



Literature Review

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Introduction Literature

Review Tools Conclusion



Literature What Is It?



The works

- scholarly articles
- books
- reports

relevant to

- particular issue
- · area of research
- theory

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Literature Is It Reliable?



Works published in high quality journals Works accepted at high quality conferences Works written by high quality researchers

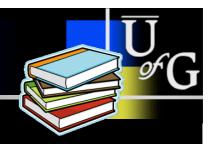


Usually characterized by

- high impact factor
- single-blind two-cycle review process

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Literature High Quality Journals



Impact factor for 2016

number of times articles published in 2014-2015 were cited in indexed journals during 2016

number of articles published in 2014-2015

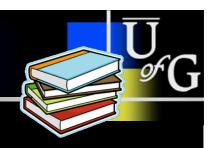




1. Author writes paper

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Literature High Quality Journals

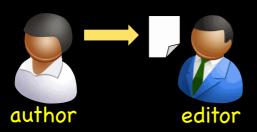






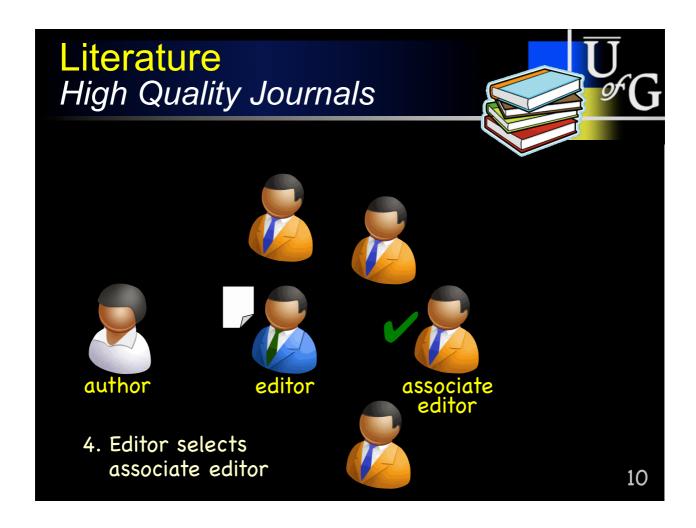
2. Author selects journal

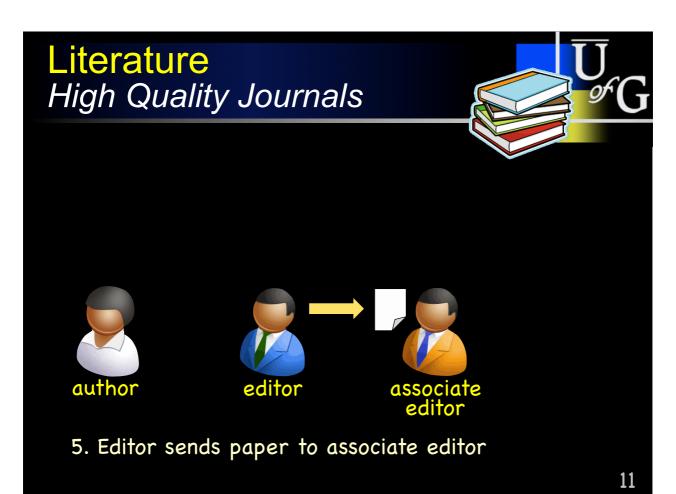


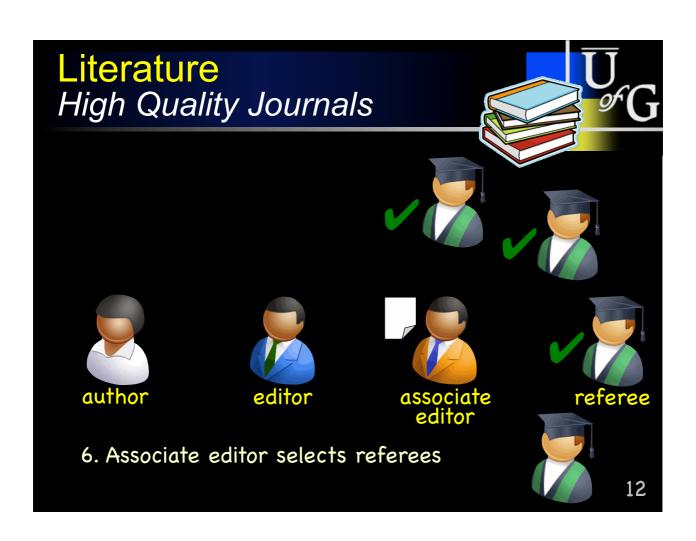


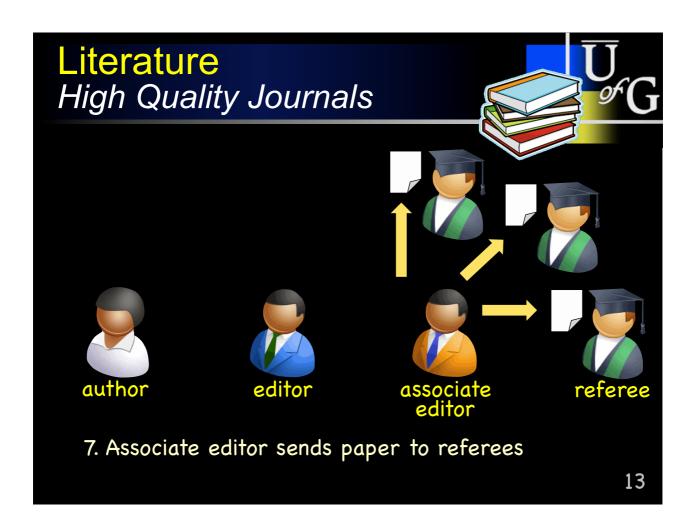
3. Author sends paper to journal's editor

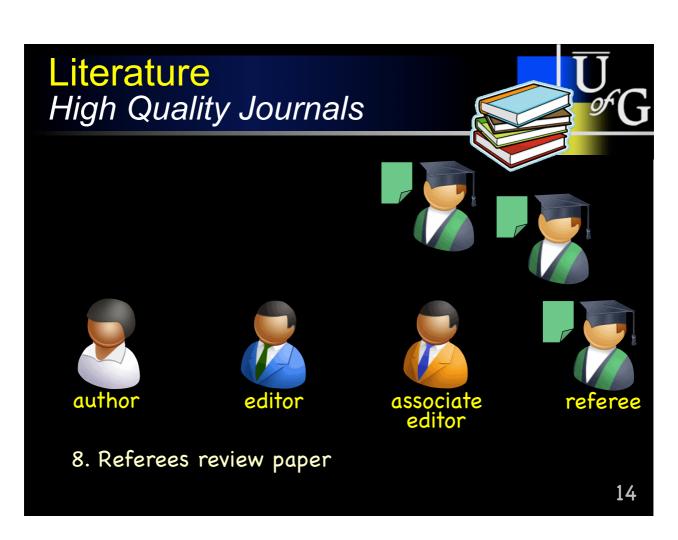
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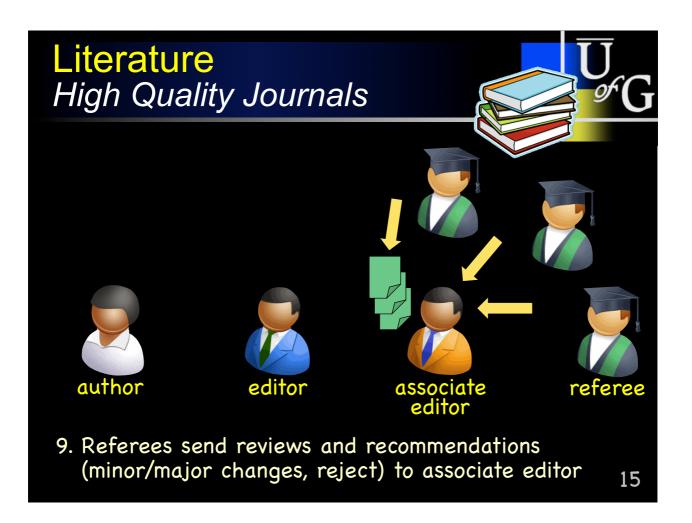


