



Introduction to Scientific Working

Aart Middeldorp

Outline

- 1. LaTeX**
- 2. H Index**
- 3. DBLP**
- 4. TikZ**

Keywords

acknowledgement

awards

beamer

bibliography

CORE ranking

DBLP

conference

editorial board

generative AI

Google Scholar

h-index

impact factor

journal

L^AT_EX

LIPICs

LNCS

open access

plagiarism

presentation

program committee

rebuttal

review

submission

TikZ

workshop

...

Types of Scientific Works

- ▶ seminar report
- ▶ bachelor thesis
- ▶ master thesis
- ▶ PhD thesis
- ▶ habilitation thesis
- ▶ workshop paper
- ▶ conference paper
- ▶ journal article
- ▶ book chapter
- ▶ book

Outline

1. LaTeX

Formulas

Beamer

2. H Index

3. DBLP

4. TikZ

► binary operation symbols

\amalg	<code>\amalg</code>	\circ	<code>\circ</code>	\ominus	<code>\ominus</code>	\star	<code>\star</code>
\ast	<code>\ast</code>	\cup	<code>\cup</code>	\oplus	<code>\oplus</code>	\times	<code>\times</code>
\bigcirc	<code>\bigcirc</code>	\dagger	<code>\dagger</code>	\oslash	<code>\oslash</code>	\triangleleft	<code>\triangleleft</code>
\bigtriangledown	<code>\bigtriangledown</code>	\ddagger	<code>\ddagger</code>	\otimes	<code>\otimes</code>	\triangleright	<code>\triangleright</code>
\bigtriangleup	<code>\bigtriangleup</code>	\diamond	<code>\diamond</code>	\pm	<code>\pm</code>	\uplus	<code>\uplus</code>
\bullet	<code>\bullet</code>	\div	<code>\div</code>	\setminus	<code>\setminus</code>	\vee	<code>\vee</code>
\cap	<code>\cap</code>	\mp	<code>\mp</code>	\sqcap	<code>\sqcap</code>	\wedge	<code>\wedge</code>
\cdot	<code>\cdot</code>	\odot	<code>\odot</code>	\sqcup	<code>\sqcup</code>	\wr	<code>\wr</code>

► binary operation symbols

\amalg	<code>\amalg</code>	\circ	<code>\circ</code>	\ominus	<code>\ominus</code>	\star	<code>\star</code>
$*$	<code>\ast</code>	\cup	<code>\cup</code>	\oplus	<code>\oplus</code>	\times	<code>\times</code>
\bigcirc	<code>\bigcirc</code>	\dagger	<code>\dagger</code>	\oslash	<code>\oslash</code>	\triangleleft	<code>\triangleleft</code>
\bigtriangledown	<code>\bigtriangledown</code>	\ddagger	<code>\ddagger</code>	\otimes	<code>\otimes</code>	\triangleright	<code>\triangleright</code>
\bigtriangleup	<code>\bigtriangleup</code>	\diamond	<code>\diamond</code>	\pm	<code>\pm</code>	\uplus	<code>\uplus</code>
\bullet	<code>\bullet</code>	\div	<code>\div</code>	\setminus	<code>\setminus</code>	\vee	<code>\vee</code>
\cap	<code>\cap</code>	\mp	<code>\mp</code>	\sqcap	<code>\sqcap</code>	\wedge	<code>\wedge</code>
\cdot	<code>\cdot</code>	\odot	<code>\odot</code>	\sqcup	<code>\sqcup</code>	\wr	<code>\wr</code>
\triangleleft	<code>\triangleleft</code>	\triangleright	<code>\triangleright</code>	\rhd	<code>\rhd</code>	\triangleleft	<code>\triangleleft</code>

