Work less, Work better

Gilles Bailly



RJC 2017

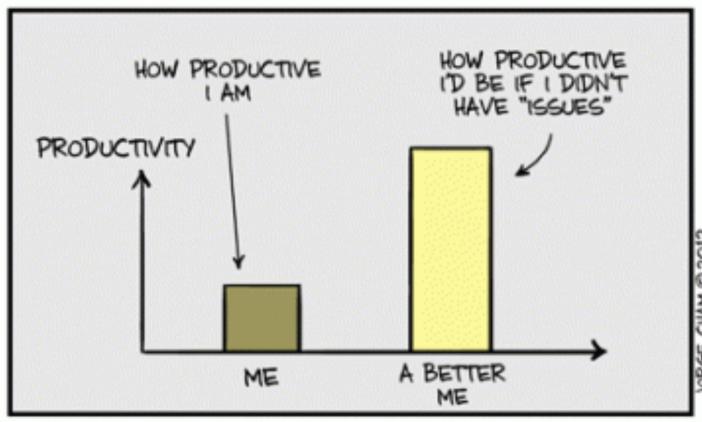








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Work Less, Work Better





Methods

- What you should do vs. What you can do?

- Imperfection is also good

- Personal feeling

- My experience / my vision

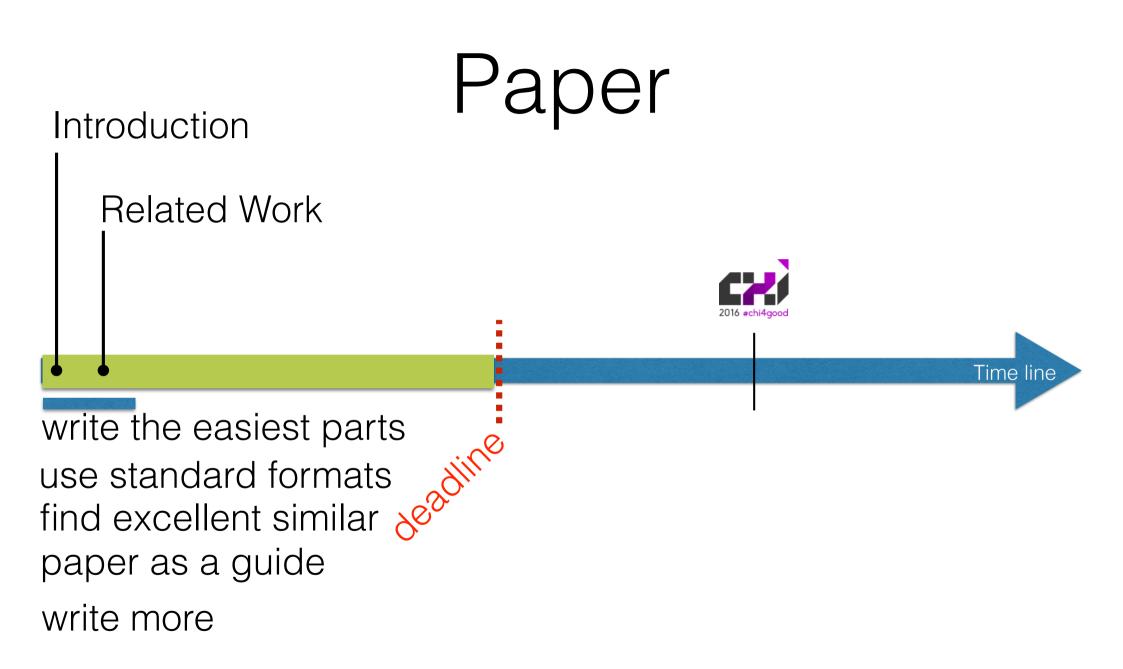


Outline

- The "Perfect" researcher
 - The ideal project
 - 1 vs. n: paper workshop & quick reviews
 - Organize your work

