

# CIS400/401 Project Proposal Specification [Put your project title here]

Dept. of CIS - Senior Design 2014-2015\*†

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## ABSTRACT

*The purpose of this document is three-fold. First, it describes the requirements of the project proposal. Second, it presents this information in a style your proposal should mimic. Third, by viewing the \*.tex ‘code behind’, some basic L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X technique can be learned. Do not feel compelled to completely follow our style – but do use it as a guide.*

*Like this ‘report’, your proposal is expected to have an abstract. An abstract is a two-paragraph maximum executive summary of your work. It should briefly outline your problem statement and its (expected) contributions.*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

You should begin by introducing your topic. You should define core terminology specific to the field, introduce the problem statement, and make clear the benefits (motivate!) of resolving that problem statement. If there are many preliminaries (*e.g.*, definitions, conceptual explanations) you need to handle before jumping into your topic, it may be worthwhile to create an explicit “Background” section.

Let us suppose you are attempting to build a constant time integer factorization algorithm. You would want to briefly explain that factorization is the process of breaking an integer into its prime multipliers. Give a simple example. Your problem statement would conclude that factorization is an unnecessarily complex process. Finally, you would state that via your proposed system, factorization will be easy and the consequences that will have. Namely, the RSA-encryption algorithm will be broken.

## 2. RELATED WORK

Perhaps the most important section of your proposal is *related work*. Here you demonstrate that you have read and understand what others in the field have done. This ensures you (1) know the state-of-the-art, (2) are not re-doing others work, and (3) you know the performance levels you must achieve to make a contribution. As you discuss each related work, make note of how each has advanced the field. Keep in mind that this section should not read like a regular research paper you write for other classes. In other words, you should not just discuss related work for the sake of having a related

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†Do not list your advisors amongst the authors as that may cause Google Scholar to add this work to their list of publications. Your advisor must also sign a hard-copy of your proposal.

work section; rather, tell a story about the state-of-the-art of the field and where your work fits in.

This section should have in-line citations to your bibliography (really all sections should have citations, but we expect them to be most dense in this section). We are going to require that your proposal has at least 6 references. Fortunately, L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X makes citations easy. Your TA has had no difficulty, as the work of Ivanov *et al.* [2] demonstrates. Need help with L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X? Be sure to check out [3] and [1], two helpful on-line resources.

What defines a good resource? Wikipedia is **NOT** a good resource. We would like to see references from academic journals/conferences (ACM, IEEE, etc.). We realize not everyone is doing pure research and for students with ‘implementation’ projects such sources may be rare. No matter the case, your sources need to be reputable.

Let us return to your factorization proposal. You should put out the earliest related work; naïve methods like trial division and the Sieve of Eratosthenes, but state they are of no modern relevance. Then discuss modern methods like the Quadratic Sieve and General Number Field Sieve. Note the humongous time and memory bounds of these algorithms. But wait! You are going to propose a better way ...

## 3. PROJECT PROPOSAL

Now is the time to introduce your proposed project in all of its glory. Admittedly, this is not the easiest since you probably have not done much actual research yet. Even so, setting and realizing realistic research goals is an important skill. Begin by summarizing what you are going to do and the expected benefit it will bring.

### 3.1 Anticipated Approach

Having summarized *what* you are going to do, its time to describe *how* you plan to do it. Our factorization example does not work so well here (it is likely impossible to realize) – so let us suppose you are going to create a service that takes a cell-phone picture of a building and returns via text-message, the name of that building<sup>1</sup>.

In this case you might want to talk about establishing a server to receive pictures via MMS. Once the picture is received, you will run an edge extraction algorithm over it. Then, similarity between the submitted picture and those stored (and tagged) in a MySQL database will be computing using algorithm *XYZ*. Finally, the tag of the most similar

<sup>1</sup>Do not use this idea – someone did it in a previous year.

image will be returned to the user. Do not bore the reader with trivial details, but give them an overview; a block-flow diagram would prove helpful (and is required).

