Making Presentations

CMU 2022-23

- 1. What is a presentation?
- 2. What and how should be presented?
- 3. Using slides

3 Key Aspects

- •Audience: Who is this for?
- Goal: What do I want to change?
- •Time: How long do I have?

⇒ Message

The Audience and the Goal

- Who are they?
- What do they know?
- What is the best possible result?
- How are they reacting?

Tip: Beware of content reuse!

Time

- Commitment with the audience.
- Key: Rehearsing (with less time).

• Tip: 2 minutes per slide (on average).

Presentation

Communicate one concept to an audience in a limited amount of time.

The Presenter

- Key Aspects: Clarity, Discretion, **Enthusiasm**.
- Important: what we know and can teach.
- Not important: who we are. (what is necessary to say).
- The speaker is us, not the univ./company.
- Verbalize your train of thought.
- Don't verbalize the presentation process.

The Channel

- Keep it clean = Avoid noise.
- Prepare the location, yourself and devices.
- Avoid verbal or physical tics and quirks.
- Emphasize the essential.
- Who is feeling less involved?

The Message: A Standard Paper Presentation

The message must serve the goal!

Tip: Constantly ask:
 Is this needed?
 Is this working toward the goal?
 Can I reinforce the message?

- Title and Summary:
 - Informative: avoid "introduction", "conclusion",...
 - Include credits.

- Tip: summary in the title slide.

- Title and Summary.
- Problem, Motivation, Goal:
 - Generally most important part!
 - Varies with the presentation type:
 - Science: Context
 - Commercial: Advantages, Gains
 - Academic: Place in Knowledge, Future Application.

- Title and Summary.
- Problem, Motivation, Goal.
- Solutions:
 - Science: Contribution.
 - Commercial: Product.
 - Class: Concepts, Techniques.

- Title and Summary.
- Problem, Motivation, Goal.
- Solutions.
- Practice:
 - Science: Implementation, Tests,
 Properties.
 - Commercial: Use Cases.
 - Class: Examples and Exercises.

- Title and Summary.
- Problem, Motivation, Goal.
- Solutions.
- Practice.
- Conclusions:
 - Restate the relation problem <-> solution.
 - Give pointers to further information.

- Title and Summary.
- Problem, Motivation, Goal.
- Solutions.
- Practice.
- Conclusions.
- Q & A:
 - Listen to the question.
 - Repeat the question.
 - Be honest.

Slides

- Expose vs. Teach
- Main goal: emphasys & time saving.
- Make them simple.
- Be very careful with reuse.
- Use graphical elements carefully.
- Be careful with contrast, detail and fonts:
 - "Those tiny numbers are..."

Slide Design Models

Models:

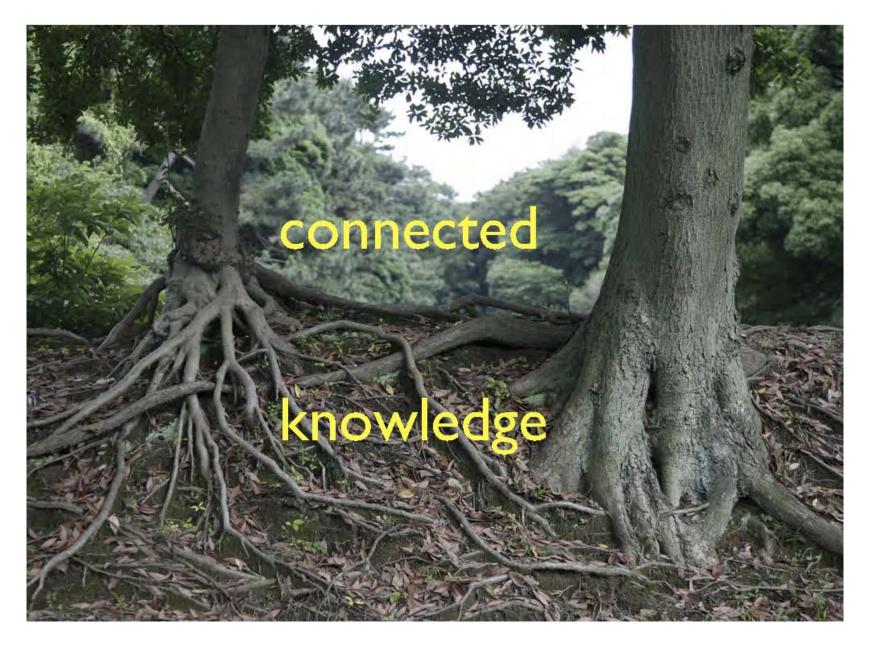
- 2 minutes per slide, 6 words by 6 bullets.
- "10, 20, 30"
- Others: see videos in the references...

