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Saint Petersburg, Russia

ОТКЛОНИТЬ НЕЛЬЗЯ ПРИНЯТЬ:

шесть факторов, которые влияют на публикацию статьи

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В рамках ДПО

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Коммерциализация цифровых интеллектуальных объектов

- «Защита интеллектуальной собственности»
- «Монетизация интеллектуального багажа»
- **«Диссеминация интеллектуальных достижений»**
- «Образовательный контент как продукт».

Старт 15 ноября!

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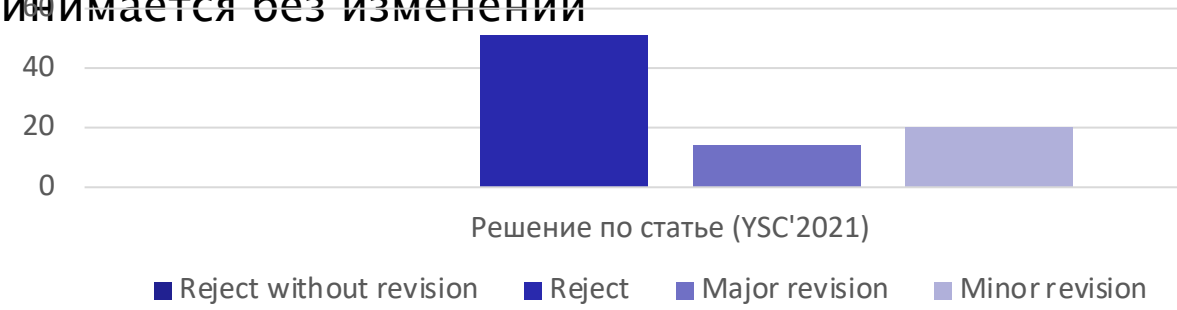
- Editor-in-Chief of YSC conference proceedings https://ysc.actcognitive.org/ (5 years)
- Приглашенный рецензент журналов Journal of Cleaner Production (Q1), Sustainability (Q2), Environment, Development and Sustainability (Q2)

Возможные решения по статье

1) **Reject without peer-review** (отклонить без рецензирования).
2) **Reject** (отклонить). Рецензенты приняли решение, что статья не может быть принята.
3) **Major revision** (значительная переработка). В статье много проблем, но их можно исправить. В этом случае статья перерабатывается и отправляется ее новая версия.
4) **Minor revision** (незначительная переработка). Недочеты есть, но незначительные, они устраняются и автор направляет финальную версию.
5) **Accept** (принять). Статья принимается без изменений



На решение влияют:

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1. Уровень английского языка
2. Соблюдение Author’s Code of Conduct
3. Структура и формат статьи
4. Научная новизна
5. Описание метода исследования
6. Раздел результатов и заключения

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Английский язык и общий стиль

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Data is continuously adding day by day. Data is increasing day by day. Data collection will continue until this epidemic ends. Then research work will be able to analyze the total data.

From the research manuscript

- Т.к. английский язык de-facto является языком научных публикаций, многие исследователей пишут и публикуют материалы на неродном для них языке. Поэтому комментарии редакторов относительно уровня использования английского языка и грамматики – распространенное явление.
- При низком уровне языка: в лучшем случае статья будет отправлена на доработку, в худшем – сразу отклонена.

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I. Introduction

COVID-19 is now the name of the biggest panic. Nowadays on TV, newspaper, online, social media and every people think of this virus in their mouths and this virus makes people panic, why not, all the countries of the world become helpless today with this virus which name is COVID 19 caused by Nobel coronavirus. The whole world is stunned by this epidemic virus. The big countries are struggling today because of the coronavirus. The biggest force in the coronavirus is the human transmission. The most common symptoms of coronavirus are fever, tiredness, dry cough. But day after day the patient rushes to death. Attempts to make a vixen for it are still ongoing.

(COVID-19)- like Epidemics: A Survey" this paper they used a blockchain and Artificial Intelligence for the fight against epidemic [4]. Blockchain detection of the detection outbreak, protecting user services, and outbreak tracking. On Other hand, Artificial intelligence provides solutions for symptoms and treatments. They also survey the latest research. So totally its a combination of Blockchain and Artificial Intelligence.

"Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Big Data for Coronavirus (COVID-19) Pandemic: A Survey on the State-of-the-Arts"[7] Who work with Big Data, epidemic outbreak, Artificial Intelligence, and Deep Learning. The main focus of the research paper was preventing severe effects. They also work with big

A. Types of Data

Data is the most important for research work. In this research work have worked with data. This research work is based on data. This research work contains various types of data. These data collected from newspapers and online websites, Every data is updating. Data is continuously adding day by day. Data is increasing day by day. Data collection will continue until this epidemic ends. Then research work will be able to analyze the total data. But now there are enough data to make predictions and to learn the machine. Data has many places. But some newspapers and websites have done a lot of help for data

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** Цитаты из проектов статей*

Что говорят рецензенты?

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"I don't think this submission will add much value to the conference. **Poorly written, hard to read due to bad structuring and the language**. Authors don't emphasize what the work adds to the state of the art"

"The author(s) would do a favour to themselves if they asked a friend to read and understand their text. Or if they asked a native speaker to skim it. The author(s) should believe the reviewer that **good style and good language "sell" a paper**. Time spent with these is time spent well – in lack of that investment, **they are losing the whole sense of their work, sometimes years of work**".

"The idea of the paper is very interesting, but unfortunately, the contribution of the paper is not good, and it is **not well written in a scientific way!"**

"The manuscript **is hard to read and understand**. The writing style **can be significantly improved**; for instance, currently the manuscript includes several paragraphs that contain 1–2 sentences".

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Conduct

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- Research and author conduct
- Authorship principles
- Originality
- Redundant publication
- Acknowledgement of sources
- Related manuscripts under consideration for publication
- Concurrent / secondary publication
- Permissions
- Figures and illustrations

- Copyright
- Conflict of interest
- Ethical approval and informed consent
- Avoiding defamation
- Dual use of research
- Fundamental errors
- Confidentiality
- Suspected transgression of ethical standards

*https://www.springernature.com/gp/authors/book-authors-code-of-conduct

Соблюдение Author's Code of Conduct

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"But unexpectedly, the phrase ``**the analyzing elements must consist of waveforms ranging over several scales, orientations, and locations with the ability to become very elongated, to obtain optimally sparse approximations of signals exhibiting anisotropic singularities such as cartoon-like images"** brought me to [3, Section 4 in Introduction to Shearlets] and [4, Section 4.6], **which are not among the manuscript references** and where the exposition is highly alike to what is written in the manuscript. Even if one considers the content of the section ``Image registration with sparse approximation" as a general mathematical introduction to the question, it should contain proper references, be shorter than the original authors' study (**now about 4 of 8 pages essentially belong to other authors**) and do not mislead the reader about its originality. The current way of exposition is **close to the violation of scientific ethics**, in my opinion".

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Advantages and Concerns

With the maturation of web tracking tools, learning analytics enables education institutions to gather much needed data on students' learning experiences. This data could be used in areas such as personalized learning, adaptive technologies and tools, identification of learning problems, program measurement and evaluation, as well as improved learning and teaching experiences (Horizon Report, 2014). Among these benefits, the most striking one is the ability to create individualized environments for students, which may lead to "flexible" educational frameworks of the kind that educators have been discussing for decades. Students do not learn at the same speed and level and their progression varies from student to student (Dietz-Uhler & Hurn, 2013).

5. Potential Contributions to Adobe

With the maturation of web tracking tools, learning analytics enables education institutions to gather much needed data on students' learning experiences. This data could be used in areas such as personalized learning, adaptive technologies and tools, identification of learning problems, program measurement and evaluation, as well as improved learning and teaching experiences [6]. Among these benefits, the most striking one is the ability to create individualized environments for students, which may lead to flexible educational frameworks of the kind that educators have been examining for quite a long time. Students don't learn at a similar speed and level and their movement changes from one student to another [5].

