General Advice:

* Introduce yourself at the beginning
* Introduce the title of the presentation
* Don’t read your notes if possible
* Don’t speak too fast
* Put an emphasis on what you’re saying, so you don’t sound like monotonous
* Look at your adviser once in a while for possible signs
* Stand on the right of the white screen if you are right-handed so you can easily refer to the slide without giving your back to the committee
* Face the audience when you talk
* Keep an eye contact
* Make sure to keep attention to the reactions of the committee and don’t forget to react in turn

Script :

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Slide 1 : (Title page)   * Thank you for being present today .. * I am very happy and excited to be presenting to you my work today and thank you for your presence * represents a student’s collective understanding of his or her program and major * As a presentation opener I would like to start by saying that this year has been extremely important to me as it is defining my career and showed me what I am really passionate about. * This particular year has been very important in my career * If you don’t know me I will present myself in under 20 seconds, my name is Ayman Mahmoud I am doing my first * If you don’t do what scares you the most how will you know what you’re capable of doing | Time:  2 min  Notes:  If any part along the presentation lack details or you want to hear a further explanation, please don’t hesitate to ask me and I will provide more information. |
| Slide 2 : (Overview)   * The overview is going to be as follows * That’s not the case unfortunately, shared mobility is not actively contributing to the traffic paradigm nor to reducing sometimes the contribution is negative and shared mobility increases traffic in a global sense (proof?) * That is because there is no sizing framework to the amount of cars * In a case study made in new York… |  |
| Slide 3 : (Introduction)   * This presentation is to show my research work for this year * Present my research work during this year 2019/2020 |  |
| Slide 4: (Key Figures) |  |
| Slide 4 : (Topic & Motivation)   * Now that you have been introduced to the history of * Motivation pourquoi c’est important de faire de la recherche dans ce sujet pour la société |  |
| Slide 5 : (Hypothesis)   * There is always room for improvement * The very first thing I did is think about my own experience with transportation * Here are my first two points: * People find it hard to manage their itineraries and more importantly their time * The planning gets harder with the number of transportation modes you are going to take * I personally find it hard to know exactly when I should leave my house * Once I established that the problem exists it was time to look into the state of the art into that matter and dive into literature review | Notes:  Remember that you’re not solving a planner  Yuval Noah Harrari quote |
| Slide 11 : (State of the art)   * The beginning was with an entry to the world of shared mobility * Mention two examples * Mention relationships between mobility on demand and public transport * Talk about taxonomy |  |
| Slide 6: ()   * Mention in taxonomy importance |  |
| We can find an example of DRCs in several US cities  Also mention companies that create a connection from a station to their hq Several local authorities are setting up dial-a-ride services or are overhauling existing systems in response to increasing demand such as BVG BerlKonig (33), and Flinc ride-sharing (34), to better describe the problem is illustrated in ( fig.2) in section (6.1). |  |
| Use mobility on demand as a feeder system to public transport.  Ride matching problem, to create a seamless connection between timetables in public transport & booking in MOD.  Use data from previous bookings to build an better optimized pick-up and drop-off nodes. |  |
| The idea consists of designing a set of minimum cost vehicle routes satisfying capacity, duration, time window, pairing, precedence and ride time constraints in the context of feeding a public transport system. |  |
| We can now state that in this context the problem represented is twofold and follows a heuristic approach. |  |
| Slide 10: (Methodology)  What came most useful in the start is the survey on model and algorithms in shared mobility (12). That was a comprehensive survey to the most recent variants of the shared mobility problems. Including a study of their different features and modelling approaches. Not only that but the survey also explained all the constraints researchers consider into their shared mobility problems such as Time Constraints and Capacity Constraints, the relationship between transporting goods and people, pickup and delivery problems and the potential merge between both worlds. |  |
| * Already in 1985 the Madrid Regional Transport Authority (MRTA) made a very clear definition of what an interchange should be: “Area whose purpose is to minimize the inevitable sensation of having to change from one mode of transportation to another.” |  |

The literature review goes beyond this report. In (15) I built an online bibliography that is up-to-date with the latest research in this subject. And also other topics such as traffic congestion forecasting and the use of data in optimizing transportation, in addition to that you can also find an excel sheet that sorts down all the articles reviewed and their importance, authors, publishing journal, year and more detailed description such as the use of time constraints in VRPs.

A train station is a station where a train stops.

- Then, tell me, what is a workstation?

A very interesting presentation of the terminology used in shared mobility

can be found in(31) (12) (32).

I took the most relevant terms and tried to develop them to them the explanation in the context of my project such as:

* Going deep in constraints, the difference between a soft and hard constraint
* Explicit and implicit time windows
* Time extended and expanded
* Pre-arranged vs real time bookings

1. Questions I might be asked and their answers:
2. Plan ancient:
   1. Choix de sujet & motivation
   2. Chiffres clés
   3. Hypothèse
   4. État de l’art & méthodologie (recherche bibliographique)
   5. Définition du problème
   6. Formulations mathématique
   7. Résultats
   8. Étapes suivante
   9. Accès au projet

Should I mention Algorithm?

* Don’t forget to mention that colour intensity reflects the number of bookings in that station

Don’t forget to send an email with the links