

Presentation Tips

Release Engineering for Machine Learning Applications
(REMLA, CS4295)



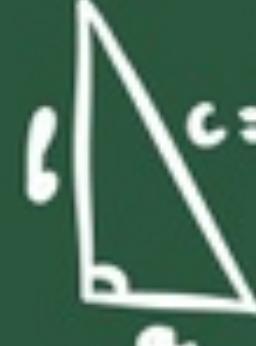
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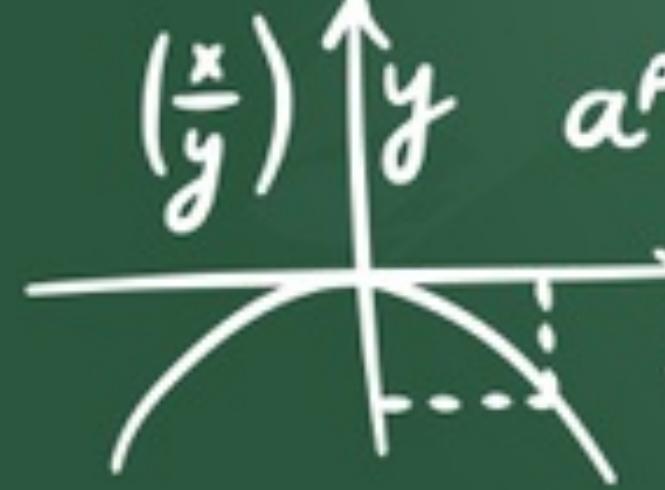
Giving a good talk is hard:
practice makes perfect.

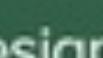
The Purpose of your Talk

$x \neq 1 \quad \sum = n^2 + 3x - 2 \quad \sum \sqrt{R^2 + (a - \frac{1}{n})} \quad a^3 + b^3 = (a+b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)$
 $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} + 4 = y \quad \ln 1 = 0 \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sqrt{x}-1}{\sqrt{x}} & k \cos kx \quad k \log a \\ \log a & a \neq 1 \end{cases} \quad y = 2x\sqrt{\frac{4}{\pi}}$

 $c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$
 $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B}$
 $\pi = 3.14$

 $\log a^x$
 $\log_a y$
 $a \sin a$
 $P = 2a + 2b \quad S = 180(n-2)^\circ$
 $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 \quad f(x)dx \quad y = \frac{1}{x}$
 $\frac{1}{2}d_1 d_2 r^2 = \frac{4\pi}{r} \quad \sqrt{a} = a^{\frac{1}{2}}$
 $V = \frac{1}{3} lwh \quad \sum = n^2 + 3n - 3$
 $\tan(A+B) \quad V = \pi r^2 h \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C \quad \log a^x \quad \tan 2A = \frac{2 \tan A}{1 - \tan^2 A}$

 $(\frac{x}{y})$
 $a^p b^p = (ab)^p$
 $\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$

