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Facebook

*CVPR Workshop, June 14, 2020*



( apologies for the lack of pictures)

# ECCV review form (2020)

- Summary Of Contributions
  - Briefly describe the contributions of the paper in your own words.
  - If necessary, mention any discrepancies between the contributions claimed by the authors and the contributions from your point of view.
- Strengths
  - Describe the strengths of the paper in detail
- Weaknesses
  - Describe the weaknesses of the paper in detail. Provide solid arguments and evidence for your claims.
  - It is not okay to say that something has been done before if you do not provide concrete references.

# ECCV review form (2020)

- Suggestion To Authors
  - Provide recommendations to the authors how they can improve their manuscript (e.g. typos). They are not relevant for your rating.
- Preliminary Rating Justification
  - Briefly summarize the strengths and weaknesses and justify your rating.
  - Your rating should not be based on your personal taste, but on scientific arguments about strengths and weaknesses.
- Confidence
  - 4 High, 3 Medium, 2 low, 1 no idea (oops! ... fix if possible)

# SIGGRAPH review form (1995? – 2020)

- Briefly describe the paper and give your assessment of the scope and magnitude of its contribution.
- Are the exposition and presentation clear? How could they be improved?
- Are the references adequate? List any additional references that are needed
- Could the work be reproduced from the information in the paper? Are all important algorithmic or system details discussed adequately? Are the limitations and drawbacks of the work clear?

# SIGGRAPH review form (1995? – 2020)

- Recommendation
- Reviewer Expertise
- Explanation of Rating:
  - Explain your rating by discussing the strengths and weaknesses of the submission, contributions, and the potential **impact** of the paper.
  - Include suggestions for improvement and publication alternatives, if appropriate.
  - Be thorough. Be fair. Be courteous.
  - Provide evidence and references for your statements. Above all, be constructive.
  - Please be judicious in asking questions to be answered during rebuttal - authors should not be expected to produce new results or conduct additional experiments during the rebuttal period.
- Private Comments: You may enter private comments for the papers committee here.

# Plan your time

- S p r e a d   i t   o u t

30 January 2020	Finish updating your profile on <a href="#">OpenReview</a>
5 March 2020	Paper submission deadline
6 – 15 March 2020	Reviewers bid for papers
3 April – 10 May 2020	Reviewing period
10 May 2020	Reviews due
29 May – 7 June 2020	Discussion period and final recommended due
3 July 2020	Decisions to authors

April 2020						
SU	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA
29	30	31	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		
May 2020						
SU	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16

- Use arithmetic:  $(5 \text{ weeks} - 1 \text{ review}) \div (\# \text{ papers}) = \text{days / paper}$

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# Reading the paper

- Mark it up! Acrobat has a great highlighting and pop-up note features
  - *BTW, if hyperlinks work, Alt-Left is your friend*
- Take your time! You've just spent 6 months on the paper you submitted (*or maybe just 3 weeks???*).
  - You **owe the other authors** your time now, just like they owe you a good review.
- Understand the content. If you don't know the previous work, **read it!**
  - You don't often get a chance to review previous work in a coherent, guided fashion

The final step in view interpolation (Figure 14.2d) is to fill any remaining holes or cracks due to the forward warping process or lack of source data (scene visibility). This can be done by copying pixels from the *further* pixels adjacent to the hole. (Otherwise, foreground objects are subject to a “fattening effect”).

The above process works well for rigid scenes, although its visual quality (lack of aliasing) can be improved using a two-pass, forward-backward algorithm (Section 14.2.1) (Shade, Gortler, He *et al.* 1998) or full 3D rendering (Zitni

case where the two reference images are views of in one image and frowning in the other, *view mo* interpolation with regular morphing, can be used (

While the original view interpolation paper describes on similar pre-computed (linear perspective) image lan and Bishop (1995) argues that cylindrical image rendering or real-world images. (Chen 1995) also drical, cubic, or spherical) as source images for vie

szeliski 3:32 PM

Reply X

What about Blinn and Smith? Need to check if it's relevant

Post

# Summarizing the paper

- You should be able to describe the paper *in your own words*
- Why is the paper interesting to the CVPR audience?
  - Doing a better job than previous work isn't enough (*in my opinion*)
- Strengths
  - C'mon, the authors are trying *real* hard to tell you about these
- Weaknesses
  - Put on your most **constructive** "*I'm an advisor and mentor*" hat
- Suggestion To Authors
  - Provide recommendations to the authors how they can improve their manuscript (e.g. typos, better references, insightful experiments, diagrams)

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# Evaluating the paper

- Briefly summarize the strengths and weaknesses and justify your rating.
- Your rating should not be based on your personal taste, but on scientific arguments about strengths and weaknesses.
- It's ok to compare the paper to your personal “quality bar”
  - The Area Chairs need *your help* in making a decision
- Be sure to read the other reviews and rebuttal, and update your review and ranking appropriately
- Ideally, this is a dialog with the authors

## Discuss the paper (as appropriate)

- If you are co-reviewing with your advisor / student, set aside time to treat this as a learning experience
- **Always** proofread your students' reviews
  - Better yet, ask to see their **notes** (marked up papers)
  - Schedule a review meeting (or do your re-review) well before deadline
- It's usually **not ok** to discuss paper with other students / colleagues

Wrapping up...



# Summary

- Take your time
  - This is a small fraction of the effort you've put into your work
- Educate yourself
  - Great opportunity to read other work, think critically
- Educate the authors
  - If they missed something, help make them better
- Help the committee (area chairs)
  - Take a position on accept/reject
- Keep an open mind
  - Read the other reviews, rebuttal, discuss the paper and update your review