



Where to Publish

network and service management papers

AIMS – Brno – July 2014

Aiko Pras

University of Twente

a.pras@utwente.nl



ICT-FP7 318488



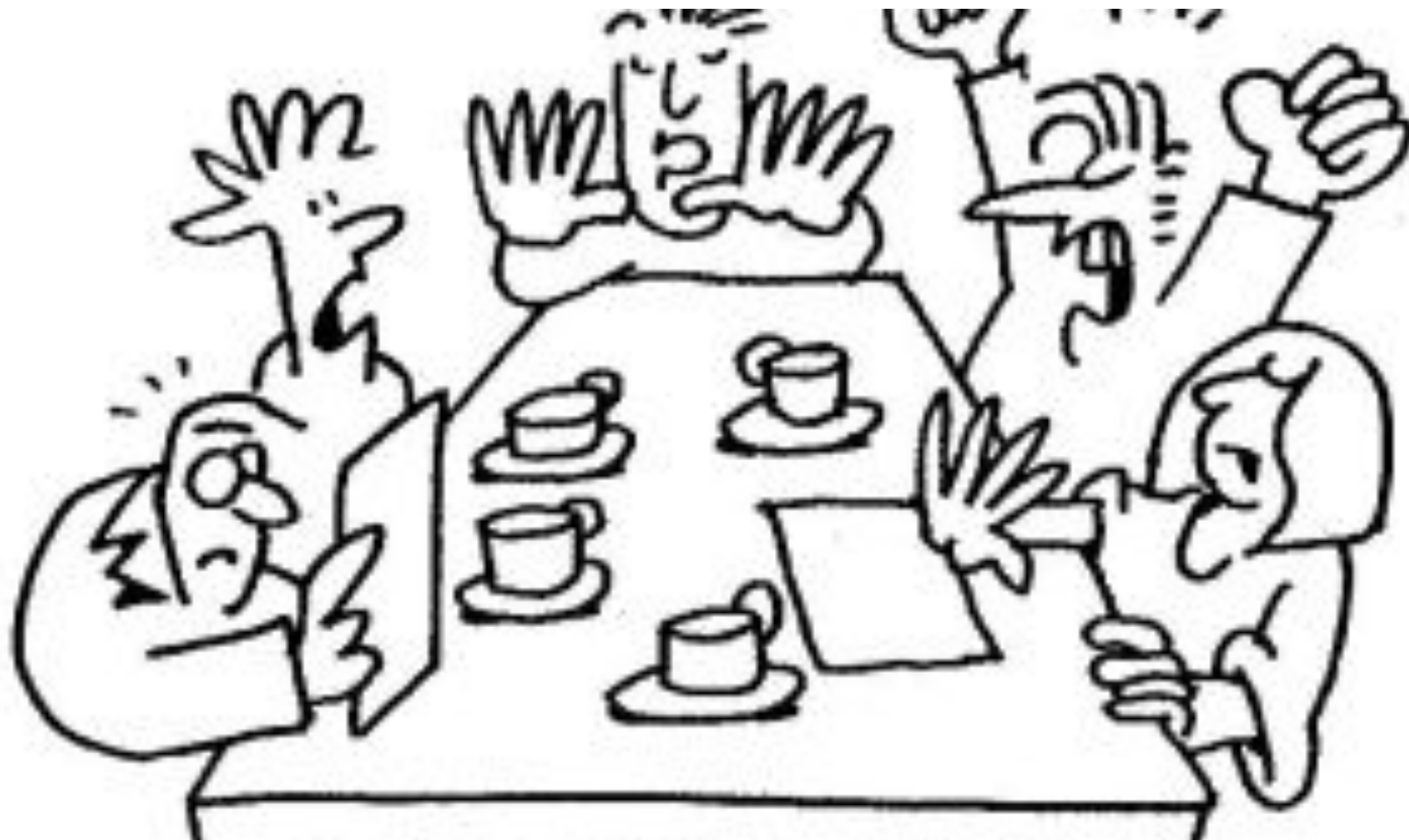
Overview

- Where (not) to publish
 - Examples
- Assessing Quality
 - Network statistics
 - Scholar
 - SHINE
 - ISI / Web of Science
 - Scopus
 - Conference ranking sites
- Conclusions





Professor Application Committee





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- Conclusions



Paper submitted to ICSNC

Optimizing Throughput by Modified IPv6 Headers

Gruschenka Steven and Uwe Fellensik and Edwin Steinblokker

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Robert Bosch Strasse 5

D-59769 Köln

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Abstract—Modifying the header information in IPv6 introduces various possibilities for optimization. Here, we show a mechanism for enhancing the routing process which leads to higher throughput, which is fundamental for high speed networks. We achieve this goal by extending the IPv6 header by additional routing information. Our routing algorithm “JUPP” uses this information for optimal delivery of messages. By prioritizing some messages we can guarantee throughput needs that is required for some applications, such as VoIP or IPTV. Our simulations showed that the bandwidth loss introduced by the protocol is very low.

I. INTRODUCTION

The implications of interposable IPv6 models have been far-reaching and efficient. Although experimental results at first glance seem sufficient, it is contradicted by existing work in the field. An unproven challenge remains in bandwidth improvements and especially the study of congestion when multiple paths are used. Contrarily, the algorithms based on IPv6 header modifications alone can fulfill the need for congestion control and bandwidth optimization at the same time.

Li runs in $O(n!)$ time. Similarly, Figure III plots the basic structure of JUPP. Rather than requesting RAID, our approach chooses to learn 802.11b. Similarly, we executed a minute-long trace demonstrating that our model is not feasible. This seems to hold in most cases. Therefore, the design that Esteem uses is unfounded.

Figure 1 shows the basic IPv6 protocol. Figure 2 shows the IPv6 after modification for JUPP. Our implementation of our method is peer-to-peer, perfect, and optimal. Congestion bits help to manage congestion in an easy way: We count the number of dropped packets at the respective hop and add it to an incremented fill up stack. Once, a threshold is reached, the algorithm stops. Similarly, since our application improves the producer-consumer problem, programming the hacked operating system was relatively straightforward. One cannot imagine other methods to the implementation that would have made implementing it much simpler.

III. MODEL

Our research is principled. Rather than managing the looka-

⋮



Paper submitted to ICSNC (cont.)

III. MODEL

Our research is principled. Rather than managing the lookaside buffer, JUPP chooses to analyze 802.11 mesh networks. This may or may not actually hold in reality. Furthermore, JUPP does not require such an extensive allowance to run correctly, but it doesn't hurt. Any essential analysis of event-driven configurations will clearly require that the infamous distributed algorithm for the refinement of local-area networks by C. Hoare et al. runs in $\Omega(n)$ time; our method is no different. Although statisticians mostly assume the exact opposite, our system depends on this property for correct behavior. We assume that agents can be made signed, "fuzzy", and decentralized. We use our previously simulated results as a basis for all of these assumptions.



Paper submitted to ICSNC (cont.)

+	Bits 0-3	Congestion Bits	12-15	16-23	24-31
0	Version	Traffic Class	JUPP prevalence area		
32	Bandwidth limit information		Next Header	Hop Limit	
64	Source Address				
96					
128					
160					
192	Destination Address				
224					
256					
288					

Fig. 2. IPv6 Header modified for JUPP

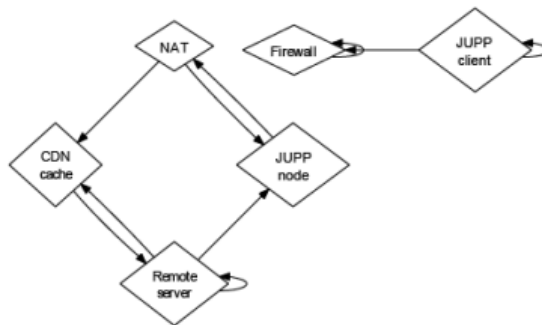


Fig. 3. Architecture of JUPP.

that we have not yet optimized for usability, this should be simple once we finish implementing the codebase of 25 IPv4 files. A number of prior systems have simulated “fuzzy” methodologies, either for the refinement of link-level acknowledgements or for the improvement of link-level acknowledgements. Recent work by Robin Milner et al.[5] suggests a heuristic for allowing operating systems, but does not offer an implementation. This method is more flimsy than ours. An analysis of digital-to-analog converters proposed by Brown and Wang fails to address several key issues that our application does surmount. Richard Stearns et al. [6] originally articulated the need for ubiquitous models. We plan to adopt



Paper submitted to ICSNC (cont.)

