



Project Presentation – Paper Guidelines

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Project Presentations

- Use MS Powerpoint
- Mail to kosecka@cs.gmu.edu the day before presentation
 - PPT file
 - All animations/videos (links please)
- Each group/student will have 10 minutes
- **The limits will be strictly enforced**

Final Project Slides

Sorry this has to fit into 7(10) minutes

- 1 Slide with title + team member names
- 1-2 Slide with problem statement and data samples
- 2-3 slide with your approach (keep it short!)
- 2-3 slides with results, animations?
- About 1 slide per minute

- (hidden slide: list percentages of who in your team did what, e.g.: Dave did 80% of the work, Mike and Ron each 10%)



Example Presentation

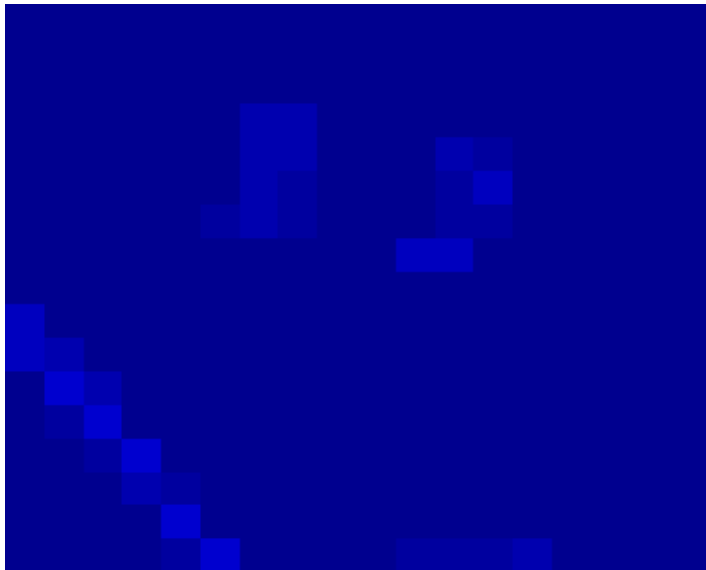
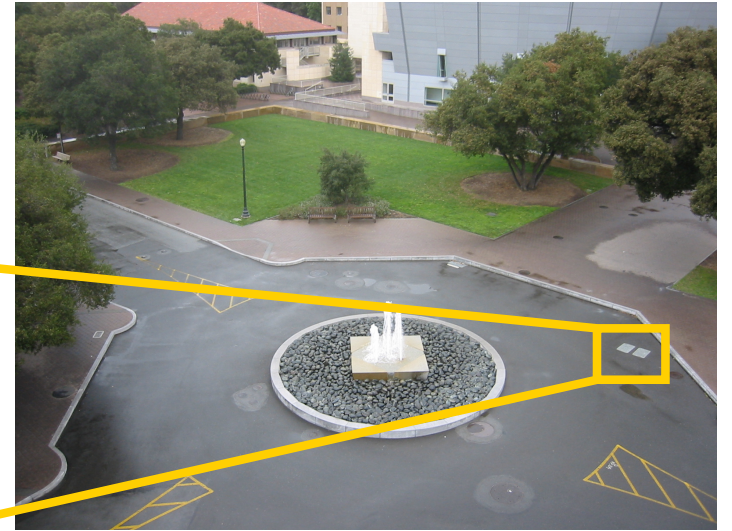
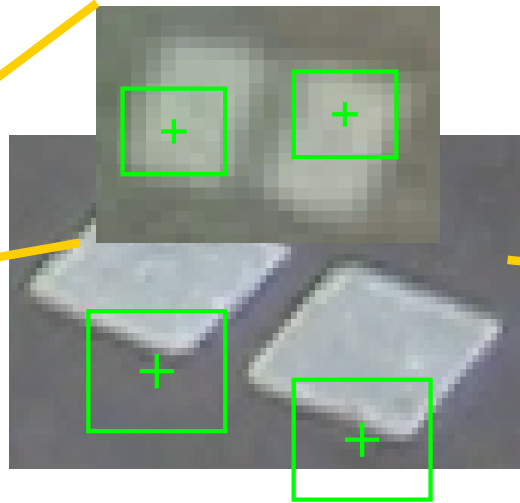
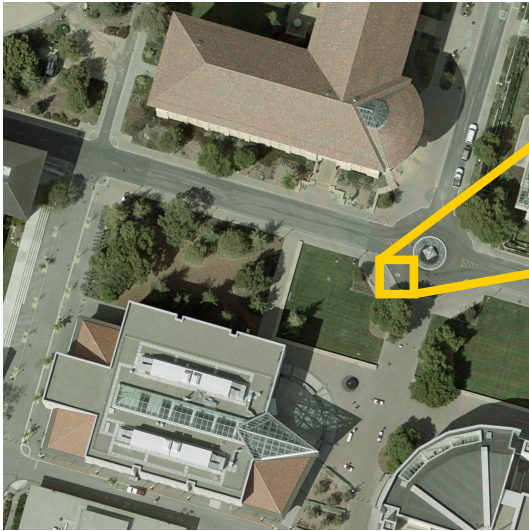
(John John, CS685)

