How to ruin a technical talk

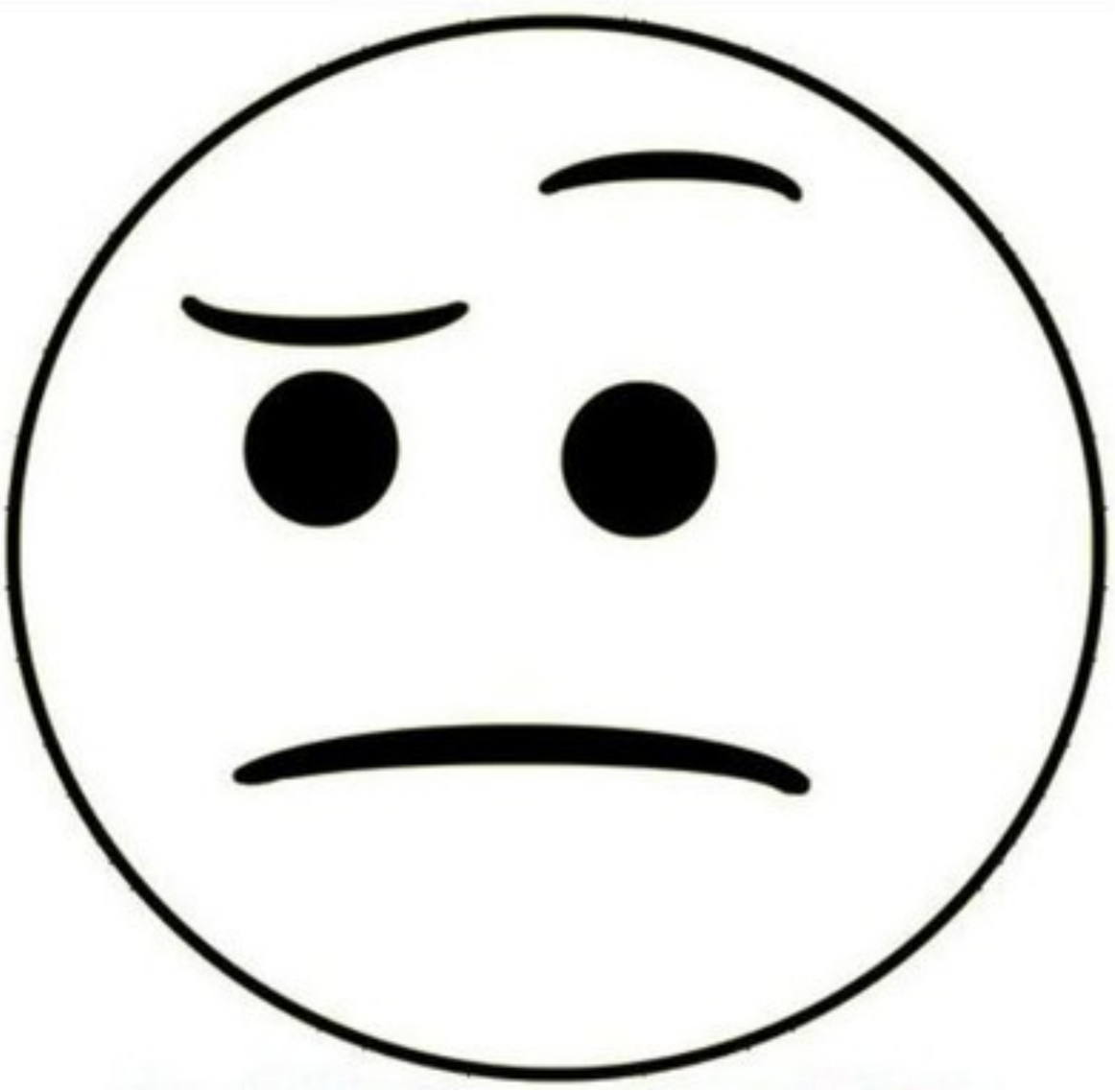
Ilya Chesnokov

I visited some conferences

Listened to some talks

And ruined many of my own ones

Qu	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Q3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Q4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Q5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



I know how to ruin a technical talk!