Time line of the ideal project

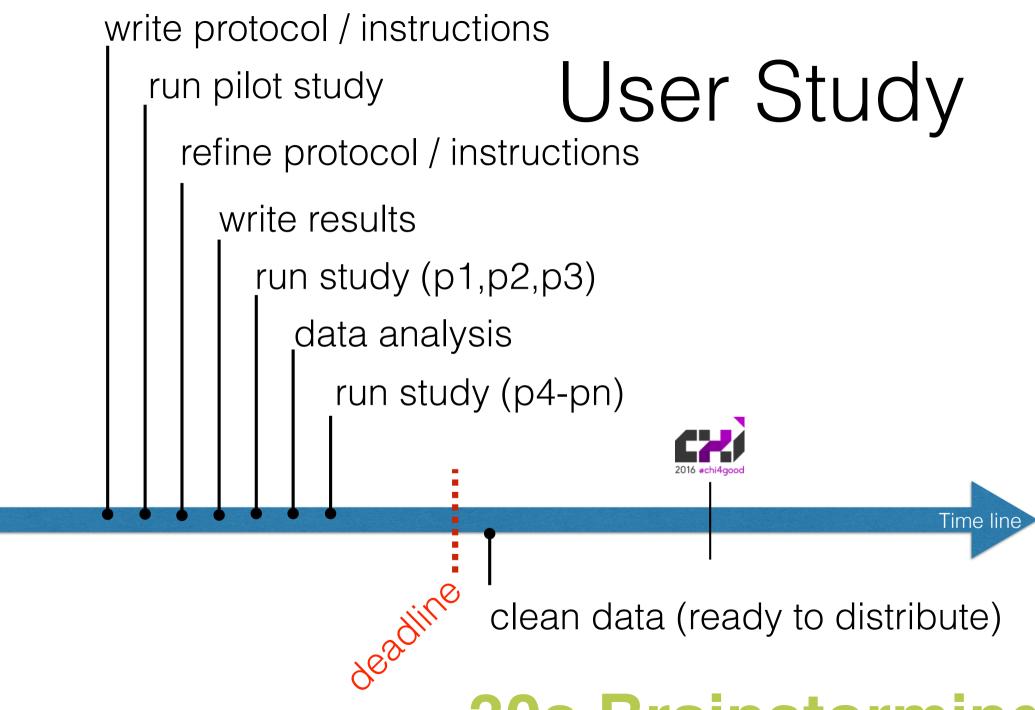
Paper / User study / Implementation / Conference Talk



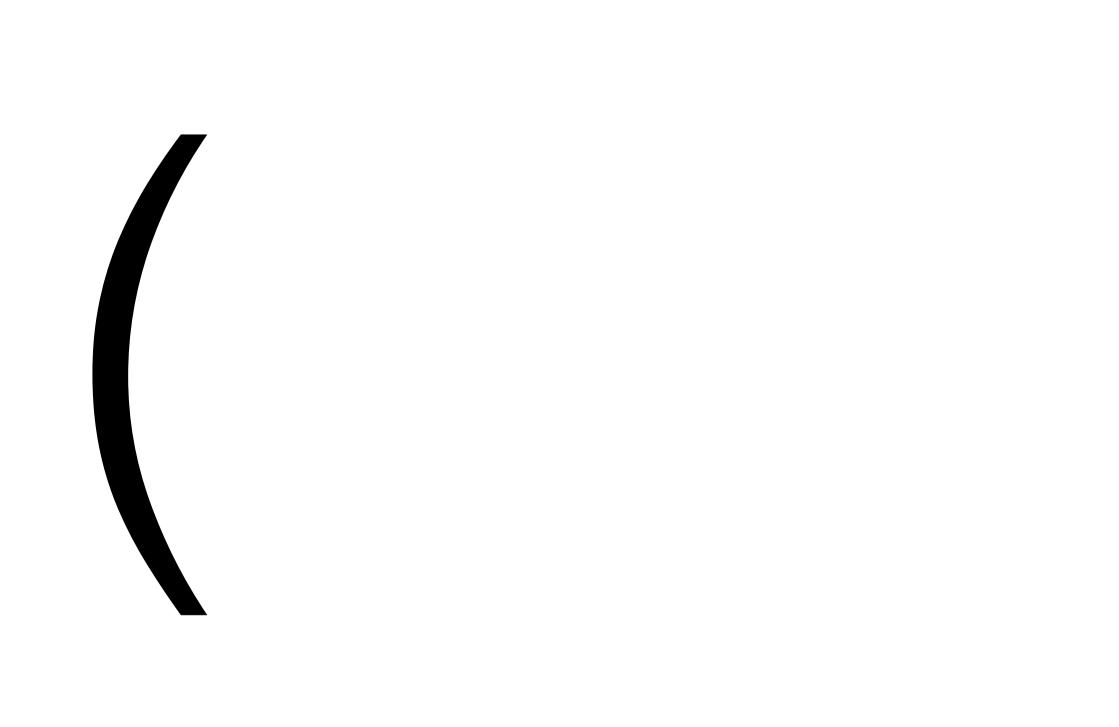
30s Brainstorming

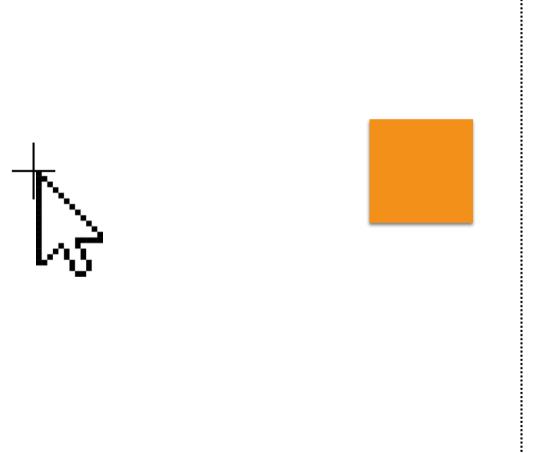
User-test your paper

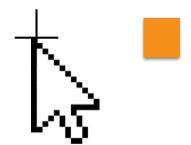
- Make your paper a page too long, give it friends and say "I need to cut a page, can you help me decide which contents to cut"
- do it early, so you can still make big changes.