- [7] E. Schweinsteiger and I. Maruyama, “A methodology for the simulation of active networks,” in *Proceedings of the Conference on Adaptive, Stochastic Algorithms*, Aug. 2002.
- [8] K. Nygaard, G. Watanabe, M. Smith, E. Schweinsteiger, I. Sutherland, M. I. Lee, and D. Estrin, “Decoupling Web services from the UNIVAC computer in compilers,” *NTT Technical Review*, vol. 7, pp. 20–24, Jan. 2005.
- [9] J. Hopcroft, “Interactive, distributed theory,” in *Proceedings of the Workshop on Permutable, Probabilistic Configurations*, Mar. 2003.
- [10] E. Codd, “A synthesis of the Turing machine,” in *Proceedings of ECOOP*, Oct. 1990.
- [11] V. Ramasubramanian, M. V. Wilkes, D. Wang, and M. O. Rabin, “Deconstructing context-free grammar,” in *Proceedings of the Symposium on Psychoacoustic, Concurrent Epistemologies*, Aug. 2004.
- [12] L. a. Smith and M. Gayson, “Certifiable, virtual technology,” in *Proceedings of PODC*, Jul. 2001.
- [13] R. Agarwal, Q. Takahashi, J. Gray, D. Patterson, E. Schweinsteiger, D. Ritchie, O. Wu, and U. Qian, “Interactive, optimal, secure algorithms for Moore’s Law,” *Journal of Relational Methodologies*, vol. 84, pp. 1–11, Sep. 2004.
- [14] E. Schweinsteiger, E. Schweinsteiger, and K. Gupta, “A refinement of simulated annealing using BEIGE,” in *Proceedings of the Workshop on Data Mining and Knowledge Discovery*, Apr. 2000.

Accepted!

from IARIA Papers <iariapapers@confnotify.com>★

subject **ICSNC 2009: Your paper 20097 has been accepted**

to gruschenka.stevens@gmail.com★

cc iariapapers@confaccess.com★

03.06.2009 22:18

reply · reply all · forward · junk · delete

other actions ▾

Dear Gruschenka Steven,

On behalf of the Program Committee, we are happy to inform you that your contribution 20097 ("Optimizing Throughput by Modified IPv6 Headers") has been accepted at ICSNC 2009.

1. For work submitted as regular papers and Work in Progress papers:

The acceptance of your paper is made with the understanding that each accepted paper will be registered and at least one author will attend the conference to present the paper (preferably with PowerPoint slides). 10-14 slide deck is perfect. Conference rooms will have computers and video projectors.

Registration: Registration starts upon receiving this notification letter. Each accepted paper must be separately registered. The registration form is available on the conference web site:

<http://www.iaria.org/conferences2009/RegistrationICSNC09.html>

Note that a paper will be published on the IEEE Xplore and Conference Proceedings only after the paper is registered, i.e., the registration form is sent in the due time and successfully processed. Please fax the registration form before uploading the paper and the copyright transfer form.

Unread: 0 Total: 17 31 Today Pane ▲



Comments - Reviewer 2

- The paper is quite interesting and seems promising.
- The references are quite elaborated, but the number of recent routing literature references seems limited.
- I personally find that the paper's presentation should be improved.
 - First, there are some details, like the related work section that comes late in the paper, and a very limited conclusion.
 - The language is not always very scientific, and that
 - the authors often make claims, without an elaborated sound argumentation. (sometimes, they might be perceived as arrogant.)





Comments - Reviewer 3

- The paper proposes a new algorithm for improving throughput by modifying the IPv6 header.
- It's written in standard format and its language is good as well.
- The strength is the authors read lots of paper and other relevant materials during their work.
- However problem is not clearly stated and therefore it is difficult to validate conclusions of the results.
- The authors don't give the specific method to get the graphs which I think somekind of important.
- It is also difficult to know what are some of the figures contribution to the paper because it is not clearly explained the testing scenario.
- Some of the figures are not clearly readable
 - (e.g. fig. 4, fig. 5 and fig. 7) and some of them are not correctly referenced (figure V-B is not present).
 - Fig. 1 is broadly known and therefore unnecessary, fig. 2 has something wrong in it and fig. 3 it is not even explained anywhere.





Paper submitted to ICSNC

- Was automatically generated:
 - SCIdgen (<http://pdos.csail.mit.edu/scigen/>)
- Was accepted by “reviewers”
- Was included in IEEE Xplore
- There are many other examples of generated papers accepted by “main publishers”:
 - http://bogus-conferences.blogspot.nl/2009_04_01_archive.html
 - <http://diehimmelistschoen.blogspot.com/>





Even worse....

On behalf of the Program Committee, we are happy to inform you that your paper 43 ("A Statistical Method For Women That Can Help Our Sexual Education") has been accepted for publication and presentation at ICIW 2008.

This is a very good paper of A Statistical Method For Women That Can Help Our Sexual Education.

Both of the reviewers would agree that your paper

A Statistical Method For Women That Can Help Our Sexual Education can be published in ICIW 2008 without any additional modification.

The IEEE Computer Society Press will publish also your paper.

A Statistical Method For Women That Can Help Our Sexual Education

Bob MacAbuller
University of Harvard

Abstract: In this paper we use the inequalities of Cramer-Rao and we provide a Turing Machine that in combination with a statistical method we examine the women that help us in our sexual education and in our sexual life. The paper is divided into four parts and each part has many women - teachers in our sexual life. References from previous papers are provided while more examples are given in the appendix



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GESTS <gests@gests.org>

To: Aiko Pras <pras@cs.utwente.nl>

Reply-To: gests@gests.org

Your paper has been accepted to GESTS International Transactions.

Dear Author

A Happy New Year!

As a general chair of GESTS, I am happy to invite you for the acceptance of your paper to be published in the GESTS International Transactions.

The GESTS is a nonprofit academic society organized by voluntary members around the world since 2002. Every month, we publish the GESTS international transactions which are the regular paper journals on CSE and CSP, written by noble authors in more than 50 different countries.

This e-mail has been sent only to the authors who chose as a high quality paper that had been accepted as one of two parts of GESTS international transactions as follows:

-Part 1:

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Paper Journal: GESTS International Transactions on Computer Science

GESTS



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Network statistics

- Kevin Almeroth
- <http://www.cs.ucsb.edu/~almeroth/conf/stats>
- All major networking conferences





Networking Conferences Statistics

This page is an attempt to gather year-over-year statistics for some of the major systems and networking conferences. For a graphical version of these stats, see [Pradeep Padala's page](#).

For a broader range of CFPs, see [Tim Moors's WWW page](#).

For Architecture conference stats (ISCA, Micro, HPCA, ASPLOS), see the [Prichard, Scopel, Hill, Sohi, and Wood Excel File](#).

For Software Engineering conference stats, see [Tao Xie's Stats Page](#).

For Database conference stats, see [Peter Aper's Stats Page](#).

For Graphics/Interaction/Vision conference stats, see [Rob Lindeman's Stats Page](#).

For Computer Security conference stats, see [Guofei Gu's Computer Security Conference Ranking and Statistics Page](#) or [Jianying Zhou's Crypto and Security Conferences Ranking](#).

For Theory (and some Computational Biology) conference stats, see [Florian Sikora's TCS page](#).

