Template for Technical Reports CVPR Project

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I. Introduction

This is the first section of your report and you should contextualize the problem you are working on, why it is important, and give an overview of your results. It is useful to list all the contributions of your work very clearly, so that we can easily understand the value of your report. This is helpful to guide the reader through the report. If your project consists in replicating and/or extending another report, then you should be very clear about it explaining what you did and how you proceeded. For instance, the main contribution of this report are:

- A brief tutorial on how to write a paper/technical report.
- Specific good/bad examples of writing.
- An example of structure that is suggested to follow for a technical report and can be reorganized as you need.

Each researcher has its own style and preferences when it comes to write a report, so feel free to modify the structure as it pleases you. This tutorial is especially directed to master students who might need more help to organize their reports.

A. Language

All manuscripts must be in English. Do not use contraction forms, *doesn't* $\rightarrow$ *does not*, *isn't* $\rightarrow$ *is not*.

B. Length

reports must be of **1** pages only, this is strict a strict page limit. Extra pages containing figures and tables are allowed with no restrictions. References section will not be included in the page count, and there is no limit on the length of the references section.

II. Proposed approach

This is the core of your report, where you describe the details of the proposed method for solving the problem that you set up in the introduction. This is the most important section. It has to be clear why the chosen approach is the right thing to do with respect to the possible alternatives. The explanation of the method has to be readable and understandable and it should not raise obvious questions from the reader.

You can divide the section in paragraphs or subsections that can be useful for the presentation of your method. Usually at this point you may want to place equations, figures and tables to clarify what you are explaining.

A. Mathematics

Please number all of your sections and displayed equations. It is important for readers to be able to refer to any particular equation. Just because you didn't refer to it in the text does not mean some future reader might not need to refer to it. It is cumbersome to have to use circumlocutions like "the equation second from the top of page 3 column 1".

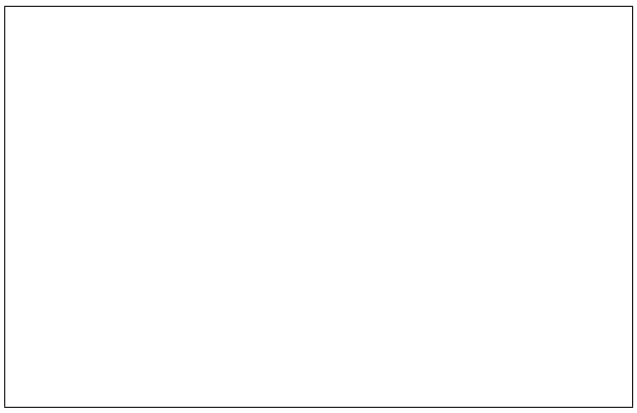

Fig. 1. Example of caption. It is set in Roman so that mathematics (always set in Roman: $B \sin A = A \sin B$) may be included without an ugly clash.

B. Footnotes

Please use footnotes[1] sparingly. Indeed, try to avoid footnotes altogether and include necessary peripheral observations in the text (within parentheses, if you prefer, as in this sentence). If you wish to use a footnote, place it at the bottom of the column on the page on which it is referenced. Use Times 8-point type, single-spaced.

C. References

List and number all bibliographical references in 9-point Times, single-spaced, at the end of your report. When referenced in the text, enclose the citation number in square brackets, for example [**?**]. Where appropriate, include the name(s) of editors of referenced books.

D. Illustrations, graphs, and photographs

All graphics should be centered. Please ensure that any point you wish to make is resolvable in a printed copy of the report. Resize fonts in figures to match the font in the body text, and choose line widths which render effectively in print. Many readers (and reviewers), even of an electronic copy, will choose to print your report in order to read it. You cannot insist that they do otherwise, and therefore must not assume that they can zoom in to see tiny details on a graphic.

When placing figures in LaTeX, it's almost always best to use `\includegraphics`, and to specify the figure width as a multiple of the line width as in the example below

```
\usepackage[dvips]{graphicx} ...
\includegraphics[width=0.8\linewidth]
{myfile.eps}
```

III. Experiments

In this section you validate your method showing the experiments that you performed. The experiments will vary depending on the

[1]This is what a footnote looks like. It often distracts the reader from the main flow of the argument.

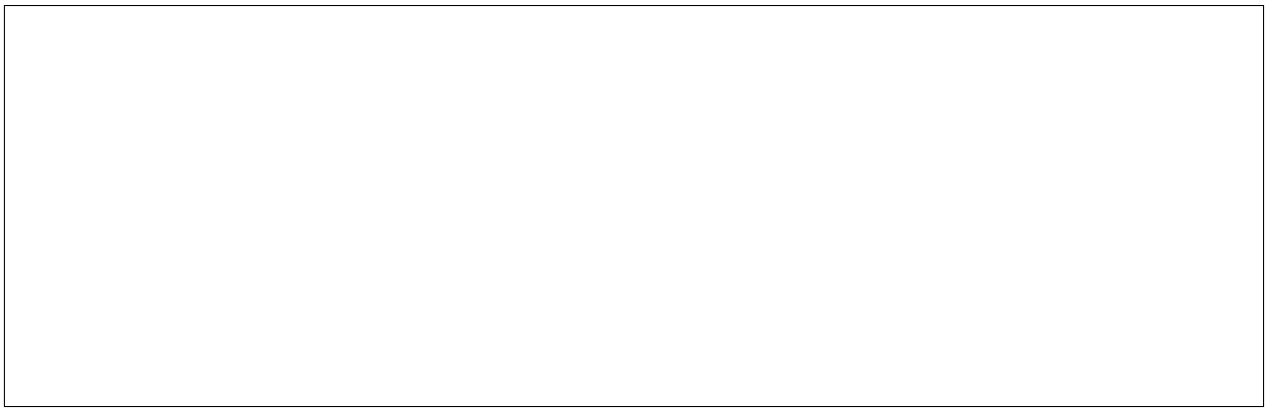

Fig. 2. Example of a short caption, which should be centered.

Method	Frobnability
Theirs	Frumpy
Yours	Frobbly
Ours	Makes one's heart Frob

TABLE I
RESULTS. OURS IS BETTER.

project and you are asked to provide a proof of concept whether your idea was good or not, compare different hyperparameters values, using visualization techniques to gain insight into how your model works and discussing common failure modes of your approach. You should include graphs, tables, or other figures to illustrate your experimental results. Divide in subsections or paragraphs to help the reader navigate in your report.

a) Datasets.: Describe the data you are working with for your project. Remember that you have to cite each dataset you used in your project if it has been published from someone else. Instead, if you collected it by yourself you have to describe how you gathered (and labeled) your data.

b) Experiments setup.: Here you describe all the architectural choices of your model, the hyper-parameters of your model, e.g., optimizer, learning rate, momentum, batch size and if you cross-validate on them.

c) Results and discussion.: Discuss your results, explaining whether your idea was good or not. You can also perform an *ablation study* on your model switching on and off some components to understand their contributions.

REFERENCES

[1] H. Kopka and P. W. Daly, *A Guide to LaTeX*, 3rd ed. Harlow, England: Addison-Wesley, 1999.