30s Brainstorming

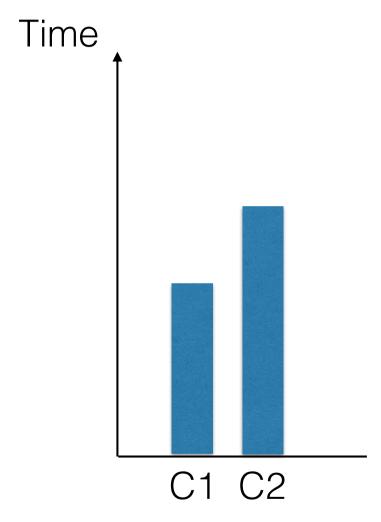


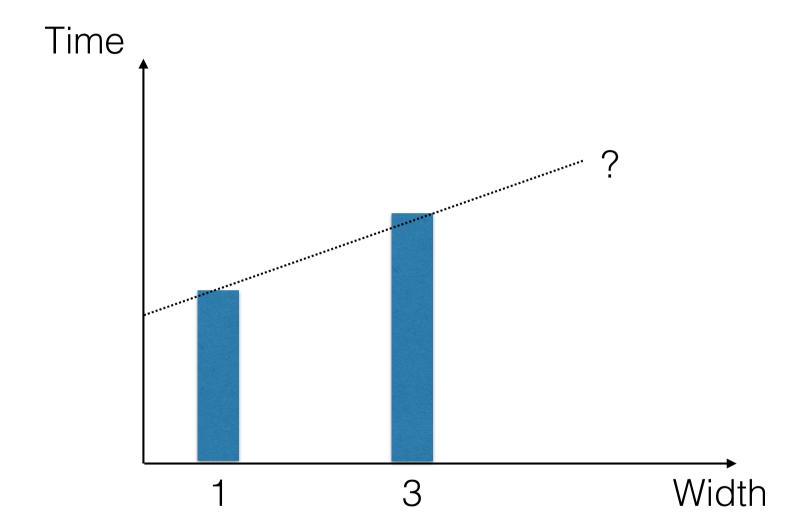


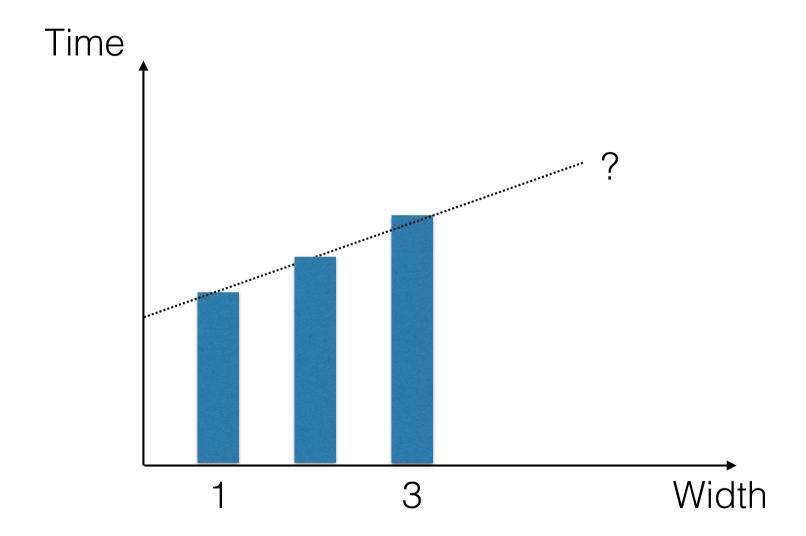


Condition 1

Condition 2

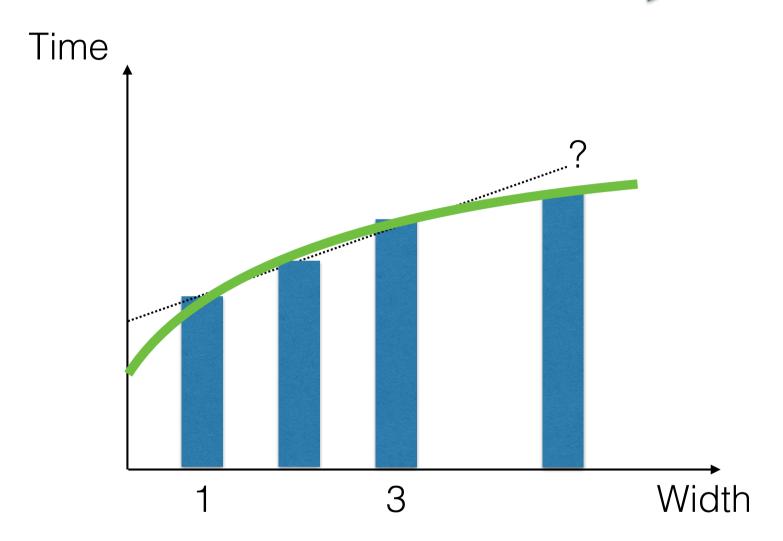


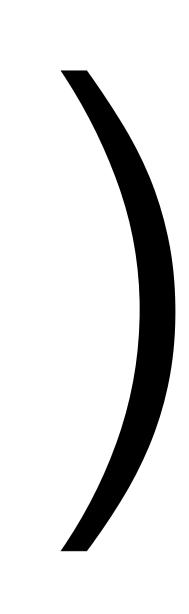




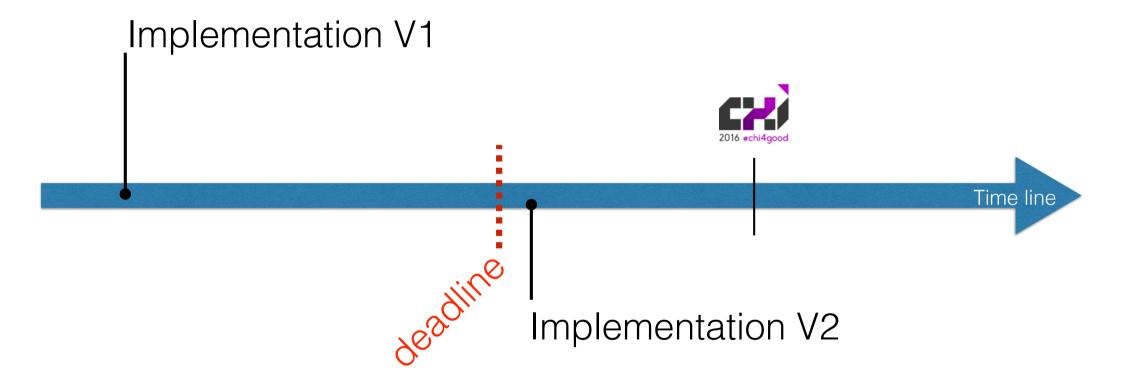
