Next-Gen Programming Interfaces and Compilers Seminar Kick-off

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Organization



Kick-off meeting

2023-10-10

- Literature research + derive structure
- Discuss paper outline
- Write and discuss paper draft
- Complete paper submission
- Peer-review two other papers

at latest 2023-11-08 at latest 2023-11-22 2023-12-06

2023-12-20

- Incorporate feedback from peers and advisor Shepherding: propose changes and discuss with advisor
- Final submission of paper/slides 2024-01-19
- Presentations

Literature

Presentation

2024-01-22/23

Topics Today



Literature and sources

Finding literature and citable sources/references

Writing a (seminar) paper

- Structure, style, citing
- Presentation techniques
 - Structure, slide design, presentation style

Citable Literature



Good to use

- Books, book chapters
- Papers (conf./journal)
- Published articles
- Manuals
- Websites with identifiable author (cite with URL+access date)

Try to avoid

- Secondary Literature
- Wikipedia
- Facebook, etc.
- Advertisements
- Lecture slides
- Source code

Finding literature



Starting points: IEEExplore, ACM DL, Google Scholar, ...

- Select appropriate keywords
- Many papers/books accessible freely via the university library
- Other starting point: your advisor
- Graph algorithms
 - Publications of the same author(s)
 - Publications at the same venue
 - Cites . . . (listed references)
 - Cited by ...

Reading Literature



- 1. Read title
- 2. Read abstract
- 3. Skim introduction/contributions
 - Introduction sets framing
- 4. Skim through text and figures
- 5. Read interesting sections

still relevant? still relevant? still relevant?

still interesting?

Managing Citations: $BIBT_{EX}$



- ► Keep your references in BIBT_EX files
- Also exportable from Google Scholar, ACM, ...
 - Caution: might be wrong (esp. G.Sc.) or contain irrelevant data

```
@inproceedings{lattner2004llvm,
    title={{LLVM}: A compilation framework for
        lifelong program analysis \& transformation},
    author={Lattner, Chris and Adve, Vikram},
    booktitle={Proceedings of the International
        Symposium on Code Generation and Optimization},
    series={CGO '04}
    pages={75--86},
    year={2004},
}
```

Paper Structure

- Abstract: Brief summary of area, problem, approach, key result
- Introduction: introduce area, problem, approach, key results, contributions, outline
- Background: if needed, describe prerequisites
- Main part (approach, evaluation, discussion, etc.)
- (In a paper: Related Work might come before main part)
 Summary & outlook

Writing Style

- Factual, precise, focused, clear, simple
- Get to the point!
- Stay on topic, no story telling, ...
- But: don't omit necessary prerequisites
- Make it easy for the reader
- Avoid forward references
- Avoid I, prefer we (or passive voice)
- We only described the authors, not the reader
- Use formal English (e.g., can't \rightarrow cannot)

Sections, Figures, Tables



(Sub-)Sections to structure text
 Allows reader to skip unimportant parts
 No two headings without text in between
 Figures/tables: self-explaining with caption
 All figures/tables must be referenced in text
 Allows reader to put figure in context

Caption goes below figures, but above tables

Revising, Editing, Formatting

ТШ

Text won't be perfect on first attempt

- What can be misunderstood?
- Cut out unnecessary words
- Fix grammar, spelling, punctuation, typography
 Difference between -/-/--; hyphenation, quotes, ...
 Keep format standard and consistent
 Fonts, colors, emphasis, ...
- ▶ Use *italics* (\emph), rarely **bold**, never <u>underline</u>

Three LATEX mistakes that people should stop making?

- 1. Worrying too much about formatting and not enough about content.
- 2. Worrying too much about formatting and not enough about content.
- 3. Worrying too much about formatting and not enough about content.

- Leslie Lamport, 2000¹

Citing

All work that is not yours must be cited

- Clearly describe source
- But: no wrong/inaccurate attributions
- Citing styles:
 - Literal (direct) quote

Exception: foundations can be assumed (generally first few Bachelor semesters)

Citing: Examples

ТЛП

The x86 architecture defines the register CR2 [1].

The x86 architecture defines the register CR2. It can be used with the instruction MOV. [1]

Valgrind [1] is a tool for run-time instrumentation.

Other approaches [1,2,3] ...

The x86 architecture defines the register CR2 $^$ cite{intel2019man}.

