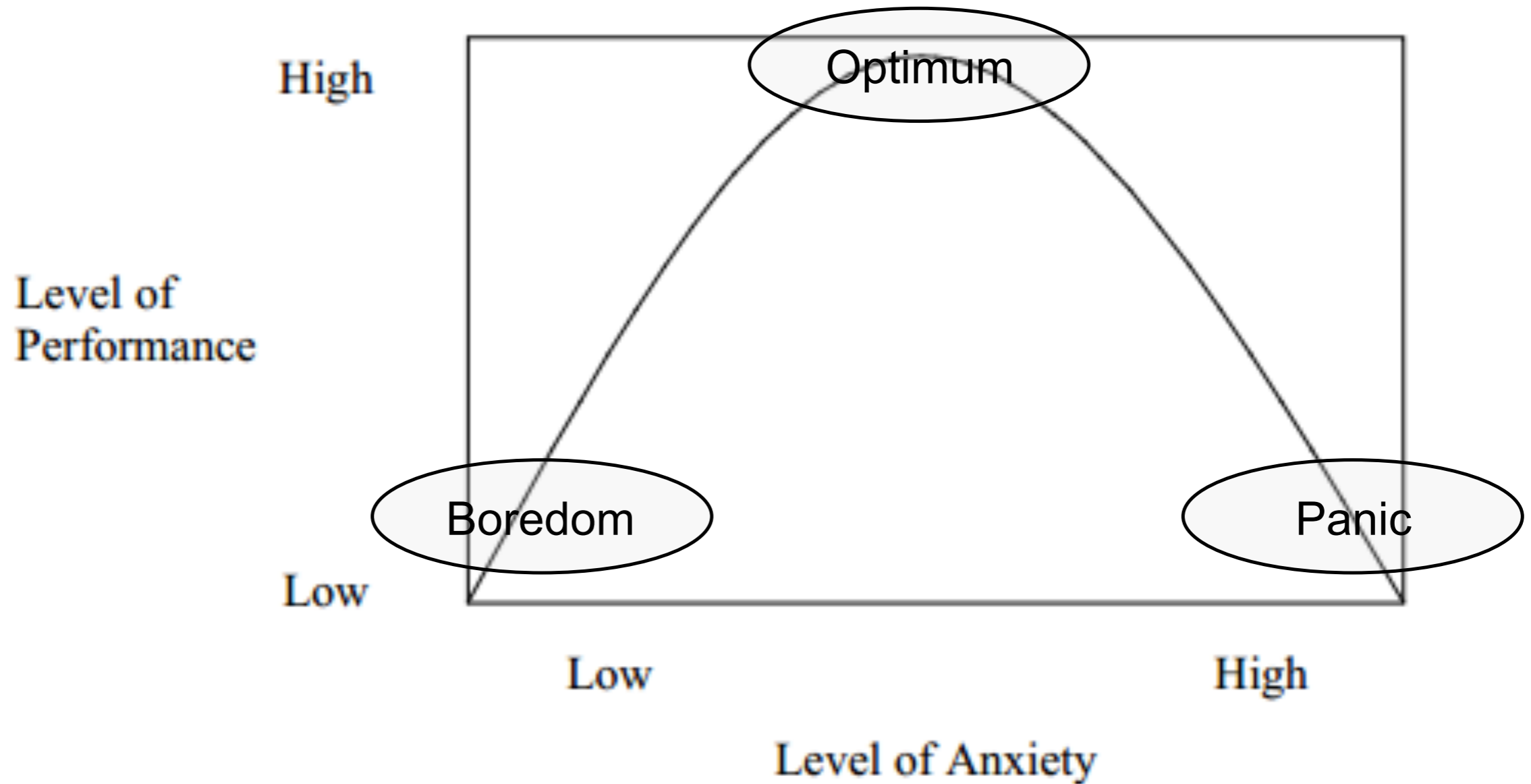


# Fear of speaking

- What is glossophobia?
  - From the Greek
    - γλῶσσα (glōssa) – meaning tongue
    - φόβος (phobos) – fear or dread
- Fear of public speaking
  - You are not alone
    - Estimated 75% of people experience some degree of anxiety/nervousness when public speaking

