
Introduction to Seminars

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Overview

- **Motivation**
 - **Literature Search**
 - **Presentation**
 - **Report**
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Motivation

- **Seminars**

- Introduction to and training of scientific work
 - Structured information search
 - Public presentations
 - Written reports
 - Fundamental techniques for your daily work
 - In almost all of your potential future jobs
 - Major component of your education
 - Self motivation
 - Self organisation (schedule!)
 - Really needs more than two seminars
 - “Secondary” effect: Learning about the scientific content
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Literature Search

- **Why?**
 - Reuse knowledge from others
 - Do not reinvent the wheel
 - Obtain overview of scientific area
 - Structuring and delimiting the area of interest
 - **Two-Phase Process**
 - Browsing literature to obtain an overview
 - Detailed reading of relevant references
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Browsing of Literature

- **Goal: Overview – NO DETAILS !!!!**
 - Detect important issues
 - **Iterative process**
 - Start with overview papers: extract keywords and references
 - Teaching books
 - Web
 - General subject literature: CACM, IEEE Computer, ...
 - Popular science journals can be very informative but not deep
 - E.g. c`t
 - Data mining in found literature
 - Keyword search in WWW
 - Internet search machines (e.g. Google)
 - Link collections
 - Keyword search in (e-)libraries
 - Recursion
 - New references in relevant papers
 - New keywords
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Browsing of Literature

- **Avalanche: Continuously check relevance (pruning)**
 - Ignore things not relevant for your topic
 - But randomly sample seemingly irrelevant pointers
 - You might be missing something
 - **Systematic structuring**
 - BibTeX, HTML, Database, notes, post-its on the wall, ...
 - Write down important information
 - Important citations (who, what, when, where, ...)
 - Your own abstract of the paper (very important!!!)
 - Summarize most important contributions (to your problem)
 - Your own thoughts during reading
 - **Start with recent references**
 - Only this allows to obtain other recent references
 - But often focuses on niche issues
 - First references of an area are often most helpful as overviews
 - More general, motivate the area, provide overview, ...
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Detailed Reading

- **Before you start: Write down your questions**
 - What do I need to learn from this paper?
 - What is still unclear?
 - **During reading: Write down important issues**
 - Cross references on topics covered in other papers
 - Build a network of references (also help your memory)
 - Document terminology (and their differences)
 - Equivalence (and non-equivalence) of notations and terms
 - **After you are finished: What did I get out of it?**
 - Which new questions did arise?
 - How could I answer them?
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Presentation

Goal: Comprehension by listeners !!!!!!!

Presentation

- **Listeners**

- Who is coming?
- What is their background?
- What is the environment for your talk?
 - Style, terminology, level, discussion?
- Which questions do you expect?

- **Planning**

- **Familiarize yourself with the environment !!!**
 - What is the motivation of you listeners?
 - Why should they be listening to me?
 - How can I reach them?
 - **What is the right level !!!**
 - Questions for integrating listeners
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Presentation

- **Organization**

- Present structure to listeners
 - Repeat the overview to pick up lost listeners
 - Say, what you want to say
 - **Motivation: Setting and overview**
 - Problems
 - Solution strategy
 - Say it
 - **Clear line of narration**
 - From simple to complex issues (sometimes in reverse)
 - Storytelling !!!!
 - As in a murder story
 - Say, what you said
 - Summary
 - Your judgment (clearly separated from content)
 - Open questions, spurring a discussion, ...
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Presentation

- **Form**

- Cover slide with title, name and affiliation
 - Speak about it (start talking about the topic)
 - Slides are for supporting to listeners (not for you) !!!
 - Only keyword, so sentences !!!
 - Figures and images instead of too much text
 - Few formulas and animations
 - Color and bold/italics are important for emphasis (only)
 - About 2 minutes per slide
 - Maximum of 8-10 lines of text per slide
 - Do not partially cover slide
 - Have extra slides for anticipated questions ready (e.g. details)
 - Make sure people know when you are done
 - A simple „Thanks“ or „Are there questions?“ is enough
 - Test talk with timing is mandatory
 - You are likely to be faster in the real talk, though
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Presentation

- **Organize your environment**
 - Make sure devices and tools are there and work
 - Notebook, projector, software (version, movie players, codecs, ...)
 - Slides, black/whiteboard, chalk, pens, ...
 - What will you be doing where?
 - Where do you stand?
 - Where will you place slides and notes, etc.?
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Presentation

- **Probleme**

- English versus German terminology → Consistency
 - Only present things you fully understand
 - Not too much material (speak normally), not too many details
 - Tell a story – do not simply enumerate facts
 - Motivate each topic, show how they are interconnected
 - End with a list of open questions (controversial)
 - Helps start discussions about your topic
 - It feels bad if no questions are asked
 - Your own judgment is important (separated at the end)
 - Present it clearly in a non-aggressive, well-supported way
 - Speak freely, do not read your notes
 - Try to avoid any “Ääääährrrrrrrrmmmmmmmm”
 - There are many opportunities to train speaking
 - Look at people
 - Face the listeners and watch them
 - Be aware of your body language
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Report

- **We will make a „meta-report“ available on the web site**
 - Text describes how to write a report
 - Read it to understand what is important
 - It is itself a report
 - Look at the report, as an example you can build on
 - It includes images, a bibliography, and some more
 - You get the LaTeX source code
 - You can quickly prepare your report in LaTeX using this as a template
 - Cut and replace works great!
 - Gets you started easily and without too much pain
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