



HAL
open science

How to Give a Good Talk?

Arnaud Legout

► **To cite this version:**

| Arnaud Legout. How to Give a Good Talk?. 3rd cycle. 2010. cel-00529505v2

HAL Id: cel-00529505

<https://cel.hal.science/cel-00529505v2>

Submitted on 3 Nov 2010 (v2), last revised 22 Jan 2015 (v7)

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

How to Give a Good Talk

Arnaud Legout

**INRIA, Sophia Antipolis
EPI Planète**

Email: arnaud.legout@inria.fr

Focus of This Talk

- ❑ Broadly applicable advices for any kind of talks
- ❑ Some specifics for
 - **Scientific talks**
 - Talk at a conference
 - Invited talk
- ❑ Variations not addressed here for
 - Courses
 - Non-scientific talks

Credit

- ❑ How to give a bad talk?
 - Credit: David A. Patterson, Rolf Riedi, John Ousterhout, Tom Anderson
 - Browse google for an instance of the presentation
- ❑ <http://www.nanog.org/talkpointers.html>
- ❑ How to give a good research talk
 - Simon Peyton Jones, Microsoft Research, Cambridge

Credit

□ Colleagues

- Much better to be ashamed in front of a colleague than in front of 300 peers

□ The wonderful and awful presentations I attended

□ Many thanks to TCCC mailing list people who helped me fix typos in the slides and made good suggestions

Can You Trust Me?

- ❑ Make your own opinion
 - Attend presentations
 - Mimic presentations you understand/like
 - Big plus if it is not your field
- ❑ Never ever consider simplicity and clarity as a proof of weakness
- ❑ Never forget that you can violate the rules if you have a **very** good reason to do so

Outline

- ❑ Why should you bother doing talks?
- ❑ How to structure your talk?
- ❑ How to make your slides?
- ❑ How to give your talk?
- ❑ Great talks examples

Presentations are a fundamental part of research excellence

Research and Marketing

- The best researchers in the world learned how to sell their work
 - To the community
 - Visibility, impact
 - To students
 - Attract graduate students
 - To commissions
 - Funding, promotion
 - To the public
 - Increase attraction of your field, Fame

Goals of a Presentation

- ❑ Give the audience the intuition of your idea
- ❑ Make the audience eager
 - To read your paper
 - To ask you questions
 - To discuss with you
- ❑ Build relationship
- ❑ Create a reputation
- ❑ Get feedback

Goals of a Presentation

- Show you can make great presentations
 - Big plus in a career
 - Conversely, a poor presentation can kill an application to a new position

Outline

- ❑ Why should you bother doing talks?
- ❑ How to structure your talk?
- ❑ How to make your slides?
- ❑ How to give your talk?
- ❑ Great talks examples

Adapt to the Audience

- ❑ **The entire** audience must understand your talk
 - It is better to explain notions a part of the audience already knows than to lose another part of the audience during the talk
- ❑ Do not overestimate the knowledge of the audience in your field

Do Not Present Too Much

❑ Common pitfall

- “I did a lot and I will present every single bit of my work. They will be impressed”
 - That shows you are unable to deliver a message

❑ Do not hesitate to cut your results

❑ It is better to present 10% of your work that the audience understands than 90% that nobody understands

Do Not Present Too Much

- ❑ The audience will remember at most one single message
 - Don't **sell** more, but **sell** it well

- ❑ Yes, it is marketing
 - Useless to do great research if nobody knows about it

Give a Structure to Your Talk

□ Give a background

- Adapt to the audience
- Adapt the technical granularity of your presentation

□ Motivate your work

- Why is the subject important and interesting?

□ Focus of your work

- What is this presentation/work about in a single sentence? What is the problem?

Give a Structure to Your Talk

- ❑ Show methodology and tools
- ❑ Show results
 - Clearly show your contributions
- ❑ Conclude with a summary of contributions
 - Impact of this work
 - Future work rarely makes sense unless you are really planning future work

Give a Structure to Your Talk

□ Give an outline

- You can give it first before or after (better) the background
- Repeat the outline before each new part
- Use color to show where you are

□ Make clear the structure of your talk to the audience

- No suspense

Give a Structure to Your Talk

- ❑ No need to go deep into related work (unless it is a survey)
 - Your contributions must be the core
 - But, be prepared to discuss related work

Alternate Structures

- ❑ You need to know what you are doing
 - More original means more risks

- ❑ Alternate questions and answers
 - Gerard Berry's way
 - Appropriate for tutorials and general talks
 - Less appropriate for technical talks

Alternate Structures

□ No slides

- Need to be a very strong speaker
- Need a very well structured presentation
- Need a very high effort from the audience
 - You must transmit energy
- Some (lazy) people don't like such presentation

Make Summaries

- ❑ For each important result
- ❑ At the end of each part of your talk

Clearly show the take home messages

Anticipate Q&A

- ❑ Prepare backup slides
 - Very impressive when it works
 - You can put technical details or results you did not have time to address in them
- ❑ Be prepared to answer questions
 - Rehearse with colleagues
 - Be prepared to hard answer questions

Outline

- ❑ Why should you bother doing talks?
- ❑ How to structure your talk?
- ❑ How to make your slides?
- ❑ How to give your talk?
- ❑ Great talks examples

Use Slide Numbers

- ❑ How do you know which slide it is over 30?
 - "The slide whose title is 'Use Slide Numbers'"
 - "The slide after 'Presentation Guidelines'"
 - "I don't remember, go back, again, again, again, again, stop... yes this one!"
- ❑ Used to ask questions and to practice
- ❑ At least 20 pt
 - Even at the back someone may ask a question

Use non-serif fonts (times)

❑ Serif fonts are hard to read

- Line width is not uniform
- Thin lines may not render well with all projector types
- Hard to read from the back

❑ Use

- *Comics*: looks modern, but might look childish
- *Arial*: looks formal, but might be boring

Use non-serif fonts (comics)

❑ Serif fonts hard to read

- Line width is not uniform
- Thin lines may not render well with all projector types
- Hard to read from the back

❑ Use

- Comics: looks modern, but might look childish
- Arial: looks formal, but might be boring

Use non-serif fonts (Arial)

❑ Serif fonts hard to read

- Line width is not uniform
- Thin lines may not render well with all projector types
- Hard to read from the back

❑ Use

- *Comics*: looks modern, but might look childish
- Arial: looks formal, but might be boring

The Ban Comic Sans Campaign

- ❑ Some people hate the comic sans font
 - <http://bancomicsans.com>
- ❑ Reasons
 - Ubiquitous
 - Childish, immature, naïve, etc.
 - Inappropriately used (e.g., military)
 - May be, because it comes from Microsoft

The Ban Comic Sans Campaign

What to do

- Be aware you might upset the audience
 - Is it worth taking the risk?
- Don't use it for a job application

