

Academic / Technical Writing

in Computer Science

Topic 3: Working with Literature. A Review of the Related Work.



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Plan

- How to learn to **stand on the shoulders of Giants**?
 - Who are the **Giants**? And why?
 - Why **reviewing**?
 - What is **related work**? – in the context of your work
- What is a **review**?
 - Some examples
 - Which are good and which are not so good?
- Is working with and using literature **important**? Why?
- How to write a valid and useful **literature review**?
- How to collect **relevant publications**?

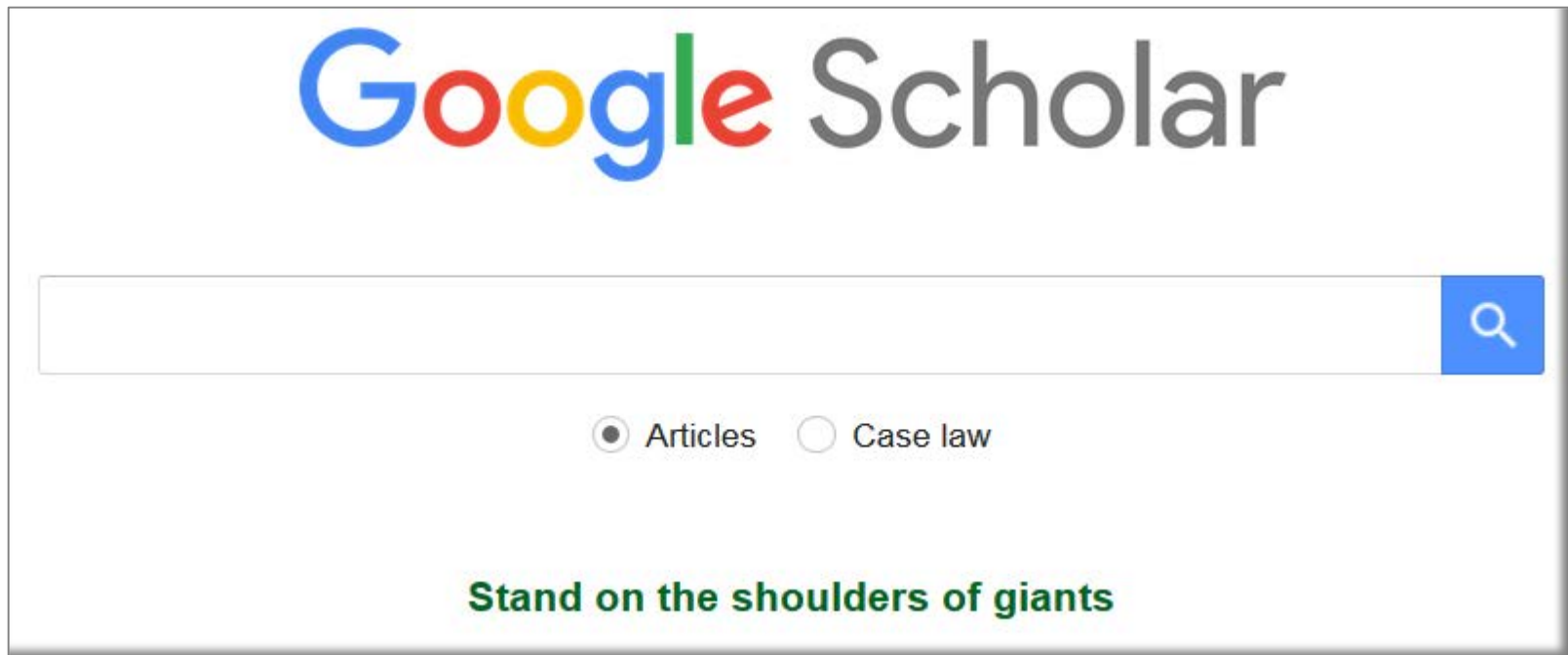
Credits

- Google Scholar
 - For their **help** in and **resources** for academic work
 - In particular for their “Stand on the shoulders of giants” motto
 - <https://scholar.google.com/>
- ResearchGate
 - For their nice **environment** and **community** that makes your publications visible and read
 - <https://www.researchgate.net/>
- James A. Bednar
 - For his “Tips for Academic Writing and Other Formal Writing”
 - <https://homepages.inf.ed.ac.uk/jbednar/writingtips.html>
- All colleagues whose papers I read and cited in my publications

The Shoulders of Giants

Giants? Who are the Giants?