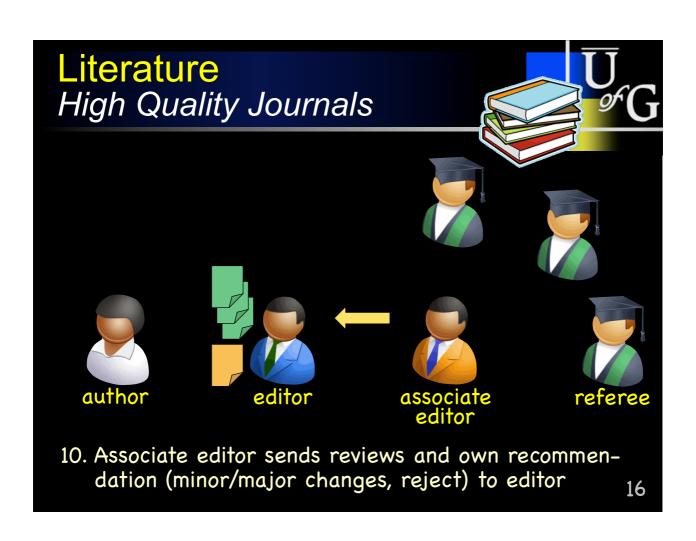


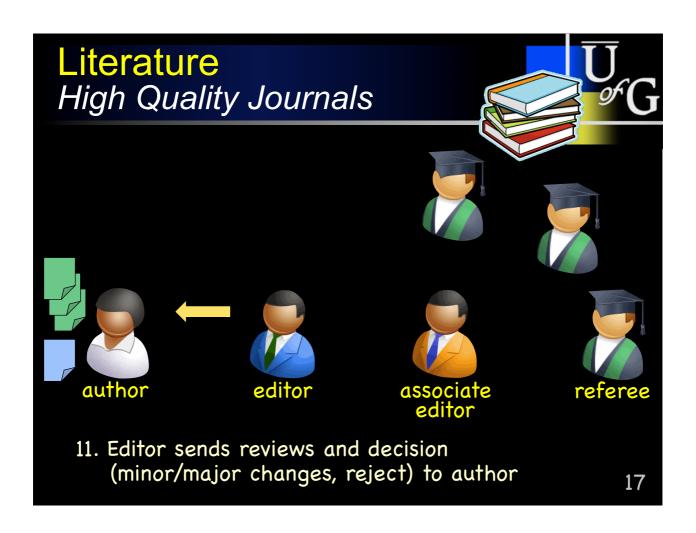


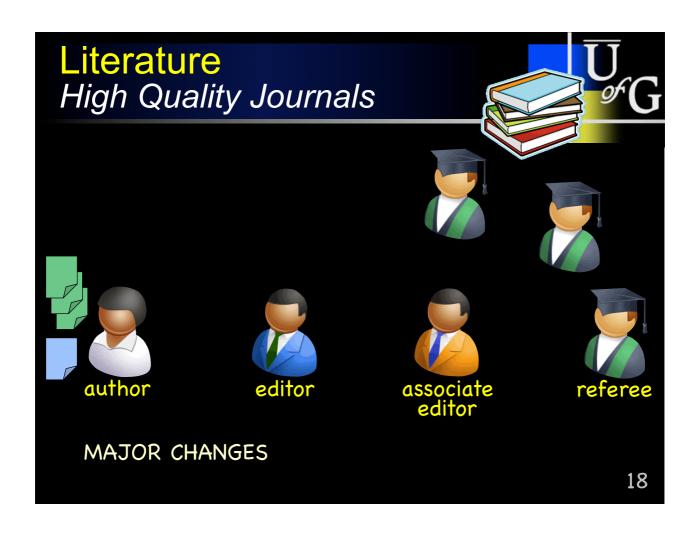


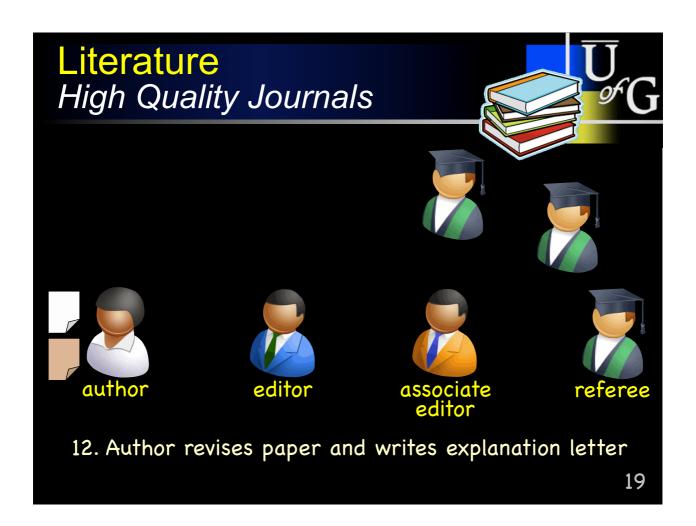


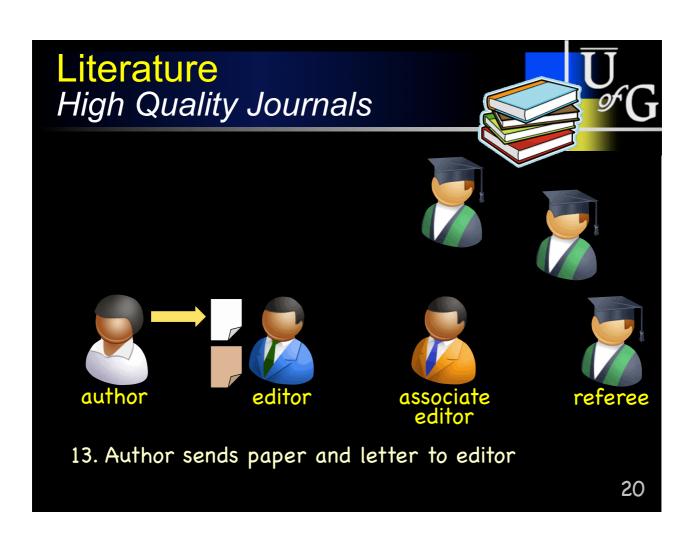


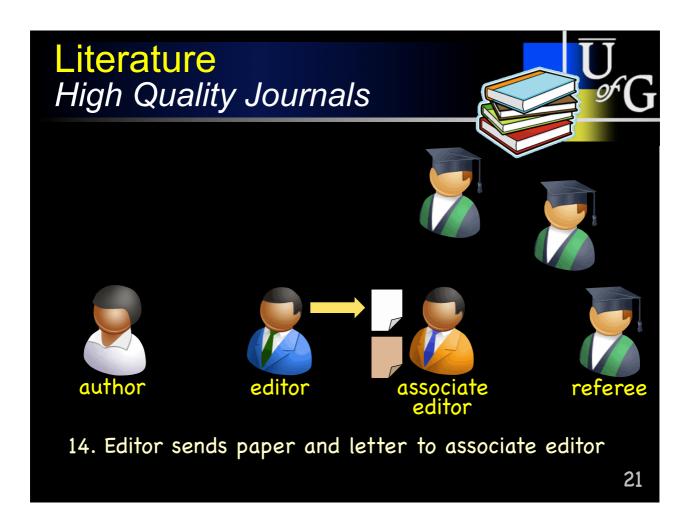


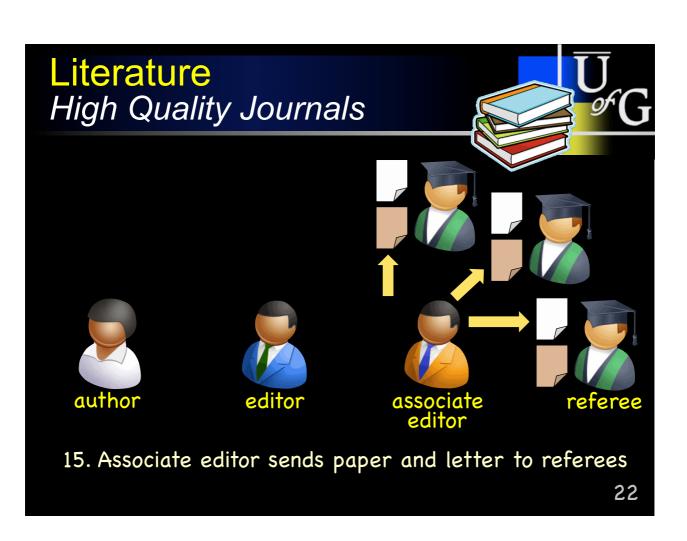


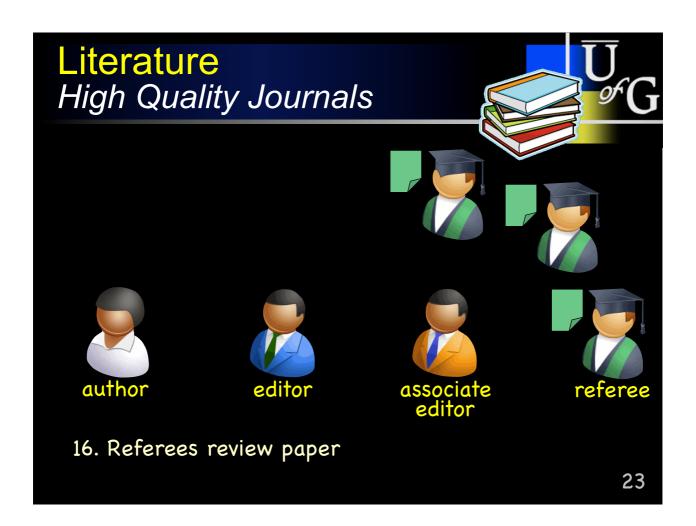


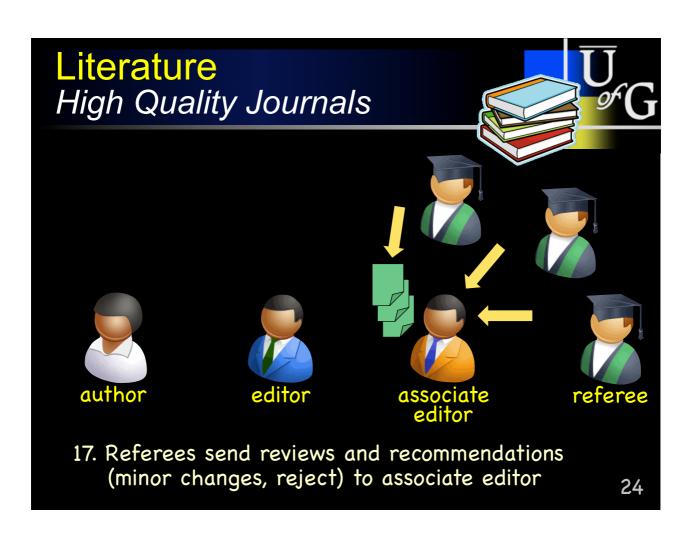


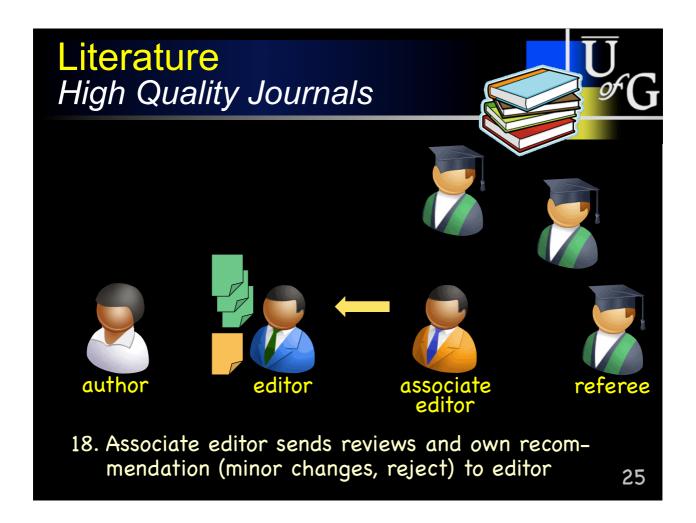


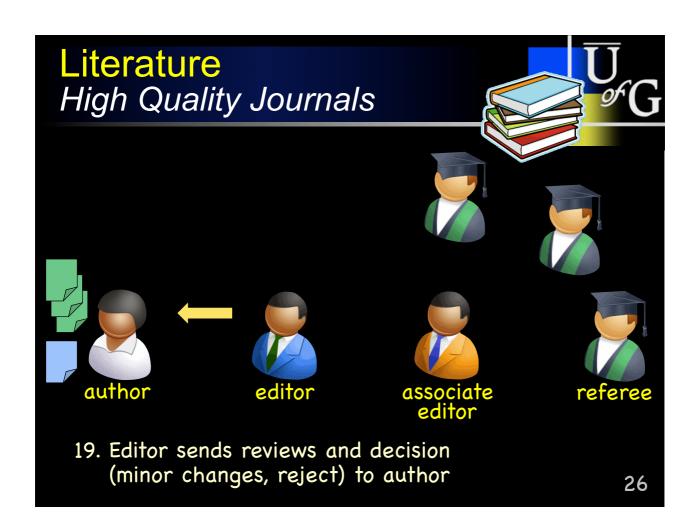














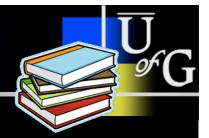




MINOR CHANGES

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Literature High Quality Journals

