Terrible Presentations (...and how to not give one)

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Why A Good Presentation?

- You want people to:
 - Understand your work
 - Be INTERESTED in your work
 - Think you' re great!



- What happens if you give a bad one?
 - Few pay attention
 - Possibly, they fall asleep
 - Think your work as not important

Tips For Presenting

- How to give GOOD presentations:
 - Part I: Presence
 - Attitude
 - Voice
 - Mannerisms
 - Part II: Slide style
 - Understandable
 - Interesting

Show examples of what NOT to do

Part I

- Keep audience interested
- Keep them with you
- Things that can affect this
 - Topic, topic depth
 - Attitude/Presence
 - Mannerisms

Know Your Topic

- Be prepared to get questions!
- Know WHEN to say "I don't know"
- Know HOW to say "I don't know"
- Don't just stand there uncomfortably
- Be able to recover from interruptions
- Know what to skip if you' re running late
 Don't just talk faster!

Know Your Audience

- Do they have a background like yours?
- How much hand-holding?
- Can you jump right in to specifics?
- How much motivation for your work?
- How detailed should you get?

Know Your Location

- Need to bring a laptop?
- Need to bring a CD, or email a PPT in advance?
- Need to print <u>transparencies</u>?
 How far is audience from screen?
- Can you point with your hand, or do you need a laser pointer?

Attitude. (Yours)

- Are you INTERESTED in your topic?
 If no, get a different one!
 If yes, ACT LIKE IT.
- If YOU aren't excited...
 Can't expect OTHER people to be!
- Don't talk down to audience
 - You know more than them about THIS...
 - They know more than you about other stuff

Dead Man Talking

- Are you hiding behind the podium?
- Are your hands/face motionless?
- Are you engaging your audience?
- Are you staring at your advisor/boss?
- Are you staring at your laptop?
- Are you staring at the screen?
- Is your back to the audience?
- IF SO... you' re probably BORING!

I Drank A Case Of Mountain Dew!

Sometimes nerves make for fast talking

- Calm down. E-nun-see-ate.
- It's not a race

Take a bottle of water if necessary

Bottles if you can work a cap (spillage)
Glass if you don't have a free hand

Is This Thing On <tap tap>?

- Talk loudly if no microphone
- Feedback kills people
- Most PA systems are tuned so that the microphone can be middle of your chest
 - Not 2mm from your mouth
- Modulate your voice <u>evenly</u>
- Careful turning head affects volume!

Where are your hands?

- You have a set of "moves" that repeat during your talk
- Make sure they aren't silly looking
- Don't point with your middle finger
- Can videotape yourself speaking
- Do a practice for friends
 - Make sure they' re not too nice

Look Ma, I have a L-A-S-E-R!

- If necessary, get a laser pointer
 Will depend on your talk
- Get it a few weeks before your talk
 - Play with it. Circle things. Make shapes.
 - Be comfortable.
 - Be done with Borg impersonations.
- Get a second one for backup, or make sure session chair/host has one.

Common Laser Pointer Moves

- The circle
- The underline
- The back-handed flick
- The epileptic-seizure inducer
- DO NOT POINT AT EVERYTHING

Right Here. See?

Don't point at your laptop screen
 They can't see it.

Ummm... The... Uh... Yeah.

- Practice makes perfect
 - Caveat: OVER practicing can be bad...
- Do not read your slides like a script
- Lose 20 IQ points in front of an audience



Part II: Slide Design

- Goals:
 - Convey the necessary information
 - Be readable/understandable
 - Be interesting (enough)
- Avoid:
 - Over stimulation
 - Booooring



Outline

- Title Slide
- Introduction
- Outline
- My Work
- Results
- Conclusions

Outline Slides

- Previous slide didn't "help" audience
- If have outline slide, make it USEFUL
 - Everyone (hopefully) introduces their topic
 - Everyone explains their work, gives results
 - What is specific to YOUR talk?
- Talk length correlates to outline need
 - Talk is 45 minutes, maybe!
 - Talk is 5 minutes... probably not.

