How to make a presentation "**Slide Show**"

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LIMOS

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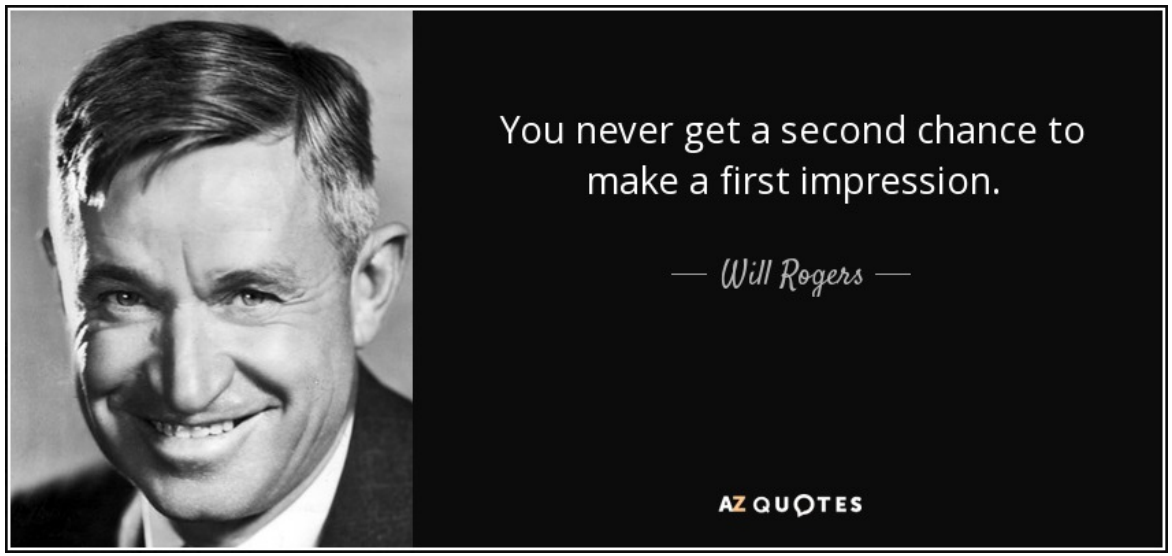
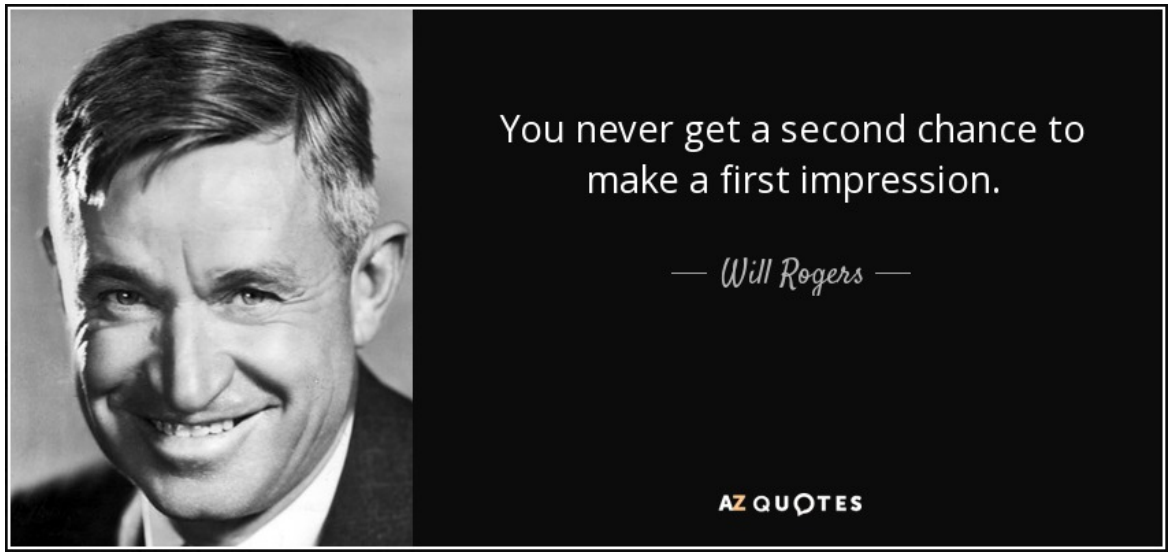
Why this Lecture?