# Anxiety

## Relationship Between Anxiety and Performance



# Presentation style

$$\left( \gamma_\mu \frac{\partial}{\partial x_\mu} + \gamma_\mu \frac{ie}{\hbar c} A_\mu + \frac{mc}{\hbar} \right) \psi = 0$$

$$\left( \gamma_i \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} + \gamma_4 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_4} + \gamma_4 \frac{ie}{\hbar c} iA_0 + \frac{mc}{\hbar} \right) \psi = 0$$

$$\left( c \gamma_i \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} - i \gamma_4 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} - \gamma_4 \frac{e}{\hbar c} \mathbf{r} + \frac{mc^2}{\hbar} \right) \psi = 0$$

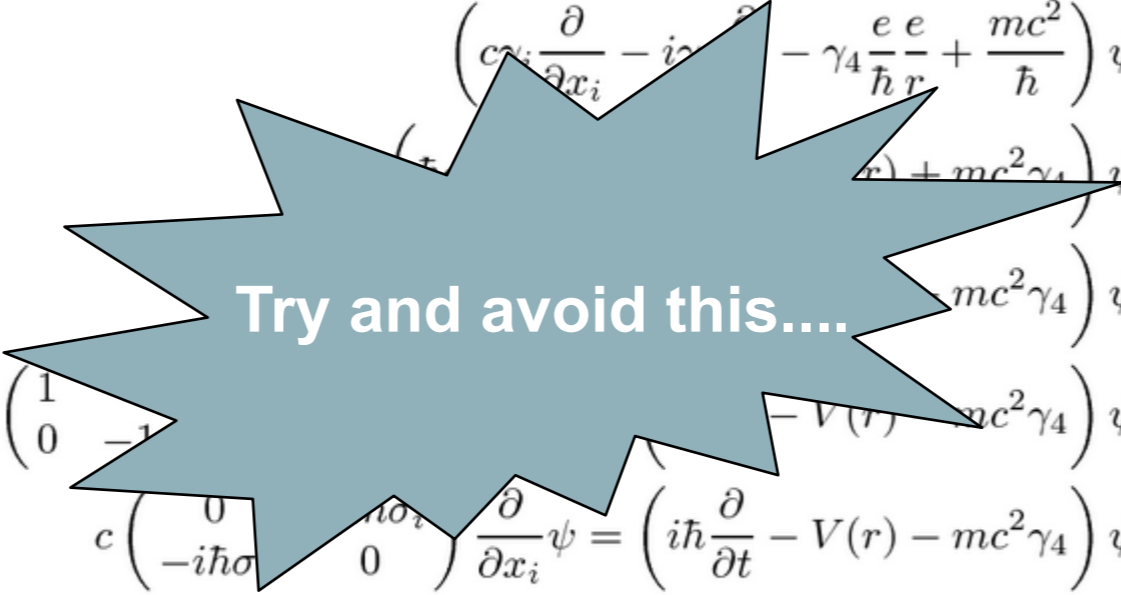
$$\left( \frac{\hbar}{c} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} + \frac{ie}{\hbar c} A_i \right) + mc^2 \gamma_4 \right) \psi = 0$$

$$\hbar c \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \psi = \left( i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} - V(r) - mc^2 \gamma_4 \right) \psi = 0$$

