Notizen zu dem Video "How to give talks that people can follow".

- A ~~paper~~ talk structure that works:
  - ~~Abstract~~
  - Intro
  - Key Ideas
  - ~~Technical meat~~
  - ~~Related work~~
- Key ideas:
  - Use concrete illustrative examples and high-level intuition.
  - Do **not** show the general solution! (People can go read your paper for that.)
- Stage the motivation:
  - First, get to **a** problem.
    - Explain a **general** version of your problem (but not too general) in the first 2 minutes.
  - Then, get to **the** problem.
    - Motivate and explicitly state your specific problem in the next 4 minutes.
    - Limit discussion of prior work only to what is needed to explain your problem.
- Ab jetzt im Bereich "Key ideas".
- Tell them what you did!
  - Proudly state your contributions.
    - After the motivation, the audience eagerly wants to hear what you did. Tell them!
  - Follow immediately with a crisp statement of your key idea(s).
    - It will give the audience a take-home message, and give focus to the rest of your talk.
- Ab jetzt sind wir nicht mehr in genauer Struktur, sondern in mehr generellen Aufbautechniquen für einzlene Folien und so.
- Old to new. (Hilft mit Flow + Verständnis.)
  - Begin sentences with old info. Old info means **any** information, that has been said before. Not just the end of the previous sentence.
  - Creates link to earlier text.
  - End sentences with new info.
  - Creates link to the text that follows.
  - Also places new info in position of **emphasis**.
- People tend to naturaly put emphasis on the end of a sentence/slide.
- Flow in talks
  - Within a slide:

- Script should follow "old to new".
        - Between slides:
            - Don't just flip to the next slide and say, "So...". (Very popular problem.)
            - Plan something to say **during** the transition.
- Ratschläge über Satzaufbau und co. sollte auch dafür gelten, wie du während der Präsentation redest. Also auch für Skript.
- One slide, one point. Don't tackle to many topics per slide, keep it to one.
- Talklets
    - Break long stretches of talk into talklets.
    - More digestible units of story (2-4 min.)
    - Say the high level point of the talklet at the beginning. What is it about?
    - But just having talklets is not enough...
    - Use transitions between talklets to remind the audience of the big picture.
    - Summarize the point of the last talklet and how it connects to the next one.
- No sense of style? Don't worry. The most important aspects of slide design have nothing to do with style.
- Avoid PowerPoint-itis: Don't put lots of text on slides just so they are readable independently of the talk.
- Vary the look of the slides: Some text-only slides are fine, but if there are too many in a row, audience falls asleep.
- Keine Outline-Slide am Anfang. *That's the worst.*
- Conclusion-Slides am Ende sind meistens überflüssig.
- It's alright to script part of the talk. There are always difficult parts, that just won't go right. However, scripting the whole presentation/talk is a **bad** idea.