Effective Presentation Techniques

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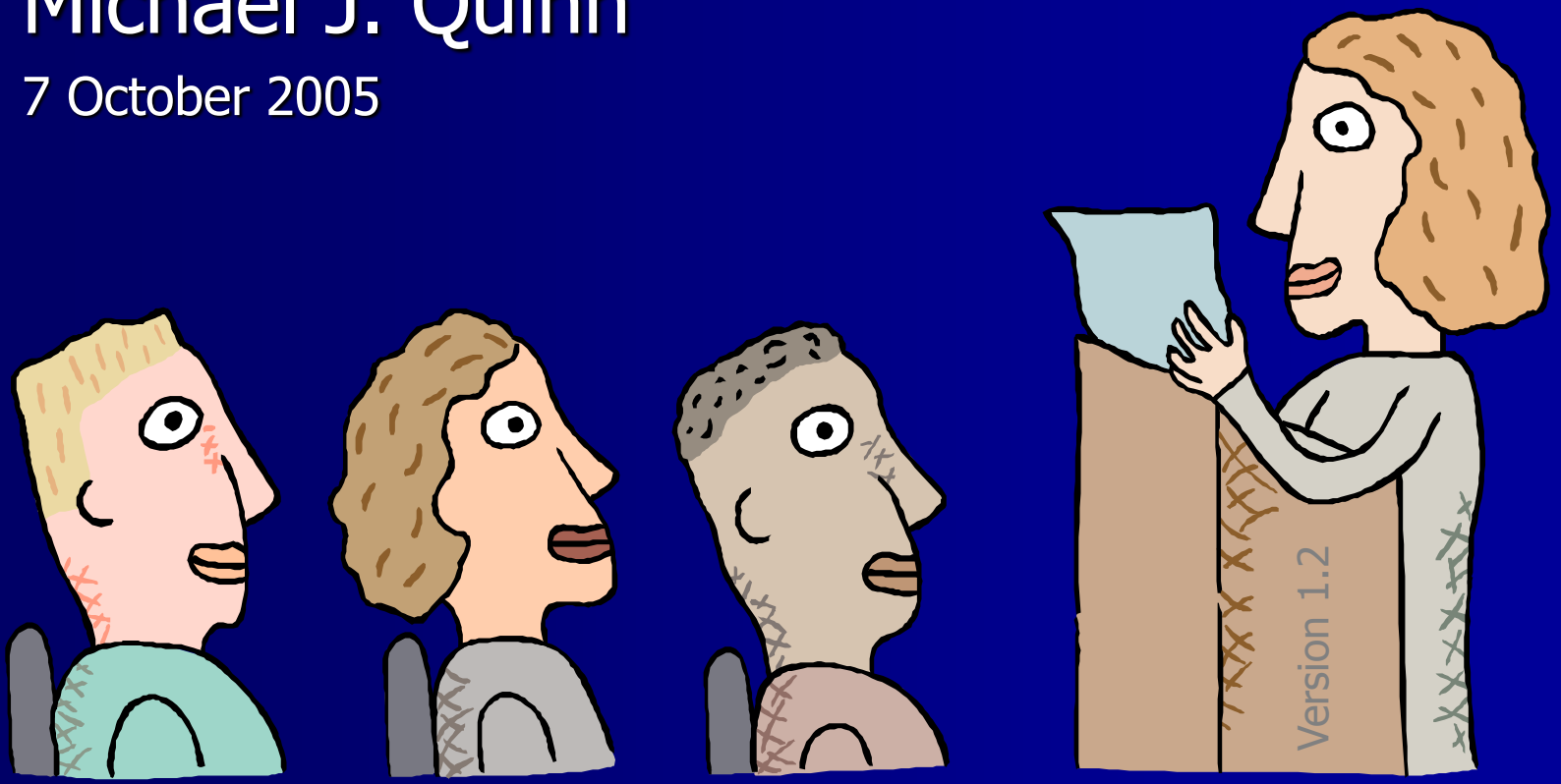
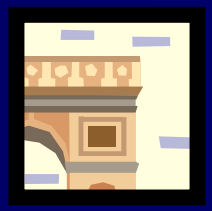
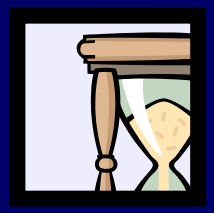


Outline

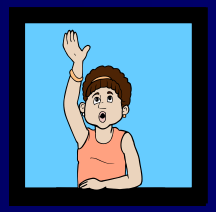


Structuring presentation

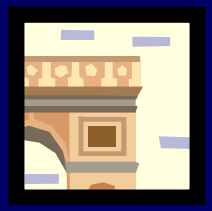
Designing slides



Pausing techniques



Answering questions



Structuring presentation

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Pausing techniques

Answering questions

Structuring Presentation

- Planning
- Delivery
- Sign posts




Planning

- Talk: A $\rightarrow$ B
- Consider audience
- Set goal
- Create slides




Delivery

- Prepare audience
- Move audience
- Reflect on journey
- “Tell ’em” × 3
- Rehearse!