► latexsym package provides additional operation symbols

► binary relation symbols

\approx	<code>\approx</code>	\geq	<code>\geq</code>	\perp	<code>\perp</code>	\sqsupseteq	<code>\sqsupseteq</code>
\asymp	<code>\asymp</code>	\gg	<code>\gg</code>	\prec	<code>\prec</code>	\subset	<code>\subset</code>
\bowtie	<code>\bowtie</code>	\leq	<code>\leq</code>	\preceq	<code>\preceq</code>	\subseteq	<code>\subseteq</code>
\cong	<code>\cong</code>	\ll	<code>\ll</code>	\propto	<code>\propto</code>	\succ	<code>\succ</code>
\dashv	<code>\dashv</code>	\mid	<code>\mid</code>	\sim	<code>\sim</code>	\succeq	<code>\succeq</code>
\doteq	<code>\doteq</code>	\models	<code>\models</code>	\simeq	<code>\simeq</code>	\supset	<code>\supset</code>
\equiv	<code>\equiv</code>	\neq	<code>\neq</code>	\smile	<code>\smile</code>	\supseteq	<code>\supseteq</code>
\frown	<code>\frown</code>	\parallel	<code>\parallel</code>	\sqsubseteq	<code>\sqsubseteq</code>	\vdash	<code>\vdash</code>

▶ binary relation symbols

\approx	<code>\approx</code>	\geq	<code>\geq</code>	\perp	<code>\perp</code>	\sqsupseteq	<code>\sqsupseteq</code>
\asymp	<code>\asymp</code>	\gg	<code>\gg</code>	\prec	<code>\prec</code>	\subset	<code>\subset</code>
\bowtie	<code>\bowtie</code>	\leq	<code>\leq</code>	\preceq	<code>\preceq</code>	\subseteq	<code>\subseteq</code>
\cong	<code>\cong</code>	\ll	<code>\ll</code>	\propto	<code>\propto</code>	\succ	<code>\succ</code>
\dashv	<code>\dashv</code>	$ $	<code>\mid</code>	\sim	<code>\sim</code>	\succeq	<code>\succeq</code>
\doteq	<code>\doteq</code>	\models	<code>\models</code>	\simeq	<code>\simeq</code>	\supset	<code>\supset</code>
\equiv	<code>\equiv</code>	\neq	<code>\neq</code>	\smile	<code>\smile</code>	\supseteq	<code>\supseteq</code>
\frown	<code>\frown</code>	\parallel	<code>\parallel</code>	\sqsubseteq	<code>\sqsubseteq</code>	\vdash	<code>\vdash</code>
\Join	<code>\Join</code>	\sqsubset	<code>\sqsubset</code>	\sqsupset	<code>\sqsupset</code>		

▶ latexsym package provides additional relation symbols

► arrows

\downarrow	<code>\downarrow</code>	\longleftarrow	<code>\longleftarrow</code>	\swarrow	<code>\swarrow</code>
\Downarrow	<code>\Downarrow</code>	\Lleftarrow	<code>\Lleftarrow</code>	\rightarrow	<code>\rightarrow</code>
\hookleftarrow	<code>\hookleftarrow</code>	\longleftrightarrow	<code>\longleftrightarrow</code>	\Rightarrow	<code>\Rightarrow</code>
\hookrightarrow	<code>\hookrightarrow</code>	\Longleftrightarrow	<code>\Longleftrightarrow</code>	\rightharpoonup	<code>\rightharpoonup</code>
\leftarrow	<code>\leftarrow</code>	\longmapsto	<code>\longmapsto</code>	\rightharpoonup	<code>\rightharpoonup</code>
\Leftarrow	<code>\Leftarrow</code>	\longrightarrow	<code>\longrightarrow</code>	\leftrightharpoons	<code>\leftrightharpoons</code>
\leftharpoonup	<code>\leftharpoonup</code>	\Longrightarrow	<code>\Longrightarrow</code>	\uparrow	<code>\uparrow</code>
\leftarrow	<code>\leftarrow</code>	\mapsto	<code>\mapsto</code>	\Uparrow	<code>\Uparrow</code>
\leftrightarrow	<code>\leftrightarrow</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\nwarrow</code>	\updownarrow	<code>\updownarrow</code>
\Leftrightarrow	<code>\Leftrightarrow</code>	\searrow	<code>\searrow</code>	\Updownarrow	<code>\Updownarrow</code>

