Version 1.0

Beamer Template For Sun Yat-sen University

Using LaTeX to prepare slides

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Introduction

Single Column

Write your presentation like a normal LaTeX file with a `\maketitle` command and `\chapter` and `\section` headings. The `\maketitle` contents are defined by the following macros:

```
\pretitle    \title        \subtitle
\author      \extralogo
```

The `\extralogo` command specifies an extra logo below the AFIT crest. The `\chapter` heading creates a slide with just the chapter name. The `\section` heading sets the title of a new slide. However, if no text follows the section, no slide will be created. Text which does not fit on one slide will flow onto the next slide automatically. To get 4-by-3 aspect ratio slides, specify `standard` as an option to the document class.

Double Column

Use the `\twocolumn` and `\onecolumn` commands right after the section heading to control the number of columns. Text will flow from the left column to the right.

- Point one
- Point two
- Point three
- Point four
- Point five
- Point six
- Point seven
- Point eight
- Point nine
- Point ten
- Point eleven
- Point twelve

You can use `\pagebreak` to force text onto the next column.

Table of Stuff

You can create any variety of subdivisions on your slide by using the `tabular` environment.

Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
First	Second	Third
One	Two	Three

Alpha	Beta	Gamma
Green	Blue	Red
Cyan	Yellow	Magenta

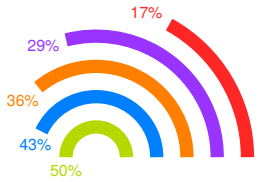
The `\cellcolor` command sets the background color of a table cell.

Quad Charts

Itemized Lists

- Budget: $1,000,000
- Spent to Date: $725,000
- Remaining: $275,000
- Burn Rate: $150,000/mo.
- Projection: On track

Graphs



Tables

Category	Budget	Spent	Remaining
Salaries	$500,000	$325,000	$175,000
Equipment	$200,000	$180,000	$20,000
Travel	$50,000	$30,000	$20,000
Marketing	$150,000	$125,000	$25,000
Miscellaneous	$100,000	$65,000	$35,000
Total	**$1,000,000**	**$725,000**	**$275,000**

Text

Unless absolutely required, avoid quad charts. Their four-quadrant structure often becomes overloaded with text, data, and visuals, making them visually cluttered and difficult to read. The limited space in each quadrant forces critical details to compete for attention, overwhelming audiences and obscuring key points. This density, combined with small fonts and cramped layouts, creates a readability nightmare, especially for those trying to quickly grasp the content, ultimately hindering clear communication. You are far better off using four separate slides.

Centering

Use the `Center` environment
to center horizontally *and* vertically.

Explicit Code

Use the `python` environment for Python code.

```python
def write_list(fid, x, level):
    ind = '  '*level
    xs = '0' if abs(x[0]) < 1e-3 else "%.3f"
    txt = '\n%svalues=\"%s' % (ind, xs)
    for n in range(1, len(x)):
        xs = '0' if abs(x[n]) < 1e-3 else "%.3f"
        if len(txt) + 3 + len(xs) >= 80:
            fid.write(txt + ';\n')
            txt = ind + '  ' + xs
        else:
            txt += '; ' + xs
    fid.write(txt + '\"')
```

Use the `matlab` environment for MATLAB code.

```matlab
function savepdf(name, width, height)
    % name is the file name including ".pdf".
    % Both width and height are in (cm).
    set(gcf, 'units', 'centimeters', ...
        'position', [0, 0, width, height])
    set(gca, 'FontSize', 9);
    set(gca, 'FontName', 'Times New Roman');
    exportgraphics(gcf, name, ...
        'ContentType', 'vector');
end
```

R Language

Use the `rlang` environment for R code.

```r
factorial <- function(n) {
    if (n == 0 || n == 1) {
        return(1)
    } else {
        return(n * factorial(n - 1))
    }
}
```

Pseudocode

Use the pseudocode environment for non-language-specific code.

```
function add_arrays(a, b, N)
    c ← zeros(N)
    for n in 0 : N − 1
        if a_n and b_n are real
            c_n = a_n + b_n
        end if
    end for
    return c
end function
```

Control and Classification

Controlled Unclassified Information

Unless your presentation is being distributed, no markings need to be applied. If it is approved for public release without restriction, you can mark it as Distribution A with the `\distributionA` command in the preamble.

