PAPER SESSIONS
(MONDAY EDITION)

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24 November 2014

THESIS FAIR

- Read the project proposals
- Follow up on conversations
- Search for cool papers/books
- Ask for supervision
- Plan ahead

3 PAGE ESSAY

- Choose a broad active topic (e.g., software metrics)
- Study the literature
- Choose a position and make a stand
- Argue by using results found in the papers/books
- Be clear, accurate, precise, relevant, logical, fair, ...
- First 3 pages will be read

CITE YO SOURCES

- Important stuff
  - authors
  - title
  - year
  - venue
- Less important stuff
  - pages
  - doi
  - publisher

YES OR NO

- Architecture Centric Support for Adaptive Service Collaborations by Robrecht Haesevoets, Danny Weyns, Tom Holvoet.

YES OR NO

- Haesevoets, R., Weyns, D., & Holvoet, T. (2014). Architecture-centric support for adaptive service collaborations. ACM Transactions on Software Engineering and Methodology (TOSEM), 23(1), 2.

YES OR NO

- Vadim Zaytsev, Anya Helene Bagge. Parsing in a Broad Sense. In Jürgen Dingel, Wolfram Schulte, Isidro Ramos, Silvia Abrahão, Emilio Insfran, editors, Proceedings of the 17th International Conference on Model Driven Engineering Languages and Systems (MoDELS 2014), Lecture Notes on Computer Science 8767, pages 50–67, Springer International Publishing, October 2014.

YES OR NO

- Vadim Zaytsev. Formal Foundations for Semiparsing. In Serge Demeyer, Dave Binkley, Filippo Ricca, editors, IEEE, pages 313–317, 2014.

YES OR NO

- Toward an Engineering Discipline for Grammarware, ACM Transactions on Software Engineering Methodology, DOI: 10.1145/1073000, 2005.

WRITING

- Why do we write papers? masters theses?
- Who likes to write?
- Why is writing hard?
- How can it be interesting and fun?
- How can you write better?

WRITE IT RIGHT

- then & than
- its & it's
- your & you're
- affect & effect
- there & they're & their

WRITE IT RIGHT

- may & might
- compliment & complement
- comprise & compose
- continual & continuous
- -ize & -ise

ARGUMENTATION

- Be aware when you are arguing!
- *If, when, then, because, why, consequentially, therefore, so, and, but, concluding, believe, assume, know, implies, ...*
- Use the words to make explicit, step by step, what you are thinking
- The act of writing an argumentation down often makes you discover that you do not understand yet. That's great!