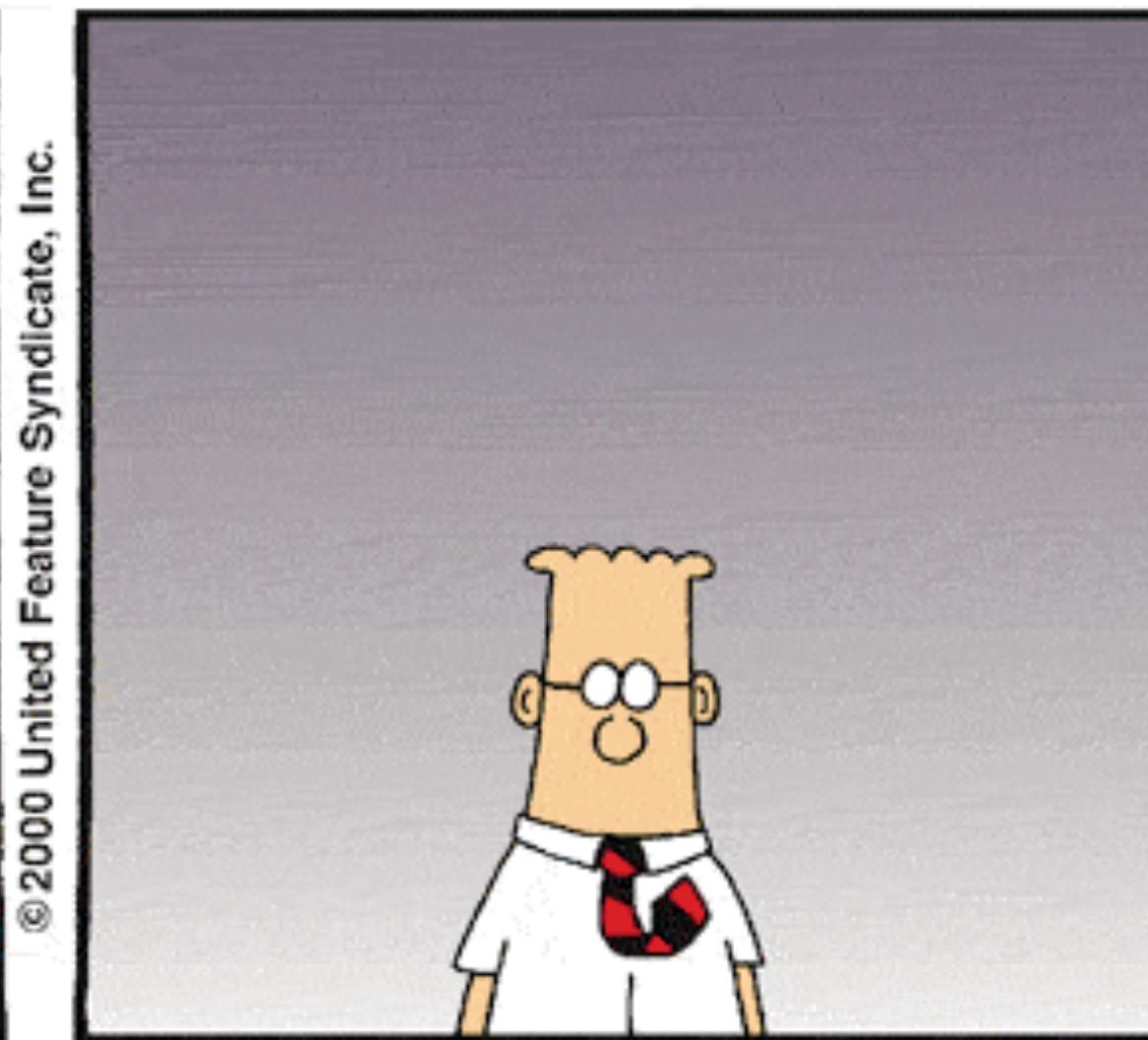
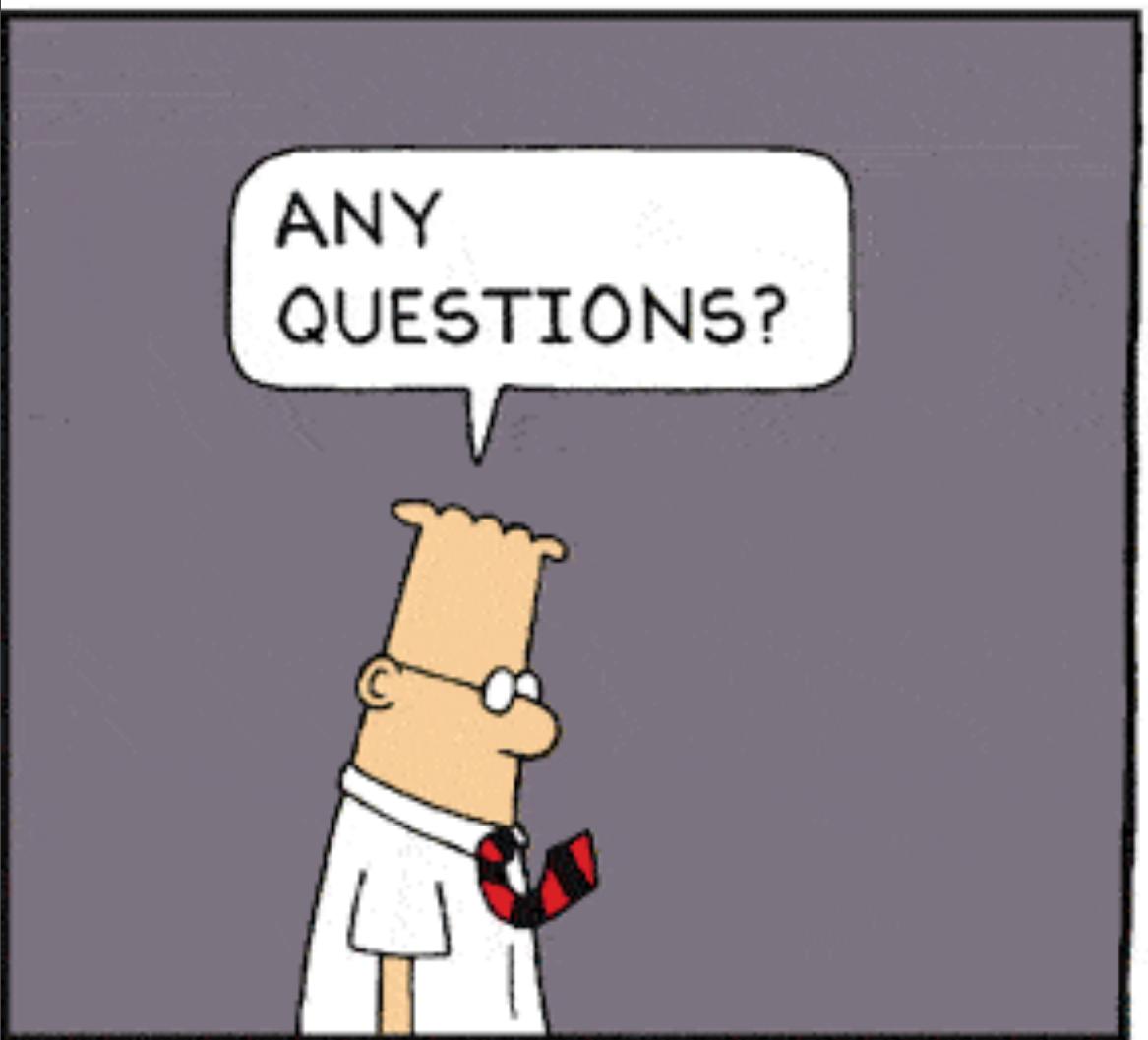
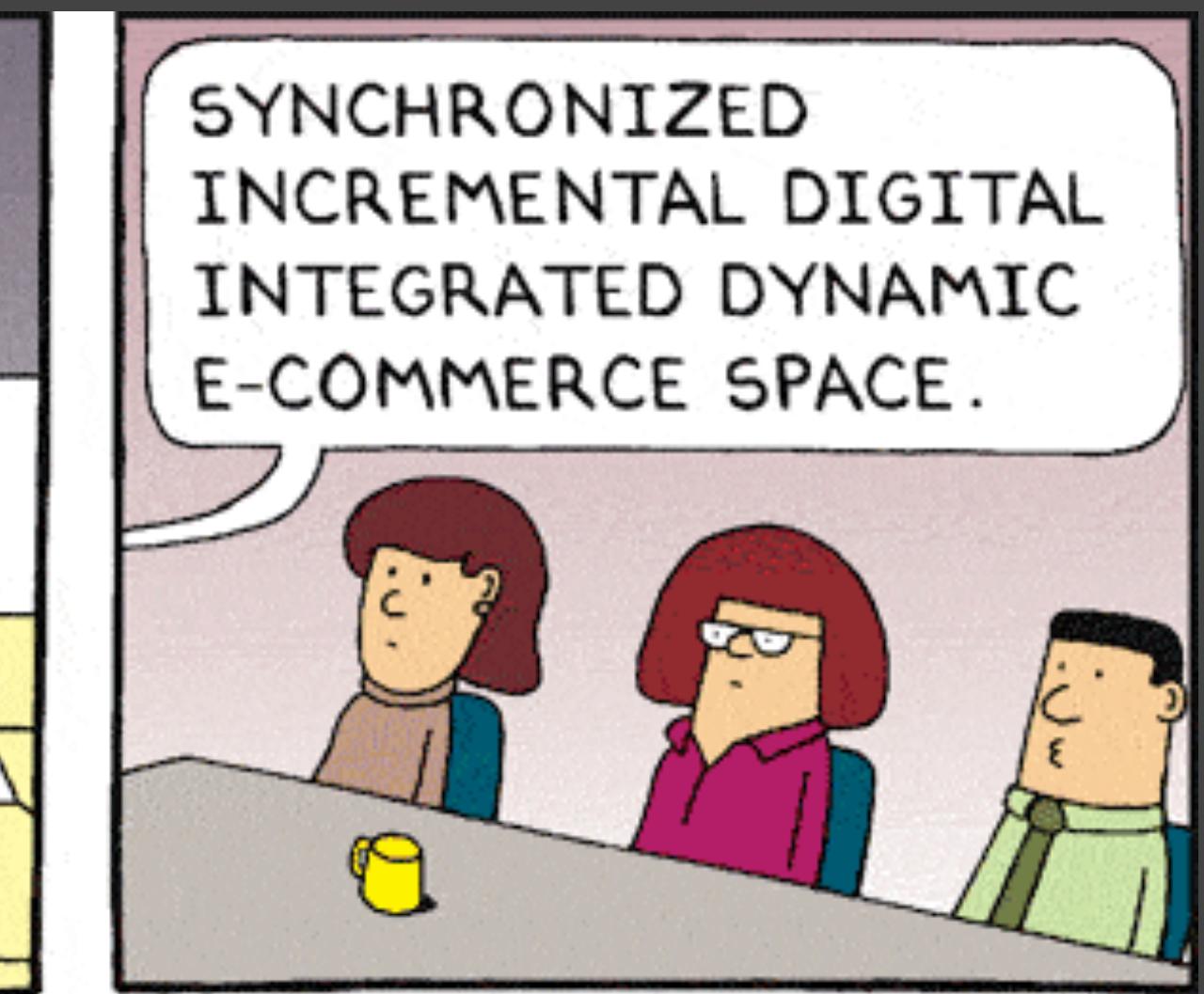
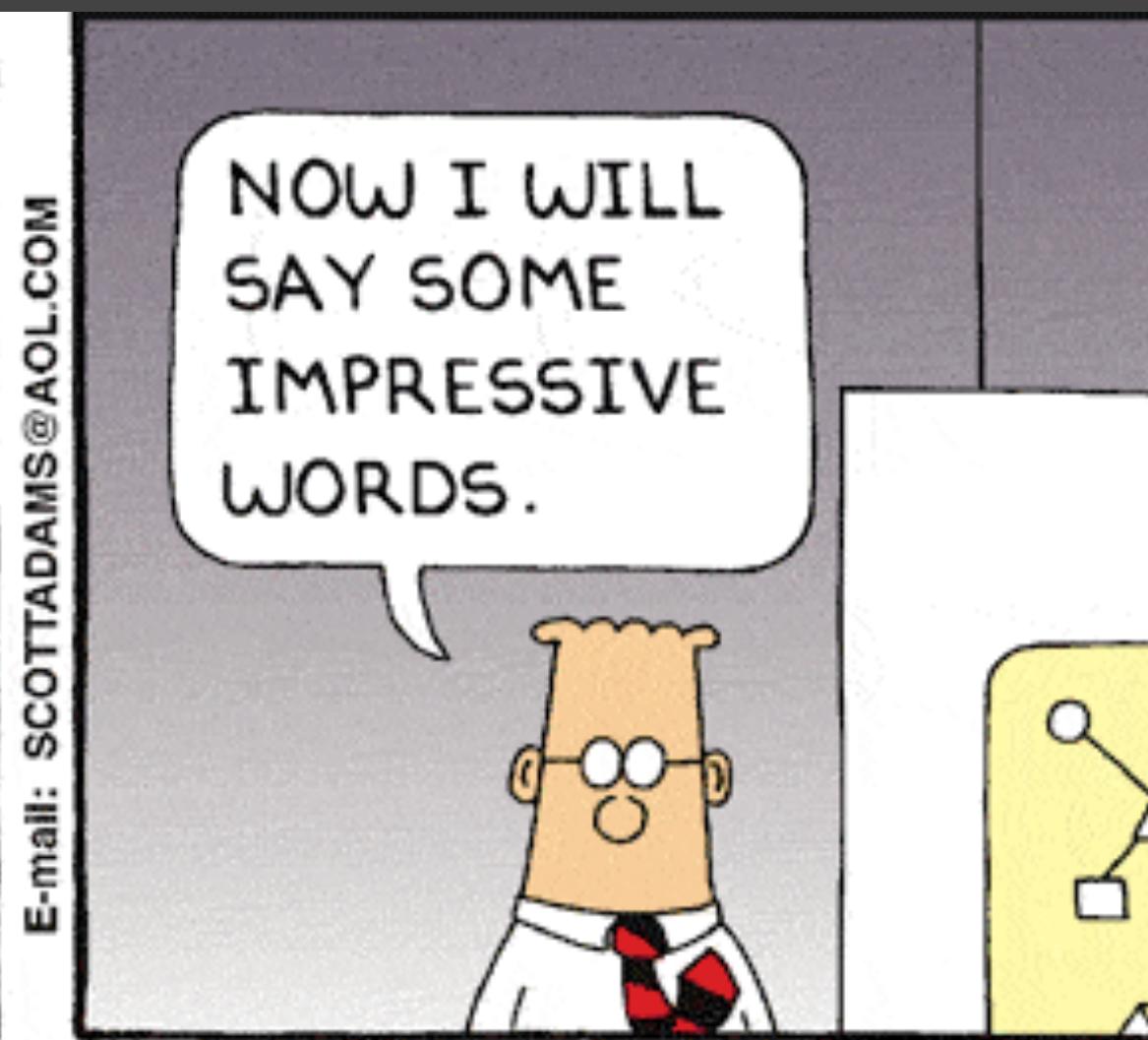
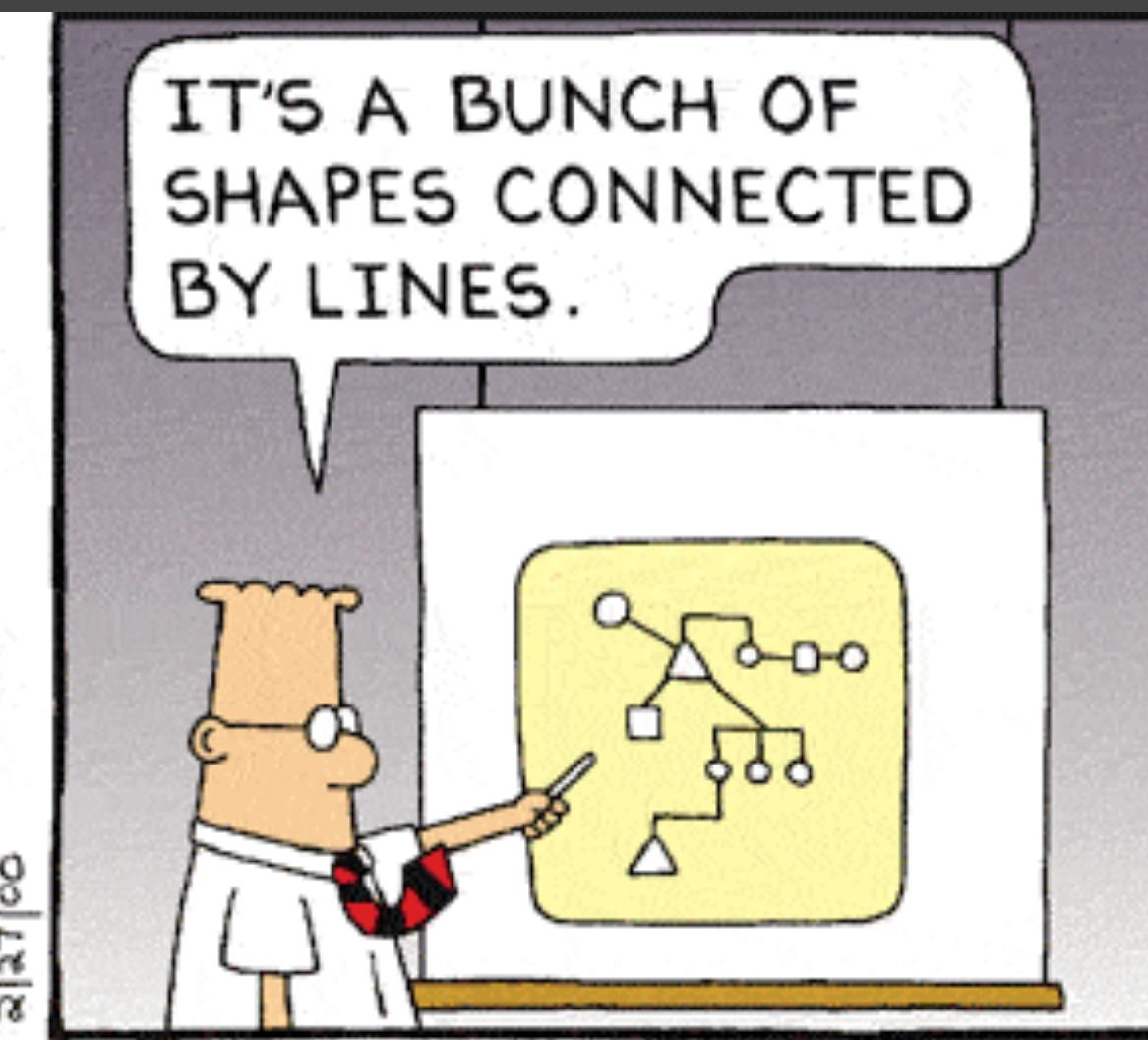