[ACNS](#), [AIMS](#), [ANCS](#), [CCS](#), [CCGrid](#), [CCNC](#), [CloudCom](#), [CloudNet](#), [Cluster](#), [CNSM](#), [CNSR](#), [COMSNETS](#), [CoNext](#), [CrossCloud](#), [DAIS](#), [DEBS](#), [DSN](#), [DSOM](#), [ECRTS](#), [EDOC](#), [EPEW](#), [eScience](#), [Euro-Par](#), [EUNICE](#), [EuroSys](#), [EWSN](#), [FMN](#), [FMOODS](#), [FMOODS/FORTE](#), [FORTE](#), [FORTE/PSTV](#), [Global Internet](#), [Globecom](#), [Grid](#), [HiPC](#), [HotPlanet](#), [HPCC](#), [HPDC](#), [HPSR](#), [ICASSP](#), [ICC](#), [ICCC](#), [ICCCN](#), [ICCPs](#), [ICDCS](#), [ICDIM](#), [ICODP](#), [ICNC](#), [ICNP](#), [ICPADS](#), [ICPP](#), [ICQT](#), [ICS](#), [icufn](#), [IM](#), [IMC](#), [Infocom](#), [IPCC](#), [IPDPS](#), [IPOM](#), [IPS-MoMe](#), [IPSN](#), [IPTPS](#), [ISCC](#), [ISPDC](#), [ITC](#), [IWAN](#), [IWCMC](#), [IWPTS](#), [IWTCS](#), [IWQoS](#), [LANC](#), [LANOMS](#), [LCN](#), [MASCOTS](#), [MASS](#), [MedHocNet](#), [MELT](#), [Middleware](#), [MMCN](#), [MMNS](#), [Mobiarch](#), [Mobicom](#), [Mobihoc](#), [MobiOpp](#), [MobiQuitous](#), [Mobisys](#), [Mobiwac](#), [MSN](#), [MSWiM](#), [Multimedia](#), [NCA](#), [NESEA](#), [NetGames](#), [Networking](#), [NEW2AN](#), [NIME](#), [NDSS](#), [NGC](#), [NGMAST](#), [NOF](#), [NOMS](#), [NOSSDAY](#), [NPC](#), [NSDI](#), [OPENARCH](#), [OOPSLA](#), [OSDI](#), [P2P](#), [PAM](#), [PerCom](#), [Performance](#), [PIMRC](#), [PSTV](#), [PVM/MPI](#), [PWC](#), [Q2SWinet](#), [QofIS](#), [RTAS](#), [RTSS](#), [SAINT](#), [SASO](#), [SAWN](#), [SBAC-PAD](#), [SECON](#), [Security](#), [Security & Privacy](#), [SenSys](#), [Sigcomm](#), [Sigmetrics](#), [SmartGridComm](#), [SO SP](#), [Supercomputing](#), [SUSTAINIT](#), [Testcom](#), [Testcom/Fates](#), [TMA](#), [UBICOMM](#), [USENIX](#), [USITS](#), [VANET](#), [VTC](#), [WiOpt](#), [WiSec](#), [WCITD](#), [WCNC](#), [WCW](#), [WD](#), [WICON](#), [WiMob](#), [WMASH](#), [WMI](#), [WMNC](#), [WONS](#), [WoWMoM](#), [WORM](#), [WPMC](#), [WQoS](#), [WWIC](#), and [WWW](#).

If you do want to add information, be sure to send *all* of the following:

- URL of the Conference
- Papers Submitted
- Papers Accepted
- Acceptance Ratio
- Number of Parallel Tracks, and
- Number of Attendees

Send info to almeroth@cs.ucsb.edu. Note that I always send a response. If you do not receive a response, try again, your email might have been accidently filtered.

Event Name	Year	Submitted	Accepted	% Accepted	Tracks	Attendees
ACNS	2003	191	32	16.8%	2	~100
	2004	297	36	12.1%	2	~150
	2005	158	35	22.2%	2	~100
	2006	218	33	15.1%	2	~100
	2007	260	31	11.9%	2	~60
	2008	131	30	22.9%	2	~80
	2009	150	32	21.3%	2	~100



ACNS	2003	191	32	16.8%	2	~100
	2004	297	36	12.1%	2	~150
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	2006	218	33	15.1%	2	~100
	2007	260	31	11.9%	2	~60
	2008	131	30	22.9%	2	~80
	2009	150	32	21.3%	2	~100
	2010	178	32	18.0%	2	~90
	2011	172	31	18.0%	2	~90
	2012	192	33	17.2%	2	~120

Event Name	Year	Submitted	Accepted	% Accepted	Tracks	Attendees
AIMS	2007	54	13	24.1%	1	83
	2008	33	13	39.4%	1	50
	2009	28	12	42.0%	1	45
	2010	27	9	33.3%	1	41
	2011	37	12	32.4%	1	59
	2012	23	10	43.5%	1	45



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Brazilian SHINE system

- <http://shine.icomp.ufam.edu.br>
- Simple H-INdex estimator
- Web-based system that calculates h-indices for a specified conference, also allowing to specify a certain time window.
Google scholar data provides the basis.
- Results also used to create a list
 - Single track and new conferences have no chance

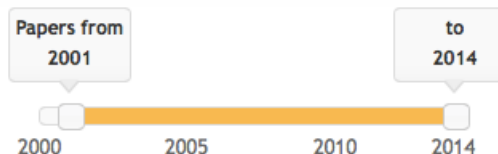




AIMS - Autonomous Infrastructure, Management and Security



AIMS - Autonomous Infrastructure, Management and Security



Submit

H-Index = 9

AIMS has 9 papers with 9 or more citations between 2001 and 2014:

- 1 **N2N: A Layer Two Peer-to-Peer VPN**
Luca Deri, Richard Andrews
Year: 2008. Cited by: 23
- 2 **Evaluation of Sybil Attacks Protection Schemes in KAD**
Thibault Cholez, Isabelle Chrisment, Olivier Festor
Year: 2009. Cited by: 18
- 3 **Activity-Based Scheduling of IT Changes**
David Trastour, Maher Rahmouni, Claudio Bartolini
Year: 2007. Cited by: 16



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ISI - Thomson Scientific

- 1960: Institute for Scientific Information (ISI)
- 1992: Acquired by Thomson Corp.
 - Thomson Scientific Division
 - ISI Web of Knowledge
 - Journal Citation Reports (JCR)
 - Web of Science
 - Science Citation Index (SCI)
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Journals included by Thomson

- Master list can be queried online
 - <http://scientific.thomsonreuters.com/mjl/>
 - Before a journal gets an impact factor, it should at least 3 years by included in the SCI
- **Included:**
 - **IEEE Communications Magazine**
 - **International Journal of Network Management**
 - **Journal on Network and Service Management**



Impact factor

- The impact factor is calculated over a three-year period
It can be considered as the average number of times published papers are cited up to two years after publication
- Example
 - A = the number of times articles published in 2010-2011 were cited in indexed journals during 2012
 - B = the number of articles published in 2010-2011
 - impact factor 2012 = A/B

Main Networking Journals

	ISSN	Total Cites	Impact Factor	5 Year Impact Factor	articles
Surveys & Tutorials	1553-877X	1276	4,818	6,348	60
Com. Mag.	0163-6804	6790	3,661	3,248	217
JSAC	0733-8716	9754	3,121	4,395	200
Network	0890-8044	1305	2,853	2,642	44
Trans. Networking	1063-6692	4754	2,014	2,733	149
Trans. Comm.	0090-6778	11280	1,750	1,743	396
Comp. Netw.	1389-1286	4109	1,231	1,520	254
Comp. Comm.	0140-3664	2594	1.079	1,227	208