Is professing Google Scholar enough for writing an award winning literature review?



Too early ...

Why writing a literature review?

Why should I stand on smb's shoulders?

Reasons to Review Literature?

- **Please choose as many as you find correct:**
 - To **please** the “giants” who might be reviewing my work
 - To make my work **comparable** to the “giants” work
 - To **adopt to the lingo** in the field, developed by the “giants”
 - To show what is my **contribution** to the **State-of-the-Art** in the field
 - To learn and summarize what has been **happening** in the field in the last few periods of time
 - To cite the “giants” work and hence make my work **better visible** – Also hoping they cite me in return
 - To follow the academic tradition and add more gold and silver to the “giants” **Halls of Fame**
 - Just to do what **people do** in Academia – Lemming tactics
 - To clearly explain what were the **background and foreground** in my manuscript – How the latter is based on the former
 - To **get noticed** by the “giants” and get better chances for my career

Related Work?

- **How would you denote?**
 - The **stuff** described in the corresponding section
 - **Similar work** the other people did in your field
 - The work done by the others which is **not helpful** but just related
 - The **results** by the others to which your results can be **compared** – e.g. through cross-evaluation
 - Something written by the “**giants**” who will review my work
 - The mentions of the **groups** working on the same problem
 - The mentions of your **own prior work** or the work by your **cooperatives**
 - The mentions of the **members** of your M.Sci / Ph.D committee. Just to be **thankful** for their effort
 - **Anything missing?**

Reasons to Review the RW

- Demonstrate that **you know** what happens in your field
- Showcase the **recent achievements** in your field
- Put your own **work in the context** within your field
- Outline the **highlights and lowlights** of the results by the others
- Claim **your footprint** towards extending the State-of-the-Art – the **contributions**
- List those who do similar things – to **raise the interest** in **cross-evaluation**
- ...
- Last but not least, pay **respect** to your community
 - No matter if they are GIANTS or PEERS
 - To be respected as a **member** of your specialist community ... in return

When Looking at the RW?

- **Opinions?**
 - When you start writing your manuscript
 - Too late? ...
 - When you do your research
 - Also too late? ...
 - When you plan your research
 - Too early? ...
- **All the time:**
 - Repeatedly
 - To keep yourself tuned
 - Not to miss that smb has already solved your problem
 - To have some dogfood for your evaluation

Why on the Shoulders?

- **Who are the Giants?**
 - Those whose **contributions dominate** in your field
 - The **pioneers** who started your field
- **How to measure or find out?**
 - By **publications**. Whose are the **earliest**? Whose are the **most** (frequently) **cited**?
- **Why to stand on their shoulders?**
 - Their results **dominate** – so, **compare yourself to the mainstream** and get visible (and cited)
 - **Citing** Giants is **safe** ... you are not a competitor, yet
 - **Reading** Giants is **useful** – good results and excellently written papers

Do the Giants Suffice?

- **Opinions?**
 - **Dominators**
 - May be not willing to try doing new things
 - **Pioneers**
 - May already be outdated
- **What needs to be added?**
 - The very latest “**outbreaks**” of the front-end research
 - Look at your **peers**
 - Monitor research **groups**
 - Become a part of specialist **social groups**
 - E.g. ResearchGate
 - Oh yeah, go to **conferences** – to listen

The Good, the Bad, and the Ugly

Examples ...

- Will mention several **examples** of the RRW
- These might help you:
 - Choose the **reasons** ...
 - Better understand the **genre** ...
- You will **help me** figure out which are:
 - Good RRW
 - Bad RRW
 - Ugly RRW
- Together, we will **find out** – WHY ...

