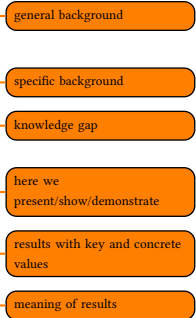


I serve science and it is my joy

GUILLAUME GUERARD*

general background
specific background
knowledge gap
here we present/show/demonstrate
results with key and concrete values
meaning of results
ALL IN ONE PARAGRAPH

Horizontal gene transfer (HGT), the acquisition of genetic material from non-parental lineages, is known to be important in bacterial evolution. In particular, HGT provides rapid access to genetic innovations, allowing traits such as virulence, antibiotic resistance and xenobiotic metabolism to spread through the human microbiome. Recent anecdotal studies providing snapshots of active gene flow on the human body have highlighted the need to determine the frequency of such recent transfers and the forces that govern these event. He we report the discovery and characterization of a vast, human-associated network of gene exchange, large enough to directly compare the principal forces shaping HGT. PROVIDES, IF POSSIBLE, THE USED PROCESS/METHOS. PROVIDES KEY RESULTS WITH, IF POSSIBLE, COMPARISON WITH OTHER METHODS. We show that within the human microbiome this ecological architecture continues across multiple spatial scales, functional classes and ecological niches with transfer further enriched among bacteria that inhabit the same body site, have the same oxygen tolerance or have the same ability to cause disease. We use to uncover sources of antibiotic resistance and itendify genes associated with the pathology of meningitis and other diseases.



Additional Key Words and Phrases: Do, Not, Us, This, Code, Put, the, Correct, Terms, for, Your, Paper

ACM Reference Format:

Guillaume GUERARD. 2018. I serve science and it is my joy. In *Proceedings of Make sure to enter the correct conference title from your rights confirmation emai (Conference acronym 'XX)*. ACM, New York, NY, USA, 9 pages. <https://doi.org/XXXXXXX.XXXXXXX>

USEFUL LINKS TO READ BEFORE STARTING THE MASTER THESIS

Here is a list of useful link to help you to write your Master Thesis:

Define and explore your problem

- (1) Define the problem <https://guillaume-guerard.com/en/cours-de-methodologie/definir-la-problematique/>
- (2) Defining scientific questions <https://guillaume-guerard.com/en/cours-de-methodologie/definir-les-questions-scientifiques/>
- (3) Define your method and scientific plan (experimental design) <https://guillaume-guerard.com/en/cours-de-methodologie/definir-la-methode-scientifique/>
- (4) How to achieve a state of the art <https://guillaume-guerard.com/en/cours-de-methodologie/etat-de-lart-scientifique/>
- (5) How to read and summarize a scientific paper <https://guillaume-guerard.com/en/cours-de-methodologie/lire-et-resume-un-papier-scientifique/>

*Both authors contributed equally to this research.

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Manuscript submitted to ACM

53 Prepare your Master Thesis report

54 After reading the course on problematic and the state of the art, you must to write your Proposal of research:

- 55
56 (1) Write a research proposal <https://guillaume-guerard.com/en/cours-de-methodologie/ecrire-une-proposition-de-recherche/>

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59 Here are methodologies for writing scientific papers:

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62 (1) Prepare your scientific paper (first drafts) <https://guillaume-guerard.com/en/cours-de-methodologie/preparer-son-papier-scientifique/>
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64 (2) Write a scientific paper (advanced state of drafts) <https://guillaume-guerard.com/en/cours-de-methodologie/rediger-un-papier-scientifique/>
- 65
66 (3) Perfect the Abstract <https://guillaume-guerard.com/en/cours-de-methodologie/parfaire-un-abstract/>
- 67
68 (4) Perfect the introduction <https://guillaume-guerard.com/en/cours-de-methodologie/parfaire-une-introduction/>
- 69
70 (5) Perfecting a state of the art <https://guillaume-guerard.com/en/cours-de-methodologie/parfaire-letat-de-lart/>
- 71
72 (6) Perfect the methodology (Materials & Methods) <https://guillaume-guerard.com/en/cours-de-methodologie/parfaire-la-methodologie/>
- 73
74 (7) Perfect the results and discussion <https://guillaume-guerard.com/en/cours-de-methodologie/parfaire-la-section-resultats/>
- 75
76 (8) Perfect the conclusion <https://guillaume-guerard.com/en/cours-de-methodologie/parfaire-la-conclusion/>

77
78 Even if you are not a researcher, you may be asked to present work of the same type. You will also be required to present intelligence/reports/monitoring:

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80
81 (1) Write a scientific watch
- 82 (a) Coming soon
- 83 (2) Write a technology watch
- 84 (a) Coming soon
- 85 (3) Write a science popularization
- 86 (a) Coming soon
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90 Work with AI

91 AI can be a wonderful tool if it is used efficiently and with attention:

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93
94 (1) Introduction and use cases of AI for scientific research <https://guillaume-guerard.com/en/cours-de-methodologie/recherche-et-intelligence-artificielle/>
- 95
96 (2) Conduct a state of the art/literature review with the help of an AI <https://guillaume-guerard.com/en/cours-de-methodologie/etat-de-lart-et-intelligence-artificielle/>
- 97
98 (3) Find the issues, scientific obstacles and openings for a research proposal with AI <https://guillaume-guerard.com/en/cours-de-methodologie/proposition-de-recherche-et-intelligence-artificielle/>
- 99
100 (4) Write a scientific article with the help of an AI for each step! <https://guillaume-guerard.com/en/cours-de-methodologie/rediger-avec-une-intelligence-artificielle/>
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1 INTRODUCTION

Research topic
Socio-economical context
Scientific context
Gaps
Objectives/Research questions
Adding values
Highlights
Outline

ONE PARAGRAPH
Research topic, about the main topic and its context

Tourism has experienced substantial growth since the late 1980s. In 1950, there were merely 25 million tourists, a figure that surged to 278 million by 1980, and further skyrocketed to 1.5 billion tourists in 2019. This remarkable surge in tourist numbers has given rise to significant global consequences, including the amplification of the global gross domestic product attributed to tourism and the annual profits yielded by the tourism industry. One notable catalyst for this transformation has been the democratization of the Internet. The accessibility and immediacy of online communication have complemented the geographical proximity facilitated by the 1980s tourism boom. Consequently, tourism serves as a potent symbol of globalization, ushering in formidable challenges.

ONE PARAGRAPH
OPTIONAL
Socio-economical context

The challenges associated with tourism are predominantly logistical and economic. The symbiotic relationship between tourists as demand generators and the tourism industry as suppliers necessitates the development of various methodologies for predicting, analyzing, and synthesizing tourist behaviors [16, 26]. To illustrate, tourism management has explored aspects of tourist profiles [2, 22]. However, it is essential to recognize that the tourism management approach differs from that of computer science. As indicated in earlier research [6], a novel challenge stemming from the era of Big Data is the validation of tourism management studies through computer science methods.

ONE PARAGRAPH
Scientific context

Traditional literature often discusses two prevalent methods for user profiling: content-based filtering and collaborative-based filtering [4, 21]. However, these methods do not align with the objective, which is to partition users into clusters for the extraction of standard tourist profiles. Both content-based and collaborative-based filtering predominantly focus on predicting user behaviors, with the former relying on individual user history analysis and the latter involving the pooling of similar users' preferences. Moreover, other studies delve into additional clustering components such as the order of visits to points of interest, semantic analysis of comments, or geospatial data from photos [1, 5, 19, 24].

ONE PARAGRAPH
Gaps

Contrary to these conventional approaches, this paper centers on the application of clustering algorithms for user profiling [8, 12]. The primary challenge of any user clustering method lies in the identification of clustering components that serve as suitable criteria for assigning users to clusters. In the proposed method, users' trip summaries are clustering components, as these summaries contain vital information about the trip context, including the season and duration, as well as the trip content, which encompasses the points of interest visited. While some studies in the literature consider the user's static/demographic profile as a clustering component, this kind of approach remains unsuitable in the presented context, as demographic information (gender, age, or nationality) is distinct from user behavioral aspects and should be treated as user characteristics [14, 18, 23].

ONE PARAGRAPH
Objectives

This paper aims to address the analysis and synthesis of tourist behaviors by considering tourist user profiles and conducting user clustering to identify communities of tourists with similar behaviors. These communities offer essential insights into understanding standardized tourist profiles and, in turn, provide valuable information about tourist behaviors.

ONE PARAGRAPH
Adding values

A precise definition of the concept of a user profile is established, which can exhibit substantial variation based on the context. In this context, a user profile is defined as a comprehensive summary encompassing user behaviors, interests, characteristics, and preferences [15]. In the specific case of this tourism study, a user profile is construed as a composite of both the user's static/demographic profile and a summary of their past travel experiences. It is vital to distinguish this user profile definition from the concept of user profiling, which pertains to the systematic collection, organization, and inference of user profile information [12]. To gain deeper insights into tourist behaviors, a novel approach is presented in this paper: the establishment of standard tourist profiles through user clustering based on digital traces. Specifically, this study leverages the user profile concept to construct comprehensive tourist user profiles, encompassing both the user's static/demographic information and their travel history summaries. Subsequently, by utilizing these trip summaries, distances are computed between users, and perform unsupervised clustering to delineate distinct user clusters. These clusters provide a foundation for the determination of standard tourist profiles and enable various analytical explorations.