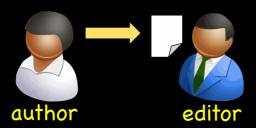






20. Author revises paper

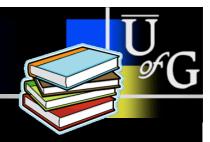




21. Author sends paper to editor

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Literature High Quality Journals









22. Editor sends paper to production department





REJECT

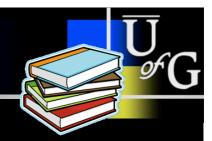
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Literature High Quality Journals





20. Author revises paper







21. Author selects (lower quality) journal

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Literature High Quality Conferences



Usually characterized by

- low acceptance rate
- single-blind one-cycle review process



Acceptance rate

number of papers accepted

number of papers submitted

35

Literature High Quality Conferences



1. Author writes paper





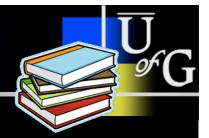


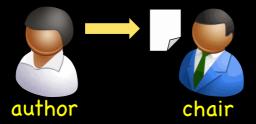


2. Author selects conference

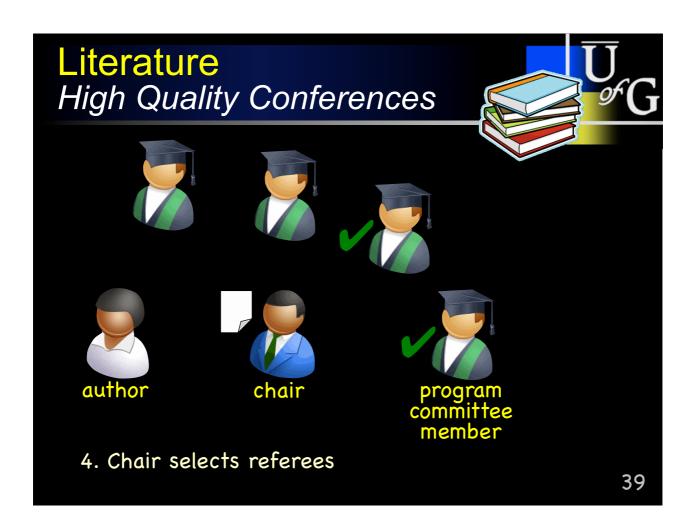
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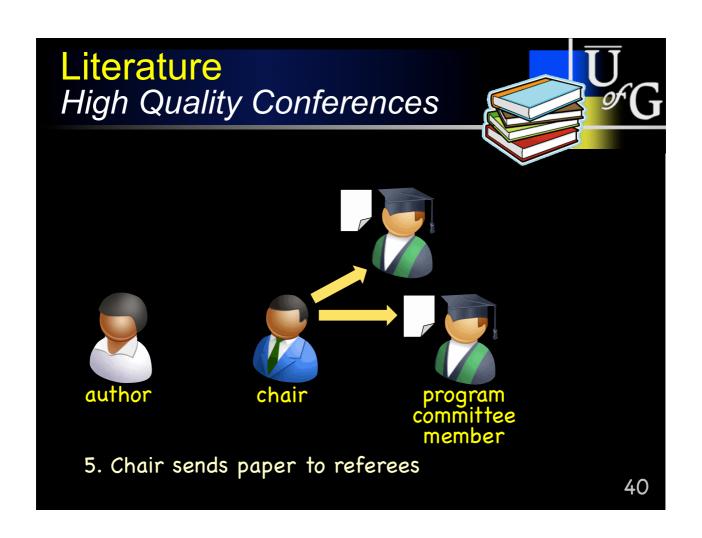
Literature High Quality Conferences

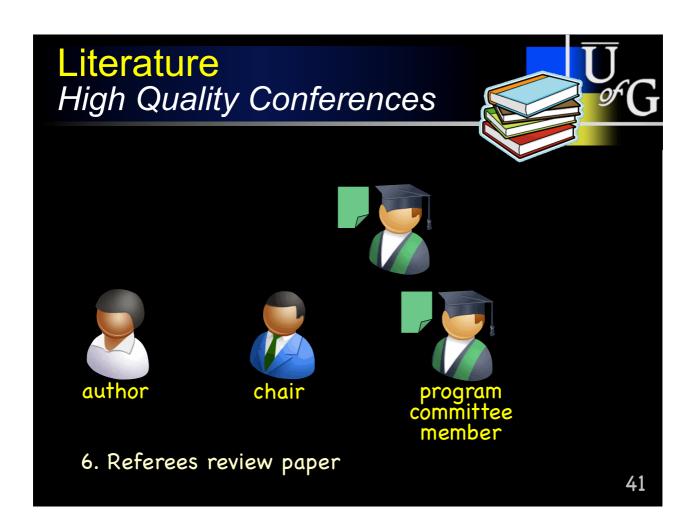




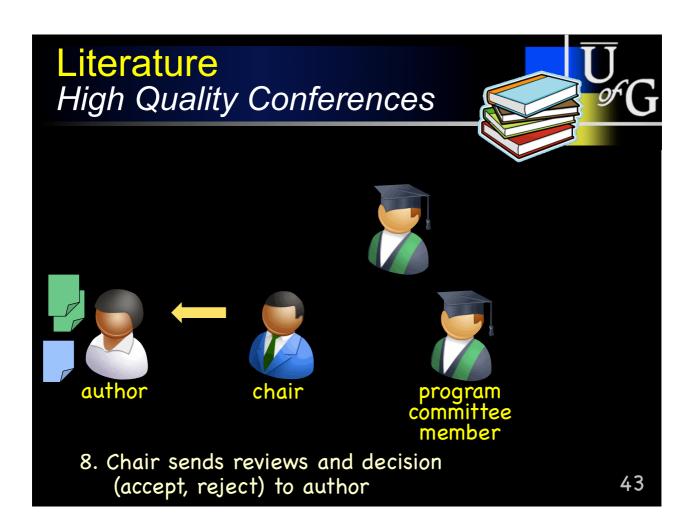
3. Author sends paper to conference chair

















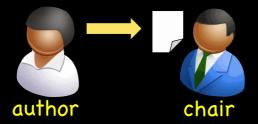


9. Author revises paper

45

Literature High Quality Conferences





10. Author sends paper to chair







11. Chair sends paper to production department

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Literature High Quality Conferences





REJECT

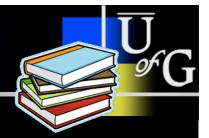




9. Author revises paper

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Literature High Quality Conferences



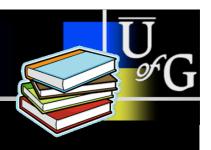




10. Author selects (lower quality) conference

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Literature High Quality Researchers



Quality sometimes measured by H-index

A scientist has index H if

- H of his N papers have at least H citations each
- the other N-H papers have at most H citations each

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Literature Categorization



- 1. Journal papers reliable ★★★, up-to-date ★★★
- 2. Conference papers reliable ★★★, up-to-date ★★★
- 3. Dissertations reliable ★★★, up-to-date ★★★
- 4. Book chapters reliable ★★★, up-to-date ★★★

Literature Categorization



- 5. Reports
 reliable ★★★, up-to-date ★★★
- 6. Internet reliable ★★★, up-to-date ★★★
- 7. Newspapers reliable ***, up-to-date ***
- 8. Informal sources reliable ***, up-to-date ***

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Introduction Literature Review

Tools Conclusion



Review What Is It?



If you want to

- find out what you should research
- find out if your research project is sound

Then you should

- 1. find what others have done
- 2. evaluate existing approaches and theories
- 3. identify relationships, inconsistencies, disagreements
- 4. identify gaps and shortcomings

i.e., do a literature review

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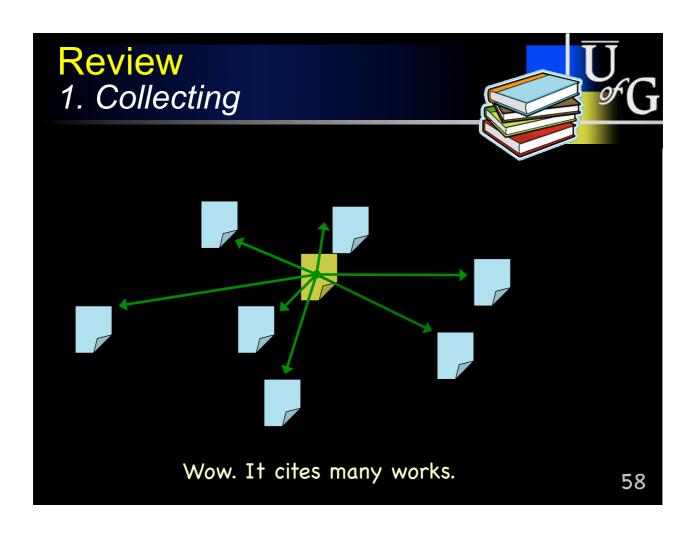
Review What Is It?