- Important
- Everywhere
- In any job: teacher, researcher, industrial

Why this Lecture?



Why this Lecture?



Remember

- No improvisation
- Need of preparation and training
- Take time

Did you already give a talk?

Did you already give a talk?

Did you already get a lecture "How to make a presentation ?" ?

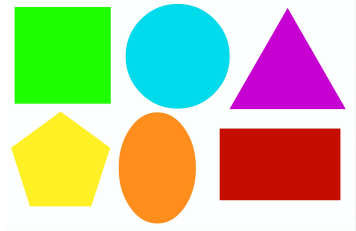
Indeed

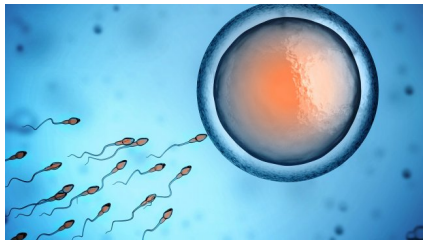
It is easy to do BAD presentations !

Background Color

- ... Put strange background color
- basics color red green, white, black, blue or yellow.

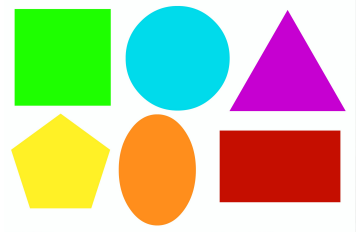
Realize that

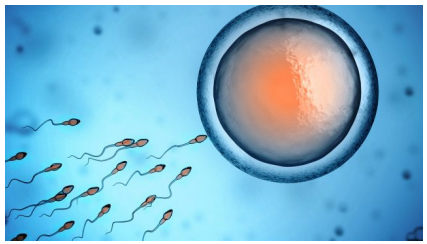





- Easy to do a bad talk
- Shape is important
- Structure and content also
- Conception is crucial

Realize that



- Easy to do a bad talk
- Shape is important
- Structure and content also
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It takes time

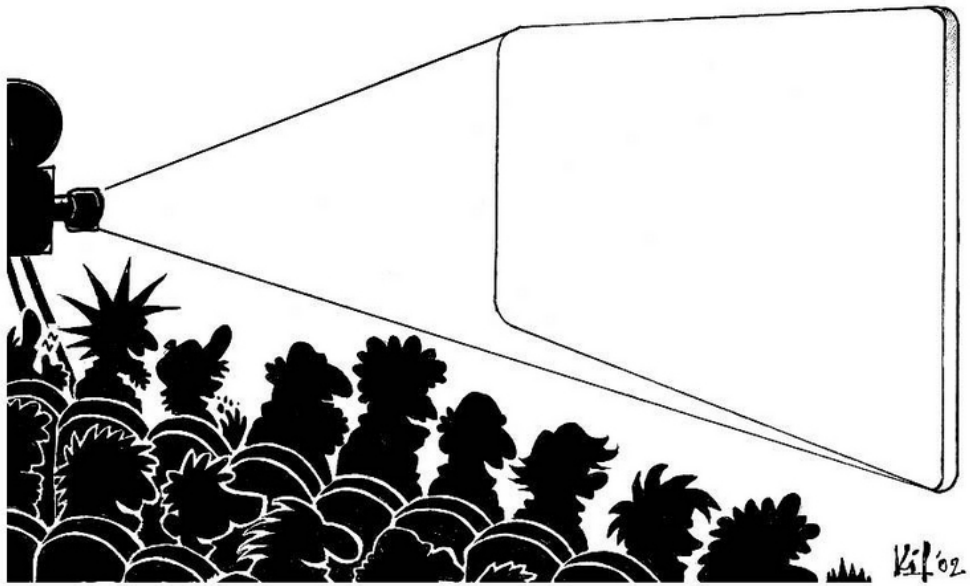
Outline

Outline

Botching of a talk in few examples ...

inspired from Dieudonne Leclercq's talk.