Sign Posts

- Orient listener
  - Current topic
  - Progress
- Two styles
  - Intermittent
  - Ever-present




Structuring presentation

Designing slides

Pausing techniques

Answering questions

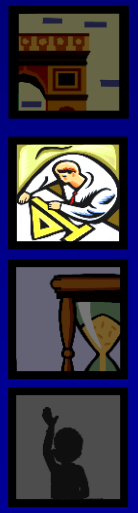
Designing Good Slides

- Content
- Unveiling
- Color
- Subliminal messages




Content

- Purpose
  - Complement speaker
  - Talk ≠ technical report
- Density
  - 7 lines/page
  - 4 words/line



Speaker Reads Slides

- A speaker may put his entire presentation on his slides. He turns his back to the audience and reads the slides aloud. Perhaps he feels this approach guarantees all the information will get to the audience.
- This may be the most annoying way to give a presentation. Audience members feel insulted: they already know how to read! They wonder why the lecturer doesn't simply hand out a copy of the slides.
- The visual presentation dominates the presenter. The presenter is not adding any value to what is on the slides.




Speaker Interprets Slides

- Slides dominate
  - Provide all content
  - Hold audience's attention
- Speaker supports
  - Faces slides
  - Helps audience understand

Complicated Derivation

$$\psi(n,p) \le \frac{\sigma(n)+\varphi(n)}{\sigma(n)+\varphi(n)/\,p+\kappa(n,p)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \psi(n,p) \le \frac{p(\sigma(n)+\varphi(n))}{p\sigma(n)+\varphi(n)+p\kappa(n,p)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \psi(n,p) \le \frac{p(\sigma(n)+\varphi(n))}{\sigma(n)+\varphi(n)+(p-1)\sigma(n)+p\kappa(n,p)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \psi(n,p) \le \frac{p(\sigma(n)+\varphi(n))}{\sigma(n)+\varphi(n)+T_0(n,p)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \varepsilon(n,p) \le \frac{\sigma(n)+\varphi(n)}{\sigma(n)+\varphi(n)+T_0(n,p)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \varepsilon(n,p) \le \frac{1}{1+\dfrac{T_0(n,p)}{\sigma(n)+\varphi(n)}}$$