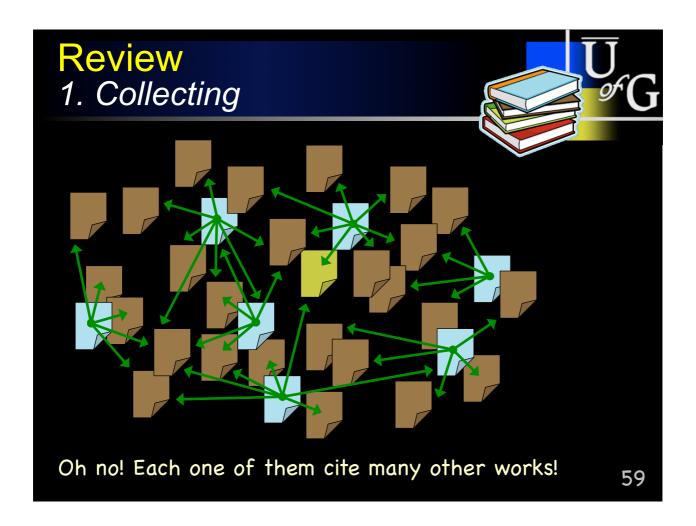


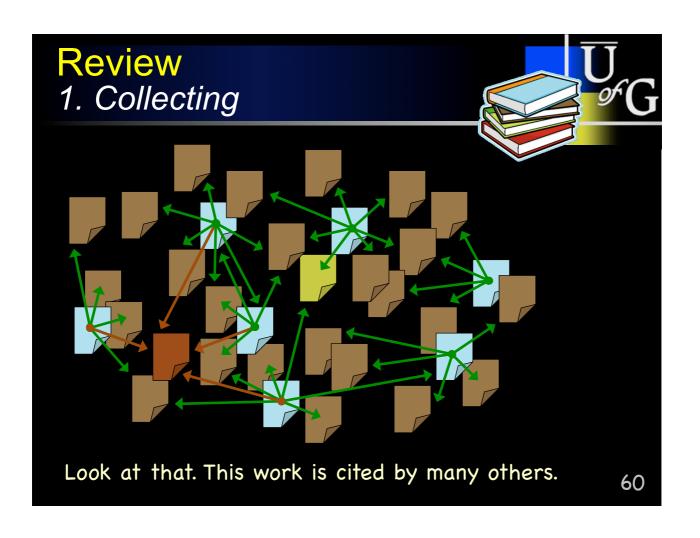
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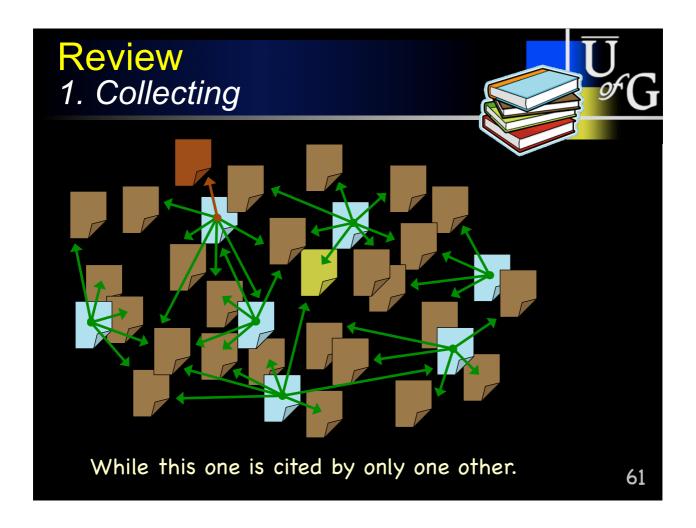
- get ideas
- · not reinvent the wheel
- understand what is doable and worthwhile
- position your project relative to previous work
- · increase your breadth of knowledge
- identify other people in the same field