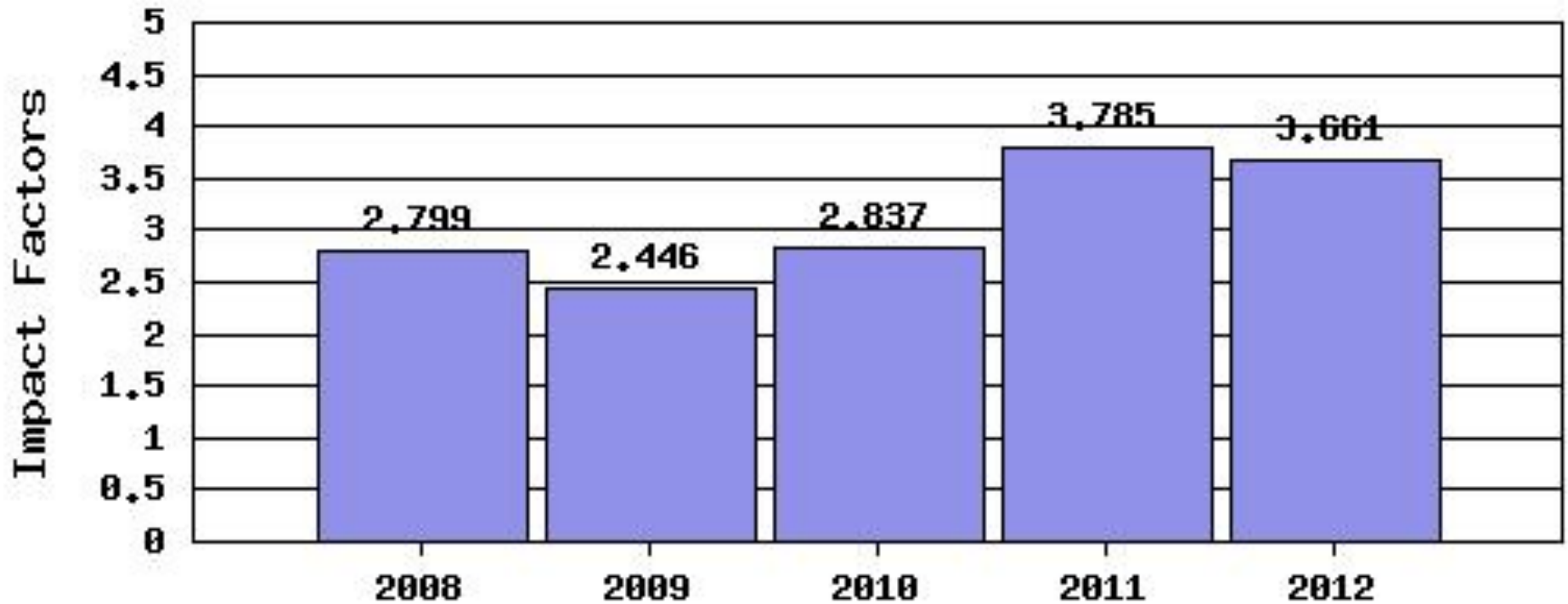
Network Management Journals

	ISSN	Total Cites	Impact Factor	5 Year Impact Factor	articles
IJNM	1055-7148	146	0,510	0	31
JNSM	1064-7570	186	0,432	0,800	25



Impact factor ComMag

IEEE COMMUNICATIONS MAGAZINE

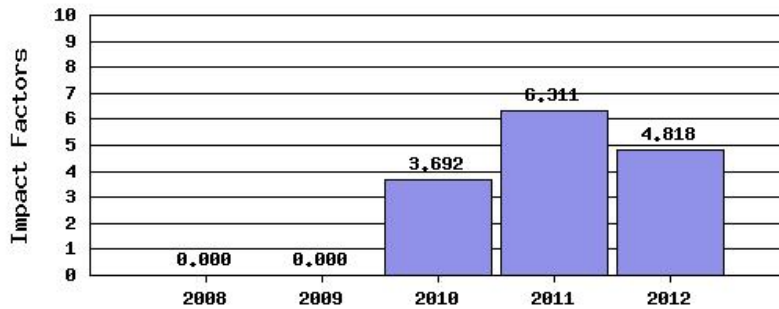


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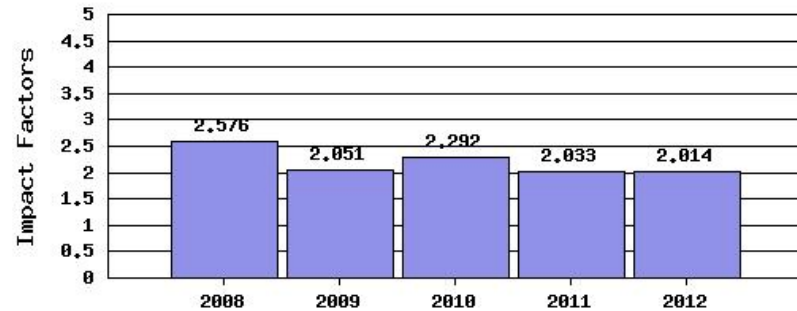


Impact factor other Journals

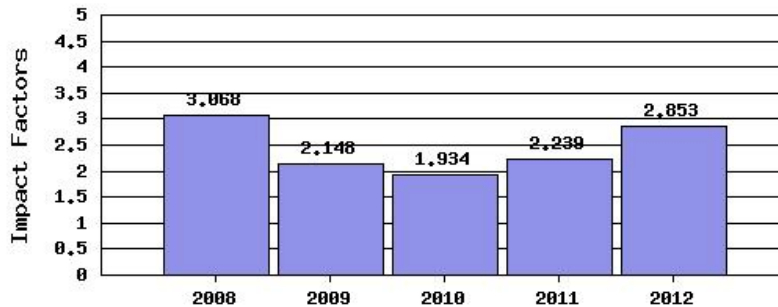
IEEE Communications Surveys and Tutorials



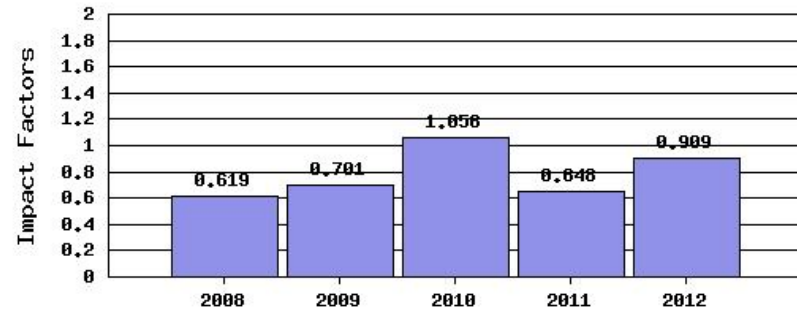
IEEE-ACM TRANSACTIONS ON NETWORKING



IEEE NETWORK



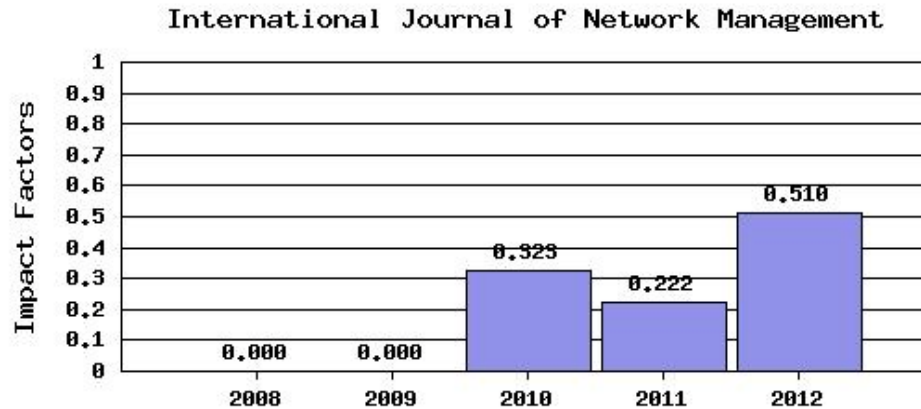
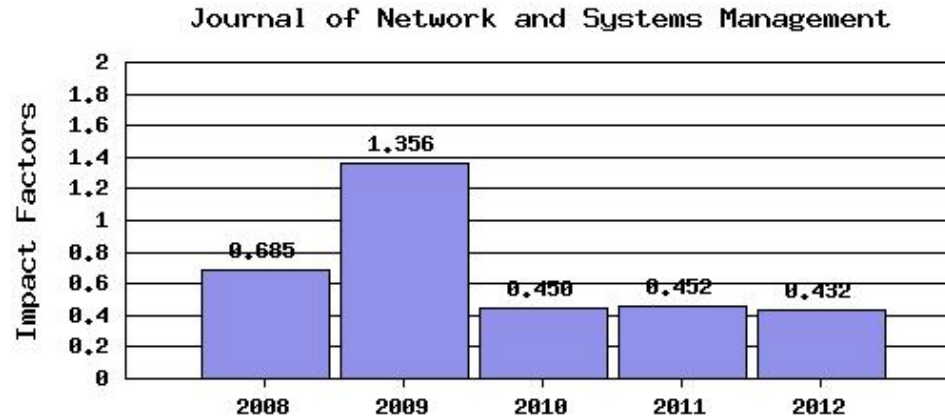
COMPUTER COMMUNICATION REVIEW