So how to do it?

As little

As little

font

As little

font

as you can

As long
LISTS
as you can!

A very long list

Main article: Morgan Freeman on screen and stage

- *Brubaker* (1980)
- *Marie* (1985)
- *That Was Then... This Is Now* (1985)
- *Street Smart* (1987)
- *Glory* (1989)
- *Driving Miss Daisy* (1989)
- *Lean on Me* (1989)
- *Johnny Handsome* (1989)
- *Robin Hood: Prince of Thieves* (1991)
- *Unforgiven* (1992)
- *The Shawshank Redemption* (1994)
- *Outbreak* (1995)
- *Seven* (1995)
- *Chain Reaction* (1996)
- *Moll Flanders* (1996)
- *Amistad* (1997)
- *Kiss the Girls* (1997)
- *Deep Impact* (1998)
- *Nurse Betty* (2000)
- *Along Came a Spider* (2001)
- *The Sum of All Fears* (2002)
- *High Crimes* (2002)
- *Bruce Almighty* (2003)
- *Million Dollar Baby* (2004)
- *Unleashed* (2005)
- *An Unfinished Life* (2005)
- *Batman Begins* (2005)
- *Lucky Number Slevin* (2006)
- *10 Items or Less* (2006)
- *Evan Almighty* (2007)
- *Gone, Baby, Gone* (2007)
- *The Bucket List* (2007)
- *Feast of Love* (2007)
- *Wanted* (2008)
- *The Dark Knight* (2008)
- *Invictus* (2009)
- *RED* (2010)
- *Dolphin Tale* (2011)
- *The Dark Knight Rises* (2012)
- *The Magic of Belle Isle* (2012)
- *Olympus Has Fallen* (2013)
- *Oblivion* (2013)
- *Now You See Me* (2013)
- *Last Vegas* (2013)
- *The Lego Movie* (2014)
- *Transcendence* (2014)
- *Lucy* (2014)
- *Dolphin Tale 2* (2014)
- *Momentum* (2015)
- *Ted 2* (2015)
- *London Has Fallen* (2016)
- *Now You See Me 2* (2016)
- *Going In Style* (2017)
- *Just Getting Started* (2017)
- *The Nutcracker and the Four Realms* (2018)
- *Angel Has Fallen* (2019)

More text
on one slide!

Let people read!

In mathematics, **infinitesimals** are things so small that there is no way to measure them. The insight with exploiting infinitesimals was that entities could still retain certain specific properties, such as angle or slope, even though these entities were quantitatively small.[1]The word *infinitesimal* comes from a 17th-century Modern Latin coinage *infinitesimus*, which originally referred to the "infinite-th" item in a sequence. Infinitesimals are a basic ingredient in the procedures of infinitesimal calculus as developed by Leibniz, including the law of continuity and the transcendental law of homogeneity. In common speech, an infinitesimal object is an object that is smaller than any feasible measurement, but not zero in size—or, so small that it cannot be distinguished from zero by any available means. Hence, when used as an adjective, "infinitesimal" means "extremely small". To give it a meaning, it usually must be compared to another infinitesimal object in the same context (as in a derivative). Infinitely many infinitesimals are summed to produce an integral.

The concept of infinitesimals was originally introduced around 1670 by either Nicolaus Mercator or Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz.[2] Archimedes used what eventually came to be known as the method of indivisibles in his work *The Method of Mechanical Theorems* to find areas of regions and volumes of solids.[3] In his formal published treatises, Archimedes solved the same problem using the method of exhaustion. The 15th century saw the work of Nicholas of Cusa, further developed in the 17th century by Johannes Kepler, in particular calculation of area of a circle by representing the latter as an infinite-sided polygon. Simon Stevin's work on decimal representation of all numbers in the 16th century prepared the ground for the real continuum. Bonaventura Cavalieri's method of indivisibles led to an extension of the results of the classical authors. The method of indivisibles related to geometrical figures as being composed of entities of codimension 1. John Wallis's infinitesimals differed from indivisibles in that he would decompose geometrical figures into infinitely thin building blocks of the same dimension as the figure, preparing the ground for general methods of the integral calculus. He exploited an infinitesimal denoted 1/∞ in area calculations.