Additional cost: generally small

Gain: potentially high — Model





Implementation

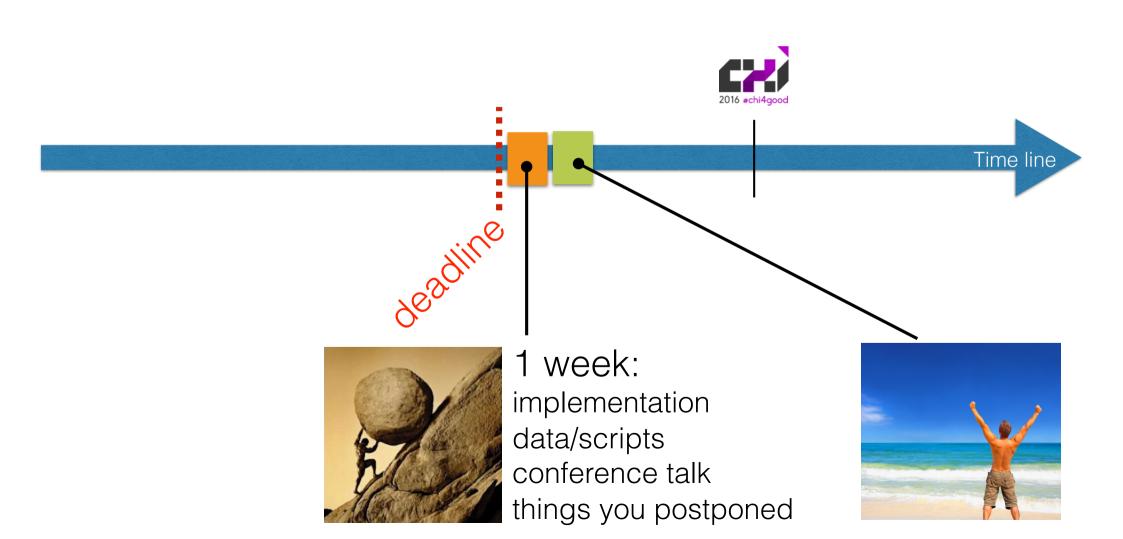


30s Brainstorming

Conference Talk to communicate with your supervisor (idea / related work) Seminars Seminars <u>I</u>mages Results Time line

30s Brainstorming

Timeline (holidays)





