



## Writing a scientific paper

### General: Try to be objective

- There are no “bad results”
- At least you can show that a given method does not work on a given problem
- ....and try to analyse why.

### Things you can cite

- Papers
- Parts of papers (hypotheses, mathematical formulations, methods, results, ...)



## How to cite

- Name of the authors
- Title of the paper/work
- Journal papers: name of the journal, volume number
- Book chapters: book title, name of the editors
- Thesis and technical reports: university
- Year
- Page indices
- DOI (if not published yet)



## How to cite - examples

**Almeder, C., Preusser, M., Hartl, R.F. (2009), *Simulation and optimization of supply chains: alternative or complementary approaches?*. OR Spectrum 31 (1): 95–119.**

**Almeder, C., Preusser, M., Hartl, R.F. (2009), *Simulation and optimization of supply chains: alternative or complementary approaches?*. In: Günther, Hans-Otto; Meyr, Herbert (Eds.) *Supply Chain Planning - Quantitative Decision Support and Advanced Planning Solutions*, Springer, Berlin, 2009, 29-53.**



## How to cite in the text

- **By name(s) and year:**
  - 1 or 2 authors: “Almeder and Hartl (2005)”
  - 3 and more authors: “Almeder et al. (2009)”
  - reference list must be sorted alphabetically by authors’ names
  - if there are more than one reference with the same authors and same year of publication, add “a”, “b”, ... to the year: “Almeder and Hartl (2005a)”
- **By name(s) and numbers: e.g. “Almeder and Hartl [5]” (reference list is sorted according to the appearance of cites in the text)**
- **By numbers: e.g. “[5]” (reference list is sorted according to the appearance of cites in the text)**



## Quoting and Abbreviations

- **Quoting a text: use double quotes, e.g.: “Quoting a text use double quotes”**
- **Of course, do not forget to link the quotation to the corresponding citation in the bibliography**
- **Commonly used abbreviations:**
  - et al. (et alii), which means “and others” in Latin
  - i.e. (id est), which means “that is” in Latin
  - e.g. (exempli gratia), i.e. “for example” in Latin
- **All other abbreviations must be introduced when they appear first. E.g. Capacitated Lot-Sizing Problem (CLSP)**
- **Be consistent, i.e. use either all the time the abbreviation or never**



## DO NOT

- **Forget to cite a relevant contribution or overlook bibliographic work**
- **Be (too) subjective! (Give evidence for your opinions and conclusions)**
- **Plagiarism**
  - punished by the University of Vienna:  
<http://bwl.univie.ac.at/orgplan/teaching/plagiat-sanktionen/>





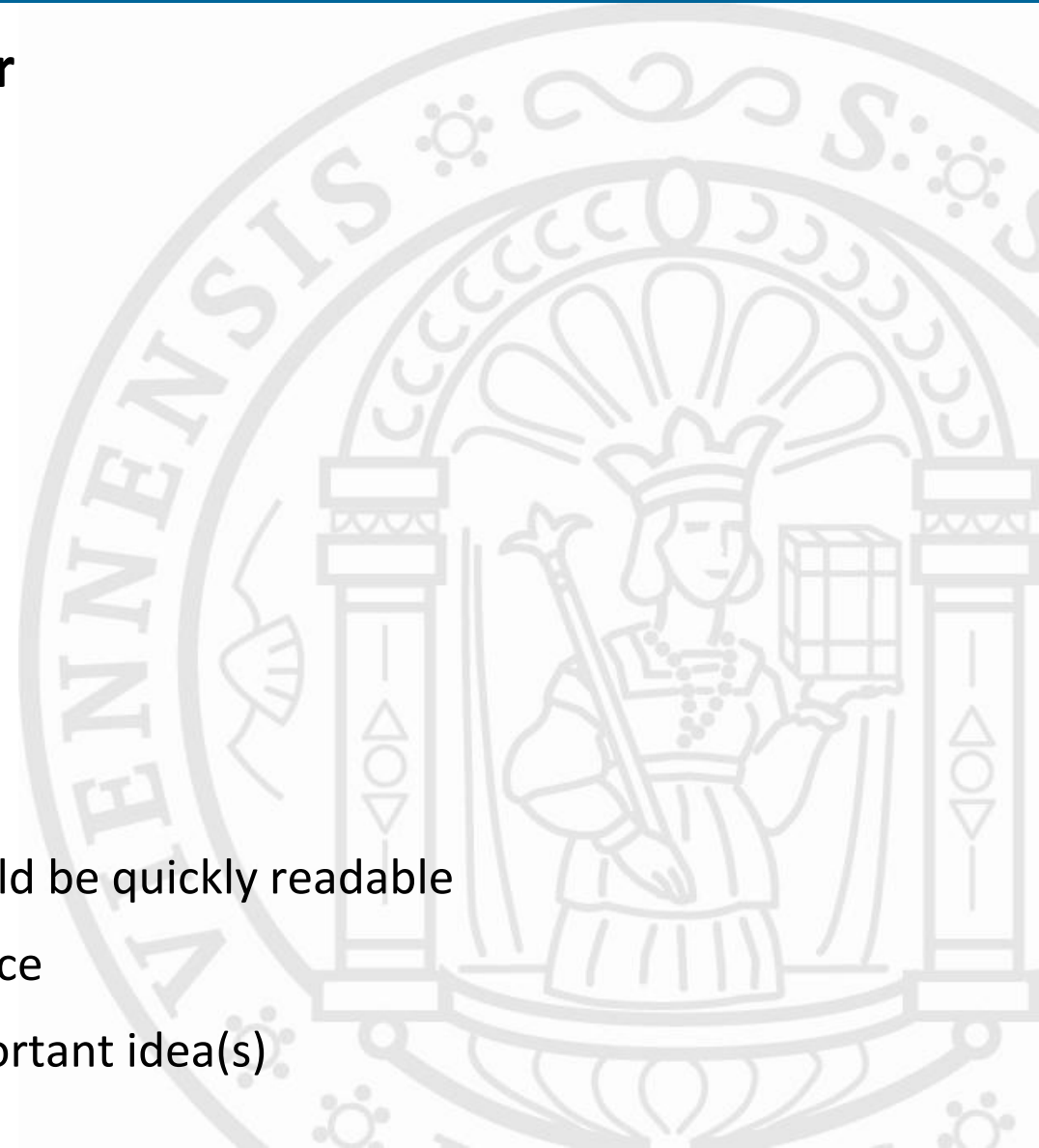
## Presentation vs. Paper

- **Paper**

- No time limit
- No space limit
- Exhaustive
- Self-sufficient

- **Presentation**

- Tight time schedule
- Space limit (slides should be quickly readable)
- No need to be exhaustive
- Goal: transmit the important idea(s)





## Presentation vs. Paper

- **Avoid anything too complex**
  - Mathematical models (unless they are essential)
  - Proofs
  - Abstract algorithms
  - Most formulas (but not all!)
- **Use examples!**
- **Small animations can provide good understanding**
- **Also avoid anything useless for direct understanding**
- **You can also mention your paper “for more details”**