► arrows

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\Downarrow	<code>\Downarrow</code>	\Lleftarrow	<code>\Lleftarrow</code>	\rightarrow	<code>\rightarrow</code>
\hookleftarrow	<code>\hookleftarrow</code>	\longleftrightarrow	<code>\longleftrightarrow</code>	\Rightarrow	<code>\Rightarrow</code>
\hookrightarrow	<code>\hookrightarrow</code>	\Lrightarrow	<code>\Lrightarrow</code>	\rightharpoonup	<code>\rightharpoonup</code>
\leftarrow	<code>\leftarrow</code>	\longmapsto	<code>\longmapsto</code>	\rightharpoonup	<code>\rightharpoonup</code>
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\leftrightarrow	<code>\leftrightarrow</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\nwarrow</code>	\updownarrow	<code>\updownarrow</code>
\Lleftrightarrow	<code>\Lleftrightarrow</code>	\searrow	<code>\searrow</code>	\Updownarrow	<code>\Updownarrow</code>
\rightsquigarrow	<code>\rightsquigarrow</code>				
	<code>\leadsto</code>	(latexsym package)			

```
\documentclass{beamer}
\usetheme{AnnArbor}
\begin{document}
\title{Great Talk}
\subtitle{Really?}
\author{Aart Middeldorp}
\institute{University of Innsbruck}
\date{7 May 2025}

\begin{frame}
\titlepage
\end{frame}

...

\end{document}
```

src

```
\documentclass{beamer}
\usetheme{AnnArbor}
\begin{document}
\title{Great Talk}
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...

\end{document}
```

src

- ▶ **beamer** document class for creating presentations

```
\documentclass{beamer}
\usetheme{AnnArbor}
\begin{document}
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\date{7 May 2025}

\begin{frame}
\titlepage
\end{frame}

...

\end{document}
```

src

- ▶ beamer document class for creating presentations
- ▶ pre-designed **themes** change look

Presentation Themes

- ▶ AnnArbor
- ▶ Antibes
- ▶ Bergen
- ▶ Berkeley
- ▶ Berlin
- ▶ Boadilla
- ▶ boxes
- ▶ CambridgeUS
- ▶ Copenhagen
- ▶ Darmstadt
- ▶ default
- ▶ Dresden
- ▶ EastLansing
- ▶ Frankfurt
- ▶ Goettingen
- ▶ Hannover
- ▶ Ilmenau
- ▶ JuanLesPins
- ▶ Luebeck
- ▶ Madrid
- ▶ Malmoe
- ▶ Marburg
- ▶ Montpellier
- ▶ PaloAlto
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- ▶ Rochester
- ▶ Singapore
- ▶ Szeged
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- ▶ Rochester
- ▶ Singapore
- ▶ Szeged
- ▶ Warsaw

UIBK Theme

https://git.uibk.ac.at/uibklatex/beamer_letter/-/releases/v0.3.0

```
\begin{frame}{Outline}
```

```
\tableofcontents
```

```
\end{frame}
```

```
\begin{frame}{Outline}
\tableofcontents
\end{frame}

\begin{frame}{Block Environments}
\begin{block}{Block}
\end{block}

\end{frame}
```

```
\begin{frame}{Outline}
\tableofcontents
\end{frame}

\begin{frame}{Block Environments}
\begin{block}{Block}
\end{block}

\begin{exampleblock}{Example Block}
\end{exampleblock}

\end{frame}
```

```
\begin{frame}{Outline}
\tableofcontents
\end{frame}

\begin{frame}{Block Environments}
\begin{block}{Block}
\end{block}

\begin{exampleblock}{Example Block}
\end{exampleblock}

\begin{alertblock}{Alert Block}
\end{alertblock}
\end{frame}
```

```
\begin{frame}{Outline}
\tableofcontents
\end{frame}

\begin{frame}{Block Environments}
\begin{block}{Block}
\end{block}

\begin{exampleblock}{Example Block}
\end{exampleblock}

\begin{alertblock}{Alert Block}
\end{alertblock}
\end{frame}
```

