

# Studying principles and guidelines

Antti Punkka Presentation *0* 17.9.2021

MS-E2191 Graduate Seminar on Operations Research Fall 2021

## **Basic info**

## 3-hour meetings on Fridays here in U264

- Student presentations
- Discussion

#### **Teacher**

- Prof. Antti Punkka, antti.punkka@aalto.fi, 050 353 3270, Y218
  - Yes, phone / whatsapp can be used too
  - Student of such a seminar course in 2002 and 2003
  - Teacher of such a seminar course in 2011-2013 and 2019-2020



## Study format: seminar

#### **Seminar**

- Students give presentations on given topics
- Learning based to big extent on the class room discussions be active!
- Presentations evaluated by both the teacher and the students

## Weekly 3-hour seminar meetings

- Two presentations of 45 min
- Discussion on the presentation topics
- Last meeting's home assignments' model solutions

# It is very advisable to take a look at the presentation background materials before the seminar meeting!



## Course workload & timetable

# The total number of presentations and consequently the number of seminar meetings depends on the number of students

- Each student gives a presentation (~ 24 h)
- 9 meetings (~27 h)
- Getting familiar with the topics before the meetings (~30 h)
- Preparing to act as an opponent ( $\sim$ 5 h x 2 =  $\sim$ 10h)
- 16 home assignments (~24 h)

# The timetable and the topics for at least the 10 first presentations will be posted on the MyCourses pages by 24.9.

• Changes are difficult after publishing the timetable



## **Course material**

# Background material for each presentation will be announced on the MyCourses site

- A few text books
  - Available for a short loan from the teacher
- Scientific articles
  - + High-quality
  - + Applications & different views on the seminar's topic
  - Notation differs from paper to another
  - Some papers mathematically very difficult
  - Typically only parts of the material are relevant for the presentation



# **Getting the material:** http://scholar.google.fi/

ewing Use of Decision Analysis Works easiest from Aalto's computers Use of decision analysis in the army base realignment and closure (BRAC) [PDF] informs.org 2005 military value analysis PL Ewing Jr, W Tarantino, GS Parnell - Decision Analysis, 2006 - pubsonline.informs.org In 2001, Congress enacted legislation that required a 2005 Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) round to realign military units, remove excess facility capacity, and support defense transformation. The United States Army used multiple-objective decision analysis to determine the military value of installations and an installation portfolio model to develop the starting point to identify potential unit realignments and base closures, providing the basis for all recommendations. Ninety-five percent of the army's recommendations were accepted ... ☆ 59 Viittausten määrä 124 Aiheeseen liittyviä artikkeleita Kaikki 18 versiota ≫ Robust portfolio modeling with incomplete cost information and project FullText: sfx@Aalto

#### interdependencies

J Liesiö, P Mild, A Salo - European Journal of Operational Research, 2008 - Elsevier Robust portfolio modeling (RPM)[Liesiö, J., Mild, P., Salo, A., 2007. Preference programming for robust portfolio modeling and project selection. European Journal of Operational Research 181, 1488-1505] supports project portfolio selection in the presence of multiple.

☆ ワワ Viittausten määrä 213 Aiheeseen liittyviä artikkeleita Kaikki 12 versiota Web of Science: 100



## **About the presentations**

### 45 min presentation time

- 20 slides is already a lot!!
- Use of blackboard / whiteboard to complement slides often a good idea
- Practice your presentation to control your time usage

Use the slide template from the seminar's MyCourses site

Prepare your material in English



## **About the presentations**

## Focus on your topic, not on making a recap of the material

- Remember your audience = "you before getting familiar with the topic"
  - What do they already know?
  - Why are they here?
- Note that scientific articles are positioned to existing literature
  - Not typically needed in these presentations position to earlier presentations!
- What is my topic? Which parts of my material are (ir)relevant?

## 20 slides is already a lot

# Small examples and figures are illustrative and help your fellow students in understanding



## **About the presentations**

## **ALL** references must be cited to (on the slides)

- Add a list of references as the last slide before your home assignment
- Referring to earlier presentations helps the audience
  - "This resembles the algorithm in Simopekka's presentation in that ..."
  - "Last time Niinaminna focused on ... Today's topic differs from that setting by considering..."

# Name your presentation slide file *mmdd\_surname.pptx* (e.g. 0917\_Punkka.pptx)

- Email the slides to the teacher before 2 pm of the preceding Wed
- Print handouts to the audience



# **Greetings from students of earlier seminars**

# "What pieces of advice would you give to future students of such seminars?"

- "Start preparations well in advance by at least reading through your material..."
- "Prepare to ask questions and give constructive feedback to your fellow students."
- "Remember to practice presenting. Have a plan before starting to build the presentation"
- "Start preparing your presentations early enough and don't neglect practicing ahead of time..."
- "Aloita diojen teko ajoissa."