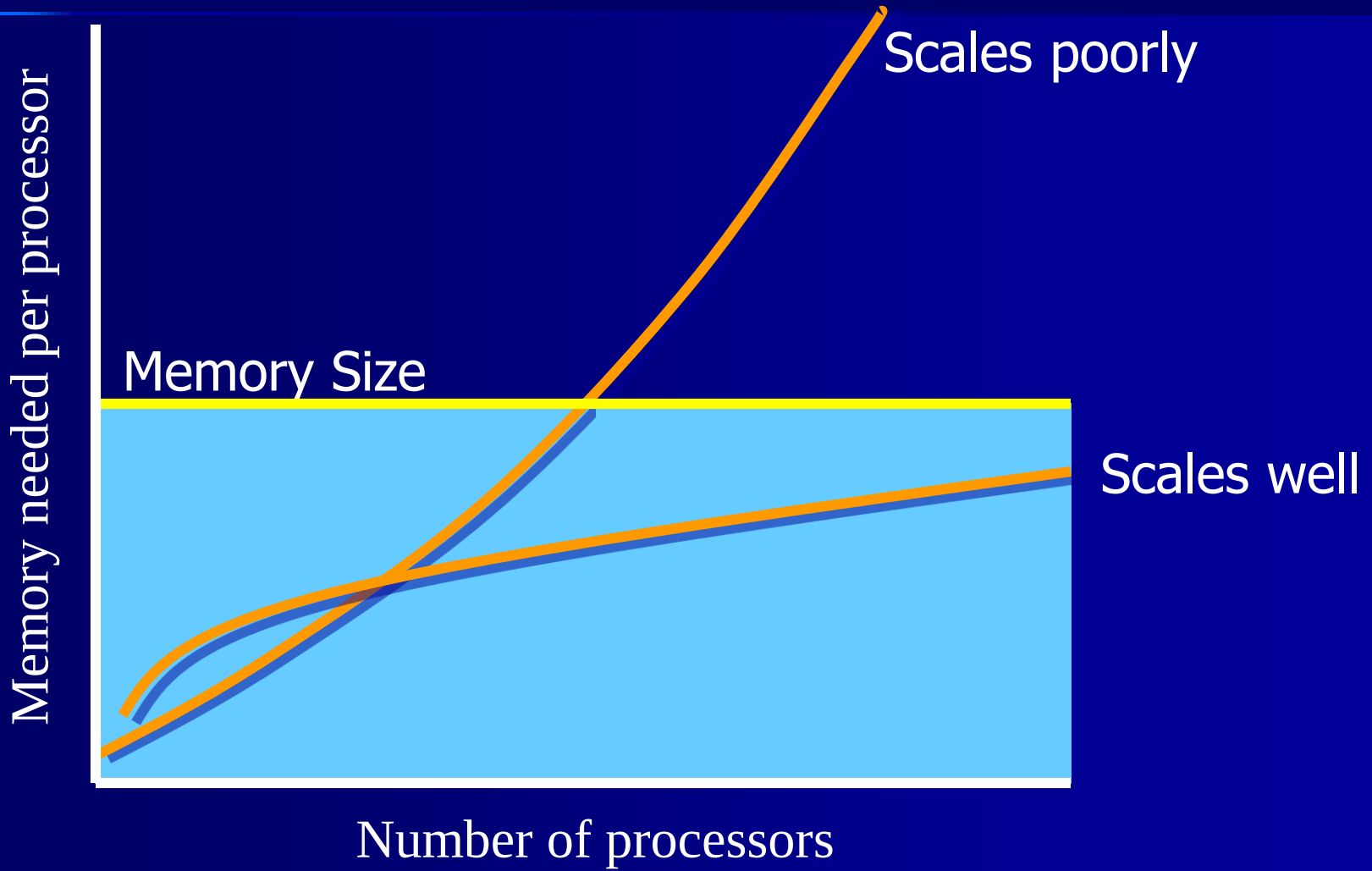
$$\Rightarrow \varepsilon(n,p) \le \frac{1}{1+\dfrac{T_0(n,p)}{T(n,1)}}$$

$$\Rightarrow T(n,1) \ge \frac{\varepsilon(n,p)}{1-\varepsilon(n,p)} T_0(n,p)$$

$$\Rightarrow T(n,1) \ge C T_0(n,p)$$



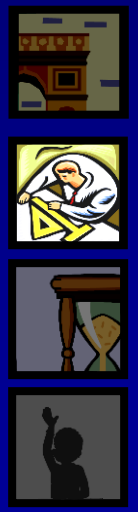

Good Illustration > Complicated Derivation






Slides Enhance Speaker

- Speaker dominates
  - Faces audience
  - Provides content
- Slides support speaker
  - Reinforce message
  - Orient listeners



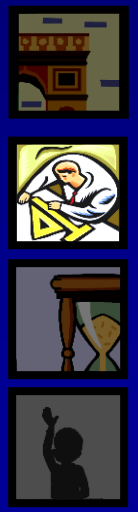
Mixing Important/ Unimportant Words

- ~~The~~ isoefficiency ~~and the~~ scalability metrics ~~of a parallel algorithm are~~ crucial
- ~~The typical parallel computers of the~~ future ~~will have~~ thousands of CPUs ~~and~~ terabytes of RAM




Important Words Only

- Crucial metrics
  - Isoefficiency
  - Scalability function
- Future systems
  - Thousands of CPUs
  - Terabytes of RAM



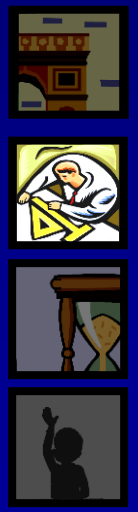
Unbalanced Lists

- Speedup
  - Sequential time
  - Parallel time
    - Parallel computations
    - Parallel overhead
- Efficiency




Balanced Lists

- Speedup
  - Expresses time reduction
  - Sequential time, parallel time, overhead
- Efficiency
  - Expresses processor utilization
  - Speedup, number of processors



"Fly In" Fails

- Could you read this?
- How about this one?
- Maybe the third time is the charm!