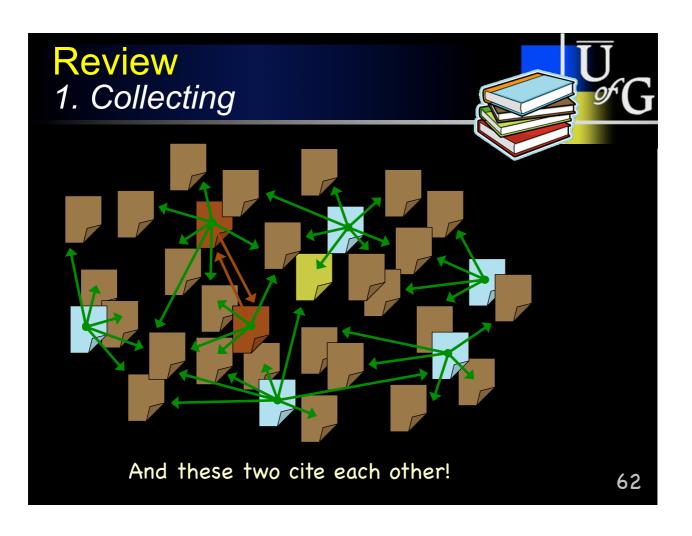


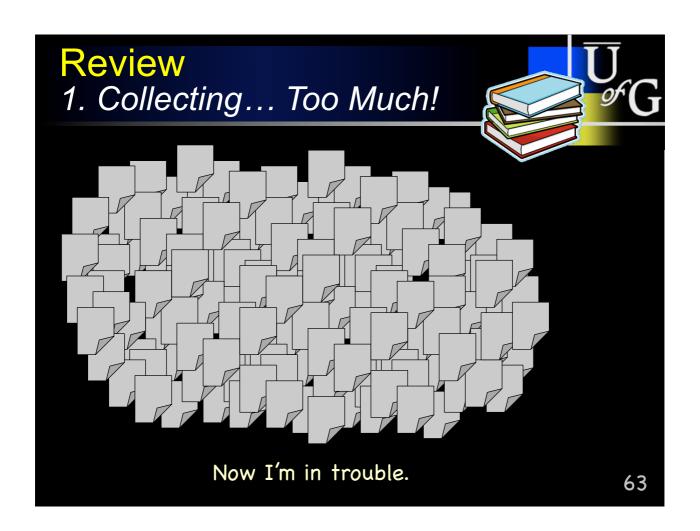


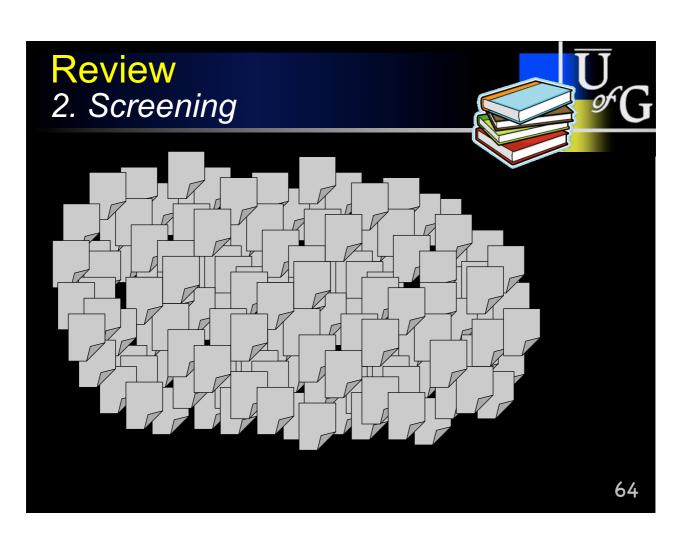


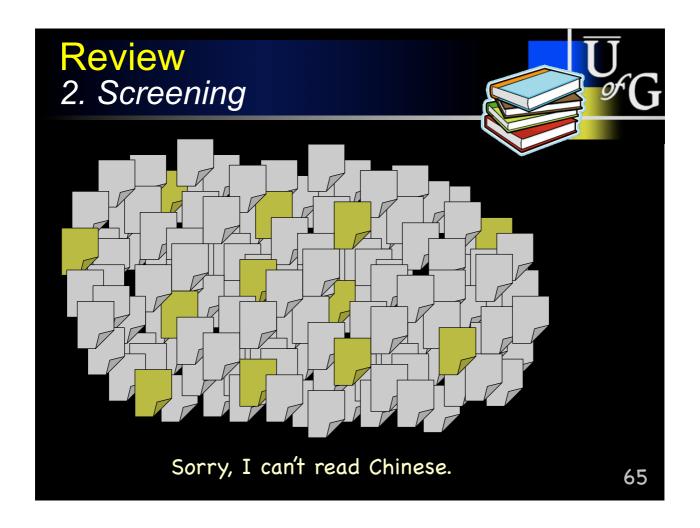


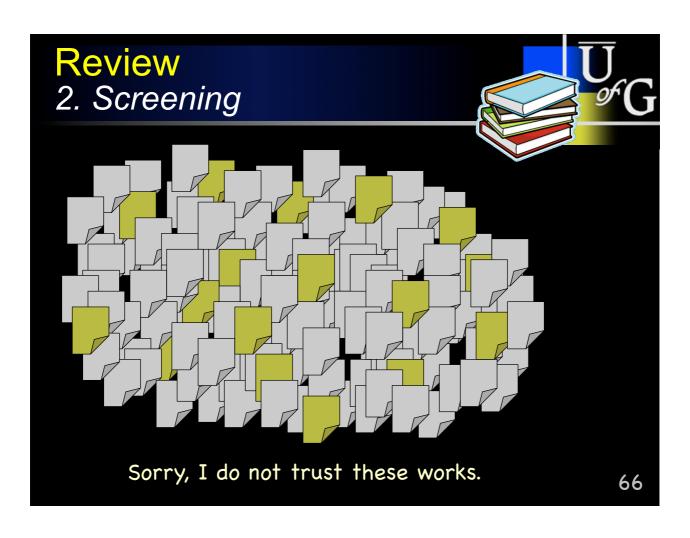


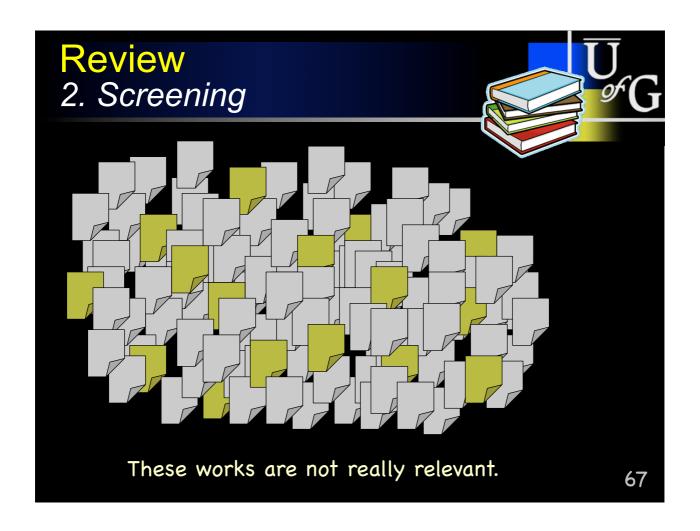


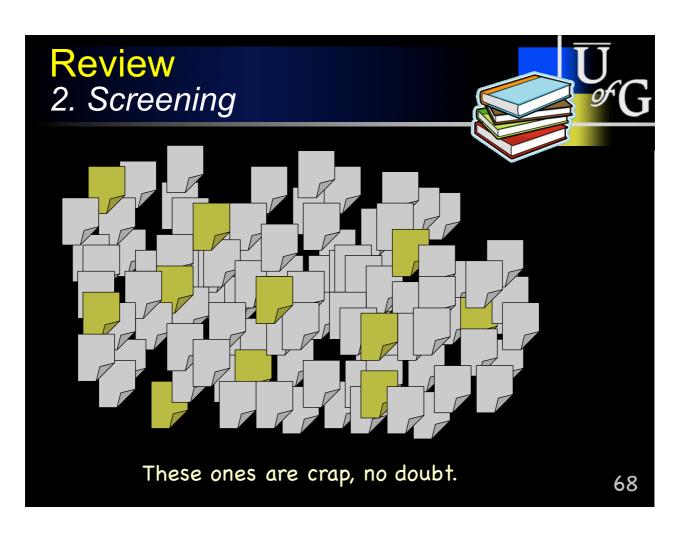


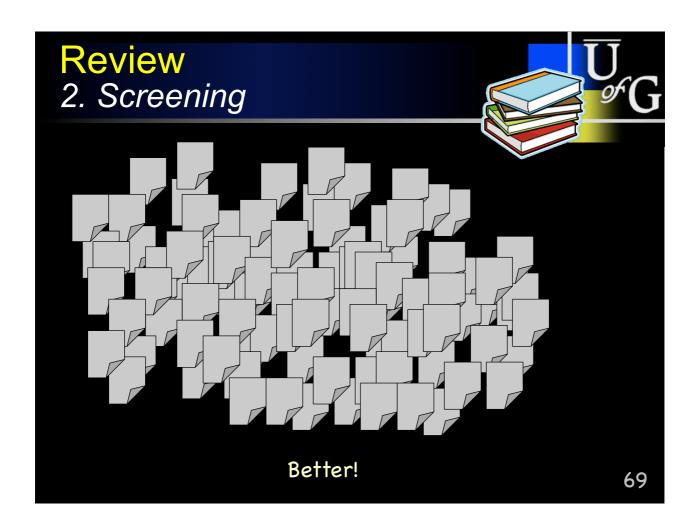


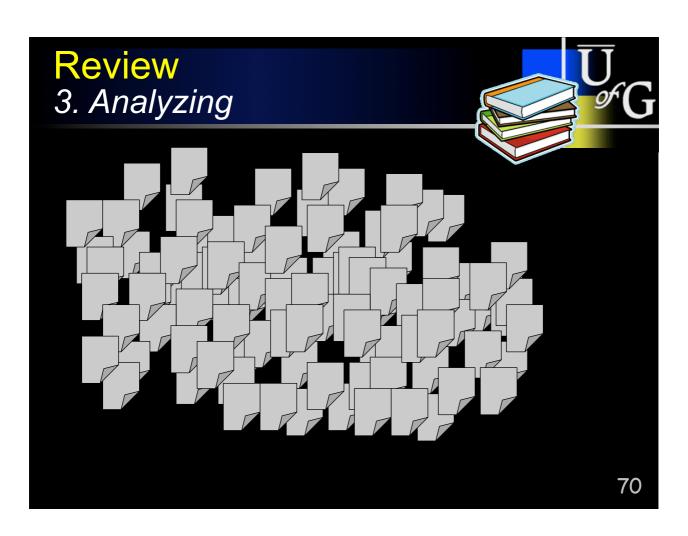


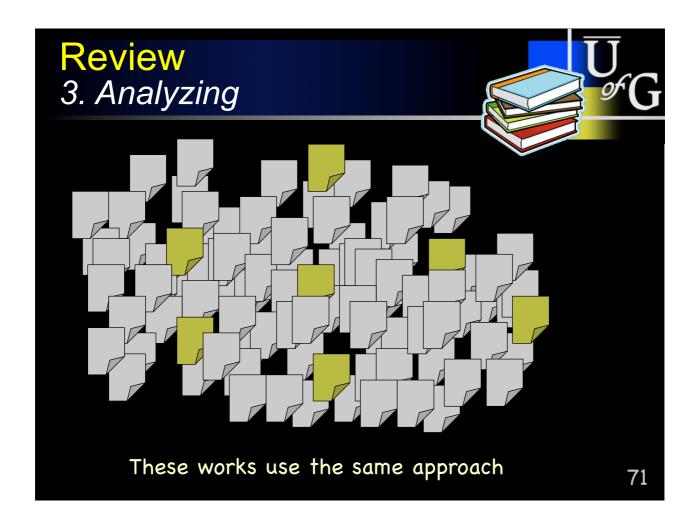


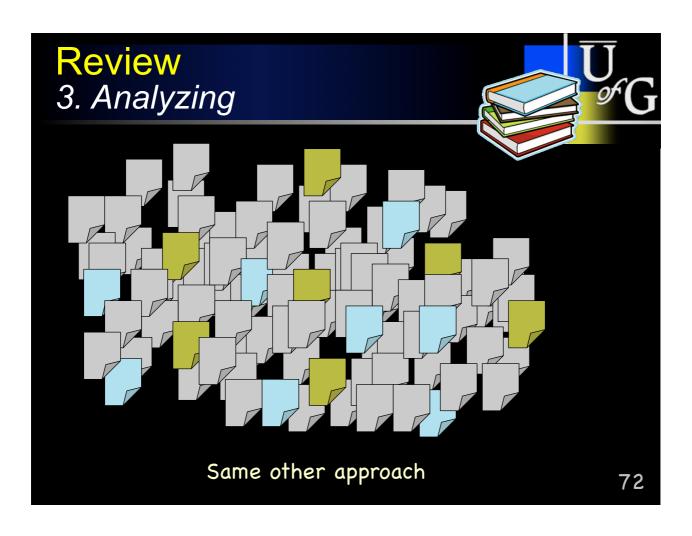


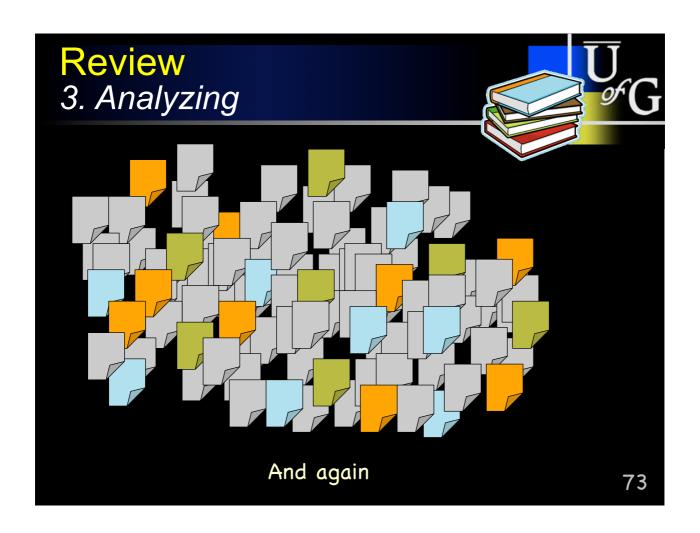


