

Beamer Template

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PPD XXX | Lecture X

Today's Topics

1. Basic Slides Stuff

2. Code

3. Tables and Figures

Basic Slides Stuff

A basic frame

- ▶ Most slides are words on a screen
- ▶ These slides use Paul Goldsmith-Pinkham's wide-itemize to space the words out.
- ▶ Try not to squeeze words in
- ▶ Too many words are bad

Colors

- ▶ The classroom version of the slides use a light-on-dark theme, which is kind to eyes
- ▶ The handouts use dark-on-white, to avoid wasting ink
- ▶ A set of colors names beginning with "x" is defined differently in the two modes, to have appropriate contrast with light or dark backgrounds
- ▶ Colors: `xred`, `xorange`, `xyellow`, `xgreen`, `xblue`, `xpurple`, `xbrown`, `xmono`. “`xbg`” will use the background color.

Other decisions

- ▶ Typical Beamer junk, like navigation controls, are omitted
- ▶ Again following Prof. Goldsmith-Pinkham, slides are wide-format and use sections

Overlays

- ▶ Use overlays to reveal words
- ▶ Step
- ▶ By step
- ▶ Only the final slide will be in the handout version

Solution Frames

- ▶ Sometimes we don't want students to have the answer to in-class exercises
- ▶ ...yet we also want them to have the handout to follow along
- ▶ Can you guess what the solutionframe environment does?

References

- ▶ Regular citation commands like \cite will work normally
 - ▶ Duquette (2016) is a paper you can read if you want to
- ▶ Sometimes we want to cite a claim, but don't want a heap of words on the slide
- ▶ Command \citep{...} will deemphasize a parenthetical citation
 - ▶ Scholars are known to make claims about things (Duquette 2016)
- ▶ The references slide at the end of the deck automatically puts the reference list in small text and breaks up across frames as needed.

Math

- ▶ The general preamble defines a variety of common operators that are tricky to code manually, such as \expect for the expectation operator. For example,
- ▶ $\mathbb{E}[\varepsilon_i \varepsilon_j | X] = \sigma_i^2$ if $i = j$, σ_{ij} if $i \neq j$, and

$$\mathbb{V}[\varepsilon_i | X_i] = \mathbb{E}[\varepsilon' \varepsilon | X_i] = \boldsymbol{\Omega} = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1^2 & \sigma_{1,2} & \cdots & \sigma_{1,m} \\ \sigma_{1,2} & \sigma_2^2 & \cdots & \sigma_{2,m} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \sigma_{1,m} & \sigma_{2,m} & \cdots & \sigma_m^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Code

Code

- ▶ To use code highlighting with the same color scheme as the rest of the presentation, copy the style files included with the template to your Pygments styles directory
- ▶ See directions in the README for more detail
- ▶ Code is only highlighted if the slides are compiled using the options in the shell script
- ▶ Otherwise, the slides default to “draft” mode (monospace font, no color).

Stata Code

- ▶ Individual fragments of Stata code can be inserted using `\stata{code text}`
 - ▶ `regress Y X, vce(cluster id)`
- ▶ Or, an entire frame of Stata code can be created from an external file using
`\InsertStataFrame{frametitle}{filepath.do}`

A Stata Frame

```
di "hello"

forval i=1(3)7 {

    // Print the value of i
    display "`i'"

}
```

Python Code

- ▶ Similarly, individual fragments of Python code can be inserted using
 \python{code text}
 - ▶ `print("Hello World")`
- ▶ Or, an entire frame of Python code can be created from an external file using
 \InsertPythonFrame{frametitle}{filepath.py}

A Python Frame

```
# Use the "statsmodels" package of econometric commands with "sm" shortcut
import statsmodels as sm

# Define a model regressing y on X using OLS from the sm module
ols_model = sm.OLS(y, X)

# Estimate the model using the .fit attribute
ols_results = ols_model.fit()

# Report the results to the terminal
print(ols_results.summary())
```

More Code

- ▶ Adding other languages is straightforward
 1. Define a new minted environment in both preambles for your favorite language
 2. Copy the macros for Stata or Python and adapt them
- ▶ What about other tweaks? You may get frustrated.
- ▶ Beamer and verbatim text (like code) often don't get along; expect bugs.