The x86 architecture defines the register CR2. It can be used with the instruction MOV.~\cite{intel2019man} (Absatz)

Valgrind~\cite{nethercote2007} is a tool for run-time instrumentation.



Presentation for the audience!

- What do you want the audience to take away? (Not: what can I talk about!)
- What are the key points?
- How much content fits into the time slot?

Structure



Motivation

Why is the topic relevant?

Background

- Consider referencing information from previous talks
- Concept
- Evaluation
 - How good is the described concept?
- Conclusions and outlook
- Important: avoid forward references
- Restrict to important details
- Use good/helpful examples

Media



Slides (Beamer)

- For use during the talk
- Good to prepare
- Backup slides as preparation for questions
- Whiteboard, blackboard
 - Permanently needed information
 - Answering questions
- Hardware, demonstrators, etc.
- Check possibilities in advance

Before the Talk



Prepare slides, etc.

- Do a dry-run
 - Always recommended
 - Helps with uncertainity and time estimation
- Prepare on-site
 - Laptop, Beamer, laser pointer, clock, etc.

Talking Style



Speak freely

- Don't go too fast/slow
- Stay in contact with the audience
 - Eye contact, position, etc.
- Usually at least 1 minute per slide
- Stay in time limit
 - Optional slides can fill time
 - Regularly consult a watch

Stay calm



One topic per slide

Avoid text

 \blacktriangleright \leq 8 lines

- Prefer graphics/illustrations
- No unused points
 - Cover everything on the slides in your talk



Title page

Title, name, institution, date, location

On every other slide: number and title

Conclusion

All important points on one slide

Slides: Colors



Black on white

Black on white

- Sufficient contrast
- Use colors sparingly, but systematically
- Be careful with gradients
- No annoying backgrounds (wave textures, etc.)

Anomations only with sufficiently added value

Slides: Text and Graphics



- Double-check text for typos, etc.
- ► Use a readable, sans-serif font
- Prefer vector graphics (or images with a high resolution)
- Avoid screenshots/scans
- Citations: if critical, use footnote
 - ▶ No end notes and [12]-style references
- Listings only with a sufficiently large value

Negative Example

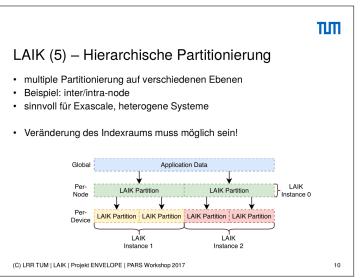
ТШ

\begin{frame}
\frametitle{Die Anti-Folie}
\frametitle{Die Anti-Folie}
\centering
\includegraphics[width=0.95\textwidth]{pictures/antifolie.jpg}
\caption{Werbe-Folie. Foto von Flickr-Benutzer niallkennedy
(https://www.flickr.com/photos/niallkennedy/58697220/sizes/l/)}
\label{fig:gliederung}
\end{frame}

Figure: Screenshot of code with insufficient resultion

Positive Example (?)





Positive Example (?)



```
#include "laik-backend-mpi.h"
int main(int argc, char* argv[])
{
Laik_Instance* inst = laik_init_mpi(&argc,&argv);
Laik_Group* world = laik_world(inst);
// allocate global id double (8 bytes) array: 1 mio entries
Laik_Data* a = laik_alloc_1d(world, 8, 1000000);
// initialize at master (others do nothing)
laik_set_new_partitioning(a, LAIK_PT_Master, LAIK_AP_WriteOnly);
double* base; uint64_t count;
laik_map(a, LAIK_DL_CANONICAL, (void**) &base, &count);
for(uint64_t i = 0; i < count; i++) base[i] = (double) i;
}</pre>
```

Figure: Example for showing source code

Positive Example (?)

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#include "laik-backend-mpi.h"
int main(int argc, char* argv[])
{
  Laik_Instance* inst = laik_init_mpi(&argc,&argv);
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  laik_set_new_partitioning(a, LAIK_PT_Master,
                            LAIK_AP_WriteOnly);
  double* base; uint64_t count;
  laik_map(a,LAIK_DL_CANONICAL,(void**)&base,&count);
  for (uint 64_t i = 0; i < count; i++)
   base[i] = (double) i:
}
```

Figure: Example for showing source code





- Bring your point to the audience written or spoken
- Good literature as starting point
- Logical structure for paper and presentation
- Make it easy for audience to get information
- Presentation: good preparation is important
- ▶ Chance to learn ご