E.g.1: RW Non-existent



We are sorry to confess that we failed to find any published reports dealing with similar research problems and settings. More specifically, the research on measuring the impact of the order of adding documents on terminological saturation, and also a bit broader – on investigating how different orders influence the quality of automated term extraction, has not been published yet, to the best of our knowledge.

Kosa, V., Chaves-Fraga, D., Naumenko, D., Yuschenko, E., Badenes-Olmedo, C., Ermolayev, V., and Birukou, A.: The Influence of the Order of Adding Documents to Datasets on Terminological Saturation. Technical Report TS-RTDC-TR-2018-1, 20.01.2018, Dept of Computer Science, Zaporizhzhia National University, Ukraine, 60 p.

- **Is it good or bad? Why?**
 - **Good:** if true, it might be a revolution in science
 - **Bad:** revolutions never happen due to your wish

E.g.2: Mention “Giants”



The problem of informatisation of education, application of information and communication technologies (ICT) in the educational process is the subject of research of many Ukrainian scholars. For instance, V. Bykov, R. Gurevich, M. Kademii, L. Nakonechna, L. Petrova, S. Sysoeva study the development of the conceptual apparatus on informatisation of education; ... Dzyuba, M. Zhaldak, S. Kizim, S. Loboda; I. Vorotnikov, A. Kocharyan, N. Morse, S. Petrenko – peculiarities of formation of information competence of future teachers by means of ICT; ...[2].

Lokshyna, O., Glushko, O., Tymenko, M.: Informatization of School Education in Ukraine under Globalization and Europeanization. In: Ermolayev, V, et al. (Eds.): Proc. ICTERI 2018. Volume I: Main Conference, Kyiv, Ukraine, May 14-17, 2018, CEUR-WS vol. 2104, p. 302-316

- **Is it good or bad? Why?**

E.g.3: Mention Results



...The best known lossy compression techniques are JPEG [10], Zstandard by Facebook [11] and algorithms based on Singular Value Decomposition (SVD). ... One of the well known lossless compression techniques is Discrete Wavelet Transformation (DWT). In this work, we are proposing an overview of a lossy algorithm combining SVD and DWT [1]. ...

One of the CourseWork Reports submitted in the Linear Algebra course at UCU CS-DS M.Sci Program

- Is it **good** or **bad**? **Why?**
 - Are those **all** relevant results?

E.g.4: Classify RW



...In the recent surveys on text similarity measurement approaches, e.g. [31], [32], methods (or measures) are grouped based on analysing: (i) characters and their sequences; (ii) tokens; (iii) terms; (iv) text corpora; or (v) synsets. In [32] hybrid measures that allow fuzzy matching between tokens are also mentioned. Brief characteristics of the groups are given immediately below. The individual methods belonging to the groups are detailed in Table 1. ...

Chugunenko, A., Kosa, V., Popov, R., Chaves-Fraga, D., Ermolayev, V.: Refining Terminological Saturation using String Similarity Measures. In: Ermolayev, V, et al. (Eds.): Proc. ICTERI 2018. Volume I: Main Conference, Kyiv, Ukraine, May 14-17, 2018, CEUR-WS vol. 2105, p. 3-18

- **Is it good or bad?**

E.g.4: Detail and Compare



Table 1: The overview of text similarity / distance measures

Name, source	Description	Specifics	Relevance	
			Term Similarity	<i>thd</i> ⁴
Character- and character sequence-based measures				
Longest Common Substring [33]	common character sequence based measure	returns the integer length of the longest common substring; could be normalized by the total length	moderate	irrelevant
<u>Levenshtein</u> distance [17]	edit distance based measure	returns an integer number of required ed- its	marginal	irrelevant
Hamming distance [25]	edit distance based measure	strings have to be of equal length	marginal	irrelevant
Monger- Elkan dis- tance [18]	edit distance based measure	returns an integer number of required ed- its	marginal	irrelevant
<u>Jaro</u> distance [19]	counts the minimal number of one character transforms in one	returns a normalized real value from [0, 1]	good	irrelevant

- Is it **good** or **bad**?

