

MASTERING THE ART OF PUBLISHING IN HIGH-QUALITY SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS: ESSENTIAL TIPS AND BEST PRACTICE



Dr. Mahmoud Owais

PRESENTER SHORT BIOGRAPHY



Mahmoud Owais received the M.S. degree in transportation planning and the Ph.D. degree in transit planning from the University of Assiut in 2011 and 2014, respectively. He is currently an Associate Professor in transportation planning and traffic engineering with the Civil Engineering Department, Faculty of Engineering, Assiut University. He has published about 30 studies and conducted 250 reviews in well-reputed journals such as; IEEE Transactions On ITS, Expert Systems with Applications, and Accident Analysis & Prevention. For more information, visit the link:



<https://scholar.google.com.eg/citations?user=UNwIx2MAAAAJ&hl=en>

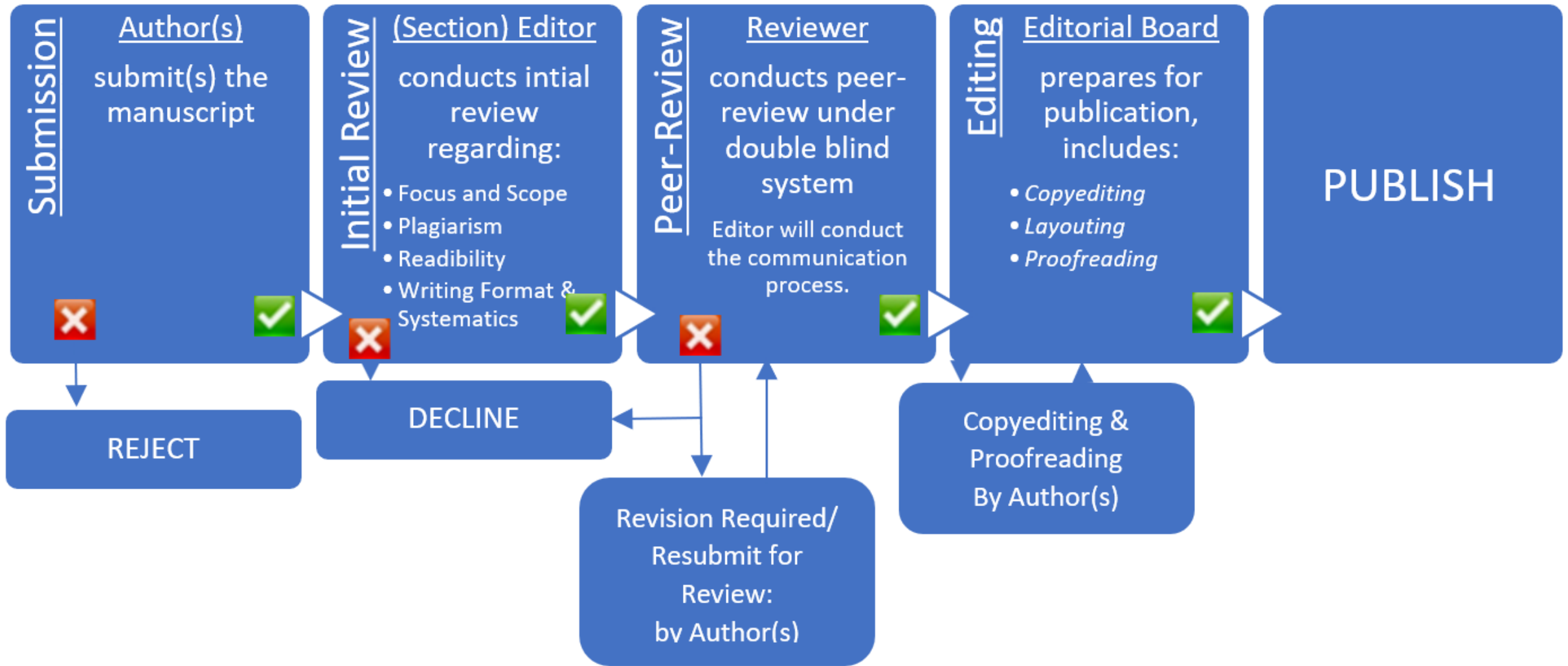
Getting Published Can be Challenging

It might take time to reach your publishing goal, but the process is a benefit for both you and the scientific community

- For a new author, the process of getting published can be long and even frustrating if their initial attempts end in **rejection**.
- And rejection is a very likely initial outcome because the **vast majority** of papers submitted to a reputable scholarly journal will get rejected.
- However, these quality standards and **rejections are a benefit** to the scientific process and the scholarly community – and the author!
- This process helps **raise the level of quality** of the corpus of scientific literature available to the community, benefiting all researchers globally
- **Authors receive vital feedback** from reviewing experts, can improve their work, and finally publish a new and improved paper in a leading journal.
- **Stay the course** – it will be worth it to your research, career and institution!