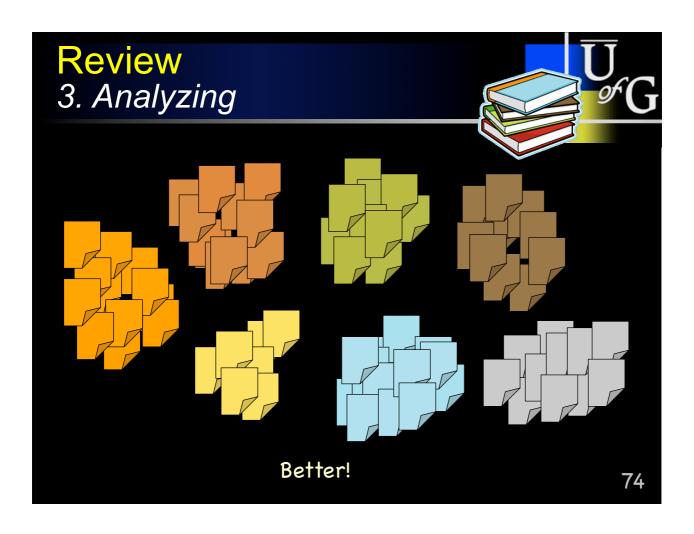


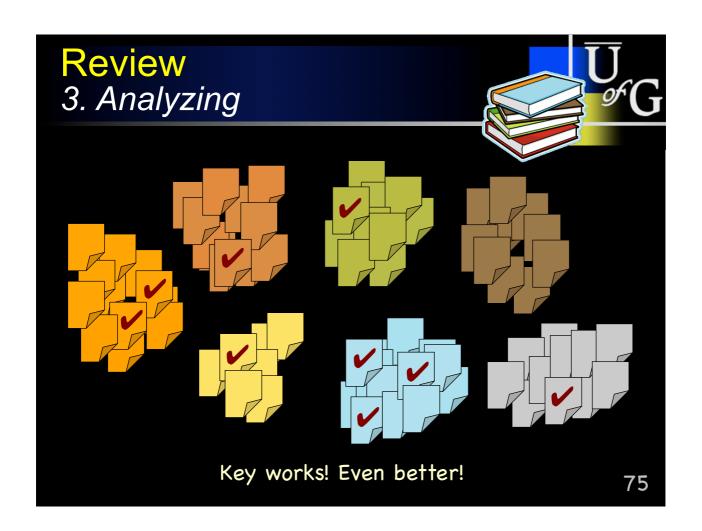


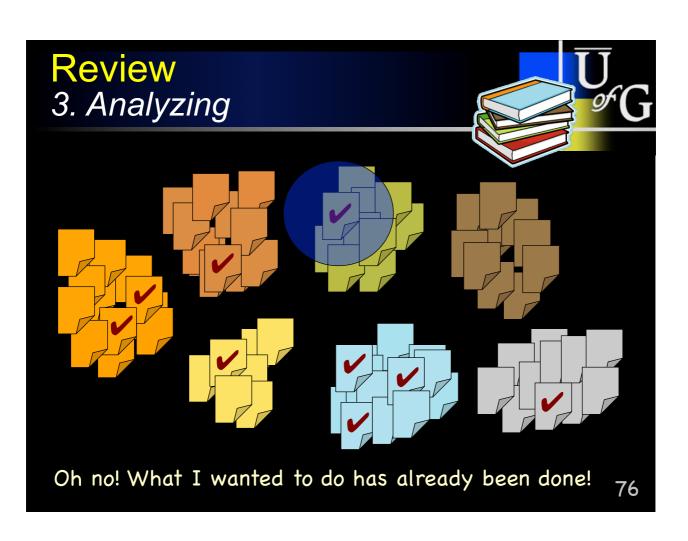


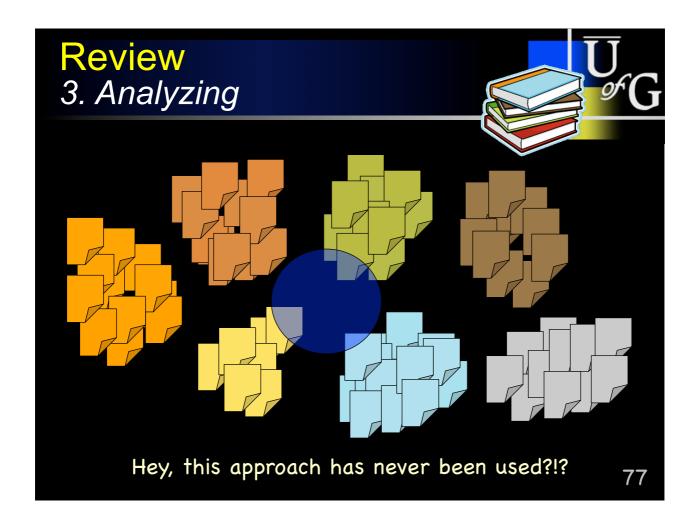


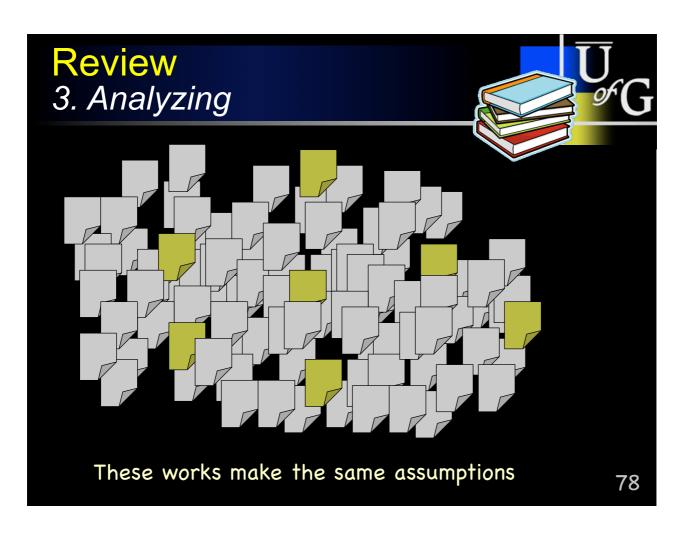


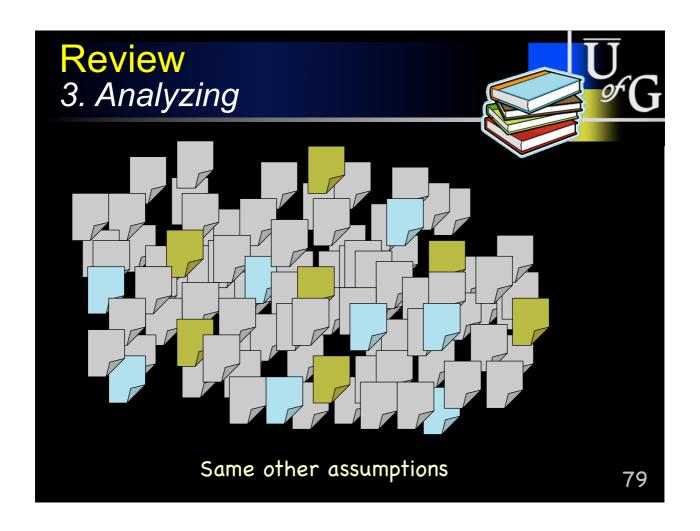


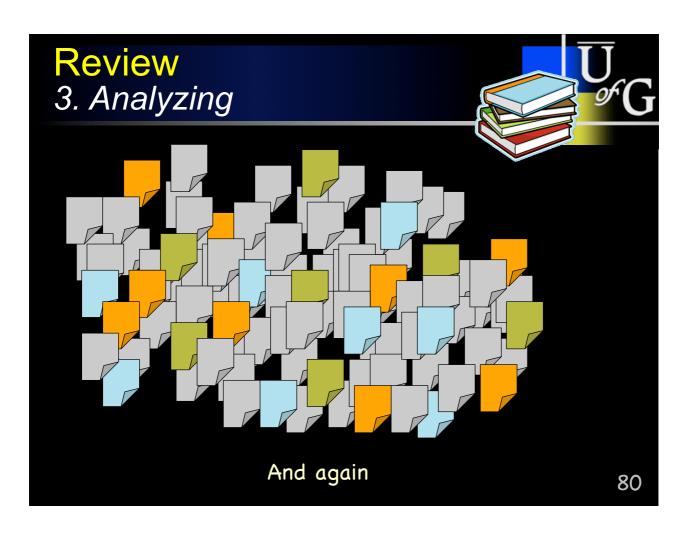


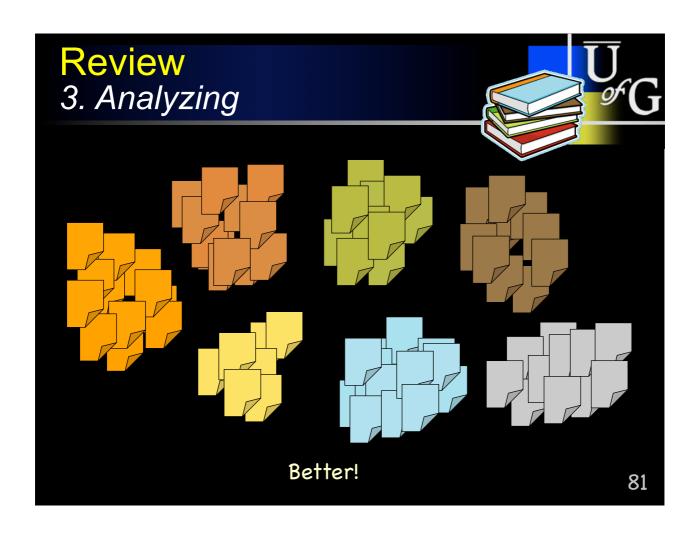


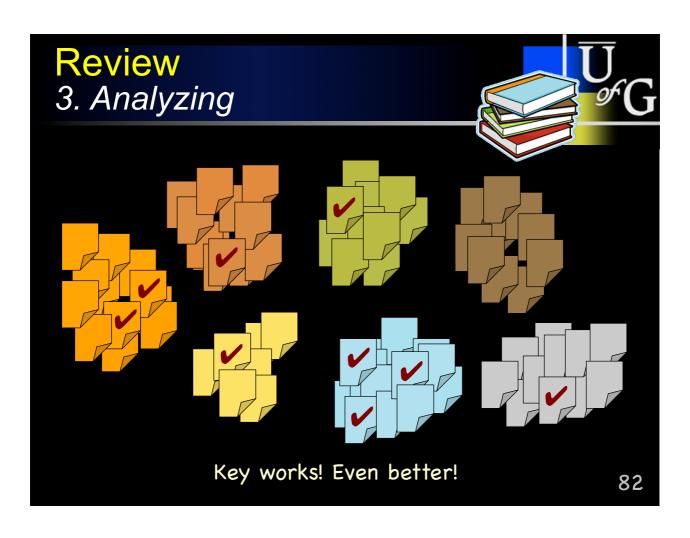


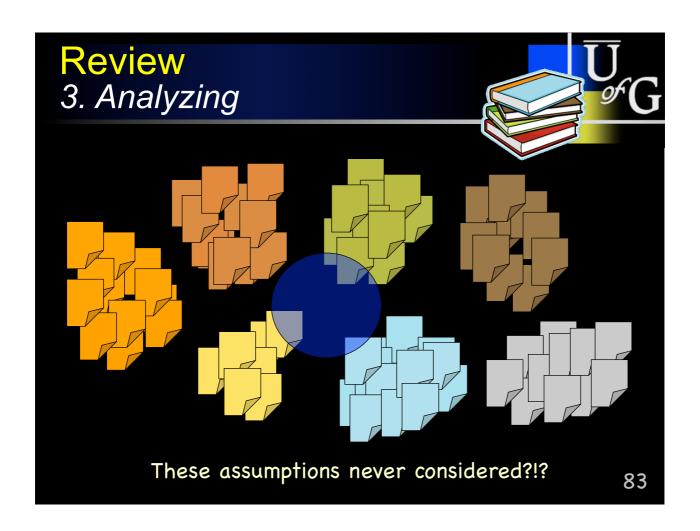


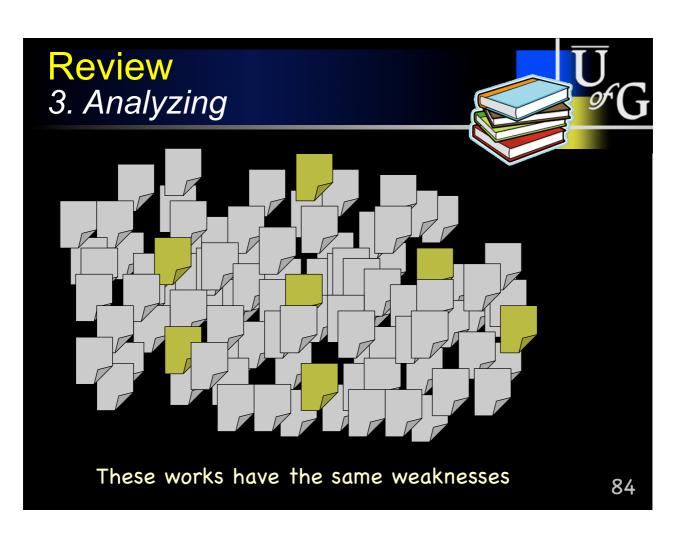


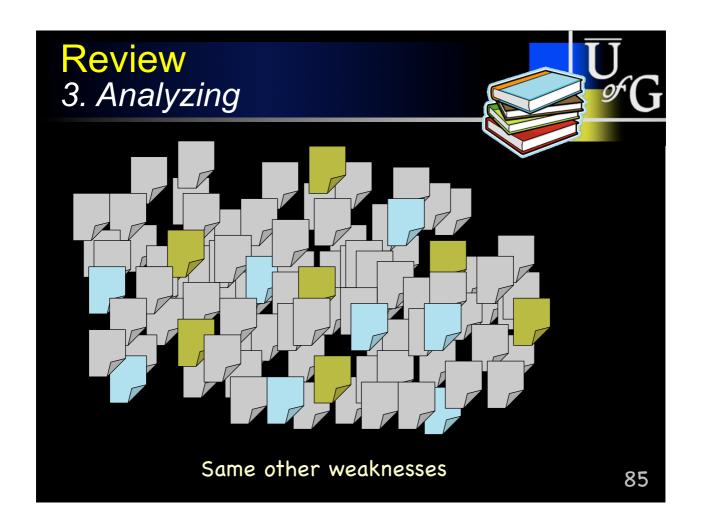


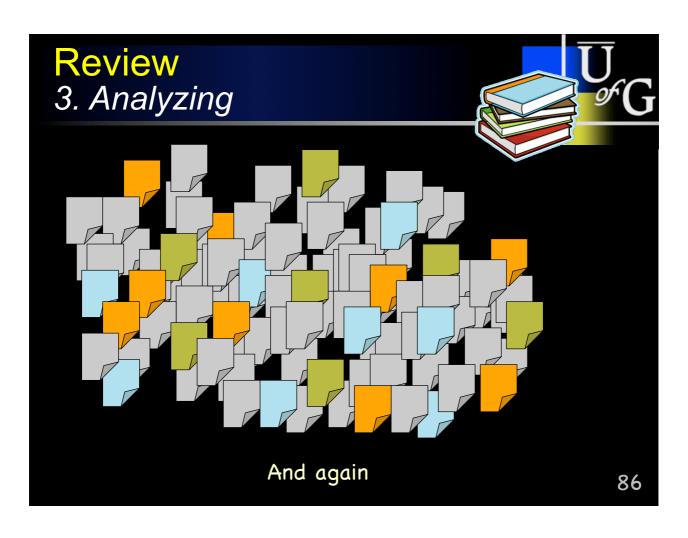