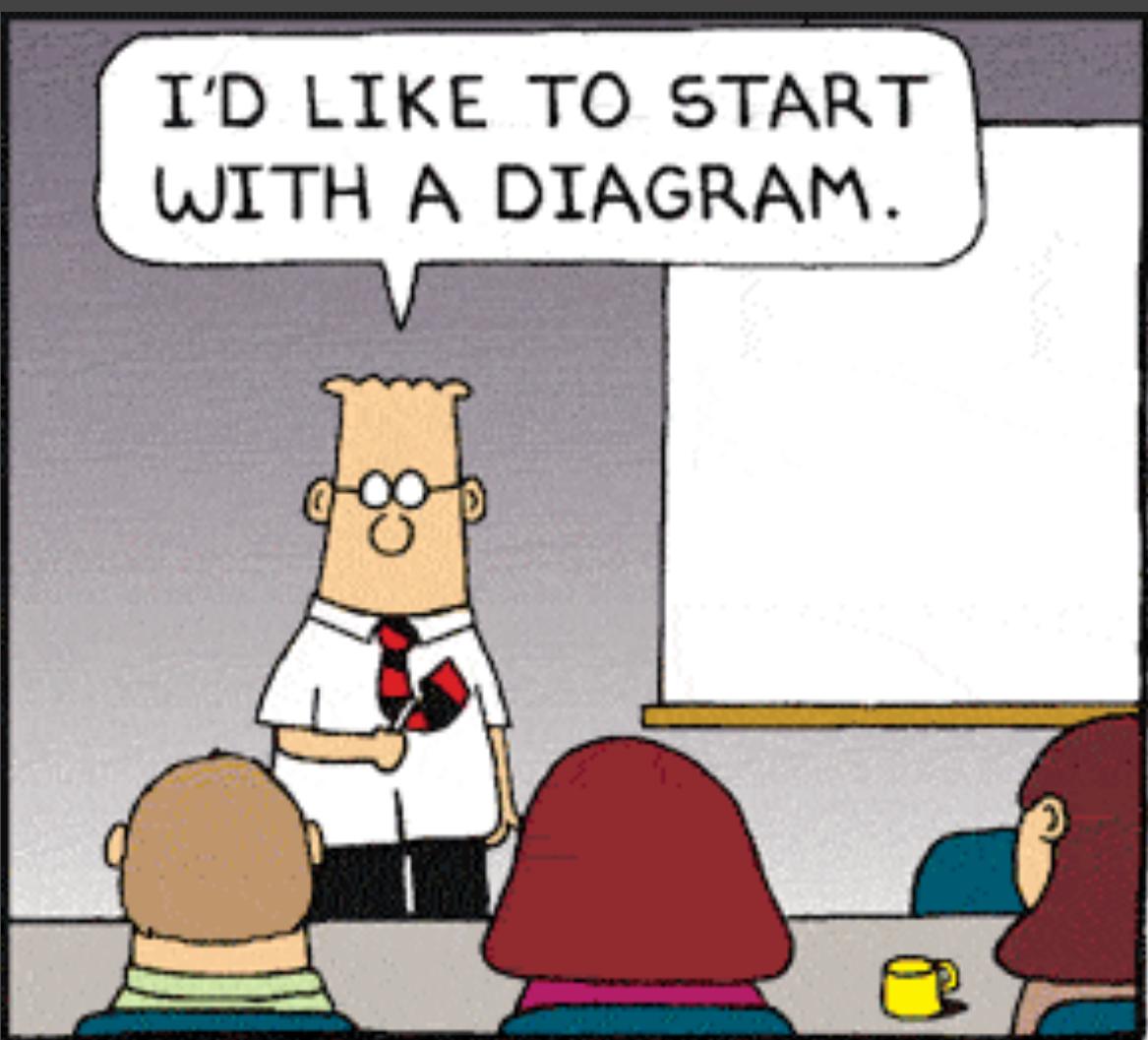
 $\int 0 dx = C$
 $\sum_{h=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2h-1)(2h+1)} > 0$
 \log
 $0 \leq a^2 + b^2 \leq c^2 \quad \cos^2 A + \sin^2 A = 1$