REASONING

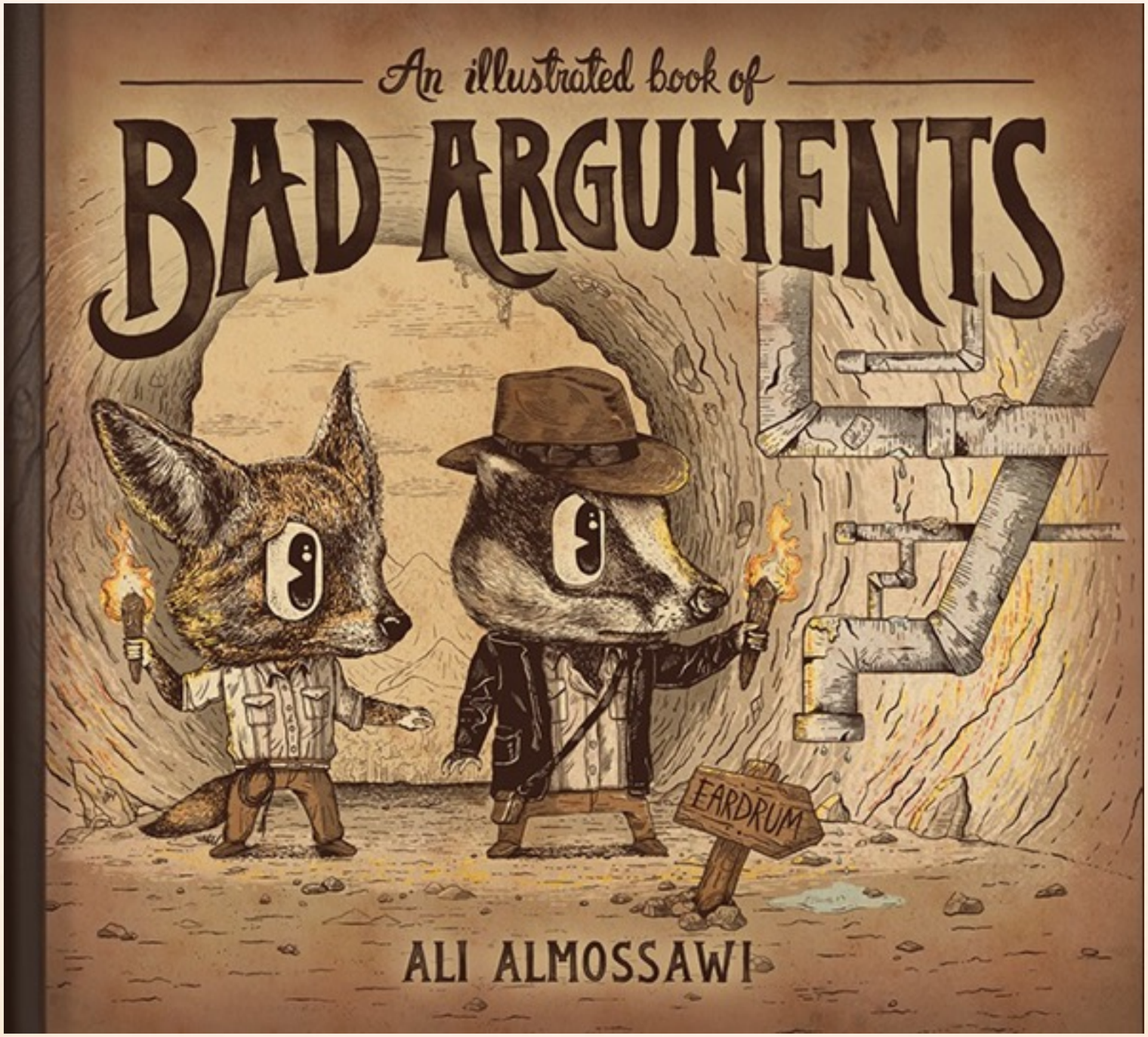
- **Abduction**: finds a plausible explanation to observed facts (used for finding hypotheses)
- **Deduction**: logically arrives at a conclusion from earlier truths (used for proving)
- **Induction**: arrives at a general conclusion even though not all instances have been observed (used for making sense of reality)

EXAMPLES?