Review process



Novelties editors and reviewers look for in submissions

- New ideas
- New tools
- New methodologies
- New applications
- Interdisciplinary research domains



PAPER STRUCTURE

- Title
- Abstract + keywords
- Introduction
- Literature review (state of the art)
- Problem formulation, tools or input data
- Methodology
- Results
- Discussion
- Conclusions
- References





**SELECT THE
TITLE OF YOUR
MANUSCRIPT**

TITLE CHECK LIST

The title needs to be simple and direct

It should be interesting and informative

It should be specific, accurate, and functional (with essential scientific “keywords” for indexing)

It should be concise, precise, and should include the main theme of the paper

It should not be misleading or misrepresentative

It should not be too long or too short (or cryptic)

It should avoid nonstandard abbreviations and unnecessary acronyms

Title should be SPICED, that is, it should include Setting, Population, Intervention, Condition, End-point, and Design

Place of the study and sample size should be mentioned only if it adds to the scientific value of the title

Important terms/keywords should be placed in the beginning of the title

Descriptive titles are preferred to declarative or interrogative titles

Authors should adhere to the word count and other instructions as specified by the target journal

INTRODUCTION

- One introductory paragraph.
- Dive into the problem.
- Outline your solution strategy.
- Present the manuscript structure.
- Present research motivation.
- Preserve language accuracy.

STATE OF THE ART

- Prove Your Knowledge.
- Make your work Credible.
- Authentic your tools.
- Highlight your contributions.

HOW TO WRITE THE STATE OF THE ART

- Read as much as you can.
- Select referencing type (i.e., numbers or author date).
- Connect previous studies in a line of thought.
- State Existing Gaps.
- State your contribution in clear direct statements
(To the best of our knowledge.....,To this end.....,The salient contribution of this study is .., etc.)
- Use Referencing manager software. Be careful with selfcitation

MANUSCRIPT BODY

- **Tools and input data** (what is needed to conduct the research).
- **Problem formulation** (complexity, justify the stated methodology, some math, nomenclature table).
- **Methodology** (How can other authors reproduce your work, some sophistication, Flow chart, some math, justification, adaptation).
- **Results** (here I will prove my claims, case studies, informative graphs and tables, connect the methodology with the results, comparisons, justify your counterintuitive results).
- **Discussion** (generality, scalability, assumption, limitation).

SUMMARIZING YOUR WORK

Abstract

movie trailer (200 – 250 words)

Conclusion

movie review (long conclusion is preferable)

Recommend your gaps as future research

MANUSCRIPT FORMAT

- Journal template or strict specifications
- Free format (most journals now, Seize the opportunity)
- Appraise your academic email.

COVER LETTER

Journal of Construction and Building Materials

Dear Editor in chief:

I am pleased to submit an original research article entitled “Pre-trained Deep Learning for Hot-Mix Asphalt Dynamic Modulus Prediction with Laboratory Effort Reduction” for possible publication in the Journal of Construction and Building Materials.

With the submission of this manuscript I would like to undertake that:

- All authors of this research paper have directly participated in the planning, execution, and/or analysis of this study;
- All authors of this paper have read and approved the final version submitted;
- The contents of this manuscript have not been copyrighted or published previously;
- The contents of this manuscript are not now under consideration for publication elsewhere;
- There are no directly related manuscripts or abstracts, published or unpublished, by any authors of this paper.

We believe that this manuscript is appropriate for publication in the Journal of Construction and Building Materials. This study presents a powerful ML technique as a new solution for the HMA dynamic modulus prediction problem (E^*). The main concern is to reduce the laboratory effort for E^* determination while attaining an accurate E^* prediction. The proposed methodology proves itself as an excellent tool for the E^* prediction compared with the other models. Moreover, it could preserve its accurate performance with less data input using the transferred learning from the previous phase of the solution.

Thank you for your consideration!

Sincerely,

DR. MAHMOUD OWAIS, Associate Professor

Civil Department, Faculty of Engineering, Majmaa University

On leave from Assiut University, Faculty of Engineering.

