# How to give a scientific presentation

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#### Note

This is not a scientific presentation

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What I say is the truth

(but not everyone will agree)

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This isn't a particularly good talk

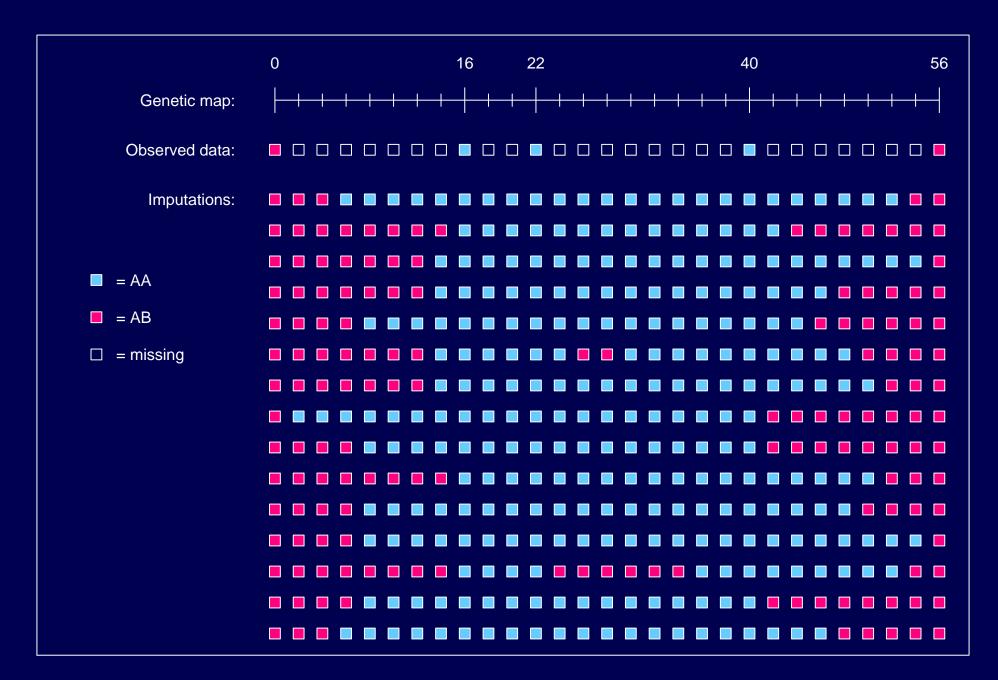
#### Why give a talk?

- You're compelled to
- For practice (eventually, you'll be doing it a lot)
- To get a job (an indication of teaching ability)
- To tell people stuff
- To become known
- To get people to read your papers

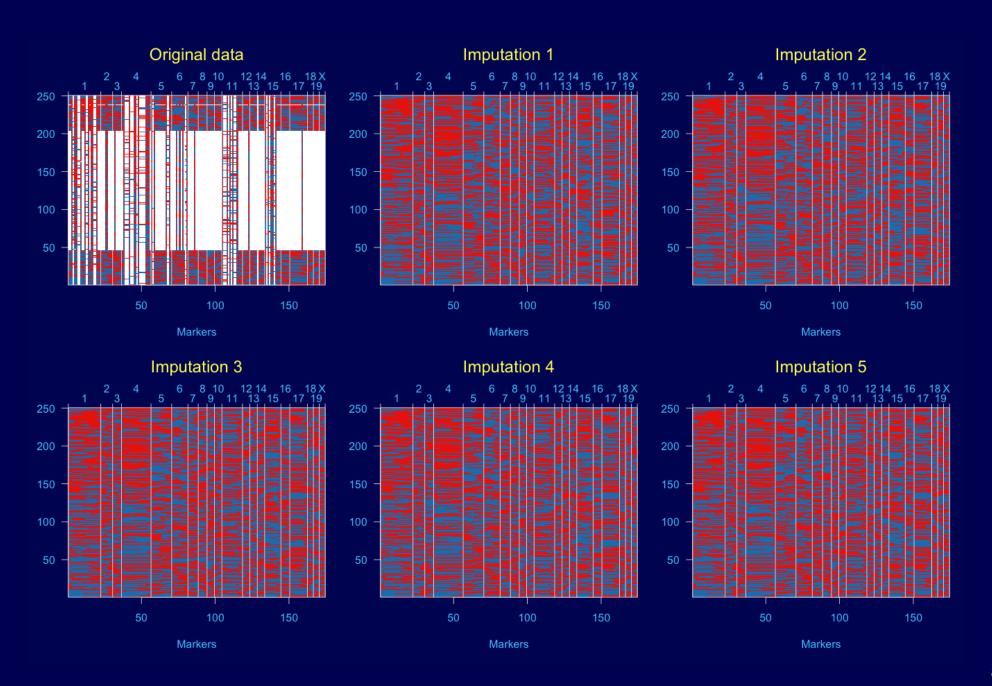
#### Basic principles

- Know your audience (don't overestimate them)
- Take it seriously (you're being judged)
- Keep things simple (have one or two key points)
- Tell a story
- There are lots of ways to be good (and bad)
- Know yourself (adopt another's style at great peril)
- Go to lots of talks and pay attention
- Images over text