README.TXT

- Do not attempt to put all the text, code, or explanation of what you are talking about directly onto the slide, especially if it consists of full, long sentences. Or paragraphs. There's no place for paragraphs on slides. If you have complete sentences, you can probably take something out.
- If you do that, you will have too much stuff to read on the slide, which isn't always a good thing.
- Like the previous slide, people do not really read all the stuff on the slides.
 - That's why it's called a "presentation" and not "a reading" of your work
- Practice makes perfect, which is what gets you away from having to have all of your "notes" in textual form on the screen in front of you.
- Utilize the Notes function of PowerPoint, have them printed out for your reference.
 - The audience doesn't need to hear the exact same thing that you are reading to them.
 - The bullet points are simply talking points and should attempt to summarize the big ideas that you are trying to convey
- If you've reached anything less than 18 point font, for God's sake, please:
 - Remove some of the text
 - Split up the text and put it on separate slides
 - Perhaps you are trying to do much in this one slide?
- Reading a slide is annoying. We *can* do that (even if we don't).

Font Size

- You are close to your monitor
- Your audience is far from the screen

Tahoma	TNR	Courier	Comic	Lucida Sans
32 pt				
28 pt				
24 pt				
20 pt				
18 pt	18 pt	18 pt	18 p†	18 pt
16 pt				
14 pt				
12 pt 10 pt	12 pt 10 pt	12 pt 10 pt	12 p† 10 p†	12 pt 10 pt
		-		

Squint City

 If you find yourself saying "you probably can't read/see this, but..."

- Then you probably have a BAD SLIDE!

– There are exceptions, but very few

- Test on real screen in conference room
 - Not just your computer screen 15" away.

This is a really long title for this single slide, I should have just summarized

- Hard to read
- Many people don't read the title anyway
- Should have been "Long Slide Titles"

Know Slide Boundaries

• People can't read text that runs off the side

Bullets Aren't Everything

- How many
 - Levels of
 - Hierarchy do
 - You think
 - » You need?

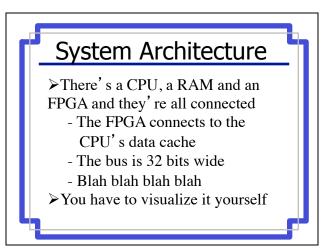
Speelchick

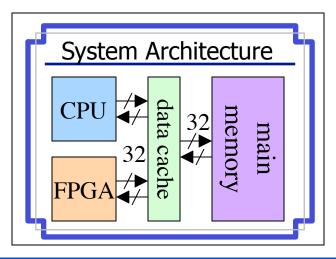
• How samrt will poeple thikn yuo are?

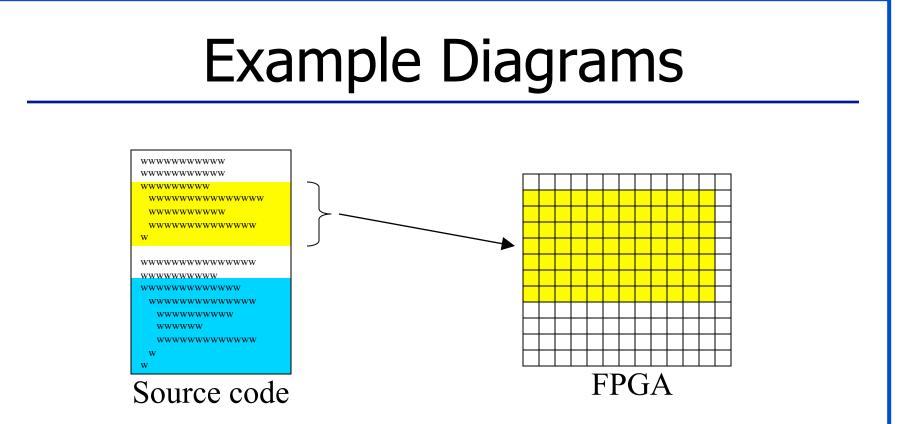
Watch for there/their/they' re too/to/two