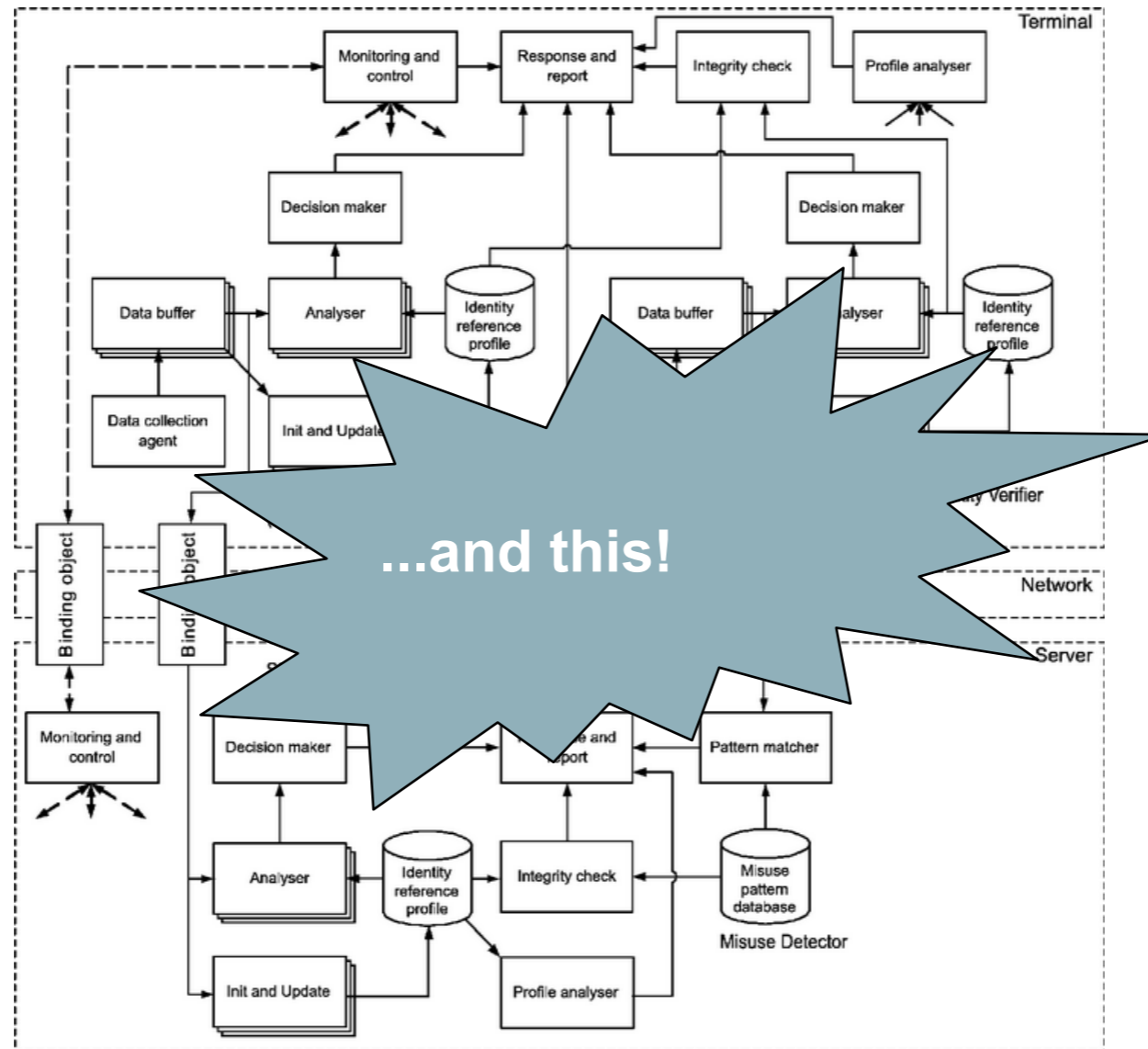
$$c \begin{pmatrix} 0 & i\sigma_i \\ -i\hbar\sigma_i & 0 \end{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \psi = \left( i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} - V(r) - mc^2 \gamma_4 \right) \psi = 0$$

$$c \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \sigma_i p_i \\ \sigma_i p_i & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \psi_A \\ \psi_B \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} - V(r) - mc^2 & 0 \\ 0 & i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} - V(r) + mc^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \psi_A \\ \psi_B \end{pmatrix}$$