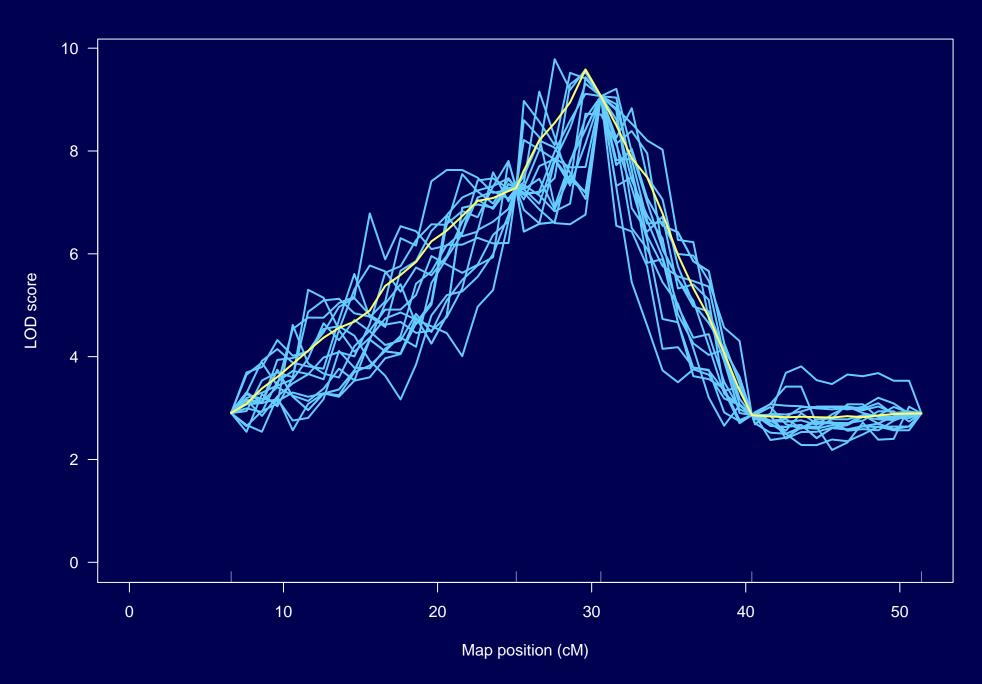
#### Multiple imputation



## Multiple imputations



# Imputation LOD curves



#### More basic principles

- Humor can be good
- Start with an application
- Nobody wants to hear the technicalities
- Give a good summary at the end
- Pay attention to your environment
- Don't bullshit; admit ignorance
- Don't go over the time limit
- The content is key

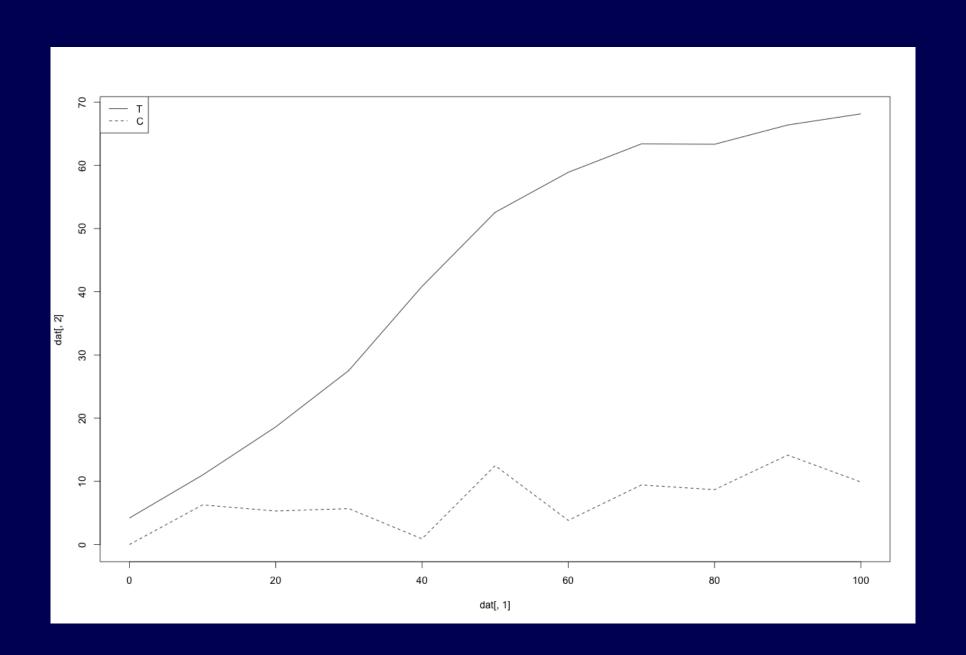
- Spend a lot of time on a useless outline slide
- Unlabeled graphs; unreadable or meaningless labels
- Use graphs/tables straight from a paper
- Use a serif font (e.g., Times)
- Include lots of unnecessary digits
- Include raw computer output
- Read the slides verbatim
- Cover everything you've ever done