# Troubles in preparing your presentation?

## You have difficulties in understanding your background material

- Solution 1: Read earlier presentations' background material
- Solution 2: Check the material your background material cites to

## You don't understand how your material is related to your topic

- Solution 1: Re-read your material one more time
- Solution 2: Familiarize yourself with earlier presentations' materials
- Solution 3: Contact the teacher

# You should submit your presentation material in 2 days, but you've never been more lost

- Solution: Visit Y218

### You forgot to prepare your presentation

- Solution: -



# Acting as an "opponent"

Read carefully the background material of the presentation

Prepare a few questions or discussion openings

Be prepared to answer questions related to the presentation topic

Your task is to <u>help</u> the presenter and participate in the discussion (rather than find weaknesses in the presentation)



## Home assigments

## Prepare a home assignment and present it on the last slides

- Related to the your topic, solvable in 1-1.5 hours
- E.g., paper+pen / Matlab / Excel / ...

Prepare a model solution, email it to the teacher before 2 pm on the following Wed and prepare to present it on Friday in ~2 mins Other students will provide their solutions before/in the beginning of the next seminar meeting

 Grade the solutions on a scale from 0-10 and email the results to the teacher before the next seminar meeting



# Keep the home assignments simple enough

#### Kotitehtävä 3

Olkoon 95 % VaR-mallin tarkasteluperiodi *T*=425 päivää. Laske mallin hylkäämisvirheen todennäköisyys muodostamalla 95 %:n luottamusväli *N*:lle (käytä keskeisen raja-arvolauseen antamaa approksimaatiota).

Excel on hyvä tässä.

#### ysteemianalyysin Laboratorio

Esitelmä 4 - Antti Punkka Optimointiopin seminaari - Kevät 2002 / 14

#### Home assignment (1/2)

Write a Matlab program that solves a feasibility problem (of P) under the assumptions that the polyhedron P = {x ∈ ℝ<sup>n</sup> | Ax ≥ b} is bounded and either empty or full-dimensional. The elements of A and b are integers. Moreover, specify E<sub>o</sub>, V and v as proposed in this presentation (P is bounded, see slide "Specification of V"). Comment your code. To keep the answers consistent with each other (especially in assignment 2), the violated constraint A<sub>i</sub>x ≥ b<sub>i</sub> is chosen so that the row index i is minimized.

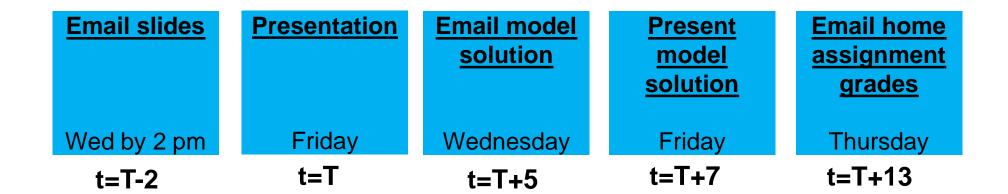
You can use the example of this presentation to verify the correctness of your code.

#### Home assignment (2/2)

2. Check whether polyhedron P = {x ∈ ℝ³ | Ax ≥ b} is empty or not. How many iterations are needed? What is the feasible point after which it is concluded that P is nonempty (in case it is nonempty)? It is strongly recommended to use the outcome of assignment 1.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 6 & -4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \qquad b = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ -10 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

## Presentation related DLs on one slide



# Grading principles: presentation 50 p

Minimum requirement: presentation successfully given

Your fellow students grade your presentation on a few attributes and overall + give you spoken and written feedback

The teacher acknowledges the students' grades and feedback in your presentation grade on scale 1-5

Final points for presentation =  $10 \times presentation = 10 \times present$ 



## Grading principles: other 50 p

these will be confirmed after the number of students is known

Participation (attendance): max 6 p, min requirement ~80% -> 0p

Home assignments: max 30 p, min requirement 15 p

Total points scaled linearly onto [0, 30]

Acting as an opponent: max 10 p

Teacher's subjective assessment

Course feedback 4 p



## **Next steps**

#### "Attendance list"

- Present yourself with a few sentences
- Mark Fridays which are not feasible for you to give a presentation or act as an "opponent" (if any)

#### **VOLUNTEERS TO GIVE A PRESENTATION NEXT FRIDAY on**

- 1. "Additive value functions: attribute-specific value functions, conditions required, attribute weights, elicitation"
- 2. "Additive-linear portfolio value function: theory and an application"



# Covid-situ can influence your possibilities to physically attend seminar meetings

You know better than anyone else when to stay home

In these cases, there is an opportunity to participate in ZOOM,

BUT INFORM THE TEACHER IN ADVANCE!



## Other practicalities

First presenters of the sessions: come 15 min in advance to set up the technical equipment

Which computer do you want to use for the presentation?

