CS 376 – Presentations Visual Aids

John T. Bell Fall 2012



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
- Doctor
 - + 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

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

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

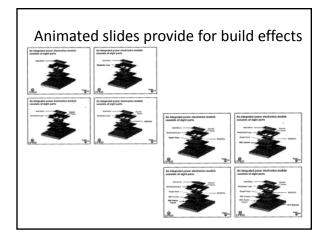
There are advantages and disadvantages to all types of visual aids - IV

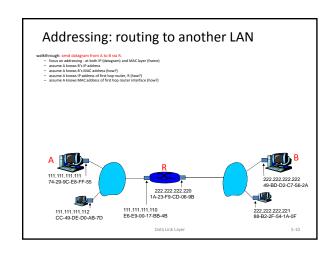
- · Physical models
 - + are effective for showing three dimensions
 - Are ineffective unless large enough for all to see.
- Handouts
 - + ensure that audience leaves with the message
 - + gives audience something to take notes on.
 - Can be distracting if handed out too early.
- Passed objects
 - + allow audience to touch, smell, and taste.
 - Can be distracting if the audience is large.

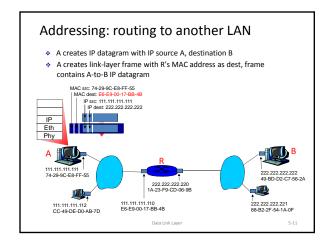


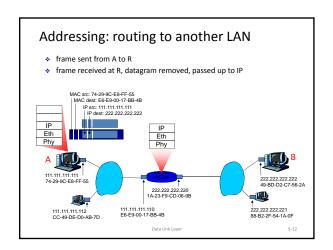
There are advantages and disadvantages to all types of visual aids - V

- 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.



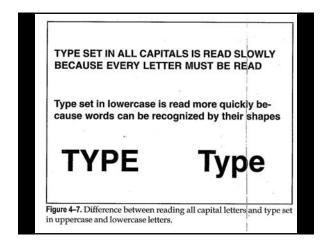




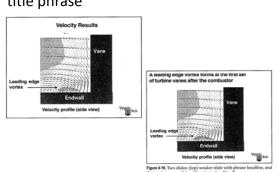


Guidelines for Readable Slides

- 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 **<u>sentence</u>** is often better than a title phrase



Pictures are worth 1000 words. Fillets mitigate leading edge vortices in nature and in engineering Fillet on dorsal fin of shark Fillet on Seawolf submarine Figure 4-9. Presentation slide that uses a headline-body design. This slide comes from a presentation that introduced a fillet design for reducing the vortices that occur along turbine vanes in a gas turbine

Major Project Sites in 2012

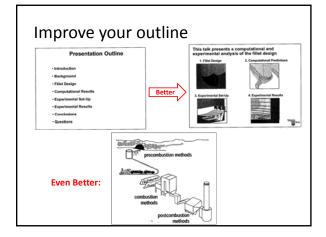
- Zion Schooners
- Poor Slide
- Val's Wreck
- The Flora Hill
- Railroad Car Ferry Number 2
- The Silver Spray
- The Material Service Barge
- The 12th Street Beach Wreck
- The Buccaneer



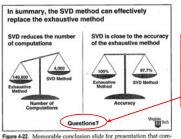
Change PowerPoint defaults

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

Format	PowerPoint Default	Suggested Change
Typeface	Times New Roman	Arial Boldface
Type in headline	Centered	Left-justified
	44 points	28 points
Type size in body	32 points	24-18 points
Separation indicator		
Main item in list	Bullet	Vertical white space
Secondary item in list	Sub-bullet	Indent
Entry animation	Fly from left	Appear
Background	Various templates	Light color (dark typeface)
		Dark color (light typeface)



Keep a good conclusions slide up for the question period



Guestions? The pure 4-22. Memorable conclusion slide for presentation that compares two computational methods: the exhaustive method and the singular value decomposition (SVD) method. The methods can be used to simulate the way we hear sound from a vibrating structure.

Add this item using the PowerPoint "Appear" animation

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.

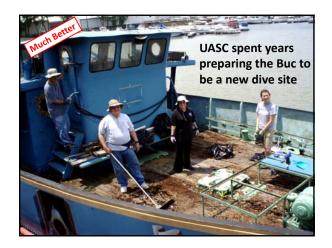
PowerPoint – 2/3

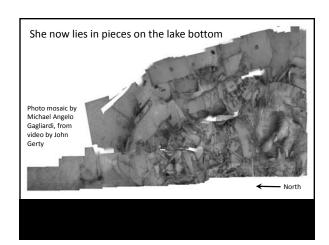
- PPS <u>show</u> is better than PPT project, because it launches automatically to show mode.
 - (Unless dual monitors are available.)
- Be prepared for equipment malfunctions. You should know your talk well enough that you can give it without visual aids if you have to.
- Slides may be printed; So can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

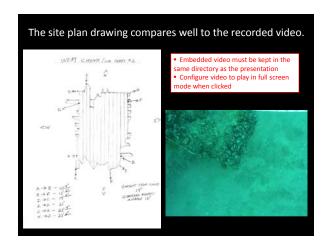
PowerPoint - 3/3

- 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 blacks out screen for questions or side discussions. 'W' key whites it out.











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.