E.g.4: Outline Contributions



...In difference and complementary to the abovementioned relevant work, we contribute several novel things. Firstly, we propose a way to rationally choose the thresholds that are used to regard string similarity as term similarity (Section 3). Secondly, we develop an algorithm for similar terms grouping that uses string similarity measures and term similarity thresholds (Section 4). Based on its use, we propose the refinement of the baseline THD algorithm [2] for measuring terminological difference between two subsequent text datasets (Section 4). ...

- Is it **good** or **bad**? **Why**?

E.g.5: Explain why these



In Philosophy and Computer Science, time has been and is being taken as a fundamental aspect in representing and reasoning about change and dynamics. In this paper however we are interested not in the gems of the philosophical thought, but in the theories that are in use – in applications. Many theories comprising a temporal aspect have been developed, covering the contexts of change and actions, events, situations, communication, execution and control, distributed real-time systems, planning and processes, data and information mining, cognitive sciences and linguistics, etc. The most prominent of these theories are [Lamport (1978)](8651)*; [Allen (1983)](7894); [Pinto (1994)](220) based on [Kowalski and Sergot (1986)](1708); [Prior (1967)](1496); [McDermott (1982)](1130); [Sandewall (1995)](404); [Halpern and Shoham (1991)](389); [Bacchus and Kabanza (1998)](230) based on [Alur *et al.* (1996)](399); [Williams (1986)](198); [Koubarakis (1992)](55); [Iwasaki *et al.* (1995)](52). ...

* References are ordered by the number of citations (given in round brackets) as of Aug. 24, 2014. Source: Google Scholar.

- **Is it good or bad? Why?**

Simple Tips: BLC

- **First** you say what the [cited] research showed (what has been done – the **background**)
- Then you say what its **limitations** are, and
- Then you say how your own work is going to **overcome** [some of] those limitations (what you do – the **foreground** – your **contribution**)
- In a literature review paper, you just describe what you think **should be done**, rather than what you do

Are these

tips

ENOUGH?



James A. Bednar: Tips for Academic Writing and Other Formal Writing.

<https://homepages.inf.ed.ac.uk/jbednar/writingtips.html>

Making Enemies

- Always assume that the person you are discussing will **read** what you wrote
- Unless you want to make an enemy
 - Always mention something positive about existing work before exploring the limitations
- Sometimes there is a good reason to make an enemy
 - E.g. to draw attention to yourself for attacking someone famous, but
 - Be sure to choose your enemies wisely

Are these
tips

ENOUGH?



James A. Bednar: Tips for Academic Writing and Other Formal Writing.

<https://homepages.inf.ed.ac.uk/jbednar/writingtips.html>

Pre-/Post-Fixes

- Think who are your **readership**
- **Motivate** the readership to read
- Explain your **focus**:
 - What and why is your **particular problem**
 - In the **broader context** within your field
- Classify / structure the **Related Work**
- **Discuss** the **most relevant** Related Work in more detail:
 - **Background** results – emphasize **positive** things
 - And **limitations** – clearly explain **negative** things
 - **Beware of making enemies** without a good reason
- Outline your **contributions**: what and why is done and what not
 - Summarize in a **tabular** or **graphical** form to highlight your footprint on the State-of-the-Art

Good Examples ... Hopefully

- A **research paper** (chapter) in a book ...
 - Link to be added ...
- What is **good**?
 - A clear focus
 - Most relevant in more detail
 - Tabular comparison
 - Contributions highlighted

Kosa, V., Chaves-Fraga, D., Keberle, N., Birukou, A.: Similar Terms Grouping Yields Faster Terminological Saturation. In: Ermolayev, V, et al. (Eds.): (eds) Information and Communication Technologies in Education, Research, and Industrial Applications. 14th International Conference, ICTERI 2017, Kyiv, Ukraine, May 15-18, 2017, Revised Selected Papers, CCIS, Springer, Cham – hopefully to appear