- Visibility
- Readability
- Understanding
- Pleasure



1. Area of visibility
2. Hiding a part of the screen
3. Size of the fonts

1. Area of Visibility

First

- Paint the screen in extra color not white
- Small screen

25% of blinds

1. Area of Visibility

First

- Paint the screen in extra color not white
- Small screen

25% of blinds

Second

Use only half of the screen

50% of blinds

1. Area of Visibility

First

- Paint the screen in extra color not white
- Small screen

25% of blinds

Second

Use only half of the screen

50% of blinds

Third

Use useless decoration on your slides

75% of blinds

2. Hiding part of the screen

With

- The beamer
- Yourself

3. Size of the fonts

\tiny Example tiny

\scriptsize Example scriptsize

\footnotsize Example footnotesize

\small Example small

\normalsize Example normalsize

\large Example large

\Large Example Large

\LARGE Example LARGE

\huge Example huge

\Huge Example Huge

1. Fonts
2. Background color
3. Animation

1. Fonts

Using strange fonts can be a real disavantage, **please avoid it...**

\rm Roman: This is an example of Roman

\bf Bold: **This is an example of Bold**

\sf Sans Serif: This is an example of Sans Serif

\it Italic: *This is an example of Italic*

\em Emphatic: *This is an example of Emphatic*

\sl Slanted: *This is an example of Slanted*

\sc Small Caps: This is an example of Small Caps

\tt Typewriter: `This is an example of Typewriter`

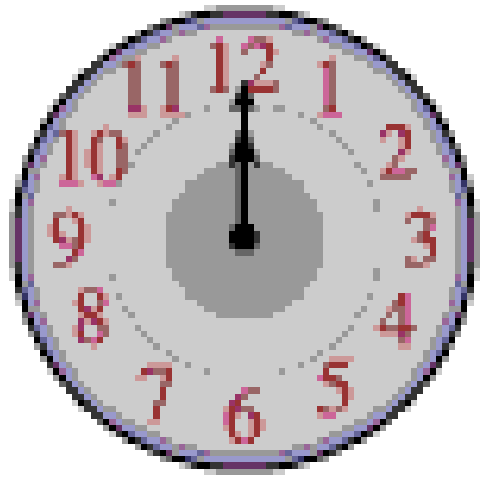
Arial is OK

2. Background Color

- ... Put strange background color
- basics color red green, white, black, blue ou yellow.
- We can generate more with
  \colorlet{mauve}{blue!70!red}

Text in black and background in white !
Check for colorblind.

3. Animation



Your brain focus on the animation !

Understanding

1. Talk during reading ;-)
2. Screen is no a text
3. Crazy Laser
4. Finger pointer
5. Underlining everything
6. All information at once
7. Sound and movement
8. Vague information

1. Talking during reading

No one would have believed in the last years of the nineteenth century that this world was being watched keenly and closely by intelligences greater than man's and yet as mortal as his own; that as men busied themselves about their various concerns they were scrutinized and studied, perhaps almost as narrowly as a man with a microscope might scrutinize the transient creatures that swarm and multiply in a drop of water. With infinite complacency men went to and fro over this globe about their little affairs, serene in their assurance of their empire over matter. It is possible that the infusoria under the microscope do the same. No one gave a thought to the older worlds of space as sources of human danger, or thought of them only to dismiss the idea of life upon them as impossible or improbable. It is curious to recall some of the mental habits of those departed days. At most terrestrial men fancied there might be other men upon Mars, perhaps inferior to themselves and ready to welcome a missionary enterprise.