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The Purpose of your Talk

- Make the audience read your paper (and talk about it).
- Give them an intuitive feel for your idea.
- Engage, excite, provoke them.
- Make them glad they came.

Ask yourself:
If someone remembers one thing from my
talk, what should it be?



Organising your talk

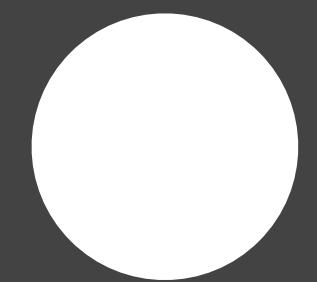
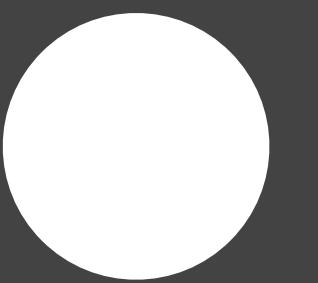
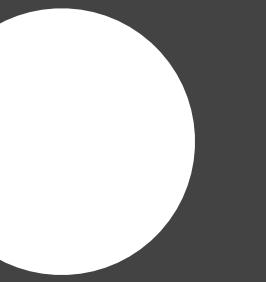
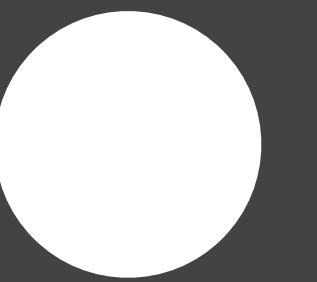
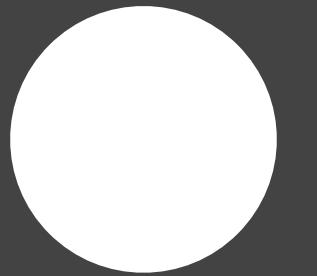
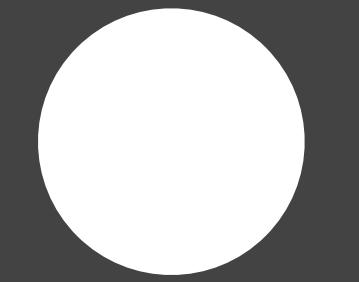
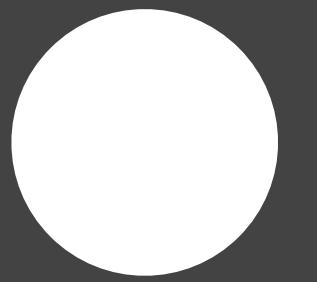
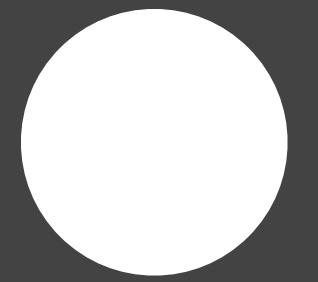
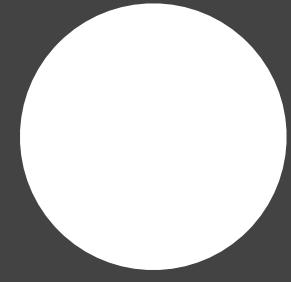
- Motivation.
- Solution (including failures).
- Results.
- Conclusion.