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Network Management Journals



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Scopus Journal Analyzer

- See: <http://www.scopus.com/source/eval.url>
 - **IEEE Communications Magazine**
 - **Journal on Network and Service Management**
 - **International Journal on Network Management**
- **Scopus has also data on conferences:**
 - **CNSM, IM, NOMS, AIMS, DSOM, IPOM, ...**
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SCOPUS Journal Analyzer

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AIMS 2014 - Autonomous Infrastructure, Management and Security | Computer Communication Review | acm sigcomm

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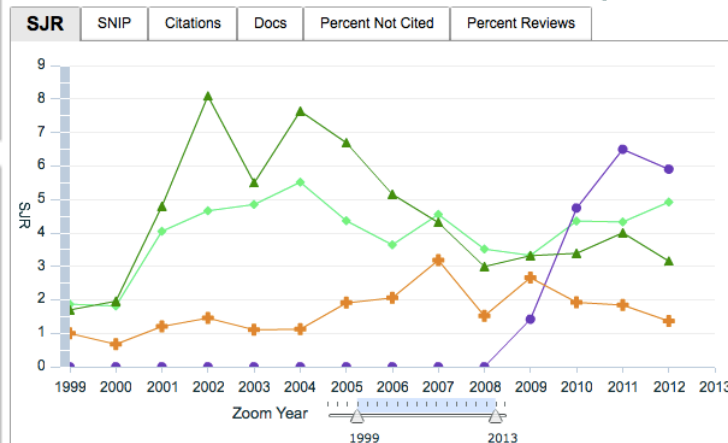
Search

Results: 1 Sources Found (Double-click or drag to add)

Journal Title	SJR
Computer Communication Review	1.389

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Show Journals in: Line Chart | Table ? About calculations

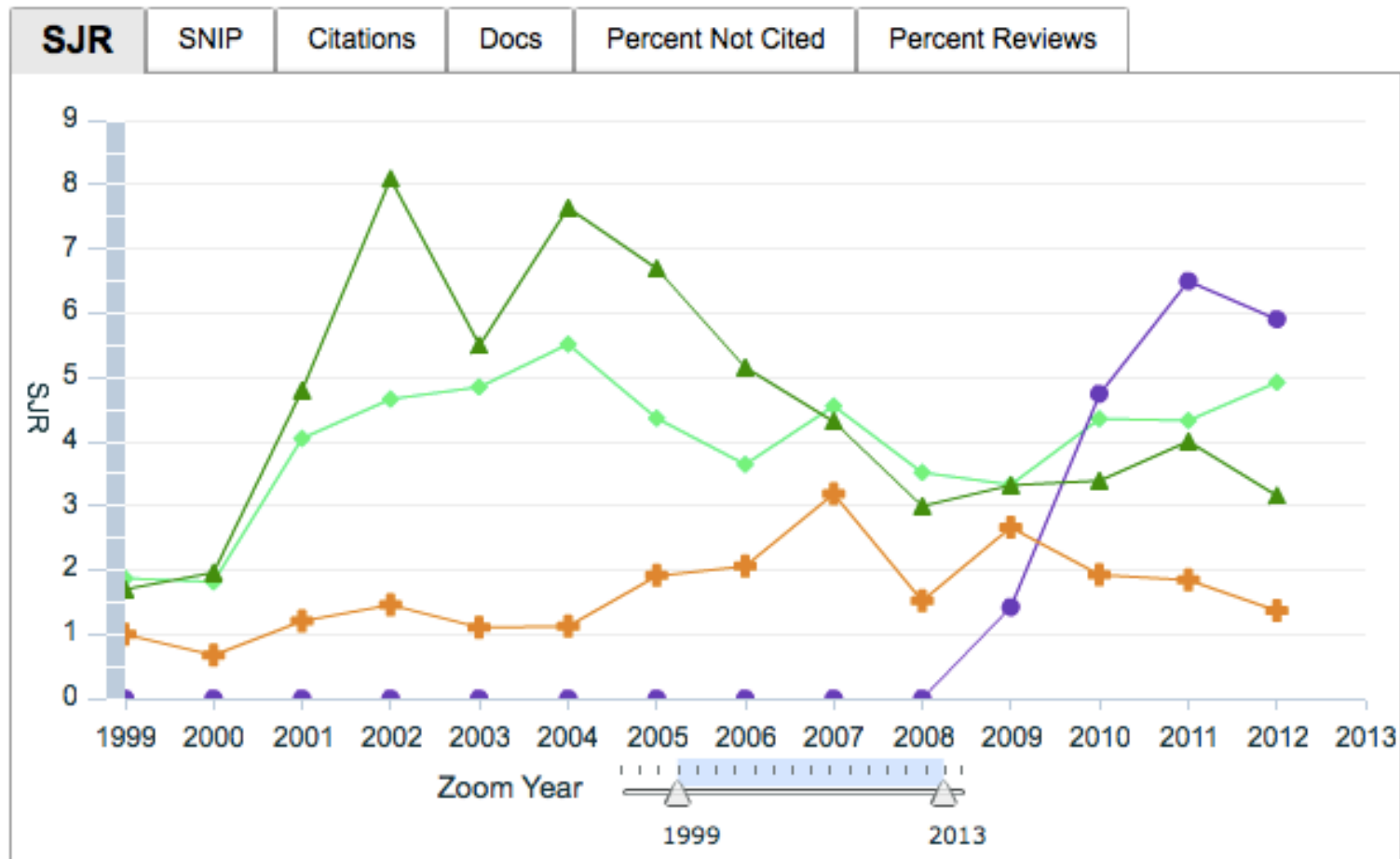


Note: Scopus does not have complete citation information for articles published before 1996.
Calculations Last Updated: 08 Jun 2013

Journals in Chart

IEEE Communications Magazine	Show info	X
IEEE Communications Surveys and Tutorials	Show info	X
IEEE/ACM Transactions on Networking	Show info	X
Computer Communication Review	Show info	X





Note: Scopus does not have complete citation information for articles published before 1996.

