

Terrible Presentations

(...and how to not give one)

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<http://www.ece.wisc.edu/%7Ekati/PresentationGuide.ppt>
Modifications by Kia Bazargan, Univ. of Minnesota

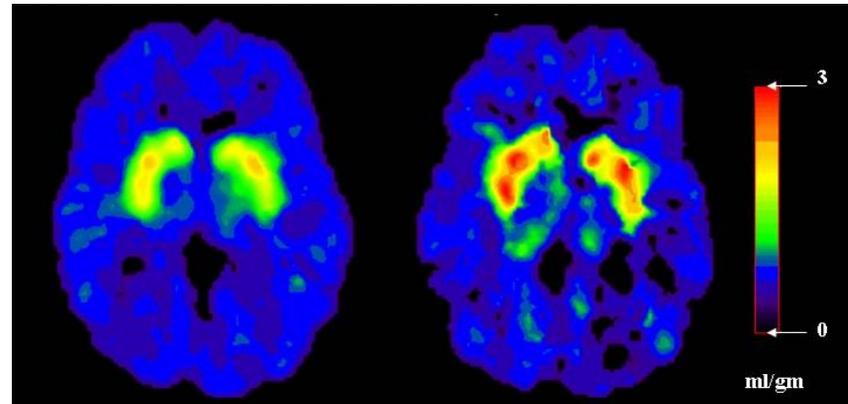
Tips For Presenting

- Part I: You!
 - Attitude, habits, do's and don'ts
 - Practice, practice, practice
- Part II: flow of the presentation
 - Logical ordering of material
 - Audience, audience, audience
 - Revise, revise, revise
- Part III: Slide formats
 - Best format for each topic
 - Graphs, text, animation

Part I: YOU!

Powerpoint Addiction

- YOU are the presentation, not the slides!
- Don't just read off your slides
- Engage the audience
 - Look at them
 - Point at things
 - Modulate your voice



Dead Man Talking

- Are you staring...
 - at your advisor/boss?
 - at your laptop?
 - at the screen?
- Are you hiding behind the podium?
- Are your hands/face motionless?

- IF SO... you're probably BORING!



Is This Thing On <tap tap>?

- Feedback kills people!
- Microphone: middle of your chest
 - Not 2mm from your mouth
- Modulate your voice evenly



Your "Moves"

- You have a set of "moves" that repeat during your talk
- Do a practice for friends
 - Make sure they're not too nice
- What are your hand gestures?
 - Make sure they aren't silly looking
 - Don't point with you middle finger

From the
movie "Hitch"



Common Laser Pointer Moves

- The circle, the underline
- DO NOT POINT AT EVERYTHING
- DO NOT POINT AT AUDIENCE!!!
- Don't point at your laptop screen
 - They can't see it



Ummmm... The... Uh... Yeah.

- Practice makes perfect
- Do not read your slides like a script
- Most people lose 20 IQ points in front of an audience



How to Handle Questions...

- If you don't understand the question, don't be shy: ask for clarification
- If the question is too long/complex, simplify and repeat for the audience
- Short answer is the key: get to the point
- Handling questions needs practice

Part II: Flow of the Presentation

Slide Design

- **Goals:**
 - Convey the necessary information
 - Understandable for THEM
 - Take-away message
- **Avoid:**
 - Stuffing their heads with EVERY DETAIL of your work

