

# Applied Advanced Routing Reports and Presentation

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# Report writing/ content

- Title page
- Abstract
- Table of contents
- Introduction
- Main part
- Conclusion/Results
- References
- Appendix

# Report writing/ Title

- Title of project
- Authors ( alphabetical order)
- Course name, points ( Advanced Applied Routing, 7.5 hp)
- University name (Halmstad University)
- School (IDE)
- Date : month, year ( February 2009)
- Supervisor

# Report writing/ Title

Security Issues in Complex Peering and Transit  
Configuration

Anna Johansson

Lena Svensson

Advanced Applied Routing, 7.5 hp

Halmstad University

School of IDE

February 2009

Supervisor – Olga Torstensson

# Report writing/ Abstract

- Brief overview
- A note on the methodology
- Summary of the main findings
- Summarize problem, method and result

# Report writing/ Introduction

- *Motivation*

Introducing to the problem area.

Explaining and defining concepts and phenomena.

Background to the problem.

- *Goals*

What was planning to solve ?

# Report writing/ Introduction

- Do not include information that is irrelevant to your problem.
- Do not include too detailed information.
- Do not repeat information easier received by using references.

# Report writing/ Main part

- Background/ related works
- Design
- Method
- Analysis
- Result



# Main part

- *Method*

How was solved the problem ?

Invistigation

Simulation

# Report writing/ Main part

## *Result:*

- present summarized data
- subjective description of results
- use figures and tables

# Report writing/ Conclusion

- Sum up the main points of the report.
- The conclusion should clearly relate to the objectives of your report.
- Conclusions of what has been treated in the report
- Compare similarities/differences with earlier results from the area.
- Possible future/continued work.
- Say what you found, not what you did.

# Report writing/ Figures & Tables

- Number and name.
- Pointed to from the text.
- Placed on the same page.
- Other's figures and tables are submitted under the copyright law.

# Report writing/ Appendix

- An appendix contains material which is too detailed, technical, or complex to include in the body of the report (for example, specifications, a questionnaire, or a long complex table of figures), but which is referred to in the report.
- Appendixes are put at the very end of the report, after everything else.
- Each appendix should contain different material.

# Report writing/ Reference list

- Every written document that is cited or referred to in the report has to be found in the reference list.
- Important – referenceses formatting!

A group of router under single administration define as an autonom system[1].

# Report writing/ Reference list

## ***Books***

- Autor. Year. Title. Publication information.

## ***Magazines***

- Autor. Year of publication. "Title".  
*Magazine, volume, page.*

## ***Webpages***

- Author. Title. URL address ( last access data)

# Report writing/ Reference list

[1] Torstensson, O *How to write papers*.

URL: <http://www.hh.se/staff/olto> (last accessed 12 January 2009)

[11] B. Mukherjee (1997) *Optical Communication Networks* (2nd ed.), Mc- Graw-Hill, New York.

[15] M. Maier and A. Wolisz. (2001)“Demonstrating the potential of arrayed waveguide grating based single-hop WDM networks”. *Optical Networks Magazine*, vol. 2, no. 5, pp. 75-85.



# Finding research literature

- Visit the web sites of research groups.
- Follow up references in research papers.
- Search the publisher-specific digital libraries (IEEE, ACM).
- Standards , RFC.
- Go to library

# Report writing / Good style

- Use formal language.
- Analytical thinking.
- It would be worth having a look at the language which is used in other, similar reports to check out useful expressions and terms.
- Writing in correct English.

# Report writing / Good style

- Have one idea per sentence or paragraph and one topic per section.
- Have a simple, logical organization.
- Use short words.
- Use short sentences with simple structure.

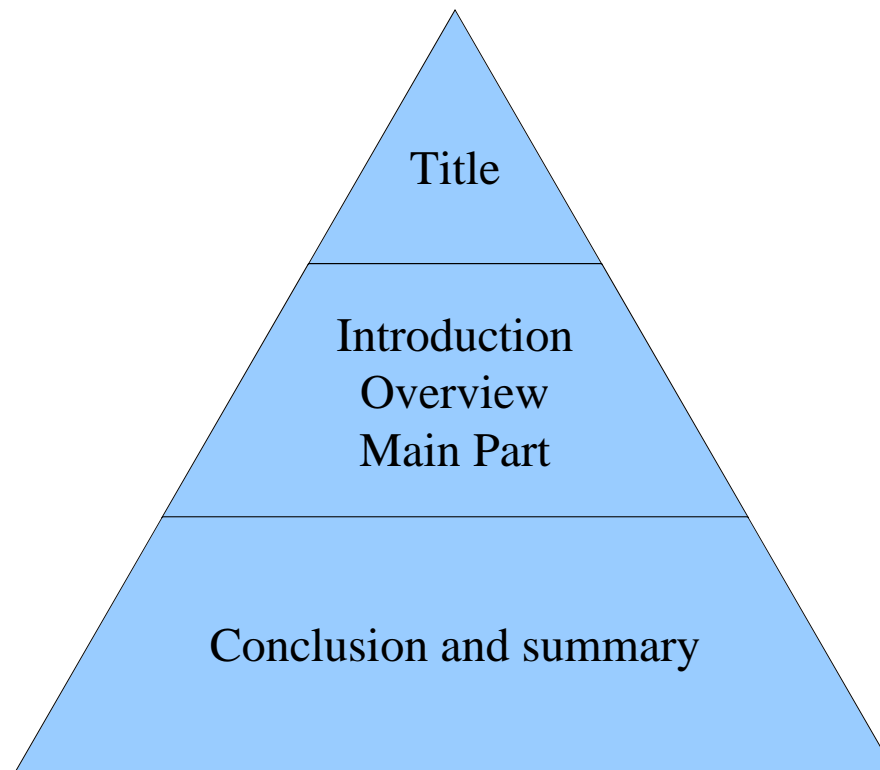
# Report writing / Good style

- Keep paragraphs short.
- Avoid slang.
- Omit any unnecessary material.
- Be specific, not vague or abstract.

# Presentation

- Title and names
- Introduction (important, arguments, summary)
- Overview ( background)
  
- Main Part (deeper facts, how did you arrive at the results, what is good with your method)
  
- Conclusion and summary (ties together)

# Presentation



# Presentation - preparation

- Deciding what to cover.
- Supporting notes .
- But no reading from the notes.
- Finish in time.
- Think about possible questions.

# Presentation – Slides

- Avoid messy design with too many colours or a background that takes attention.
- Dark background do not work.
- Good figures and graphs can make ideas much easy to understand.



# Presentation - Slides

- Few words of explanation.
- Font : Time New Roman.
- One slide per minute.

# Presentation - Checklist

- What is the key thing the audience should remember?
- Is any material unnecessary ?
- Are the results explained?
- Are the slides simple ?
- Is there a clear conclusion ?
- If you are asked a question you can't answer, how will you respond?

# Presentation – Delivery tips

- Assembly of material
- Creation of a cohesive sequence of slides
- Never read from your script word by word
- Speak clearly and loud
- Speak a little slower
- Avoid monotony
- Show your enthusiasm

# Cheating

- Common cases of occurrence include cheating in examinations, copying of the whole or parts of someone else's work (essay, PMs, task submissions etc) on the internet as well as prohibited cooperation, prohibited use of the university's computers and computer network (abuse of computers).
- Disciplinary measures include a warning or suspension for a maximum of six months.