Оригинальная статья:
Betul C. Czerkawski: When Learning Analytics Meets E-Learning. https://www.westga.edu/~distance/ojdla/summer182/czerkawski182.html

Overall evaluation:	**-3**: (strong reject) The authors of the paper consider the e-learning problem, which is quite timely and relevant. Unfortunately, I could not recommend the paper for publication. My major concern is that three parts of the manuscript, namely: • Expected Contribution to Knowledge • Potential Contributions to Adobe • Conclusion were copied from other sources, in particular: John T. Avella, Mansureh Kebritchi, Sandra G. Nunn. Learning Analytics Methods, Benefits, and Challenges in Higher Education: A Systematic Literature Review https://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/EJ1105911.pdf Betul C. Czerkawski: When Learning Analytics Meets E-Learning. https://www.westga.edu/~distance/ojdla/summer182/czerkawski182.html The authors even did not reference these papers, which is a case of scientific misconduct.

Соблюдение Author's Code of Conduct

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- Что такое плагиат?

Плагиат – это один из случаев нарушения авторских прав.

one of the most common traffic jams source. The model should take into account both regulated intersections and unregulated ones, and the regulatory algorithm should use the following priority [5]:

1) Traffic light signals
2) Road signs
3) Right-before-left rule, priority for vehicles turning right or going straight on compared to left-turners
4) Closest vehicle (minimal time)

Naturally, traffic lights are the major type of regulation, which always are applied as soon as they are active. If n traffic lights exist for a specific intersection or they are not active (e.g. yellow blinking), the next level of regulatio becomes active. Road signs specify the priorities in the second level. In situations where no unique preferred vehicl can be determined, level 3 comes in. If even right-before-left rules leads to multiple equally prioritized vehicles instea of a single one, entry is granted to the closest vehicle (minimal time to entry point). The scheme in Fig. 3 represent the decision process clearly. The right-before-left rule is applied through ordering the entry road segments by lookin at the incoming angle for easy determination of the neighbor segments.

Оригинальная статья:

Backfrieder, Christian & Ostermayer, Gerald. (2014). Modeling a Continuous and Accident-Free Intersection Control for Vehicular Traffic in TraffSim. 10.1109/EMS.2014.29.

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B. Regulation Algorithm

The regulation algorithm uses the following levels of priority evaluation, which are applied one after the other:

1) Traffic light signals
2) Road signs
3) Right-before-left rule, priority for vehicles turning right or going straight on compared to left-turners
4) Closest vehicle (minimal time)

Naturally, traffic lights are the major type of regulation, which always are applied as soon as they are active. If no traffic lights exist for a specific intersection or they are not active (e.g. yellow blinking), the next level of regulation becomes active. Road signs specify the priorities in the second level. In situations where no unique preferred vehicle can be determined, level 3 comes in. If even right-before-left rules leads to multiple equally prioritized vehicles instead of a single one, entry is granted to the closest vehicle (minimal time to entry point). The diagram in figure 2 represents the decision process clearly.

The right-before-left rule is applied through ordering the entry road segments by looking at the incoming angle for easy determination of the neighbour segments. Special attention has to be paid to intersections where a road segment has neighbours, but same must not be considered as preferred entry for right-before-left rule because of a

In addition, from [12] were allocated and added to the model four lane change and speed strategies.

- Speed Leading: The drivers who follow this strategy choose a desired speed and try to keep it. They change lanes such that they can drive with their desired speed.
- Speed Leading with Overtaking: Drivers driving with this strategy choose a speed and stay at the rightmost lane possible with that speed. In case the speed on that lane decreases (i.e. presence of a vehicle with a lower speed), the driver will change lanes. In other words, the drivers applying this strategy consider this action as an overtaking and increase their speed while being in the more left lane. The motivation for increasing the speed is that 'an overtaking maneuver takes less time'.
- Lane Leading: In this strategy drivers choose a lane based on their perceived relative driving speed. In other words, drivers settle for a lane and adapt their speed to that of vehicles in that lane. The combination of speed and lane choice is the incentive in this strategy.

3.2. Speed leading with overtaking

Another strategy is to choose a speed and stay at the rightmost lane which is possible with that speed. When the speed in that lane decreases, i.e. when there is a driver with a lower speed limiting the continuation of that speed, this driver will change lanes. Contrary to the driver applying the "speed leading" strategy, the class of drivers applying this strategy will consider this as overtaking and increase the speed while being in the more left lane. The motivation for increasing the speed is "overtaking maneuver takes less time". This type of drivers seems to take the progress of other drivers more into account. However, note that none of the drivers commented explicitly on the driver following them. In the interviews of the non-test-drive participants, most participants mentioned that they did not want to hinder other traffic too much. Additionally, in other interviews, possible tailgating was mentioned as a reason. According to a recent study, tailgating is the top irritation for the Dutch drivers ([Dutch] public prosecutor, 2010).