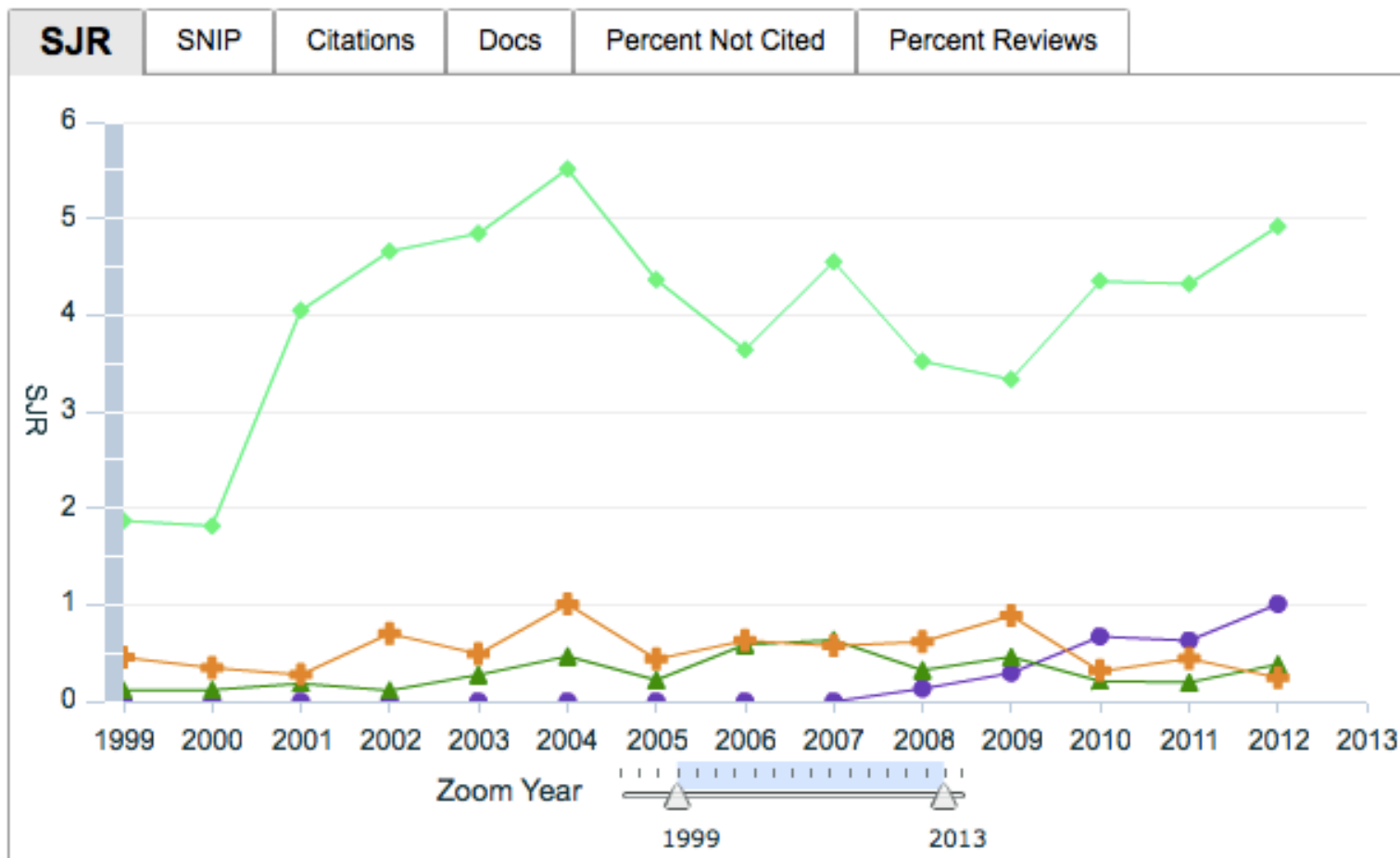
Calculations Last Updated: 08 Jun 2013

Journals in Chart

Clear Chart

	IEEE Communications Magazine	<input type="checkbox"/> Show info	
	IEEE Communications Surveys and Tutorials	<input type="checkbox"/> Show info	
	IEEE/ACM Transactions on Networking	<input type="checkbox"/> Show info	
	Computer Communication Review	<input type="checkbox"/> Show info	





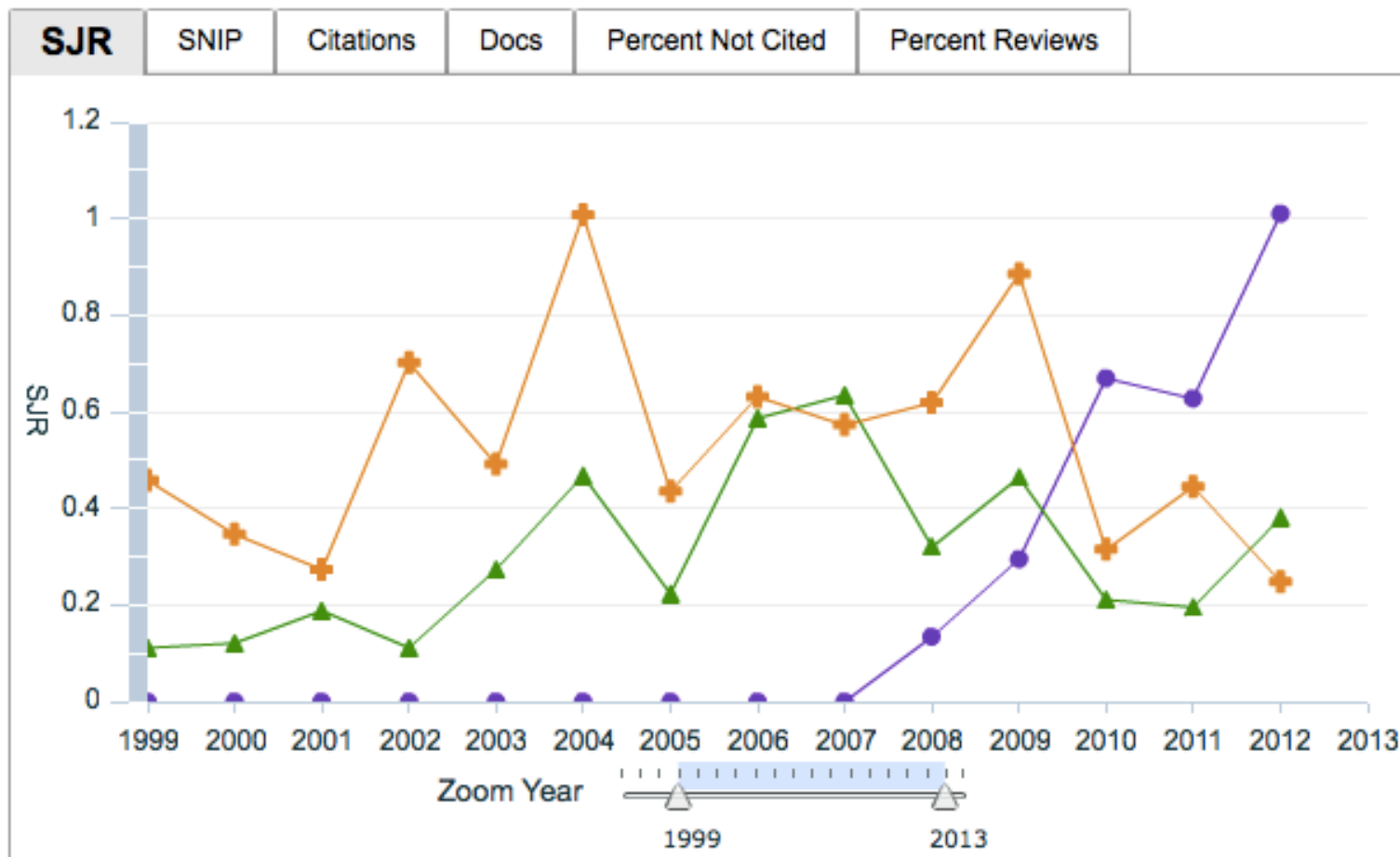
Note: Scopus does not have complete citation information for articles published before 1996.

Calculations Last Updated: 08 Jun 2013

Journals in Chart [Clear Chart](#)

◆	IEEE Communications Magazine	+ Show info	✕
●	IEEE Transactions on Network and Service Management	+ Show info	✕
▲	International Journal of Network Management	+ Show info	✕
+	Journal of Network and Systems Management	+ Show info	✕





Note: Scopus does not have complete citation information for articles published before 1996.