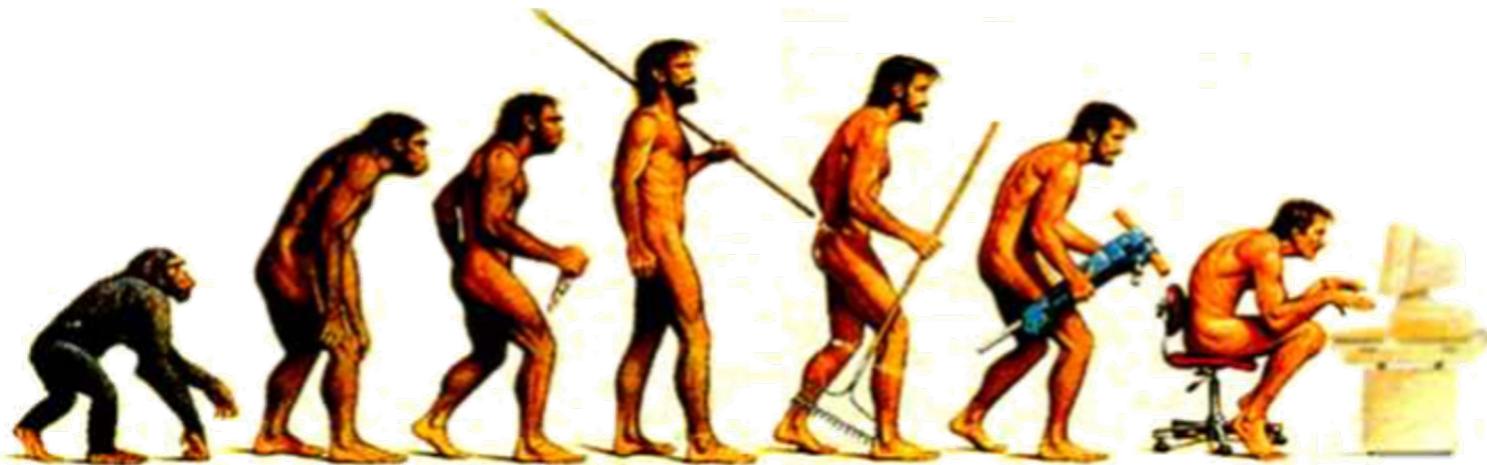
Know Your Audience

- Their background?
- How much motivation for your work?
- How detailed should you get?
- Go over your material: do they know where this part fits in the big picture?



Revise, Revise, Revise

- When preparing slides: multiple iterations
 - Logical flow of material
 - Ask “why did I add this slide?”
 - Trim down material
 - Ask “**what might be ambiguous in this slide?**”
 - Ask a friend to listen to your talk



Anatomy of a Presentation

- Intro / motivation
 - **Why** they should listen to this talk
 - WHAT you are trying to solve
 - Outline
- Main work
- Results
- Conclusion / summary
 - Bring people back if they zoned out
 - Remind them why you're great
 - Give "**selling**" **points** here: 30x performance increase with only 10% area penalty

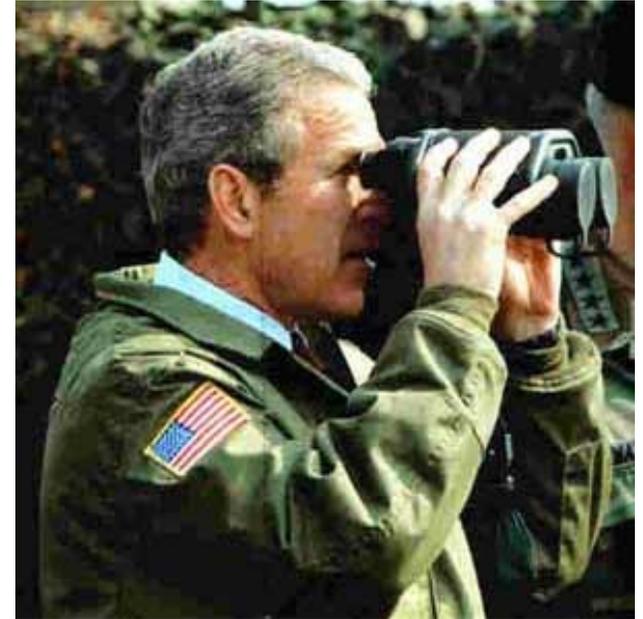
Part III: Slide Format

README.TXT

- Do not attempt to put all the text, code, or explanation of what you are talking about directly onto the slide, especially if it consists of full, long sentences. Or paragraphs. There's no place for paragraphs on slides. If you have complete sentences, you can probably take something out.
- If you do that, you will have too much stuff to read on the slide, which isn't always a good thing.
- Like the previous slide, people do not really read all the stuff on the slides.
 - That's why it's called a "presentation" and not "a reading" of your work
- Practice makes perfect, which is what gets you away from having to have all of you "notes" in textual form on the screen in front of you.
- Utilize the Notes function of PowerPoint, have them printed out for your reference.
 - The audience doesn't need to hear the exact same thing that you are reading to them.
 - The bullet points are simply talking points and should attempt to summarize the big ideas that you are trying to convey
- If you've reached anything less than 18 point font, for God's sake, please:
 - Remove some of the text
 - Split up the text and put it on separate slides
 - Perhaps you are trying to do much in this one slide?
- Reading a slide is annoying.
- You should not simply be a text-to-speech converter.

