Project Proposal Presentation



NOTICE:

Public Presentation of Design Projects (Proposal)

Wednesday, November 9, 2011 Charles Kim – Howard University

Big Difference between Written Report and **Oral Presentation - 1**

- Pace
 - Written Report:
 - Readers
 - own pace
 - · control the amount of time
 - · parts and order
 - Oral Presentation:
 - Listeners
 - must keep up with the speaker
 - · no control over the time and top

Big Difference between Written Report and Oral Presentation - 2

- Content and Order
 - Written Report:
 - scan, reread, refer from text to illustrations and back, or stop to consult another text or a dictionary
 - Oral Presentation:
 - depends on the speaker making everything clear and in logical sequence
- Feedback
 - Written Report
 - · No quick feedback to writers
 - Oral Presentation
 - Immediate Feedback to presenters

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Big Difference between Written Report and Oral Presentation - 3

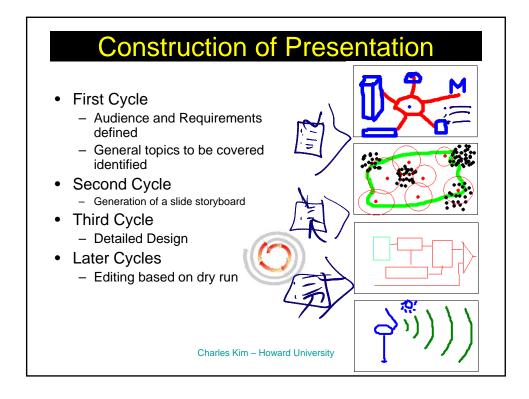
- Length:
 - Written Report
 - · vary substantially
 - Oral Presentation
 - carefully planned not to exceed th allocated
- Nonverbal Cues
 - Written Report
 - less dependent on nonverbal cues
 - Oral Presentation
 - Strong Role of Body language, tor cues

Process of Developing a Presentation

- Slides for Presentation Assistance
 - One nice figure is better than a thousand words.
 - Discrete, not continuous
 - Much more visually-oriented
 - Layout and Appearance are critical
 - Paired with Live Communication
 - Slide Storyboard
 - Deep Outline → Rough Layouts for slides →

Storyboards

- What is a storyboard?
 - "a series of diagrams that are used to depict the composition of a video segment (oral presentation)"
- Steps in storyboarding
 - Develop a rough story line of presentation
 - Plan number figures to summarize the story
 - Printout each figure following the story line one a separate sheet of paper and assemble into a storyboard
 - See if you can make out the story from the figures.
 - Add, delete, and revise figures and bullet points to support the overall theme Charles Kim – Howard University



3 dimensions of Oral Presentation

- Content
 - Correct delivery of key messages
 - Know you subjects
 - Do your homework
 - 3 phases
 - Tell what you are going to tell (Outline) "Signpost"
 - Tell (Main Body) "Present" + [* Optional --- "Entertain"]
 - Tell what you just told ("Recap" & Conclusive Summary)
- Visuals
 - "Everything on a slide must contributes to its purpose"
- Delivery
 - Effective Presentation

Presentation Content

- Effective use of repetition through the presentation
- Outline early, Summarize the key points at the end
- Necessary amount of information to convey message <u>— Important</u> highlights
- Hold audience interest: reinforce the motivation for the work being presented.

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Presentation Visuals

- Start from storyboard
- Begin from the objectives of presentation
- Determine the purpose of each slide
- Make sure that everything on the slide contributes to its purpose
- No more than 2 ideas per slide
- Replace a text-dominated slide with a simple figure with legend
- Bulleted lists
 - Show contents without writing complete sentences
- Spell out acronyms and abbreviations
- Avoid unnecessary animation use only that assists the clarity of presentation
- NOTE –Visuals are an aid to the presentation. So you have to be able to talk and present (even without the aid)

Presentation Delivery

- Remember "You are better presenter than you think"
- Present in a relaxed, yet professional way
- Convey precise technical information clear to audience
- Practice, Practice, and Practice