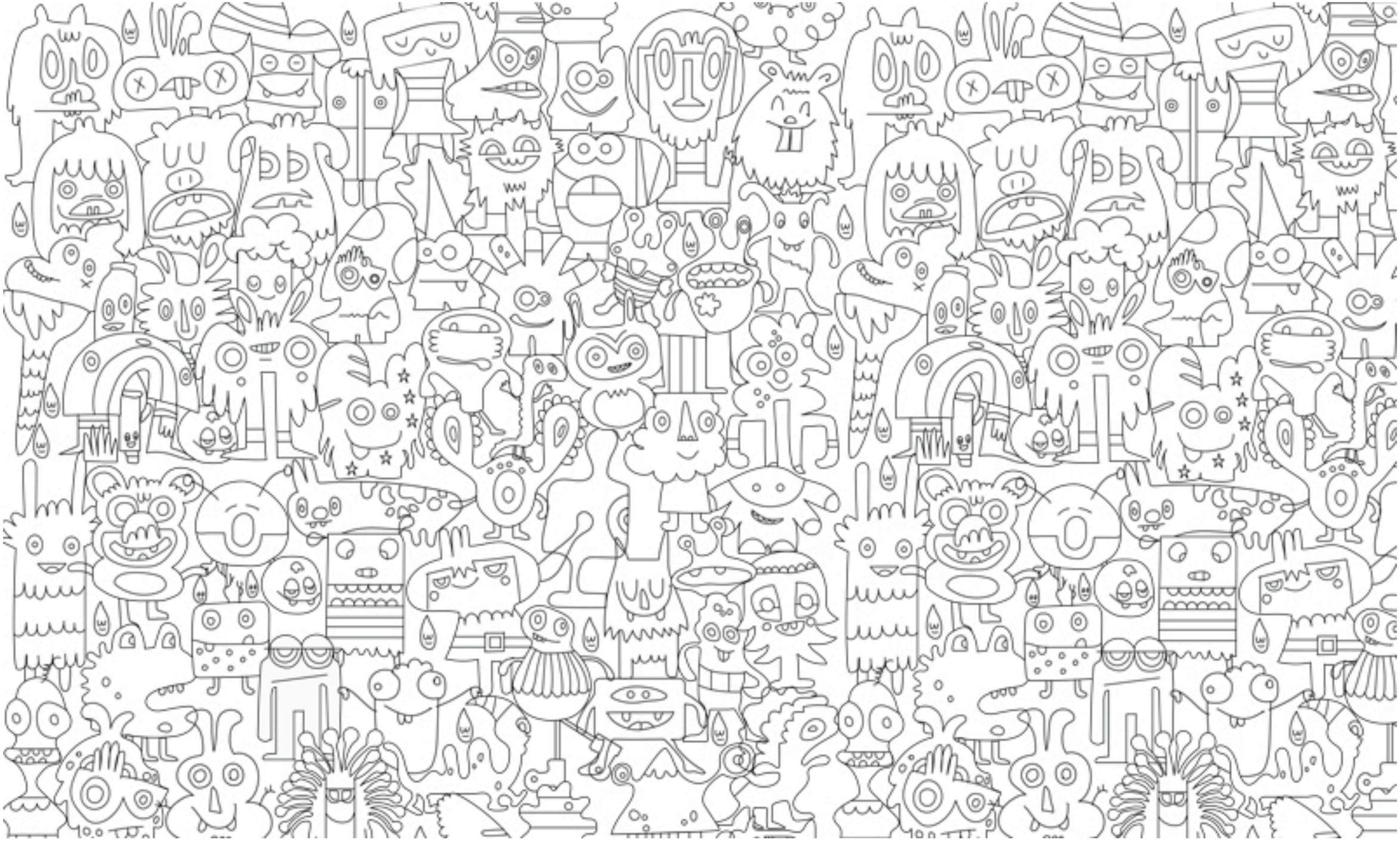
The use of infinitesimals by Leibniz relied upon heuristic principles, such as the law of continuity: what succeeds for the finite numbers succeeds also for the infinite numbers and vice versa; and the transcendental law of homogeneity that specifies procedures for replacing expressions involving inassignable quantities, by expressions involving only assignable ones. The 18th century saw routine use of infinitesimals by mathematicians such as Leonhard Euler and Joseph-Louis Lagrange. Augustin-Louis Cauchy exploited infinitesimals both in defining continuity in his *Cours d'Analyse*, and in defining an early form of a Dirac delta function. As Cantor and Dedekind were developing more abstract versions of Stevin's continuum, Paul du Bois-Reymond wrote a series of papers on infinitesimal-enriched continua based on growth rates of functions. Du Bois-Reymond's work inspired both Émile Borel and Thoralf Skolem. Borel explicitly linked du Bois-Reymond's work to Cauchy's work on rates of growth of infinitesimals. Skolem developed the first non-standard models of arithmetic in 1934. A mathematical implementation of both the law of continuity and infinitesimals was achieved by Abraham Robinson in 1961, who developed non-standard analysis based on earlier work by Edwin Hewitt in 1948 and Jerzy Łoś in 1955. The hyperrealsimplement an infinitesimal-enriched continuum and the transfer principle implements Leibniz's law of continuity. The standard part function implements Fermat's adequality.