Оригинальная статья:
Keyvan-Ekbatani, M., Knoop, V.L., Daamen, W. (2015) "Categorization of the lane change decision process on freeways" Transp. Res. Part C: Emerg. Technols

Drivers driving with this strategy choose a speed and stay at the rightmost lane possible with that speed. **In case** the speed on that lane decreases **(i.e. presence of a vehicle with a lower speed)**, the driver will change lanes. **In other words**, the drivers applying this strategy consider this action as an overtaking and increase their speed while being in the more left lane. The motivation for increasing the speed is that 'an overtaking maneuver takes less time'.

Below is a passage taken from Raymond S. Nickerson's "How We Know-and Sometimes Misjudge-What Others Know: Imputing One's Own Knowledge to Others." *Psychological Bulletin* 125.6 (1999): p737.

In order to communicate effectively with other people, one must have a reasonably accurate idea of what they do and do not know that is pertinent to the communication. Treating people as though they have knowledge that they do not have can result in miscommunication and perhaps embarrassment. On the other hand, a fundamental rule of conversation, at least according to a Gricean view, is that one generally does not convey to others information that one can assume they already have.

For effective communication, it is necessary to have a fairly accurate idea of what our listeners know or do not know that is pertinent to the communication. If we assume that people know something they do not, then miscommunication and perhaps embarrassment may result (Nickerson, 1999).

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In order to communicate effectively with other people, one must have a reasonably accurate idea of what they do and do not know that is pertinent to the communication. Treating people as though they have knowledge that they do not have can result in miscommunication and perhaps embarrassment. On the other hand, a fundamental rule of conversation, at least according to a Gricean view, is that one generally does not convey to others information that one can assume they already have.

For **effective communication**, it is necessary to have a fairly **accurate idea** of what our listeners **know or do not know** that is **pertinent** to the communication. If we assume that people know something they do not, then **miscommunication** and perhaps **embarrassment** may result (Nickerson, 1999).

Nickerson (1999) suggests that effective communication depends on a **generally accurate knowledge** of what the audience knows. If a speaker assumes too much knowledge about the subject, the audience will either **misunderstand or be bewildered**; however, assuming too little knowledge among those in the audience may cause them to feel **patronized** (p.737).

reasonably accurate idea	generally accurate knowledge
miscommunication and embarrassment	misunderstand, bewildered, and "patronized

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Возможен ли плагиат к собственной работе?

ДА! Копирование и вставка или переписывание одного и того же текста из одной статьи в другую по-прежнему считается плагиатом. Вы можете цитировать или перефразировать себя в соответствии с теми же принципами, что и при использовании работы другого автора.

Структура и формат статьи

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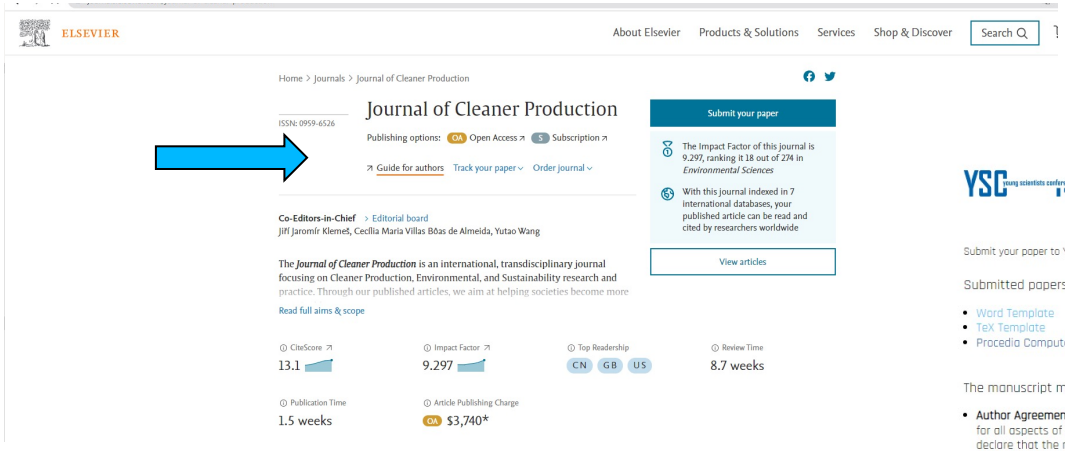

