

¡Seminararbeit¿

University of Applied Science - Online

Study-branch: PLEASE ADAPT ALL ASPECTS TO MATCH REQUIREMENTS

¡THIS IS THE TITLE TO BE ADAPTED¿

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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

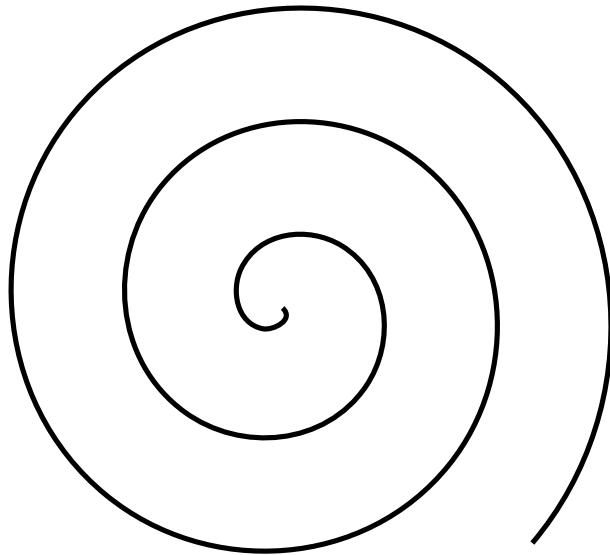


Figure 1.1: A spiral... smooth vector-based with a clean parametrisation!
Nothing to do with [Gag18]

1.4 Tables

“ Industrial era ”	“Jobs ”	“ Wanted: Upgrade”
Parts exchanger	Fitter	mecatronics special-ist
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 $\frac{d}{dx}\arctg(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$ or, in centered math:

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

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 between `\[` and `\]`. 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:

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

Bibliography

- [Due16] Gunter Dueck. Zwischen industrialisierendem 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]).