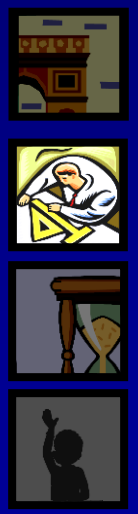

“Wipe from Left” Works

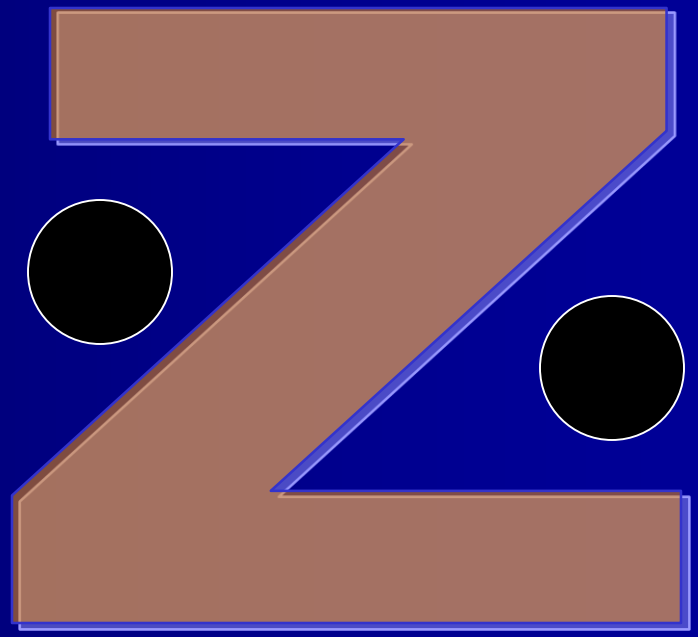
- Less distracting
- Reduces eye movement
- Increases readability