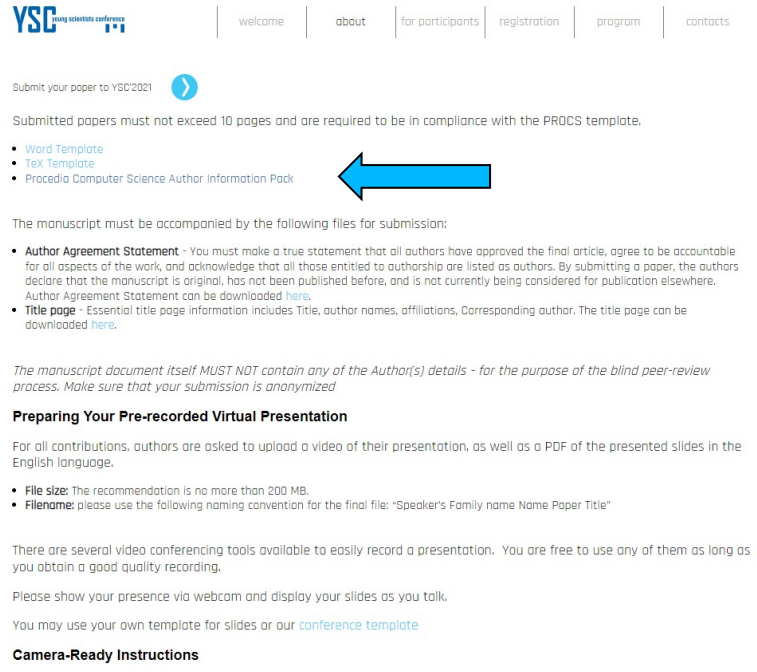

- Guide for authors
- Paper submission guideline,
- Author information pack, etc.

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Структура и формат статьи

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- Используют шаблон другого журнала / конференции
- Пишут на языке, отличном от английского
- Не выполняется условие анонимности публикации
- Отсутствуют структурные элементы статьи (чаще всего Literature review, Discussion и Conclusions)
- Статья не соответствует Scope конференции / журнала

Paper structure

Papers should be prepared in the following order:
Introduction: to explain the background work, the practical applications and the nature and purpose of the paper.

AUTHOR INFORMATION PACK 27 Feb 2021 www.elsevier.com/locate/procedia-cs 6

Body: to contain the primary message, with clear lines of thought and validation of the techniques described.
Conclusion
Acknowledgements (when appropriate)
References
Appendices (when appropriate)
Section headings: should be left-justified, with the first letter capitalised and numbered consecutively, starting with the Introduction. Sub-section headings should be in capital and lower-case italic letters, numbered 1.1, 1.2, etc, and left justified, with second and subsequent lines indented.

Formatting your document

CÁC NHÂN TỐ ẢNH HƯỞNG ĐẾN QUYẾT ĐỊNH MUA HÀNG TRỰC TUYẾN CỦA NGƯỜI TIÊU DÙNG TRÊN SÀN THƯƠNG MẠI ĐIỆN TỬ LAZADA

ĐỘNG HỌC QUÁ TRÌNH SẤY HẠT MÈ (*Sesamum indicum L*) TRONG MÁY SẤY TẦNG SÔI

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Что говорят рецензенты?

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"The manuscript needs **a more logical structure**. For example, the authors start Introduction with a brief explanation of why cancer is a dangerous disease. Then they go to ML techniques, followed by the nature of cancer. They end up with a list of several ML techniques that could be used for cancer tumor classification.

It would be much better if authors start with information about cancer, followed by the description of different techniques used for its classification. What is also missing, is the reason why you have decided to consider these specific algorithms.

Introduction lacks the problem statement or clear research objective. **You also need to include a paragraph explaining what awaits a reader in the following sections".**

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Что говорят рецензенты?