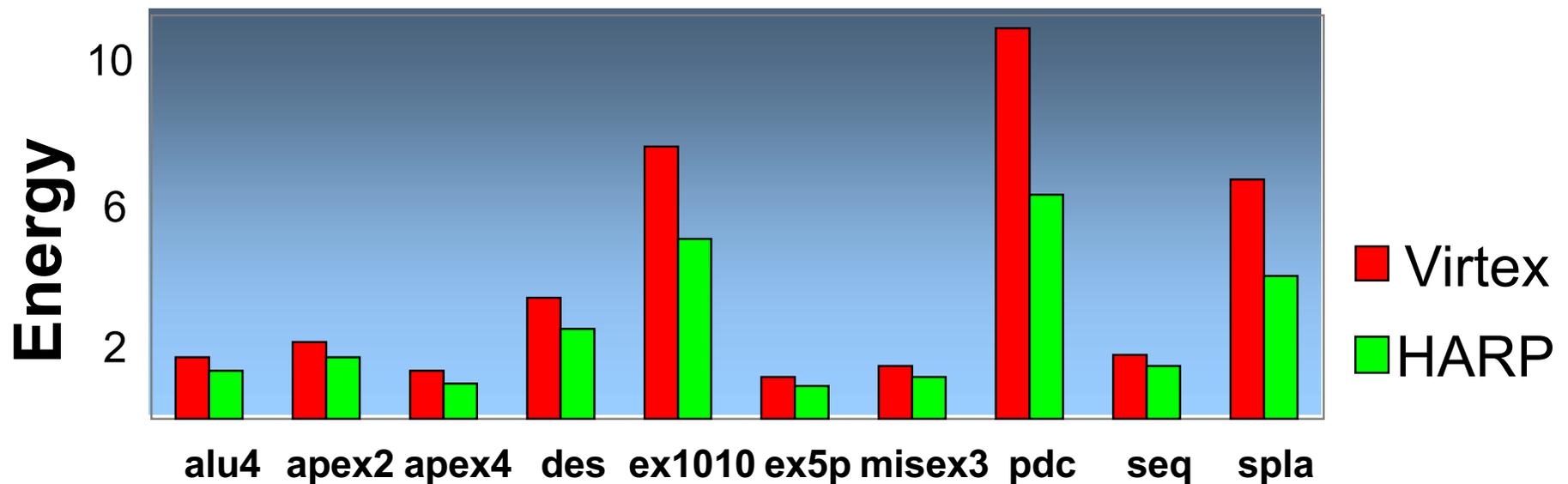
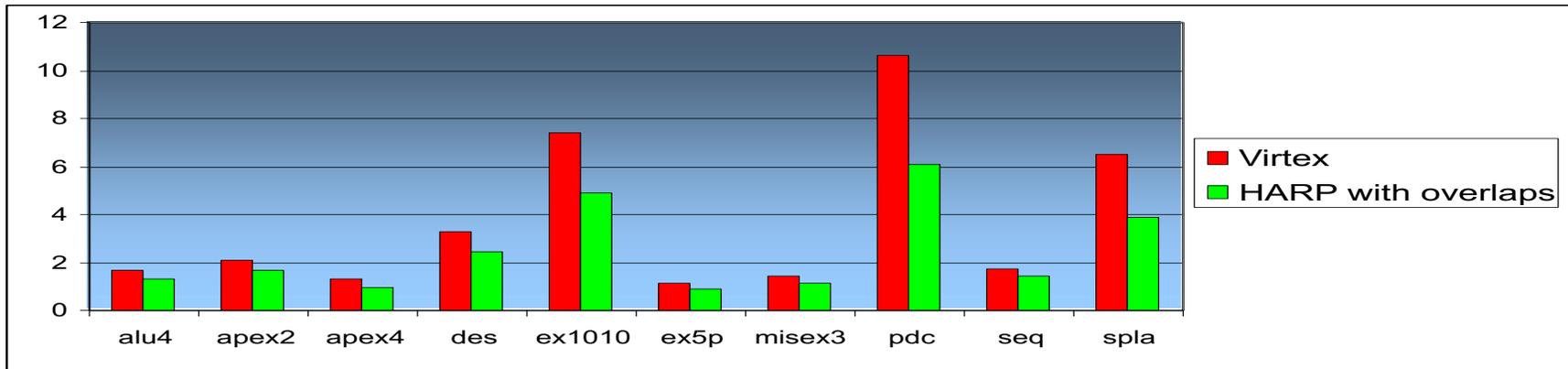
“you probably can’t see this, but...”

- Your audience is far from the screen



Tahoma	TNR	Courier	Lucida Sans
32 pt	32 pt	32 pt	32 pt
28 pt	28 pt	28 pt	28 pt
24 pt	24 pt	24 pt	24 pt
20 pt	20 pt	20 pt	20 pt
18 pt	18 pt	18 pt	18 pt
16 pt	16 pt	16 pt	16 pt
14 pt	14 pt	14 pt	14 pt
12 pt	12 pt	12 pt	12 pt
10 pt	10 pt	10 pt	10 pt

