

Presentations Workshop

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- ▶ Helps yourself understand what you have done
- ▶ Receive direct comments from your peers

Types of Presentations

- ▶ Quick 1-5 minute “What do I do?” talks
- ▶ 10-25 minute conference presentation (contributed talks)
- ▶ ≈ 60 minute seminar/conference presentation
- ▶ Project presentation
- ▶ Workshops/trainings/classes
- ▶ Thesis defense
- ▶ Job applications
- ▶ and many more

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- ▶ Did I mention that there's not enough time?
- ▶ ⇒ Focus on ONE clear target and message.

The Top 10

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2. Slides are your friends.
 - ▶ Don't cram slides. Your audience isn't there for an eye exam.
 - ▶ Don't be a slave to your slides!
 - ▶ *Panta rhei!* (engl.: Everything flows!)
Be flexible with your slides (maybe even have additional slides you do not intend to show but that may be useful if someone asks).

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Use bullets and keywords rather than long sentences.
4. Be careful covering up slides.
It can help the audience focus on where you are or leave them wondering what is currently hidden.

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10. Practice!

The “typical” talk (≈ 15 minutes)

- ▶ Title/author/affiliation (1 slide) \leadsto Who am I?
- ▶ Forecast (1-2 slides) \leadsto Gist of the problem and your new insights
- ▶ Outline/Table of contents (≤ 1 slide)
- ▶ Background (1-5 slides)
 - ▶ Motivation
 - ▶ Exact formulation of the problem
 - ▶ Related works
 - ▶ Methods/Ideas that you will use to tackle the problem

The “typical” talk (\approx 15 minutes)

- ▶ Results (2-5 slides)
 - ▶ key results/insights
 - ▶ try not to present everything \leadsto one talk, ONE message
- ▶ Summary (1-2 slides)
- ▶ Future work (\leq 1 slide)
- ▶ Leave the “Thanks for listening” slide at home \leadsto people prefer to look at your summary
- ▶ Backup slides (\leq 3 slides) \leadsto be ready to answer expected questions

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- ▶ Keep it simple!
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- ▶ only use information you need to support/clarify your main argument

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- ▶ **Don't overwhelm your audience!**
- ▶ stick with your main points
- ▶ only use information you need to support/clarify your main argument
- ▶ **Reflect on your audience!**
- ▶ adjust the your argument depending on the audience
- ▶ make them want to learn more

Deciding on media

- ▶ not every presentation needs high tech media
 ~> blackboard talks are still very common in mathematics
- ▶ Do you need fancy visuals?
 Often they are more distracting than useful.
- ▶ Do you want to use a computer to show other things (e.g., run some code)?
- ▶ Pick a medium you are comfortable with!

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- ▶ **Know your time restraints and location!**

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7. back to 5 (unless $\approx 30\%$ over time)

Practice, practice, practice!

- ▶ Practice is often neglected (lack of time?), but key for a good presentation.
- ▶ Practice out loud (otherwise you will run $\approx 20\%$ short)
- ▶ Every time you practice, vary it a bit
 - ↪ goal: keep it conversational
 - ↪ internalize, not memorize
- ▶ be aware of timing
- ▶ have practice audience behave like you expect your real audience
- ▶ practice opening/closure more often (e.g., on the underground)
- ▶ add background noise (e.g., music)

Practice, practice, practice!

- ▶ videotape ~> eliminate distracting verbal/physical tics
Would YOU want to listen to your presentation?
- ▶ practice standing up
~> practice your gestures and how you are going to move
- ▶ practice in the clothes you will wear
~> makes practice seem more “real”
~> Are the arms of your jacket too tight? Can/should you move the way you intend to?
- ▶ practice in the room of your presentation (once, if possible)
~> technology test, see room restraints

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- ▶ **Visualize Success**
~> by the time you give your presentation, you have already successfully delivered it multiple times

“um”, “ah”, “like”, “you know” - Why it happens

- ▶ Pay Attention!
 - ↪ indicates a new thought / more information ↪ don't interrupt me, even if I am momentarily quiet
- ▶ signals your brain is choosing the right word

Loading... Please Wait



- ▶ The subject is hard
 - ↪ the more you have to think about what to say, the more it happens

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 - He doesn't even know what he's talking about!
- ▶ triggers “This person is dishonest” - response
 - in particular, if they think you are trying to buy time

“um”, “ah”, “like”, “you know” - Do what?

