
Seminar on Scientific Soft Skills

Jaroslav Křivánek, MFF UK

Jaroslav.Krivanek@mff.cuni.cz

Today's plan

- Finish paper assignment
- English grammar practice
- Lecture on
 - Paper reading
 - Presentation
 - Review process & paper reviewing
 - Paper writing

Upcoming deadline

- **Next week: 5-minute student's work presentations**
 - Introduce yourself
 - Past work
 - Current research in general, its relevance
 - Your current work / project. Why this? Expected results? Publication plan.
 - Images, examples, something we can all understand.

Paper reading

Based on Lukáš Maršálek's slides. Thanks!

Rule

Never **trust** anything you read in papers

- Analyze, think, then either accept or reject.
- Watch for test cases – they are often wisely engineered.

Advice

- Never trusting can be disturbing.
- You can **trust books**.
 - Make sure to read the books before papers.

Processing articles

- Huge number of articles
- Scan
 - evaluate relevance
- Read
 - understand it
- Put it down
 - save it for future use

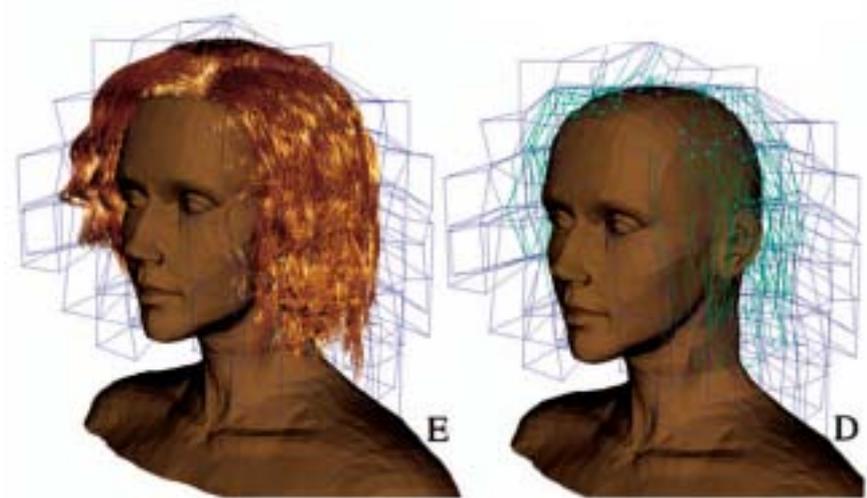


Image used from Real-Time Animation of Complex Hairstyles by Vollino and Magnenant-Thal mann

Scanning

- Evaluate article relevance
 - avoid being buried

- Introduction
- Results
- Discussion
- Summary
- Figures

Do I need to bother?

Enough info to start
bothering later

- If relevant, note it somewhere.
 - Why the heck did I want to read this paper?

Reading

- Understand the article in depth
- More than one read necessary
- Find flaws and shines
 - when it fails
 - when it works

Putting it down

- Save for future use
 - be able to start bothering later
- Write down full BibTeX entry
- Short summary
 - “scanning level”
 - principle
 - best and worst cases
 - fundamental omissions
 - **How is it relevant to what I do?**

Presentation

Based on Lukáš Maršálek's slides. Thanks!

My Advices

- **Everything needs time to settle**
- Do it, let it rest for a while, then get back to it and judge.

My Advices

- **MANY iterations!**
 - Ideally **fresh audience** for each
 - Don't refuse getting rid of stuff that took you long to prepare but does not work
 - You are the worst judge of the quality of your talk
 - Do listen to your rehearsal audience comments

My Advices

- **Your audience does not know what you know!**
 - Know your audience & gauge its knowledge
 - Give a proper intro
 - But only after you've shown a teaser of what you will get to at the end.
 - A golden rule of any professional (and non-professional) communication.

