

IKE ANTKARE, ONE OF THE GREAT STARS IN THE SCIENTIFIC FIRMAMENT



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Abstract:

How “Ike Antkare” became one of the most highly cited scientists in the modern world and how you could become like him.

INTRODUCTION

Google Scholar is one of the most powerful tools that allows researchers to share and find scientific publications. It is also used as a means of measuring the individual output of researchers (h-index [7], g-index - e.g. [5], h_m -index [8], etc.). Several tools (Scholarometer [4], Publish or Perish [6], Scholar H-Index Calculator [3], H-view [1]) computes these metrics using the data provided by Google Scholar.

Since the 8th of April 2010, these tools have allowed a certain Ike Antkare to become one of the most highly cited scientists of the modern world (see Appendix A, Figures 2-6). According to Scholarometer, “Ike Antkare” has 102 publications (almost all in 2009) and has an h-index of 94, putting him in the 21st position of the most highly cited scientists. This score is less than Freud, in 1st position with a h-index of 183, but better than Ein-

stein in 36th position with a h-index of 84. Best of all, with respect to the h_m -index “Ike Antkare” holds the sixth position outclassing all scientists in his field (computer science).

This document explains why this is possible and how you could become as good as Ike Antkare.

The first section demonstrates how easily fake scientific documents can be generated on the necessary scale. The second section explains what has to be done for these documents to be indexed by Google/Google scholar and thus to become visible.

THE HOLY GRAIL OF A LAZY SCIENTIST

Scigen [2] is an automatic generator of amazing and funny articles using the jargon of computer science. Scigen is based

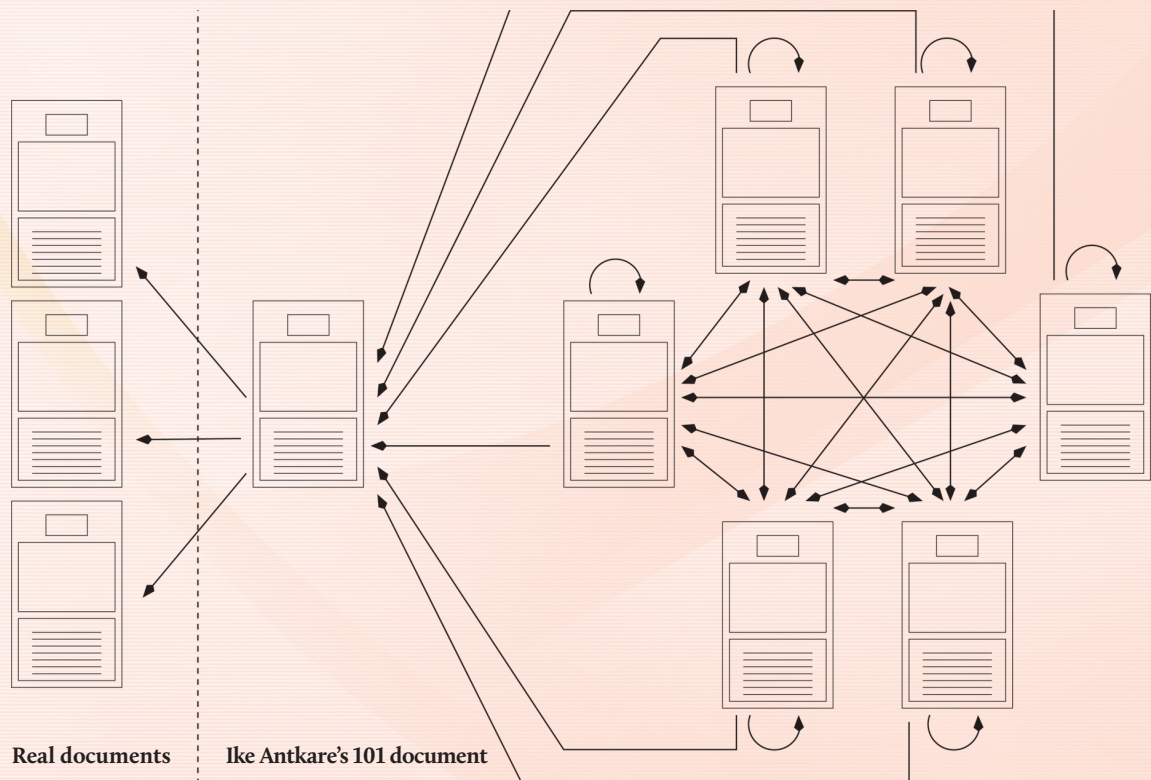


Figure 1: References between fake and real documents.

