How To Present a Paper

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Your Presentations

- 30 min in total (target 20-25 min for your presentation)

- Evaluation
  - Slides;
  - Quality of Presentation;
  - Paper understanding;
  - Question Answering.

What to Present?

- **You do not need to retell each and every part of the paper!!!**

- Motivation
- The Ideas/Main Concepts
- Results

- Unveil both positive and negative sides of the paper
  - negative sides are usually well hidden

How to Present?

- Know Your Audience!!!

- While referring to **a concept** check if…
  - …it is a "**common knowledge**" or needs a special introduction
    - maybe not included in the paper itself!
  - …it **has been introduced** in the presentation before

Never proceed if you think some concept might not be clear for your audience!

How to Present? (cont.)

- If you think you won't fit into 20-25 min with all your concepts…
- …order them by importance
- …throw the least important away
- …iterate until you fit into 20-25 min ;-)

- **1 slide ~ 2 min, so do not have too many slides!**

- Make few Hidden Slides for Q&A

Slides

- In summary the primary contributions of our work are the following:
  - We introduce the architecture of a scalable RDF database system that leverages best-of-breed single node RDF-stores and parallelizes execution across them using the Hadoop framework.
  - We describe date partitioning and placement techniques that can dramatically reduce the amount of network communication at query time.
  - We provide an algorithm for automatically decomposing queries into parallelizable chunks. We experimentally evaluate our system to understand the effect of various system parameters and compare against other currently available RDF stores.
  - Many of our techniques are applicable to general graph data management applications, especially those for which subgraph matching is an important task.
- Furthermore, while our system is primarily designed for the largest RDF data sets, we will also show that even for smaller data sets, the techniques introduced in this paper are highly relevant.

Slides (alternative)

- Contributions:
  - Scalable RDF database on Hadoop
  - Data Partitioning & Query Decomposition
  - General Applicability; Small & Big Data Sets

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- Contributions:
  - **Scalable** RDF database on Hadoop
  - **Data Partitioning** & Query Decomposition
  - General Applicability; **Small & Big Data Sets**

Another (Bad) Example

C. FORMAL DEFINITION OF THE UNDIRECTED N-HOP GUARANTEE

DEFINITION 2. *Let* $G = \{V, E\}$ *be a graph; and* $W \subset V$. P_n, *the undirected n-hop guarantee for* W, $P_n \subset G$ *is defined recursively as follows:*

(1) $P_0 = \{V_0, E_0\}$ *where* $V_0 = W$ *and* $E_0 = \emptyset$ *is the undirected 0-hop guarantee for* W [4].

(2)If $P_n = \{V_n, E_n\}$ *is the undirected n-hop guarantee for* W, *then* $P_{n+1} = \{V_{n+1}, E_{n+1}\}$ *is the undirected (n+1)-hop guarantee for* W *where*

$$V_{n+1} = \{v | (v, v') \in E \text{ or } (v', v) \in E,\ v' \in V_n\} \cup V_n,$$

$$E_{n+1} = \{(v, v') | (v, v') \in E,\ v \in V_n, v' \in V_{n+1}\} \cup \{(v', v) | (v', v) \in E,\ v \in V_n, v' \in V_{n+1}\} \cup E_n.$$