src

Outline

1. LaTeX
- 2. H Index**
3. DBLP
4. TikZ

- ▶ metric that measures both productivity and citation impact of publications

H Index

- ▶ metric that measures both productivity and citation impact of publications
- ▶ maximum value h such that at least h publications have each at least h citations

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Computer Science (Selection)

- ▶ 253 Yoshua Bengio

H Index

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Computer Science (Selection)

- ▶ 253 Yoshua Bengio
- ▶ 125 Moshe Y. Vardi

H Index

- ▶ metric that measures both productivity and citation impact of publications
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Computer Science (Selection)

- ▶ 253 Yoshua Bengio
- ▶ 125 Moshe Y. Vardi
- ▶ 123 Thomas A. Henzinger

H Index

- ▶ metric that measures both productivity and citation impact of publications
- ▶ maximum value h such that at least h publications have each at least h citations
- ▶ initially proposed by Jorge E. Hirsch
- ▶ **i10** index counts publications that have at least 10 citations

Computer Science (Selection)

- ▶ 253 Yoshua Bengio
- ▶ 125 Moshe Y. Vardi
- ▶ 123 Thomas A. Henzinger

Google Scholar

H Index

- ▶ metric that measures both productivity and citation impact of publications
- ▶ maximum value h such that at least h publications have each at least h citations
- ▶ initially proposed by Jorge E. Hirsch
- ▶ i10 index counts publications that have at least 10 citations
- ▶ **h5** index for journals

Computer Science (Selection)

- ▶ 253 Yoshua Bengio
- ▶ 125 Moshe Y. Vardi
- ▶ 123 Thomas A. Henzinger

Google Scholar

Outline

1. LaTeX
2. H Index
- 3. DBLP**
4. TikZ





- ▶ online reference for bibliographic information on major computer science publications



- ▶ online reference for bibliographic information on major computer science publications
- ▶ more than 7 million publications by more than 3 million authors



- ▶ online reference for bibliographic information on major computer science publications
- ▶ more than 7 million publications by more than 3 million authors
- ▶ provides DOIs and BibTeX entries



- ▶ online reference for bibliographic information on major computer science publications
- ▶ more than 7 million publications by more than 3 million authors
- ▶ provides DOIs and BibTeX entries
- ▶ created in 1993 by **DataBase** Systems and **Logic Programming** research group at University of Trier



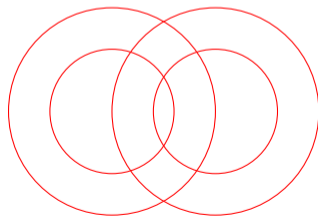
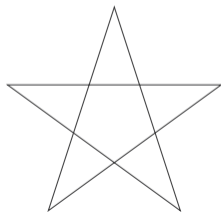
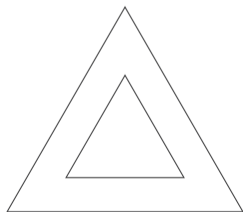
- ▶ online reference for bibliographic information on major computer science publications
- ▶ more than 7 million publications by more than 3 million authors
- ▶ provides DOIs and BibTeX entries
- ▶ created in 1993 by **D**ata**B**ase Systems and **L**ogic **P**rogramming research group at University of Trier
- ▶ since 2018 operated and maintained by Schloss Dagstuhl – Leibniz Center for Informatics