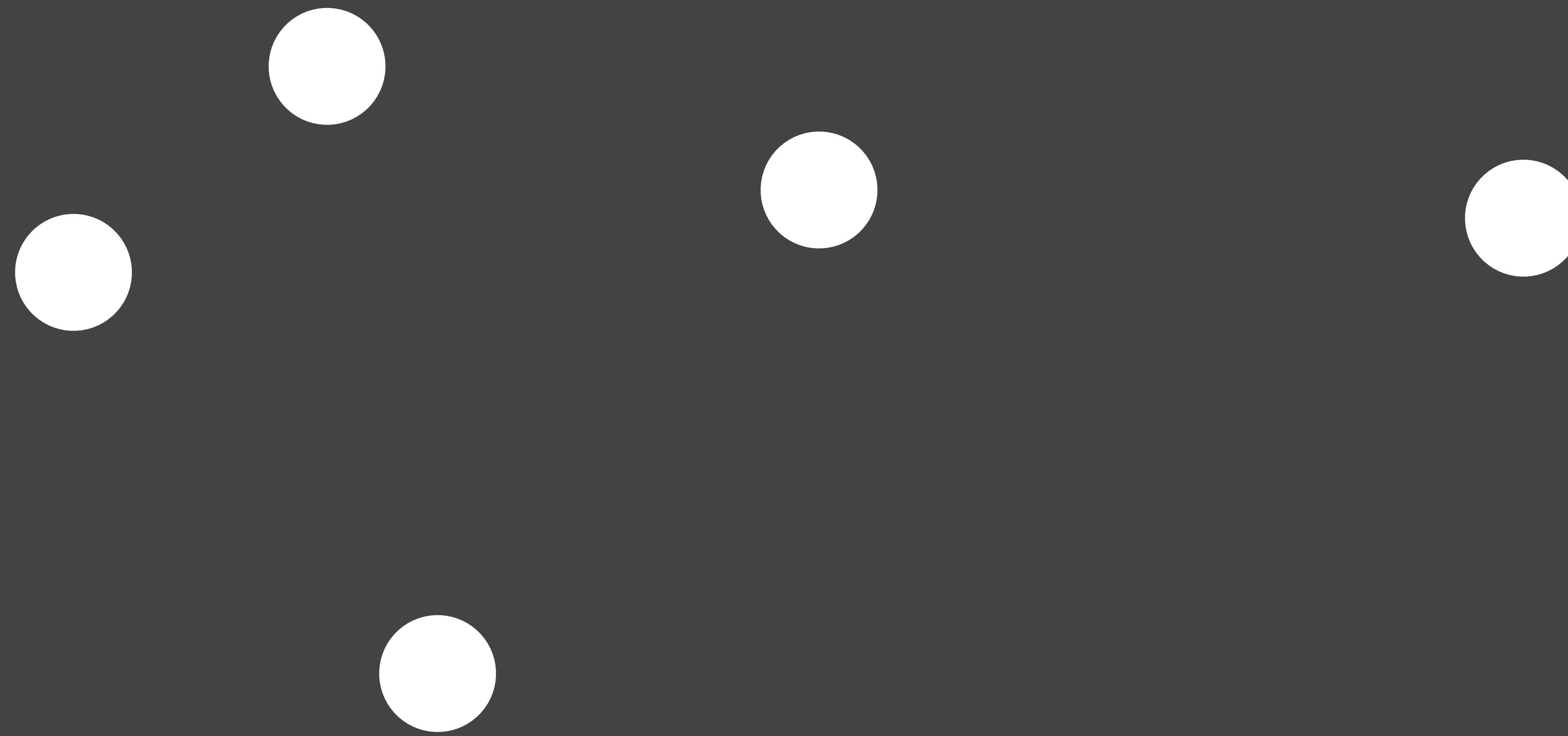
Slide Contents

- Concentrate on the bare necessities (e.g. at most 5 bullets per slide).
- Do not present full sentences on a slide, because these are far too long and hard to read; also, they may tempt you in reading them loud.
- Highlight **keywords**.
- Use **images** that somehow relate to the content.



Example





What was the difference?



Maths

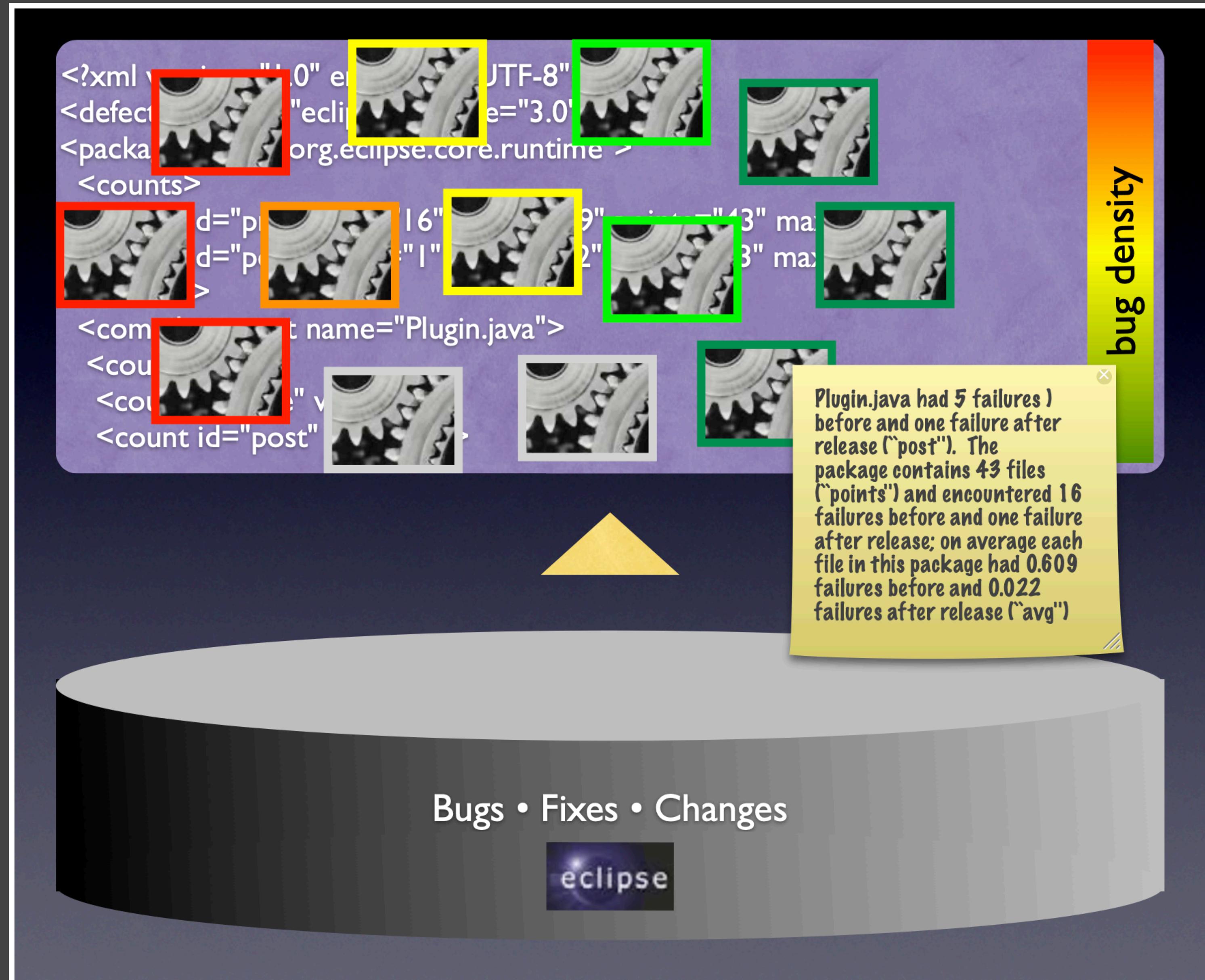
- Avoid maths.
- Formulas are for papers, not slides.
- Few people can read + understand complex formulae in 30 seconds.
- Demonstrate that the formal foundation can be presented on demand.