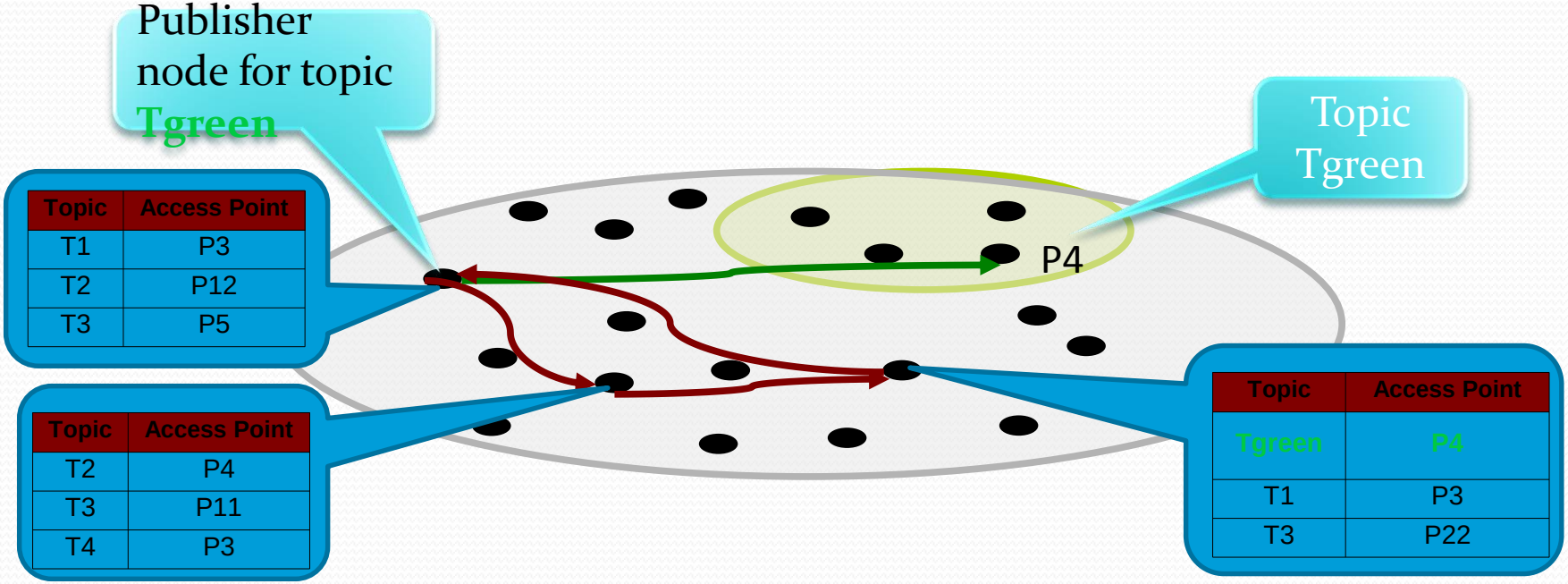
Pseudocodes

Algorithm 4 Select Neighbors

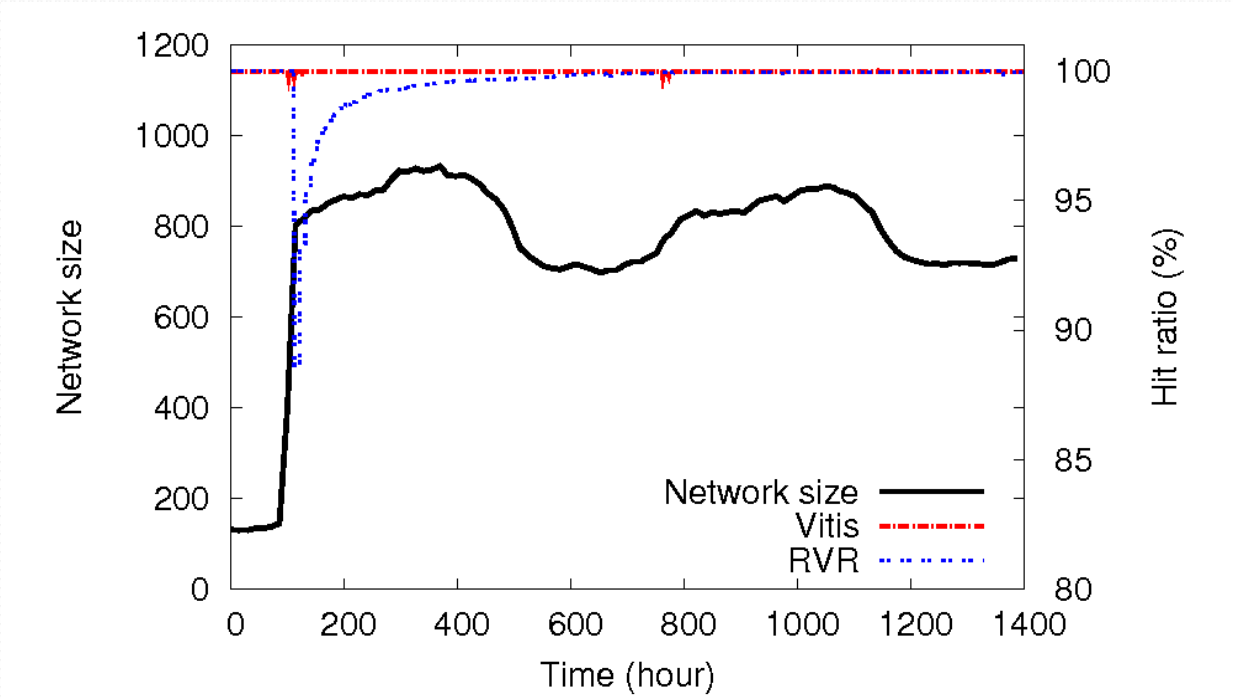
```
1:  procedure SELECTNEIGHBORS(buffer)
2:      successor ← findSuccessor(buffer)
3:      buffer.remove(successor)
4:      selectedNeighbors.add(successor)
5:      predecessor ← findPredeccessor(buffer)
6:      buffer.remove(predecessor)
7:      selectedNeighbors.add(predecessor)
8:      sw-neighbor ← buffer.select-sw-neighbor(RANDOM-DISTANCE)
9:      buffer.remove(sw-neighbor)
10:     selectedNeighbors.add(sw-neighbor)
11:     for all node in buffer do
12:         utility[node] ← calculateUtility(node, self)
13:     end for
14:     sortedNeighbors ← utility[].sort()
15:     friends ← sortedNeighbors.top(RT-SIZE −3)
16:     selectedNeighbors.add(friends)
17:     return selectedNeighbors
18: end procedure
```

Slides (cont)

- Animations as an alternative to text, pseudocodes and formulas



Figures



- **Always** introduce X and Y axes as well as general settings before explaining!

Review Guidelines

Paper Review

- Purpose: Help the Conference Chair to **select the best papers**
- Structure of the review:
  - Give a brief summary of the paper
    - i.e., what authors "**actually do**" (not always the same what they "**claim to do**")
  - Motivation: **Why** is it interesting and imporant?
  - Contributions: **What** is solved? **How** is it solved?
  - ~3 **strong** and ~3 **weak** points
  - Your own **Opinion** and **Recommendation**