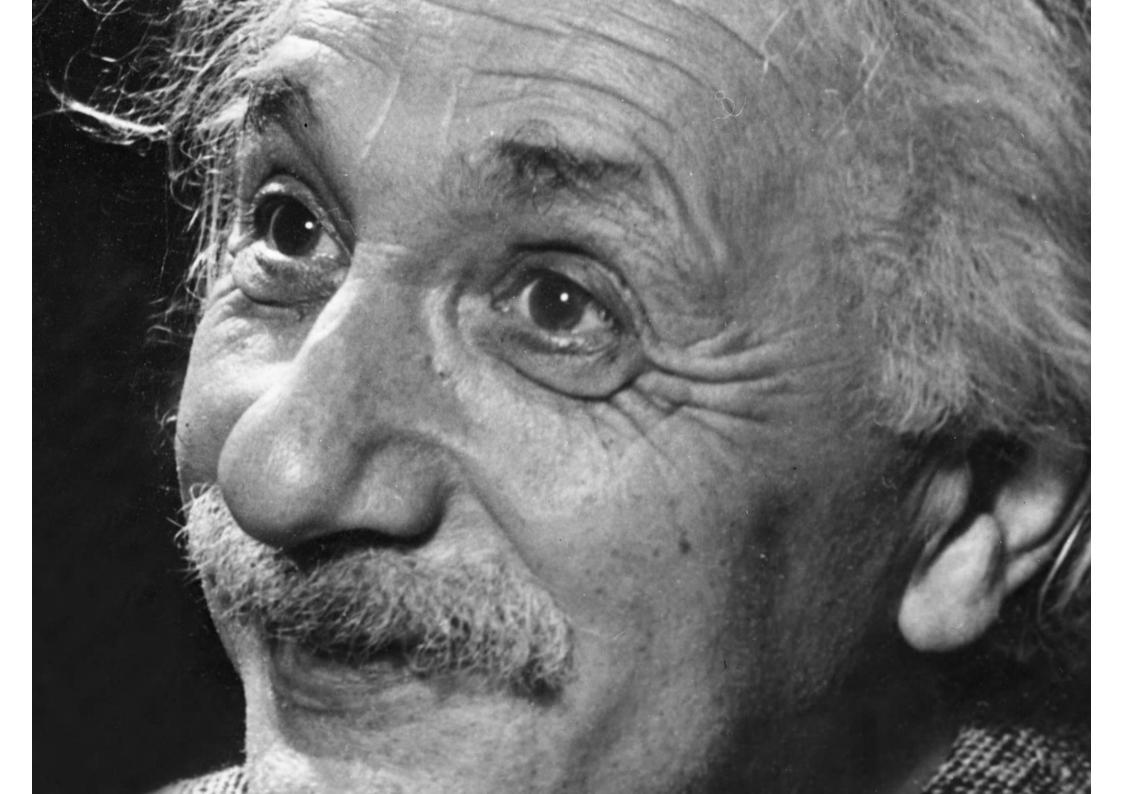


Opportunity to improve your paper

Outline

- The "Perfect" researcher
 - The ideal project
 - 1 vs. n: paper workshop & quick reviews
 - Organize your work

1 vs. N





TEAM TOGETHER EVERYONE ACHIEVES MORE

- 1. Do not hide yourself
- 2. Ask questions
- 3. Get feedback
- 4. Learn from others
- 5. Have a group

1. Do not hide yourself

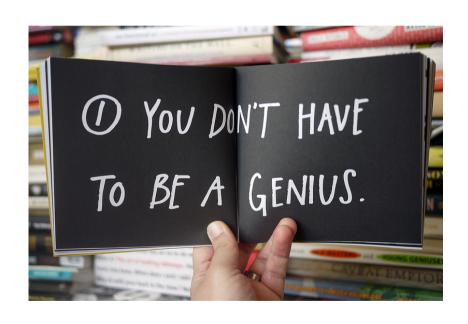
Le mieux est l'ennemi du bien

"I send you the doc when it is perfect"



plagiarism?

2. Ask questions





3. Get feedback

criticism might be difficult to hear, but very useful

4. Learn from others

How to write a research paper - Rice University www.ruf.rice.edu/~bioslabs/tools/report/reportform.html ▼

• Do not discuss or interpret your results, report background information, or attempt to explain anything. • Never include raw data or intermediate calculations in a research paper. • Do not present the same data more than once. • Text should complement any figures or tables, not repeat the same information. 1 more items

Title page - Abstract - Introduction - Materials & Methods

How to Write an A+ Research Paper - A Research Guide for ... www.aresearchguide.com/1steps.html >

• STEP 1. CHOOSE A TOPIC Choose a topic which interests and challenges you. ... • STEP 2. FIND INFORMATION Surf the Net. ... • STEP 3. STATE YOUR THESIS ... • STEP 4. MAKE A TENTATIVE OUTLINE ... • STEP 5. ORGANIZE YOUR NOTES ... • STEP 6. WRITE YOUR FIRST DRAFT ... • STEP 7. REVISE YOUR OUTLINE AND DRAFT ... • STEP 8.

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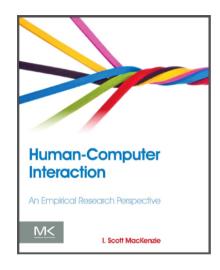
How to Write a Research Paper (with Sample ... - wikiHow www.wikihow.com/Write-a-Research-Paper ▼

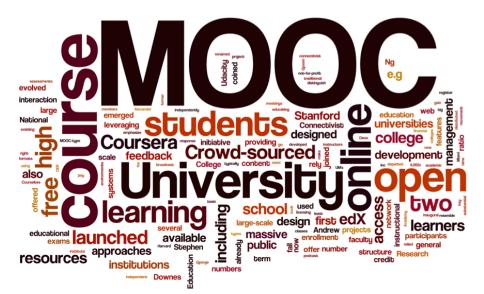
How to Write a Research Paper. When studying at higher levels of school and throughout college, you will likely be asked to prepare research papers.