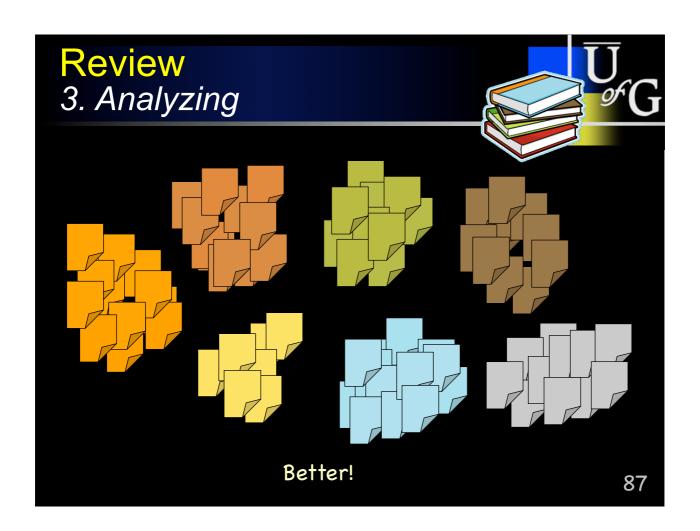












Review 4. Writing



A) Introduction

- topic, significance [organization of the review]
- B) Body
 - studies are evaluated, compared, contrasted
- C) Conclusion
 - status of knowledge, shortcomings, gaps
 [how your project relates to previous work]
- D) References

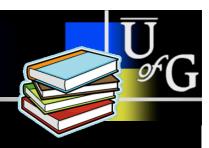
Introduction Literature Review Tools

Conclusion



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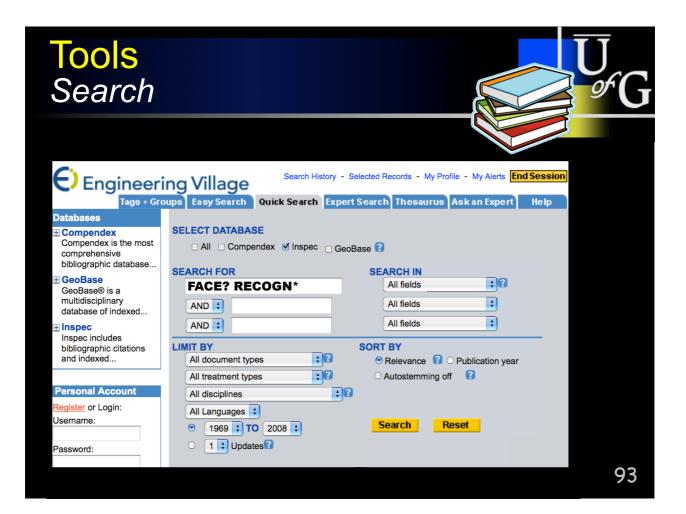
Tools Search