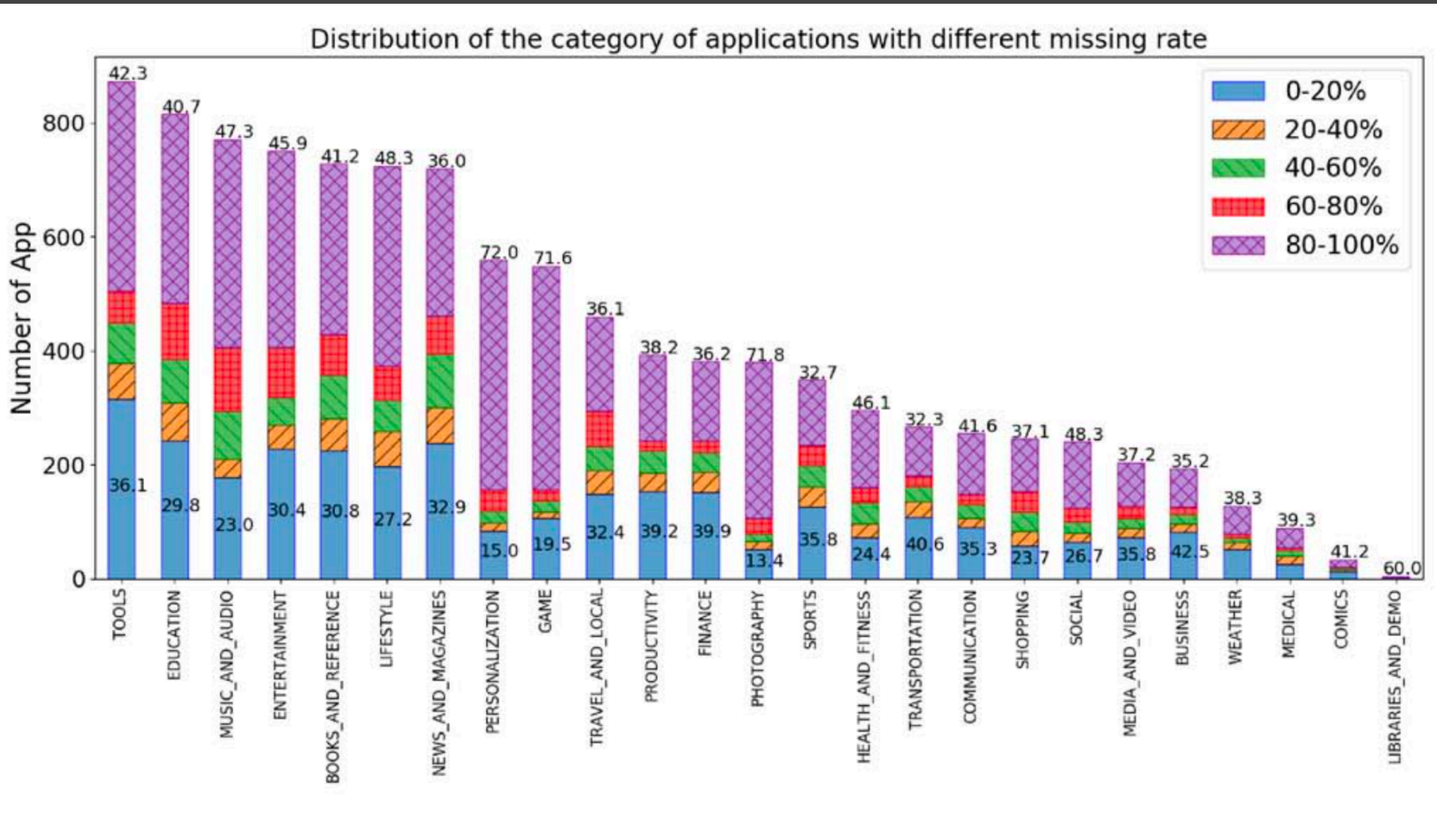
Examples

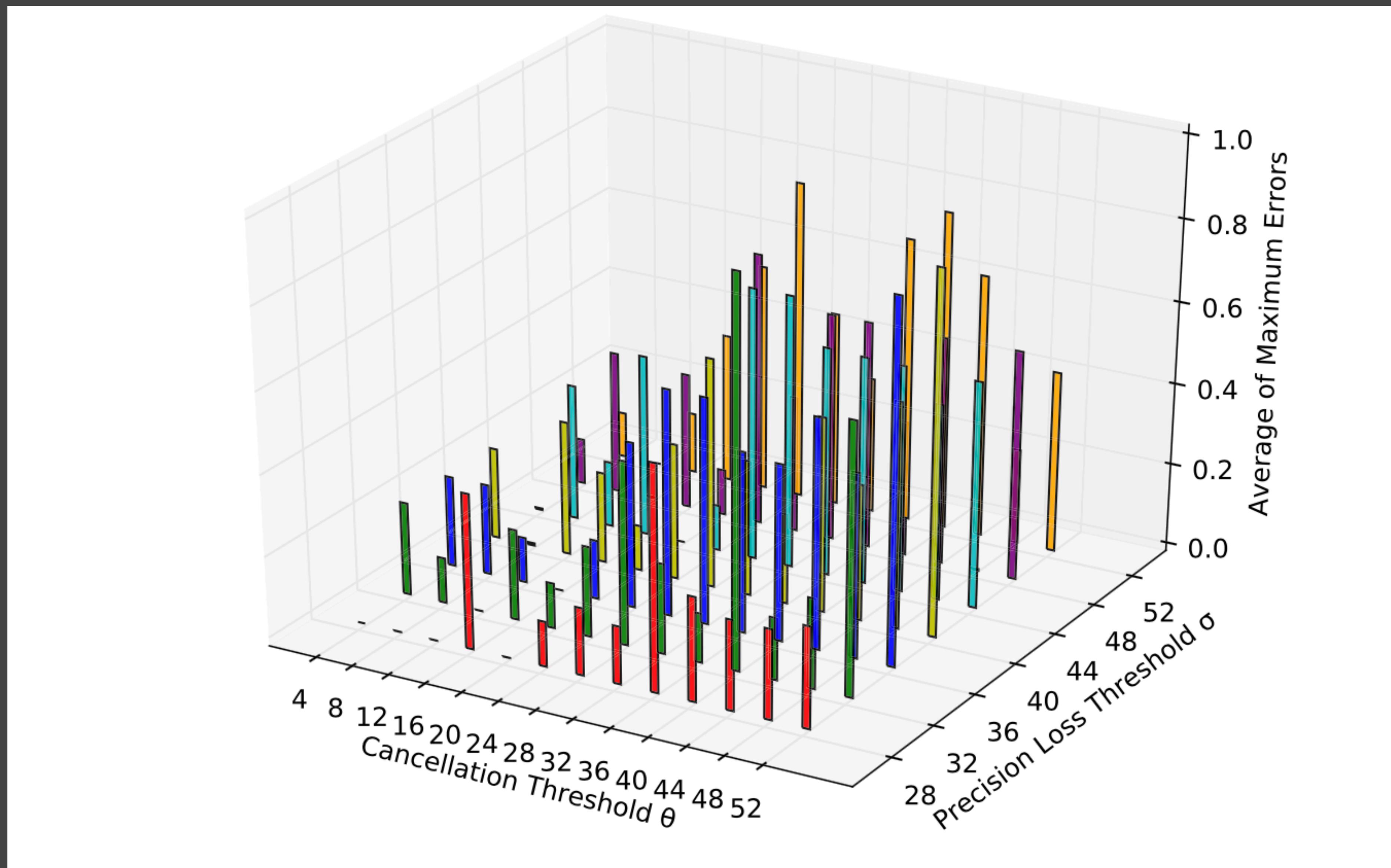
- Examples are more important than maths.
- Have one example throughout your talk to illustrate the key idea.
- Use additional examples for specifics.
- Your audience will get excited by the example – and will want to make questions or read more about your work.

Diagrams

- Always prefer **diagrams over text**.
- Use **simple, clear** diagrams.
- Convey exactly **one message** per diagram.
- **Explain** the diagram to the audience.
- **Estimate the time** someone needs to process the diagram.







Strive for simplicity

- Simple messages get across easier.
- Simple examples fit on one slide.
- Simple slides make the audience listen.
- Simple claims tend to be general, too.
- Simple = Hard!

