Collaborative Writing and Publishing

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EIFL Webinar, September 27th 2018

John Hammersley
Cofounder and CEO, Overleaf

www.overleaf.com
Global scientific collaboration is increasing...

Collaboration networks between researchers in different cities
(built using Scopus data on papers published between 2008 and 2012)

Collaborative projects are more widely cited in follow up research...

But collaboration can be frustrating...

- Multiple versions of the same document
- Long email chains
- Formatting & typesetting
- Maintaining references
- Long revision cycles
The more people involved, the greater the chance of creating many conflicting versions of a document, all held in silos...
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Source: https://innoscholcomm.silk.co/
A collaborative cloud-based writing platform

Edit on the left, see compiled PDF on the right
For the authors' names, indicate different affiliations with the symbols: *, †, ‡, §. After four authors, the symbols double, triple, quadruple, and so forth as required.

Your Abstract

In addition to the guidelines provided in the example abstract above, your abstract should:

- provide a synopsis of the entire article;
- begin with the broad context of the study, followed by specific background for the study;
- describe the purpose, methods and procedures, core findings and results, and conclusions of the study;
- emphasize new or important aspects of the research;
- engage the broad readership of GENETICS and be understandable to a diverse audience (avoid using jargon);
- be a single paragraph of less than 250 words;
- contain the full name of the organism studied;
- NOT contain citations or abbreviations.

Introduction

For the introduction, authors should be mindful of the broad readership of the journal. The introduction should set the stage for the importance of the work to a general reader and draw the reader into the specific study. The scope and impact of the work should be clearly stated.

In individual organisms where a mutant is being studied, the rationale for the study of that mutant must be clear to a geneticist not studying that particular organism. Similarly, study of a particular phenomenon...
\section{Author Affiliations}

For the authors’ names, indicate different affiliations with the symbols: $^{\text{last}}$, $^{\dagger}$, $^{\ddagger}$, $^{\bowtie}$, $^{\star}$. After your authors, the symbols double, triple, quadruple, and so forth as required.

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\textbf{ABSTRACT} The abstract should be written for people who may not read the entire paper, so it must stand on its own. The impression it makes usually determines whether the reader will go on to read the article, so the abstract must be engaging, clear, and concise. In addition, the abstract may be the only part of the article that is indexed in databases, so it must accurately reflect the content of the article. A well-written abstract is the most effective way to reach intended readers, leading to more robust searches, retrieval, and usage of the article. Please see additional guidelines notes on preparing your abstract below.

\textbf{KEYWORDS} Keyword1, Keyword2, Keyword3, ...

This Genetics journal template is provided to help you write your work in the correct journal format. Instructions for using this template are provided below.

\textbf{Guide to using this template in Overleaf}

This template is provided to help you prepare your article for submission to the Genetics.

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\textbf{Acknowledgments}

Authors are encouraged to:

\begin{itemize}
  \item cite the supporting literature completely rather than select a subset of citations;
  \item provide important background citations, including relevant review papers (to help orient the non-specialist reader);
  \item cite similar work in other organisms.
\end{itemize}

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Head of the Terman Engineering Library, Stanford
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Metrics report for Lilliput University on Overleaf

Dear John Hammersley,

Here’s your monthly summary of Lilliput University usage on Overleaf.

October saw 415 users signing up. Signups include 65 Doctoral Students (PhD, EngD, ...), 58 Masters Students (MSc, MA, ...), and 35 Undergraduate Students. They’re from 45 departments, including Computer Science, Electrical Engineering, and Mechanical Engineering.

1.38 Thousand users made 2.27 Million edits on 4.97 Thousand projects.

4 versions were published.
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and to pre-print servers and repositories such as figshare
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