In this seminar – A 3-stage process

- 1st time in seminar = 1st time in public
 - But DO rehearse before (otherwise it's a waste of time)
- Pair up with somebody
 - At least one practice talk offline, rather two
- 2nd time in seminar = final result
 - Nice & clear

Resources to read before you start

- Ramesh Raskar
 - <http://www.slideshare.net/cameraculture/how-to-give-a-good-talk>
 - (and possible also some references therein)
- Fredo Durand
 - <http://people.csail.mit.edu/fredo/TalkAdvice.pdf>
- Some technical hints & things to avoid
 - <http://cgg.mff.cuni.cz/~kmocho/downloads/>
- Conflicting advice – pick what you like

Publication cycle (CG oriented)

Overview

- Write a paper
- Submit to a conference / journal
- Get reviews
 - If rejected – revise – resubmit (or publish as a techreport)
- Revise, send updated version
- Present at the conference

Where to submit

- Ask your advisor
- Conferences (by impact)
 - SIGGRAPH, SIGGRAPH Asia
 - EUROGRAPHICS
 - EGSR, I'3D, HPG, PG
- Journals (by impact)
 - ACM Transactions on Graphics (TOG)
 - IEEE Trans. On Visualization & Computer Graphics (TVCG)
 - IEEE Computer Graphics & Applications
 - Computer Graphics Focum

Paper submission

- Paper itself
- Supplemental documents, images, animations etc.

SIGGRAPH (Special issue of ACM TOG)

- **Reviews**
- **Rebuttal**
 - **Just answer questions and clarify**
 - **No fighting**
- **Acceptance / rejection decision**

Review process from the other side

■ Actors

- ❑ Paper chairs (1 or 2)
- ❑ Papers committee (tens)
- ❑ Tertiary reviewers (tens – hundreds)

1. Paper sort
2. Review writing
3. Discussion
4. Decision

Paper sort

- **Chairs**
- **Assign papers to committee members**
- **1 primary, 1 secondary**
- **Primary looks for 2-3 external (tertiary) reviewers**

Review writing & discussion

- **Primary, secondary, tertiary (external) reviewers.**

- **EGSR-style**
 1. **Write reviews independently**
 2. **On-line discussion**
 3. **Papers chair can intervene if not converging**
 4. **Primary suggests a decision**
 5. **Approved by all reviewers & papers chair**

Review writing & discussion

■ SIGGRAPH-style

1. Write reviews independently
2. Reviews sent to the authors
3. Rebuttal received
4. On-line discussion
5. Papers chair can intervene if not converging
6. Primary suggests a final decision (accept, reject, refer to TOG, discuss at committee meeting)
7. Approved by all reviewers & papers chair

Writing reviews

Writing reviews

- Code of conduct – provided by the conference / journal
- Review form
- Your duties as a paper reviewer
 - Fairness, clarity, professionalism, reliability

Paper writing

My Advices

- **Everything needs time to settle**
- Do it, let it rest for a while, then get back to it and judge.

My Advices

- **MANY iterations!**
 - Ideally **fresh audience** for each
 - Don't refuse getting rid of stuff that took you long to prepare but does not work
 - You are the worst judge of the quality of your paper
 - Do listen to your reviewer comments

My Advices

- **Your audience does not know what you know!**
 - Know your audience
 - Give a proper intro
 - But only after you've shown a teaser of what you will get to at the end.
 - A golden rule of any professional (and non-professional) communication.

My advices

- Form is important
 - If paper looks ugly and does not read well, people do not think you are presenting a good work.
- Intro: Explain why relevant & motivate to read further.
- Paper is a story
- Each paragraph has a message / purpose
 - Annotate your own writeup.
- **Consistent terminology & notations!**

My advices

- Paper is a story
- Each paragraph has a message / purpose
 - Annotate your own writeup.
- When you explain D, have you already said A, B, C?

Resources on writing

- Ramesh Raskar

- <http://web.media.mit.edu/~raskar/ForStudents/>

- Fredo Durand

- <http://people.csail.mit.edu/fredo/PUBLI/writing.pdf>

- <http://people.csail.mit.edu/fredo/FredoBadWriting.pdf>

If you want to write a **BAD** paper

- Write a purely descriptive one
 - ❑ We did this, we did that, and we did that other thing
 - ❑ Don't discuss alternative choice
 - ❑ Don't comment results
 - ❑ Don't provide take-home messages

(From Fredo Durand, but it's true, I swear)