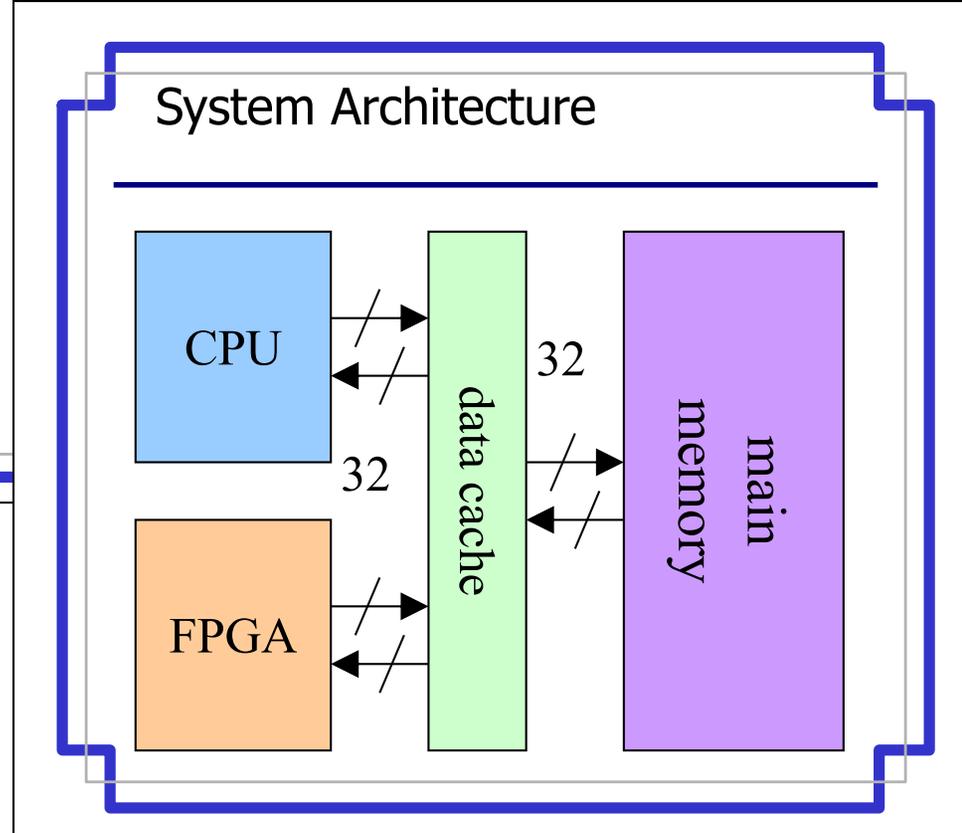
“you probably can’t see this, but...”



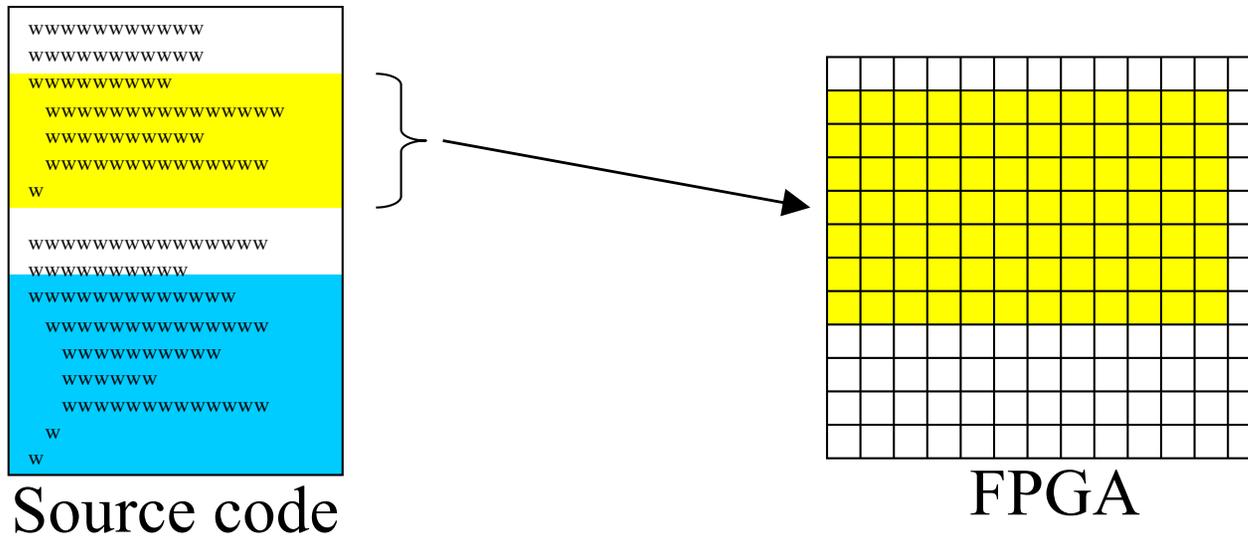
Picture This

System Architecture

- There's a CPU, a RAM and an FPGA and they're all connected
 - The FPGA connects to the CPU's data cache
 - The bus is 32 bits wide
 - Blah blah blah blah
- You have to visualize it yourself