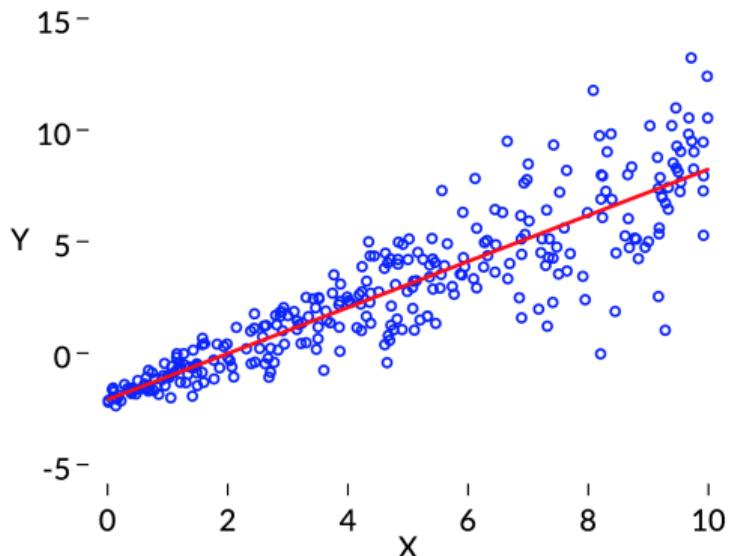
Tables and Figures

Tables

	(1)	(2)	(3)
Income	0.298*** (0.026)	0.638*** (0.050)	0.488*** (0.042)
Education	0.092*** (0.015)	0.077*** (0.016)	0.082*** (0.015)

- ▶ Insert .tex tables from statistical software using `\input{}`
- ▶ `\tablepath` defines the relative path to the table directory
- ▶ The `\begin{column}` environment makes it easy to put comments alongside your float

Images



- ▶ The macro \figpath points to images in the `figs_dark` directory in classroom mode
- ▶ But it points to `figs_light` in handout mode
- ▶ Automate this process by using the color profiles in this template to create two versions of your charts

Example of two colors code here

```
local mono_handout "black"
local red_handout "red"
local green_handout "green"
local blue_handout "blue"
local purple_handout "purple"
local yellow_handout="210 188 36"
local bg_handout "white"
local scheme_handout "s1color"
local grscheme_handout "Greens"

local mono_slides "white"
local red_slides "red"
local green_slides="90 255 90"
local blue_slides="120 120 255"
local purple_slides="232 179 252"
local yellow_slides "gold"
local bg_slides "black"
local scheme_slides "s1rcolor"
local grscheme_slides "Reds"
```

