

Wir schaffen Wissen – heute für morgen

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**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  $\LaTeX$  commands.*
- *it is based on ascii text which is inherently portable.*
- *Emacs!*





# Some text features

The double @@ can be used to enclose active code. Here we use it to specify beamer code that will highlight text by specifying an overlay

A useful feature

The following setting acts like `\begin{itemize}[<+>]`. So, it will cause the list items to appear one after the other.

■ item 1

■ item 2

■ item 3



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- item 1
- item 2
- item 3

## 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

proof.

- 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. ☐



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# proof environment and revealing line by line

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The size of the table font can be chosen by giving a #+LATEX: `\small` command (or `\tiny` or `\footnotesize`)

WNs	Processors	Cores/node	HS06/node	total cores	total HS06
20	2*Xeon X5560	8	118	160	2360
11	2*E5-2670 2.60GHz	16	263	176	2893
4	2*AMD 6272 2.40GHz	32	241	128	964
35				464	6217

# Two blocks

## 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.

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# Two blocks with invisible layering

## First Block

- this is visible from the beginning

# Two blocks with invisible layering

## 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.



# Three blocks with a different transparency set

## 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

- and this one is revealed afterwards by using the BEAMER\_act keyword in the PROPERTIES section.

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# Three blocks with a different transparency set

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## Third Block

- and this one is revealed afterwards by using the BEAMER\_act keyword in the PROPERTIES section.



# Blocks in two columns

## A left block

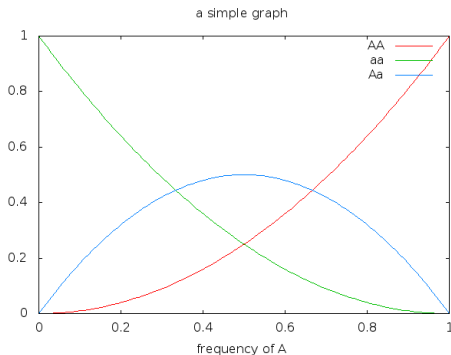
- this slide consists of two columns
- This is the first column

## A right block

- this is the right column

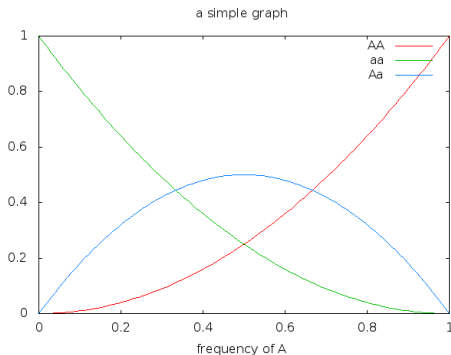
# A text section and a figure

- 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



# A Block and a figure

- a centered text section.  
I found no good way for  
using `\vfill` or  
`\minipage` as  
referenced [here](#)



### Octave code

```
A = [1 2 ; 3 4]
b = [1; 1];
x = A\b
```

### The output

A =

1	2
3	4

x =

-1
1



# 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  $\text{\LaTeX}$  package for presentations
- the combination is unbeatable!



SOME BACKUP SLIDES. The Appendix will not be listed in the table of contents.



# Backup slide 1

Some backup info

## Backup slide 2

These details are not part of the main talk.