ONE PARAGRAPH
Highlights

The key contributions of the presented work can be succinctly summarized as follows:

- In-depth exploration of the tourism landscape through the extraction of tourist profiles from the vast reservoir of tourism data within the Big Data context.
- Validation of results through comparisons with tourism management reports to ensure the robustness and relevance of the presented methodology.
- A versatile approach to tourist profiling adaptable to various geographical regions.

ONE PARAGRAPH
Outline

2 LITERATURE REVIEW / RELATED WORKS / STATE OF THE ART / ETC.

ONE PARAGRAPH
How do you organize the review? What are the branches of your mindmap?
How are they relevant for your problem?

2.1 First branch

AT LEAST 3 PARAGRAPH
Topic sentence + Key studies
Synthesis of your concept map + Critics on paper
Gaps, why the scientific field do not answer your problem

2.2 Second branch

Content of the branch

The initial challenge in implementing a data-driven tourism segmentation method is the acquisition of an empirical dataset. As Gauch et al. [13] point out, data can be gathered using either implicit or explicit methods.

OPTIONAL
Historical scientific context

The explicit method necessitates actively soliciting information from tourists through surveys, registration processes, and forms. It is particularly useful for obtaining static information about tourists, such as demographic and geographic details. However, this method is not without its challenges. It depends on the willingness of tourists to respond to questions, and it can consume substantial time and resources for deployment [12]. Notably, tourism management and marketing studies have historically relied on explicit data acquisition methods and continue to do so [25].

OPTIONAL
Disrupting news

In contrast, the Digital Revolution, coupled with the rise of social networks, has introduced a novel approach to data collection, referred to as the implicit method [7]. Implicit data acquisition involves the use of intelligent agents or data mining techniques to analyze tourist activities and is well-suited for capturing dynamic information about tourists, including their behaviors. This method is commonly employed in computer science approaches [17]. A hybrid approach, which combines both implicit and explicit methods, can be adopted to gather static and dynamic information effectively [3]. In the context of efficiently segmenting tourists, the acquisition of data should ideally follow a hybrid approach.

OPTIONAL
Gaps due to the disrupting news

This means that when aiming to segment tourists effectively, it is prudent to obtain data using a hybrid method that combines the strengths of implicit data acquisition for capturing dynamic aspects and explicit data acquisition for securing static information.

sub-branch
Key papers
Contribution of those papers
Gaps

In the recent study by McKercher et al. [20], an insightful analysis delves into the comparison and contrast of various segmentation techniques—geographic-based, motivation-oriented, demographic-focused, behavior-centric, and hybrid models—with the aim of determining which method best captures the nuances of tourist behaviors. The hybrid approach emerges as the most effective, albeit with the prerequisite of both a priori and a posteriori data from tourists. The authors observe that while geographic and demographic-based methods yield the most diverse patterns, this diversity poses challenges during analysis. As an integral recommendation when selecting variables, they emphasize the importance of exercising caution regarding the level of detail associated with each variable. Hence, the proposed method must guarantee the availability and quality of such variable.

sub-branch
Key papers
Contribution of those papers
Gaps

Once the empirical dataset is at hand, the critical task of selecting segmentation variables arises. The choice of these variables is inherently tied to the specific objectives of the segmentation method. For instance, Abbasi et al. [1] proposed segmenting tourists based on sentiment analysis of their reviews, while Rodriguez et al. [24] suggested a segmentation method based on tourist localization. In such cases, the selection of segmentation variables naturally varies to align with the intended goals. Consequently, it is impractical to propose a universal set of segmentation variables applicable to all situations. Nonetheless, as recommended by Dolnicar et al. [9], a clear justification should underpin the selection of these variables.

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sub-branch
Key papers
Contribution of those papers
Gaps

Beyond justification, another concern regarding segmentation variables pertains to their types. The type of variables used has a direct impact on the clustering process. As observed by D'Urso [10], the majority of methods have favored numerical variables as segmentation variables, potentially leading to a loss of information contained within categorical variables. In practice, many have sought to address this by converting categorical variables into numerical ones through encoding [3]. However, it's worth noting that such a practice is not recommended in the context of clustering, except for ordinal variables, as arbitrary numerical values can distort the distance computation between instances [11].