Picture This

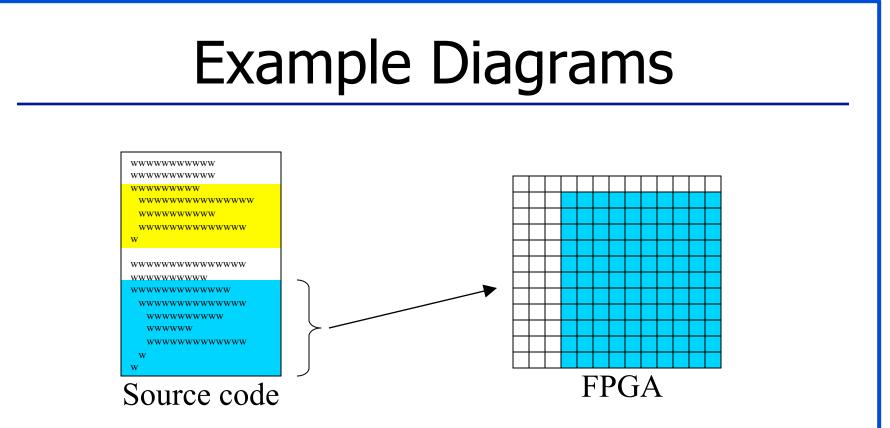
- There are exceptions, but in general
 Don't have only text on most of your slides
 - Try to draw diagrams wherever applicable
- (Well-drawn) pictures are easier to understand







- Compute-intensive sections on hardware
- Hardware reconfigured for each



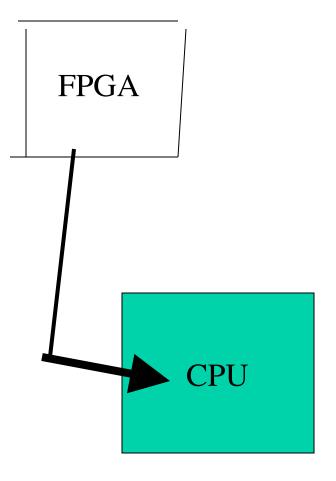
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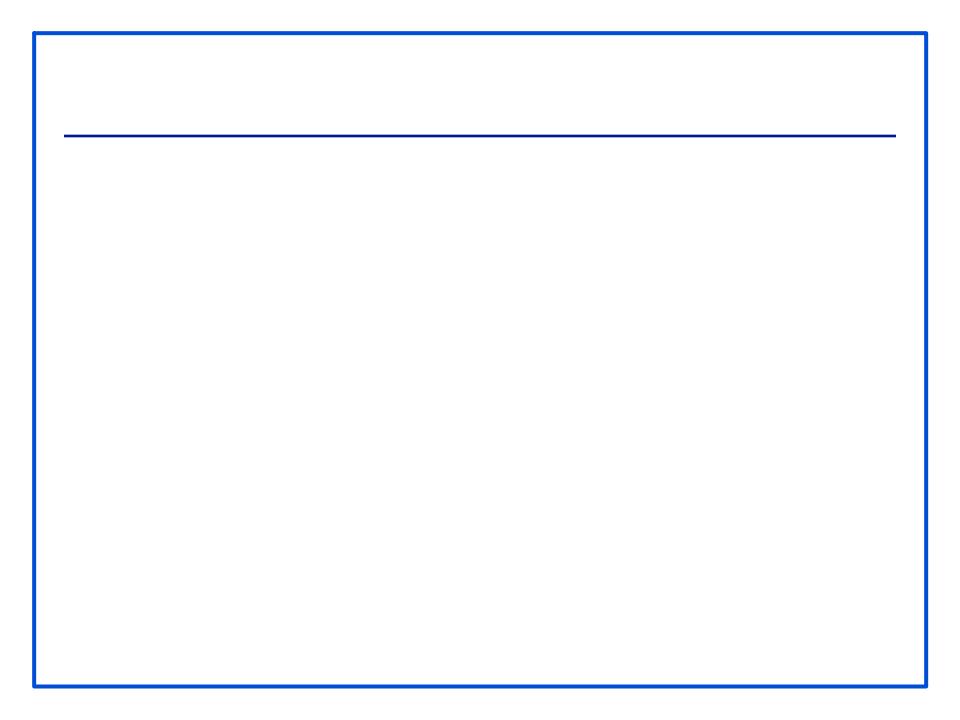
You are not Pixar Studios

