IN-CLASS WORK: SCIENTIFIC TALKS & XFIG

Scientific Talks:

Take a few minutes to think about very good scientific talks. Which? What made the talks so good? Also think about what was not well done in some other talks (so what should be avoided).

Xfig Intro

I will guide you through the following main commands of `xfig`, which is drawing tool:

- To get started: Type on the command line: `xfig &`
  This will open a new window.

- drawing tools: background grid, circle, line, text, picture, grouping, scaling, copying, editing, depth, picture.

- To save an xfig session use `File → SaveAs` and give your xfig-file a name ending with `.fig`. You can get back to this session any time on the command line with `xfig filename.fig &` or within xfig with `File → Open`.

- To make a figure you can pull into your slides: use `File → Export`.
  Keep in mind that vector graphics leads to better resolution (eps, pdf). (If you use latex, then eps is good.)
  Bitmaps have less good resolution (png, jpeg)

Figure(s) for Model Section To practice a bit, start working on a figure for your talk, which is helpful to explain your model.

Optional: Comment for Advanced xfig Users who like Latex:

In case you would like to use latex commands within xfig use the following steps: First copy
`~kvollmay/share.dir/inclass2025.dir/xfig2eps`
into your working directory. Then make the script executable (this is a perl-scripts)
`chmod u+x xfig2eps`
This file will be needed for step (3) below.

Instead of `xfig` use instead
(1) `xfig -specialtext -latexfonts -startlatexFont default`
(2) first save then export to "Combined PS/LaTeX (both parts)."
This creates two files: `filename.pstex` and `filename.pstex_t` . To then make an eps-file (which you can include in your paper) use `xfig2eps filename`
(4) then use `epstopdf filename.eps`