Slides

- Emotions and critical points:
 - Tip: Slides should not be handouts.
- Speaker: detailed content.
- Practice transitions:
 - Does the next slide work?

Figures

- Great speakers (almost) only need figures.
- Figures should be memorable models!!!
- Better boring and clear than funny and confusing.



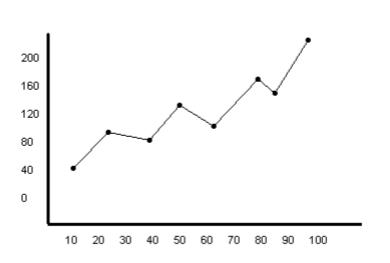


Graphs

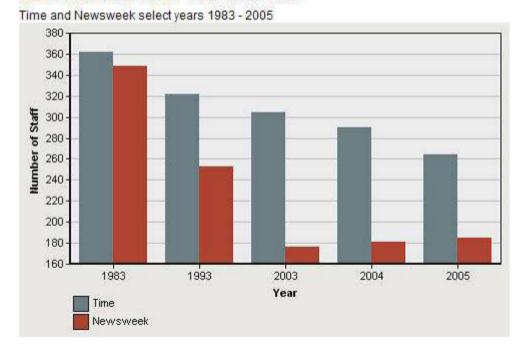
 Graphs: 1 message, readable, with a legend, with units!

 Tip: explain the figure before making your point.

Bad Graphs



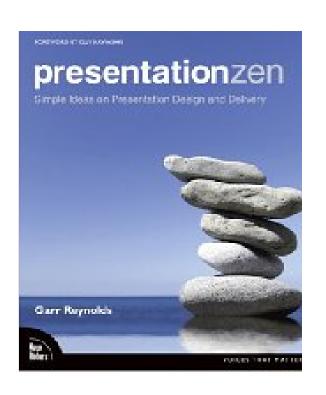
NEWS MAGAZINE STAFF SIZE OVER TIME

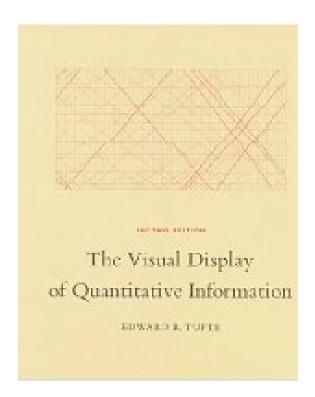


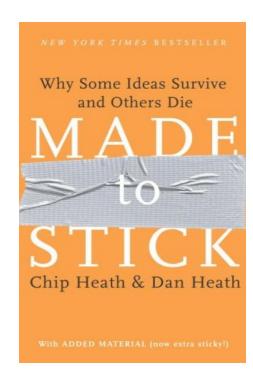
Conclusions

- A good presentation is:
 - Tailored for the audience.
 - Coordinated to reach a particular goal(s).
 - On time.
 - Clear.

References







Video References

- 3 min thesis: https://www.youtube.com/watch? v=dh0pJdgY6Lc
- Identity 2.0: www.youtube.com/watch?v=RrpajcAgR1E
- Clifford Stoll @ TED: www.youtube.com/watch?v=Gj8IA6xOpSk