If it is approved with a different distribution statement (B through F), specify the banner (markings in the header and footer) (e.g., `\banner{cui}`) and fill in the details with the `\cui` command:

```
\cui{Controlled By: AETC \\
    Controlled By: AFIT/ENG \\
    CUI Category(ies): PRVCY \\
    Distribution: \DistB{CATEGORY}{DATE}{OFFICE} \\
    POC: John Smith, 555-123-4567}
```

Classified Information

For classified information, use the `\banner` command and the classification (e.g., `\banner{secret}`) and the `\classified` command:

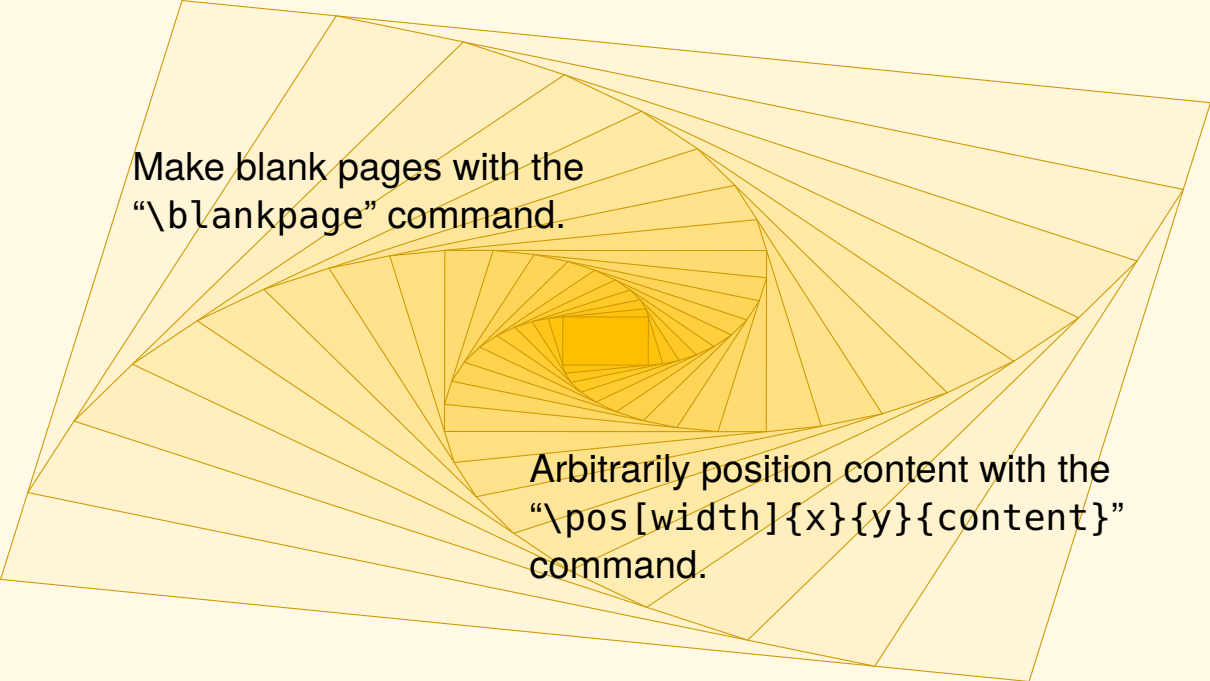
```
\classified{
    Classified By: \\
    Derived From: \\
    Declassify On: }
```

Color Themes

Although specific colors are not officially dictated, it is common to use certain colors for certain degrees of information control. A color theme can be set for the presentation by entering the color as a parameter to the class: `\documentclass[purple]{afitdefense}`. The commonly used colors are

Top Secret//SCI	yellow	Confidential	blue
Top Secret	orange	CUI	purple
Secret	red	Uncontrolled	green

Note that “CUI” means “Controlled Unclassified Information.”



Make blank pages with the “`\blankpage`” command.

Arbitrarily position content with the “`\pos[width]{x}{y}{content}`” command.

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