Summary of main research question you have to propose a solution

Based on our extensive literature review, we assert that while the selection of variables plays a pivotal role, the manner in which data is represented is equally critical to guarantee relevance and readability throughout the unsupervised learning process. The proposed approach not only considers the variables themselves but also addresses the efficient representation of these variables within a database.

2.3 Contributions

ONE PARAGRAPH
Reminder of your topics
Reminder of gaps of each branch
How do you fill the gaps

3 MATERIALS & METHODS

Materials is optional, you can also create a section for each.
NEVER TALK ABOUT THE RESULTS IN THIS SECTION, IT MUST BE CONTEXT-FREE

ONE PARAGRAPH
Reminder of your objectives
Outline of the subsection, for example, flowchart of the methods with a reference to each dedicated subsection.

3.1 Materials

Explain how do you collect the data
Explain the TLE if necessary
Explain the preprocessing, datamart if necessary

3.2 Methods

Outline of the subsection, for example, flowchart of the methods with a reference to each dedicated subsection.
More details of the previous flowchart
You can use a detailed flowchart for each part instead.

3.2.1 Part 1.

This is the "how to" of your paper, with all the relevant details for producing your results.
Convinces the reader of the correctness of your approach by providing justification for choosing your methodology, potentially including analysis or theoretical justification
Provides readers the details, algorithms, and techniques necessary to confirm and/or replicate your findings

Specify the purpose of a method
Explain why you used a particular method (use the gaps in Literature review)
Justify why you didn't use another method

A reader must "seen" the results and its consequence without providing any results at this point

4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Reminder of the topic and objectives

4.1 Materials

Details about the materials, you can use EDA at this point

4.2 Evaluation and validation

You have to compare your method with some of the literature review
Provide details about the validation process (i.e. which measures do you use and why)

4.3 Part 1

You have to follow the same flowchart as your Methods section

4.4 Main Results

It's time to provide main results with the comparison to literature

4.5 Discussion

DO NOT ADD NEW TABLES, FIGURES OR ANY NEW RESULTS

The discussion section is one of the final parts of a research paper, in which an author describes, analyzes, and interprets their findings. They explain the significance of those results and tie everything back to the research question(s).

USE THE FOLLOWING SCHEME FOR EACH KEY POINT YOU WANT TO EXPOSE, USE SUBSECTION FOR EACH KEY POINT

4.5.1 Key point 1.

ONE PARAGRAPH

Summarize your key findings related to your research questions

ONE PARAGRAPH

Give your interpretations, you need to contextualize the finding according to your context

Only results do not give any answer to your problems!

The meaning of your results may seem obvious to you, but it's important to spell out their significance for your reader, showing exactly how they answer your research question.

ONE PARAGRAPH

Discuss the implications, The discussion should show how your findings fit with existing knowledge, what new insights they contribute, and what consequences they have for theory or practice.

ONE PARAGRAPH

Acknowledge the limitations, Limitations aren't about listing your errors, but about providing an accurate picture of what can and cannot be concluded from your study.

5 OPTIONAL DISCUSSION (EXTENDED VERSION OUTSIDE THE RESULTS SECTION)

6 CONCLUSION

Sentence 1 Recall the topic

Sentence 2 Restate your thesis

Sentence 3 It's time to summarize the main arguments of your research paper.

Sentence 4 Emphasize the importance of the results

Sentence 5 Call to action If you think it would be appropriate, comment on the need for further research on the topic.

LENGTH OF THE CONCLUSION IN A CONFERENCE PAPER IN ONE SHORT PARAGRAPH, EXTEND THE CONTENT FOR A JOURNAL

In this article, we propose a method to discover tourist profiling. This method aims to extract tourist profiles using digital traces left voluntarily by tourists on social networks. We have proposed a measure of distance based on both context and content data from tourist stays. We have shown that this measure highlights tourist profiles heretofore known in the literature, but with a finer knowledge. Our experiments demonstrate the validity of our results by comparing them to tourism management reports; we can therefore affirm the reliability of the results of our method.

Thus, the tourism industry can widely exploit our method in any geographical area without resorting to sociological studies of tourism, which are often complex to set up and must be spread over many years.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Thanks to Guillaume GUERARD for his valuable course on research methodology. Just kidding! Add me to the author list (devil laugh)!

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423 *Quality Assurance in Hospitality & Tourism* 21, 2 (2020), 234–243.

424 **A APPENDIX**

425 **A.1 Part One**

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427 fermentum urna, id sollicitudin purus odio sit amet enim. Aliquam ullamcorper eu ipsum vel mollis. Curabitur quis
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430 **A.2 Part Two**

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435 **B ONLINE RESOURCES**

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443 Received 20 February 2007; revised 12 March 2009; accepted 5 June 2009
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