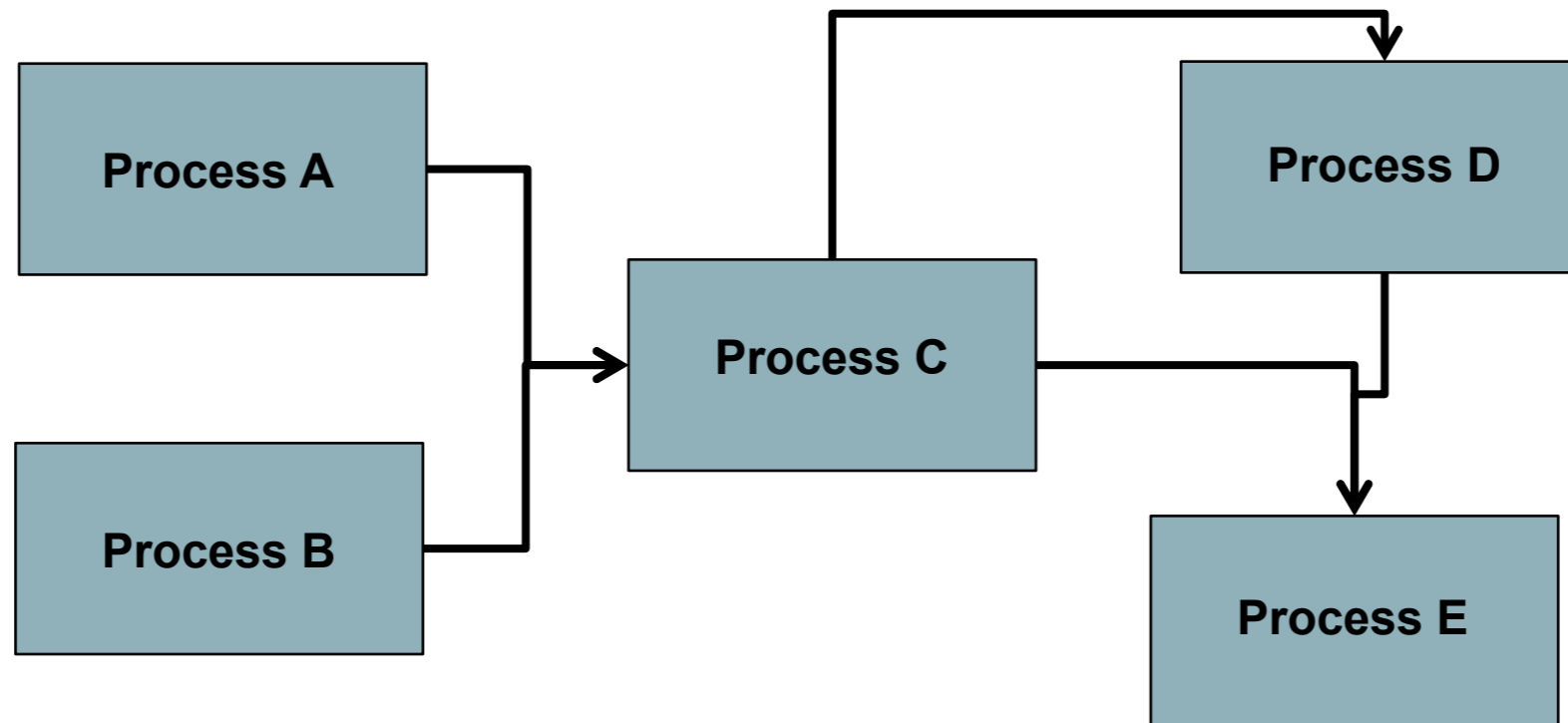
$$c \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \sigma_i p_i \\ \sigma_i p_i & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \psi_A \\ \psi_B \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E - V(r) - mc^2 & 0 \\ 0 & E - V(r) + mc^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \psi_A \\ \psi_B \end{pmatrix}$$



