



# An Example of a WeST-Presentation

Using the WeSTpresentation Class

John Doe

Institute for Web Science and Technologies  
University of Koblenz-Landau  
[johndoe@uni-koblenz.de](mailto:johndoe@uni-koblenz.de)

July 30, 2020



# Outline

1. Introduction
2. The Boring Section
  - 2.1 A Subsection
  - 2.2 Another Subsection
3. Conclusion



## Section 1

# Introduction



# Just Text

This is just blind text<sup>1</sup>. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Aliquam volutpat, leo ac malesuada malesuada, nulla sapien auctor neque, eu euismod libero metus ac justo<sup>2</sup>. Praesent ipsum sem, sollicitudin vel quam in, scelerisque mollis velit. Sed eu dui vitae nisi auctor semper. Mauris sed eleifend neque, in consequat massa. Donec suscipit vestibulum purus dictum suscipit. Praesent porta venenatis risus, non congue ante aliquet non.

---

<sup>1</sup>This is a footnote.

<sup>2</sup>Here comes another one.

# Some Items, with Bullets

- Lorem ipsum
- dolor sit amen,
- consectetur adipiscing elit.
- Aliquam volutpat, leo ac malesuada malesuada, nulla sapien auctor neque, eu euismod libero metus ac justo.

# Some Items, with Numbers

1. Lorem ipsum
2. dolor sit amen,
3. consectetur adipiscing elit.
4. Aliquam volutpat, leo ac malesuada malesuada, nulla sapien auctor neque, eu euismod libero metus ac justo.



## Section 2

# The Boring Section



# There is no Largest Prime Number

The Proof uses *Reduction Ad Absurdum*.

## Theorem

*There is no largest prime number.*

## Proof.

1. Suppose  $p$  were the largest prime number.

4. Thus  $q + 1$  is also prime and greater than  $p$ .





# There is no Largest Prime Number

The Proof uses *Reduction Ad Absurdum*.

## Theorem

*There is no largest prime number.*

## Proof.

1. Suppose  $p$  were the largest prime number.
2. Let  $q$  be the product of the first  $p$  numbers.
3.  $q$  is not prime.
4. Thus  $q + 1$  is also prime and greater than  $p$ .



# There is no Largest Prime Number

The Proof uses *Reduction Ad Absurdum*.

## Theorem

*There is no largest prime number.*

## Proof.

1. Suppose  $p$  were the largest prime number.
2. Let  $q$  be the product of the first  $p$  numbers.
3. Then  $q + 1$  is not divisible by any of them.
4. Thus  $q + 1$  is also prime and greater than  $p$ .





Subsection 2.1

## **A Subsection**

# How to do References

For this and this, see Checkoway et al. (2010).

This statement is *believed* because it has a reference (Grätzer 2016).



Subsection 2.2

## **Another Subsection**

# A “Mathy” Slide

You can have math inside a sentence. For example, the **pythagorean theroem**, which says  $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ , is very famous.

But you can also have math in its own block. For example, to calculate the **harmonic mean** one has to look up this formula:

$$\bar{x} = n \cdot \left( \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{x_i} \right)^{-1}$$



## Section 3

# Conclusion

# Conclusion

- Main takeaway
- Second takeaway





**Thank you for your Attention!**

John Doe





## Section 4

# References

# References I



Checkoway, S., Shacham, H., and Rescorla, E. (2010). “Are Text-Only Data Formats Safe? Or, Use This LaTeX Class File to Pwn Your Computer”. In: *3rd USENIX Workshop on Large-Scale Exploits and Emergent Threats, LEET '10*. Ed. by Bailey, M. San Jose, CA, USA: USENIX Association.



Grätzer, G. (2016). *More Math Into LaTeX*. 5th ed. Springer.