- Previous slide(s) used "animation"...
 - AnimationUse it sparinglyCan(it can be annoying)Be VeryDistracting
- Use only where it is USEFUL
- Know if presentation system will handle
 - Different versions of PowerPoint, Macs, etc.
- Or use multiple slides to safely animate

Line 'Em Up

- This is a bad drawing
- Put in some effort





The Art of Suspense

The Art of Suspense

• Don't

The Art of Suspense

- Don't
- Be

The Art of Suspense

- Don't
- Be
- A

The Art of Suspense

- Don't
- Be
- A
- Tease

Anticipatory Lecturing

• Don't Be A Tease

- Let the audience think at their own pace
- It only provides benefit if there's a "surprise" result

Mommy, my eyes are burning!

- Can you look at this for 45 minutes?
- Colors look different on every LCD projector
- Colors look different between transparencies and projector

I See A Ghost

- More contrast on monitor than projector
- Different projectors == different results
- Colors to avoid with white are:
 - Light Green
 - Light Blue
 - Pale Yellow

Usually can't read this...

Your slides should have good contrast

Contrast Guidelines

- White background, black text is clearest
 - Can use other (dark) text colors...
 - But be careful -- don't be distracting!
- Make sure to not use light-on-white or white-on-light
- Don't using glaring colors
 Not art major, don't have to get too fancy

