Presenting results in papers

- **Anyone who has ever written a paper can tell this story!**
- A detailed introductory example makes the result clear.
- Anything can be said in any restriction: 1, 2, 5, 10, or 25 pages.
- Distinguish your own contribution from the known contributions.
- Be liberal in your credits, even if you do not believe it yourself.
- Do not discredit other works. Instead, contact the authors.
- Put sufficient proof detail in a paper, as it is an archival record.
- Unlike talks, papers are self-contained.
- An image is worth a thousand words – two sentences may be worth ten images.
- Present what you can do. At the end, say what you cannot do.
- Papers are often written in English. Improve it.

Submitting to journals

- ▶ Haste is not needed. It is unlikely that other researchers obtained the same results.
- ▶ Only submit a version that is impeccable and that you expect to be accepted.
- ▶ In case of doubt, disclose information to the editors of the journal.
- ▶ Do not copy a large part of a prior publication in the submission.
- ▶ Do not make concurrent submissions. They may end up with the same reviewers.
- ▶ What is single-blind, double-blind, triple-blind reviewing?
- ▶ The review period always takes longer than you expect.
- ▶ You may address reviewer comments in the submission or in the response to reviewers.
- ▶ You are not expected to agree with all criticisms by reviewers.
- ▶ A revised submission should resemble the original submission.
- ▶ Add credits after acceptance, in the final version.

Angry authors and icy editors

- Most rejections are justified.
- Editors have ice in their veins.
- The journal does not owe you a review.
- "I am a professor."
- "I will write to the board."
- "I will write to the publisher."
- "I have already five publications in this journal."
- "My submission has been under review for two years."
- Shrug your shoulders and submit to another journal (after revising your submission).

Some journals in the area of logic

Logic journals — philosophical

- ▶ Journal of Philosophical Logic
- ▶ Studia Logica
- ▶ Review of Symbolic Logic
- ▶ Synthese
- ▶ Theoria

Logic journals — computer science

- ▶ Logical Methods in Computer Science
- ▶ ACM Transactions on Computational Logic
- ▶ Information and Computation
- ▶ Journal of Logic and Computation
- ▶ Journal of Applied Non-Classical Logics
- ▶ Acta informatica

Logic journals — mathematical

- ▶ Journal of Symbolic Logic
- ▶ Notre Dame Journal of Formal Logic
- ▶ . . .

Quality measures for journals

- **h-index** — http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/H-index
  A journal has h-index n if n is the largest number such that n papers published in the journal have at least n citations each. (More used for individual researchers than for journals.)
- **very highly cited papers**   *(More important for researchers?)*
- **impact factor** —
  http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Impact_factor
  In a given year, the impact factor of a journal is the average number of citations received per paper published in that journal during the two preceding years. For example, if a journal has an impact factor of 3 in 2008, then its papers published in 2006 and 2007 received 3 citations each on average in 2008. Influential is Thomson Web of Knowledge.
- **journal rankings by governments**
  http://www.arc.gov.au/era/journal_list_dev.htm.
  This Australian Research Council ranking is used by other governments.