I use it in my lectures

- Looks less scary than Arial for students
 - It is subjective

I like it

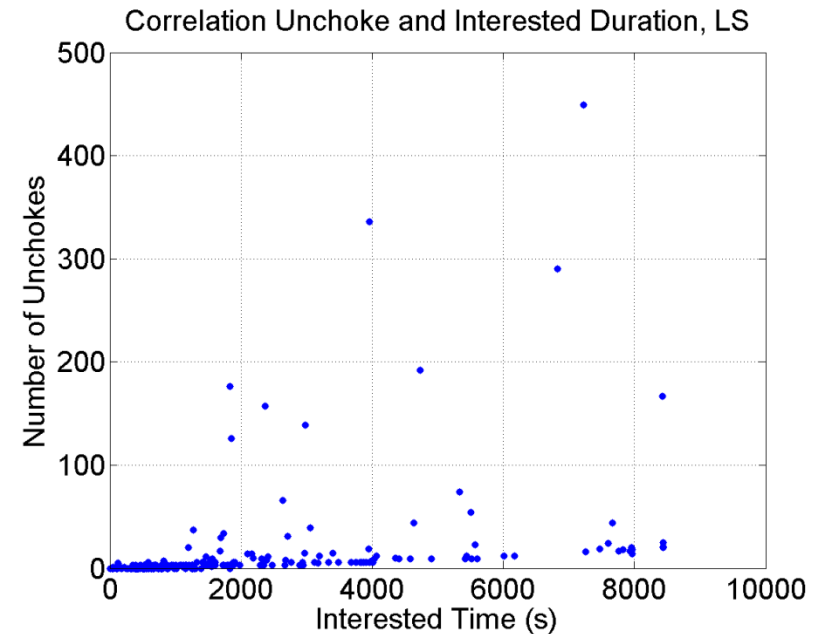
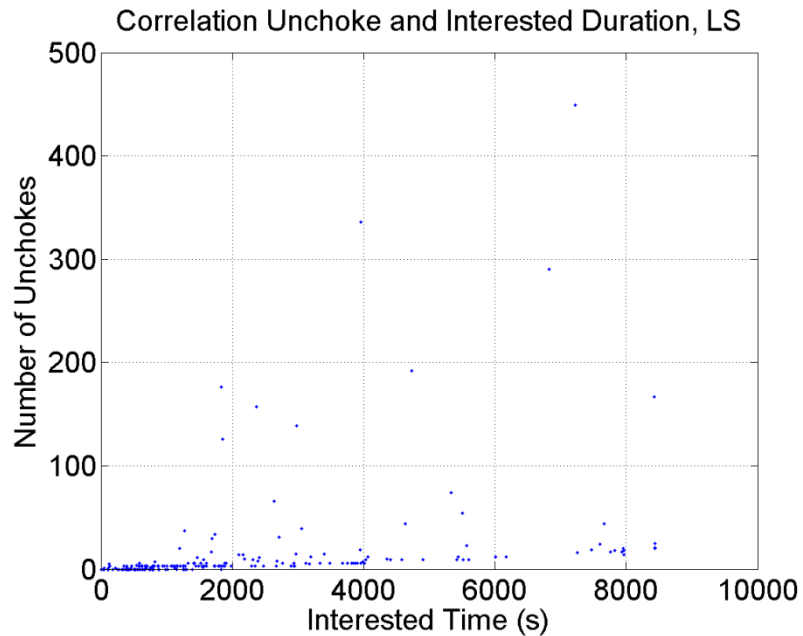
- Here again it is subjective

Use Large Fonts

- ❑ Font must be larger than 20pt (here it is 32pt)
- ❑ Font must be larger than 20pt (here it is 24pt)
- ❑ Font must be larger than 20pt (here it is 20pt)
- ❑ Font must be larger than 20pt (here it is 18pt)
- ❑ Font must be larger than 20pt (here it is 16pt)
- ❑ Font must be larger than 20pt (here it is 14pt)
- ❑ Where do you stop to read it from the back?
 - Consider poor projectors, poor screens, poor eyes

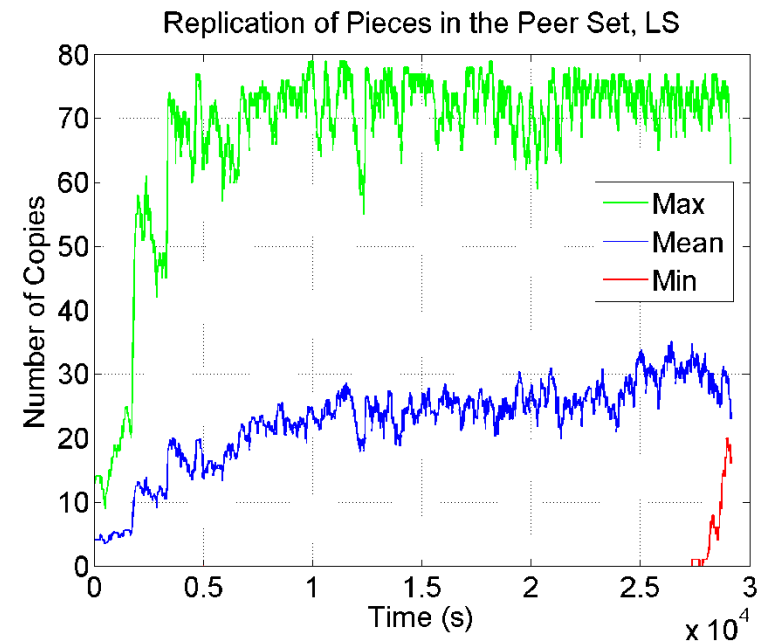
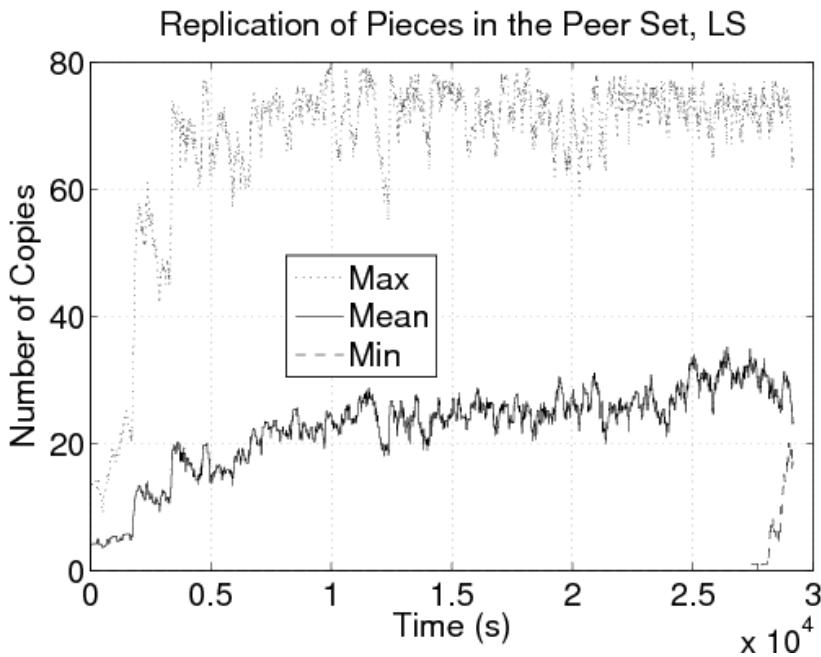
Show Readable Figures

