

Social Engineering

Bachelor Seminar - Billion Dollar Heist

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This template is based on [Beamer-LaTeX-Themes](#) and its modified by ARCW In the following you find a brief introduction on how to use \LaTeX and the beamer package to prepare slides, based on the one written by [Federico Zenith](#) for [SINTEF Presentation](#)



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1 Introduction

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- We assume you can use \LaTeX ; if you cannot, [you can learn it here](#)
- Beamer is one of the most popular and powerful document classes for presentations in \LaTeX
- Beamer has also a detailed [user manual](#)
- Here we will present only the most basic features to get you up to speed

Compared to PowerPoint, using \LaTeX is better because:

- It is not What-You-See-Is-What-You-Get, but What-You-Mean-Is-What-You-Get: you write the content, the computer does the typesetting
- Produces a pdf: no problems with fonts, formulas, program versions
- Easier to keep consistent style, fonts, highlighting, etc.
- Math typesetting in \LaTeX is the best:

$$i \hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \Psi(\mathbf{r}, t) = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 \Psi(\mathbf{r}, t) + V(\mathbf{r}) \Psi(\mathbf{r}, t)$$

To set a typical title page, you call some commands in the preamble:

The Commands for the Title Page

```
\title{Sample Title}  
\subtitle{Sample subtitle}  
\author{First Author, Second Author}  
\date{\today} % Can also be (ab)used for conference name &c.
```

You can then write out the title page with `\maketitle`.

To set a **background image** use the `\titlebackground` command before `\maketitle`; its only argument is the name (or path) of a graphic file.

If you use the **starred version** `\titlebackground*`, the image will be clipped to a split view on the right side of the title slide.

- A typical slide has bulleted lists

Writing a Simple Slide

It's really easy!

- A typical slide has bulleted lists
- These can be uncovered in sequence

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Code for a Page with an Itemised List

```
\begin{frame}{Writing a Simple Slide}  
  \framesubtitle{It's really easy!}  
  \begin{itemize}[<+>]  
    \item A typical slide has bulleted lists  
    \item These can be uncovered in sequence  
  \end{itemize}\end{frame}
```



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2 Personalization

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Splitting the page is easy and common; typically, one side has a picture and the other text:

This is the first column

And this the second

Column Code

```
\begin{columns}
  \begin{column}{0.6\textwidth}
    This is the first column
  \end{column}
  \begin{column}{0.3\textwidth}
    And this the second
  \end{column}
  % There could be more!
\end{columns}
```

- The paramount task of fonts is being readable
- There are good ones...
 - Use serif fonts only with high-definition projectors
 - Use sans-serif fonts otherwise (or if you simply prefer them)
- ... and not so good ones:
 - Never use monospace for normal text
 - Gothic, calligraphic or weird fonts should always be avoided

- To insert a final slide with the title and final thanks, use `\backmatter`.
 - The title also appears in footlines along with the author name, you can change this text with `\footlinepayoff`
 - You can remove the title from the final slide with `\backmatter[notitle]`
- The aspect ratio defaults to 16:9, and you should not change it to 4:3 for old projectors as it is inherently impossible to perfectly convert a 16:9 presentation to 4:3 one; spacings *will* break
 - The `aspectratio` argument to the `beamer` class is overridden by the SINTEF theme
 - If you *really* know what you are doing, check the package code and look for the `geometry` class.



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- Enough for an introduction! You should know enough by now
- If you have corrections or suggestions, [send them to me!](#)