# Presentation style



# Presentation style



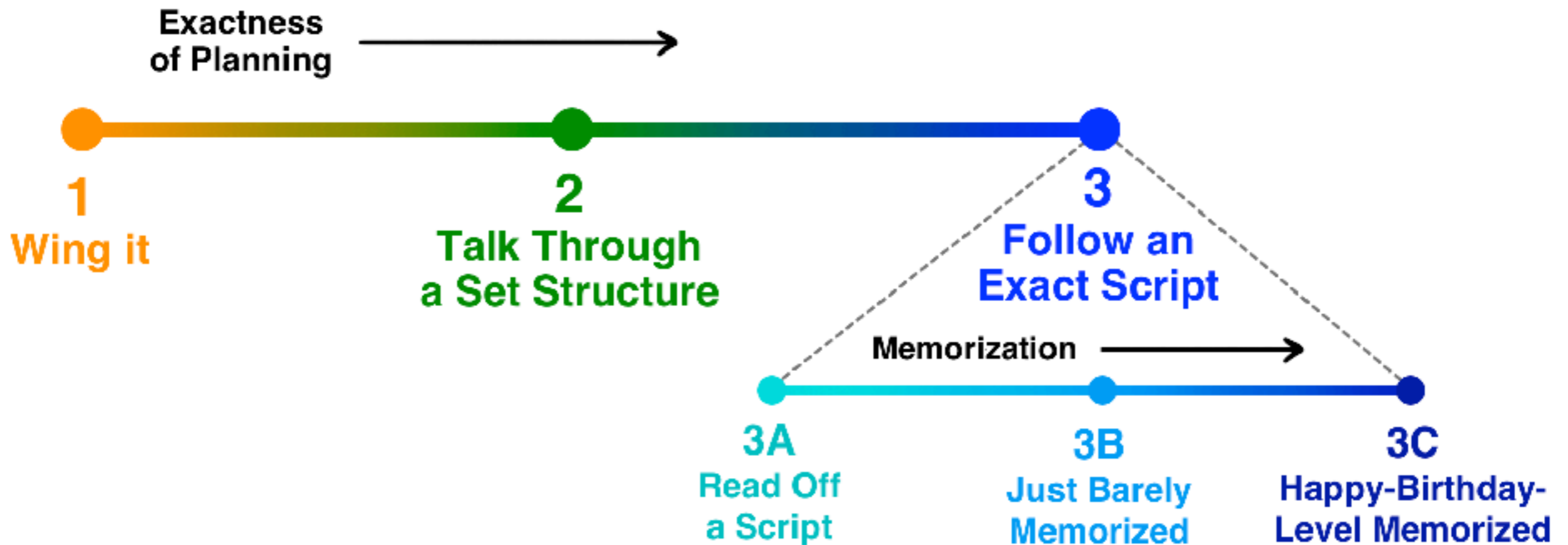
Provide a simpler diagram (abstracted view)

- But if you do use diagrams from the paper it is essential to credit the source

# Things to improve (presentation)

- Tendency to read large amounts of text from slides
  - Makes presenter look away from the audience
- Presenter prompts
  - Do not have lengthy scripts
    - Cue cards as backup
  - If presentation memorised it should not sound rehearsed
- Speak with confidence and purpose
- Make eye contact with all of audience