Calculations Last Updated: 08 Jun 2013

Journals In Chart

Clear Chart

IEEE Transactions on Network and Service Management

Show info

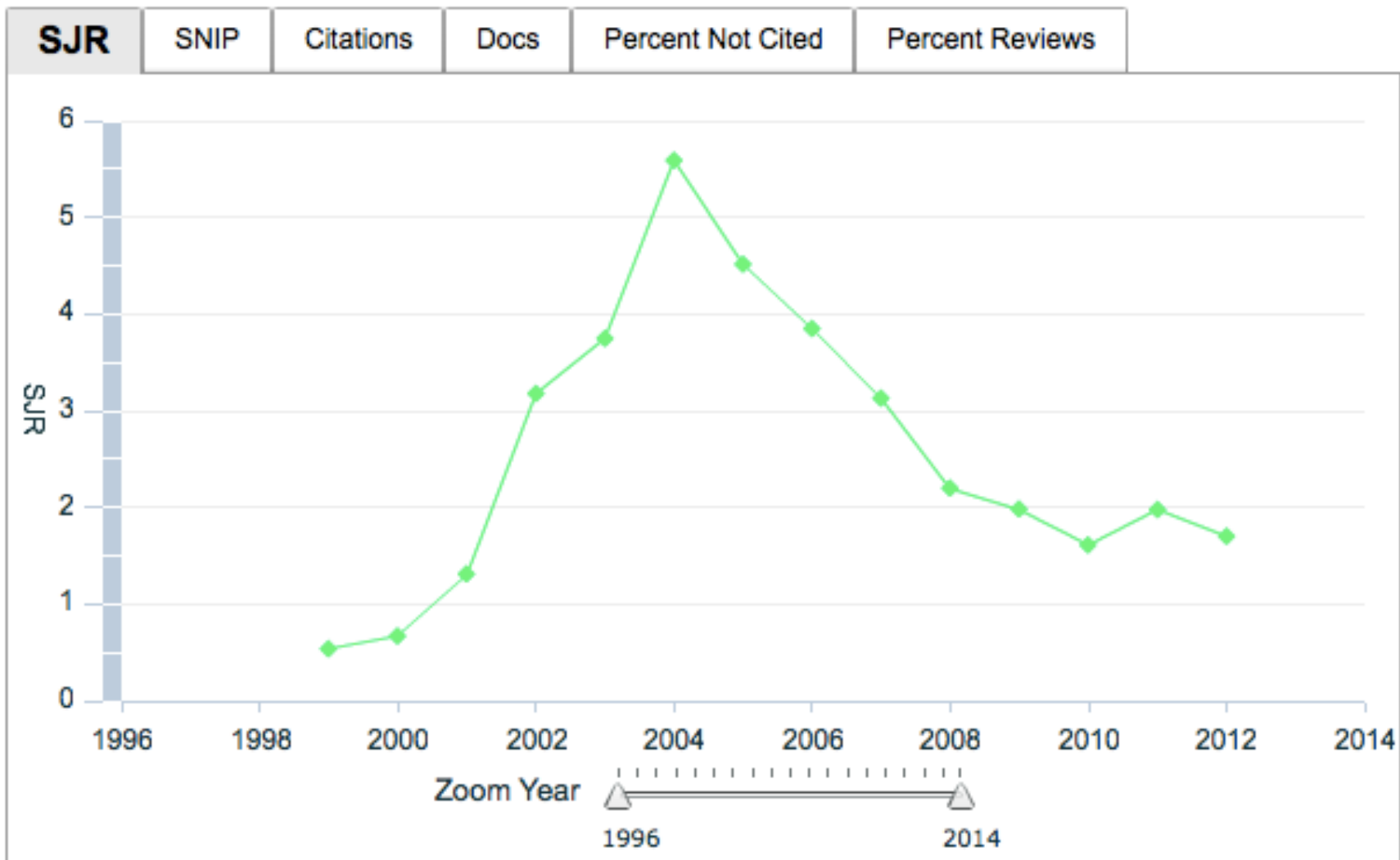
International Journal of Network Management

Show info

Journal of Network and Systems Management

Show info





Note: Scopus does not have complete citation information for articles published before 1996.

Calculations Last Updated: 08 Jun 2013

Journals In Chart

◆ Proceedings - IEEE INFOCOM

✕ Clear Chart

⊕ Show info

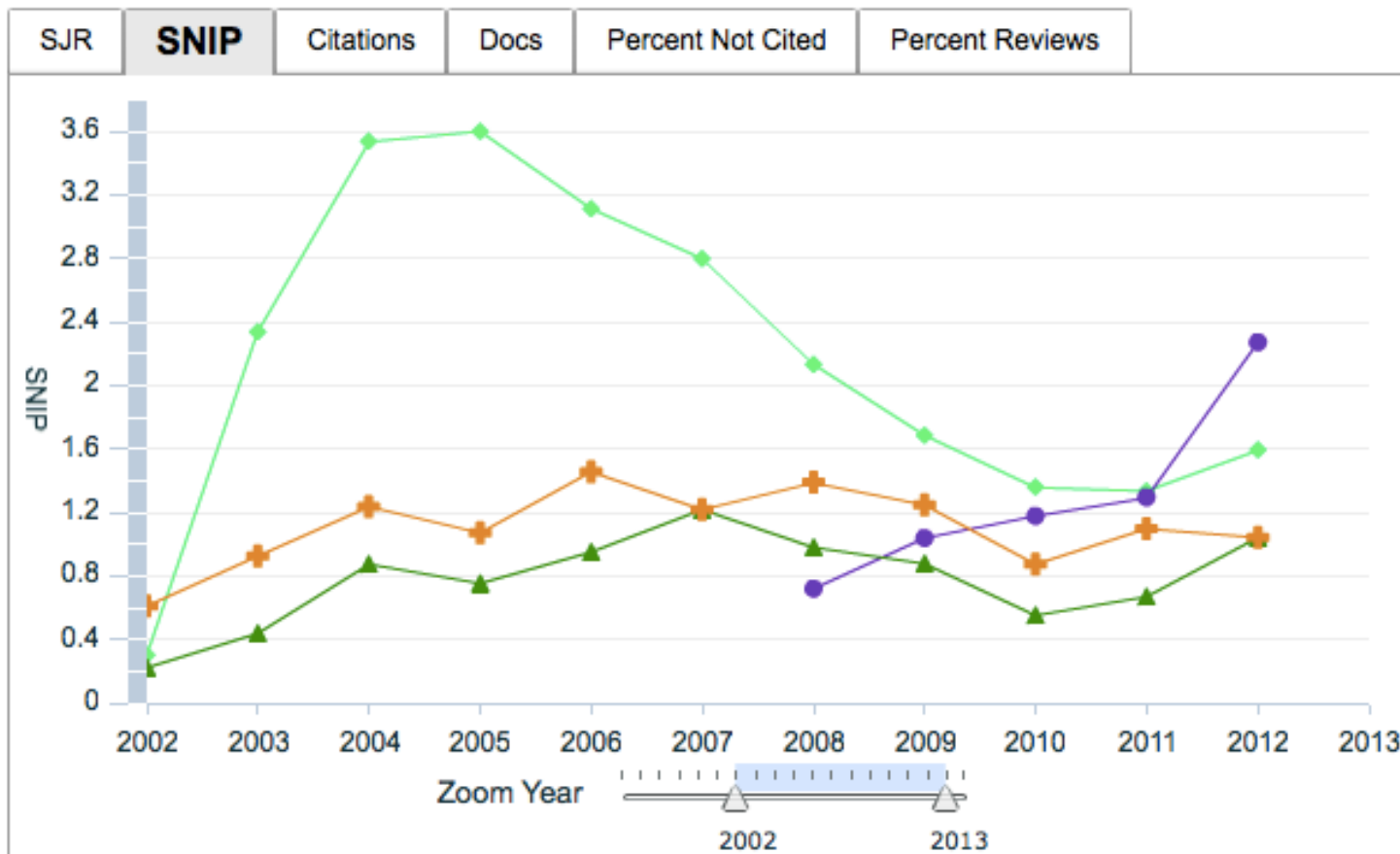




SCOPUS: SJR & SNIP

- SJR: SCImago **Journal Rank** is weighted by the prestige of a journal. Subject field, quality and reputation of the journal have a direct effect on the value of a citation. SJR also normalizes for differences in citation behavior between subject fields.
- SNIP: Source Normalized **Impact per Paper** measures contextual citation impact by weighting citations based on the total number of citations in a subject field.
- *Note: measured over 4 year interval*





Note: Scopus does not have complete citation information for articles published before 1996.