Outline

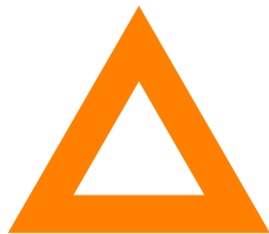
1. LaTeX
2. H Index
3. DBLP
- 4. TikZ**

Paths and Filling

```
\usetikzlibrary{scopes}
\draw (90:2) -- (210:2) -- (330:2) -- cycle
      (90:1) -- (330:1) -- (210:1) -- cycle;
{ [shift={(5cm,3.5mm)}, scale=1.65]
  \draw (90:1) -- (234:1) -- (18:1) -- (162:1) -- (306:1) -- cycle; }
{ [shift={(11cm,5mm)}, scale=0.76]
  \draw (-1,0) circle (1.2) (-1,0) circle (2);
  \draw (1,0) circle (1.2) (1,0) circle (2); }
```



```
\fill[orange]  
  (90:2) -- (210:2) -- (330:2) -- cycle  
  (90:1) -- (330:1) -- (210:1) -- cycle;
```



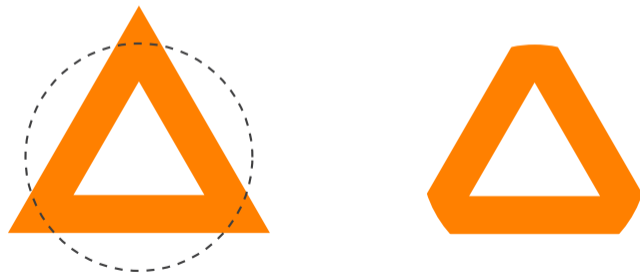
Clipping

```
\fill[orange]  
  (90:2) -- (210:2) -- (330:2) -- cycle  
  (90:1) -- (330:1) -- (210:1) -- cycle;  
\draw[dashed,thick] (0,0) circle[radius=1.5];
```



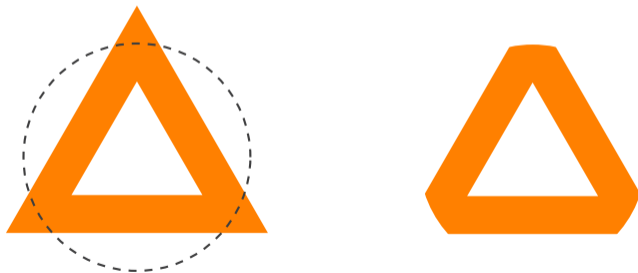
Clipping

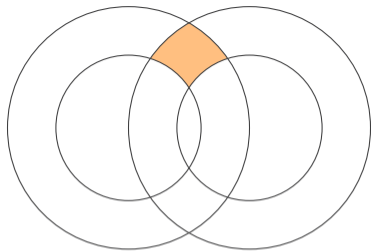
```
\clip (0,0) circle[radius=1.5];  
\fill[orange]  
  (90:2) -- (210:2) -- (330:2) -- cycle  
  (90:1) -- (330:1) -- (210:1) -- cycle;
```

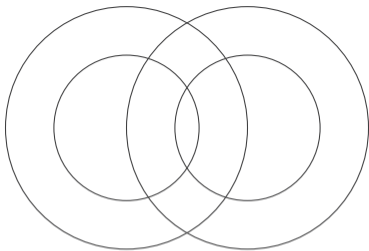


Clipping

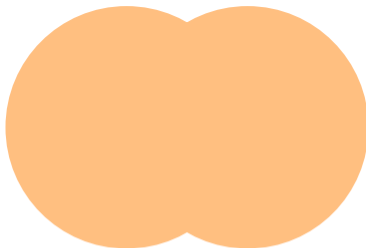
```
\clip (0,0) circle[radius=1.5];  
\fill[orange]  
  (90:2) -- (210:2) -- (330:2) -- cycle  
  (90:1) -- (330:1) -- (210:1) -- cycle;
```

[src](#)

