
   - 1 answer
   - 110 views
   - Tags: publications, journals
   - 3h ago by aemail
   - 37.5k points

5. **Saying “good question” during a seminar talk**
   - 12 votes
   - 6 answers
   - 518 views
   - Tags: presentation, seminars
   - 4h ago by J.R.
   - 947 points

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