Analysis of Social Information Networks

Tips for Paper presentation
How to prepare your talk?
How to start your talk?
How to organize your talk?
How to review your talk?
How to deliver your talk?
First, make a first and second read of the paper

- 1\textsuperscript{st}: title, abstract, intro, section title, figures, conclusion, brief look at references
- “What is the paper about?” “Is that relevant to me?” “Is that deep?” (note your answer to use later)
- 2\textsuperscript{nd}: read the paper’s body but no proofs/pseudo-code
- “What are the results of the paper (what is the exact problem formulation, empirical findings, theoretical proofs)?”

After reading 1 and 2, note what you have learned.
- This is mostly all the contents you need for the talk

Then make a third reading where you dive in
- Proof and intermediate arguments, pseudo code,
- “Can I reproduce the results of the paper myself?”

After this third reading you should select what was the most important that you have learned?
- “An original, hard or surprising argument?” “Is there a key reference?” “What’s the proof’s skeleton?”
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How to start your talk?

To start every presentation: includes I.N.T.R.O.
- I “Interest”: Grab the attention of your listeners. What’s cool? Timely? Any picture? Elevator Pitch?
- N “Necessity”: Why they cannot miss this talk? Why is it useful to them? Under which circumstances?
- T “Time”: Always help to remind them how long it is
- R “Request”: Tell whether you want questions & how
- O “Organization”: what will you do and how are you going to cover this topic.
Outline

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How to organize your talk

* Put the most important first
  - Usually the same order as the paper
  - Motivation and problem formulation is critical!
    Losing a bit of proof/simulations is “too bad”,
    Losing even a tiny bit of problem is “fatal flaw”!
  - Good to provide examples and also discuss assumptions
What should be in your talk? (theory)
- Clear definitions of models and assumptions
- All main theorems (generally 1, 2 or 3?)
- These are to cover problem formulation and results
- Important intermediary results (a selection)
- Non-trivial or original argument (a selection)
- These are to cover the proof methods
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Did you forget anything important?
   – What are the empirical findings of this work?
   – What are the computational problem it deals with?
     * E.g., imagine a scenario where this pb leads to a cost
   – What are the theoretical proofs?
     * Which methodology they use/cite?
   – What are the simplifications made?
     * and can some be removed?
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Fact: A very significant part of listeners' attention goes to \{ your voices, body language \}.
- A small part goes to your content
- A even smaller part goes to your slides

So, when about delivering a message,
- Think first of delivering well structured sentences
- Have clear slides prepared and then free yourself from them