

Guidelines for successful presentations

Tell a story

- ... that can be understood by non-experts in data-science and by non-experts in networks
- ... but give solid scientific information so that the experts in data science and in networks are not disappointed (in the final jury, all kinds of profiles might be present)
- Be sure the following information is present
 - Context
 - What is the dataset about? How was it obtained? By whom? How has it been used?
 - What is the goal (or the goals) you want to pursue with your analysis
 - You should prevent your presentation from being a sequence of “I applied this and this is the result. Then, I applied this other algorithm, and this is the result, etc.”
 - Before talking about the application of any algorithm, the audience should know what you want to do
 - Characterize and understand your dataset
 - ... via data exploration
 - ... but do not report everything you found: only report what you think is useful or interesting to observe.
 - Explain the meaning of the columns and the values
 - Explain your data-science protocol clearly
 - What pre-processing you did and why?
 - How do you get your training and test data? Which operations do you perform on the former and on the latter?
 - Analyse the results
 - Do not just show “here are the results”.
 - Try to tell if you expected them to be like they are. Or if they surprise you? Try to get some explanations of why you get these results. Why performing some modification to the algorithms’ hyper-parameters gave you better results, etc.
 - Link the results
 - The presentation becomes more interesting if you let the audience know what was your analysis path. For instance, you might say that you first applied a certain method, but then you observed a certain thing, which gave you the idea of doing some additional pre-processing or changing some hyper-parameter, etc.
 - Link the results you obtain with your knowledge in networks
 - Are the results you obtain in line with what you know about network protocols?

Add only important information

- Avoid too much writing. Slides are not a text that you have to read aloud. Slides are a support to your speech. Be schematic. Use figures, schemas, bullets
- Clean the information before putting it in the slides.
 - For instance, avoid to copy and paste the output of a Python notebook as it is. Only take the informative part.
 - If not needed, avoid using too many decimal numbers. For instance, instead of writing 5.7598766%, just 5.8% would be enough in most cases! For the sake of clarity, you may use colours (e.g., green, yellow, orange, red to indicate whether the numbers you show are good or bad)

Add page numbers

- It is useful to let your audience ask specific questions related to specific parts of your presentation

Respect the timing

- Rehearse before the final presentation and chronometer yourself, to be sure your presentation does not go beyond the time you have

If you are part of a group

- Divide the presentation in order for the instructor to understand precisely the contribution of each member
- The contribution of each member should be balanced
- If questions are asked, prevent one member to answer all questions. Each of the members should contribute to answering questions