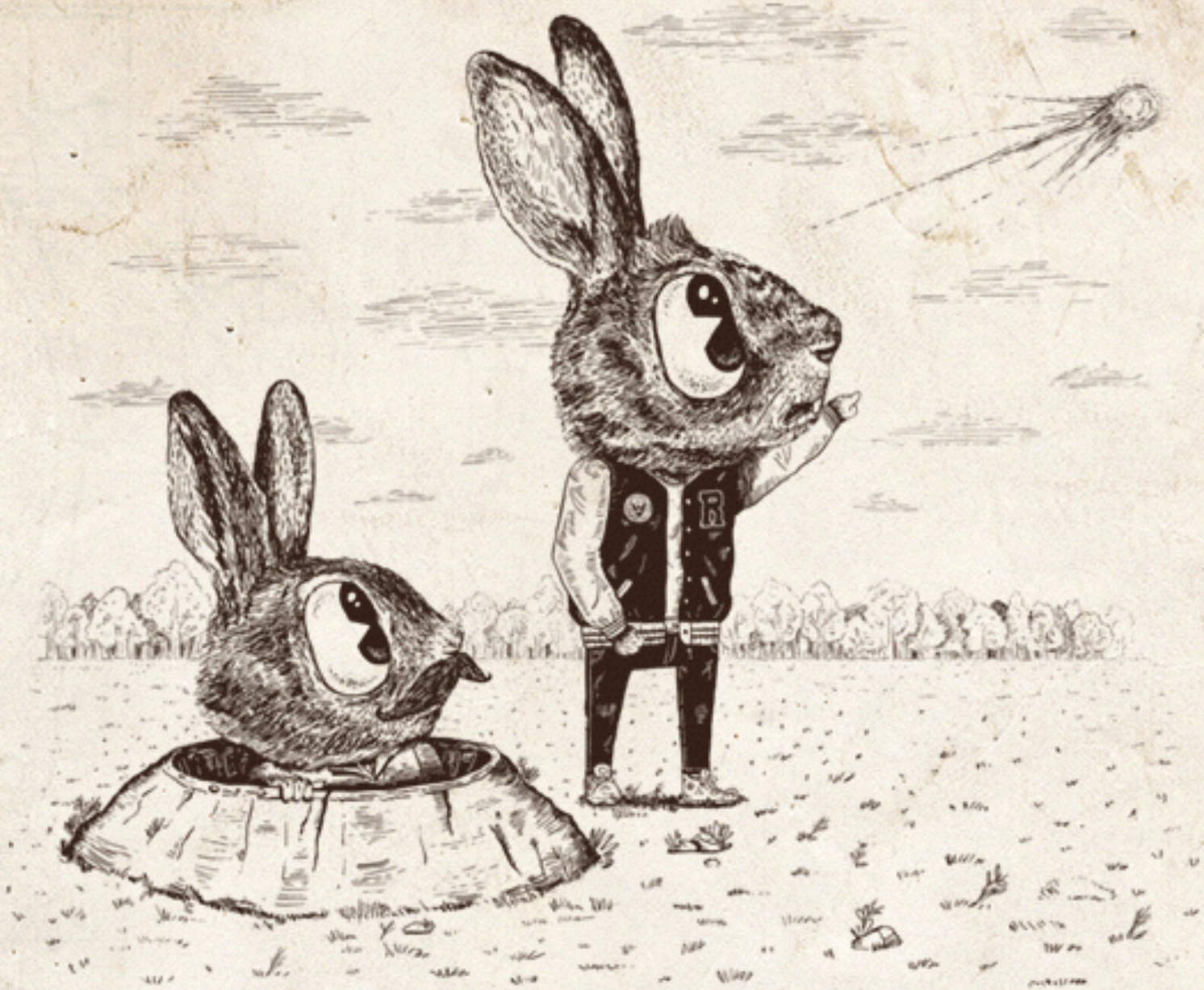
Reasoning Techniques

- Assumptions
  - not all questions can be answered
  - use common sense
- Proof vs. evidence
- Strength of an argument

HTTP://BOOKOFBADARGUMENTS.COM



At the end of every night and shortly before dawn,
the beaver walks all the way to the top of the mountain
and asks the sun to come out. the sun always does.



LOOK! IT'S A STRANGE BEAM OF LIGHT MOVING THROUGH THE SKY. I DON'T KNOW WHAT IT IS, SO IT MUST BE ALIENS VISITING US FROM ANOTHER PLANET.

PIGS only
SORRY, THE RULES JUST CHANGED, ONLY TRUE PIGS CAN COME IN.

WHY DO YOU KEEP EATING MY PORRIDGE?
HOW ABOUT I START LISTING ALL OF YOUR BAD HABITS?

"SEA LION IS ALWAYS RIGHT."
(1:1, THE BOOK ACCORDING TO SEA LION)

EXAMPLES?

Quality aspects

- Language: has to be correct, and simple.
- Logic: does it make sense?
- Structure: is it well organised?
- Flow: is it easy to digest?

TOPIC EXAMPLES

- Software metrics
- Code cloning
- Repository mining
- Refactoring
- Continuous integration
- Change management