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia,

Google Scholar: <http://scholar.google.com/eg/citations?user=UNw1x2MAAAAJ&hl=en>

Web of Science Researcher ID: [U-2480-2019](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2480-2019)

Characteristics editors and reviewers focus on

- Content that is appropriate, in scope and level
- Clearly written original material that addresses a new and important problem
- Extension of previously published work
- Sound methodology
- Illustrations, tables and graphs that support the text
- References that are current and relevant to the subject



WHY EDITORS AND REVIEWERS REJECT PAPERS

- The content is not a good fit for the publication
- There are serious scientific flaws:
 - Inconclusive results or incorrect interpretation
 - Fraudulent research
- It is poorly written
- The work was previously published
- It does not address a significant enough problem or does not advance the scientific field
- The quality is not good enough for the journal
- The paper does not make a strong enough case to convince reviewers
- Poor structure and presentation



FIRST DECISION

Reject:

Do not give up.

Adjust your manuscript and submit to another journal

(in some times you can submit to the same journal).

Revise:

Embrace the opportunity.

Prepare Your Response letter.

Try to highlight your changes.

Respect the reviewers.

Take your time.

FIRST DECISION

See an example of a response to the reviewers' comments letter



International Journal of Applied and Computational Mathematics <do-not-reply@springernature.com>

To: Dr Mahmoud Mohamed Ahmed Owais



Tue 10/31/2023 11:04 AM

Dear Dr Owais,

Thank you for your help with the manuscript, "Optimizing Multimodal Transportation Systems using the Teaching-Learning-Based Algorithm", which you recently reviewed for International Journal of Applied and Computational Mathematics.

For your records, the decision on this manuscript, based partly on your input, was: Revise. Any comments to authors have been appended below.

We greatly appreciate your assistance and participation in the review process for International Journal of Applied and Computational Mathematics and hope that we can continue to benefit from your expertise on future submissions.

Kind regards,
Editorial Assistant
International Journal of Applied and Computational Mathematics

Reviewer 2
The Authors have addressed all the raised concerns.

Reviewer 1
First, only GA is employed in the experiments, which is not enough!
Second, why didn't the authors highlight the revisions by color? It is difficult to do a re-review with the current version.
Third, it seems there are spelling errors in this manuscript.

The importance of ethics in publishing

Ethics

Ethical publishing – Plagiarism

Avoid plagiarism

- Cite and separate any verbatim copied material
- Paraphrase other's text properly, and be sure to include citations
- Credit any ideas from other sources



