



# Introduction to Scientific Working

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## Keywords

acknowledgement awards beamer bibliography CORE ranking DBLP  
conference editorial board generative AI Google Scholar h-index impact factor  
journal  $\LaTeX$  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**
2. **H Index**
3. **DBLP**
4. **TikZ**

## Outline

1. **LaTeX**  
Formulas Beamer
2. **H Index**
3. **DBLP**
4. **TikZ**

▶ binary operation symbols

$\amalg$	$\circ$	$\ominus$	$\star$
$\ast$	$\cup$	$\oplus$	$\times$
$\bigcirc$	$\dagger$	$\oslash$	$\triangleleft$
$\bigtriangledown$	$\ddagger$	$\otimes$	$\triangleright$
$\triangle$	$\diamond$	$\pm$	$\uplus$
$\bullet$	$\div$	$\setminus$	$\vee$
$\cap$	$\mp$	$\sqcap$	$\wedge$
$\cdot$	$\odot$	$\sqcup$	$\wr$
$\leq$	$\geq$	$\triangleright$	$\triangleleft$
$\unlhd$	$\unrhd$	$\rhd$	$\lhd$

▶ latexsym package provides additional operation symbols

▶ binary relation symbols

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

▶ latexsym package provides additional relation symbols

▶ arrows

$\downarrow$	$\longleftarrow$	$\swarrow$
$\Downarrow$	$\Lleftarrow$	$\rightarrow$
$\hookleftarrow$	$\longleftrightarrow$	$\Rightarrow$
$\hookrightarrow$	$\Lrightarrow$	$\rightharpoonown$
$\leftarrow$	$\mapsto$	$\rightharpoonup$
$\Leftarrow$	$\longrightarrow$	$\rightleftharpoons$
$\leftharpoonown$	$\Longrightarrow$	$\uparrow$
$\leftharpoonup$	$\mapsto$	$\Uparrow$
$\leftrightarrow$	$\nwarrow$	$\updownarrow$
$\Leftrightarrow$	$\searrow$	$\Updownarrow$

$\leadsto$   $\leadsto$  (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}

```

▶ beamer document class for creating presentations

▶ pre-designed themes change look

## Presentation Themes

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

## UIBK Theme

[https://git.uibk.ac.at/uibklatex/beamer\\_letter/-/releases/v0.3.0](https://git.uibk.ac.at/uibklatex/beamer_letter/-/releases/v0.3.0)

```
\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

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1. LaTeX
2. H Index
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## 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

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1. LaTeX
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- 3. DBLP**
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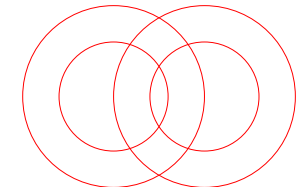
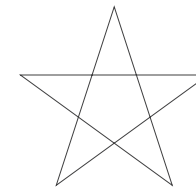
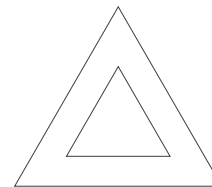
- ▶ online reference for bibliographic information on major computer science publications
- ▶ more than 7 million publications by more than 3 million authors
- ▶ provides DOIs and BibTeX entries
- ▶ created in 1993 by DataBase Systems and Logic Programming research group at University of Trier
- ▶ since 2018 operated and maintained by Schloss Dagstuhl – Leibniz Center for Informatics

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### Paths and Filling

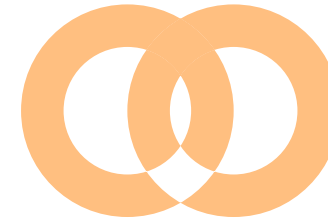
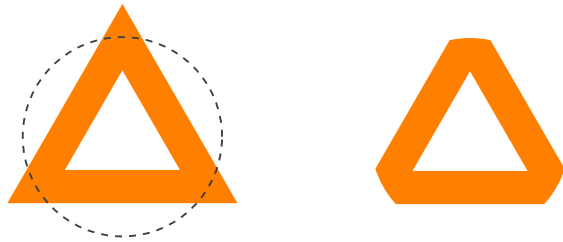
```
\usetikzlibrary{scopes}
\draw (90:2) -- (210:2) -- (330:2) -- cycle
      (90:1) -- (330:1) -- (210:1) -- cycle;
{ [shift={(5cm,3.5mm)}, scale=1.65]
  \draw (90:1) -- (234:1) -- (18:1) -- (162:1) -- (306:1) -- cycle; }
{ [shift={(11cm,5mm)}, scale=0.76]
  \draw (-1,0) circle (1.2) (-1,0) circle (2);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



## Clipping

```
\clip (0,0) circle[radius=1.5];  
\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];
```

src



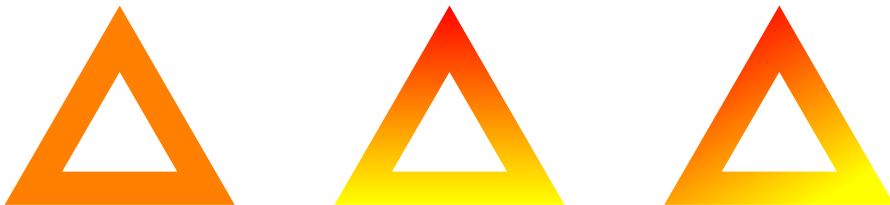
```
\begin{tikzpicture}[even odd rule]  
\begin{scope}  
  \clip (-1,0) circle (1.2) (-1,0) circle (2);  
  \clip (-3,0) rectangle (3,2);  
  \fill[orange!50] (1,0) circle (1.2) (1,0) circle (2);  
\end{scope}  
  \fill[orange!50] (-1,0) circle (1.2) (-1,0) circle (2);  
  \fill[orange!50] (1,0) circle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

src

## Shading

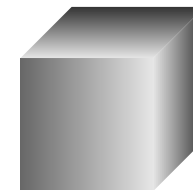
```
\usetikzlibrary{shadings}  
\shade[top color=red, bottom color=yellow, shading angle=30]  
  (90:2) -- (210:2) -- (330:2) -- cycle  
  (90:1) -- (330:1) -- (210:1) -- cycle;
```

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);
```

src



```
\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

