

Beampy a tool to make simple presentation

Hugo Chauvet

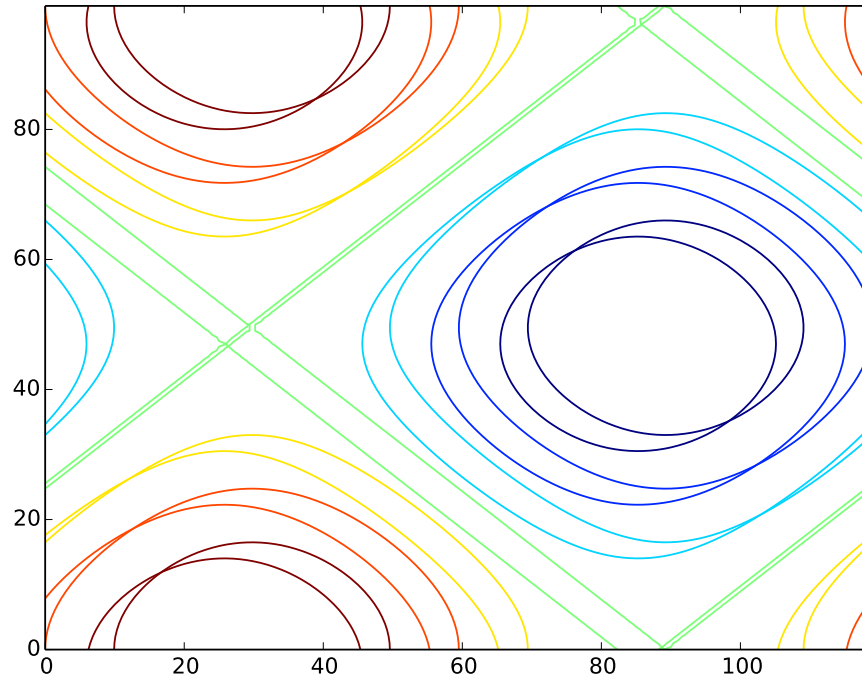
Text

Use LaTeX to render text and equation

$$\sqrt{10}$$

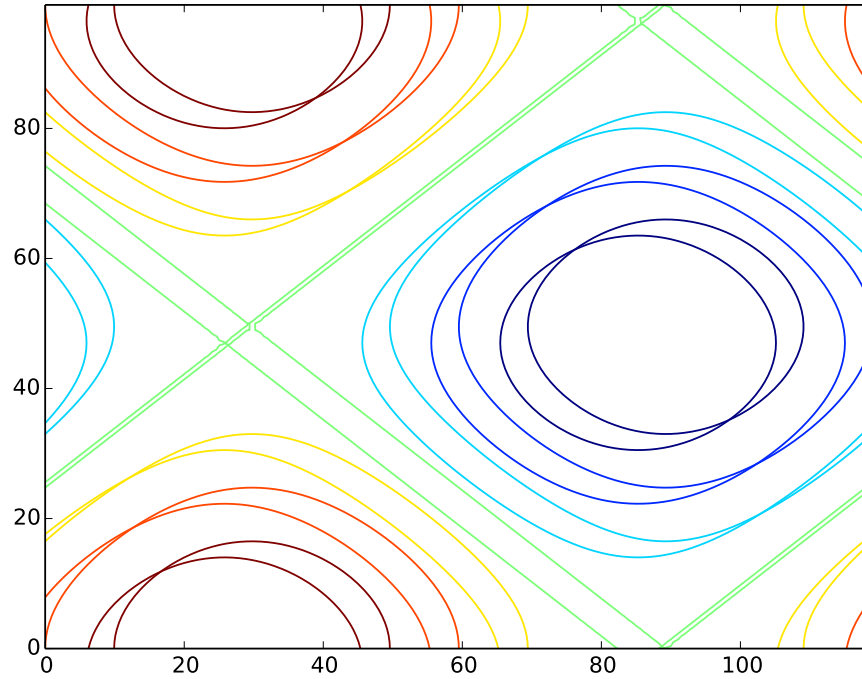
```
slide()  
title("Text")  
text(r\ ""Use LaTeX to render text and equation \\\ $\\sqrt{10}\\$\\ """)
```

Figure



```
slide("Figure")  
figure("./svg_anims/test_0.svg", width="500")
```

Svg animation



```
slide('Svg animation')
animatesvg("./svg_anims/", width="500")
```

Video



```
slide('Video')  
video("./test.webm", width="500", height="294")
```

Group and columns

This is a test for a long text in
a column style.

$$\sum_{i=0}^{10} x_i$$

```
slide('Group and columns')
colwidth=350
with group(width=colwidth,
           height=doc._height-100,
           x="1cm", y="1.8cm",
           background="#000") as g1:

    text("""
    This is a test for
    a long text in a
    column style.

    $$ \sum_{i=0}^{10} x_i $$
    """,
        align="center",
        width=colwidth-20,
        color="#ffffff")
```