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Delivery Tips - Voice

- · Avoid reading slides word for word
- Project your voice and keep your head up and speak so that those in the back of the room can hear you
- Speak at relaxed pace
- Avoid repeat sayings: "basically"
- Maintain precision
- Use complete sentences when speaking and avoid pausing for too long
- Strong and Impressive Conclusion

Delivery Tips – Posture and Body Language

- Maintain Eye Contact with audience
 - Pick 3- 4 people in different places, & rotate
- Avoid twitching, swaying, or snapping fingers
- Avoid your hands in pockets or crossing arms
- Dress appropriately

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Delivery Tips – Answering questions

- · Cannot be fully planned ahead of time
- · Try to anticipate questions
- · Advice for handling questions effectively
 - Make sure you understand the question
 - Knowledgeable humility is the best ally
 - Avoid belittling question asker
 - · Use questions as a means of clarification
 - · Learn from the questions
 - · If you don't know the answer, say so.
- Repeat the question, in a large room, so that everyone knows what it is

Presentation Format

- Interesting and attention grabbing introduction
- Tell what you are going to tell
- Tell
 - Background
 - What: Problems and Current Status of Arts
 - Why: Needs and Benefits
 - How: Solution Approaches and Preliminary Results
 - When: Timeline and Milestones
 - Who: Tasks and Assignments
- Conclusion (Recap)
 - Clear and impressive conclusion by telling what you

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Proposal Presentation Format

- Cover (1 slide)
 - Title and Members
- Background (1 2 slides)
 - Background of the project (industry, technology, customer, etc)
 Needs and demands in customer's point of view
- Problem Formulation (1 2 slides)
 - Refined Problem Definition in Engineering point of view (1 slide)
 - Design Requirements (1 slide): emphasis on alternative solutions, knowledge contents, and constraints
- Current Status of Art (1 2 Slides)
 - Prior art and available technology, weakness, etc
- Solution Approaches (3 4 slides)
 - Overall introduction of the technology field (with system level schematics) and summary of the alternative solution ideas (1 slide)
 - Explanation of the first and major solution approach (why this may work)(1 slide)
 - Explanation of the other solution approaches (1 slide)
- Tasks and Project Management (1 slide)
 - Assigned tasks for finding solutions and solution implementation
 - Timelines and milestones
- **Verification Plan and Deliverables (1 slide)**
 - Evaluation plan of the solution
 - Deliverables
- Costs and Resources (1 slide)
 - Rough budget
- Resources available and resources needed
 Conclusion (1 slide) Charles Kim Howard University
 - Crisp and clear summary of the proposal

Team Presentation

- Format
 - Equally divided presentation times
 - · First, tell the audience who is going to talk on what
 - Take turns
 - Then, the first person concludes
 - Dialogue Style presentation
 - Tag team presentation
 - Anchormen and remote correspondents
- Tips
 - Plan ahead and do practice, a lot.
 - Everyone should share the presentation
 - Smooth Transition from a presenter to another
 - · A presenter should wrap up own segment,
 - then build a bridge that links what they said to the no
 - Decide Position and Roles in advance
 - · how you will position yourselves
 - · who will be where and
 - what they will do while another member is speaking
 - Take pains to make sure that
 - · everyone in the group is doing their share
 - · Everyone performs well on your presentation

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Effective Technical Communication -Summary

- Precise and Complete
- Grab and hold audience interest
- Present materials understandable by audience
- Preserve simplicity
- Eye Contact
- Check Audience
- Be Prepared
- Practice and take pains
- Roles and Smooth Transitions
- Please, no "acknowledgment" slide. Not yet!





Next Week Schedule

- Wed, Nov.2, 2011
- Proposal Presentation Dress Rehearsal
 - Max 15 minutes
 - Grading
 - PPT(X) file submission deadline (to save time)
 - Via email by 12:00 noon (Wed. November 2)
 - Would lose points if deadline is missed
 - The first team starts at 1:15pm.