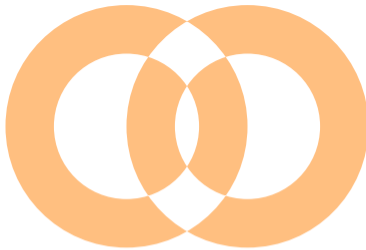




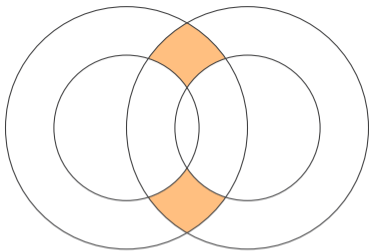
```
\begin{tikzpicture}
  \draw (-1,0) circle (1.2) (-1,0) circle (2);
  \draw (1,0) circle (1.2) (1,0) circle (2);
\end{tikzpicture}
```



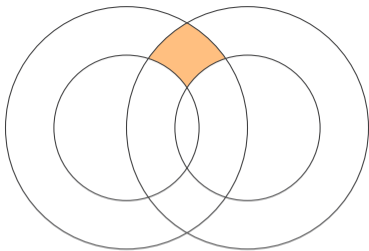
```
\begin{tikzpicture}
  \fill[orange!50] (-1,0) circle (1.2) (-1,0) circle (2);
  \fill[orange!50] (1,0) circle (1.2) (1,0) circle (2);
\end{tikzpicture}
```



```
\begin{tikzpicture}[even odd rule]
  \fill[orange!50] (-1,0) circle (1.2) (-1,0) circle (2);
  \fill[orange!50] (1,0) circle (1.2) (1,0) circle (2);
\end{tikzpicture}
```



```
\begin{tikzpicture}[even odd rule]
\begin{scope}
  \clip (-1,0) circle (1.2) (-1,0) circle (2);
  \fill[orange!50] (1,0) circle (1.2) (1,0) circle (2);
\end{scope}
\draw (-1,0) circle (1.2) (-1,0) circle (2);
\draw (1,0) circle (1.2) (1,0) circle (2);
\end{tikzpicture}
```



```
\begin{tikzpicture}[even odd rule]
\begin{scope}
  \clip (-1,0) circle (1.2) (-1,0) circle (2);
  \clip (-3,0) rectangle (3,2);
  \fill[orange!50] (1,0) circle (1.2) (1,0) circle (2);
\end{scope}
\draw (-1,0) circle (1.2) (-1,0) circle (2);
\draw (1,0) circle (1.2) (1,0) circle (2);
\end{tikzpicture}
```

[src](#)

Shading

```
\fill[orange]  
(90:2) -- (210:2) -- (330:2) -- cycle  
(90:1) -- (330:1) -- (210:1) -- cycle;
```



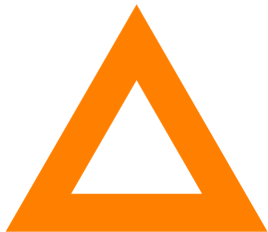
Shading

```
\usetikzlibrary{shadings}
```

```
\shade[top color=red, bottom color=yellow]
```

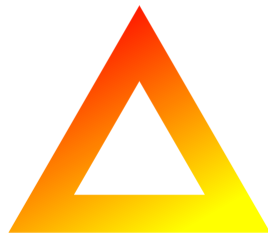
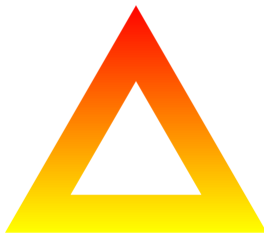
```
(90:2) -- (210:2) -- (330:2) -- cycle
```

```
(90:1) -- (330:1) -- (210:1) -- cycle;
```