Ethics

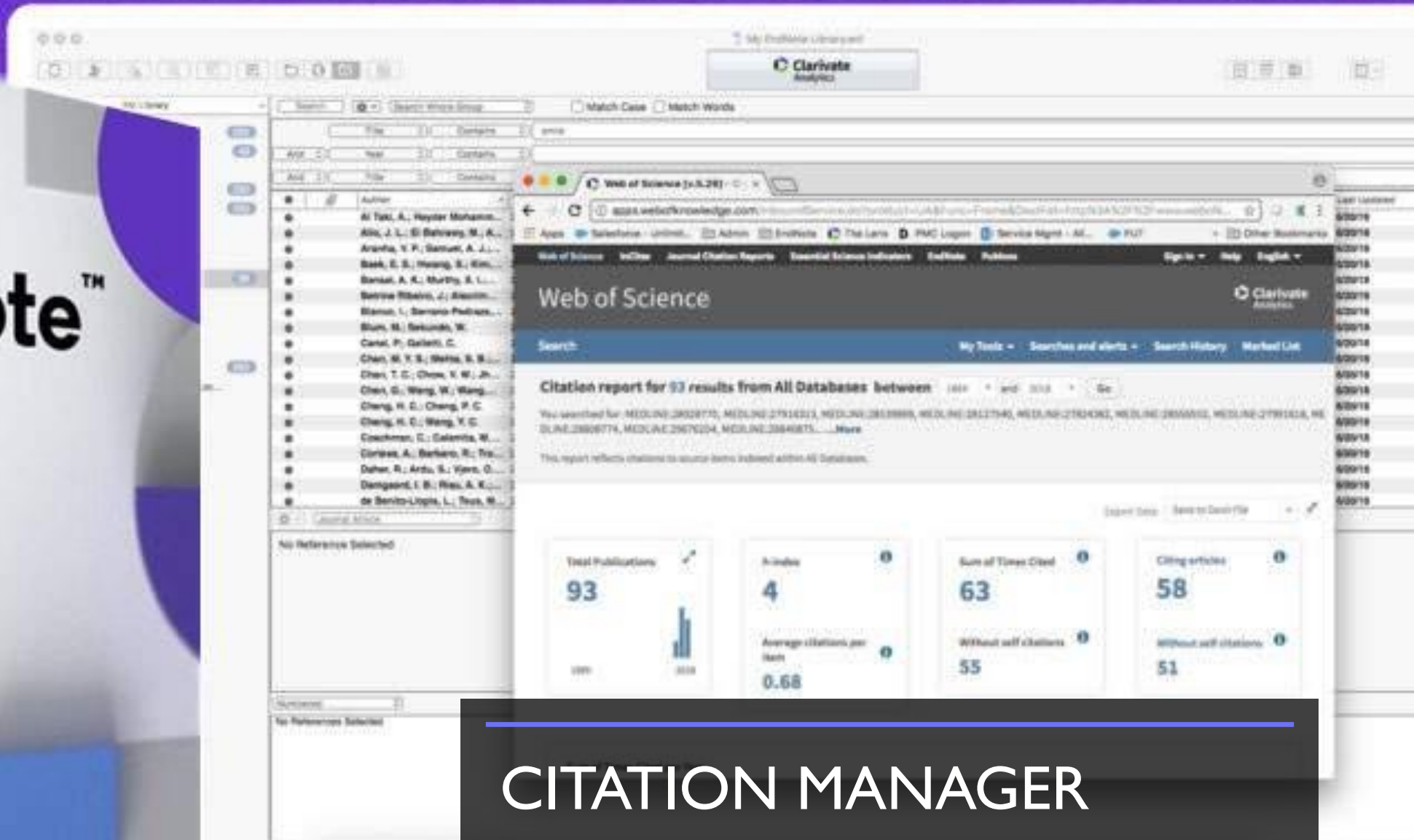
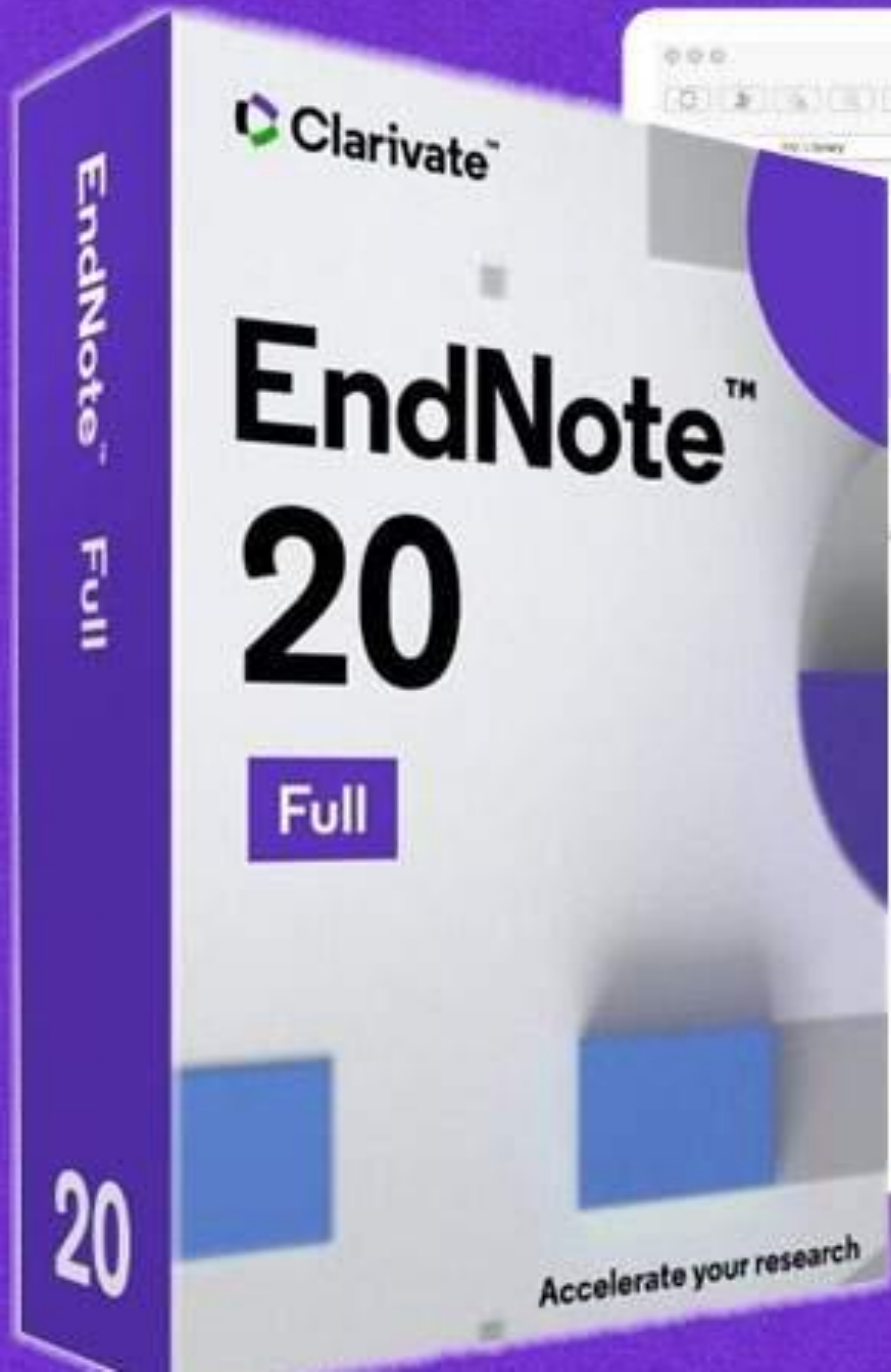
Ethical publishing – Use of AI



