

# How to make a presentation “Slide Show”

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# Why this Lecture?



- ▶ important
- ▶ everywhere
- ▶ in any job: teacher, researcher, industrial

# Why this Lecture?



# Why this Lecture?



## Remember

- ▶ Require to do a presentation in your life!
- ▶ No improvisation, need of preparation and training

# Did you already give a talk?



# Did you already give a talk?



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

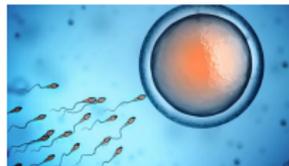
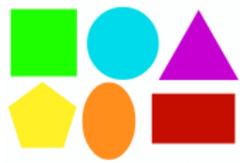
It is easy to do BAD presentations !



# 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

**It takes time**



# Outline

## Introduction and Motivation

### Worst Slides

Visibility

Readability

Understanding

Pleasure

Conclusion

### Content

Audience

Goal

Problematic

Introduction/Conclusion

Questions and Interactions

Presentation is not a text

## Other Small Details that Make the Difference.

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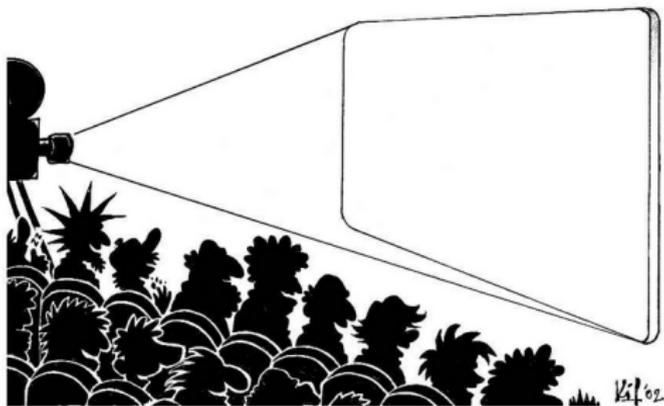
Other Small Details that Make the Difference.

# 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 slides



# 1. Area of Visibility

## First

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

25% of blinds



# 1. Area of Visibility

## First

- ▶ Paint the wall 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 wall 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 slides

`\tiny` Example tiny

`\scriptsize` Example scriptsize

`\footnotesize` 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 disadvantage, **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

## 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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## reflaser. Crazy Laser

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## 4. Point with your finger

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.

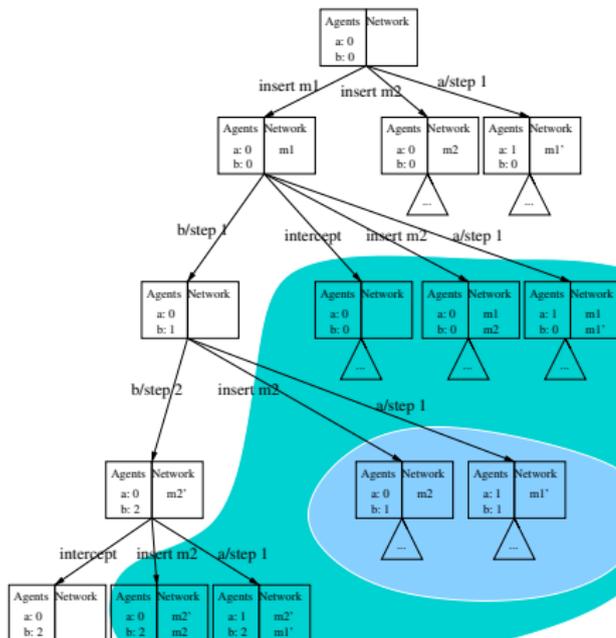


## 5. Bold

**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 kill the pleasure of discovery.



# 1. Discovery

Find a famous name

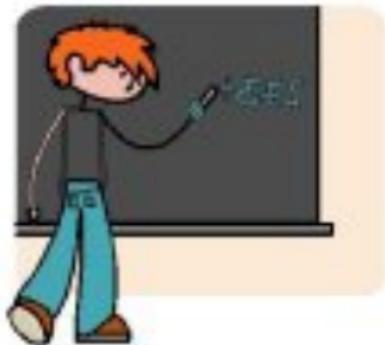
*CL \* O \* A \* \* A*

Too much or not enough kill 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



# Easy to do bad slides !

What is a good slides !

# One advise



# More advises

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

# One Good Slide in 5 points

- ▶ **SIMPLE**
- ▶ **MINIMAL**
- ▶ **COHERENT**
- ▶ **ATTRACTIVE**
- ▶ **INDISPENSABLE**

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Other Small Details that Make the Difference.

# 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

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## Yes

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SO 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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- ▶ Audience (number, age, background etc ...)
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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
- ▶ lab
- ▶ results
- ▶ abilities to solve open problems
- ▶ capability 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

# A Story



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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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# Conclusion

## Summary:

- ▶ recall problematic
- ▶ your solution
- ▶ technique used
- ▶ main result, concept, idea 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
- ▶ DO use your slide
- ▶ DO NOT be passive
- ▶ DO see and answer questions
- ▶ DO NOT speak too fast
- ▶ DO speak loud enough

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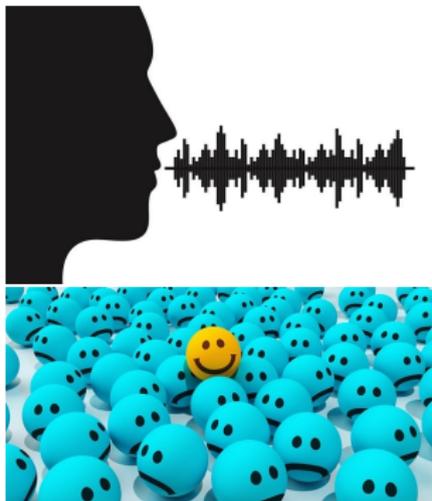
Other Small Details that Make the Difference.

## 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

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Other Small Details that Make the Difference.

## ONE GOOD SLIDE IS:

- ▶ SIMPLE
- ▶ MINIMAL
- ▶ COHERENT
- ▶ ATTRACTIVE
- ▶ INDISPENSABLE

# Things to Bring Home

- ▶ Slide show is not ...
- ▶ Be on time
- ▶ Training and preparation
- ▶ STORY and GOAL according to your AUDIENCE
- ▶ It takes time

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- ▶ Slide show is not ...
- ▶ Be on time
- ▶ Training and preparation
- ▶ STORY and GOAL according to your AUDIENCE
- ▶ It takes time

You'll never have a second chance to make a first impression

Thanks for your attention

Questions ?

[pascal.lafourcade@uca.fr](mailto:pascal.lafourcade@uca.fr)

# Chinese Proverb

“I heard, I forget

I see, I remember

I do, I understand”

Confucius

## 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 Android, 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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