❑ Use large symbols



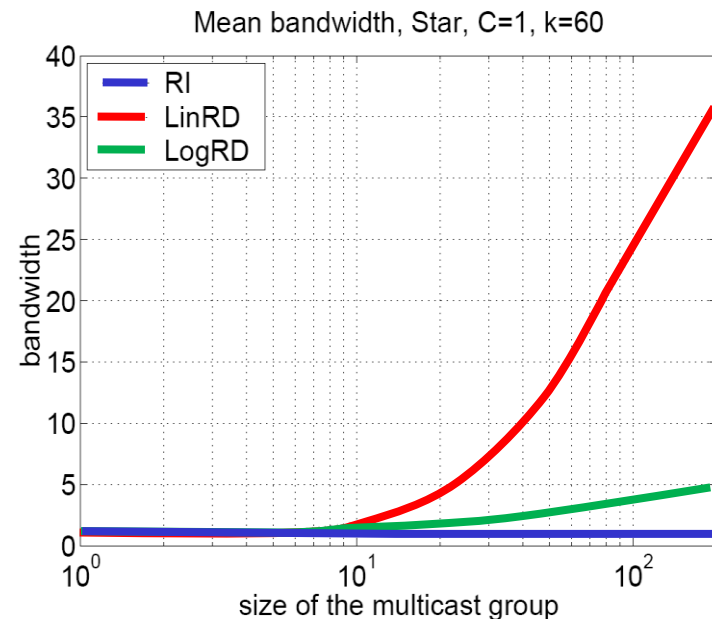
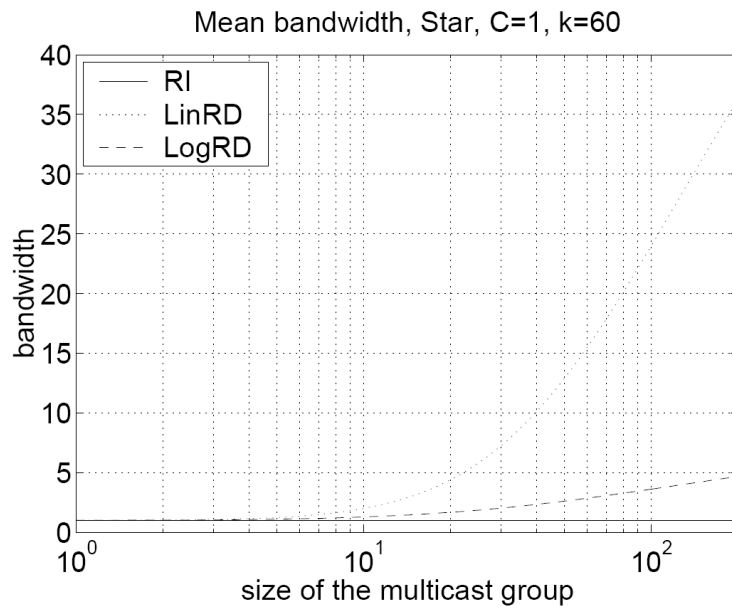
Show Readable Figures

❑ Use thick solid lines and colors



Show Readable Figures

- ❑ Do not use the camera ready figures
 - Often unreadable on slides



Be Concise

- ❑ Do not write complete sentences as they make your message obfuscated in long lines of text
- ❑ Never forget that nobody can read your slides and listen to you at the same time unless you are reading what is in your slides. But, you must not read your slides, this is boring
- ❑ Omit technical details, there is no chance to explain everything in a single presentation. Instead, you should make the audience eager to read your work
- ❑ Do not believe complexity will impress your audience, it will simply make you look unable to express your idea

Be Concise

- ❑ Write small sentences
- ❑ Do not compete with your slides
 - You give the message, the slides support it
- ❑ Do not dig into details
 - Just deliver a message
 - Give a preview of your work/paper
- ❑ Be simple in your explanations

Use Illustrations

- ❑ Make your point clear and simple
- ❑ Give a mental image people are more likely to remember
- ❑ Always use a figure instead of a table

Use Illustrations

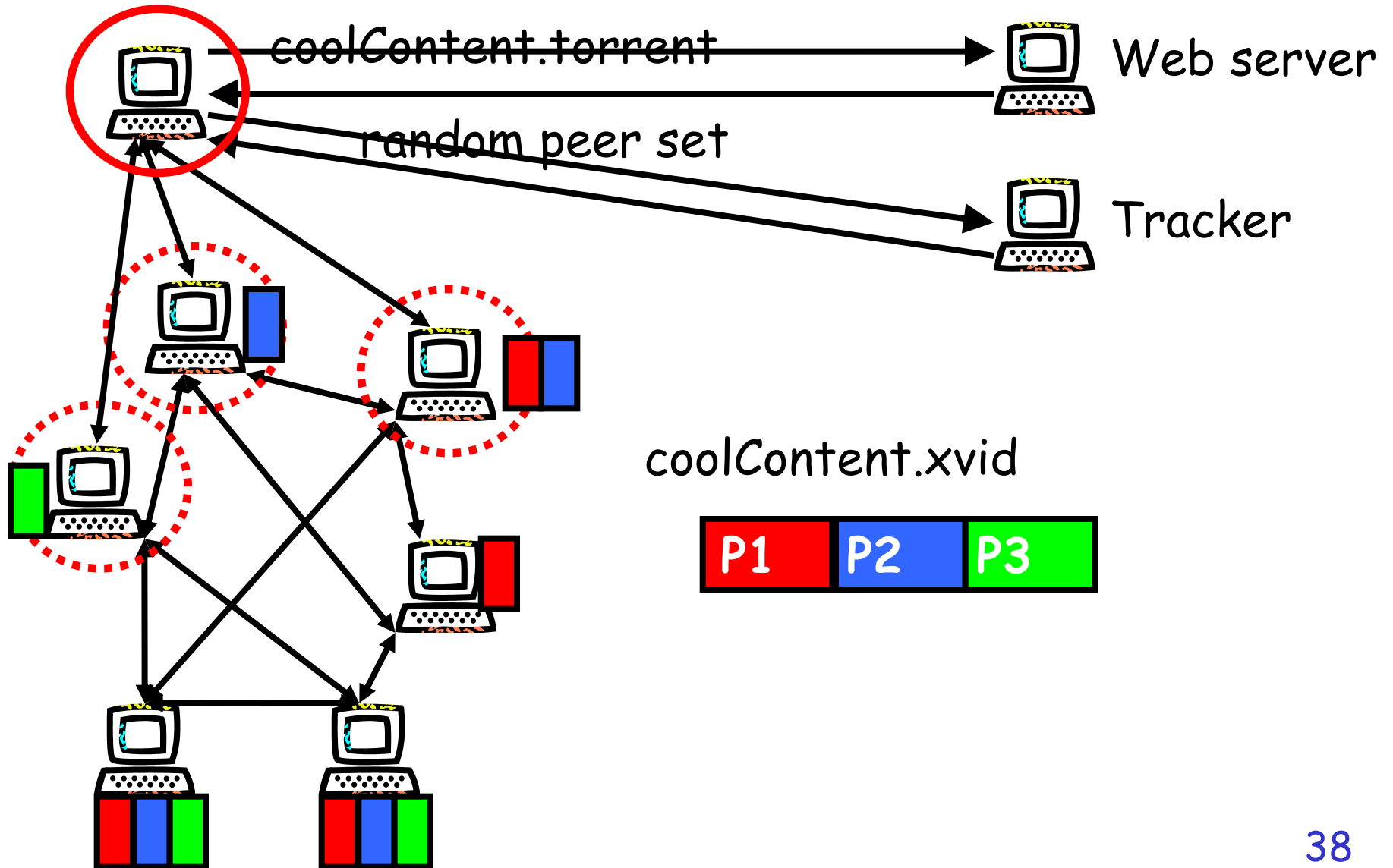
□ Prior to distribution

- Content split multiple pieces
- Metainfo file created by the content provider

□ To join a torrent

- Peer P retrieves metainfo file from a well-known website
- P contacts the tracker
- The tracker responds back with a peer set of randomly selected peers
- P contacts peers in this set and start requesting different pieces of the content

Use Illustrations



How Many Colors?

- ❑ No more than **three** colors on a slide
 - Here I have four
- ❑ Use easy to distinguish colors like dark
 - **Blue**, **Red**, and **Green**
- ❑ Use colors to emphasize an important word
 - May be used to remind you to develop keypoints

How Many Colors?

