There are advantages and disadvantages to all types of visual aids

- **Projected Slides**
  + Can effectively show images and animations
  + Can effectively emphasize key details
  - Are boring if no images are included
  - Are overwhelming if too many details are included

- **Posters**
  + Allow the audience to control the pace
  + Allow for one on one exchanges with the speaker
  - Are difficult to read in crowded hallways
  - Are overwhelming if too many details are included

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There are advantages and disadvantages to all types of visual aids - II

- **White boards & chalk boards**
  + Are good for derivations (the pace is slow & natural.)
  - Are difficult to read if handwriting is poor
  - Are slow for detailed drawings
  - Force presenter to turn away from the audience

- **Overhead Transparencies** – As above except:
  + Allows the presenter to face the audience.
  + Allows the presenter to scroll back and save work
  + Does not require constant erasing
  - Limited real estate as compared to a full white board

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There are advantages and disadvantages to all types of visual aids - III

- **Films**
  + Are effective for showing dramatic changes
  + Are effective for conveying sounds
  - Cause the audience to focus solely on the screen.
  - Must meet high expectations of the audience.

- **Demonstrations**
  + Are effective for engaging the audience
  + Are effective for incorporating sounds and smells
  - Can fail

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There are advantages and disadvantages to all types of visual aids - IV

- **Physical models**
  + Are effective for showing three dimensions
  - Are ineffective unless large enough for all to see.

- **Handouts**
  + Ensures that audience leaves with the message
  + Gives audience something to take notes on.
  - Can be distracting if handed out too early.

- **Passed objects**
  + Allow audience to touch, smell, and taste.
  - Can be distracting if the audience is large.
Physical items can be very effective.

There are advantages and disadvantages to all types of visual aids - V

- Web pages
  - Provide links to supplemental resources
  - Rich palette of potential media
  - Nothing to carry to the presentation
  - May encourage people to skip attending
  - Audience may read ahead or otherwise go off track
  - Need a backup in case of computer problems
- / - Audience can access the presentation later.
- / - Presentation may change over time.

- Animated slides provide for build effects

Addressing: routing to another LAN

- A creates IP datagram with IP source A, destination B
- A creates link-layer frame with R’s MAC address as dest, frame contains A-to-B IP datagram

Addressing: routing to another LAN

- frame sent from A to R
- frame received at R, datagram removed, passed up to IP
Guidelines for Readable Slides

- Use large (≥ 18-24 pt.), sans-serif, mixed-case fonts. DO NOT USE ALL CAPS
- Use light fonts on dark background or dark on light. Avoid bad color combinations.
- Try to maximize images and minimize text (equations, etc.)
- View your slides from far away, in typical lighting conditions.
- See also Table 4-2 and “Giving Presentations the EVL Way”

A title **sentence** is often better than a title phrase

Major Project Sites in 2012

- Zion Schooners
- Val’s Wreck
- The Flora Hill
- Railroad Car Ferry Number 2
- The Silver Spray
- The Material Service Barge
- The 12th Street Beach Wreck
- The Buccaneer

Pictures are worth 1000 words.

Better Slide
Change PowerPoint defaults

Table 4-5. Format defaults in Microsoft’s PowerPoint that should be challenged for slides in scientific presentations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Format</th>
<th>PowerPoint Default</th>
<th>Suggested Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Typeface</td>
<td>Times New Roman</td>
<td>Arial Boldface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type in主线</td>
<td>Centered</td>
<td>Left-justified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>线体尺寸</td>
<td>32 points</td>
<td>24-36 points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary item in list</td>
<td>Bullet</td>
<td>Vertical white space</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entry animation</td>
<td>Fly from left</td>
<td>Appear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Background</td>
<td>Various templates</td>
<td>Light color (dark text)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dark color (light text)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Improve your outline

Even Better:

Keep a good conclusions slide up for the question period

PowerPoint – 1/3

- Designed for business sales pitches, NOT scientific presentations
- Adjust defaults as described above
- Included imagery gets overused
- DO NOT use sound effects or “cute” transitions or animations. (“Appear” & “paths” are useful.)
- Rehearse your talk (standing, out loud), with transitions, and make sure you can get to any slide at any time.

PowerPoint – 2/3

- PPS show is better than PPT project, because it launches automatically to show mode.
  - (Unless dual monitors are available.)
- Be prepared for equipment malfunctions. You should know your talk well enough that you can give it without visual aids if you have to.
- Slides may be printed; So can handouts.
  - Please provide a 6 slide/page handout of your slides on the days that you speak.

PowerPoint – 3/3

- Title layout preferable to text box
  - Titles appear on “Go to slide” dialogue
  - Also useful for outline mode.
- Make images as large as possible.
  - Crop & stretch to fit if possible.
  - Use black background if necessary when aspect ratios don’t match.
- ‘B’ key black out screen for questions or side discussions. ‘W’ key whites it out.
Buccaneer Cleanup

UASC spent years preparing the Buc to be a new dive site.

She now lies in pieces on the lake bottom.

Photo mosaic by Michael Angelo Gagliardi, from video by John Gerty.

The site plan drawing compares well to the recorded video.

• Embedded video must be kept in the same directory as the presentation.
• Configure video to play in full screen mode when clicked.

Dual monitors and “Presenter View” provide speaker notes and timings.

Posters

• Need to catch attention of passers-by:
  – Large meaningful titles
  – Attractive graphics.
• Need a logical orderly flow, that is easy to follow.
• Too much text is not read. ( “Gray space” )
• Posters form the basis for discussions.
• Make reprints or other handouts if appropriate.
• One large sheet is better than lots of little ones.