### 3.2 Technical Challenges

In this subsection note where you anticipate having novel difficulty. Maybe you have never setup a MySQL database or even used SQL before at all – yes, that is a challenge – but not one readers care about. More novel would be the fact that many buildings on Penn’s campus look similar and your classifier may be inaccurate in such instances. The purpose of this section is two-fold: 1) you will think about which parts of your project would require the most time and effort and 2) you will convince the reader that this is a project worth undertaking.

### 3.3 Evaluation Criteria

Suppose you have implemented your approach and it is functioning. Now how are you going to convince readers your approach is better than what exists? In the factorization example, you could just compare run-times between algorithms run on the same input. The image recognition example might use a percentage of accurate classifications. Other fields may have established testing benchmarks.

No matter the case, you need to prove you have contributed to the field. This will be easier for some than others. In particular, those with ‘sensory’ projects involving visual or sonic elements need to think this point through – objective measures are always better than subjective ones.

## 4. RESEARCH TIMELINE

Finally, we would like you to speculate about the pace of your research progress. This section need not be lengthy, we would just like you to specify some milestones so we can gauge your progress during our intermediate interviews. Let us follow through with our image recognition example:

- ALREADY COMPLETED: Preliminary reading. Began implementation of image-recognition algorithm.
- PRIOR-TO THANKSGIVING : Photograph buildings for DB. Make algorithm more efficient, tune parameters.
- PRIOR-TO CHRISTMAS : Create server-MMS interface. Expand tagged DB collection.
- COMPLETION TASKS : Verify implementation is bug-free. Conduct accuracy testing. Complete write-up.
- IF THERE’S TIME : Investigate image pre-processing techniques to improve accuracy.

## 5. REFERENCES

- [1] The Comprehensive TeX Archive Network (CTAN). A (not so) short introduction to LaTeX2e. <http://www.ctan.org/tex-archive/info/lshort/english/>.
- [2] Radoslav Ivanov, Miroslav Pajic, and Insup Lee. Attack-resilient sensor fusion. In *DATE’14: Design, Automation and Test in Europe*, 2014.
- [3] Wikibooks. LaTeX. <http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/LaTeX>. Note: Students should not cite Wikis!

## APPENDIX

### A. OTHER SPECIFICS

Your proposal need not have appendices like this section and the next but we still have info to share:

1. PROPOSAL LENGTH: We require that your proposal be 4–5 pages in length, bibliography included. Be careful, L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X and our style-file in particular are *extremely* space efficient. An 9-page MS-Word document could easily become a 5-page L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X one.
2. PLAGARISM: **DO NOT** plagiarize. If you are caught, you will fail the class (*i.e.*, not graduate), or worse.

### B. L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X EXAMPLES

At this point, the proposal specification is complete. From here on out, we are just going to show off some commonly used L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X technique. Be sure to look at the ‘code behind’ and see Tab. 1, Eqn. 1 and Fig. 1 for the output! Keep in mind that the appendix is usually not a good place for your figures. Place them where you need them and remember to refer to them in the body of your text; otherwise, the reader will keep reading and will miss them!

$$M(p) = \int_0^{\infty} (1 + \alpha x)^{-\gamma} x^{p-1} dx \quad (1)$$

User Type	Cleanup%	Honesty%
Good	90-100%	100%
Purely Malicious	0-10%	0%
Malicious Provider	0-10%	100%
Feedback Malicious	90-100%	0%
Disguised Malicious	50-100%	50-100%
Sybil Attacker	0-10%	Irrelevant

Table 1: Example Table

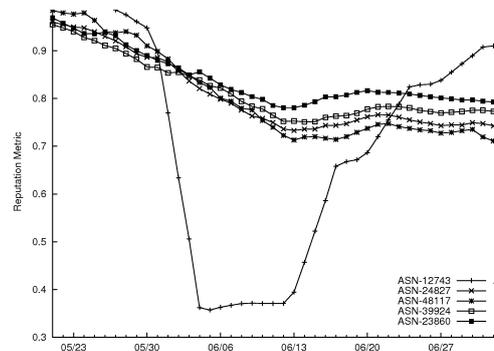


Figure 1: Example Figure/Graph