Good Examples ... Hopefully

- A **review** paper in a **journal** ...
 - <http://www.tmrfindia.org/ijcsa/v11i34.pdf>
- **Different** from a research paper
 - It is **all about reviewing** and analyzing the Related Work
- **What is good?**
 - Presents the **method** of selecting the corpus of literature for review
 - Proves that it is **complete** to the date
 - Looks at the landscape in the field from **different viewpoints**
 - Explains why these **viewpoints are important** to address
 - Puts the **most influential RW** upfront – in an **unbiased** way
 - Collects and presents the **lowlights** of the State-of-the-Art in a **systematic and structured** way
 - Synthesizes the **proposal of a solution** that might overcome the lowlights in the field
 - A good and valid **pattern for a thesis** – Part 1
- **What is bad?**
 - **Too much work** to do ...

Ermolayev, V., Batsakis, S., Keberle, N., Tatarintseva, O., Antoniou, G.: Ontologies of Time: Review and Trends. Int. J. of Computer Science & Applications. Vol. 11, Issue 3, 57–115, 2014

**Where is the
Related Work?**

Where is Related Research?

- **Hints** to figure this out:
 - Do you know the **problems** in your research field?
 - Do you know the **solutions** to these problems?
 - Do you know the **journals** and **conferences** that publish in your field?
 - Do you know the **groups** doing related research?
 - Are there any recent **monographs** on your problems?
- **Important:**
 - **WHY DO YOU THINK THAT YES?**
 - **To remember:** there is always a relevant paper that you did not see

Whom to Ask?

- Depends on who you are and what you are writing ...
- An **undergraduate** student writing a coursework report
 - Ask your **tutor** or look into **recommended reading**
- A **graduate** student writing a **thesis**
 - Perhaps your **supervisor** may suggest something
- A **Ph.D** student working on your research **project**
 - **Would you ask your mentor?**
 - Perhaps not ...
 - You, yourself, are the best expert in your narrow field
 - **Can you expect to get a reliable constructive answer?**
 - Constructive, if you have a **supervisor** ...
 - Not sure about reliability, sorry
- The best thing you can get – an **advise** on how to search **yourself**

How to Search for RW?

- **Giants** are useful
- Figure out:
 - Who **pioneered** your narrow field
 - Who published the most **influential papers** recently
 - An effective way is to find a good recent **survey/review** paper
 - Recent **theses** - one more good starting point
- **Read** the Giants' work ... attentively
- Check who **cites** the Giants
 - Check out
 - If you are not inventing a **wheel**
 - If your thing is not just a wheel, but **by another name**
- Build a **citation network**
 - **Prioritize** by impact
 - Measure impact by **citation frequency**
- Create a **prioritized catalogue** ...
- Build a **Concept / Feature taxonomy***



* Ermolayev, V.: OntoElecting Requirements for Domain Ontologies. The Case of Time Domain. Enterprise Modelling and Information Systems Architectures, vol 13, Sp. Issue, 86-109, 2018