- ❑ No more than **three** colors on a slide
 - Here I have three
- ❑ Use easy to distinguish colors like dark
 - **Blue**, **Red**, and Black
- ❑ Use colors to emphasize an important word
 - May be used to remind you to develop keypoints

Background Colors

Never use light colors or low contrast
They may not render well

No

Never use light colors or low contrast
They may not render well

No

Never use light colors or low contrast
They may not render well

Yes

Never use light colors or low contrast
They may not render well

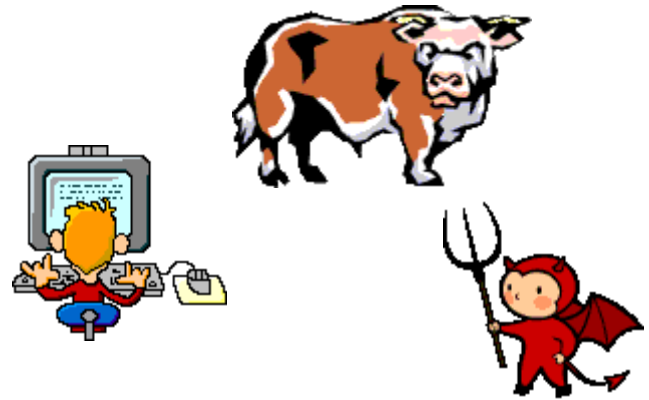
Yes

Colors and Projectors

- ❑ The universal rule
 - Projectors never render colors as you expect
- ❑ Be prepared to
 - Red that looks pink or orange
 - Blue that looks purple
 - Yellow that is invisible (never use yellow)
- ❑ Never use colors that are too close
 - Dark green, red, and blue is the safe side