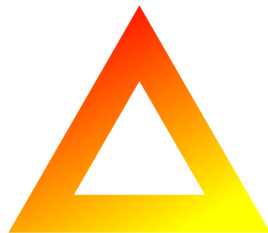
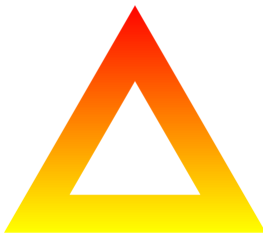
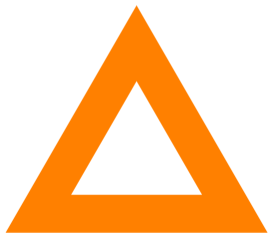
Shading

```
\usetikzlibrary{shadings}  
\shade[top color=red, bottom color=yellow, shading angle=30]  
(90:2) -- (210:2) -- (330:2) -- cycle  
(90:1) -- (330:1) -- (210:1) -- cycle;
```



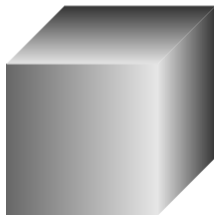
Shading

```
\usetikzlibrary{shadings}  
\shade[top color=red, bottom color=yellow, shading angle=30]  
(90:2) -- (210:2) -- (330:2) -- cycle  
(90:1) -- (330:1) -- (210:1) -- cycle;
```

[src](#)

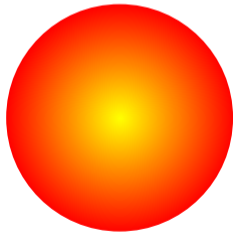
```
\shade[left color=black!60, right color=black!10]
  (0,0,0) -- (1,0,0) -- (1,1,0) -- (0,1,0);
\shade[left color=black!10, right color=black!80]
  (1,0,0) -- (1,0,-1) -- (1,1,-1) -- (1,1,0);
\shade[bottom color=black!10, top color=black!80]
  (0,1,0) -- (0,1,-1) -- (1,1,-1) -- (1,1,0);
```

```
\shade[left color=black!60, right color=black!10]
  (0,0,0) -- (1,0,0) -- (1,1,0) -- (0,1,0);
\shade[left color=black!10, right color=black!80]
  (1,0,0) -- (1,0,-1) -- (1,1,-1) -- (1,1,0);
\shade[bottom color=black!10, top color=black!80]
  (0,1,0) -- (0,1,-1) -- (1,1,-1) -- (1,1,0);
```

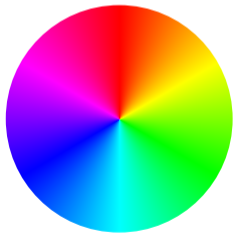
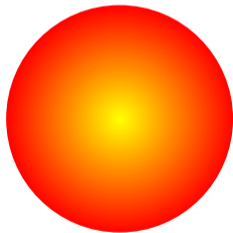
[src](#)

```
\usetikzlibrary{shadings}
```

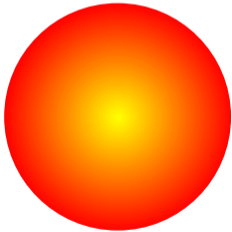
```
\shade[inner color=yellow, outer color=red] (0,0) circle (1);
```



```
\usetikzlibrary{shadings}
\shade[inner color=yellow, outer color=red] (0,0) circle (1);
\shade[shading=color wheel] (2.5,0) circle (1);
```



```
\usetikzlibrary{shadings}
\shade[inner color=yellow, outer color=red] (0,0) circle (1);
\shade[shading=color wheel] (2.5,0) circle (1);
\shade[shading=color wheel, even odd rule]
(5,0) circle (0.6) (5,0) circle (1);
```



```
\usetikzlibrary{shadings}
\shade[inner color=yellow, outer color=red] (0,0) circle (1);
\shade[shading=color wheel] (2.5,0) circle (1);
\shade[shading=color wheel, even odd rule]
(5,0) circle (0.6) (5,0) circle (1);
\shade[shading=color wheel white center] (7.5,0) circle (1);
```

[src](#)