Typical Eye Movement

- Upper left
- Upper right
- Lower left
- Lower right





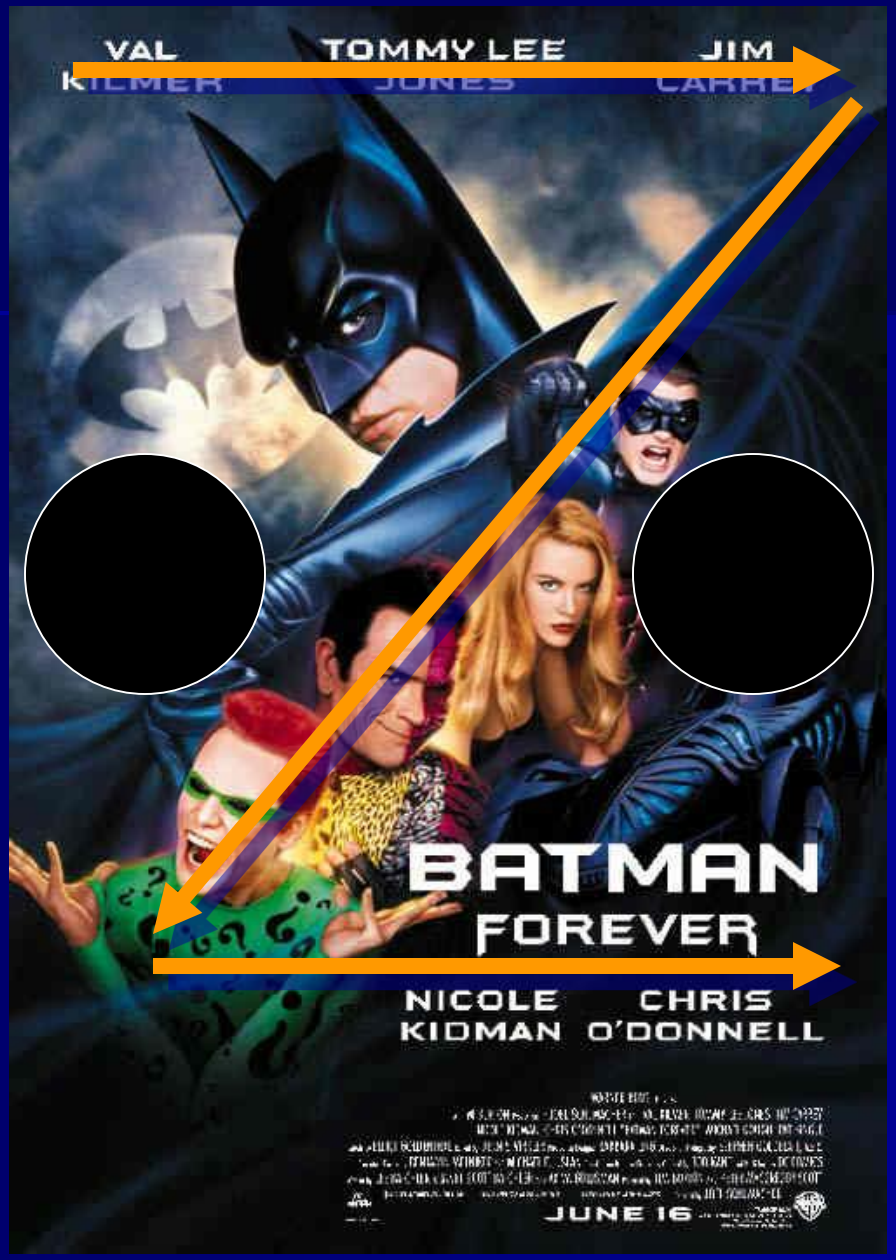


Image reproduced from www.animationalley.com

Wall of White

- Increases glare
- Causes eyestrain
- Distracts from speaker




Subliminal Messages

- Orientation
- Motion

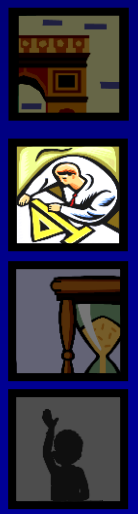


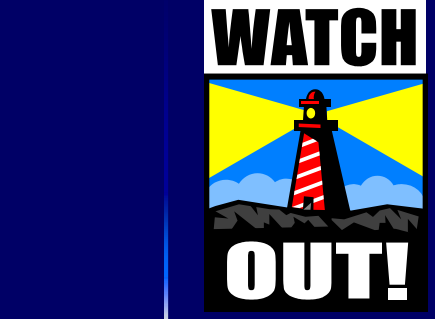




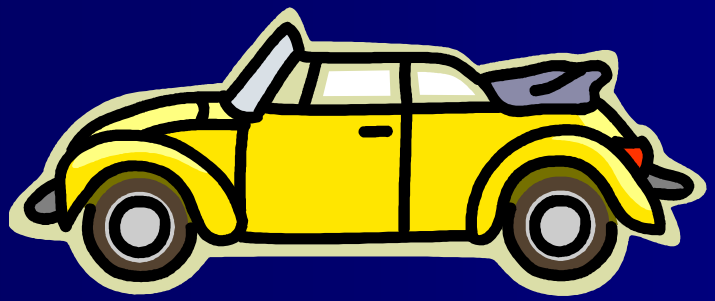
Message: Decline

Message: Improvement

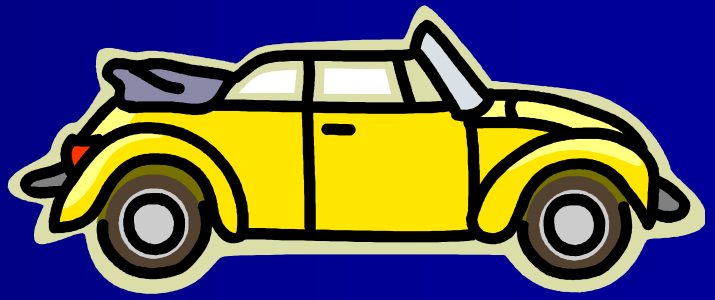




Message: Bad Event



Message: Good Event



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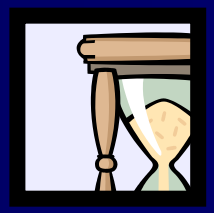

Pausing techniques

Answering questions

Pauses

- Useful
- Powerful
- Difficult




Silence Useful

- Awaiting thought
- Switching gaze
- Reading slide
- Reinforcing point




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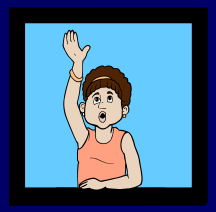


Answering questions

Pitfalls

- Hostile gestures
- Wandering gaze
- Body language
- Missing point
- Seeking approval
- Excluding audience




Opportunities

- Welcoming gestures
- Focusing gaze
- Body language
- Getting point
- Reinforcing message
- Including audience

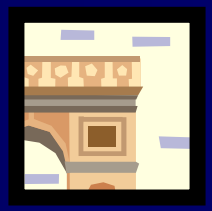



Dangerous Responses

- "Good question"
- "I'm glad you asked that question"

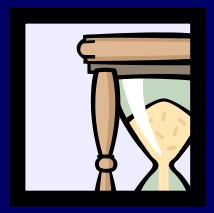



Summary

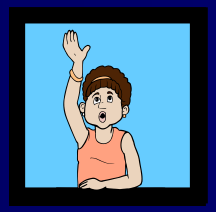


Guide audience gently

Design slides carefully



Use pauses effectively



Answer questions inclusively