¡Seminararbeit¿

University of Applied Science - Online

Study-branch: Entomology

¡Dies ist der Titel¿

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III Abbreviations

AFL American Fuzzy Lop
API Application Programming Interface
BIOS Basic Input/Output System
Brick Binary Run-time Integer Based Vulnerability Checker
CaaS Container as a Service
CAB Change Advisory Board
CE Community Edition
CI Continuous Integration
CLI Command Line Interface
CNCF Cloud Native Computing Foundation
CRED C Range Error Detector
Dev Development, the development team

1 Latex

1.1 Tools

MiKTeX: `https://miktex.org/download` TeXLive: `http://tug.org/texlive/` (or alternative LaTeX-systems).

A good editor is essential. Sometimes combined editors and compilers (e.g. TeXShop) can be really productive. Make sure you learn the use of synchronized navigation then.

A vector graphic is one where strokes remain strokes even at the highest resolutions: e.g. the Figure 1.1 or the Logo on the Titelblatt (notice: you can click from here to there). Many tools generate vector-graphics for plots from any data-set. E.g. Plotly (with the use of the Browser-Print), MatPlotLib or even OpenOffice, LibreOffice or MS-Excel.

1.2 Literature References

Here is an example of a reference with a page-number: [Due16, S. 6]

1.3 Pictures

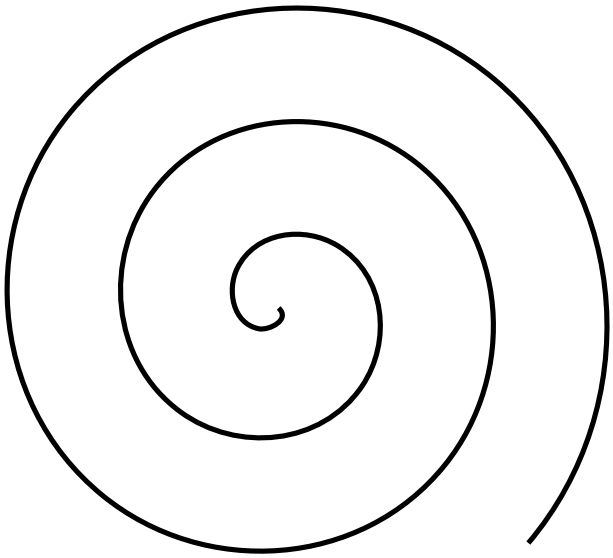

Figure 1.1: A spiral... smooth vector-based with a clean parametrisation!
Nothing to do with [Gag18]

1.4 Tables

“ Industrial era ”	“Jobs ”	“ Wanted: Upgrade”’
Parts exchanger	Fitter	mecatronics specialist
eShop	reseller	“ Client-suggester”
“ Coding-guru”’	Softwaredesign	Whole-life designer
JA! Gut & Günstig	brand-names	“ Life-Style Feeling”
Internetbanking	Bank clerk	Customer adviser
Robots	Specialist	Machine supervisor
Bush	Gardener	Nature-sculptor
Painting	Painter	Interior Design

Table 1.1: Downgrade and Upgrade of job denominations
[Due16]

1.5 Listes

- one
- twoi
- threei

1. first
2. second
3. third

1.6 Formulæ

A formula can be written inline, e.g. as $\frac{d}{dx}\text{arctg}(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$ or, in centered math:

$$\frac{d}{dx}\text{arctg}(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} \tag{1.1}$$

Notice that formulæ that are centered start bigger (technically, they start in `\displaystyle`) than they start inline (technically, they start in `\textstyle` all subsequents reductions, e.g. an exponent, goes to `\scriptstyle` then `\scriptscriptstyle`). Indeed a best effort is made so that inline formulæ do not change the line height which would bother the eye of a reader.

Formulæ can be given a number and a label. Numbering happens automatically with `\begin{equation}` and `\end{equation}` and can be avoided if enclosing the formula betwee `\[` and `\]`. If using the `\label` macro inside, you can refer automatically to this equation using `\ref{label}`. E.g. Thanks to equation 1.1 one dare say that:

$$\int_0^t \frac{1}{1+x^2}dx = \arctan(t) \tag{1.2}$$

Bibliography

[Due16] Gunter Dueck. Zwischen industralisierendem downgrade und notwendigem upgrade/empowerment, 2016. (auf dem AKAC-Kongress).

[Gag18] Justin Gage. Introduction to microservices, 2018. (URL: `https://blog.algorithmia.com/introduction-to-microservices/` [letzter Zugriff: 02.06.2019]).