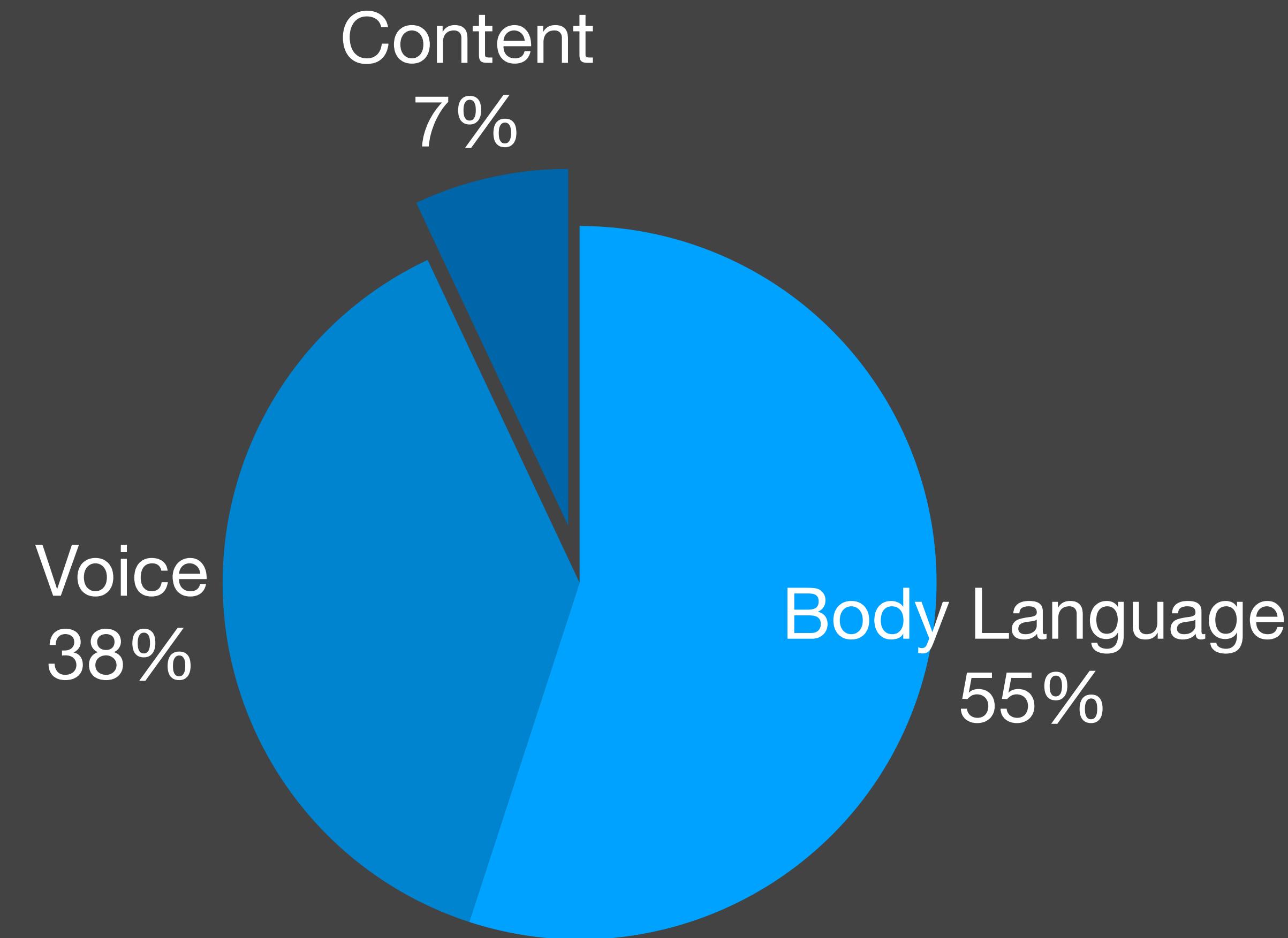
The Talk

- Do not **read** your slides (from paper or slides).
- Speak **slowly**, **loudly** and **clearly**.
- Speak personally (**Use “I”**, not “one”).
- Change your tone – and **use pauses**.

The “Jelly Factor”

- Every presenter is nervous (and so am I).
- Legs start shaking.
- Need for air.
- Brain goes into stand-by mode .
- ... but nobody will notice, let alone worry.

Your Impression



Connect to the Audience

- Tell a story.
- Talk directly to the audience.
- Ask rhetorical questions.
- Search eye contact to the audience.
- Convey your own enthusiasm and excitement!

Zoom tips



Zoom tips

- Details matter.
- Make sure you have proper lighting.
- Consider what is in your background.
- Avoid ambient noise at all cost.
- Do a speed test. (Zoom recommends at least 4Mbps download and upload).
- Don't wear complex patterns.

Some Great Presenters

Steve Jobs



<https://youtu.be/x7qPAY9JqE4>

Lawrence Lessig

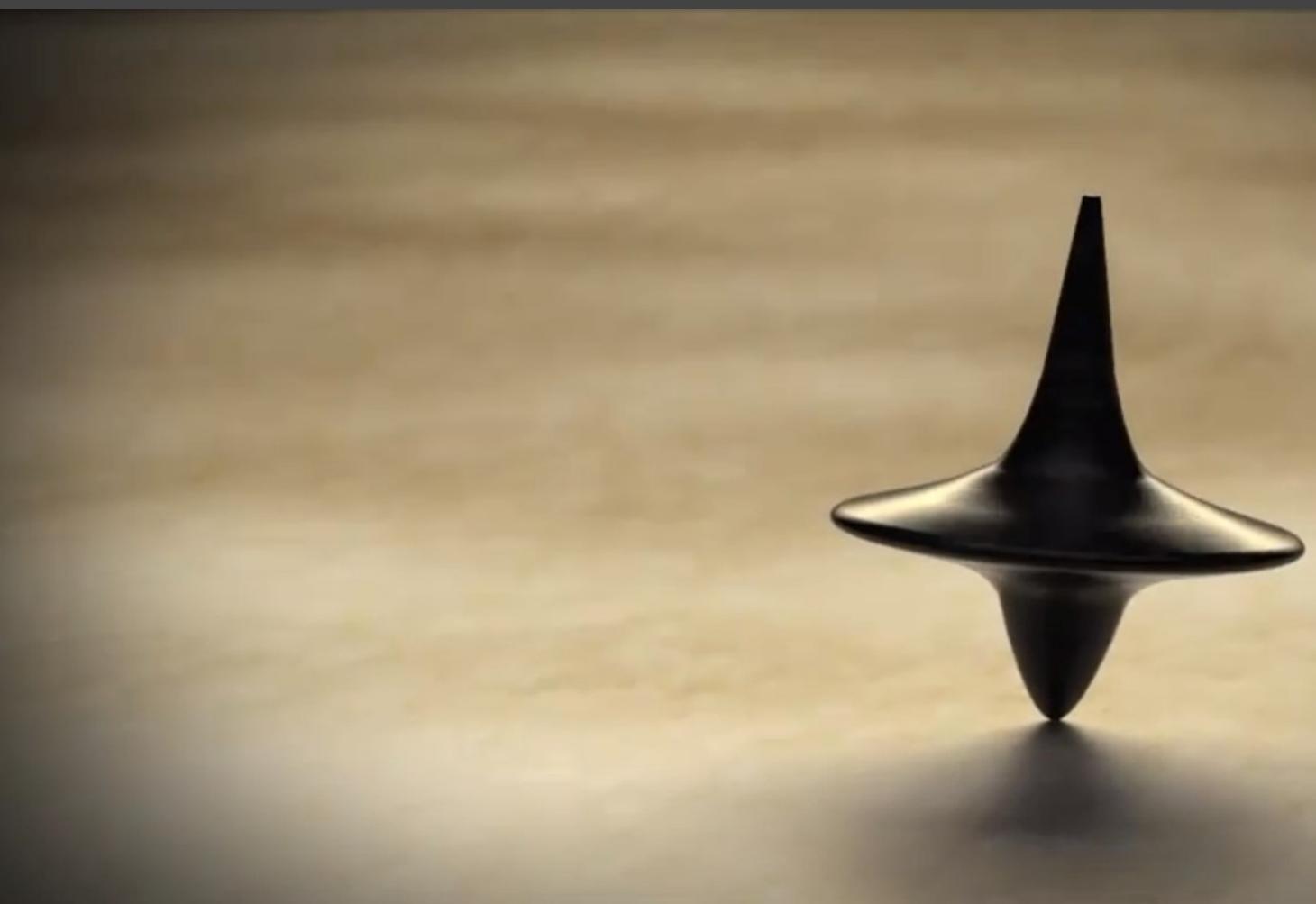


Concluding the talk

- Refer to the beginning.
Practice makes it perfect...
- Summarise.
The key point is: ...
- Open issues and consequences.
But there are more issues in realising production-ready ML...