Sample Scientific Research - Sample Research Paper Outline

Academic and Professional Writing: Writing a Research Paper https://writing.wisc.edu/Handbook/PlanResearchPaper.html

Although this list suggests that there is a simple, linear process to writing such a paper, the actual process of **writing a research paper** is often a messy and ...





5. Have a group



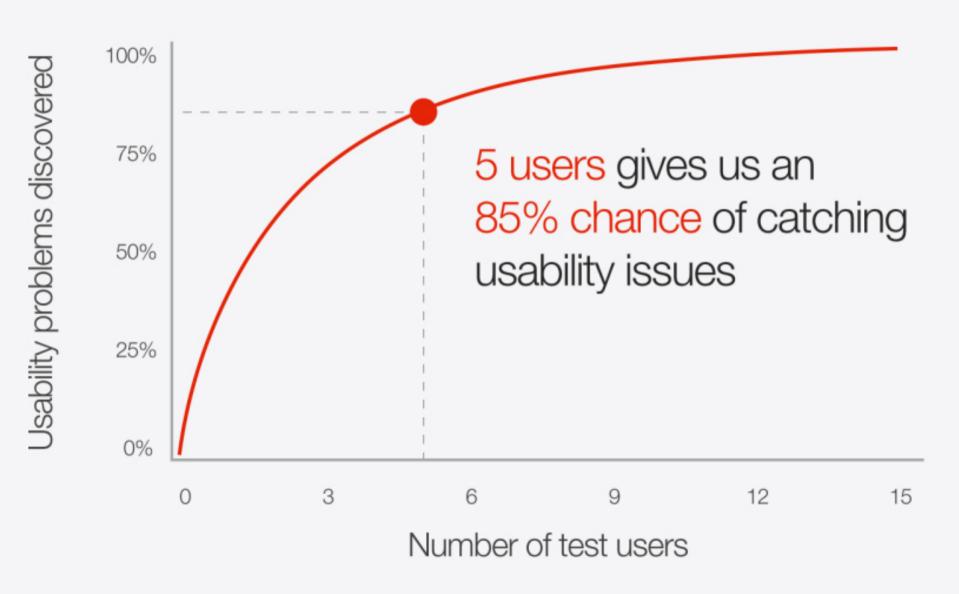
Paper Workshop

Reviewing papers all together



How many users do I need?

(Usability problem frequency: 30%)



Why?

- Motivation to work on your project(s)
- Get something concrete
- Evaluate if the project is promising
- Collect feedback
- Avoid the "I do not trust you"
- Team spirit
- Team awareness



What?

2 phases

Review: 5-10 min per paper.
 It is approximately the time the 3rd AC will spend on your paper ©

Analyze: 10-15 min per paper.

Example: 6 participants (6 papers) $6 \times 10 + 6 \times 10 = 2$ hours.



Who?

Author explains

 document status: early draft? almost done? which conference? which sections to focus on? let space for comments

Moderator manages sessions

time keeper; keep comments constructive, avoid debates

Participants (include author, interns, etc.)

read through document once; write comments on paper;
 write your name; write properly

Rules (1/2)

Content of the comments

- identify the main problems (no details like wordings)
 Motivations; idea; structure (order); contributions;
 extensions
- "I do not understand"
- suggest solutions

Style of the comments

be positive;

Rules (2/2)

Participants

- Do not debate: it wastes time!
 it is difficult to accept criticisms
 they evaluate the paper (not you)
 do not be sad/angry
- accept or not suggestions

When?

Reviewing+comment (face to face)

- can be difficult to find a slot of 2 hours
- lake of concentration

Reviewing (alone) + Comment (face to face)

- authors submit the paper the day before
- review during morning
- use email (mailing list): team awareness, additional reviews

Take the comments into account the day after the workshop

Quick Reviews

asynchrone paper workshop





Who?



Local



Distant => fresh look

Rules

Author

- be precise (which sections; if all, what are the priorities)
- agree when you send the draft and when you want feedback
- sending a .doc is not a so bad idea!
- do not send the same draft to several reviewers (it's why planification is important)

Reviewers

- be reliable
- be fast
- email your feedback or skype?

coucou Gilles,

Quick question, est-ce que tu aurais le temps de me faire une petit review de paper pour CHI? Je m'y prend en avance car maternity leave oblige :p. et c'est une resoumission.



Vttordonoo rc

Ah mais quelle rapidité gillou! Merci! Oui je vois tout à fait ce que tu veux dire pour les points, je vois comment améliorer maintenant:)!

Outline

- The "Perfect" researcher
 - The ideal project
 - 1 vs. n: paper workshop & quick reviews
 - Organize your work
- but we are all humans

Organize your work

Imperfection is Beautiful.