#### Outline

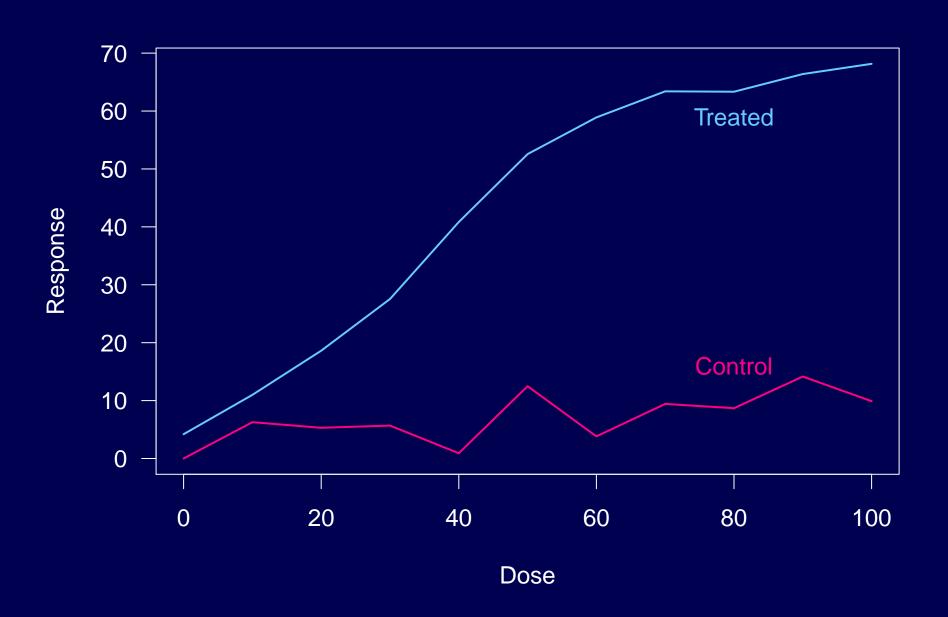
- Background
- New method
- Simulation results
- Application
- Conclusions/future directions

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# A bad figure



## A better figure



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#### A bad table

Table 5
Simulation results for using full data, CRs only, and proposed method under four missing mechanisms

Method	Bias <sup>a</sup>		$Variance^{b}$		$95\%$ CI $^{c}$	
	$(\hat{eta}_W)$	$(\hat{eta}_X)$	$(\hat{eta}_W)$	$(\hat{eta}_X)$	$(\hat{eta}_W)$	$(\hat{eta}_X)$
	(	$\mathbf{M.1}$ ) $P(R$	= 1) = 0	0.66		
Full	0.01346	0.02229	0.04008	0.03685	0.955	0.950
Comp	0.03062	-0.003561	0.1149	0.06732	0.960	0.955
Impu	0.01431	0.021	0.04088	0.05169	0.980	0.975
	(M	I.2) logit P	(R=1)	= 2Y		
Full	0.007908		0.03838		0.975	0.925
Comp	0.01945	0.07096	0.107	0.06581	0.960	0.950
Impu	0.006966	0.01597	0.04227	0.05226	0.975	0.985
	(M	(.3) logit P	(R=1)	=2X		
Full	0.007908	-0.02116	0.03838	0.03624	0.975	0.925
Comp	0.01225	0.0589	0.08856	0.06818	0.980	0.975
Impu	0.009563	-0.04699	0.03865	0.04923	0.985	0.970
	(M.4	l) logit $P(I$	R = 1) =	X + Y		
Full	$0.013\dot{4}6$	0.02229	0.04008	0.03685	0.955	0.950
Comp	0.02404	1.613	0.1102	0.08202	0.955	0.580
Impu	0.01814	0.08289	0.0578	0.06075	0.955	0.970

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup>Bias =  $(\hat{\beta} - \beta_0)/\beta_0$ .