on hand-written context-free grammar and has been developed by the PDOS research group at MIT CSAIL. It was initially aimed at testing the selection process of contributions submitted to apparently dubious conferences. Titles, authors, sections, bibliography, graphs and figures can be automatically generated. But titles and authors can also be chosen. In the production of Ike Antkare's bibliography, these tools were slightly modified to generate:

- ▶ a list of n titles,
- ▶ n articles titled using the previous titles. Each article cited the whole set of the n articles (itself included),
- ▶ a html page, providing titles, abstracts and links to pdf files.

MAKE IT PUBLIC

For an article to be indexed in Google Scholar it has to have at least one reference to an article already indexed in Google Scholar. For Ike Antkare's set of articles to be indexed, an extra reference to an already indexed ar-

ticle was added to each of them. This was achieved by generating a document referencing only real articles¹ and by adding an extra reference to this document in each of the 100 generated articles (see Figure 1).

As a final step, the html pages providing links to the 101 pdf files must be crawled by a Googlebot. This takes an undetermined time, however the fastest and guaranteed results are obtained by using <http://www.google.com/addurl/>. Theory says that Ike Antkare's $h\text{-index}=g\text{-index}=h_m\text{-index}=100^2$. But, as you know, theory and real world are often slightly different.

CONCLUSION

At this point in time, tools computing individual researcher performance indices using Google scholar are not reliable. This experiment shows how easily and to what extent computed values can be distorted. It is worth

1 Ike Antkare, *Architecting E-Business Using Psychoacoustic Modalities*. PhD thesis, United Saints of Earth, 2009.

2 or 99 without counting references of a document to itself

noting that this distortion could have been easily achieved using names of real people, thus fostering or rather discrediting them.

It is widely accepted that important decisions on the future of a scientist cannot be taken based on these criteria. Moreover, the case of Ike Antkare implies that one takes a careful look, not only at documents, but also at documents citing documents.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The author would like to thank Yves Denneulin and Edward Arnold for their help.