Ethics

Duplicate submissions

- Submit to only one journal at a time
- Avoid submitting an article which is the same or very similar to a previous one
- However... a conference paper can evolve into a journal article



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Before Publication

A shear wall (SW) structure is often used in lateral load-resisting systems that provide reinforced structures with high stiffness and stability [1]. Applying the SW may successfully minimize the structure's displacement and narrative drift [2]. This will lessen the damage caused by lateral stresses such as an earthquake. SWs have been commonly employed in mid to high-rise structures to decrease deformations owing to both wind and seismic vibrations. Finding the optimal load route through the structure and taking into consideration the dynamic character of both loads is the foundation of earthquake and wind design. Recent research on the impact of earthquakes on structures has underlined the significance of shear wall performance during seismic occurrences [1, 3].

Experimental research has shown that a shear wall may break in flexure, shear, sliding shear, flexure-shear, or out-of-plane, depending on the geometric configurations and material parameters. Knowing the susceptibility of a SW to a particular failure mode may aid engineers in completing a structural performance study and determining the most effective retrofitting options. Experiments in the past have shown that the widespread belief that squat shear walls are prone to shear failure is false [4]. The mechanism of wall collapse may be governed by a complicated collection of design characteristics, not just one or two. Detailed continuum-based finite element models provide the foundation of the present method for identifying the failure mechanism [5]. Although such a comprehensive examination is useful for evaluating the seismic performance of individual structures, its use is restricted to rapidly determining the susceptibility of building portfolios, which is a common situation in regional risk assessment. For risk and vulnerability assessment, the emergence of data-driven methodologies offers a potential alternative to computationally costly numerical models.

Previous research has concentrated mostly on the seismic response of mid-rise and moment-resisting frame structures. It should be emphasized that the seismic reaction of mid-rise structures is completely distinct from that of tall ones. Likewise, the seismic response of frame structures and frame-shear wall constructions varies since the latter's foundation rotation is substantial

Match Overview

29%

Rank	Source	Percentage
1	www.mdpi.com Internet Source	4%
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3	Jianwei Zhang, Yirong ... Publication	3%
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5	Mojtaba Labibzadeh, A... Publication	2%
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7	Submitted to Abu Dhab... Student Paper	1%





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Description

Clarivate Analytics هي المصدر الرائد للمعلومات الذكية للشركات والمختبرين. وهي تجمع بين الخبرة في هذا المجال Clarivate Analytics والتكنولوجيا المبتكرة لتقديم معلومات حيوية لكبار صانعي القرار في أسواق المال والقانون والضرائب والمحاسبية والعلوم مقر رئيسي في نيويورك Clarivate Analytics والإعلام التي تحركها المؤسسة الاخبارية الأكثر مصداقية في العالم. ولها مراكز عمليات رئيسية في لندن وإيغان ومينسوتا ويعمل لديها أكثر من 55 ألف موظف في أكثر من 100 بلد. وأسهم ؛ وبورصة تورونتو للأوراق المالية (NYSE: TRI) مدرجة في بورصة نيويورك للأوراق المالية Clarivate Analytics ؛ لمزيد من المعلومات يرجى زيارة الموقع (TSX: TRI).

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