

Vorträge Vortragen

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Proseminar 11. April 2007

- Vorbereitung
 - Planung
 - Literatur
 - Gestaltung
- Vortrag
 - Zeitplanung
 - Verhalten
- Papier
 - Hand Out
 - Ausarbeitung

Zielsetzung

- Unterschiedliche Situationen:
 - Projekt, Diplomarbeit
 - Seminar, Vorlesung
 - Proposal, Jahresbilanz
 - Plädoyer vor Gericht
 - ...
- mit jeweils speziellen Anforderungen
- Unterschiedliches Publikum:
 - Vorkenntnisse
 - Grösse
 - Interesse

Zeitplanung

- So früh wie möglich:
 - Überblick über das Gebiet
 - Literaturbeschaffung
 - Planung der Inhalte
- Rechtzeitig (1-2 Wochen):
 - Gliederung
 - Auswahl von Grafiken
 - Rohfassung der Folien, evtl. Korrekturlesen
- Vor dem Vortrag (>1 Tag) :
 - Fertigstellen
 - Generalprobe, Technik
 - Kopieren der Handouts
- Nach dem Vortrag:
 - Manöverkritik
 - Erstellen der Ausarbeitung

Roter Faden:

- Einleitung – Worum geht's (nicht), warum ?
- Grundlagen – Was muss das Publikum wissen ?
- Beschreibung des Verfahrens
- Resultate, Bewertung
- Zusammenfassung – Take-Home-Message

Begleitende "Standortbestimmung"

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Take-Home

Literatursuche

Das Ziel

“Ich will alles Wissen, was es auf diesem Gebiet gibt!”

Vielleicht reicht aber auch ein Ausschnitt.

Wissen . . .

- wird von Leuten produziert
- wird publiziert
- zu “Produkten” verarbeitet

Abgucken

- Abgucken ist effektivstes Lernen
- vermeidet Sackgassen
- Synergie
- *nur mit Quellenangabe!!!*

→ finden und assimilieren des aktuellen Wissens

- Möglichkeit 1: Internetsuche
 - *Problem:* findet fast nur Schrott
- Möglichkeit 2: Literatursuche
 - *Besser:* "Peer Review" → Qualitätssicherung

Suchen in

- Bibliotheksbestand → Einführungen
- Bibliothekskatalog incl. “Digitale Bibliothek”
- Artikel in 2 Geschmacksrichtungen:
 - Review (Überblick mit *vielen* Literaturangaben)
 - “Original Paper”
- Journaldatenbanken:
 - PubMed www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez
 - CiteSeer citeseer.ist.psu.edu, www.pmbrowser.info
- (Virtueller) Besuch bei AutorInnen & Publikationslisten

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Gestaltung

Foliendesign I

- Überschrift
- zu jeder Aussage eine Folie
- zu jeder Folie eine Aussage
- Kernaussagen als Stichworte, kein Fliesstext
- Grafiken und Bilder einsetzen
- Formeln dosiert einsetzen
- 7 Stichpunkte pro Folie


Foliendesign II

- Animationen
 - “einfliegende” Elemente liefern keine Information
 - Überblendeffekte selten angemessen
 - Steuerung über Timing unflexibel
 - inkrementellen Aufbau sparsam einsetzen
- Farbwahl, Kontraste:
 - Hell auf Dunkel oder Dunkel auf Hell
 - Rot / Blau wirkt unscharf
 - Zuschauer mit Farbschwäche beachten
- Zeichenformatierung:
 - serifenlose, grosse Schrift
 - keine Schatten, Outline, wenig Schriftarten

Technische Aspekte


- Medien:
 - Folien
 - Beamer
 - KeyNote/PowerPoint/StarImpress/...
 - PDF (LaTeX, Distiller, Export)
 - Dias, Tafel, Whiteboard, Filme
 - Abhängig von Zielsetzung, Publikum, eigenem Wissen
- Ruhepol und Führung:
 - Zeigestock
 - Pointer / (Funk-)Maus
 - Kugelschreiber

Beispiel: Poster I




Comparing the Performance of LC-MS Processing Software

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 Strauss & Neumann-Hilbig
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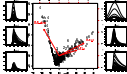
Introduction