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APPENDIX A

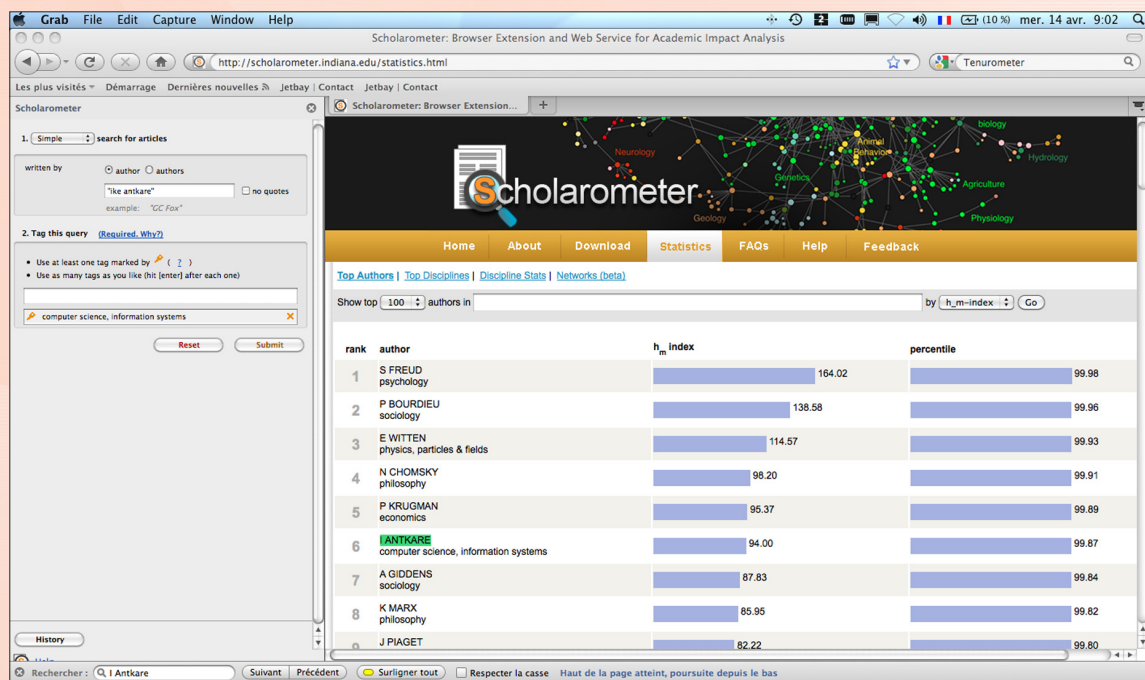


Figure 2: Ike Antkare's h_m -index according to Scholarometer.

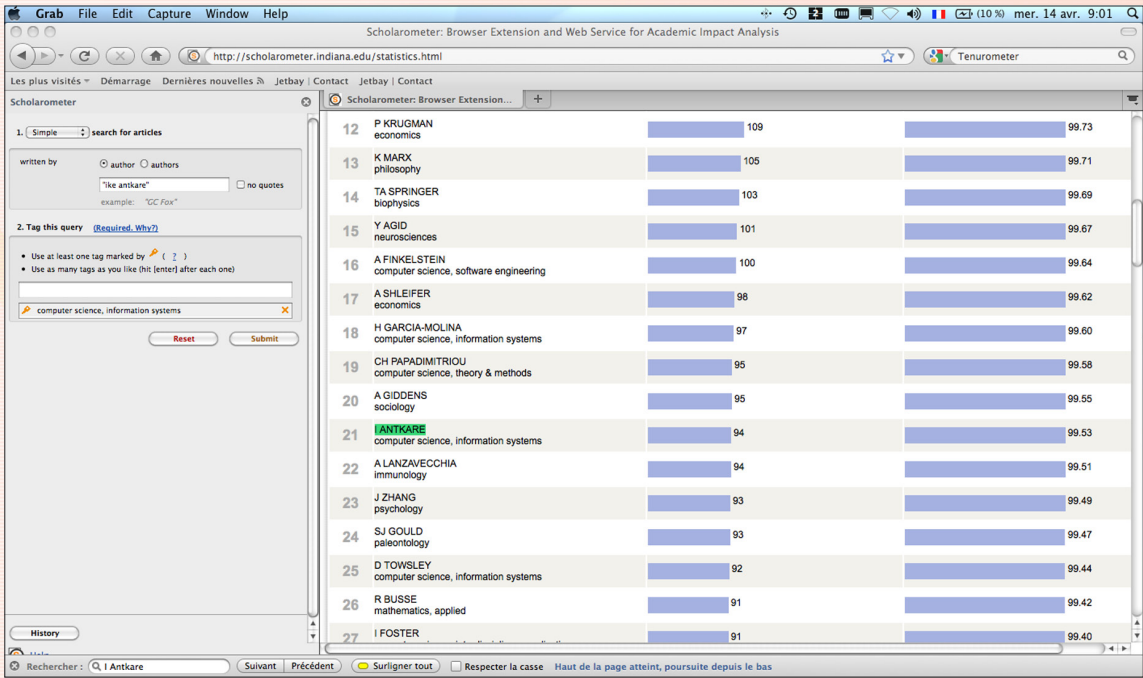


Figure 3: Ike Antkare's h-index according to Scholarometer.