2. Screen is not a Text

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3. Crazy Laser

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4. Point with your finger

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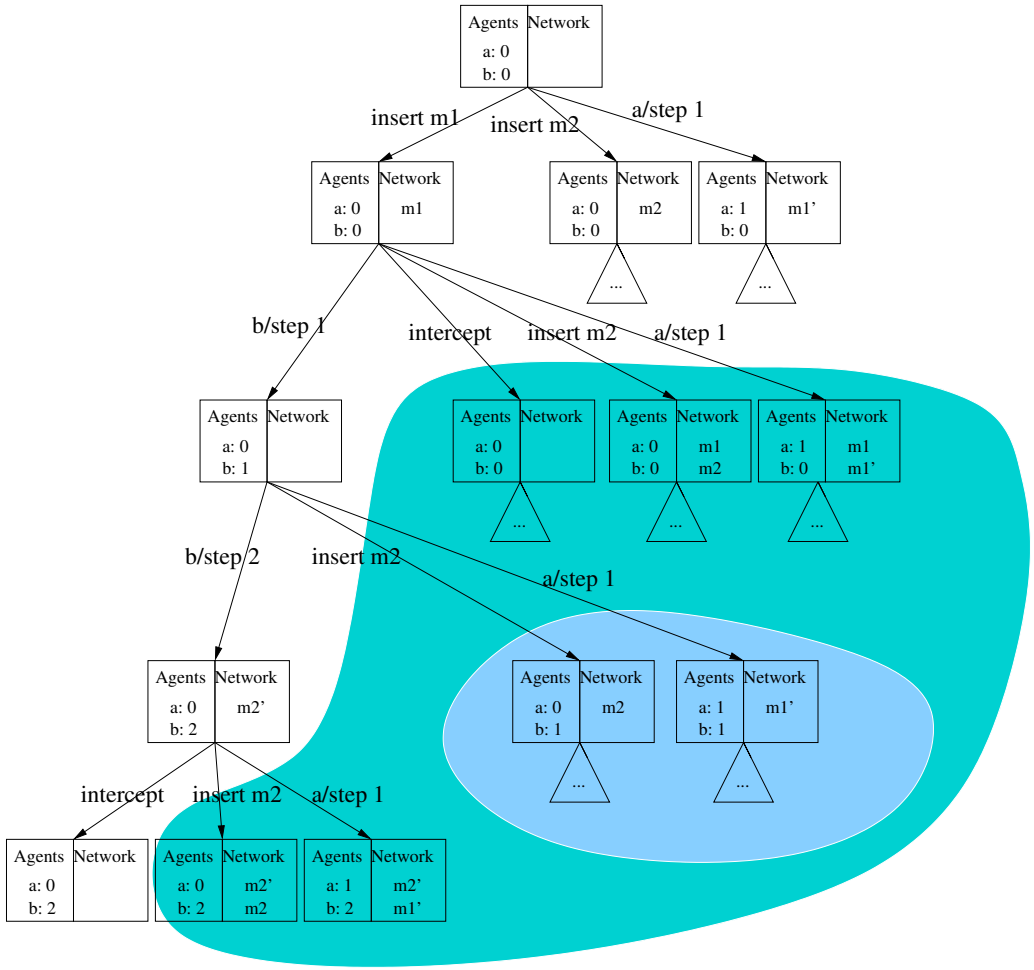
5. Bold

No one would have believed in the last years of the nineteenth century that this world was being watched keenly and **closely** by intelligences greater than man's and yet as mortal as his own; that as men busied themselves **about their various concerns** they were scrutinized and studied, perhaps almost as narrowly as a man with a **microscope** might scrutinize the transient creatures that swarm and multiply in a drop of water. With **infinite complacency** men went to and fro over this globe about their little affairs, serene in their **assurance of their empire** over matter. It is **possible** that the infusoria under the microscope do the same. No one gave a thought to the older worlds of space as sources of human danger, or **thought of them only** to dismiss the idea of life upon them as impossible or improbable. It is curious to recall some of the mental habits of those **departed days**. At most terrestrial men fancied there might be other men upon Mars, perhaps inferior to themselves and ready to **welcome** a missionary enterprise.

6. All information at once



7. Sounds and moves

Without no link with the talk, disturb the attention

8. Useless or vague info

You can see the third James bond on the picture

Pleasure

1. Discovery
2. Speak to the screen
3. Force to take note
4. Time over passing
5. No way to contact you

1. Discovery

Find a famous name

$$CL * O * A * *A$$

Too much or not enough time kills the pleasure of discovery.

1. Discovery

Find a famous name

$$CL * O * A * *A$$

Too much or not enough time kills the pleasure of discovery.

$$CLEOPATRA$$

2. Screen speaking

3. Force to take note

Give paper version of your slides AND leave place for notes ;-)

4. Time Over passing

5. Do not give any way of contact you

5. Do not give any way of contact you

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Easy to do bad slides !

What is a good slide ?

One advise

One Good Slide in 5 points

IMACS

- **I**ndispensable
- **M**inimal
- **A**ttractive
- **C**oherent
- **S**imple

More advises

- Telegraphic style
- Use images
- Time: $>$ 2 minutes per slides
- Uniform presentation: background, color, font, size
- Arial, no Time.

Outline

Who are you?

You are your first audience

Do not forget

- Introduce yourself
- Do a talk you like
- Explain honestly your feelings ...

A talk for who?

Identify your audience:

- Language (**English**/French)
- Junior / Senior
- Prior knowledge?
- Who should understand your talk?
- Level of details

Recalls or not?