How to be an impersect human who gets stuff done

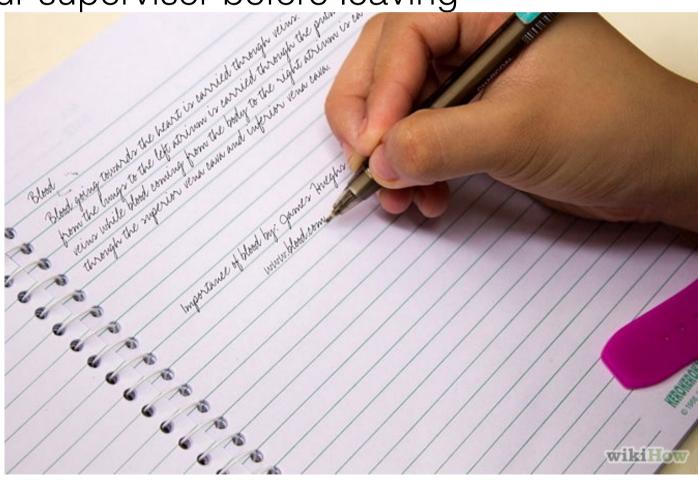
Organize your work

- 1. Write things down
- 2. Do not procrastinate
- 3. Commit
- 4. Give everything a home
- 5. Do not waste time
- 6. Delegate

1. Write things down: Take Notes

Not more not less check it with your supervisor before leaving





1. Write things down: Make Schedules and Deadlines

Todo list 1 (day)

do not go to bed before it is finished

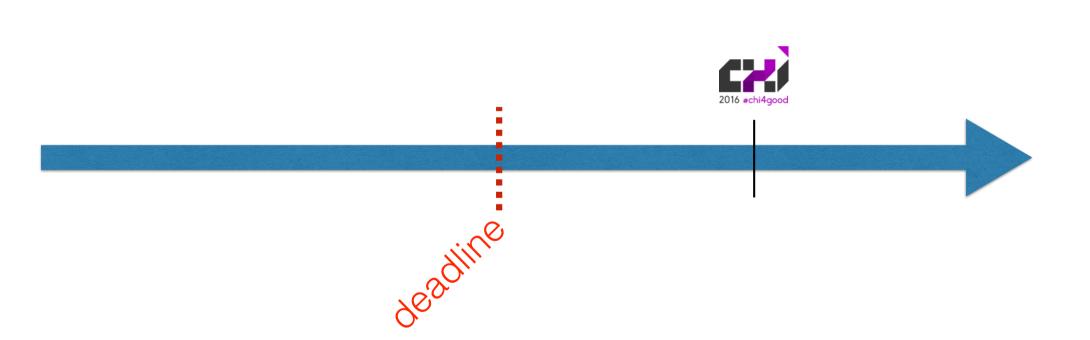
Todo list 2 (week)

the weekend as a buffer

Should be defined during the meetings



1. Write things down: Retro-planning



2. Do not Procrastinate

Primary Task: In retrospect, all steps took too long

Stop thinking, just do it

- implement & try
- implement & run
- read & write
- buy devices
- ...



...even if your supervisor is busy

2. Do not Procrastinate

Secondary Tasks

- Why are you waiting until the deadline to do your reviews?
- Why are you waiting for replying emails?
- If you need to learn a tool, learn this tool now





2. Do not Procrastinate

Advices:

- 1) each action requiring less than 2 minutes... should be done immediately. (e.g. replying an email)
- 2) Add on your todo list (very) easy task that can be done when you are not able to do your hard tasks (e.g. updating your website)

3. Commit

Commitment is the most important quality of a student for a supervisor

- 2-3 days cycle (16-24h)
- be sure to always have something new to show after 2-3 days
- your supervisor is also a gold fish





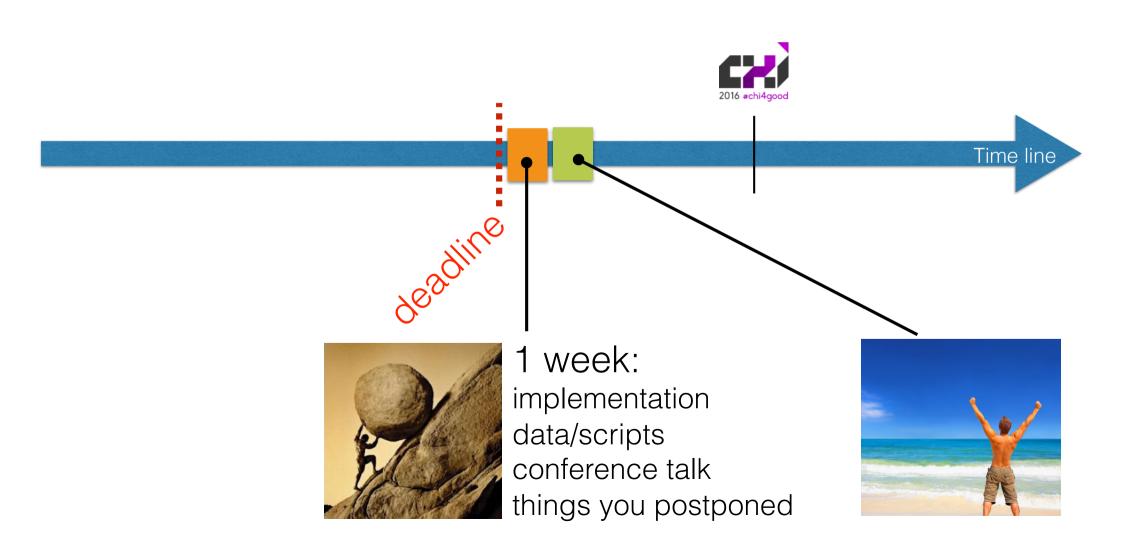
Commit vs. Perfection

4. Give everything a home

Declutter regularly

- Desk
- Computer
- Code,
- etc.

