

research and innovation

gathering information

Alan Dix

STRUCTURE + DIVERGENCE = INNOVATION

it is wise to learn from
your own mistakes

it is shrewd to learn from
other people's mistakes

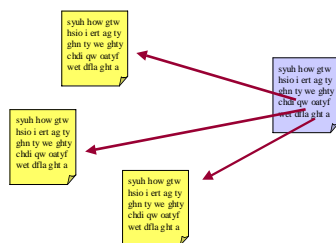
other people's work

- what they write
books, articles, manuals, notes, doodles
- what they say
interviews, discussion, news footage
- what they do
observation
- what they make
software, organisations, desks, notice boards

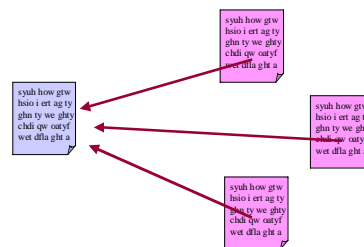
finding references getting started

- keyword searches
 - web, bibliographic databases, ACM/IEEE
- what's available
 - library, your bookshelf, other people
- key sources
 - main conferences, specialist portals, home pages of 'experts'

bibliographies going backward in time

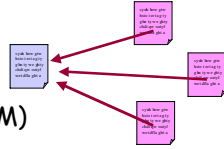


citations going forward



citation indices

- library (book/CDROM)
- ACM digital library
- citeseer
citeseer.nj.nec.com



broadening out

- place of publication
 - conference, journal
- authors' home pages
- back-and-forward citations



filtering references

be selective!

- keywords (unreliable)
- abstracts
- skim read
- citation count
- well-known expert?

criteria
 ♦ relevance
 ♦ authority

recording references

what

- ♦ details (title etc.)
- ♦ keywords (your own)
- ♦ mini abstract
- ♦ key points

... don't just cut and paste from the web!

where

- ♦ card index
- ♦ word processor file
- ♦ standard database
- ♦ bibliographic db
- ♦ web pages

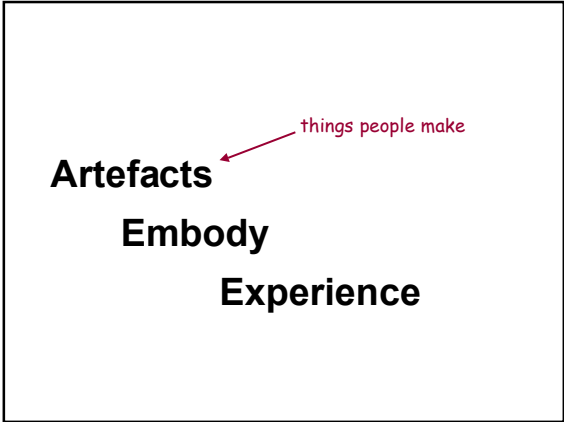
talking to people – who

- client
- user
- supervisor/tutor
- other staff
- friends and contacts

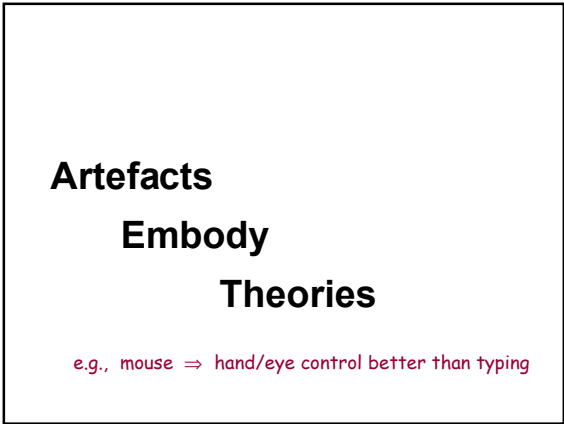
talking to people – what

you don't know what you're doing!

professional — does it
 academic — knows about it



- what is good about it?
why is it good?
- what is bad about it?
why is it bad?
- why do it this way?



- deep understanding helps
- ◆ combine ideas
avoid the crocaphants
 - ◆ change context
e.g., interfaces for the blind
 - ◆ improve and correct

