Presentation hints:

1. Time

- Since you have only a few minutes to speak, think carefully about what to present and what *not* to present. An full slide typically takes at least 2 minutes to cover (assuming no one asks a question!).
- Practice actually giving your talk at least once before your presentation, to check its length and possibly uncover bugs in the material or your delivery.

2. Your slides

- Use large type (In \texttt{\LaTeX}, \texttt{\huge} or \texttt{\Huge} works best).
- Avoid displaying huge tables with lots of digits; draw a figure instead if at all possible.
- Don’t put too much on each slide; that is, try not to use your slides as notes for what you want to say. Some speakers like to put notes on a separate sheet.
- Try to avoid tons of mathematical notation on any given slide. Your primary goal is to get a few members of the audience sufficiently excited about your research that they’ll want to read the paper later (when they really will dig into all the math-y details). You don’t need your listeners to grasp every single detail of your work (upon which you have spent months or even years) in a 15-minute talk.
- Know your audience (PhD statisticians? SPH grad students? clinicians? etc.). If you speak too far above (or below) the level of the audience, you waste both your time and theirs.

3. You

- People can’t see through your body; get out of the way.
- Use a laser pointer, the mouse, or your hand to point at the screen; remember small motions are greatly magnified on the screen.
- Don’t wave your pointer too much; the magnification of motion can make the audience seasick!
- Stand up straight and smile as if you are enjoying yourself (even if you are not). Consider yourself telling the story of your research and its findings (or lack thereof), instead of merely presenting results.
- Be direct about any shortcomings in your work and/or your understanding of it.