Questions

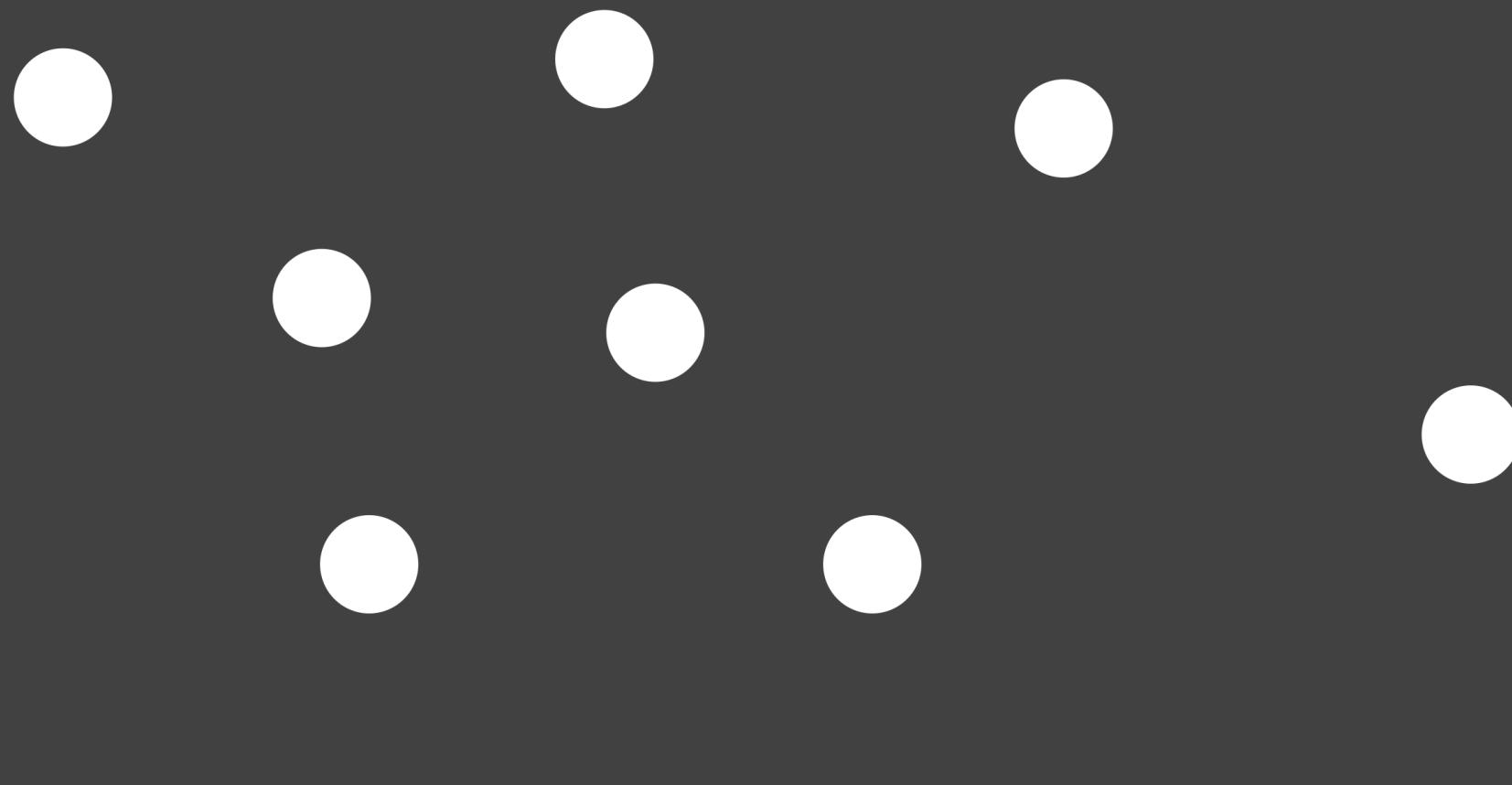
- Good research raises lots of questions!
- Questions are great to connect to the audience and to direct and shape own work.
- The worst embarrassment is to have no questions at all.
- Tip: inception. Feed some questions during your talk. Help attendees come up with interesting questions.



Dealing with Hard Questions

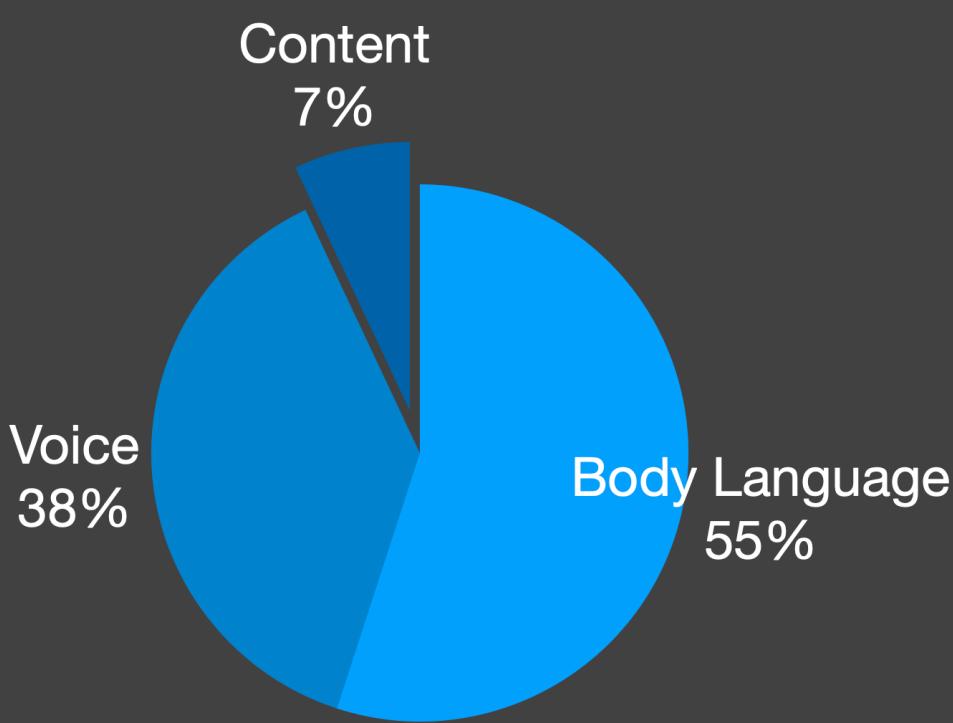
- Repeat question (helpful for audience + gives time for preparing an answer)
- In doubt: “I don’t know, but I’ll look into it”
 - Or: “Let’s just take this offline”
- Be respectful to the audience – no punching in the lecture room.

Keep it simple



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Your Impression



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Zoom tips



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Connect to the Audience

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- Talk directly to the audience.
- Ask rhetorical **questions**.
- Search **eye contact** to the audience.
- Convey your own **enthusiasm and excitement!**

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Credits

- A great deal of the advice in this deck is inspired on Andreas Zeller's seminar “How to give a good research talk”. Thanks, Andreas.



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