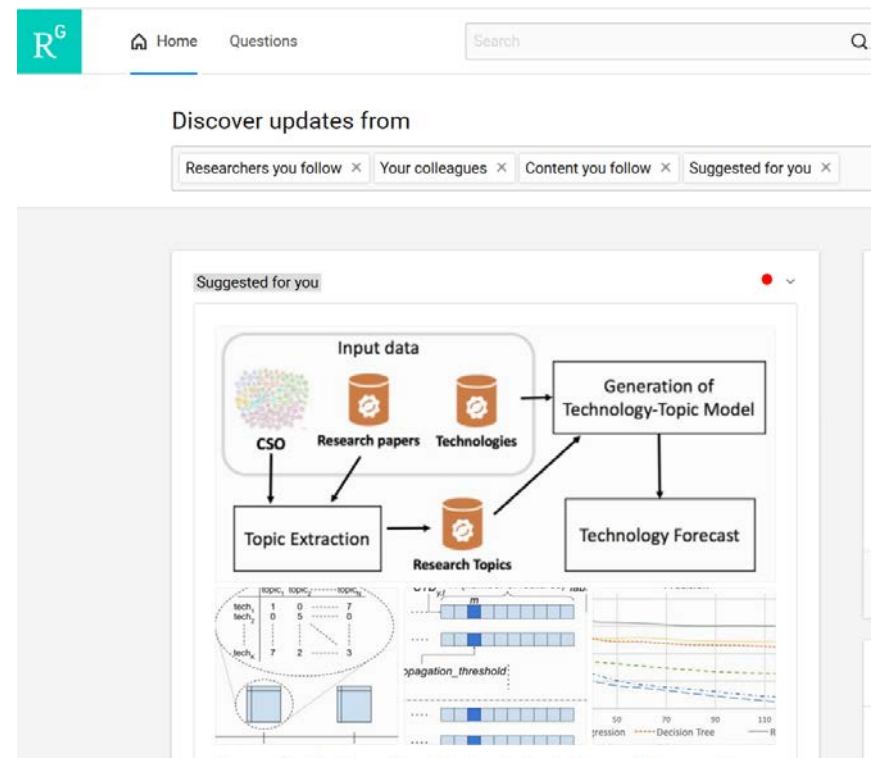
An Example of a Catalogue

giants		groups	venues			problems				impacts			
Year	Authors	Author Affiliations	Paper Title	Pages	Complete Citation	Abstract	Category				Key phrases	No Citations	Citations per year
							Reas oning	Repr esent ation	Appli cation	Ontol ogy			
2010	Hang Yue, Elizabeth G.	Civil Eng. Dept., Univ. of Nebraska.	Local Polynomial Regression Models for Average Traffic Speed	154-161	Hang Yue, Elizabeth G. Jones, Peter Revesz, "Local Polynomial Regression Models for Average Traffic Speed"	Constraint databases have the specific advantage of being able to			1		constraint databases; traffic speed estimation; nonlinear data; average	3	0.75
2009	Mark Reynolds	Sch. of Comput. Sci. & Software	Dense Time Reasoning via Mosaics	3-10	Mark Reynolds, "Dense Time Reasoning via Mosaics" time. no. 3-10. 2009 18th International	In this paper we consider the problem of temporal reasoning over a real	1	1			temporal logic; reasoning; complexity; real-numbers time; PSPACE decision	16	3.2
2009	Serge Abiteboul, Pierre Bourhis	INRIA Saclay & IRI Univ. Paris	The AXML Artifact Model	11-17	Serge Abiteboul, Pierre Bourhis, Alban Galland, Rodnan Marinou, "The AXML Artifact Model" time	Towards a data-centric workflow approach, we introduce an artifact		1	1		XML; database; workflow; artifact; documents; AXML artifact model	26	5.2
2009	Olaf Beyersdorff, Arne Meier	Theor. Comput. Sci. Univ. of	Model Checking CTL is Almost Always Inherently Sequential	21-28	Olaf Beyersdorff, Arne Meier, Michael Thomas, Heribert Vollmer, Martin Mundhenk, Thomas	The model checking problem for CTL is known to be P-complete (Clarke)	1	1			Model checking; temporal logic; complexity; ECTL + LOGCEI -	10	2
2009	Catalin Dima	LACL, Univ. Paris Est - Univ. Paris	Positive and Negative Results on the Decidability of the Model	29-36	Catalin Dima, "Positive and Negative Results on the Decidability of the Model-Checking Problem for	We present TCTLK, a continuous-time variant of the Computational	1	1			epistemic logics; timed automata; continuous-time variant; epistemic	6	1.2
2009	John Christopher McCabe-Dansted	Comput. Sci. & Software Eng.	On the Expressivity of RoCTL*	37-44	John Christopher McCabe-Dansted, Tim French, Mark Reynolds, Sophie Pinchinat, "On the	Robustness in concurrent systems. Past research on temporal databases	1	1			Robustness; CTL; logic; reliability; time; RoCTL; concurrent systems	5	1
2009	Carlo Zaniolo	Univ. of California, Los Angeles, CA	Event-Oriented Data Models and Temporal Queries in Transaction	47-53	Carlo Zaniolo, "Event-Oriented Data Models and Temporal Queries in Transaction-Time	Past research on temporal databases has primarily focused on state-based	1	1	1		Temporal Queries; Transaction Time Databases; Event-Pattern Queries	7	1.4
2009	Véronique Bruyère	Inst. d'Inf., Univ. de Mons, Mons	On First-Order Query Rewriting for Incomplete Database	54-61	Véronique Bruyère, Alexandre Decan, Jef Wijsen, "On First-Order Query Rewriting for Incomplete	Multivords are defined as words in which single symbols can be			1		consistent query answering; first order query rewriting; incomplete database	5	1
2009	Daniele Riboni, Linda Pareschi	DICO, Univ. of Milan, Milan, Italy	Preserving Anonymity of Recurrent Location-Based	62-69	Daniele Riboni, Linda Pareschi, Claudio Bettini, Sushil Jandia, "Preserving Anonymity of	The anonymization of location based queries through the generalization of	1		1		anonymity preservation; formal model; incremental defense technique	17	3.4
2009	Michel Ludwig, Ullrich Hustadt	Dept. of Comput. Sci., Univ. of	Resolution-Based Model Construction for PTL	73-80	Michel Ludwig, Ullrich Hustadt, "Resolution-Based Model Construction for PTL" time. no. 73-80	With tableaux-based reasoning approaches or model checking	1				Propositional Linear-Time Temporal Logic; Resolution; Automated Model	7	1.4