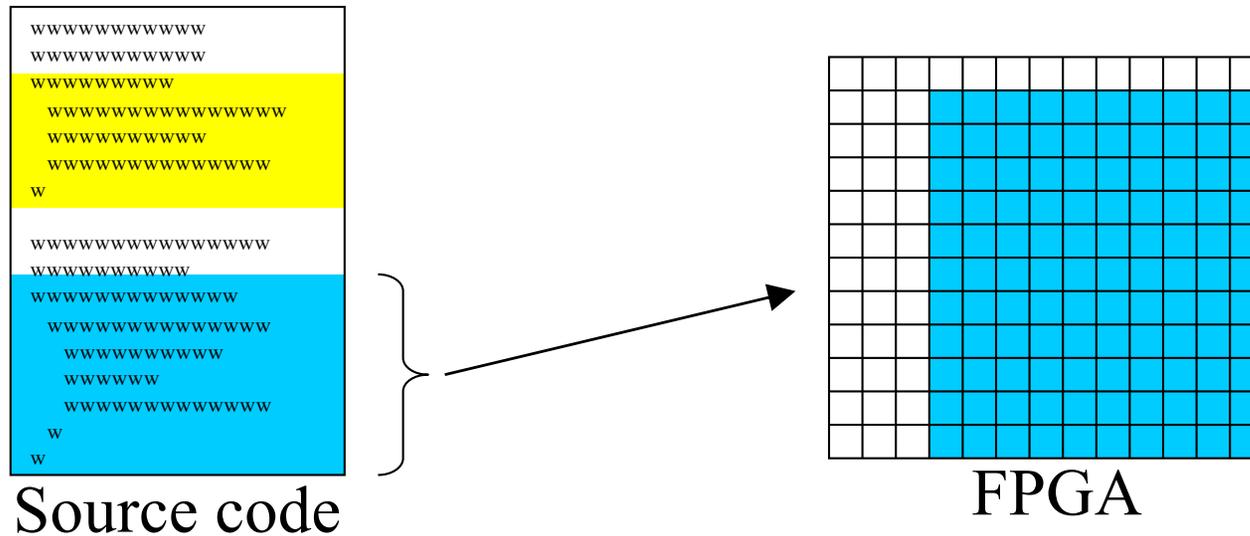


Example Animation



- Compute-intensive sections on hardware
- Hardware reconfigured for each

Example Animation



- Compute-intensive sections on hardware
- Hardware reconfigured for each

You are not Pixar Studios

- Previous slide(s) used “animation”...

Animation

Use it sparingly

Can

(it can be annoying)

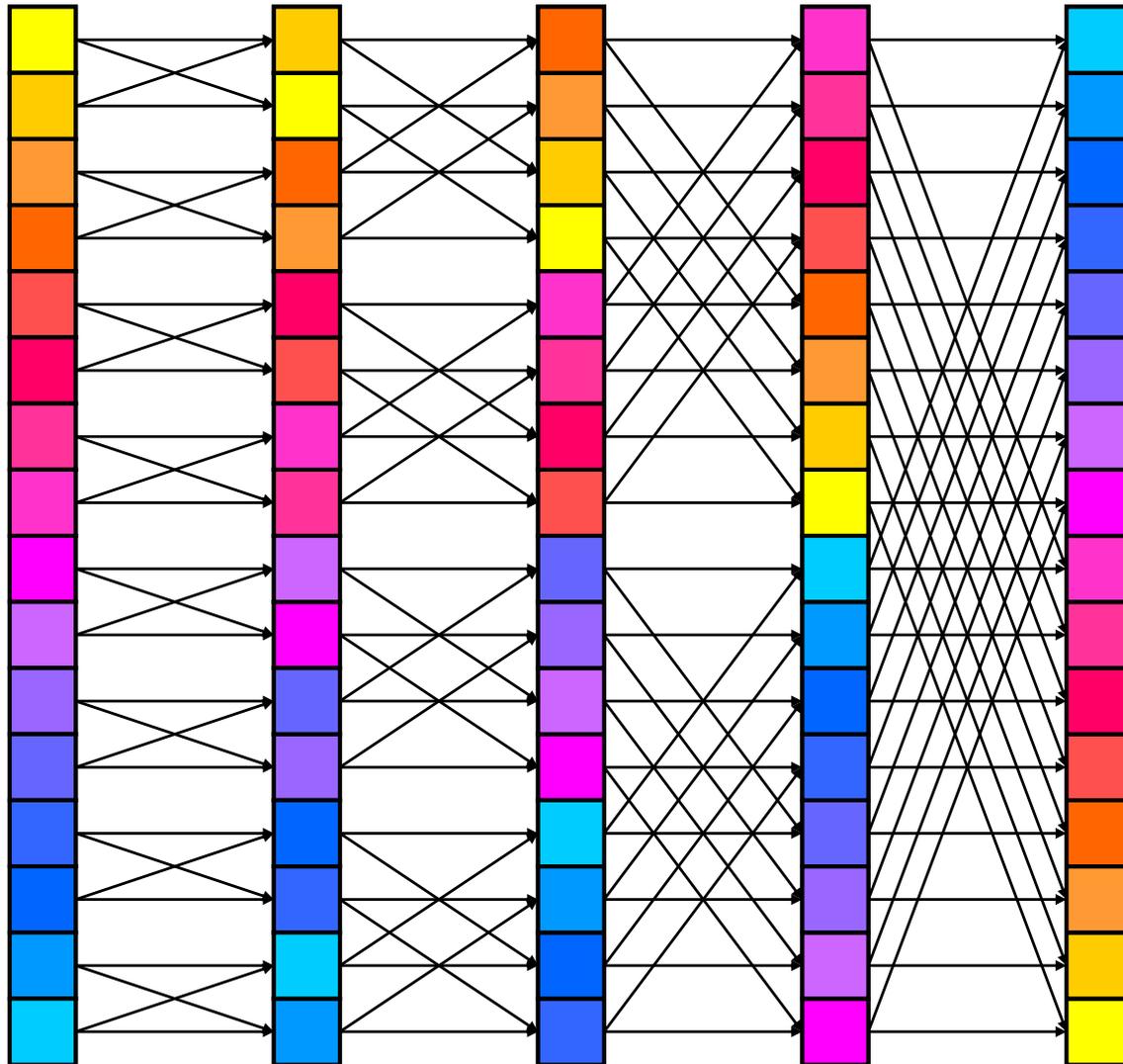
Be Very

Distracting

- Use only where it is USEFUL
- Know if presentation system will handle
 - Different versions of PowerPoint, Macs, etc.
- Or use multiple slides to safely animate
 - Flip-book style



