Lessons from Annotated Bibliographies



Citations are not Nouns

- Citations are parenthetical remarks
 - The "generic universe" was presented in [Chapman *et al.*, 2010]
 - Chapman *et al.* [2010] discovered the "generic universe"
- Separate callout from authors with a nonbreaking space (option-space on Mac, ~ in LaTeX)
- Test: read the sentence without the parenthesis



solidus: don't use it

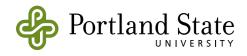
unless you mean "divided by"

- don't use the solidus (/): say what you mean!
 - ▶ and/or m and, or, some combination of ...
 - well-orderings/inductive types well orderings (also called inductive types)
 - ▶ idle/busy time IIII idle time
 - **but:** idle/busy ratio



Hyphenate Compound Adjectives

- depth invariant alignment m depth-invariant alignment
 - depth invariant alignment means that the "invariant alignment" had "depth"
 - what the writer meant was that the "alignment" was "depth invariant"
- type theoretical universe m type-theoretical universe



Different

- different requires that two (or more) things are being compared
 - ► A is different from B good
 - A is different OK only if the context make it obvious what A is different from
 - several different techniques means several techniques, all of which are different from some other, implicitly understood set of techniques.
 - Did the writer mean "a variety of techniques" ?



different is *not* a synonym for multiple, or varied



Passive

- Use <u>active</u> verbs!
 - A general multi-agent framework is proposed for robotics
 - Every paper gets related Servery paper relates
 - ► causes significant energy waste III <u>wastes</u> energy
 - ► achieve minimal energy III <u>minimize</u> energy
 - meets the bandwidth requirement mets supplies the required bandwidth



, which vs. that

- which describes something that has already been uniquely identified
 - a type-theoretic universe, which is a mapping from codes to types,
- that *defines* something
 - the network path that has most overlap



Provide information

- Often you can provide more information without adding more words
 - ► that learn only a small percentage that learn only 1-5 percent
 - ► The authors evaluate their method experimentally Experiments showed a 27 percent space saving.



Concision

- When you revise, look for terse, clear rephrasings:
 - ... so as to save network energy consumption
 ... to save energy
- Each "cleaning" of the text will make others visible.



BOLLA, R., BRUSCHI, R., CARREGA, A., AND DAVOLI, F. 2010. An Analytical Model for Designing and Controlling New-Generation Green Devices. In *IEEE GLOBECOM Workshops*. 1388– 1393.

This paper presented a mathematical model of performance and energy consumption of energy-aware network devices, which can be configured with different power states that are adapted to the offered workload so as to save network energy consumption. The authors first gave the ACPI (Advanced Configuration Power Interface) definition of different power state of network device and deduced the model of incoming traffic and idle/busy time of the server using queuing theory. Then they derived the model to represent the network performance indexes and network energy consumption. This paper derives a novel mathematical model of energy-adaptive network devices. The model takes into account of device power configurations and traffic pattern parameters. Through this model, we can more accurately compute the tradeoffs between power consumption and different network performance metrics such as packet loss probability and network latency. 140 words



BOLLA, R., BRUSCHI, R., CARREGA, A., AND DAVOLI, F. 2010. An Analytical Model for Designing and Controlling New-Generation Green Devices. In *IEEE GLOBECOM Workshops*. 1388– 1393.

This paper presented a mathematical model of performance and energy consumption of energy-aware network devices, which can be configured with different power states that are adapted to the offered workload so as to save defined network energy consumption. The authors first gave the ACPI (Advancedmultiple Configuration Power Interface) definition of different power state of network modeled device and deduced the model of incoming traffic and idle basy time of the refined? server using queuing theory. Then they derived the model to represent the network performance indexes and network energy consumption. This paper derives a novel mathematical model of energy-adaptive network devices. The model takes into account of device power configurations and traffic patterns helps $m = 10^{-10}$ parameters. Through This model, we can more accurately compute the tradeoffs between power consumption and different network performance metrics, measured by such as packet loss probability and network latency.

BOLLA, R., BRUSCHI, R., CARREGA, A., and DAVOLI, F. 2010. An Analytical Model for Designing and Controlling New-Generation Green Devices. In *IEEE GLOBECOM Workshops*. 1388–1393.

Bolla and colleagues present a mathematical model of performance and energy consumption for network devices; the devices can be configured into various power states, to save energy. The authors first define the possible power states for network devices, and model both incoming traffic and the idle time of the server using queuing theory. Then they refine the model to represent network performance and energy consumption, leading to a novel mathematical model of energy-adaptive network devices that accounts for device power configuration and traffic patterns. This model helps us to tradeoff power consumption against network performance, as measured by metrics such as packet loss and latency.

107 words (a saving of 24%)



Can we do better?

BOLLA, R., BRUSCHI, R., CARREGA, A., and DAVOLI, F. 2010. An Analytical Model for Designing and Controlling New-Generation Green Devices. In *IEEE GLOBECOM Workshops*. 1388–1393.

Bolla and colleagues present a mathematical model of performance and energy consumption for network devices; the devices can be configured into various power states, to save energy. The authors first define the possible power states for network devices, and model both incoming traffic and the idle time of the server using queuing theory. Then they refine the model to represent network performance and energy consumption, leading to a novel mathematical model of energy-adaptive network devices that accounts for device power configuration and traffic patterns. This model helps us to trade-off power consumption against network performance, as measured by metrics such as packet loss and latency.

Bolla and colleagues present a mathematical model of network performance and energy consumption. The energy consumption of network devices can be regulated by changing their power state. Using queuing theory, the authors model both incoming traffic and the idle time of the server. They refine their model to include network performance and energy consumption. The resulting model lets network managers trade-off power consumption against network performance, as measured by metrics such as packet loss and latency, while accounting for device power and traffic patterns.

84 words (saved 40%)