2009	Szabolcs Mikulás, Mark Reynolds	Sch. of Comput. Sci. & Inf. Syst.	Axiomatizations for Temporal Epistemic Logic with Perfect	81-87	Szabolcs Mikulás, Mark Reynolds, Tim French, "Axiomatizations for Temporal Epistemic Logic	This paper presents various semantic interpretations for logics of knowledge	1	1			epistemic logic; temporal logic; complete axiomatizations; linear time		0
2009	Davide Bresolin, Dario Della	Univ. of Verona, Verona, Italy	Undecidability of Interval Temporal Logics with the	88-95	Davide Bresolin, Dario Della Monica, Valentin Goranko, Angelo Montanari, Guido Sciavicco	We investigate fragments of Halpern-Shoham's interval logic HS involving	1				Halpern-Shoham interval logic; interval temporal logics; octant tiling problem	13	2.6
2009	Yasmina Abdeddaim	ESIEE Paris, Univ. of Paris-Est	Simple Algorithm for Simple Timed Games	99-106	Yasmina Abdeddaim, Eugène Asarin, Mihaela Sighireanu, "Simple Algorithm for Simple Timed	We propose a subclass of timed game automata (TGA), called Task	1	1	1		reachability games; temporal uncertainty; timed game automata	1	0.2
2009	Carlo Combi, Sara Degani	Dept. of Comput. Sci., Univ. of	Building Logical Specifications of Temporal Granularities through	107-114	Carlo Combi, Sara Degani, "Building Logical Specifications of Temporal Granularities through	Logical and algebraic approaches have been proposed in the literature	1	1			temporal granularity; temporal logics; granularity specifications; algebraic	1	0.2
2009	Roger Villemaire, Sylvain Hallé	Univ. du Québec à Montréal	Strong Temporal, Weak Spatial Logic for Rule Based Filters	115-121	Roger Villemaire, Sylvain Hallé, "Strong Temporal Weak Spatial Logic for Rule Based Filters" time	Rule-based filters are sequences of rules formed of a condition and a	1	1	1		rule-based filters; anomalies; temporal logic; network management; rule	6	1.2
2009	Tommaso Caselli, Felice Dell'Orletta	Ist. di Linguistica Computazionale	Temporal Relations with Signals: The Case of Italian Temporal	125-132	Tommaso Caselli, Felice Dell'Orletta, Irina Prodanof, "Temporal Relations with Signals: The	This paper presents a Maximum Entropy tanner for the identification of	1	1	1		temporal relations; signals; Italian; Italian temporal representation	1	0.2
2009	Ivo Düntsch, Michael Winter	Dept. of Comput. Sci., Brock Univ.	Timed Contact Algebras	133-138	Ivo Düntsch, Michael Winter, "Timed Contact Algebras" time. no. 133-138. 2009 18th	Timed contact algebras constitute an approach to a temporal version of a		1			Axiom of Construction; Axiom of Continuity; Boolean algebra; grounded		0
2009	André Trudel	Jodrey Sch. of Comput. Sci.	Interval Algebra Networks with Infinite Intervals	141-146	André Trudel, "Interval Algebra Networks with Infinite Intervals" time. no. 141-146. 2009 18th	Interval algebra networks are traditionally defined over finite	1	1			Interval algebra networks; infinite temporal intervals; Allen's logic	4	0.8
2009	Silvana Badaloni, Marco Falda	Dept. of Inf. Eng., Padova Univ. of	Classical and Fuzzy Neighborhood Relations of the	147-154	Silvana Badaloni, Marco Falda, "Classical and Fuzzy Neighborhood Relations of the	In this paper we study the problem of representing different forms of	1	1			Temporal Reasoning; Fuzzy Constraints; Coarse Relations	1	0.2
2009	Luke Hunsberger	Vassar Coll., Poughkeepsie	Fixing the Semantics for Dynamic Controllability and	155-162	Luke Hunsberger, "Fixing the Semantics for Dynamic Controllability and Providing a More	presented an algorithm for checking	1		1		temporal networks; dynamic controllability; DC-checking algorithm	13	2.6