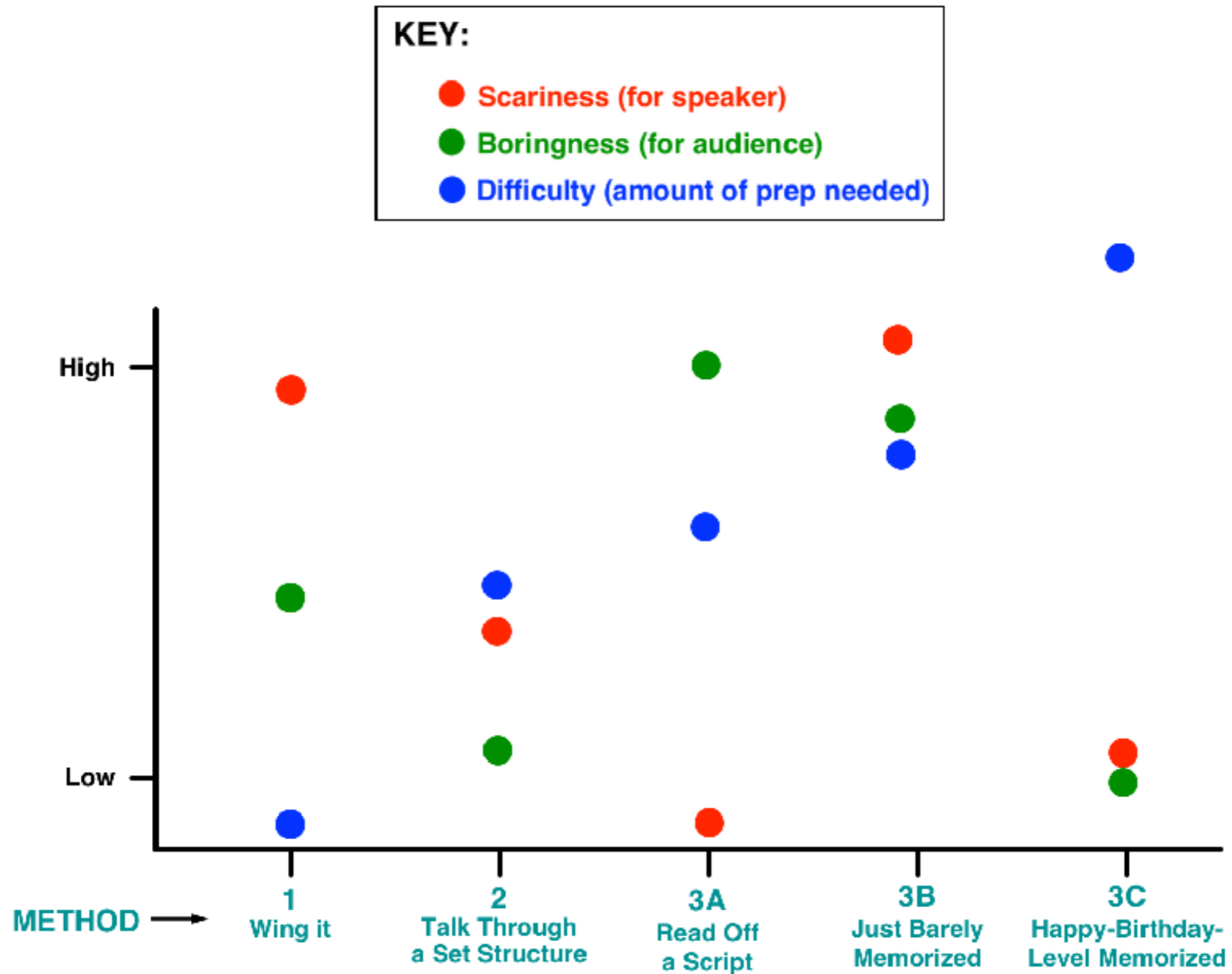
# Levels of memorisation



waitbutwhy.com

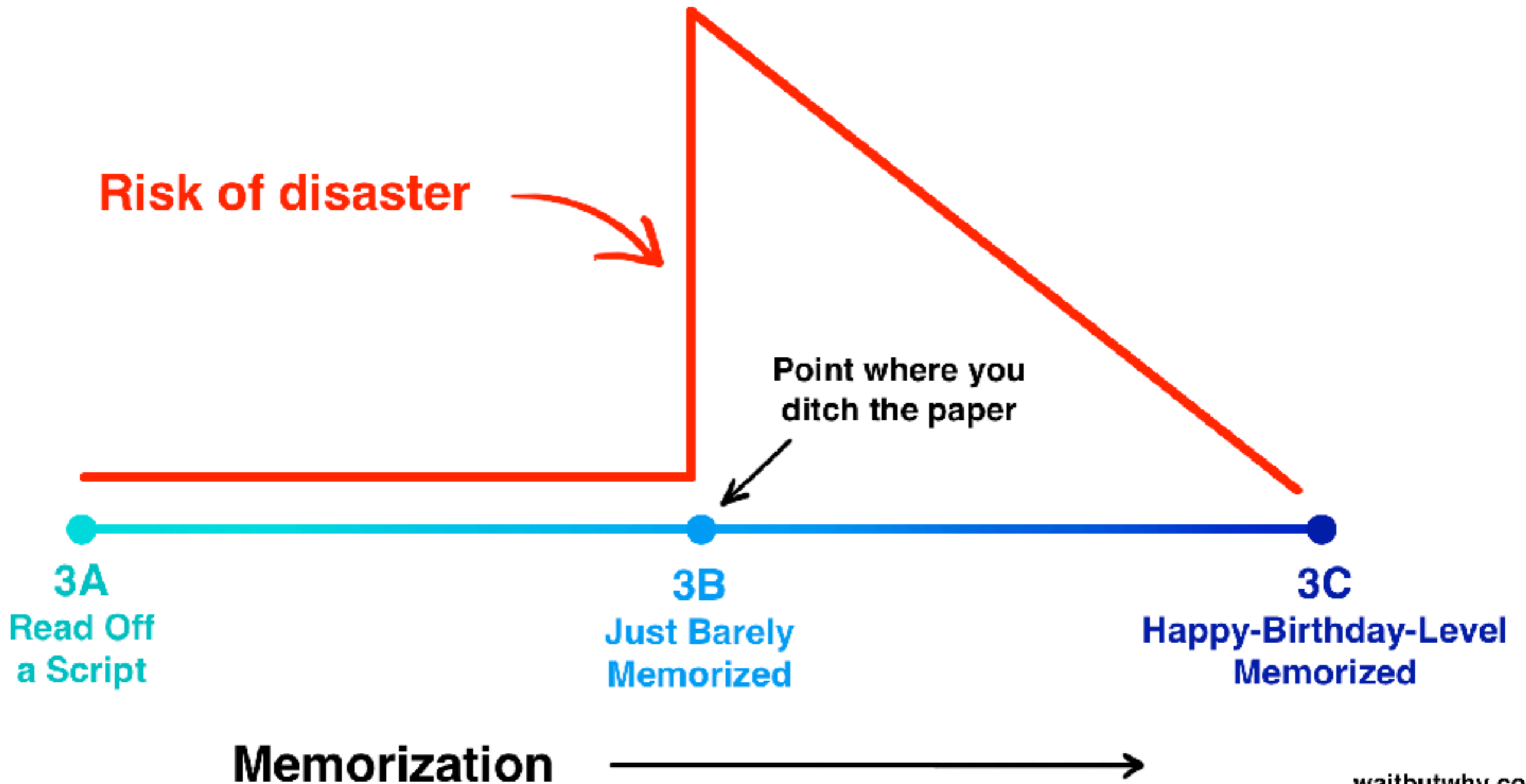
Doing a TED Talk: The Full Story, Tim Urban (see reading list)