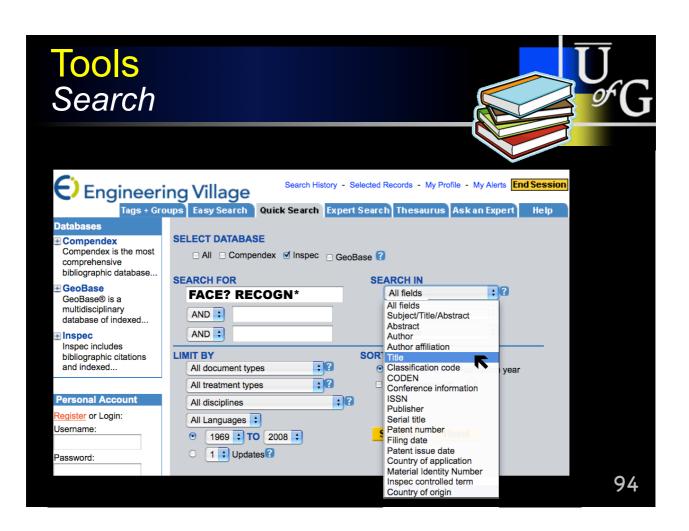


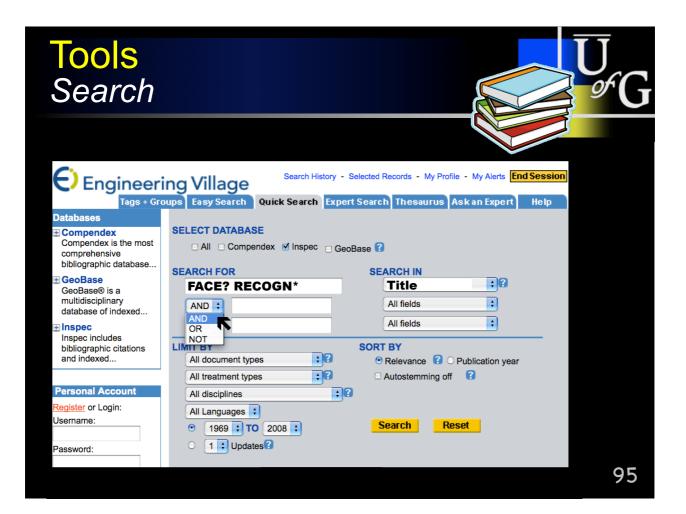
- Inspec CiteSeer^X
- Google Scholar

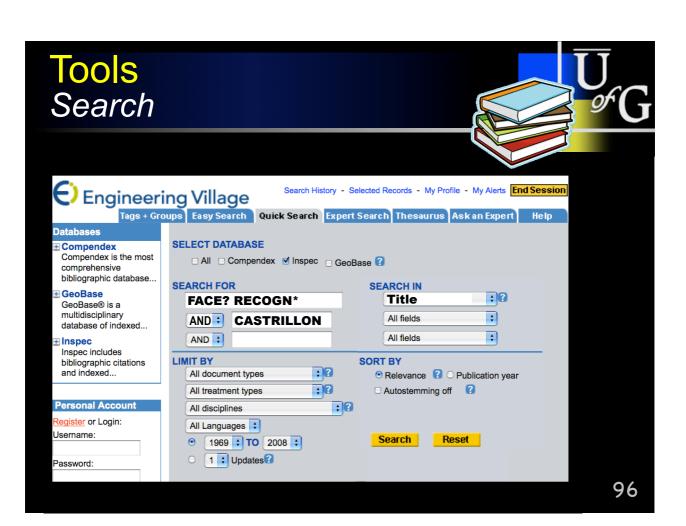


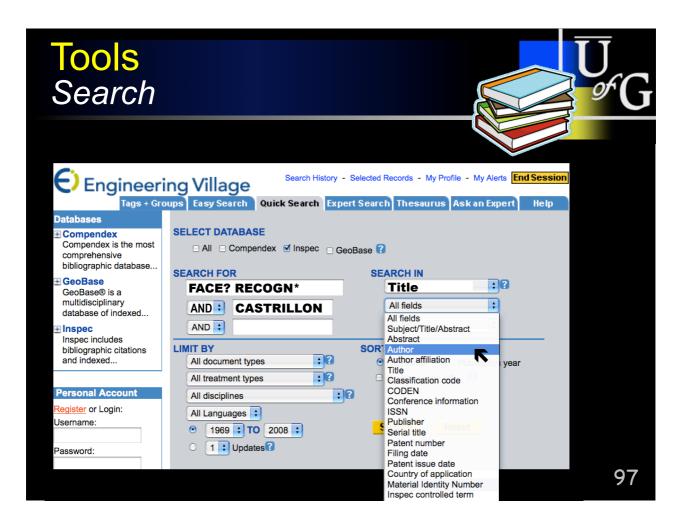


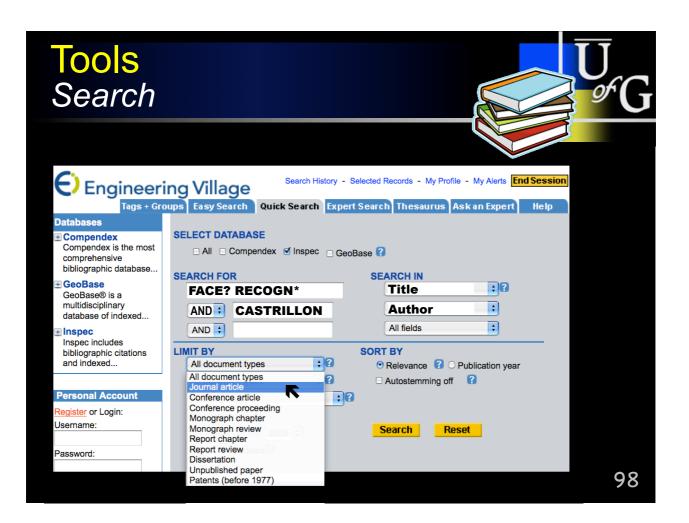


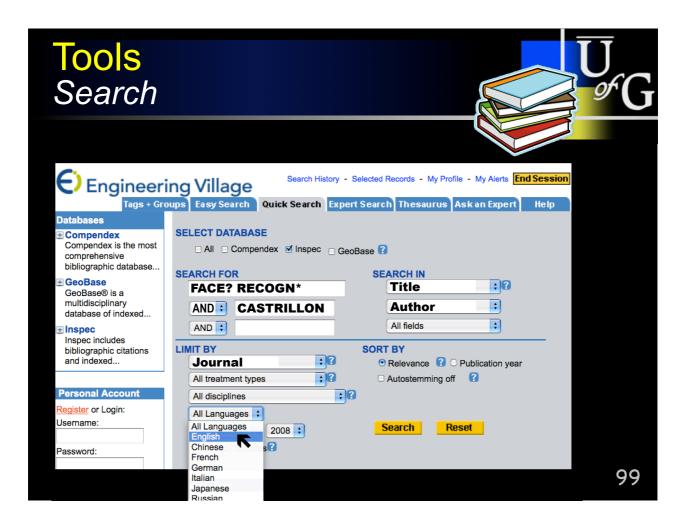


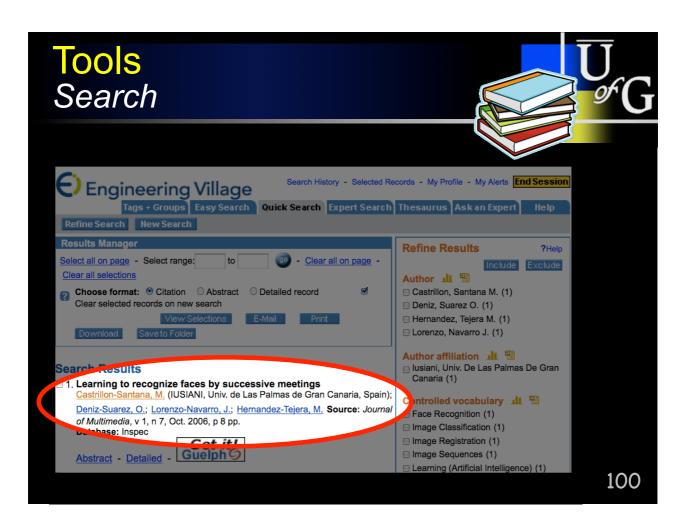












Tools Search

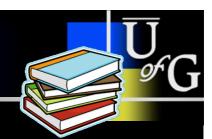


Paper not available from online archives?

- Go to the library
- Request an interlibrary loan
- Email the author(s)
- · Ask someone who may have (access to) it

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Tools Management



I. INTRODUCTION

In [1], it was shown that...

REFERENCES

[1] James Smith, Mary Johnson, Robert Williams, "Write an awesome literature review". International Journal of Educational Progress, 2008, 3:123-129

.

Tools Management



1. INTRODUCTION

In [34], it was shown that...

REFERENCES

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[34] J. Smith, M. Johnson, and R. Williams, "Write an Awesome Literature Review," *Int. J. of Educational Progress*, vol. 3, pp. 123-29, 2008.

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Tools Management



A. INTRODUCTION

In Smith et al. (2008), it was shown that...

REFERENCES

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Smith, J., Johnson, M. and Williams, R., 2008, Write an awesome literature review. *Int. J. of Educational Progress*, vol. 3, pp. 123-29.

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Tools Management



Formatting is too much work!

Use bibliographic management software to:

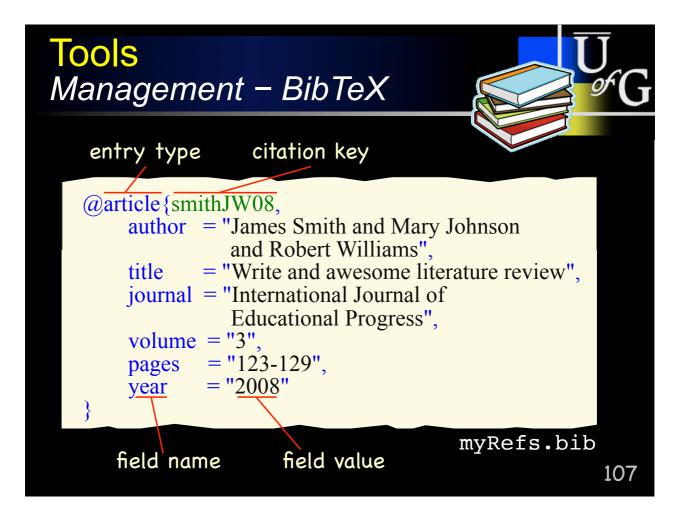
- · organize your sources;
- · create bibliographies;
- add in-text citations to your documents in many different styles.

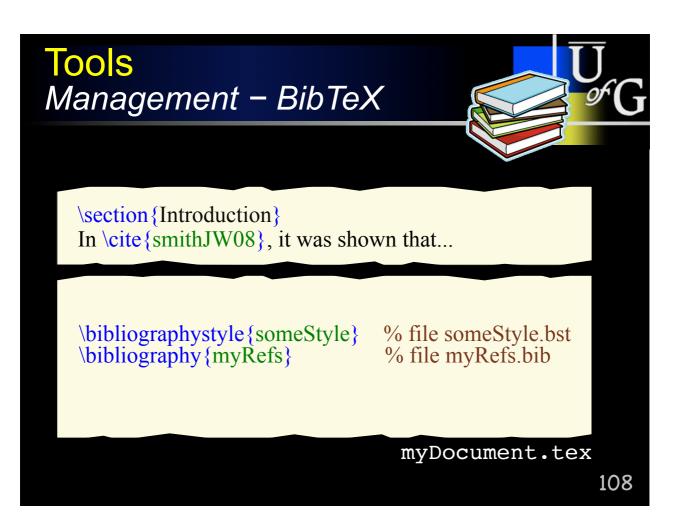
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Tools Management – BibTeX



- Separates bibliographic information from presentation of information
- Used mostly with LaTeX documents
- Complemented by third-party tools
 - BibShare (BibTeX with MS Word)
 - BibDesk (BibTeX on Mac OS X)





Tools

Management - Other Tools



- BibDesk
- EndNote
- EndNote Web
- Mendeley
- RefWorks
- Zotero

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Introduction Literature Review Tools Conclusion



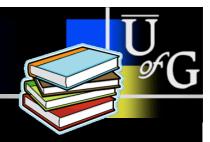
Conclusion 4 Tasks



- 1. Collecting
- 2. Screening
- 3. Analyzing
- 4. Writing

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Conclusion3 Pieces of Advice



- Do not try to read every paper (scan through quickly)
- Do not try to understand everything (focus on key ideas, concepts, principles)
- Keep a bibliographic record (with reference and notes)

Conclusion 2 Other Pieces of Advice



- Read others' literature reviews
- Be flexible about topic, breadth and depth (adapt to time, page limit, findings)

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Conclusion 1 Warning



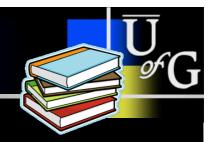
A literature review is NOT a "laundry list" of everything written on a topic, where each work gets its summary paragraph

Thanks!



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Thanks! Acknowledgment



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Katja Hofmann University of Amsterdam (The Netherlands)