- Metabolites to be quantification of a system's metabolism
- Mass accuracy is a powerful analysis method for identifying these metabolites
- Mass metabolites are still uncharacterized
- Peak picking and alignment are critical steps to be able to use the LC-MS raw data
- Stability of the results is essential
- Quantity and Quality of peaks in the measured sample is unknown

Clustering of Metabol Parameters

- Machine Operators have a "feeling" for Peaks
- Clustering of EMG Parameters allows clusters with similar shapes



Metafit

- Commercial cloud service
- Windows only
- Restricted to external masses
- www.metacomm.de

MCtools

- Multiple cloning and normalization methods
- Peak Picking is using from the spectra
- Simple recursive algorithm
- www.metacomm.de

AIM

- Compare performance of LC-MS processing software
- Assess the quality of peak picking and alignment:
 - Reference against chemical & physical data
 - Influence of peak shape on peak picking
 - Correction of quantification
 - Reference to other technical reference time differences
- Feedback & Improvement

Synthetic Peaks

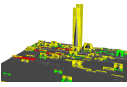
- Synthetic Peaks are generated corresponding to the peak shape parameters in the real data
- Different types of noise can be added, reflecting chemical and physical noise in the experimental data
- Data alignment like time-shifts observed between different LC-MS runs can be introduced
- Quantity and Quality of peaks in the synthetic sample is known

Open MS

- Advanced indexing algorithms
- 3-D Peak Picking using peak metadata
- Alignment using 2-D "step-shifting"
- www.open.ms

Performance

- Visualisation of peaks found by different processing software



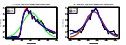
Clustering of peaks found by different processing software

Conclusion

- Quantity and Quality of peaks picked differs by program
- Broad range of processing needs, depending on accuracy
- Parameter selection is very non-trivial
- Some programs have useful features:
 - OpenMS - advanced preprocessing
 - XCMS - advanced alignment techniques
 - MCtools - supports the parallel processing
 - Metafit - long standing development
- Retention time picking will extend
- Retention alignment will extend
- Non-archival combinations of e.g. XCMS and OpenMS

Picking LC-MS Peaks


- Peaks selected manually and by XCMS
- How data is used in manual picking
 - Normal Gaussian (2) Processing
 - Exponentially Modified Gaussian (EMG, Malm et al. 2003) with 4 Parameters
 - Empirically Transformed Gaussian (ETG, Li 2007) with 2.5 Parameters
- Goodness-of-fit for experimental peaks is generally good for EMG and ETG



XCMS

- Part of www.metacomm.de.org
- Peak Picking works in the extracted ion chromatograms
- March of other approach
- Agreement in rough analysis of peak identification for "well behaved" peak groups
- www.metacomm.de

Acknowledgements

- Dieter Schmal, Jürg M. Scheybal and Christoph Bitticher for their discussions on mass spectrometry and biology
-  The work is supported by the DFG SFB 278/B 6

Beispiel: Poster II

Poster No. 75

NON-CODING SEQUENCE EVOLUTION IN DUPLICATED HOXA CLUSTERS

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PURPOSE OF THIS STUDY

- STUDY EVOLUTION OF NON-CODING DNA
- ESPECIALLY AFTER DUPLICATION
- PERFORMED IN THE NON-CODING TRACK, CLUSTERS OF TELEOSTY FISH
- PRESENT A METHOD TO DETECT INEQUALITY IN EVOLUTION RATES
- WITH FOCUSING GREATER POWER THAN CONVENTIONAL TESTS