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“Secondly, the paper presents **mostly a technical report but not a scientific paper**, it contains many typos and creates an impression of the progress work. The content should be restructured, I suggest using IMRaD format (Introduction, Methodology, Results, Discussion). More details could be found here: [link].

For example, the introduction must contain the motivation of the study, a clear research question, and should not contain any details of the proposed system. What is more important is that existing solutions have not been discussed, so the scientific novelty of the paper is quite difficult to estimate. The authors describe a system, however, its difference from the existing ones is unclear. I would suggest revising a paper, applying the IMRaD format, include an extensive literature review with the analysis of existing solutions, compare the proposed tool with them, and prove the scientific novelty of the paper”.

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Научная новизна

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The paper presents mostly a technical report but not a scientific paper

From reviewer's report

- Низкое качество анализа научной литературы:
  - неочевидна актуальность,
  - небольшое число источников последних лет,
  - большинство статей в Reference list – от соавторов и т.д.
- Литературный обзор дескриптивный, а не аналитический
- Нечеткая формулировка вопроса / цели исследования
- Отсутствие сравнения результатов с существующими аналогами

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Научная новизна

ITMO UNIVERSITY

The paper presents mostly a technical report but not a scientific paper

From reviewer's report

Literature review: Не просто описание того, что было сделано ранее в данной тематике, а анализ и оценка! Автор может сравнивать идеи или подходы, демонстрировать причинно-следственные связи между ними или классифицировать их по некоторым категориям.

"The main disadvantage of this work is **the lack of novelty and originality**. There is **no any comparison of the developed algorithm with other methods** solving the same problem, while the dataset is widely known and in the open access you can find a huge number of implementations for solving a similar problem by other methods"

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Что говорят рецензенты?

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“Unfortunately, the paper has several serious flaws. There is **no problem statement provided**, as well no hypothesis for the analysis. The conclusions are not supported by any experimental studies (for example, the performance evaluation of the different databases for domain-specific data**). The novelty of the conducted comparison is also not clear**, because there is extensive literature about SQL/NoSQL application for Big Data exists. The paper has no figures, which makes it hard to read. Also, there are several issues in text formatting (e.g. section 2)”

“A big drawback of the paper is the **lack of comparison of the proposed metric with other metrics** described in the review section”.

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Что говорят рецензенты?

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"Moreover, paper contains a list of **references of just 8 sources, and only two of them are scientific papers**. I would highly recommend to look at existing solutions and analyse them".

"The **review of scientific papers is presented too briefly** in the introduction and motivation parts. Therefore, it is not possible to understand the novelty of the research. The paper article, I think, **has more learning interest than scientific**."

"The paper **needs an extensive literature review**, due to the popularity of the topic. References must be properly analyzed, to show the scientific lacune and justify the necessity of additional research in this area".

"What is also important – is the **absence of proper literature study**, so it is hard to evaluate the scientific novelty of this work".

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Table 2. Classification models and corrsponding sets of optimized hyperparameters

Algorithms	Hyperparameters	Hyperparameter search space
Logistic Regression	Type of regularization	[L1; L2]
	Regularization parameter C	[0.01; 0.05; 0.1; 0.5; 1]
KNN	Number of neighbors k	[1 – 8]
SVM	Type of kernel	[Polynomial; RBF]
	Degree d of polynomial kernel	[2 – 5]
	Index γ of RBF kernel	$[10^{-11} - 5 * 10^{-7}]$
	Regularization parameter C	$[10^{-4} - 5 * 10^{-1}]$
Random Forest	Max depth of trees	[1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 200]
	Min samples required to be an internal node	[2; 4; 6; 8; 200]
	Min samples required to be a leaf	[1; 2; 3; 4; 100]
	Max features considered when splitting a node	$[\sqrt{\#features}; log_2(\#features)]$
Gradient Boosting	Max depth of trees	[1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 200]
	Min samples required to be an internal node	[2; 4; 6; 8; 200]
	Min samples required to be a leaf	[1; 2; 3; 4; 100]
	Max features considered when splitting a node	$[\sqrt{\#features}; log_2(\#features)]$
AdaBoost	Max depth of trees	[1; 2; 3]

Anton Boytsov, Peter Gladilin, Separating real-world photos from computer graphics: comparative study of classification algorithms,Procedia Computer Science, Volume 178,2020, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.procs.2020.11.046.