- ▶ Practice!
 - ↪ the more familiar you are with the talk, the less your brain has to search for correct words
 - ↪ remember: memorization makes you sound robotic
- ▶ record yourself
 - ↪ identify your specific vocal filler
 - ↪ it's hard to notice them while speaking
- ▶ practice with a friend
 - ↪ filler words are a form of communication ⇒ they increase in front of a live audience

“um”, “ah”, “like”, “you know” - Do what?

- ▶ One thing at a time
 - ↪ break long presentations into individual chunks and practice them individually
- ▶ tell a story
 - ↪ reduces information complexity
 - ⇒ a natural flow in your “story” reduces jitter
- ▶ DON'T PANIC (and carry a towel)
 - ↪ fillers are going to happen, it's fine
 - ⇒ be mindful of them, but don't wrack your nerves over it
 - ⇒ just relax

Story time! Putting in the leg work

- ▶ 91% admit to daydreaming regularly during presentations
⇒ grab their interest and you'll become one of the most memorable speakers they have ever seen
- ▶ create an objective for your audience
→ having an interesting goal can carry your audience through tedious technical parts
- ▶ interrupt patterns / make it a dialogue
⇒ audience participation
→ encourage the audience to ask questions or ask the audience questions (and then be silent)

The BIG Day - we're just about there

- ▶ dress appropriately
 - ~> be comfortable, but don't look like a hobo
 - ~> neutral colors, nothing distracting
- ▶ mask you're nervous
 - ~> clench your hand a few times to deal with adrenaline, then take a few deep, slow breaths
 - ~> SMILE ⇒ hides you're nervous from the audience AND tricks your brain into thinking you are less anxious than you really are
- ▶ talk to people before your talk
 - ~> have a few friendly faces in the audience

The BIG Day - the presentation

- ▶ if you are very nervous, stay behind a lectern
- ▶ don't pace
- ▶ engage the audience
 - ↪ make eye contact (don't stare)
 - ↪ look in all directions equally often (section up the room and make eye contact with one person in each section on a rotational basis)
- ▶ give an engaging performance
 - ↪ move deliberately, vary your vocal inflection
 - ↪ balance between rehearsed and spontaneous movement (get a feel for it while practicing, you don't want to look robotic or erratic)

The BIG Day - Talk slowly!

- ▶ most common way of sabotaging your presentation is to flood your audience with a tidal wave of information
- ▶ Going too fast? Have a sip of water!
- ▶ have an ally in the audience to signal you if you are going too fast
- ▶ Running out of time? Don't speed up! Skip slides or quickly summarize them!

The BIG Day - The Closing

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- ▶ reiterate your main points
- ▶ repeat why the audience should care about that information
- ▶ conclude with examples/applications/take home message
- ▶ comment on future directions
- ▶ don't dedicate a "thanks for not falling asleep" slide

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Thank you, for your attention!

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- ▶ flexibility \leadsto You can change your talk at a moments notice depending on your audience!
- ▶ concise and understandable (information density) \leadsto Writing necessarily slows you down to an understandable speed and encourages brevity
- ▶ space \leadsto most proofs/sketches won't fit a slide, but a blackboard
- ▶ makes you think \leadsto gives audience a chance to think themselves
 \leadsto pauses hint that mistakes are easily made here

Cons of board talks

- ▶ slow \leadsto how much can you physically write in the allotted time?
- ▶ facing the board
- ▶ tendency to be very detailed and heavy
 \leadsto the audience doesn't want to hear what's in your work/thesis/paper/..., they want a reason to read it themselves
- ▶ tendency: lack of preparation \Rightarrow messy presentation

Pros of slides

- ▶ fast
- ▶ focus on content (as time is less of a problem)
- ▶ focus on the audience (How long ago did I say ... again? Will they remember?) ~> more opportunities to observe audience
- ▶ show complicated diagrams / long formulae
- ▶ difficult to derail (slides won't go off topic)
- ▶ makes lighter presentations (if you don't cram your slides with detail)
- ▶ makes it possible to give a presentation without fully understanding it (pro or con?)

Cons of slides

- ▶ inflexible / has to be prepared properly
- ▶ slides have to be written (can't just have a plan and talk around it)
- ▶ difficult to correct mistakes
- ▶ technology fails every once in a while
- ▶ if audience takes notes, they won't be able to fully follow

Board

- ▶ write large and legibly
- ▶ partition the board in A4 like shape
 ~> helps keeping linearity
- ▶ face the audience
- ▶ stay on track
- ▶ keep the time in mind
- ▶ don't go into full detail
- ▶ put in the preparation

Slides

- ▶ slow down $\leadsto \gtrsim 1$ minute per slide
- ▶ don't overload your slides
- ▶ have backup slides with important additional information

Questions?