CHARACTERS - FOOTPRINTS

DETECTED BY PHENOLANTHIC FOOTPRINTING

- LONGER CLUSTERS OF CONDENSED NUCLEOSIDES
- SUSCEPTIBLE TO TRANSFORMATION TO A REGULATORY ELEMENT - FUNCTIONAL UNIT

LOSS PROMOTION NEW

EVOLUTION OF FOOTPRINTS

THIS IS WHAT WE WANT TO RECONSTRUCT

$m_1 = X \cdot A \cdot B$

$m_2 = X \cdot A \cdot B$

$m_3 = X \cdot A \cdot B$

IS

$g = \frac{\ln(\frac{m_1 + m_2 + m_3}{3})}{\ln 2}$

TAJIMA

D. G. Gen. Stat. 1993

- COMMONLY USED TEST
- TESTS FOR EQUALITY OF EVOLUTION RATES

ALONG π AND π_{fix}

$$E(m_1) = E(m_2)$$
$$X^2 = \frac{(m_1 - m_2)^2}{m_1 + m_2}$$

Did you know? Tajima's D is the proportion of polymorphisms in Q.

Did you know? Tajima's D is the proportion of polymorphisms in Q.

WAGNER

J. Mol. Evol. 1993

- DESIGNED TO TEST FOR RATE DIFFERENCES IN NON-CODING DNA
- ASSUMES AN EXPONENTIAL GROWTH LAW FOR THE REDUCTION ρ OF CHARACTERS
- USES AN ADDITIONAL DEFINITION D TO REMOVE THE INFLUENCE OF Q
- TESTS FOR EQUALITY OF EVOLUTION RATES ALONG π AND π_{fix} IN Q

$H_0: \lambda = \lambda_2$

$$X^2 = \frac{m_1 - m_2}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2}$$

Did you know? The variance of proportional polymorphisms is $\frac{1}{2} \lambda_1 + \frac{1}{2} \lambda_2$.

Did you know? Tajima's D is the proportion of polymorphisms in Q.

HOXA EVOLUTION TRAINING

Can you guess what I already have my own species?

Did you know? The variance of proportional polymorphisms is $\frac{1}{2} \lambda_1 + \frac{1}{2} \lambda_2$.

HOXA EVOLUTION CONTEST

Did you know? The variance of proportional polymorphisms is $\frac{1}{2} \lambda_1 + \frac{1}{2} \lambda_2$.

HOXA EVOLUTION CONTEST

Did you know? The variance of proportional polymorphisms is $\frac{1}{2} \lambda_1 + \frac{1}{2} \lambda_2$.

(2) EVOLUTION OF FOOTPRINTS IS AN Ongoing PROCESS NOT SINGLE REALIZATION OF REGULARITY

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Showtime!

Zeit im Vortrag

- 2-3 Minuten pro Folie
- Uhr während des Vortrags
- Abkürzungen einbauen (z.B. zusätzliche Beispiele)
- *keine* Bemerkungen zur Zeitnot
- Schnellsprechen vermeiden
- Optionale Folien vorhalten

Vortragstil und Körpersprache

- kurze Sätze, klare Formulierungen
 - nicht Ablesen
 - langsam und deutlich Sprechen
- Haltung: Offenheit und Ruhe ausstrahlen
- Publikum ansprechen (Begrüßung, Fragen, Dank)
- Blickkontakt halten
- Reaktionen wahrnehmen:
 - Langeweile
 - Überanstrengung
- weder Tigern noch Einfrieren

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Papier

- Zusammenfassung auf 1-2 Seiten
- *nicht* kleinkopierte Folien
Ausnahme: Vorlesungen
- Kernaussagen
- für späteres Nachschlagen
- (weiterführende) Literaturhinweise
 - Autor, Titel, Quelle, Seitenangaben
- Platz für Notizen am Rand

Ausarbeitung

- Ausformulierte, eigenständige Arbeit
- kurz nach Vortrag erstellen
- Materialien (Folie/Handout) recyceln
- Korrekturen aus Vortrag einarbeiten
- Gliederung ähnlich Vortrag:
 - Einleitung
 - Methode
 - Ergebnisse
 - Diskussion
 - Literatur
- Sammlung möglich: Reader, Netz, Buch

Warum ?

- Vermeiden von Plagiats-Vorwürfen[1]
- Verweis auf einführende Literatur
- Verweis auf weiterführende Literatur

Wie ?

- Markierungen im Text [Sch04] beim erstmaligen Auftreten
- An relevanten Stellen danach (Schmidt 2004, Kap. 5)
- Ausführliche Angaben im Literaturanhang

Was ?

