Firstname Lastname

Deparment
University

CZECH
TECHNICAL
UNIVERSITY
IN PRAGUE

Title of the presentation

Subtitle of the presentation

October 13, 2024

Contents

Outline for Elements

Generic, Alert and Example blocks

Generic Block

Use this block to present important but non-urgent information. [1]

If you want to alert something, just do it.

Alert Block

Use this alert block to highlight critical information or warnings that need immediate attention. [2]

Example Block

Use this block to provide examples or case studies. [3]

Theorem, Definition and Proof blocks

Theorem

Use this block to present a formal statement that can be proven true. [4]

Definition

Use this block to define a term or concept clearly and precisely. [5]

Proof.

Use this block to provide the logical reasoning and steps needed to prove a theorem or proposition. ∎

Lemma and Corollary blocks

Lemma

Use this block to present a lemma, which is a supporting statement or an intermediate result used to prove a larger theorem.

Corollary

Use this block to present a corollary, which is a result that follows directly from a theorem or lemma.

Unordered/Order List

This is an unordered list:

- Item
- Item
- Item

This is an ordered list:

1. Item
2. Item
3. Item

List With Item Labels

Label Some text

Label Some text

Label Some text

Figures

(Photo by Pascal Müller on Unsplash)

Tables

Employee ID ID_i (Key)	ID_1	ID_2	. . .	ID_κ
Employee Name $Name_i$ (Value)	John	Maria	. . .	$Name_\kappa$

Table 1

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Value 1, 1	Value 1, 2	Value 1, 3	Value 1, 4
Value 2, 1	Value 2, 2	Value 2, 3	Value 2, 4
Value 3, 1	Value 3, 2	Value 3, 3	Value 3, 4
Value 4, 1	Value 4, 2	Value 4, 3	Value 4, 4
Value 5, 1	Value 5, 2	Value 5, 3	Value 5, 4

Table 2

Outline for Overlays

Using \pause in a List

The \pause command allows you to reveal list items progressively during a presentation:

- First, show the title or context

Using \pause in a List

The \pause command allows you to reveal list items progressively during a presentation:

- First, show the title or context
- Then introduce key concepts, one at a time

Using \pause in a List

The \pause command allows you to reveal list items progressively during a presentation:

- First, show the title or context
- Then introduce key concepts, one at a time
- Finally, conclude with summary points or takeaways

Using \uncover, \visible, and \only

\uncover   The content is present in the slide but hidden, occupying space.

\visible   Similar to \uncover, but if content is hidden, it does not show as transparent.

\only   The content is only present on specific slides, and it does not occupy space on others.

Progressive Text Revealing with \uncover

We will now reveal three pieces of information one by one:

- First piece of information revealed.

As the presentation progresses, each item becomes visible at its designated step.

Progressive Text Revealing with \uncover

We will now reveal three pieces of information one by one:

- First piece of information revealed.
- Second piece of information revealed.

As the presentation progresses, each item becomes visible at its designated step.

Progressive Text Revealing with \uncover

We will now reveal three pieces of information one by one:

- First piece of information revealed.
- Second piece of information revealed.
- Third piece of information revealed.

As the presentation progresses, each item becomes visible at its designated step.

Conditional Display with \only and \visible

This content is shown on the first and second slides only.

Conditional Display with \only and \visible

This content is shown on the first and second slides only.

Conditional Display with \only and \visible

This content is visible only on the third and fourth slides, but it occupies space on all slides.

Conditional Display with \only and \visible

This content is visible only on the third and fourth slides, but it occupies space on all slides.

Conditional Display with \only and \visible

This content is uncovered on the fifth slide, occupying space even when hidden on earlier slides.

References I

[1] **James H. Donnelly et al.** *Management*. Vyd. 1. Praha: Grada, 1997. ISBN: isbn80-7169-422-3.

[2] **Chen et al.** "Business Intelligence and Analytics: From Big Data to Big Impact". In: *MIS Quarterly* 36.4 (2012), p. 1165. ISSN: 02767783. DOI: 10.2307/41703503. JSTOR: 10.2307/41703503. URL: http://www.jstor.org/stable/10.2307/41703503 (visited on 2023-08-23).

[3] **Christophe Bredillet et al.** "Exploring the Dynamics of Project Management Office and Portfolio Management Co-Evolution: A Routine Lens". In: *International Journal of Project Management* 36.1 (2018-01), pp. 27–42. ISSN: 02637863. DOI: 10.1016/j.ijproman.2017.04.017. URL: https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S0263786316304483 (visited on 2023-03-16).

References II

[4] **Josef Basl**. *Podnikové Informační Systémy: Podnik v Informační Společnosti*. 1. vyd. Praha: GRADA Publishing,spol. s r.o., 2002. ISBN: 80-247-0214-2.

[5] **Mirjana Pejić Bach et al.** "An Extension of the Technology Acceptance Model for Business Intelligence Systems: Project Management Maturity Perspective". In: *International Journal of Information Systems and Project Management* 5.2 (2017), pp. 5–21. ISSN: 2182-7788. DOI: 10.12821/ijispm050201. URL: https://revistas.uminho.pt/index.php/ijispm/article/view/3848 (visited on 2023-03-17).

Thank you very much!

Q&A

Code block

```python
# Python example code
def greet(name):
        return f"Hello, {name}!"

print(greet("World"))
```