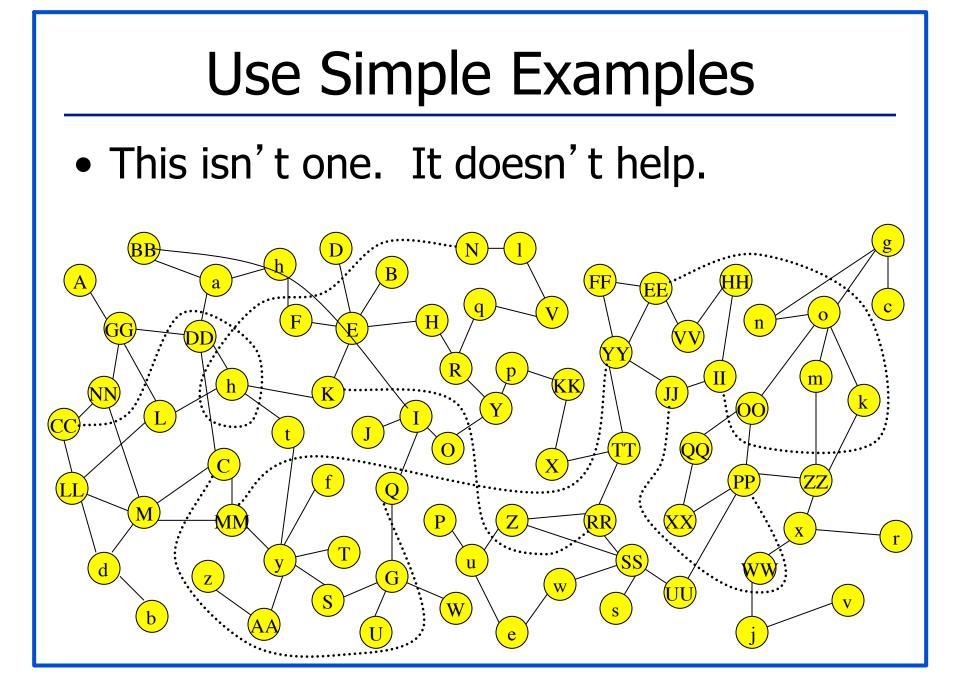
Equations

$$\begin{split} X' &= A * B \\ &= (A - (2^p - 1)) * (B - (2^q - 1)) \\ &= AB - B(2^p - 1) - A(2^q - 1) + (2^p - 1)(2^q - 1) \\ X'' &= (A - E_p)(B + Eq) \\ &= AB + AE_q - BE_p - E_pE_q \\ &= AB + AE_q - (BE_p + E_pE_q) \\ &= AB + AE_q - \frac{E_pE_q}{2} - \left(BE_p + \frac{E_pE_q}{2}\right) \\ f(X', X'') &= \frac{\Gamma}{2} \sum \frac{\frac{X'^{\delta\alpha\max(\phi^2)}}{X''_{\Gamma^{3/2}}} \sum \epsilon \sqrt{AB + AE_q - \frac{E_pE_q}{2} - \left(BE_p + \frac{E_pE_q}{2}\right)}{\int_R \phi \rho f(\vec{X}|S_k) \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{d/2}\sigma^d} * \frac{1}{P_k} \sum_{i=1}^{P_k} \exp\left[-\frac{(\vec{X} - \vec{W_{ki}})^T(\vec{X} - \vec{W_{ki}})}{2\sigma^2}\right]} \end{split}$$

• Ummm... okay...

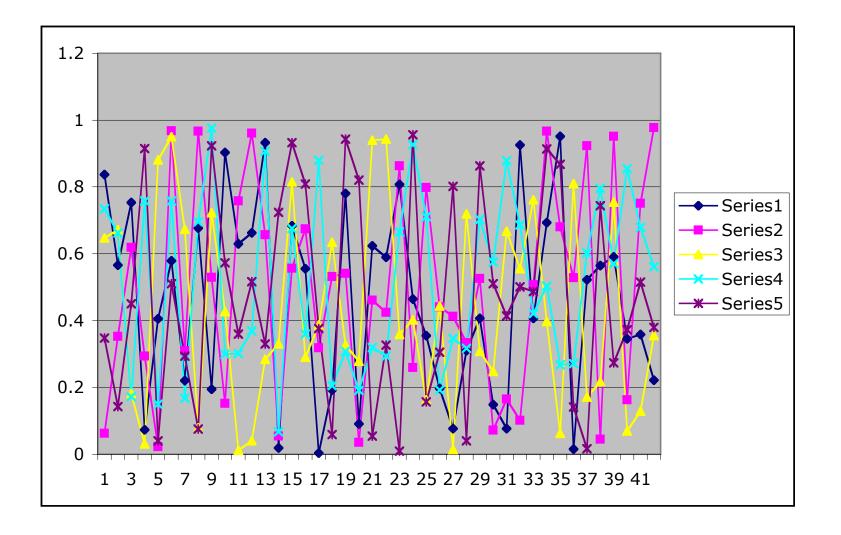
Keep It Simple

- Do you really need all those equations?
 - This is very instance-dependent!
 - Depends on what you' re discussing
 - Depends on your audience
- Sometimes you may need them
 - <u>Explain</u> the variables and what they mean
 Give a "plain-text" description of it
- If you don't need them, don't use them!