And Sometimes You Are Pixar!



Size	16	8192	Δ
Pins	448	229K	
Fly	32	53K	
Mult	96	159K	
Add	288	480K	
Shift	0	0	

A pipelined version

- **IO Bound**
- **100% Efficient**

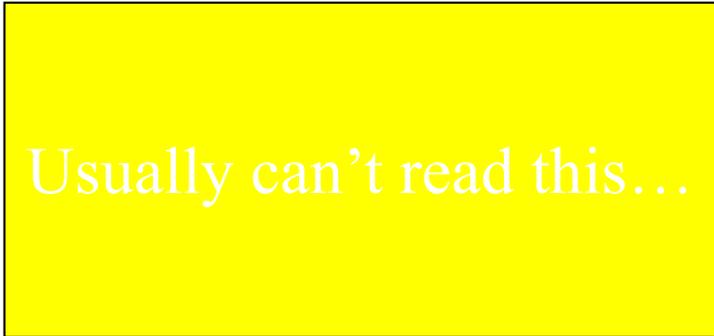
Slide from: “A Systolic FFT Architecture for Real Time FPGA Systems”, P. Jackson, C. Chan, C. Rader, J. Scalera, and M. Vai, HPEC’04

Mommy, my eyes are burning!

- Can you look at this for 45 minutes?
- Colors look different on every LCD projector
- Colors look different between transparencies and projector
- Side note: if printing slides, may want to choose white background to save ink!

I See A Ghost

- More contrast on monitor than projector
- Different projectors == different results
- Colors to avoid with white are:
 - Light Green
 - Light Blue
 - Pale Yellow
- Your slides should have good contrast



Usually can't read this...

Equations

$$X' = A * B$$

$$= (A - (2^p - 1)) * (B - (2^q - 1))$$

$$= AB - B(2^p - 1) - A(2^q - 1) + (2^p - 1)(2^q - 1)$$

$$X'' = (A - E_p)(B + E_q)$$

$$= AB + AE_q - BE_p - E_p E_q$$

$$= AB + AE_q - (BE_p + E_p E_q)$$

$$= AB + AE_q - \frac{E_p E_q}{2} - \left(BE_p + \frac{E_p E_q}{2} \right)$$

$$f(X', X'') = \frac{\Gamma}{2} \sum \frac{\frac{X' \delta \alpha \max(\phi^2)}{X'' \Gamma^{3/2}} \sum \epsilon \sqrt{AB + AE_q - \frac{E_p E_q}{2} - \left(BE_p + \frac{E_p E_q}{2} \right)}}{\int_R \phi \rho f(\vec{X} | S_k) \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{d/2} \sigma^d} * \frac{1}{P_k} \sum_{i=1}^{P_k} \exp \left[-\frac{(\vec{X} - \vec{W}_{ki})^T (\vec{X} - \vec{W}_{ki})}{2\sigma^2} \right]}$$