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup>Simulation variance.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>c</sup>Confidence interval using jackknife standard error.

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#### Computer output?!?

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#### More ways to annoy me

- Skip the motivation
- Mumble
- Spend a lot of time discussing simulations
- Focus on your computer rather than the audience
- Use a noisy background
- Use a canned Powerpoint background
- Include your institution's logo on every slide
- Include other useless stuff on every slide

- Use gratuitous animations
- Flash your laser pointer around constantly
- Make extensive references to others' work
- Write full paragraphs
- Spend a lot of time on technical details
- Use complicated notation that's hard to remember
- Have lots of typos
- Reveal just a bit at a time

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# Preparing the presentation

- What is the take-home message?
- What figures do you want to show?
- What background needs to be covered?
- Want a logical unfolding of the information
- Think carefully about the transitions

#### Slides

- Be consistent (colors, labels, layout)
- Polished, but not overly so
- Think carefully about colors (projector vs computer; color blindness)
- Use care regarding graphic type (jpeg/png vs pdf/ps)
- Design figures specifically for the talk
- Add more illustrations
- Know your slides (don't let them surprise you)

### The text-free talk

- Can you do it with only pictures?
- Wordy slides seem more for the speaker than the audience
- Consider index cards (but don't drop them)

#### **Practice**

- Practice by giving talks (take every opportunity)
- Don't let practice kill your enthusiasm
- Think it through carefully (imagine what the audience is thinking)
- Focus on the transitions and the tricky bits
- Do you know how long it will take?
- "10 practice runs for one presentation" (Yikes!)
- Know what you need
- I usually have a good idea for my "opening"
- Videotape? (Not me!)

## Delivery

- How to dress? (reflects your respect for the audience)
- Exude enthusiasm and confidence
- Move around
- Look at the screen, with the audience
- Explain fully or not at all
- Don't apologize
- Avoid getting yourself stuck; feel free to stop and summarize
- Relax; slow down; occasional silence is okay
- You want the audience to care and understand

#### Nervousness

- Expect to be nervous (always)
- Be prepared
- Know your audience
- Have something to drink on hand
- It's probably not noticeable
- Use two hands with the laser pointer
- It's okay to screw up now and then (I think)
- It's easier when you care about what you're talking about

### The 10 or 15 min talk

- Think: what is the goal?
- Explain the problem, sketch the solution, give a few results
- 5 15 slides
- Simplify, simplify
- If possible, choose the topic to fit the time limit

# PDF vs Powerpoint

- Powerpoint can have terrible graph/font problems
- PDF (almost) always looks as expected
  - PDF can have font problems, too
  - technically you need to "embed" any non-standard fonts
  - but problems are rare.
- Powerpoint makes sharing slides easier
- Powerpoint can be easier to create
- Powerpoint: easier to have color and black/white versions
- Powerpoint's defaults are terrible

#### Q & A

- Listen
- Repeat the question
- Be gracious
- Admit ignorance
- "I'll have to give that some thought..."
- "I'm glad for the suggestion..."
- "I've thought about that, but haven't yet found a solution..."
- Don't say, "That's a great question!" for every question

# Final thoughts

- You should be able to give a talk on your current work at a moment's notice
- Simulation results are almost always dreadfully boring
- Not every piece of work makes a good talk
- I always empty my pockets, just in case
- I like to have an index card with slide numbers
- Know your computer; adjust the screen/energy saver times

#### Resources

- M Alley (2002) The craft of scientific presentations: Critical steps to succeed and critical errors to avoid. Springer (Lots of fun stories about famous scientists)
- S Morgan, B Whitener (2006) Speaking about science: A manual for creating clear presentations. Cambridge University Press (A bit simplistic)
- RRH Anholt (2005) Dazzle 'em with style: The art of oral scientific presentation, 2nd edition. Academic Press (I didn't like it)
- PB Medawar (1979) Advice to a young scientist. BasicBooks
- RA Day, B Gastel (2006) How to write and publish a scientific paper, 6th edition. Greenwood Press
- PJ Feibelman (1993) A PhD is not enough! Addison Wesley
- Brad Efron (2013) Thirteen Rules.

  http://www-stat.stanford.edu/~ckirby/brad/other/2013ThirteenRules.pdf