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No

- Losing your time
- Everybody knows it
- Boring the public..

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Yes

- Defining a clear common vocabulary
- Frustrating someone who does not know
- Slowly starting your talk
- Introducing basics
- Catching audience's attention

Recalls or not?

No

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- Everybody knows it
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Yes

- Defining a clear common vocabulary
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PLEASE, DO IT !

Always identify a goal

According to

- Audience (number, age, background etc ...)
- Time
- Kind of presentation
- Your interests
- Your abilities
- Your material

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YOU SHOULD  **YOUR GOAL** ...

in order to do a good talk.

Scientific Dissemination

Your talk is the image of your

- self
- laboratory
- results
- abilities to solve open problems
- capabilites to talk, present, explain

Lecture

Teach something to somebody:

- Verify what they already know
- Explicit what they should learn
- Identify step by step where you are
- Recall main key ideas

Audition for a Job

You aim is to convince the committee:

- Present yourself in any case
- Ask which kind of presentation they want to see
- Check the time you have
- Be honest, clear and yourself

A Story

Find a way to bring your audience to your goal

- Define a problematic to catch the attention
- Identify the problem and after a solution
- Try not to lose the audience, keep the contact
- Recall often where you are in the story
- Repetitions are welcome

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HINT : The audience do not know where you are going ...

Introduction

1. First Slide
   - Title of the talk, authors, affiliation
   - Presentation of you, your co-author, your institution, lab
   - Be polite, thanks the organizer
2. Motivation
3. State of the art
4. Problematic
5. Outline

Introduction

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INTRO =  +  + 

Conclusion

Summary:

- Recall problematic
- Your solution
- Techniques used
- Main results, concepts, ideas to bring home

Next:

- Unsolved questions
- Open problems
- Possible extensions
- Questions

Link between parts

- Keep the audience with you (image, humor, break ...)
- Show clearly your story progression
- Try to introduce your next slide, parts, chapter

Before and during the talk

- Offer the possibility to the audience to ask questions
- Ask questions to the audience
- Answer to the questions

After the Talk

- Offer the possibility to the audience to ask questions
- Answer to the questions:
  - Reformulate the question for the audience
  - Be sure to answer the right question
  - Clearly and simple
  - Honestly

“Talk is not reading”

You + Audience + Goal = INTERACTIONS

- DO NOT read your slides
- Use your slides
- DO NOT be passive
- See and answer questions
- DO NOT speak too fast
- Speak loud enough

Outline

Check

Organize your talk in advance

- Microphone
- Laser
- Compatibility PC
- Screen size
- Remote
- Watch
- Paperboard
- Room disposition

YOU

What are they wearing?

Too fast, too slow how to know?

- Preparation
- Estimation
- Ask audience
- Let them think
- Do some break

Outline

RECALL: A GOOD SLIDE

IMACS

- **I**ndispensable
- **M**inimal
- **A**ttractive
- **C**oherent
- **S**imple

Things to Bring Home

- Slide show is not ... a text
- Training and preparation
- Adapt your story and goal to your audience
- Be on time
- It takes time

Things to Bring Home

- Slide show is not ... a text
- Training and preparation
- Adapt your story and goal to your audience
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You'll never have a second chance to make a first impression

Thanks for your attention

Questions ?

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Chinese Proverb

"I heard, I forget

I see, I remember

I do, I understand"

Confucius

Présentation Mathieu Valois 2017

Mathieu Valois

- Doctorant en sécurité informatique au GREYC à Caen, au sein de l'équipe Monétique et Biométrie
- Thèse sur le thème de la robustesse des mots de passe
- Points d'intérêt : Mots de passe, buffer overflow, attaques wifi (Scapy, wireshark, aircrack-ng), sécurité Androïd, chiffrement homomorphe (stage de master)
- Compétences techniques : Linux, Python, Bash, C/C++, Java, Hashcat, John the Ripper, méthodologie d'attaque sur les mots de passe
- Compétences théoriques : Algorithmique du texte (modèles de Markov, algorithmes de compression), Cryptographie appliquée (fonctions de hachage + memory-hard), Cryptographie pour l'embarqué (courbes elliptiques), Chiffrement homomorphe (Helib)

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Présentation Mathieu Valois 2018

Mathieu Valois