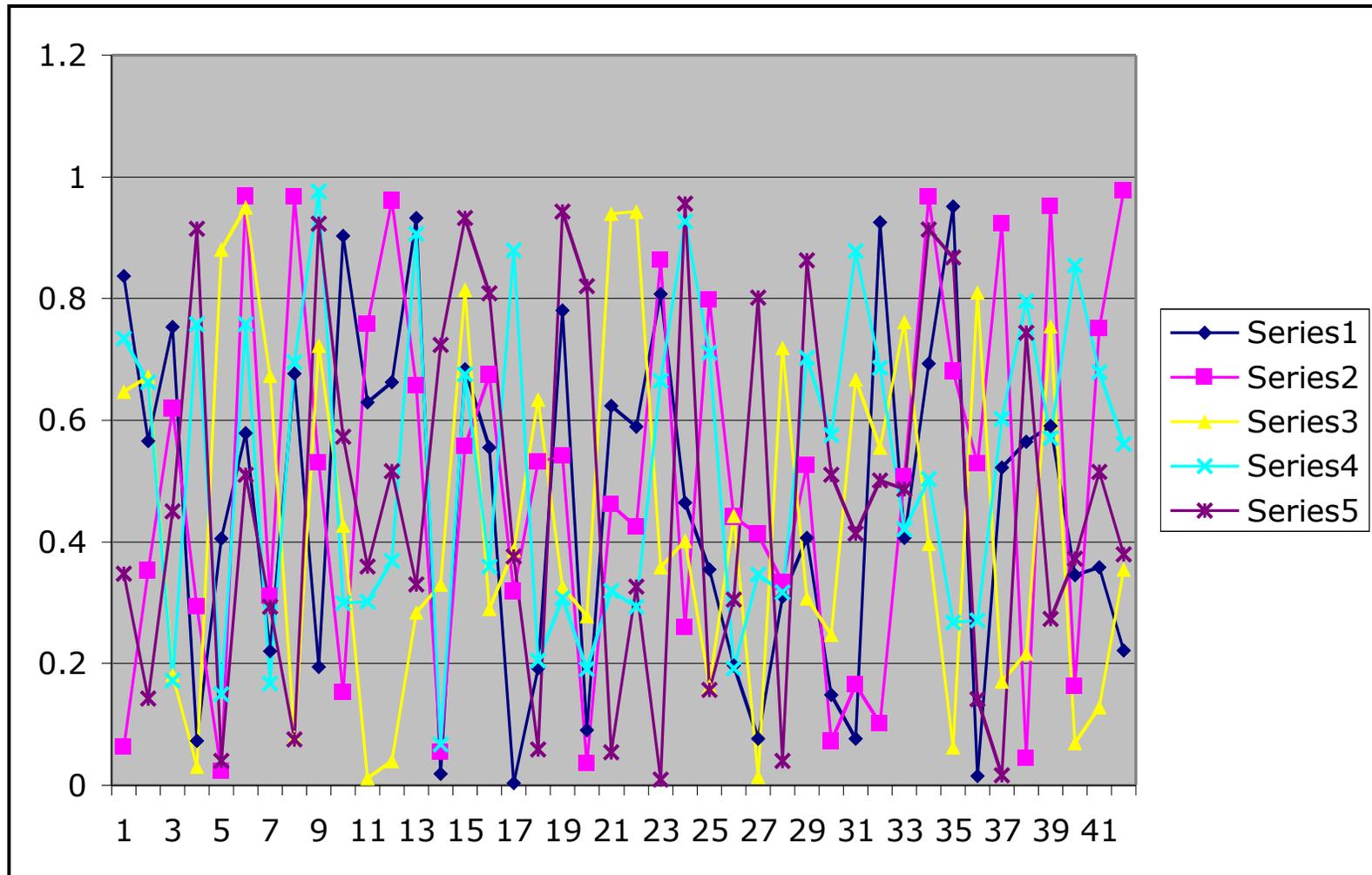
- Ummm... okay...

Sure you want to use a table?

- 8 out of 10 circuits yield better delay.
- 3% better delay on average, max 9.5%
- This slide not that easy to digest
- Graphs are your friends!

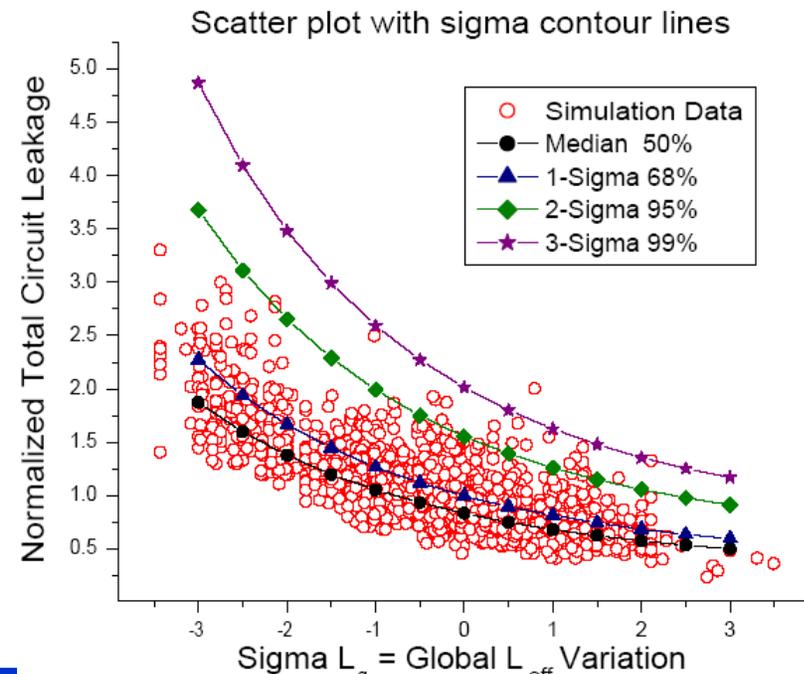
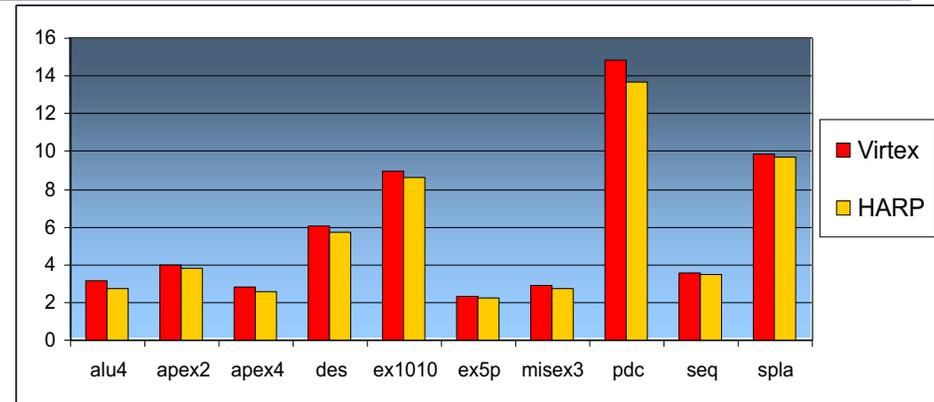
Circuit	PPFF	VPR
	Delay	Delay
ex5p	7.69	8.02
apex4	7.51	6.69
misex3	7.25	7.48
alu4	6.72	6.84
des	9.51	9.52
seq	8.12	8.10
apex2	8.33	8.91
spla	12.3	13.6
pdca	14.4	15.4
ex1010	13.8	15.1
Avg.	0.97	1