# Public Speaking Methods: Pros and Cons





# Risk of disaster



# Things to improve (presentation)

- Own the presentation space
- Pace your speech – don't treat it as a sprint
  - Speech sounds slower in your head than it does to audience
  - Do not be afraid to pause
- Look like you are enjoying it (if appropriate)
  - Enthusiasm is infectious
- Slides should have little text
- An image / chart / table is worth a thousand words
- Careful with font and colours / slide backgrounds

# Things to improve (slides)

- Things to improve (slides):
- Avoid using cheesy clipart
  - OK for class
  - Not professional presentations
- When referring to related work, always mention paper, author(s) and dates
- Watch out for copyrights on picture and diagrams!

# Things to improve (paper summaries)

- Sticking too close to paper structure
- Failing to see the forest for the trees
  - Focusing too much on details not core to the paper
  - Communicating means prioritising!
  - This means accepting loss: not all information is equally important
  - Loss of detail does not imply loss of accuracy
- Setting the scene
  - Important to position paper in the field
  - Do not jump straight to the details
  - Explain why research was needed – motivation

# Things to improve (paper summaries)

- Discussion of research's adherence to scientific method or ethics often completely lacking, or very brief
  - Sometimes only slight mention even if there were experiment(s)
  - If not completely relevant – why not?
  - Usually binary answer: follows vs. does not follow
  - No breakdown of implicit hypotheses when not specified in paper

# Presentations & Reviews

- Most of you have now completed the COMPGA11 presentations
  - **How did you find it?**
- What was difficult/easy about it?
- Anything else?

# Paper review 1

- Privacy is a Process, not a PET – A Theory for Effective Privacy Practice
- Accepted at New Security Paradigms Workshop 2012

# Paper review 2

- Too Close for Comfort: A Study of the Effectiveness and Acceptability of Rich-Media Personalized Advertising
- Accepted at 2012 ACM annual conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems



# Paper review 3

- 'My privacy when adopting a technology – I know what's important to me' – An Exploratory Focus Group Study”
- Rejected from Workshop on Privacy in the Electronic Society 2012

# Paper review 4

- Would You Sell Your Mother's Data? Personal Data Disclosure in a Simulated Credit Card Application
- Average rejection but accepted to Workshop on Economics in Information Security (WEIS) 2012

# Paper review 5

- Impact of Network Topology on Anonymity and Overhead in Low-Latency Anonymity Networks

Claudia Diaz, Steven J. Murdoch, and Carmela Troncoso

- Rejected from NDSS and Oakland
- Accepted at PETS