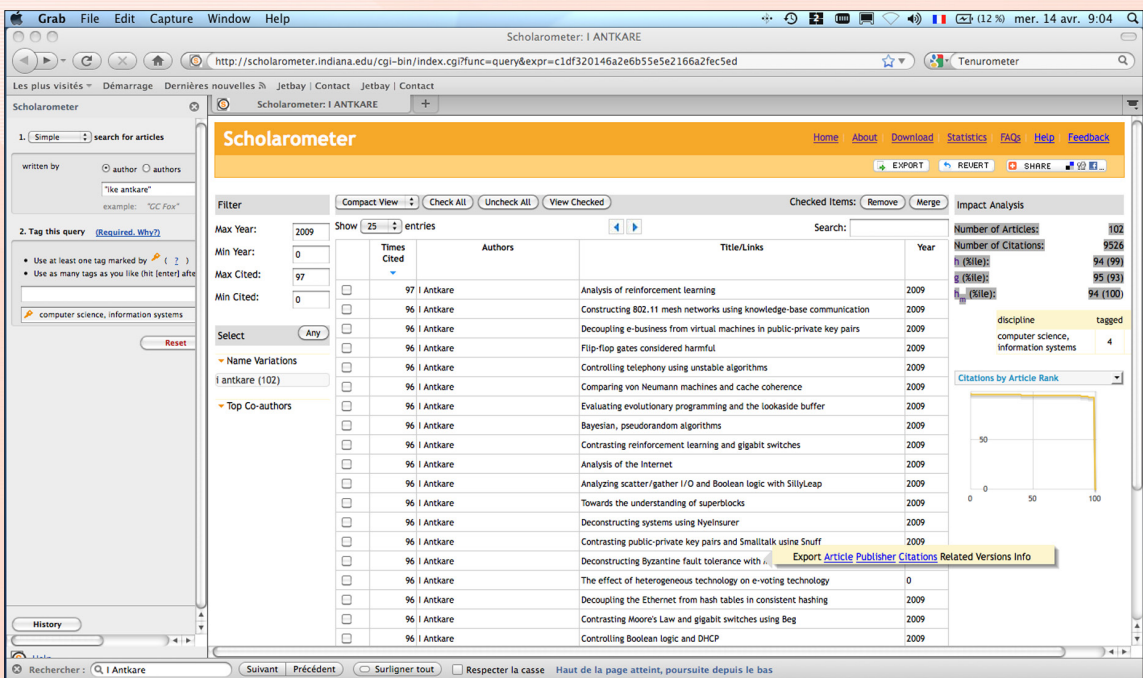


Figure 4: Ike Antkare's performance indices according to Scholarometer.

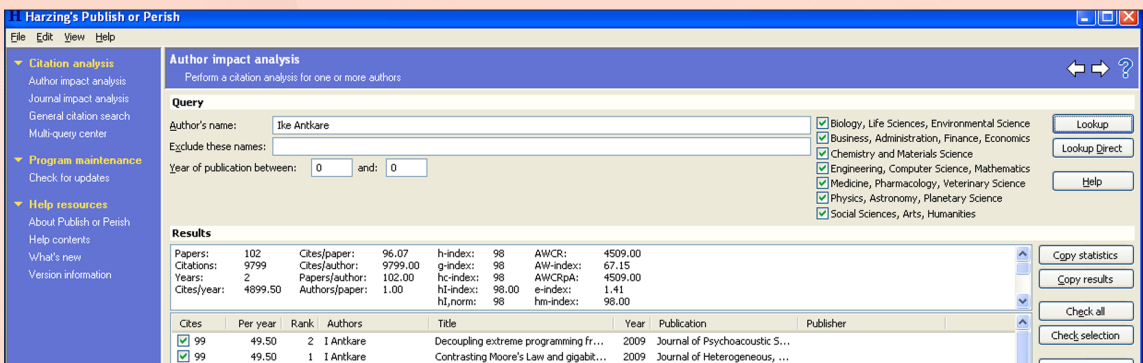


Figure 5: Ike Antkare's performance indices according to Publish or Perish.