Do Not Over Illustrate

- ❑ Do not use
 - Irrelevant illustrations
 - Weak metaphors
 - Animated images



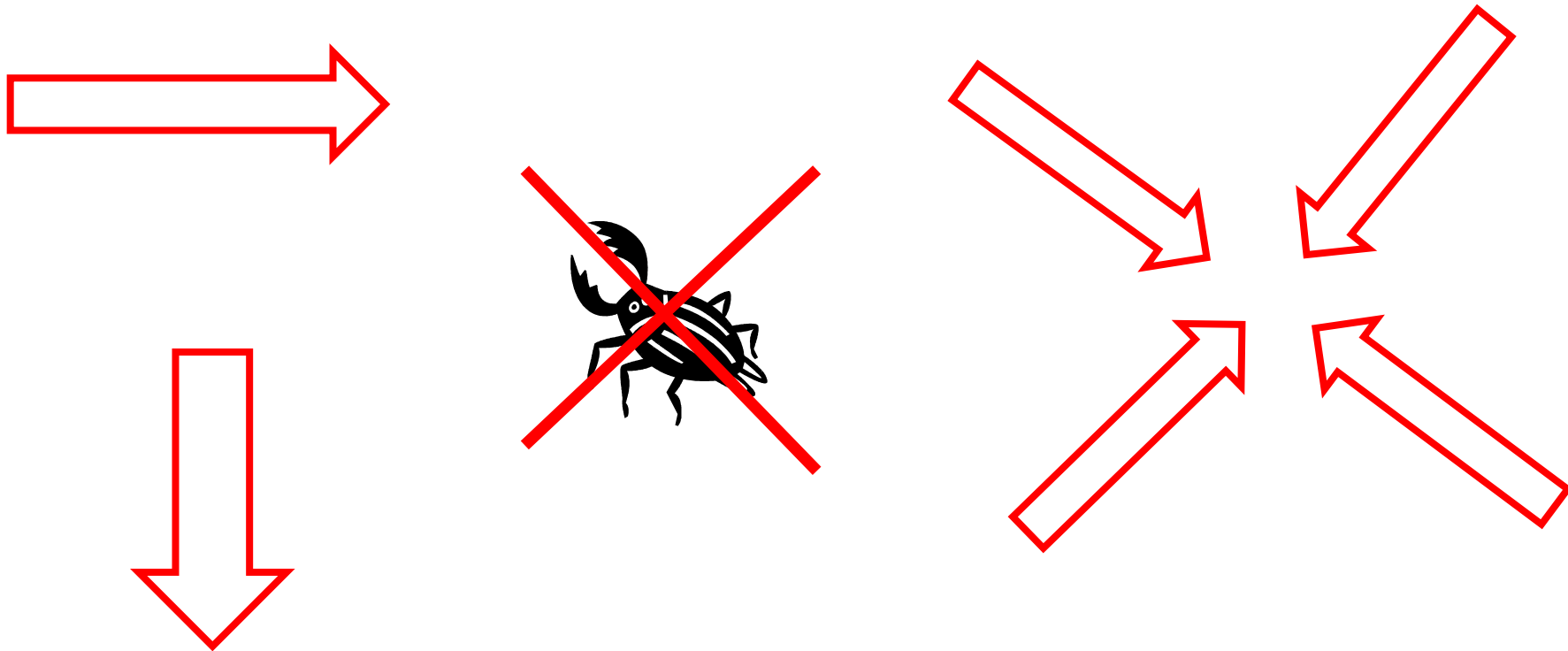
Do Not Over Animate

It is disturbing

Annoying

Useless

Use Semantic Animations



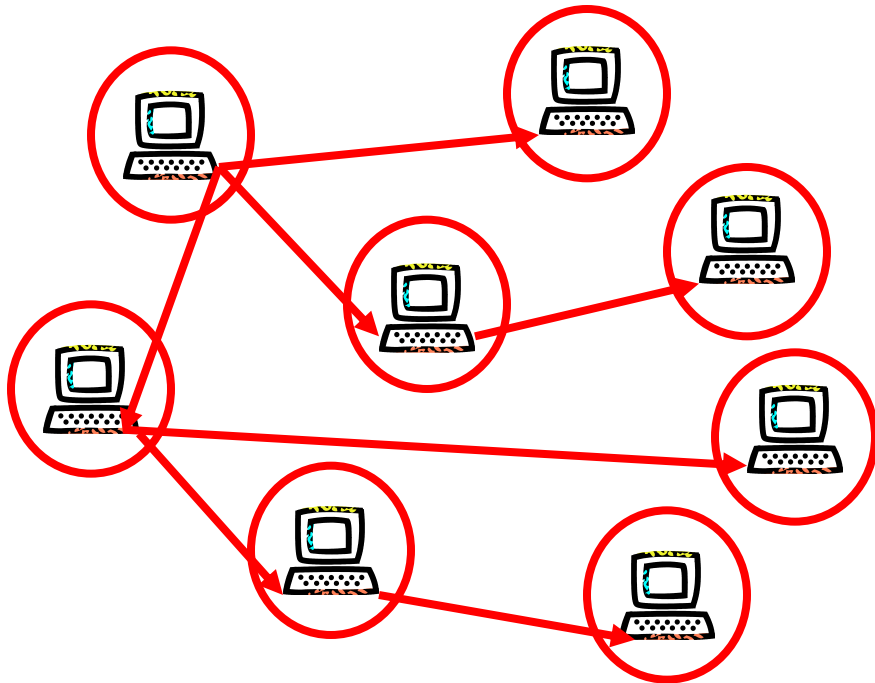
Use with caution

Use Enlightening Animations

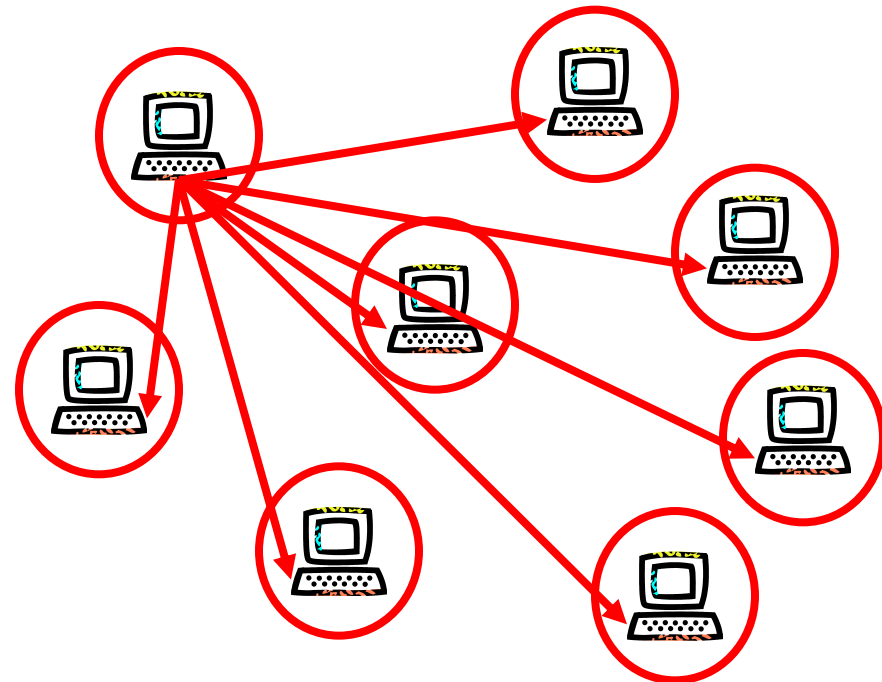
- ❑ Animations must make complex idea simple to grasp
- ❑ No magic, it is a lot of work to make
- ❑ Here are two examples

Use Enlightening Animations: P2P case

□ P2P



□ Client-server



Use Enlightening Animations: Sieve of Eratosthenes

A number is prime if it can only be divided by 1 or by itself

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71

Use Enlightening Animations: Sieve of Eratosthenes

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71

Use Enlightening Animations: Sieve of Eratosthenes

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71

Use Enlightening Animations: Sieve of Eratosthenes

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71

Use Enlightening Animations: Sieve of Eratosthenes

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71

Be neat

□ Do YOU like

- slides with spell **check errors**
- Inconsistent:
 - *Capitalisation*
 - Bullet.
 - Structure,
 - **font**;
- Ugly slides
 - poor use of symbol !!!

➤ Poor layout

Be Neat

- ❑ Do you like
 - Slides with spell check errors
 - Inconsistent
 - Capitalization
 - Bullets
 - Structure
 - Font
 - Ugly slides
 - Poor use of symbols
 - Poor layout

No Punctuation Mark.

□ No punctuation mark:

- At the end of sentences:
 - Period (.) ,
 - Colon (:),
 - Semi-colon (;),
 - Comma (,).
- Apart from:
 - Question marks (?),
 - Exclamation marks (!).

No Punctuation Mark

- No punctuation mark
 - At the end of sentences
 - Period (.)
 - Colon (:)
 - Semi-colon (;)
 - Comma (,)
 - Apart from
 - Question marks (?)
 - Exclamation marks (!)

Use Meaningful Titles

- ❑ The title should summarize the slide content
- ❑ Do not use a same title with an increasing number
 - Introduction 1/5
 - Introduction 2/5
 - Etc.
- ❑ Poor variant "cont."

Outline

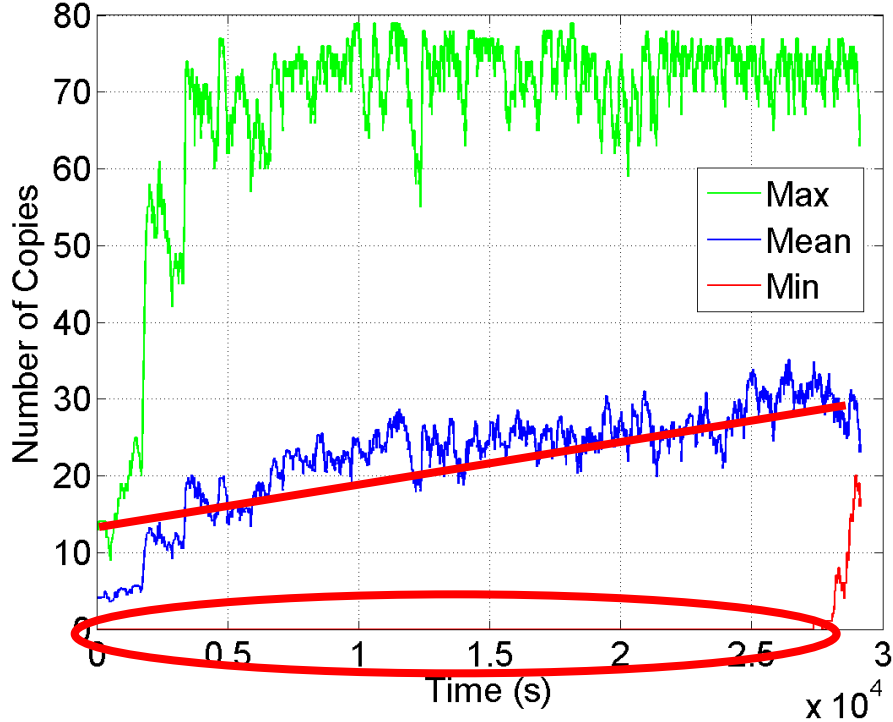
- ❑ Why should you bother doing talks?
- ❑ How to structure your talk?
- ❑ How to make your slides?
- ❑ How to give your talk?
- ❑ Great talks examples

Never Use Laser Pointer

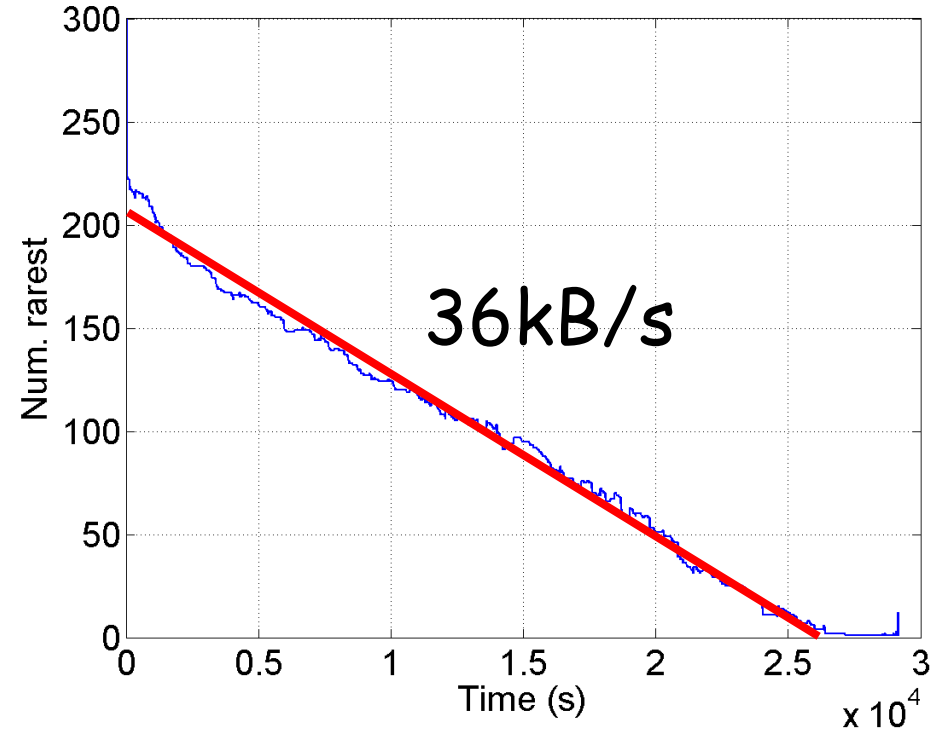
- ❑ Always disturbing
 - Aren't you shaking?
- ❑ Show you are lazy
 - Use neat animations
 - Works in any case
 - Safe side
 - Use colors, shapes
 - Use your hand if you can touch the screen in last resort (not always possible)