Методы

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It is like picking mushrooms: if you found nothing means a) you are not lucky b) no mushrooms here.

/iew Report

Methodology / Materials and Methods: раздел, необходимый, чтобы дать читателю достаточно информации для оценки того, является ли исследование обоснованным и воспроизводимым

- Много излишней справочной информации и деталей
- Методы исследования описаны недостаточно полно (или вообще не описаны)
- Недостаточное объяснение, почему был выбран тот или иной метод
- Непонятно, как были получены данные, как они обрабатывались и т.д.
- Малая выборка, по которой невозможно судить о правильности выводов
- Нет информации об ограничениях исследования, с которым авторы столкнулись

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Что говорят рецензенты?

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“**The methodology should be revised**. There is some well-known information that could be omitted (for example, 2.1 and 2.2). Try to write it so **that everyone, who is interested in the research could duplicate it**.”

“Methodology – the whole first paragraph belongs to introduction. There is a list of scenarios, list of target audience, but at the end **it is not clear what the methodology is**. I would suggest using a figure or a table maybe.”

“1. The methodology section **needs to add a flowchart with more details of the whole proposed method**.
2. Discussions about the good performance of the method need to explain in more detail.
3. In Section 5, **the framework structure needs to explain in more detail** by the step-way procedure.”

“The paper needs an extensive literature review, due to the popularity of the topic. References must be properly analyzed, to show the scientific lacune and justify the necessity of additional research in this area.
The **Methods section is disorganized**. It must be revised and proposed in a more logical way so that **everyone could duplicate it in their own research if needed**. Results must be discussed in the Discussion section.
The authors provide several photographs, however, without clear description and analysis they did not have any scientific value. The conclusion is also missing, so the reader fails to predict, what could be done next”.

Разделы Discussion и Results

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- В разделе **Results** вы представляете то, что вы обнаружили при проведении исследования, а в разделе **Discussion** вы объясняете, что означают ваши результаты, и связываете их с предыдущими исследованиями.
- Раздел результатов должен включать результаты вашего исследования без каких-либо интерпретаций или последствий, которые вы можете извлечь из этих результатов. Здесь вы представляете результаты в виде текста, сопровождаемого таблицами, диаграммами, графиками и другими рисунками.
- Раздел **Discussion** будет включать объяснение результатов. В этом разделе вы должны связать свои результаты с предыдущими исследованиями, сделать явные связи с вашими научными вопросами и включить объяснение того, как результаты могут быть обобщены.

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Что говорят рецензенты?

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What is also important - is the absence of proper literature study, so it is hard to evaluate the scientific novelty of this work. **Results should be explained and discussed in more detail**, and again the flow seems to be completely absent here.

Moreover, the **analysis and the discussion of the results is very primitive** (several Figures are not discussed at all!), to be considered for publication in any serious scientific journal.

Please provide a literature review. You have mentioned several sources, which describe “a number of models, static and dynamic in the field”. An analysis of these models should be provided to emphasize the scientific soundness of the proposed solution. You may simply put a table with models, references, and a number of criteria for analysis and make a conclusion of where the scientific lacune is. **The paper lacks discussion and any justification of the proposed model**.Please proofread the text. Sometimes it is very difficult to follow.

Что говорят рецензенты?

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“The second significant drawback is that the practical value of the proposed solution is not properly justified. **Experiment, results, and discussion should be the main part of the work.** However, only one paragraph dedicates to the experiment set up one, and **a couple – for results and discussion** ».

Please include criteria of effectiveness assessment. Now it is not clear how to compare the proposed solution with the existing ones.
Please **expand the results section: you need to include an analysis of the results obtained, as they are not discussed**.

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- Не включайте интерпретации или объяснения результатов в раздел **Results**.
- В разделе Results вы рассказываете читателю, что вы нашли, а в разделе обсуждения вы рассказываете, что это означает и почему это важно.
- Вы не должны вводить какие-либо выводы в разделе обсуждения, которые не были включены в раздел результатов.
- Эти два раздела должны соответствовать друг другу

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