Relative positioning

youpi x=1cm, y=0.1

youpi x=1cm, y=+0.5cm

youpi x=1cm, y=+0.5cm

youpi x=+1cm, y=+0.5cm

youpi x=-0,
y=+0.5cm

youpi x=+1.5cm,
y=-0

```
slide('Relative positioning')
text("youpi x=1cm, y=0.1", x="1cm", y=0.1)
text("youpi x=1cm, y=+0.5cm", x="1cm", y="+0.5cm")
text("youpi x=1cm, y=+0.5cm", x="1cm", y="+0.5cm")

text("youpi x=+1cm, y=+0.5cm", x="+1cm", y="+0.5cm")
text(r"youpi x=-0, \\ y=+0.5cm", x="-0", y="+0.5cm")
text(r"youpi x=+1.5cm, \\ y=-0", x="+1.5cm", y="-0")
```

Using element's anchors

left of e0

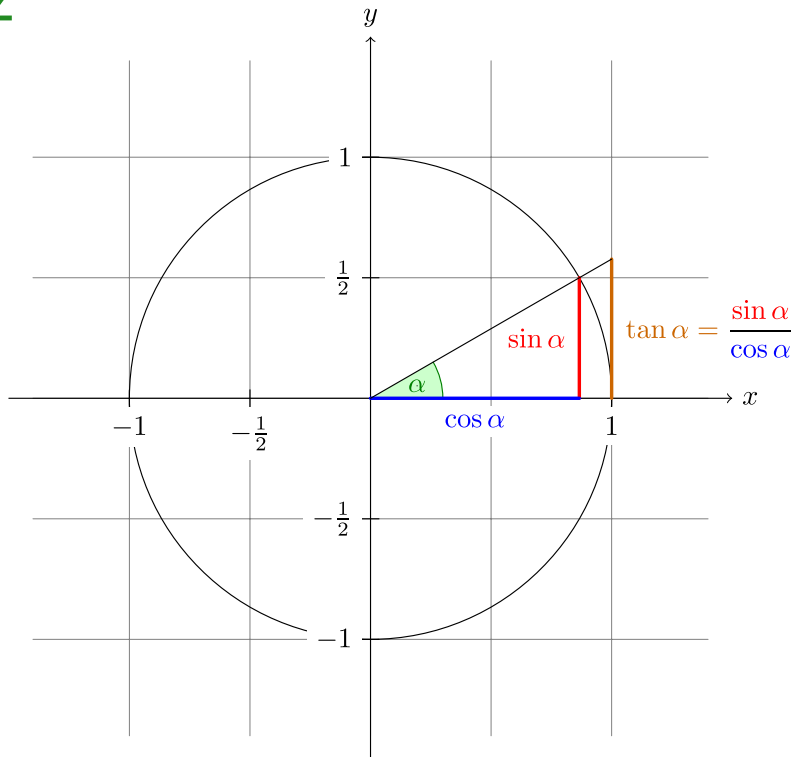
central element [e0]

right of e0

anchors available: top, bottom, center, right, left

```
e0 = text('central element [e0]', y=0.2)
e1 = text('left of e0', y=e0.top+0,
         x=e0.left-{'shift': 0.1, 'align':'right'})
e2 = text('right of e0', y=e0.top+0, x=e0.right+0.1)
e4 = text('anchors available: top, bottom, center, right, left',
         y=e0.bottom+1cm, x=e0.center+{'shift':0, 'align':'middle'})
```


Tikz



The angle α is 30° in the example ($\pi/6$ in radians). The sine of α , which is the height of the red line, is

$$\sin \alpha = 1/2.$$

By the Theorem of Pythagoras we have $\cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha = 1$. Thus the length of the blue line, which is the cosine of α , must be

$$\cos \alpha = \sqrt{1 - 1/4} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}.$$

This shows that $\tan \alpha$, which is the height of the orange line, is

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = 1/\sqrt{3}.$$

<http://www.texample.net/tikz/examples/tutorial/>

```
slide()
title('Tikz')
p = tikz(r"" ... [TIKZ LINES] ... "")
t = text(r"\href{http://www.texample.net/tikz/examples/tutorial/}
{http://www.texample.net/tikz/examples/tutorial/}",
x="center", y=p.bottom+0.11)
```

Bokeh plot

```
slide()
title('Bokeh plot')
from bokeh.plotting import figure as bokfig
import numpy as np
p = bokfig(height=300, width=600)
x = np.linspace(0, 4*np.pi, 30 )
y = np.sin(x)
p.circle(x, y, legend="sin(x)")
figure(p, y="+5px", x="center")
```