How to Search for RW?

- Professional networks may help

- E.g. **ResearchGate**
- <http://researchgate.net/>
- Updates from:
 - Labs/People you follow
 - Content you follow
 - e.g. projects
 - Colleagues
 - e.g. co-authors
 - e.g. group members
 - Questions & answers
 - Automatically generated suggestions



Reading

Basic Reading

- Tips and suggestions for writing an RRW
 - Literature Reviews. The Writing Center, Uni of NC at Chapel Hill
 - <https://writingcenter.unc.edu/tips-and-tools/literature-reviews/>
 - Literature Reviews: An Overview for Graduate Students
 - <https://www.lib.ncsu.edu/tutorials/litreview/>
 - A nice introductory video tutorial
 - Write a Literature Review
 - <https://guides.library.ucsc.edu/write-a-literature-review>
 - Outlines how to write a literature review
 - Includes citations for examples of published literature reviews

Additional Reading

- Check how Related Work was reviewed:
 - Studer, R., Benjamins, R., and Fensel, D. **Knowledge engineering: Principles and methods**. *Data & Knowledge Engineering*, 1998, 25(1-2):161-198
 - <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0169023X97000566>
 - Nardi D. and Brachman R. J.: **An Introduction to Description Logics**. In: *The Description Logic Handbook*, Cambridge University Press, New York, NY, USA (2007)
 - <https://www.inf.unibz.it/~franconi/dl/course/dlhb/dlhb-01.pdf>
 - Ermolayev, V.: **OntoElecting requirements for domain ontologies: the case of time domain**. *EMISA Int J of Conceptual Modeling*, 13(Sp.I.), 86–109 (2018)
 - <https://www.emisa-journal.org/emisa/article/view/177/121>
 - Wong, W., Liu, W., Bennamoun, M.: **Ontology learning from text: A look back and into the future**. *ACM Comput. Surv.*, 44(4), Article 20, 36 pages (2012)
 - <http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.606.5947&rep=rep1&type=pdf>

Final Remarks

What We Learned ...

- What the **reasons** and **motives** are to write a good literature review
 - What **related work** is
 - **Why** and **when** it ought to be **reviewed**
 - Regarding RW, who the “**giants**” are and why to stand on their **shoulders**
 - What else needs to be added **on top** of the shoulders
 - How **bad** and **good reviews** look like. What is bad and what is good
 - Simple **tips** for **structuring** and **writing** your review
 - **Where** and **how** to **seek** for the literature **sources**, efficiently and effectively
-
- **Next topic:** Writing a Technical Report

**Will be happy
to answer
your questions ...**

Will be also happy to continue discussions

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