
Formal Methods Seminar

2023WS, SE 181.221

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Seminar Information

- **Goal:**
Learn **how** to **understand** and **present** research results in the area of formal methods.

 - Seminar webpage on TISS – **check it** for updates
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Seminar Organization

- October 23, 2:15pm, FM Seminar:
 - Overview;
 - Proposed papers are listed online;
 - Guidelines on giving talks
 - November 6:
 - Student's deadline for choosing a paper (decision to be mailed to L. Kovács);
 - Paper assignments will be published online;
 - November 2024:
 - Contact lecturer and read assigned paper;
 - December 4-15:
 - **Mandatory meeting 1:** discussion of the paper and its draft presentation;
 - January 15-19:
 - **Mandatory meeting 2:** discussion of the paper and its presentation;
 - January 25-31 – exact dates TBD:
 - **Final presentation**, attendance required, Q&A encouraged
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Seminar Requirements

- **Read and understand** the research paper, **including related works**.
 - Impact, significance and originality of results
 - In-depth presentation of technical contributions
 - Relation and improvements on the state-of-the-art

 - **Two mandatory meetings** with lecturers to discuss the paper and its presentation draft;

 - Oral **presentation** on the assigned research paper:
 - 1/4 of the presentation: **popular-science style talk** on the importance and impact of the papers on society and research community;
 - 3/4 of the presentation: **scientific talk** on the technical contributions of the papers

 - **Active participation** during the oral presentations.
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Guidelines on

How to give the FM Seminar Talk

How to Give the FM Seminar Talk?

Structure of the Talk

Formatting Guidelines

Giving a Talk

Guidelines for Preparing the Talk

Part 1: Popular-science style talk

Part II: Scientific talk

Guidelines for Preparing the Talk

Part 1: Popular-science style talk

- ▶ Highlight the **relevance**: impact on society and scientific community;
- ▶ Clarify the **goal**: present the topic in general;
- ▶ Think of the **audience!**
(professional background, age, not much formal methods/math expertise, etc.)
 - ▶ Does not know the specific research topic;
 - ▶ Knows very little about computers, likely nothing about computer science;
- ▶ Underline general **advantages/disadvantages**.

Guidelines for Preparing the Talk

Part II: Scientific talk

- ▶ Clarify the **results**: list the main research results;
- ▶ Think of the **audience!**
(professional background, age, formal methods/math expertise, etc.)
 - ▶ Knows foundation of computer science;
 - ▶ Does not know the specific research topic;
- ▶ Focus on **concepts**, not details;
but **master the details**, if asked!
- ▶ Underline scientific **advantages/disadvantages**.

Structure of the Talk

Title

Title of the Talk

Details on paper authors

Your name and affiliation

Overview

1. Motivation
2. The problem
3. Results
4. Experiments
5. Related work
6. Conclusion

Popular-science

Problem

- Main results
- Examples
- Evaluations

important

Conclusion

- Important problem
- Good approach (*why*)
- Techniques

very important

Truly scientific

Colors

- ▶ Avoid too many colors;
- ▶ Background colors:

Yellow, Orange, Green, Light blue

- ▶ Text colors:

Dark Blue, Magenta, Red, Dark Green, Fuchsia

- ▶ Avoid distracting backgrounds! Why?—see next slides!

Distracting Background

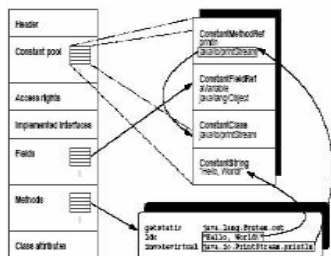
IDEA:

Model the System *Formally*
(*logic and automata*)

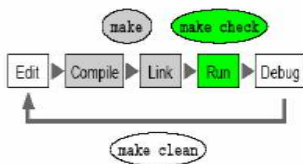
Slide Layout

- ▶ Do **not overload** slides;
- ▶ Use little text, keep text in **one line**;
- ▶ Use **diagrams** and **flowcharts**;
- ▶ Keep **as simple as possible** and **as complicated as necessary!**

Diagrams



```
private static Method helloByMethod(Method m) {  
    /* Create instruction list to be  
    inserted at method start.  
    */  
    String msg = "hello, World!";  
    InstructionList patch = new InstructionList();  
    patch.append(new GETSTATIC(out));  
    patch.append(new PUSH(cp, msg));  
    patch.append(new DWOBFVIRTUAL(pc, in));  
    MethodGen mg =  
        new MethodGen(m, class_name, cp);  
    InstructionList il =  
        mg.getInstructionList();  
    InstructionHandle[] ins =  
        il.getInstructionHandles();  
    il.insert(ins[0], patch);  
    m = mg.getMethod();  
    return m;  
}
```



What about the people in the back row?!

Formulas

- ▶ Use **only when needed**, do not overload;
- ▶ Use **descriptive variable names**:

$$v = \frac{d}{t} \quad \rightarrow \quad \textit{velocity} = \frac{\textit{distance}}{\textit{time}}$$

- ▶ Consider Powerpoint's equation editor vs \LaTeX

Guidelines for Giving the Talk

Contact with the Audience

- ▶ **Establish contact** between yourself and the audience;
- ▶ Look at the audience (and **not to the walls**);
- ▶ Devote your attention to the **entire audience**, not just one person;
- ▶ Do not speak with slides / beamer / blackboards!
Speak to the audience!

Guidelines for Giving the Talk

Presenting Slides

- ▶ Dedicate at least **two minutes per slide**;
 - ← Cut the number of slides if time is not enough;
- ▶ Keep **introduction and motivation** short;
- ▶ Do not spend too much time on the talk's **outline**
- ▶ Allow more time for **complex topics**:
 - ▶ **Repeat** if really important;
 - ▶ Use **examples** (a running example/more examples)!

Guidelines for Giving the Talk

Before Starting Your Talk

- ▶ **Check** whether the **beamer** is all right (wrt your presentation);
- ▶ You and/or beamer should **not hide projected slides**.