- Alle: Author, Titel, Datum, (Verlag)
- Artikel: Journal, Seiten
- Buch: Editor(en), Kapitel oder Seite
- URL: Adresse, Datum/Version

Zitieren (Beispiele)

Article [Turner, 2000], Book [Turner, 1990], InCollection [Turner, 1998], InProceedings [Turner, 1984], Misc [Turner, 1996], PhdThesis [Turner, 1974], TechReport [Turner, 1971].

[Turner, 1971] Kenneth J. Turner. Scene analysis and object recognition — A survey. Technical Report 21, University of Edinburgh, Department of Machine Intelligence, July 1971.

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[Turner, 1996] Kenneth J. Turner. SAGE translator. <http://www.cs.stir.ac.uk/>, April 1996.

[Turner, 1998] Kenneth J. Turner. LOTOS. In Partha Dasgupta and Joseph Urban, editors, *Encyclopaedia of Distributed Computing*. Kluwer Academic Press, London, UK, January 1998.

[Turner, 2000] Kenneth J. Turner. Realising architectural feature descriptions using LOTOS. *Parallel Computers, Networks and Distributed Systems*, pages 1–42, December 2000. In press.

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[1] K. J. Turner. Scene analysis and object recognition — A survey. Technical Report 21, University of Edinburgh, Department of Machine Intelligence, July 1971.

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[3] K. J. Turner. Gateways for networking in the framework of Open Systems Interconnection. In *Proc. 7th. International Conference on Computer Communications*, pages 686–691, Sydney, Nov. 1984. ICC.

[4] K. J. Turner, editor. *Guidelines for the Application of Estelle, LOTOS, and SDL*. International Telecommunications Union, Geneva, Switzerland, Jan. 1990.

[5] K. J. Turner. SAGE translator. <http://www.cs.stir.ac.uk/>, Apr. 1996.

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[7] K. J. Turner. Realising architectural feature descriptions using LOTOS. *Parallel Computers, Networks and Distributed Systems*, pages 1–42, Dec. 2000. In press.

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[Tur71] Kenneth J. Turner, *Scene analysis and object recognition — A survey*, Tech. Report 21, University of Edinburgh, Department of Machine Intelligence, July 1971.

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[Tur84] Kenneth J. Turner, *Gateways for networking in the framework of Open Systems Interconnection*, Proc. 7th. International Conference on Computer Communications (Sydney), ICCS, November 1984, pp. 686–691.

[Tur90] Kenneth J. Turner (ed.), *Guidelines for the application of Estelle, LOTOS, and SDL*, International Telecommunications Union, Geneva, Switzerland, January 1990.

[Tur96] Kenneth J. Turner, *SAGE translator*, <http://www.cs.stir.ac.uk/>, April 1996.

[Tur98] Kenneth J. Turner, *LOTOS*, Encyclopaedia of Distributed Computing (London, UK) (Partha Dasgupta and Joseph Urban, eds.) Kluwer Academic Press, London, UK, January 1998.

[Tur00] Kenneth J. Turner, *Realising architectural feature descriptions using LOTOS*, Parallel Computers, Networks and Distributed Systems (2000), 1–42, In press.

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[Turner 71] Kenneth J. Turner. *Scene Analysis and Object Recognition — A Survey*. Rapport technique 21, University of Edinburgh, Department of Machine Intelligence, July 1971.

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Take-Home-Message

Wo lernt man's ?!

- Übung und Erfahrung
- Beobachtung anderer ReferentInnen
- Kritik positiv annehmen (Plenum, persönlich)
 - der/die "Betroffene" äussert sich zuerst
 - Lob hört jedeR gern
 - Kritik präzise benennen, Pauschalurteile vermeiden
 - konstruktive Kritik mit Verbesserungsvorschlägen
- Evolution: Folienrecycling, Anpassung

Zusammenfassung

- Zu einem guten Vortrag gehört:
 - klare Strukturierung
 - gute Vorbereitung und Präsentation
- Erlernen von Vortragsstil:
 - eigene Erfahrung und Beobachtung
 - konstruktive Kritik

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Fragen ?