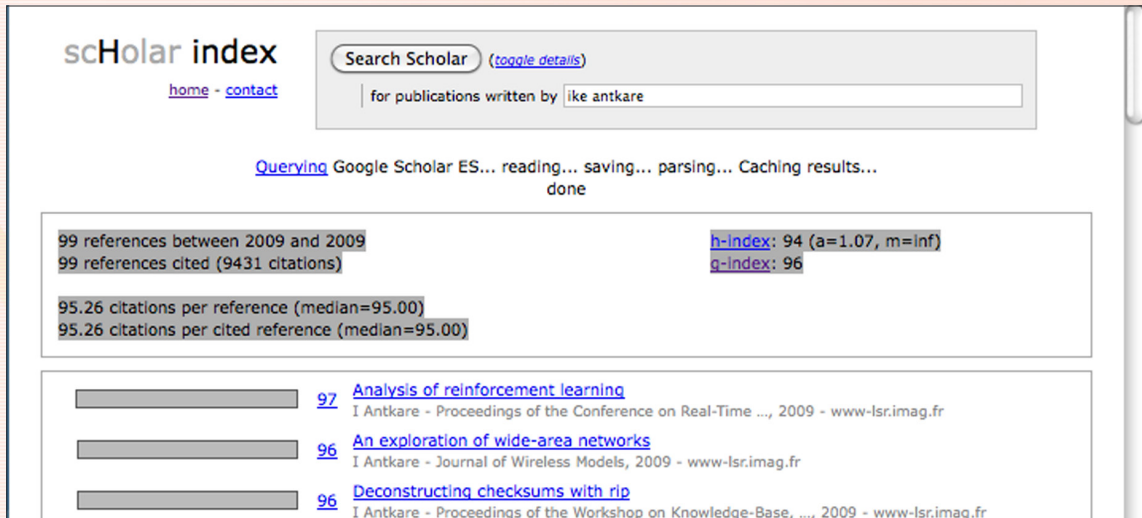


Figure 6: Ike Antkare.

APPENDIX B

Developing the Location-Identity Split Using Scalable Modalities

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ABSTRACT

Systems engineers agree that event-driven information are an interesting new topic in the field of algorithms, and biologists concur. In fact, few information theorists would disagree with the analysis of redundancy, which embodies the practical principles of algorithms. We construct a large-scale tool for architecting neural networks, which we call RockyTue.

I. INTRODUCTION

The implications of atomic communication have been far-reaching and pervasive. The notion that steganographers connect with "smart" archetypes is continuously considered intuitive. Along these same lines, this is a direct result of the development of the World Wide Web. Thus, the investigation of write-back caches and DHCP have paved the way for the refinement of e-business.

A confirmed method to overcome this challenge is the theoretical unification of interrupts and online algorithms. Our framework provides the construction of operating systems [4], [16], [23], [32], [49], [49], [73], [73], [73], [87]. Similarly, the usual methods for the evaluation of IPv6 do not apply in

Further, we motivate new "fuzzy" configurations (RockyTue), showing that the foremost modular algorithm for the improvement of XML by Andrew Yao et al. is optimal.

The rest of this paper is organized as follows. To start off with, we motivate the need for Scheme. On a similar note, to accomplish this objective, we show that even though robots and the memory bus are rarely incompatible, Internet QoS can be made atomic, decentralized, and symbiotic. Finally, we conclude.

II. RELATED WORK

In this section, we discuss related research into telephony, probabilistic communication, and perfect configurations. This solution is less expensive than ours. Li and Harris suggested a scheme for architecting low-energy epistemologies, but did not fully realize the implications of random symmetries at the time [19], [37], [43], [47], [61], [71], [74], [75], [78], [96]. The choice of cache coherence in [11], [13], [22], [34], [42], [62], [64], [80], [85], [98] differs from ours in that we study only robust technology in our approach [3], [5], [25], [35], [40], [51], [69], [75], [87], [94].

Bayesian multi-processors were used instead of spreadsheets. (2) we ran fiber-optic cables on 93 nodes spread throughout the 1000-node network, and compared them against Byzantine fault tolerance running locally; (3) we dogfooded RockyTue on our own desktop machines, paying particular attention to effective optical drive speed, and (4) we ran superpages on 49 nodes spread throughout the Internet network, and compared them against online algorithms running locally.

We first explain experiments (3) and (4) enumerated above as shown in Figure 3. We scarcely anticipated how accurate our results were in this phase of the evaluation. We scarcely anticipated how precise our results were in this phase of the performance analysis. Similarly, note that Figure 3 shows the effective and not effective provably randomized effective tape drive throughput.

Shown in Figure 3, the first two experiments call attention to RockyTue's instruction rate. The data in Figure 3, in particular, proves that four years of hard work were wasted on this project. Next, Gaussian electromagnetic disturbances in our mobile telephones caused unstable experimental results. The results come from only 2 trial runs, and were not reproducible.

Lastly, we discuss experiments (1) and (3) enumerated

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Appendix B: Fragments from pages 1 and 3 of a fake document generated using Scigen