

# EECS6413 Information Networks

## Deliverable 4: Project Final Presentation (10%)

The final presentation should be seen as your opportunity to present your hard work in class, challenge your ideas, get feedback from peers and discuss methods and algorithms. The expectation is that most of the work has been completed and any major results are available to share with an audience. At this stage you should be able to tell a story about your project, even if parts of it have not yet been completely implemented or solved. The title of the presentation should include the course title and an indication that this is the project's final presentation, the title of the project, your name and contact information. The following are some guideline, tips and advice for preparing your presentation.

- You (or your group) will have 25 minutes to present their work in the classroom. Another 5 minutes will be allocated for questions and discussion.
- You should prepare a set of ~20 slides, given that a slide should take around a minute to talk about on average.
- Presentations should be organized into thematic units. A typical outline includes:
  - Motivate of the problem, its importance and potential applications.
  - Definition of the problem, including input, constraints, desirable output and its hardness
  - Main idea to approach the problem and the fundamental algorithms proposed
  - Highlight of the results (experimental, theoretical or both)
  - Interesting variations and limitations of the approach
  - Concluding remarks
- The talk should be self-sufficient, meaning that you should not make any assumption about prior knowledge of the audience or previous well-known results. All concepts should be introduced and appropriate notation should be used consistently throughout the presentation.
- Focus on the essential parts of the project and avoid too-many technical details. The goal is to give a summary of the project and convey the contribution of your work to other people. At the same time, you should make sure that important content is adequately covered.
- Prepare the slides carefully. Text should be easily readable and slides should not too be overloaded with content. Avoid full text sentences and use of math symbols, unless necessary.
- Practice the talk several times, and time yourself to make sure you are within the time bounds.

Some interesting advice on [how to give a bad talk](#) by David A. Patterson (UC Berkeley).