

个人简历

后端开发 (Java / Go)

何朝晖

武汉科技大学-计算机科学与技术-大三

2026.1

邮箱: hezhaohui0807@163.com 电话: 15671623703

Outline

1. 教育背景

1.1 GPA

1.2 校友会排名

2. 荣誉奖项

2.1 “金山杯”华中地区高校第十八届程序设计邀请赛

2.2 国际大学生程序设计竞赛（ICPC）湖北省赛

3. 实习经历

4. 项目经历

Outline

1. 教育背景

1.1 GPA

1.2 校友会排名

2. 荣誉奖项

2.1 “金山杯”华中地区高校第十八届程序设计邀请赛

2.2 国际大学生程序设计竞赛（ICPC）湖北省赛

3. 实习经历

4. 项目经历

Outline

1. 教育背景

1.1 GPA

1.2 校友会排名

2. 荣誉奖项

2.1 “金山杯”华中地区高校第十八届程序设计邀请赛

2.2 国际大学生程序设计竞赛（ICPC）湖北省赛

3. 实习经历

4. 项目经历

Outline

1. 教育背景

1.1 GPA

1.2 校友会排名

2. 荣誉奖项

2.1 “金山杯”华中地区高校第十八届程序设计邀请赛

2.2 国际大学生程序设计竞赛（ICPC）湖北省赛

3. 实习经历

4. 项目经历

Global Structure

To create the “global structure” of a presentation, with the time constraints in mind, proceed as follows:

1. Make a mental inventory of the things you can reasonably talk about within the time available.
2. Categorize the inventory into sections and subsections. Both the sections and the subsections should follow a logical pattern.
3. Do not use more than four sections and not less than two per part.
4. Keep section and subsection titles self-explaining.

Time Control

- A simple rule for the number of frames is that you should have at most one frame per minute.
- In most situations, you will have less time for your presentation than you would like.
- Do not try to squeeze more into a presentation than time allows for.

Beginning and End

People pay most attention at the beginning and at the end of talks.

- Begin with an explanation of what your talk is all about. Then explain what you or someone else has found out concerning the subject matter.
- Always conclude your talk with a summary that repeats the main message of the talk in a short and simple way.

1. The title should really explain things, not just give a cryptic summary that cannot be understood unless one has understood the whole slide.
2. In English, you should either always capitalize all words in a frame title except for words like "a" or "the" (as in a title), or you always use the normal lowercase letters.
 - Introduction to Algorithms.
 - Introduction to algorithms.

Frame Content

1. Use block environments like 'theorem' and so on.
2. Prefer enumerations and itemize environments over plain text.
3. Do not use more than two levels of subitemizing.
4. A frame with too little on it is better than a frame with too much on it.

Alert: **Avoid using animations in Beamer slides.**

Graphic

1. Visualization is helpful to the audience.
2. Like text, you should explain everything that is shown on a graphic.
3. Sometimes the complexity of a graphic is intentional and you are willing to spend much time explaining the graphic in great detail.

Outline

1. 教育背景

1.1 GPA

1.2 校友会排名

2. 荣誉奖项

2.1 “金山杯”华中地区高校第十八届程序设计邀请赛

2.2 国际大学生程序设计竞赛（ICPC）湖北省赛

3. 实习经历

4. 项目经历

Outline

1. 教育背景

1.1 GPA

1.2 校友会排名

2. 荣誉奖项

2.1 “金山杯”华中地区高校第十八届程序设计邀请赛

2.2 国际大学生程序设计竞赛（ICPC）湖北省赛

3. 实习经历

4. 项目经历

Highlighted Math

Some important formulas will be **highlighted** because it's important.

We consider the system of linear equations

$$Ax = b$$

(1)

where $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$, $b \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

Columns & Description & List

Description 1 Explanation 1

Description 2 Explanation 2

Description 3 Explanation 3

- Item 1
- Item 2
 1. First item
 2. Second item
 3. Third item
- Item 3
 1. First item
 2. Second item

Reference & URL

- A citation example **vaswaniAttentionAllYou2023**.
- A foot full citation example¹.
- See Section 2 for details.
- Here is a URL link to [OpenAI website](#).

¹**vaswaniAttentionAllYou2023**.

Outline

1. 教育背景

1.1 GPA

1.2 校友会排名

2. 荣誉奖项

2.1 “金山杯”华中地区高校第十八届程序设计邀请赛

2.2 国际大学生程序设计竞赛（ICPC）湖北省赛

3. 实习经历

4. 项目经历

Blocks 1

Block Title

This is a regular block.

Alert Block Title

This is an alert block.

Example Block Title

This is an example block.

Blocks 2

定义 (XXX)

This is a definition block.

引理 (XXX)

This is a lemma block.

推论 (XXX)

This is a corollary block.

例 (XXX)

This is an example block.

Blocks 3

定理 (XXX)

This is a theorem block.

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

证明.

This is a proof block.



Tables

表 1: Example Table

Header 1	Header 2	Header 3
Cell 1	Cell 2	Cell 3
Cell 4	Cell 5	Cell 6

表 2: Error and order

m	80	160	320	640
error	1.95e-4	4.88e-5	1.22e-5	3.05e-6
order	-	2.00	2.00	2.00
error	1.95e-4	4.88e-5	1.22e-5	3.05e-6
order	-	2.00	2.00	2.00

Algorithm

Algorithm 1: Euclid's algorithm

Data: Two nonnegative integers a and b

Result: Their greatest common divisor $d = \gcd(a, b)$

```
1 while  $b \neq 0$  do  
2    $r \leftarrow a \bmod b$ ;  
3    $a \leftarrow b$ ;  
4    $b \leftarrow r$ ;  
5 end  
6  $d \leftarrow a$ ;
```

Code

```
#include <iostream>

int main() { // Hello World
    std::cout << "Hello, world!" << std::endl;
    return 0;
}
```

```
def greet(name):
    print(f"Hello, {name}!")

greet("John")
```

Outline

1. 教育背景

1.1 GPA

1.2 校友会排名

2. 荣誉奖项

2.1 “金山杯”华中地区高校第十八届程序设计邀请赛

2.2 国际大学生程序设计竞赛（ICPC）湖北省赛

3. 实习经历

4. 项目经历

Conclusion & Future work

- This is the conclusion
- This is the future work

Thank You!

Outline

1. 教育背景

1.1 GPA

1.2 校友会排名

2. 荣誉奖项

2.1 “金山杯”华中地区高校第十八届程序设计邀请赛

2.2 国际大学生程序设计竞赛（ICPC）湖北省赛

3. 实习经历

4. 项目经历