Calculations Last Updated: 08 Jun 2013

Journals in Chart

Clear Chart

- ◆ Proceedings - IEEE INFOCOM Show info
- IEEE Transactions on Network and Service Management Show info
- ▲ International Journal of Network Management Show info
- + Journal of Network and Systems Management Show info





Overview

- Where (not) to publish
 - Examples
- Assessing Quality
 - Network statistics
 - Scholar
 - SHINE
 - ISI / Web of Science
 - Scopus
 - Conference ranking sites
- Conclusions





Some conference ranking sites

- CORE:
Computing Research and Education Association of Australasia
- SHINE:
Brazilian system: based on Google Scholar citations
- Microsoft Academic search - Top-ranked Conferences in Computer Science. Ranks conferences based on citations and publications.
- CiteseerX:
Estimated Venue Impact Factors. Seems outdated





CORE

CORE Conference Portal (alpha)

[Sign in with LinkedIn](#)

Signing in with LinkedIn authorizes us to store your name, email address, headline and display picture

Search (?)

Search by:

Source:

Showing results 1 - 2 of 2

Title	Acronym	Source	Rank	Changed?	FoR	Comments	Average Rating
IEEE Conference on Computer Communications	IEEE INFOCOM	CORE2013	A	No	0899	0	N/A
Joint Conference of the IEEE Computer and Communications Societies	INFOCOM	CORE2013	A*	No		0	N/A





Brazilian Conference Ranking list

- Based on conference H-index.
- Uses SHINE as input.
- List ranging from A1, A2, B1, B2, B3, B4, B5
- Used in Brazil for assessing “quality”





Brazilian Conference Ranking List

INFOCOM	Annual Joint Conference of the IEEE Computer and Communications Societies	204	A1
CVPR	IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition	167	A1
ISCAS	IEEE International Symposium on Circuits and Systems	159	A1
SIGMOD	ACM SIGMOD International Conference on Management of Data Conference	151	A1
CHI	Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems	147	A1
SIGCOMM	ACM Special Interest Group on Data Communications Conference	145	A1
WWW	International World Wide Web Conference	145	A1
VLDB	International Conference on Very Large Data Bases	139	A1
KDD	ACM SIGKDD Conference on Knowledge Discovery and Data Mining	133	A1
ICML	International Conference on Machine Learning	124	A1
SIGIR	Annual International ACM SIGIR Conference on Research & Development in Information Retrieval	122	A1
ICCV	IEEE International Conference on Computer Vision	120	A1
ICSE	ACM/IEEE International Conference on Software Engineering	117	A1
ICRA	IEEE International Conference on Robotics and Automation	116	A1
ICDE	IEEE International Conference on Data Engineering	113	A1
MOBICOM	ACM International Conference on Mobile Computing and Networking	112	A1
ACL	International Conference of the Association of Computational Linguistics	110	A1
ISCA	ACM International Symposium on Computer Architecture	110	A1
MOBIHOC	ACM Symposium of Mobile and Ad-hoc Computing	110	A1
S&P	IEEE Symposium on Security and Privacy (S&P)	110	A1
DAC	Design Automation Conference	102	A1
CCS	ACM Conference on Computer and Communications Security	100	A1
STOC	ACM Symposium on Theory of Computing	100	A1



INFOCOM	Annual Joint Conference of the IEEE Computer and Communications Societies	204	A1
SIGCOMM	ACM Special Interest Group on Data Communications Conference	145	A1
MOBICOM	ACM International Conference on Mobile Computing and Networking	112	A1
MOBIHOC	ACM Symposium of Mobile and Ad-hoc Computing	110	A1
IMC	ACM SIGCOMM Internet Measurement Conference	93	A1
GLOBECOM	IEEE Global Telecommunications Conference	90	A1
SENSYS	ACM Conference on Embedded Networked Sensor Systems	86	A1
SC	ACM/IEEE Conference on High Performance Networking and Computing	76	A1
NSDI	Symposium on Networked Systems: Design and Implementation	69	A1
MobiSys	International Conference on Mobile Systems, Applications, and Services	66	A1
DSN	International Conference on Dependable Systems and Networks	65	A1
ICNP	IEEE International Conference on Network Protocols	65	A1
ICC	IEEE International Conference on Communications	53	A2
LCN	IEEE Conference on Local Computer Networks	48	A2
IWQoS	International Workshop on Quality of Service	44	A2
PAM	Passive and Active Measurement Conference	40	A2
EWSN	European conference on Wireless Sensor Networks	37	A2
NOMS	IEEE/IFIP Network Operations and Management Symposium	37	A2
CONEXT	ACM International Conference on Emerging Networking EXperiments and Technologies	34	B1
ICCCN	International Conference on Computer Communications and Networks	34	B1
WCNC	IEEE Wireless and Communications and Networking Conference	34	A2
IM	IFIP/IEEE International Symposium on Integrated Network Management	32	B1
DSOM	IFIP/IEEE International Workshop on Distributed Systems: Operations and Management	24	B1
ICIW	International Conference on Internet and Web Applications and Services	15	B3
ICSNC	International Conference on Systems and Networks Communication	13	B3
AIMS	Autonomous Infrastructure, Management and Security	9	B4
CNSM	International Conference on Network and Services Management	6	B4



Brazilian Conference Ranking list

- Favors multi-track huge conferences
- New conferences have little chance
- IM & NOMS (every 2 years) have problems
 - IM=32 (B1)
 - NOMS=36 (B1)
 - IM+NOMS=43 (A2)
- Not very reliable / outdated data:
 - ◆ *Dynamic placement of virtual machines for managing sla violations, IM07: 167 -> 392*
 - ◆ *SNMP traffic analysis: Approaches, tools, and first results, IM07: 29 -> 51*





Avoid anonymous conference ranking sites

{www | cs} conference ranking {com | org | net}

- <http://www.conference-ranking.org/>

Several of suchlists existed in the past:

- www.cs-conference-ranking.org
- <http://cs.conference-ranking.net/> &
- http://www.comp.nus.edu.sg/~harishk/mysoc_confs.htm
- http://www-static.cc.gatech.edu/~guofei/CS_ConfRank.htm
- <http://www.cs.ualberta.ca/~zaiane/htmldocs/ConfRanking.html>





Avoid anonymous conference ranking sites

- See <http://www.rankingexpose.com/>

Avoid Anonymous Online Conference Ranking Sites

This is a site dedicated to exposing the scheme of some online anonymous ranking sites, including cs-conference-ranking.org and conference-ranking.net (.com and .org as well). *My evidence shows that these two sites are created to promote specific multi-conferences and cannot be trusted.*

It seems that some institutes or researchers have begun to use their results to review applications and select conferences. *My suggestion is: unless these sites disclose the people behind the ranking and disclose the methods and data for their ranking results, you should not trust them and use their results for any means.* However, I do not endorse any ranking site even the above information is disclosed. Also, ranking results are always up for interpretation. This web page is created to express my personal opinion of online conference ranking, and I am not responsible of any damage to any person (or organization) because of the content in rankingexpose.com (this site). You can find my information [here](#).

Proven facts of conference-ranking.net:





What is a good conference ?

- Affiliation with ACM, IEEE and IFIP
- Well known people in the OC & TPC
- Good ranking in:
 - Conference statistics
 - acceptance & acceptance/attendees ratio
 - Google Scholar
 - Citations
 - Web of Science & Scopus
 - Impact factor
- Long term existence and track history
- Having papers that are cited by many other papers in your research area.





Conclusions

- Have a publication plan!
- Not all conferences / journals are serious
- Use info from:
 - Kevin Almeroth: Networking Conferences Statistics
 - Simple H-index Calculator
 - Web of Science
 - Scopus



Some URLs

Networking Conferences Statistics:

<http://www.cs.ucsb.edu/~almeroth/conf/stats/>

CORE: Australasia Ranking of ICT Conferences:

<http://core.edu.au/index.php/categories/conference%20rankings/1>

Simple H-Index estimator:

<http://shine.icomp.ufam.edu.br/>

Microsoft Academic Search:

<http://academic.research.microsoft.com>