

Lab Seminar Policy

Graduate students in my lab are expected to participate in the weekly lab seminar during the semesters.

Format The lab seminars are generally comprised of: 20-30 minutes of presentation + 20 minutes of Q&A regarding the presentation + 10 minutes of open discussions, unless announced otherwise.

Presentation Topics Within the scope of computer security and computer network, the student leading the lab seminar can either present:

- His/her own research progress, if there is sufficient progress since the last presentation
- Publication(s) from a top conference, including ACM Sigcomm, ACM Mobicom, ACM MobiSys, Usenix NSDI, IEEE S&P, Usenix Security, ACM CCS, Internet Society NDSS, CHES, IEEE ICDCS, IEEE Infocom. (If the student were to choose a paper published elsewhere, that student will discuss about the paper selection with me before choosing the paper.)

Motivations These meetings are motivated to achieve the followings:

- Provide opportunities to give and attend presentations with people who has similar research interests and are within the lab
- Lead to a new research directions
- Build collaborations
- Provide feedback on one's research
- Practice presentations before publishing research outcomes in more formal events, such as conference presentations and comprehensive/defense exams

Logistics The students will take turn in leading the weekly lab meeting on a fixed day and time. At the beginning of the semester, I will broadcast an email stating the time of the lab seminar (the location is UCCS OSB A210) and the seminar-lead rotation list; the latter will provide the student with a good idea about how quickly his/her turn is approaching. If a student presents out-of-order, for example, by volunteering or to practice a conference presentation, then the student's turn within the following one cycle gets skipped**. I will also send the seminar-leading student a reminder email two weeks before the presentation date. The student, in turn, will broadcast the title and a brief abstract to the lab a week before the presentation.

** For example, suppose the student list is Alice-Bob-Charlie-David. Charlie presents out of order and presents after David (which probably means that Charlie's previous presentation was two weeks ago). The following seminar-leads will be: Alice-Bob-David-Alice-Bob-Charlie-David-.... Note that both David's (immediately after Charlie's presentation) and Charlie's turns got skipped because they have presented within one cycle. This order would have still been the same if Charlie presented back-to-back, because the skip-rule only applies within one cycle and is no longer valid afterward.