Problem: Matching Images to Aerial Maps

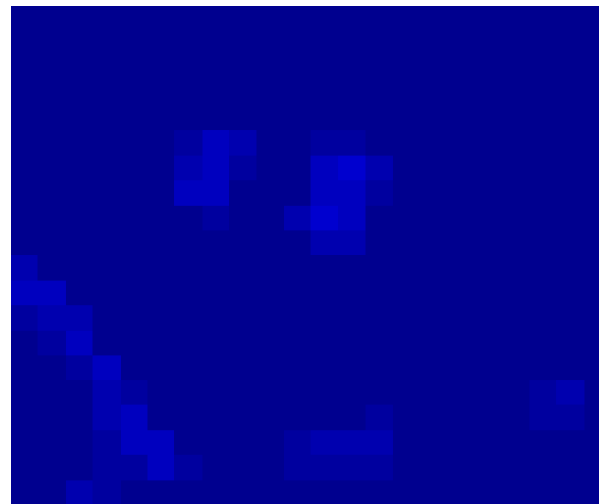


$$R \begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \end{bmatrix} + T = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}$$

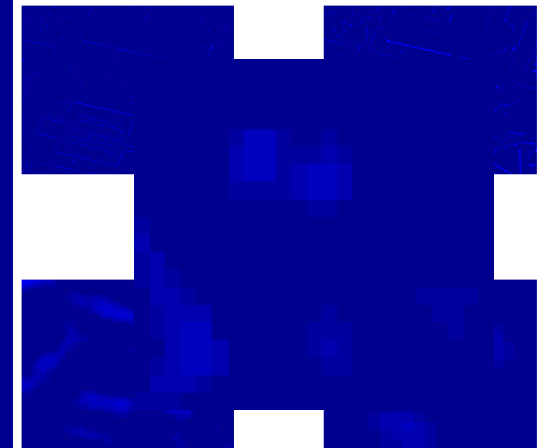
Approach: SIFT



Level 2

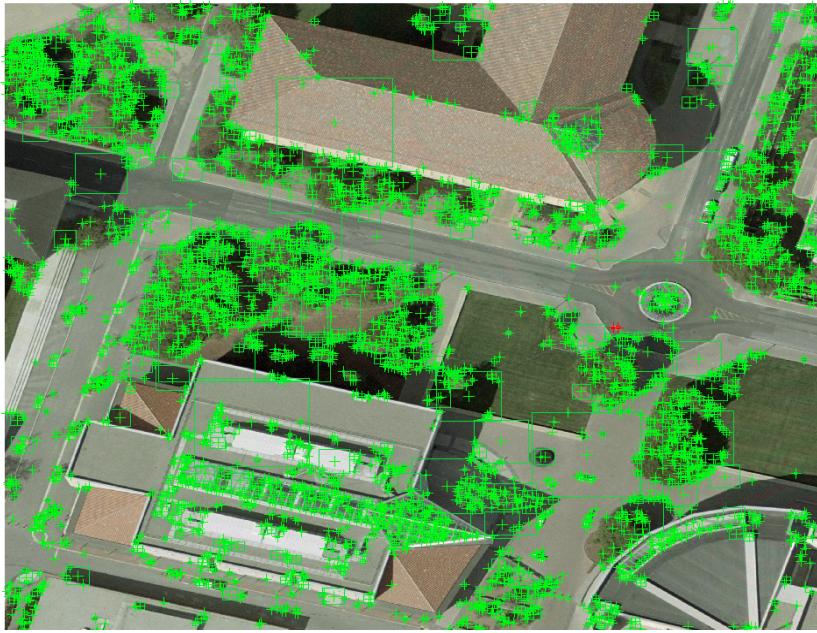


Level 3

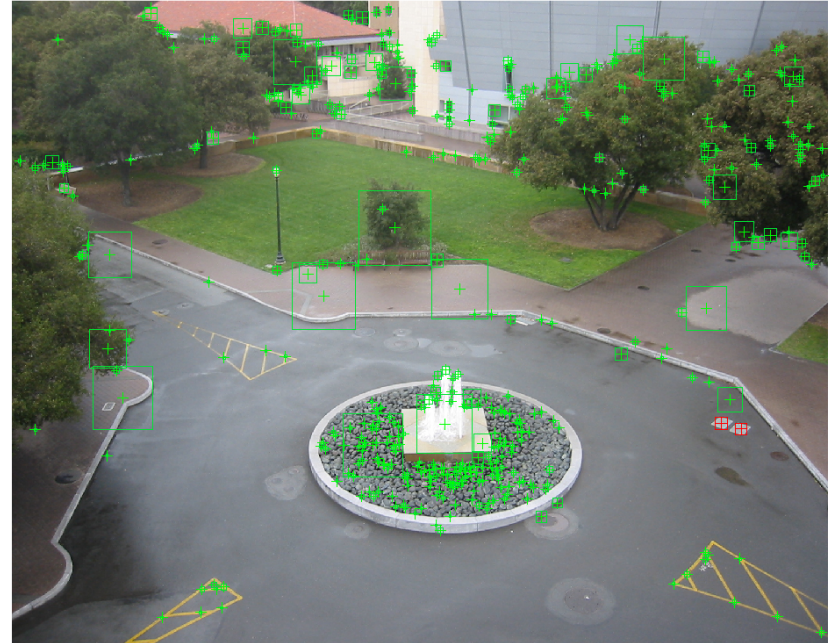
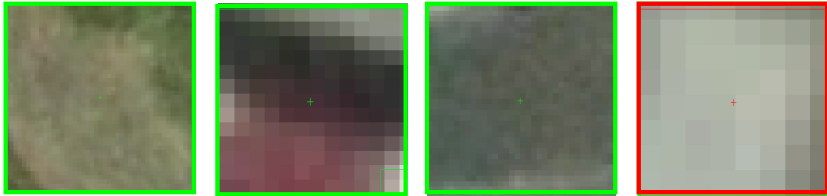


Level 4

Results



7690
features



968
features



Final report

Your Final Project Paper On-A-Slide

- Abstract
 - Problem, gap, approach, key results
- Introduction
 - Broad problem and impact
 - “scientific gap” (what technical aspects have not yet been solved)
 - summary approach (should include reference to technical gap)
 - key results
- Approach
 - Background tutorial (if necessary)
 - Your technical innovation (might be multiple pages/sections, with repeated reference to scientific gap)
- Results
 - Data sets, simulator, implementation details
 - Empirical results (might be multiple pages)
- Related Work
 - Don't just say what's been done. Point out how prior work relates to yours and to the scientific gap you set forth in the intro.
- Summary/Discussions/Conclusion
 - Summary problem, approach, result, in past tense
 - Discuss open questions, promising research directions
- References

- It doesn't matter how you got there
 - “We tried A, it didn't work, therefore we tried B”
 - “B works. To see, let us consider an obvious alternative A, and show A does not work”

- Document your progress, not just achievement
 - “B works”
 - “B improves over A (current techniques) by X, which is important because of ...”

- Resist the temptation to say everything you know.
 - A good paper makes one point, not two
 - A good paragraph makes one point, not two
 - (most points are only made in one paragraph, not too)

Completeness and Conciseness

- Provide Problem motivation
- Describe Significant application domains
- Introduce the State of the art/background material
- Use Consistent Notation
- Make sure your experiments match your claims
- Describe and motivate your measures for evaluation
- Pick informative title
- A picture is worth 1000 words
- Be concise! Get to the point!
- Run a spell and grammar checker
- Use terminology consistently
- Define abbreviations, avoid them if possible