**English Version (last updated 10/23/2024):**

**Overall**

* Depending on the slide, a good balance of text and pictures would be the ideal
  + All text can be tiring to read/follow
  + Only images can be hard to follow
  + Colored text can be used to highlight key items
* In the end, the audience and you should know:
  + What task and problem is the method solving?
  + Why is this method needed?
  + How to replicate this method?
  + How/why does the method work?
  + What did they do to prove its effectiveness?

**Abstract & Intro (1-2 slides)**

Two things need to be established in this section:

* What are the task and existing limitations/problem
  + It must be clear what the task is, audience have a good idea what the paper is trying to do
    - What are the inputs?
    - What are the outputs?
  + It must be clear what the existing limitations are, this also doubles as motivation
    - What are the problems
    - Why is the author doing this?
* What are the contributions to solve this problem
  + What did the author do to overcome the limitations for this task?

**Related Work (1-2 slides)**

Generally, this section can be short, but a few things must be noted:

* If the audience is not familiar with the task, include some short summarization of contribution of all previous works is preferable
* If the proposed method is based heavily on another previous method, a summary of the previous method must be introduced and explained
* If not introduced, contribution of previous methods, especially those presented in experiments, should be briefly reviewed

**Methods (?? slides)**

This is the usually longest part of the presentation, which includes the architecture and the loss

* For architecture:
  + Every parts of the method must be explained, including
    - Input of every module
    - Output of every module
    - Function and operations of every module
    - What do they represent conceptually?
  + There should not be any unknown parts, with following exception:
    - Pretrained/models from another paper
      * should be briefly introduced in “Related Work” or here unless it is common knowledge such as VGG
      * For non-common pretrained models, clarify what it is pre trained on, what task is it for?
* For the Loss:
  + Every variable used within the loss must be clarified
  + The design of the loss function must be clarified
    - Unless it is common knowledge, such as L1, L2, MSE Loss, etc…

**Results (?? slides)**

This depends on whether audience is familiar with the task:

* If the audience is familiar with the task and all metrics, this can be brief
  + but raw table, and number, and image comparisons must be shown to serve as proof of effectiveness
* If the audience is not familiar with the task and all metrics:
  + Each unclear evaluation metric must be briefly explained and introduced
    - What is this metric measuring?
* Ablation should be presented and briefly explained, serving as proof of effectiveness.

The main purpose of this section is to serve as proof for the method’s effectiveness.

**Conclusion (1 slide)**

This section is not required, but try to include your opinions/comments of the paper’s method and experiments.

**Final Comments from me**

* If you are unsure whether something is common knowledge, explain it anyways.
* Briefly reading previous work is needed if this work is heavily based on another paper.
* Don’t be afraid to use GPT to help you read/summarize the paper,
  + but don’t directly copy and paste GPT, its outputs are too vague and wordy.

**中文版本 （更新日期：10月22号2024）**

**整体**

* 根据幻灯片的内容，理想状态是文本与图片的良好平衡
  + 全是文本可能会让人感到疲惫
  + 全是图片则可能难以理解
  + 彩色文本可用于突出显示关键内容。
* 最后，观众和你应该知道：
  + 这个方法解决了什么任务和问题？
  + 为什么需要这个方法？
  + 大致上如何复制这个方法？
  + 这个方法为什么可以解决这个问题？
  + 他们做了什么来证明其有效性？

**摘要与介绍（1-2 张幻灯片）**

在这一部分必须讲清楚两件事：

* 任务和现有的局限性/问题是什么
  + 必须清楚任务是什么，让观众对论文想要做的事情有一个良好的理解
    - 输入是什么？
    - 输出是什么？
  + 必须解释前者/现有方法的局限性，作为这作者的动机
    - 问题是什么 ？
    - 作者为什么要这样做？
* 对解决这个问题的贡献是什么？
  + 作者用了什么来解决个前者的没有解决的问题？

**现有方法/相关论文（1-2 张幻灯片）**

通常，这一部分可以简短，但必须注意几点：

* 如果观众对任务不熟悉，最好加一个简短总结，简短地讲一下在这个区域里，前者/现有方法的历史
* 如果作者的方法是基建于另一篇论文的方法
  + 必须大致上讲解一下另一篇论文方法
* 如果没有简短地讲，实验部分中呈现的其他文章也需简单地读读。特别是每文章的贡献应该要知道。

**方法（?? 张幻灯片）**

这是演示文稿中通常最长的部分，包括模型架构和训练的损失：

* 对于模型架构：
  + 方法的每个部分必须解释，包括：
    - 每个模块的输入
    - 每个模块的输出
    - 每个模块的功能和操作
    - 它们在概念上代表着什么？
  + 架构上不应有未知的部分，以下情况除外：
    - 来自其他论文，预训练模型
      * 应在“相关工作”或这里简要介绍，除非是常识，例如 VGG
      * 对于非常识的模型，要说明它是用什么资料去进行预训练的，用于什么任务的？
* 对于损失：
  + 损失中使用的每个变量必须解释清楚
  + 损失函数的设计必须解释清楚
  + 常识/常见的损失除外，例如 L1、L2、MSE 损失等……

**结果（?? 张幻灯片）**

这部分取决于观众是否熟悉该任务：

* 如果观众熟悉此任务和评估指标，可以简单介绍
  + 但必须展示原始表格、数字和图像比较，以作为方法有效性的证明
* 如果观众对此任务或任何评估指标不熟悉：
  + 每种不常见的评估指标必须要简单介绍和解释
    - 这指标到底在量什么？
* Ablation 实验应简单地解释一下，作为有效性的证明。

结果这部分的主要目的是为证明作者方法的能力。

**结论（1 张幻灯片）**

这一部分不是必需的，但包含您对此论文方法和实验的看法。

**我最后的评论**

* 如果你不确定某些内容是否是常识，就当它不是常识，讲一下。
* 如果这论文是基于另一篇论文，您可能需要简要地看一下那一篇。
* GPT 可以帮助你阅读/总结/比较论文，
  + 但不要直接复制和粘贴 GPT，因为它的文章有点模糊和冗长，而重要的地方却不够详细，清楚。~~（GPT 有时废话太多了X\_X）~~

如有问题，随时联系我：  
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