Timeline (conclusion)

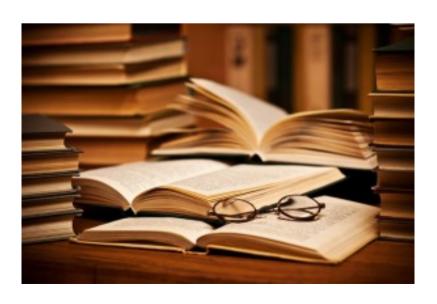


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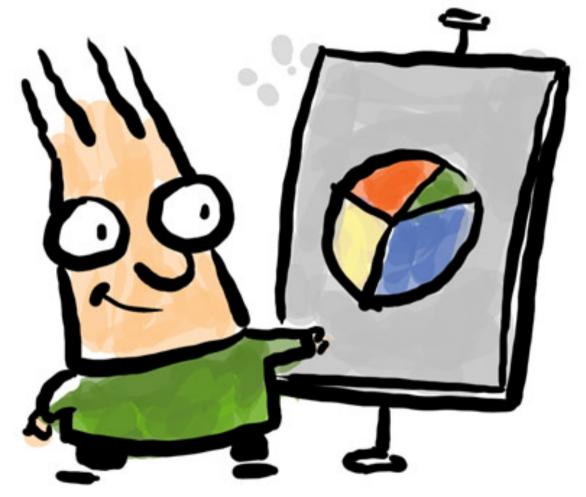




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- etc.



spontaneous talks

5. Do not waste your time

*"50mn passé par jour"*Colombe (RJC 17)





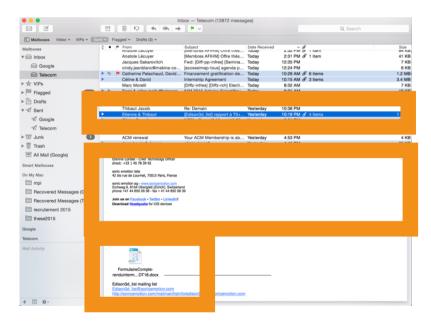


6. Delegate

Use your supervisors/colleagues ... they will be happy



Implicit



Explicit

Did I say that already?

Paper workshop

Conclusion

Message 1

You can work less and work better

a research project is quite well defined in reality

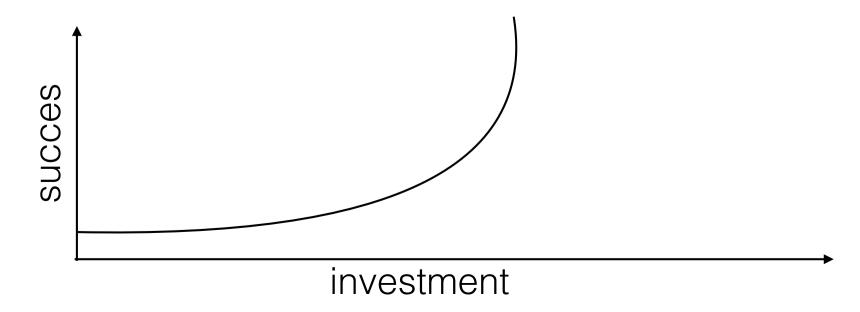
Message 2

Do not work alone (N is better than 1)

e.g. Paper workshop

Message 3

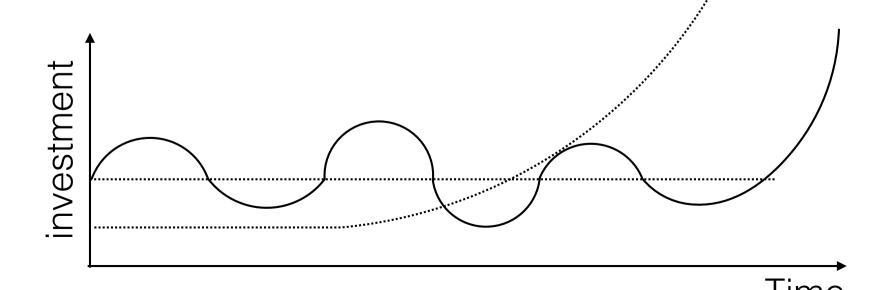
Work hard (but when?)



Work Hard

Most Valuable Time Frame

- Before a meeting with your supervisor (and just after)
- Before a paper Workshop
- Before the visit of a guest researcher
- Before you forget something
- etc.









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