



Paul Scherrer Institut

Derek Feichtinger

Org-Mode Beamer Example

- 1 Introduction
- 2 A collection of example pages
- 3 Using Beamer_act for overlays
- 4 Multiple Columns
- 5 Conclusions



Org mode version information

Emacs version: GNU Emacs 24.4.1 (x86_64-unknown-linux-gnu, GTK+ of 2014-10-31 on dflt1w org version: 8.2.10

- This is based on an the Worg hosted example by Eric S. Fraga and on the beamer reference card by Fabrice Niessen on GitHub.
- The H:2 setting in the options line is important for setting the Beamer frame level. Headlines will become frames when their level is equal to org-beamer-frame-level.
- nice link: beamer theme matrix
- nice example on beamer features (pure Latex)
- http:

//www2.informatik.hu-berlin.de/~mischulz/beamer.html



A simple slide

This slide consists of some text with a number of bullet points:

- the first, very important, point!
- the previous point shows the use of the special markup which translates to the Beamer specific alert command for highlighting text.

The above list could be numbered or any other type of list and may include sub-lists.



A more complex slide

This slide illustrates the use of Beamer blocks. The following text, with its own headline, is displayed in a block:

Theorem (Org mode increases productivity)

- org mode means not having to remember LaTeXcommands.
- it is based on ascii text which is inherently portable.
- Emacs!





block environments

a block

```
\begin{block}{A block}
...
\end{block}
```

an alert block

```
\begin{alertblock}{An alert block}
...
\end{alertblock}
```

an example block

```
\begin{exampleblock}{An alert block}
...
\end{exampleblock}
```



some more blocks

The beamercolorbox does not seem to work

```
\begin{beamercolorbox}[shadow=true, rounded=true]{eecks}
...
\end{beamercolorbox}
```

A fullframe is a frame with an ignored slide title. frametitle is set to the empty string

■ A headline with an ignoreheading environment will only have its contents displayed in the output. The heading text itself is ignored, and no heading bar is shown.

■ Contents are not inserted in any frame environment.

■ ignoreheading is useful as a structural element in order to again place normal text after a previous element (like a block or a column environment).



structureenv environment

- For highlighting text.
- To help the audience see the structure of your presentation.
- TODO: Currently I see no effect on the text style when using structureenv
- might need to use ignoreheading (like here) in order to then insert some more normal text after the structureenv.



definition environment

Definition (definition)

Contents of the definition



- Suppose *p* were the largest prime number.
- Let q be the product of the first p numbers.
- Then q + 1 is not divisible by any of them
- But q + 1 is greater than 1, thus divisible by some prime number not in the first p numbers.



- Suppose *p* were the largest prime number.
- Let q be the product of the first p numbers.
- Then q + 1 is not divisible by any of them
- But q + 1 is greater than 1, thus divisible by some prime number not in the first p numbers.



- Suppose *p* were the largest prime number.
- Let q be the product of the first p numbers.
- Then q + 1 is not divisible by any of them.
- But q + 1 is greater than 1, thus divisible by some prime number not in the first p numbers.



- Suppose *p* were the largest prime number.
- Let q be the product of the first p numbers.
- Then q + 1 is not divisible by any of them.
- But q + 1 is greater than 1, thus divisible by some prime number not in the first p numbers.



First Block

■ this is visible from the beginning

Second Block

and this one is revealed afterwards by using the BEAMER_act keyword in the PROPERTIES section.

2010-03-30 Tue



First Block

■ this is visible from the beginning

Second Block

and this one is revealed afterwards by using the BEAMER_act keyword in the PROPERTIES section.

2010-03-30 Tue



First Block

■ this is visible from the beginning



First Block

this is visible from the beginning

Second Block



Two blocks with different transparency

First Block

■ this is visible from the beginning

Second Block

and this one is revealed afterwards by using the BEAMER_act keyword in the PROPERTIES section.

Third Block



Two blocks with different transparency

First Block

this is visible from the beginning

Second Block

and this one is revealed afterwards by using the BEAMER_act keyword in the PROPERTIES section.

Third Block



Two blocks with different transparency

First Block

this is visible from the beginning

Second Block

and this one is revealed afterwards by using the BEAMER_act keyword in the PROPERTIES section.

Third Block



Blocks in two columns

A left block

- this slide consists of two columns
- This is the first column

A right block

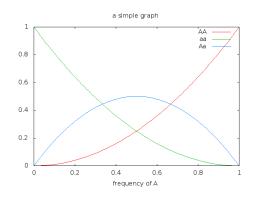
■ this is the right column

2010-03-30 Tue



A Block and a figure

- this slide consists of two columns
- the first (left) column has no heading and consists of text
- the second (right) column has an image and is enclosed in an example block





Octave code

$$A = [1 \ 2 \ ; \ 3 \ 4]$$

 $b = [1; \ 1];$
 $x = A \setminus b$

The output

A =



Summary

- org is an incredible tool for time management
- but it is also excellent for writing and for preparing presentations
- Beamer is a very powerful LATEX package for presentations
- the combination is unbeatable!



SOME BACKUP SLIDES



Backup slide 1

Some backup info



Backup slide 2

These details are not part of the main talk.