Smaller font for code!

```
sub hide { push @{shift->hidden}, @_ }

sub is_hidden {
  my ($self, $method) = @_;
  my $h = $self->{hiding} ||= {map { $_ => 1 } @{$self->hidden}};
  return !!($h->{$method} || $method =~ /^_/ || $method =~ /^[A-Z_]+$/);
}

sub lookup { ($_[0]{reverse} //= $_[0]->_index)->{$_[1]} }

sub match {
  my ($self, $c) = @_;

  # Path (partial path gets priority)
  my $req  = $c->req;
  my $path = $c->stash->{path};
  if (defined $path) { $path = "/$path" if $path !~ m!^/! }
  else               { $path = $req->url->path->to_route }

  # Method (HEAD will be treated as GET)
  my $method = uc($req->url->query->clone->param('_method') || $req->method);
  $method = 'GET' if $method eq 'HEAD';

  # Check cache
  my $ws = $c->tx->is_websocket ? 1 : 0;
  my $match = Mojolicious::Routes::Match->new(root => $self);
  $c->match($match);
  my $cache = $self->cache;
  if (my $result = $cache->get("$method:$path:$ws")) {
    return $match->endpoint($result->{endpoint})->stack($result->{stack});
  }

  # Check routes
  $match->find($c => {method => $method, path => $path, websocket => $ws});
  return unless my $route = $match->endpoint;
  $cache->set(
    "$method:$path:$ws" => {endpoint => $route, stack => $match->stack});
}
```

Font color - closer to background's!

Big diagrams
&
small elements!



Technical stuff

Discharge your laptop!

Forget your adapter!

...

Speak too quietly

...or too quickly

Be incompetent

Don't have
an introduction

...or a summary

Have too long
introduction

Show your back
to the audience

Get seriously
out of time

Loose your slides!

Forget to come!

On survey scores...

Your score
lets speaker know
IF
their talk was ruined

Please,
please, please!

Participate
in the survey!

Your score
doesn't let speaker know
WHY
their talk was ruined

Please,
please, please!

Write
productive comments!

Thank you!