Graphs Can Also Be The Enemy



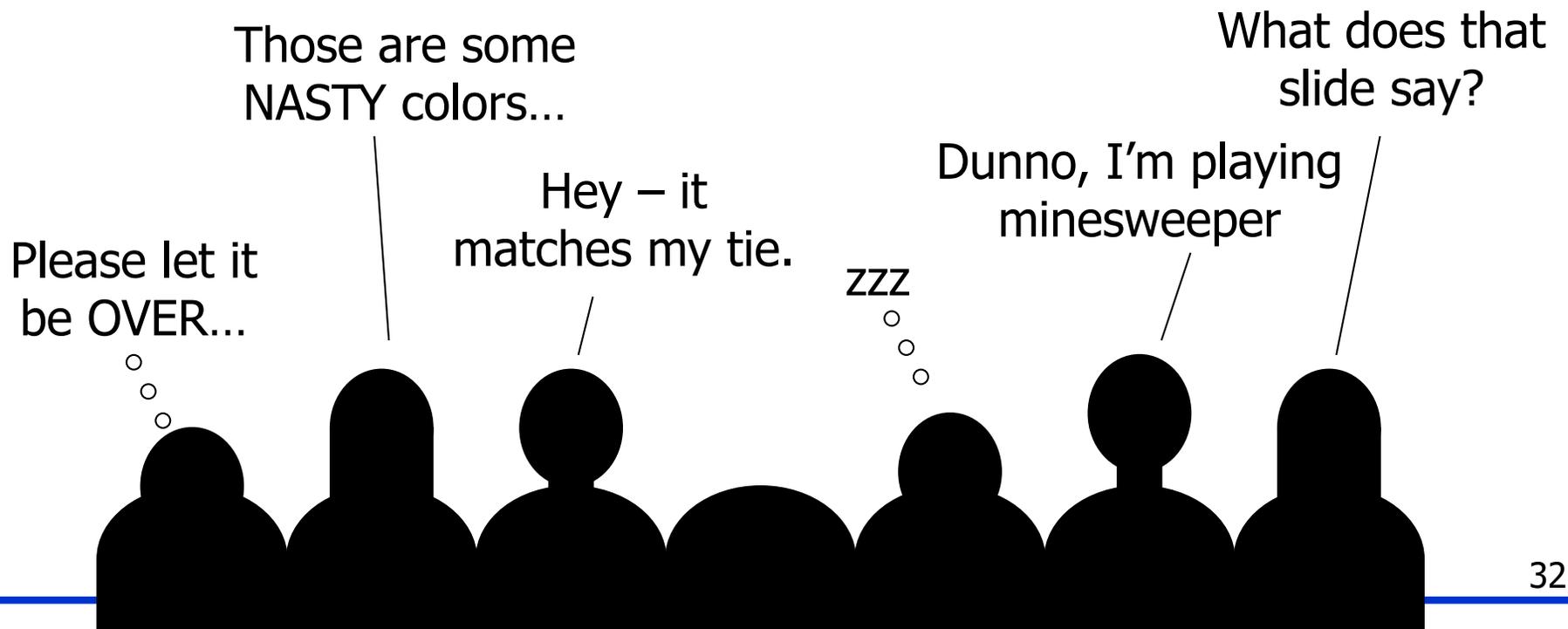
Graphs

- What type of graph?
 - Scatter plot?
 - Bar chart?
- Labels/axis visible?
- Define what the axis are showing
 - Larger values good or bad? (e.g., speedup vs. runtime)
- Don't just show the graph, talk about trends, meaning



Bad Presentations

- Audience won't see your work as great
- But will make fun of you from the back row



Good Presentations

- Interesting topic, explained at audience's level
- Slides are understandable and easy to see
- Good presentations reflect well on speaker!