Never Use Laser Pointer

Replication of Pieces in the Peer Set, LS

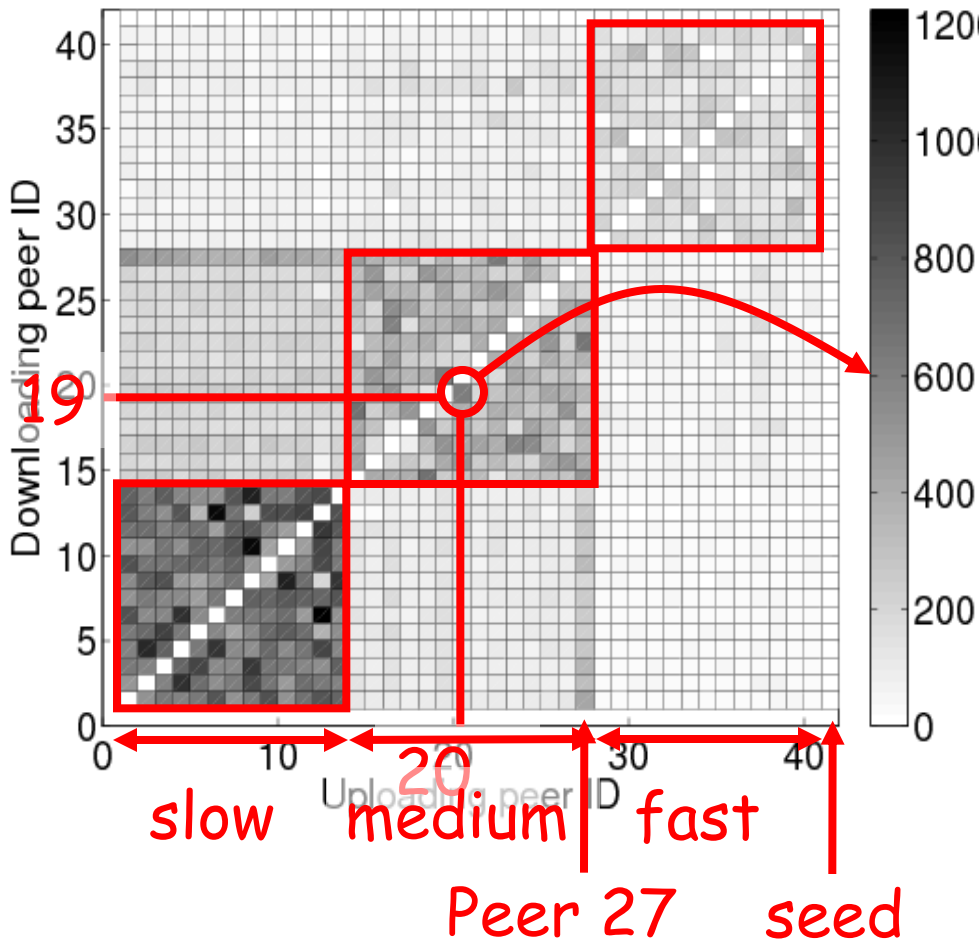


Number of Rarest Pieces, LS



Never Use Laser Pointer

Regular Unchoke Duration (All Runs)



- Three-class scenario, averaged over all 13 runs
- Seed max upload speed: 200kB/s
- We see clusters per class
- Two artifacts
 - Slow class squares are darker since peers take longer to complete
 - Peer 27 slower than other peers in its class (problem with a PlanetLab node): Reciprocates mainly with the slow leechers

Explain All Slides

- Never present a slide you do not explain in details
 - Always drop a slide if you present it for less than 30 seconds
 - Spend time on complex figures or drop them
 - Spend time on equations or drop them
 - Talk on transition slides (e.g., outline reminders) or drop them
 - Use transition to summarize the previous part and introduce the next one

Minimum Explanation

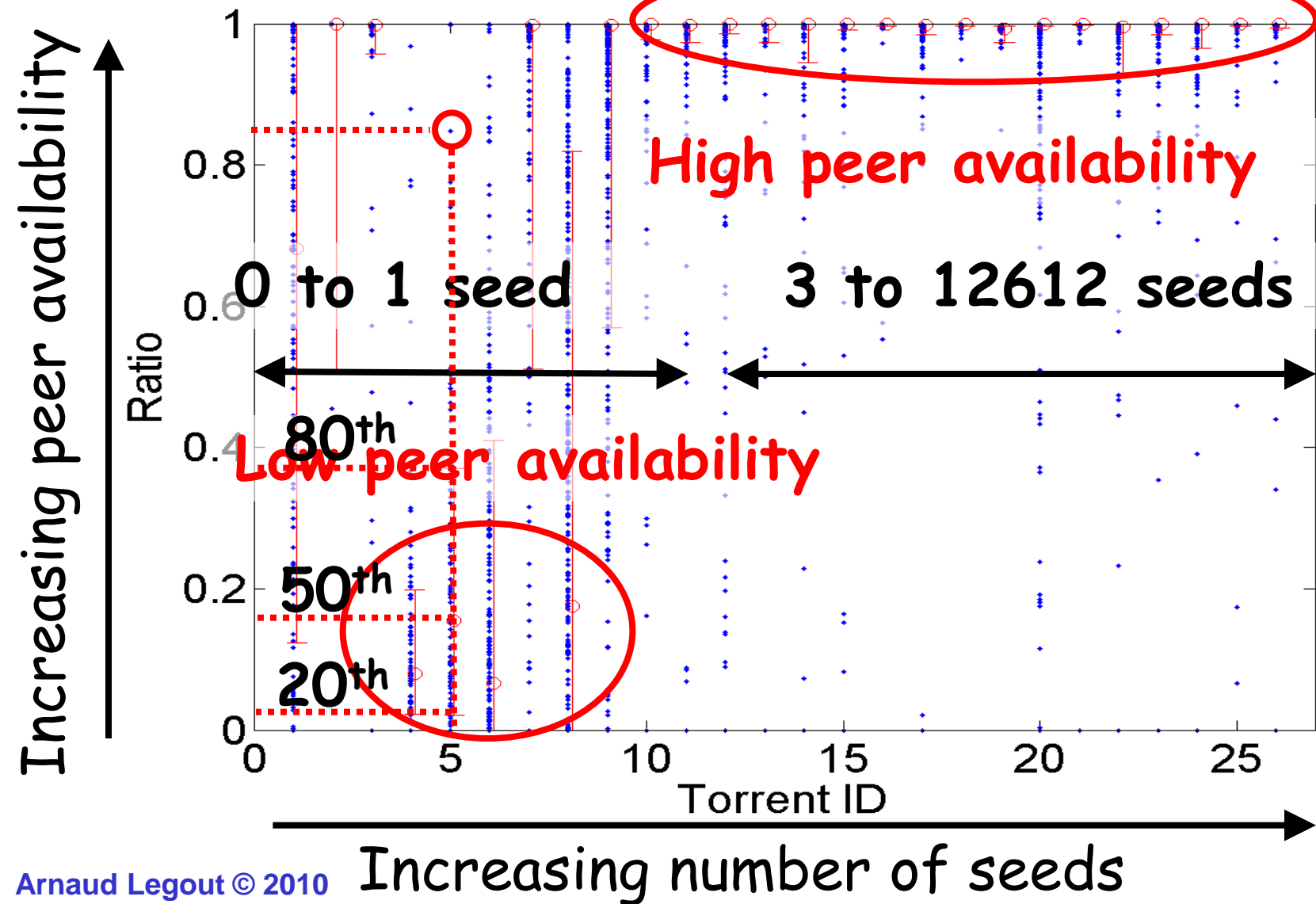
- For **each** figure you **must**
 - Give the x-axis
 - Give the y-axis
 - Give the legend
 - Explain all symbols