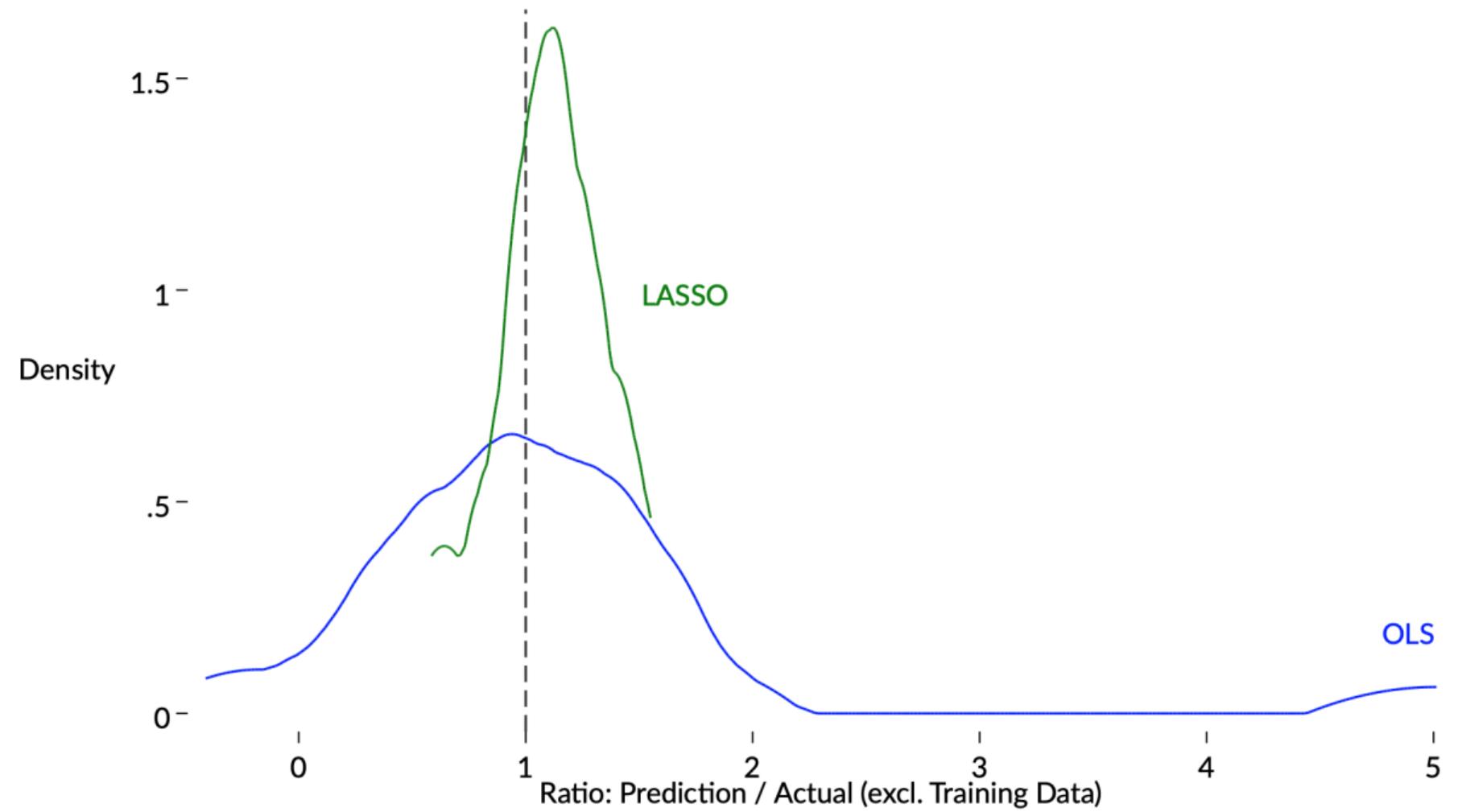
Images



- ▶ Sometimes you want to include an image that is the same for both versions of the slides
- ▶ These are stored in the `figs_both` folder
- ▶ Use the filepath `\figboth/myimage.jpg` to load the image.

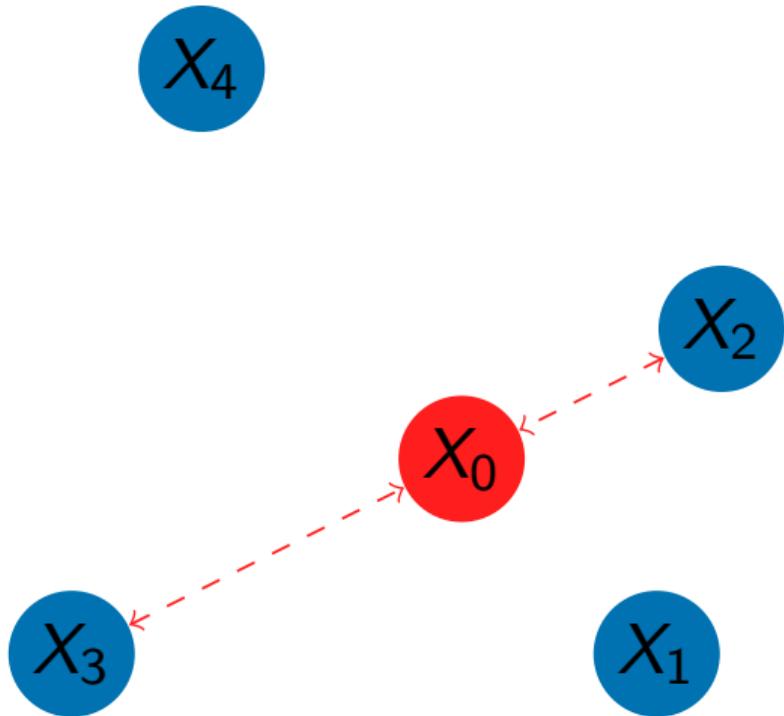
Big Images

- ▶ Sometimes, you don't want text next to your picture
- ▶ You want a big image you can see details of
- ▶ `\pictureframe{filepath}` will create a slide with one image filling as much space as it can
- ▶ Must be compiled twice for correct placement





Diagrams



- ▶ If you use the theme color names, your tikz diagrams will change with the slide palette
- ▶ Overlays work! Add the visible on property to elements of the figure.

References

References I

Duquette, Nicolas J., "Do Tax Incentives Affect Charitable Contributions? Evidence from Public Charities' Reported Revenues," *Journal of Public Economics*, May 2016, 137, 51–69.

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Hidden Slides

Variance of β^{RE}

$$\hat{\lambda}_i = 1 - \sqrt{\frac{\hat{\sigma}_\varepsilon^2}{T_i \hat{\sigma}_v^2 + \hat{\sigma}_\varepsilon^2}} \in [0, 1]$$

$$(y_{it} - \hat{\lambda}_i \ddot{y}_{it}) = \alpha^{RE} (1 - \hat{\lambda}_i) + (X_{it} - \hat{\lambda}_i \ddot{X}_{it}) \beta^{RE} + u_{it}$$

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