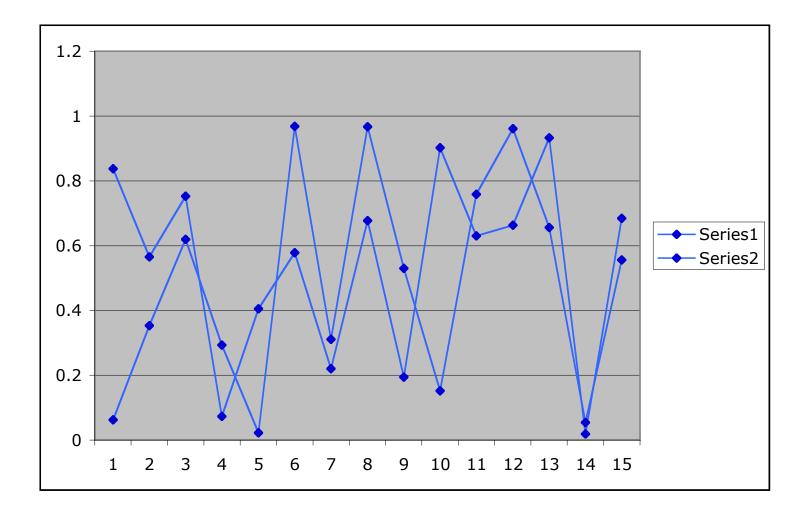


	Resu	llts	С	D	E
You have	0.78799174	0.87677244	0.99348605	0.23781547	0.24437526
	0.24910355	0.79708654	0.39825661	0.4894876	0.22079456
	0.65729261	0.46901063	0.36471191	0.04697233	0.63468059
	0.48205396	0.52657506	0.70503426	0.35280176	0.40935313
lots of cool results	0.46328137 0.09762717 0.00773315	0.0774365 0.70884867 0.39906447	0.71517444 0.81407539 0.42344939	0.9394662 0.24571711 0.90776976	0.46843638 0.72497819 0.22209006
	0.15857663	0.4181197	0.56488165	0.91405841	0.3578349
	0.59242455	0.17894389	0.61926672	0.02978346	0.50789172
	0.41285757	0.71470398	0.31906988	0.79658426	0.21587647
	0.8855586	0.46534556	0.3701164	0.12452538	0.33415497
 No one can 	0.28231467	0.17509894	0.85801024	0.72984635	0.94731238
	0.82370951	0.03235362	0.95622299	0.27726297	0.76619879
	0.86245578	0.21094811	0.93272287	0.48265505	0.04960646
	0.38953201	0.3665743	0.33754918	0.28178635	0.39637009
 read this 	0.80522838	0.63509032	0.43333321	0.97677807	0.96198172
	0.35928212	0.14878634	0.44201417	0.23251612	0.83375154
	0.72099806	0.75212293	0.81061259	0.23756284	0.48518996
	0.13329065	0.31602317	0.87489249	0.5304632	0.26191565
• Graphs are	0.2588109	0.89039838	0.81380512	0.59139955	0.48488759
	0.99314419	0.34635186	0.73292414	0.25933239	0.29230491
	0.88041055	0.11473455	0.01934078	0.15717245	0.93780676
	0.72332226	0.80195173	0.1792961	0.07832254	0.41154579
 Graphs are your friend 	0.95925002 0.00580885 0.26004883	0.41696749 0.65322119 0.3010126	0.24905812 0.49666074 0.45604195	0.2111233 0.91641276 0.99935168	0.00256536 0.40573275 0.91271048
-	0.1508427	0.84418604	0.96241158	0.05548096	0.94093154
	0.63750743	0.08979734	0.11100042	0.34646613	0.09994533
	0.17176871	0.85518113	0.94522781	0.29368901	0.77444161
	0.15186964	0.53105474	0.69991523	0.07876247	0.0023978
	0.72306385	0.73755246	0.71402806	0.68090612	0.76015636
	0.42140074	0.39036871	0.02247591	0.94725973	0.70692042

Graphs Can Also Be The Enemy



Pick A Line, Any Line

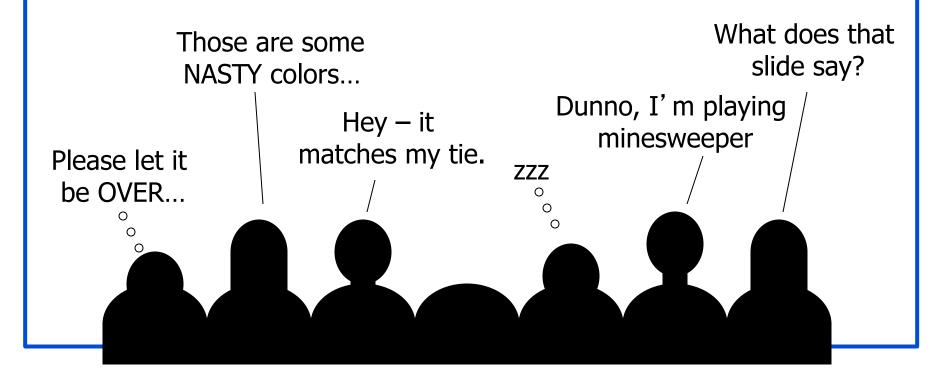


Summary/Conclusion

- If your talk is more than 5 minutes, nice to summarize work & results
 - Bring people back if they zoned out
 - Remind them why you' re great
- Give "selling" points here
 - 30x performance increase with only 10% area penalty
 - Described novel method to create clean fuel from used cat litter

Bad Presentations

- Audience won't see your work is great
- But will make fun of you from back row



Good Presentations

- Interesting topic, explained at audience's level
- Slides are understandable and easy to see
- Good presentations reflect well on speaker!

