1 Progress reports: \textit{h}-number calculation

The teams reported on difficulties they encountered while collecting citation data.

- Different authors with the same name are not distinguished by GoogleScholar.
- While the DBLP record on computer science is very comprehensive, publications from adjacent fields are often missing – even highly cited ones.
- GoogleScholar blocks IPs that issue too many requests in a short time (the lock is released after a while).

For disambiguation of author names, DBLP seems a reliable source. To obtain a complete list of publications, we may use other databases like Citeseer, Sophos, or Web of Science.

To avoid having your IP blocked, try to introduce a delay between queries and run the script over night. Indoor plans to first retrieve all relevant data and then process it locally.

2 Technical Writing

We continue discussing recommendations from Strunk and White.

- Write with nouns and verbs.
- Revise and rewrite – you should put in the effort of writing if you want people to put in the effort of reading.
- Do not overwrite – do not use flowery language, be direct.
- Do not overstate, otherwise the reader will become suspicious.
- Avoid using qualifiers such as rather, pretty, little, \textit{very}).
- Use orthodox spelling.
- Make sure the reader knows who is speaking. Do this by separating the facts from the opinions.
• Be clear.
• Do not take shortcuts. Do not use initials or abbreviations unless they are completely clear.
• Prefer the standard to the offbeat.

The following rules stated by Knuth et al. are specific for writing in mathematics and computer science.

• Symbols in different formulas must be separated by words
• Do not start a sentence by a symbol.
• Do not use symbols like ∀, ∃, →, replace them by words (except in logical formulas).
• The statement proceeding a theorem should be complete.
• Theorems should be self-contained.
• Do not omit “that” or ”then”, if it helps the reader to parse the sentence.
• Avoid words like “this”, “it”, “also”, “another”, etc. if it is not obvious to what they refer.
• Use commentary to help the reader with formulas.
• All variables must be defined when they are first introduced.
• Motivate the reader for what follows.