Minimum Explanation

- ❑ For **each** equation you **must**
 - Explain all variables and parameters
- ❑ If you cannot
 - Drop the figure or the equation, otherwise it will be useless

Example for a Figure

Interest of the Local Peer in the Remote Peers



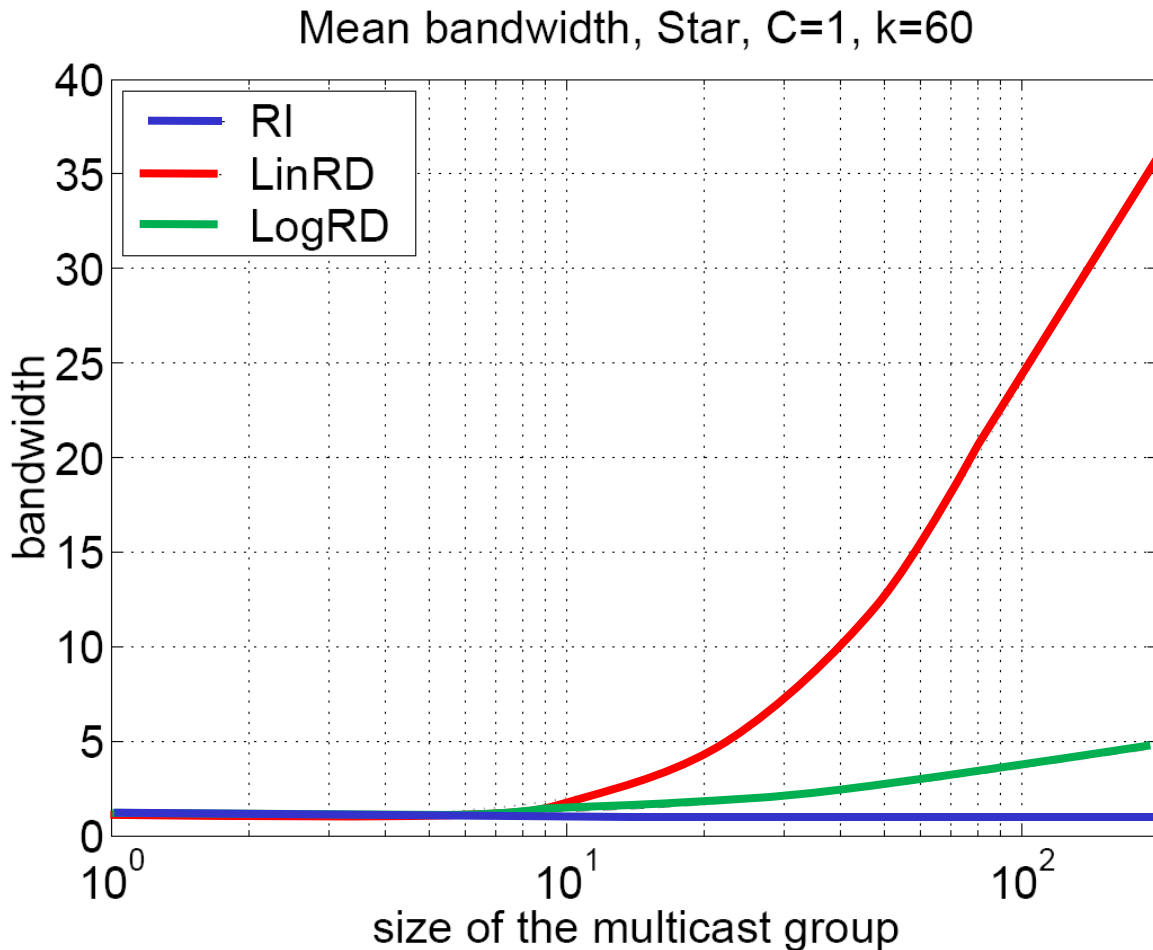
Example for an Equation

$$\bar{B}_{RI} = \frac{1}{k+m} \sum_{i=1}^{k+m} \frac{C}{k+1} = \frac{C}{k+1}$$

$$\bar{B}_{LinRD} = \frac{1}{k+m} \left(\sum_{i=1}^k \frac{C}{m+k} + \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{mC}{m+k} \right) = \frac{k+m^2}{(k+m)^2} C$$

$$\bar{B}_{LogRD} = \frac{1}{k+m} \left(\sum_{i=1}^k \frac{C}{k+(1+\ln m)} + \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{C(1+\ln m)}{k+(1+\ln m)} \right) = \frac{k+m(1+\ln m)}{(k+m)(k+1+\ln m)} C$$

But, Prefer the Figure to the Equation



Be Redundant

- Repeat several times
 - I'm going to explain...
 - My explanation is...
 - I just explained...
- Never too much redundancy

Never Go Back

- ❑ It is bad habit to go back to a previous slide
 - If you forgot something, just tell it
 - If you need a previously shown image, add it again
- ❑ Navigating within slides will lose your audience

Never Exceed Your Allocated Time

- ❑ This is a lack of respect for the audience and the next speakers
 - Not admissible, not professional
- ❑ Should never happen if you are well prepared

Never Exceed Your Allocated Time

- ❑ In case you feel you will exceed the allocated time
 - Drop slides
 - No problem to drop a full part
 - Never drop summary of contributions
 - Never stop in the middle of somewhere

One Slide Every Two Minutes

- ❑ Usually everybody agrees
- ❑ Now count
 - 10 minutes means 5 slides
 - 20 minutes means 10 slides
 - How many slides do you have for a 20 minutes talk?

One Slide Every Two Minutes

- ❑ You can violate this rule if
 - You have time to explain in details all slides
 - You will not exceed your allocated time
 - You will not speak much faster
- ❑ Hard to spend on average per slide
 - less than 1 minute (really short)
 - more than 3 minutes (start to be boring)

Use a Watch

- ❑ On a room wall, in front of you
 - You can see it, but not the audience
- ❑ On your desk
 - Digital one with large enough numbers
- ❑ On PowerPoint
 - Presenter mode
 - Very convenient, you can get comments and a few slides before and after the current one

For Long Talks

- Several hours to several days
 - Make summary at the end of each part
 - Every hours and after each break
 - Involve the audience
 - “Jon, what do you remember from the last hour?”
 - “Jim, can you in few words explain me this part?”
 - But, don't be too pushy: it is not an exam!

Q&A

- ❑ Reformulate questions
 - Make sure you understood them
 - Make sure everybody hear them
- ❑ Be concise in your answer
- ❑ Do not start a discussion
 - "I propose to continue this interesting discussion during the break. Another question?"

