HELLENIC REPUBLIC
National and Kapodistrian University of Athens

DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATICS & TELECOMMUNICATIONS

How to Present

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Green, Adaptive, and Intelligent Networking (GAIN)

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Create the presentation

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Create the presentation

Practice the presentation

Perform the presentation

Define your target

Know your audience

Define the presentation’s structure

Use reasonable font: size, style, color

Use reasonable font: size, style, color

Use reasonable font: size, style, color

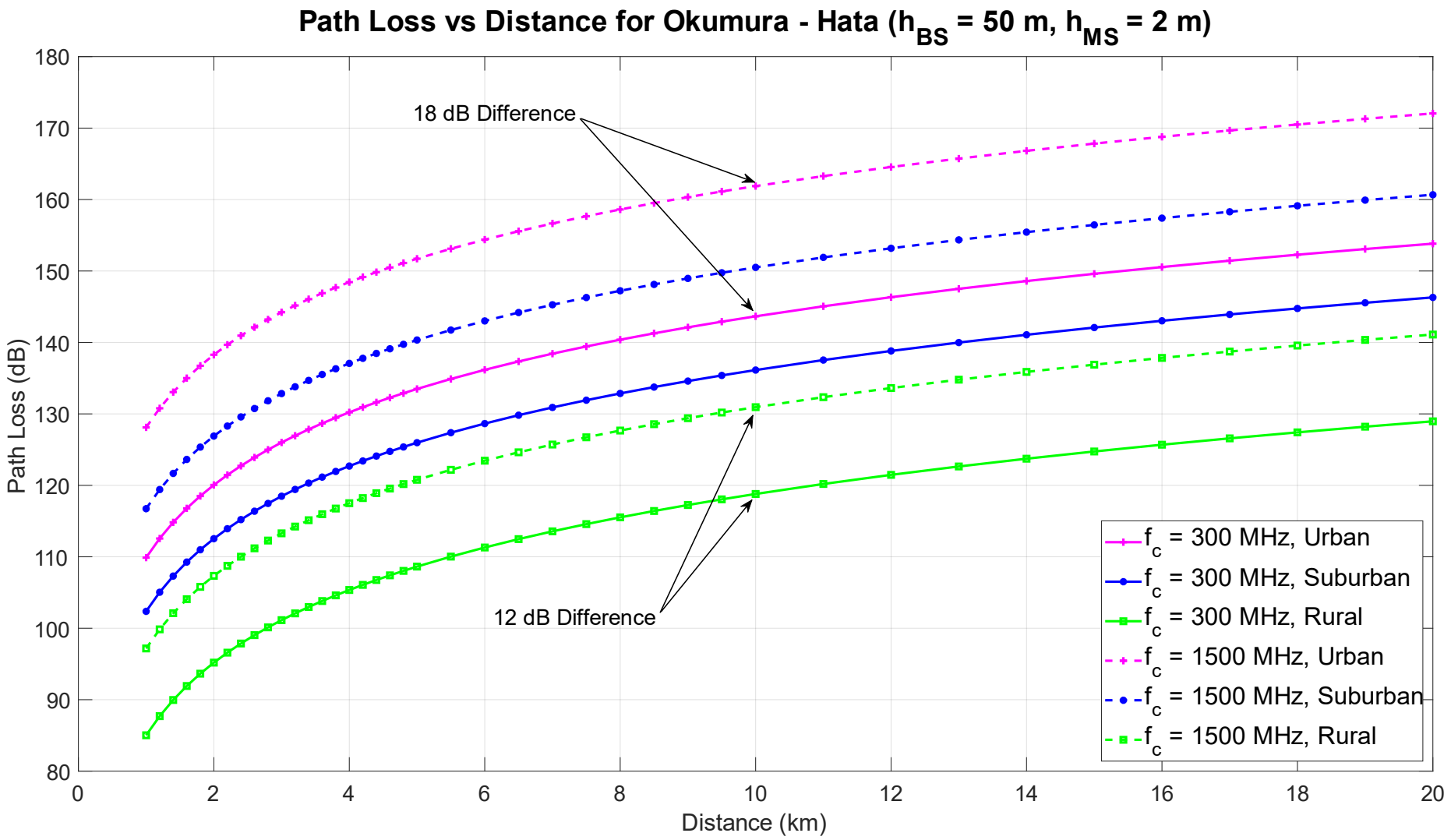
Use reasonable font: size, style, color

No full text

We now consider the information source. How is an information source to be described mathematically, and how much information in bits per second is produced in a given source? The main point at issue is the effect of statistical knowledge about the source in reducing the required capacity of the channel, by the use of proper encoding of the information. In telegraphy, for example, the messages to be transmitted consist of sequences of letters. These sequences, however, are not completely random. In general, they form sentences and have the statistical structure of, say, English. The letter E occurs more frequently than Q, the sequence TH more frequently than XP, etc. The existence of this structure allows one to make a saving in time (or channel capacity) by properly encoding the message sequences into signal sequences. This is already done to a limited extent in telegraphy by using the shortest channel symbol, a dot, for the most common English letter E; while the infrequent letters, Q, X, Z are represented by longer sequences of dots and dashes. This idea is carried still further in certain commercial codes where common words and phrases are represented by four- or five-letter code groups with a considerable saving in average time. The standardized greeting and anniversary telegrams now in use extend this to the point of encoding a sentence or two into a relatively short sequence of numbers.

Use figures and images whenever you can

For figures, start by explaining the axes and the information depicted



Do not overfill slides with information

Sometimes better to hide implementation details; use abstraction as advantage

Clearly state your contributions and the conclusions

A little hands-on might impress

Give credit where it's due

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C. E. Shannon (1948) A Mathematical Theory of Communication

Watch relevant presentations

Be time-effective

Start working on your presentation’s structure and content ASAP

Contents

Practice

Seriously, practice

PRACTICE!

Contents

Check the setup

If you can, start with a -relevant- story

Try to formalize your speech

Repeat new terminology and definitions

Strive for achieving time checkpoints

Expect questions

At the end of the day, enjoy it!

References

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Unzc731iCUY ←Watch this! Seriously.

https://www.ics.uci.edu/~goodrich/presenting.html

https://www.cs.swarthmore.edu/~newhall/presentation.html

http://pages.cs.wisc.edu/~markhill/conference-talk.html#other

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Enjoy Your Presentation!

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