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|  | [NeurIPS 2019 Outstanding New Directions Paper Award w/ slides – YouTube](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JzwsiYfg_GA&feature=youtu.be) | [NeurIPS 2019 Track 1 Session 4 – YouTube](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1EQPRZ-novA&list=PLderfcX9H9MpK9LKziKu_gUsTL_O2pnLB&index=13) –First talk | [NeurIPS 2019 Track 1 Session 4 – YouTube](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1EQPRZ-novA&list=PLderfcX9H9MpK9LKziKu_gUsTL_O2pnLB&index=13) –Second talk (after the break) (Andrew) |
| How are the talks **structured**?  Try to find titles for parts of the talk. Are there commonalities? | 1. Short Introduction of the talk/speaker by others and quick introduction of the topic by the speaker 2. Result (“High Level message”) 3. Past Work 4. First Finding 5. Second Finding including a proof-outline 6. Conclusion 7. Future Work 8. (Q&A) | 1. Long Introduction of the speaker by others. Introduction of the topic, **motivation**, findings and method by the speaker itself. 2. **Basic Definitions** and correlations regarding the findings 3. Notion of resent related work and related/used work 4. Formal statement of the theorem/result 5. Examples of different configurations of the used system & illustration of the result 6. Conclusion & Comment on future (related) work 7. (Q&A) | 1. Introduction of the speaker, the topic of the talk 2. **Motivation** (of the speaker personally) 3. Presentation of “the problem” 4. Results  (based on each other; with examples/motivation) 5. Findings / Examples / intermediate reulsts 6. Link to more information (poster) 7. Q&A |
| How does the presenter **use** the **slides**?  How are the slides and the presentations connected to each other? | * The slides are used **parallel** and in the **background**, **accompanying** the presentation * The speaker does not really directly addresses the representations on the slides * Since the slides give different wordings and contain a lot (maybe to much) **“unsaid” text**,  it is difficult to follow both the speaker and read and grasp all slides fully * Example: The given graphs are not introduced but merely shown and directly commented by the speaker * (From the description of the second finding until the end, these problems are much less presen) | * The slides were not present in the video.  It seems like the speaker explains some illustrations on the slides at one point (not just in the Q&A) | * The slides were not present in the video.  It seems like the speaker explains some illustrations on the slides at one point (not just in the Q&A) |
| Which presentation did you like the most? Why is that so? Can you pinpoint three things that stood out, compared to other presentations? |  | I prefer this talk. Without the slides and without explicit comments of the speaker it is harder to understand the structure of the talk.  Still the **paste** and phrasing of the speaker gives much more **motivation**, **examples**, **definitions** and explains the used method and ideas of the researchers. |  |

Structure of the talk

* a brief introduction or problem statement (WHAT are we doing) or key ideas (WHY are we doing what we are doing?)
* motivation - (sometimes) (WHY?)
* explain basic terms - (sometimes)
* Related Work - (What has already been done)
* Methodology - (HOW?)
* Results - (WHAT has been achieved, empirically)
* Conclusion -  (sometimes)
* Future work - (WHAT ELSE?)

Slides

* slides in the background
* difficult when slide content differs from talk
* each slide has one or two main points
* animations on slides help
* roughly one slide per minute
* "headlines and bullet points"
* only few formulas. better show pictures
* difficult if the slides are too full
* barcodes for further info sometimes interesting
* highlight the important parts to reduce the complexity
* give structure to the presentation
* help the audience to get back on track when lost
* slides help
* use the first slide(s) to show interesting pictures, it increasess interest a lot

What makes a Presentation Nice

* have slides
* don't be too fast
* don't clutter your slides
* "train your presentation with slides off and try to convey the content without slides"
* use your voice. speak expresively use the tone of your voice
* don't just read whats on the slides
* proactively try to answer questions that the audience might have
* use examples
* gestures are important. use them at the right place and only at the right place
* use a pointer (mouse, laser, etc) to interact with the slides

What is the goal of a conference presentation?

* make the audience aware of your cool new approach and findings
* provide clues how to extend your work, and how it is connected to other work
* attracting interest (to read the paper, to come to the poster)
* attract investment (grant money, citations, jobs)

Goals for the seminar presentation

* make the audience aware of \*somebodys\* new approach and findings
* attracting interest (to read the paper, to come to the poster)
* have a good structure
* have good slides
* practice presentation skills
* getting reviews on the presentation
* discuss the paper
* learn to reduce the content of a complicated paper to its essence
* practice a conference talk