Q&A

- ❑ Never bluff or lie
- ❑ Acknowledge when you don't have the answer
 - "Thank you for that point, I don't have an answer now. We will definitely look at it."
 - "I don't know this article, but it looks similar to what we did. Can you send me the pointer?"
 - Never forget to send back your answer by email

Q&A

❑ Questions might be

- Aggressive
- Stupid (most of the time, such questions show you made a poor presentation)
- Hard to answer
- Showing you are wrong

❑ In any case **never**

- Lie, aggress, or complain

Q&A

- During a **conference**, if you don't understand the question
 - Try to reformulate based on what you got
 - If after one try you still don't understand it
 - Ask the session chair
 - If after two tries nobody got it
 - Don't start a discussion at that point
 - Propose to take it off-line after the talk

Use Your Body

□ Use eye contact

- Do not stare (no more than 10 seconds)
- Do not avert or switch fast

□ Use your hands

- To support visually what you say

□ You can walk, but

- Do not stand in front of your slides
- Do not walk along a line
- Walk on a triangle and stop at each vertex

Use Your Voice

- ❑ Repeat several times major messages
- ❑ Make a short pause before each important message
 - Pauses are even more effective than raising voice
- ❑ Vary your voice level

- ❑ Never read your slides or notes

Show Enthusiasm

- ❑ If you don't show enthusiasm presenting your own work, do you really believe that the audience will be enthusiastic
 - Listening to you
 - Reading your work
 - Inviting you
 - Discussing with you

Use a Second Screen

- ❑ Do not look at your slides on the primary screen
 - You must not show your back to the audience
 - Hard to keep the eye contact this way
- ❑ Use instead a second screen (in clone or extended view)
 - Place it appropriately
 - Stay in front of the audience when you look at the slides
 - Hard to see you are looking at the slides

Practice

- ❑ **Best speakers** are the ones who **practice the most**
 - No improvisation or spontaneity
 - To look spontaneous you even need to practice more
- ❑ Stand up and speak with loud voice to practice
 - Practice at least once using a projector
- ❑ Practice with colleagues (once well trained)
- ❑ The shorter the talk the more you have to practice
- ❑ Be prepared to answer hard/aggressive questions

Practice

- To prepare a 20 minutes talk
 - Three days for a first version of the slides
 - Around 10 rehearsal in front of my desk
 - Around 5 “in situation” rehearsal
 - Final version of the slides
 - Stand up
 - Speak loud
 - May use a real projector
 - Stringent time constraint
 - In front of colleagues

Practice vs. Energy

- How to project energy if you lost it during rehearsals?
 - Don't repeat the day of your presentation and only once the day before
 - Sleep well the night before
 - Convert your stress into energy

Practice vs. Energy

- Practice permits to control the energy
 - Theatre actors performing on stage every day have to project a lot of energy
 - The more they perform, the more the energy they project is appropriate
 - The less you practice the more you will use your energy to
 - Keep the focus
 - Find what to say
 - Fight against your stress

Practice and Experienced Speakers

- Experienced means +50 presentations or +100 hours of presentations
 - If it is not your case, you will never practice too much
 - If you are that experienced, you will probably not have time to practice that much
 - Your experience will compensate a lack of practice
 - But, if you have a tight schedule and want to impress, you will have to practice anyway

Dress Well

- Always dress better than the audience
 - Show that you respect the audience
 - If you don't care for your presentation or of the audience, how will you dress?
 - As every day!
- But, do not be overdressed
 - Ask the dressing convention of your community/audience

Avoid Bad Surprises

- Ask weeks before your talk to your session chair or organizer
 - Talk duration, questions duration
 - Presence of a projector
 - If you have a laptop
 - Can you use it or do you have to use the computer of the conference?
 - If you don't have a laptop
 - Is there a computer that you can use?
 - Which OS, which version of PowerPoint, PDF only?

Avoid Bad Surprises

- Ask weeks before your talk to your session chair or organizer
 - Audience
 - If it is a well known conference, better ask your colleagues/advisor
 - If it is not a regular talk at a conference (tutorial, interview, visit, etc.) you must ask

Avoid Bad Surprises

- ❑ Make backup copies of your slides on two different supports
 - Don't put everything in a same luggage
- ❑ Make copies in several versions
 - PowerPoint 2007, PowerPoint 2000, pdf (lose your animations), etc.
- ❑ Make your slides available on-line
- ❑ Check that all copies are the last version of your presentation

Avoid Bad Surprises

- ❑ Introduce yourself to the session chair or organizer well before your talk begins
 - Might be hard to find during big conferences
- ❑ Arrive early in the conference room
 - Don't hesitate to move chairs or tables to make you more comfortable

Avoid Bad Surprises

- ❑ Test your presentation
 - Go through all slides to see if everything is ok
 - Must check colors and animations
- ❑ Test the remote controller
 - Batteries

Avoid Bad Surprises

- If you use your laptop
 - Restart it half an hour before your presentation
 - Stop all applications
 - Avoid popups
 - Stop wifi
 - Avoid system update popups or reboot
 - Use a power cable
 - Deactivate sleep mode, screen saver

Some Facts on the Audience

- They want to be elsewhere
 - Early in the morning
 - In their bed
 - Around noon
 - Eating
 - Early in the afternoon
 - Sleeping near a swimming pool
 - Late in the afternoon
 - Dinner or social event
 - In the middle
 - Waiting for the coffee break

Some Facts on the Audience

- They don't know you
- They don't know your work
- They don't know your field
- They have no reason to like your work
- They have no reason to listen to you

Some Facts on the Audience

- ❑ They have already ingested boring presentations
- ❑ They are laptop addicts
 - They are reading their emails, browsing the web, reading online newspapers, skyping, etc.

You have to wake them up and catch their attention

How to react to...?

□ People you lost

- You lost them, so work for the ones you haven't lost yet
- Don't repeat what you feel the lost audience didn't get
 - You will lose the last ones that follow you

□ Nasty people (aggressive, commenting...)

- Focus on other people
- Don't give them the opportunity to disrupt you even more

Outline

- ❑ Why should you bother doing talks?
- ❑ How to structure your talk?
- ❑ How to make your slides?
- ❑ How to give your talk?
- ❑ Great talks examples

Wonderful Examples

- General talks (not scientific)
 - Randy Pausch Last Lecture (in english)
 - How to communicate passion?
 - Try http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ji5_MqicxSo
 - Or search google for "Randy Pausch Last Lecture"

Wonderful Examples

□ General talks (not scientific)

- Michel Serres aux 40 ans de l'INRIA (in french)
 - How to keep the audience focused during one hour without any slides and sitting at a chair?
 - Try <http://www.inria.fr/40ans/forum/video.fr.php>
 - On the same site you will find horrible presentations

Wonderful Examples

□ Scientific talks

- Gerard Berry (Collège de France)

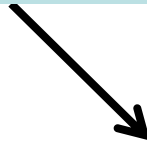
- In French: http://www.college-de-france.fr/default/EN/all/cha_inf2009/Lecon_inaugurale_du_19_novembr.jsp
- More talks (some in English) here: <http://www-sop.inria.fr/members/Gerard.Berry/>

Wonderful Examples

- Watch talks on <http://www.ted.com/>
 - Extremely high quality standard
 - Elizabeth Gilbert on nurturing creativity
 - http://www.ted.com/talks/elizabeth_gilbert_on_genius.html

Thank you!

- ❑ Put here title and contact
- ❑ Everything that facilitates access to your work
 - Email, URL, etc.



How to Give a Good Talk

Arnaud Legout

arnaud.legout@inria.fr