

Seminar: Turing Award Winners and Their Contributions

4. How to Write a (Seminar) Peer Review?

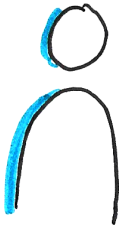
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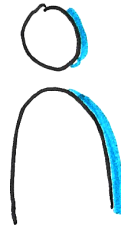
Let's Go!

Goals



Review Author (You)

- practice critical reading
- improve your own writing
- practice giving feedback
- learn something new



Report Author

- gets feedback
- improves writing
- improves structure
- improves grade

Get Familiar with the Report

- skim the report first
- then read the report thoroughly
- take notes while reading
 - which parts are unclear?
 - where did you get lost?
 - any gaps or missing pieces?
 - less important: typos

Properties of Good Reviews

write the review you want to receive

- plan enough time for reading/writing
- submit **on time**
- be **constructive**
- be detailed and **specific**
- **justify arguments** with examples
- be **honest but polite**
- also highlight **things you liked**

Aspects of a Review

Aspects of a Review

- focus on **different aspects**
 - Summary
 - Soundness
 - Clarity
 - Scholarship
 - (Relevance/Significance)
 - (Novelty)
 - Minor Comments
- consider them **independently**
- not a fixed structure
 - ↪ discuss more or fewer aspects if it makes sense

Summary

Content

- (very) **short summary** of the report
 - use **your own words**
-
- demonstrates that you understood the text
 - shows author **how** text was received
 - main points clear?
 - focus as intended?
 - story/structure clear?

Soundness

Content

- Is the **formal background** complete and consistent?
 - Are the **main arguments** supported sufficiently?
 - Are the **proofs** correct?
-
- not only formal proofs but also argumentation
 - consider the details but don't be too picky
 - small errors go under "Minor Comments"

Clarity

Content

- How well written is the report?
 - Is the structure easy to follow?
 - Is it easy to read?
-
- not about spelling mistakes, etc.
 - ↪ “Minor Comments”
 - unless there is tons of them
 - spell-check your report before submission!
 - point out bad style
 - but realize that styles other than yours can be good
 - be **constructive** and not aggressive

Scholarship

Content

- Is related work sufficiently cited and discussed?
- Are the references complete and in good shape?
- Recommend **additional sources** if you know something the author missed
- Check the bibliography as well
 - bibtex entries copied from Google Scholar are often incomplete

Relevance/Significance

Content

- How good does this fit with the conference/journal?
- How much of an impact will the results probably make?

- used to keep a conference/journal theme
- identify high-impact work
- not that applicable for our seminar

Novelty

Content

- Is the presented work revolutionary or incremental?
- used to assess the amount of the contribution in a submission
- not that applicable for our seminar

Minor Comments

Content

- catch-all group for other comments
 - typos, spelling, grammar, style, . . .
-
- **unrelated to main message** of the review
 - make suggestions easy to address
 - page numbers and sentence context
 - be **specific and constructive**
 - you can include an annotated version of the text for this

Next Steps

How to Receive a Peer Review

When you receive a review

- **be gracious** even if you disagree
 - someone took the time to read your work
 - and give you feedback
- **fix the problems**
- if the reviewer misunderstood
 - identify where they got lost
 - **improve** the section to avoid this misunderstanding

be prepared and willing to make changes

Further Information

Good example

We uploaded a good example from last year to the course website.

Blog posts about how to write good reviews

<https://sites.umiacs.umd.edu/elm/2016/02/01/mistakes-reviewers-make/>

<https://plos.org/resource/how-to-write-a-peer-review/>

<https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-018-06991-0>

Questions

