WisdomFusion
<WisdomFusion@gmail.com>

Beamer in a Nutshell

presentation with LaTeX made easy
LaTeX 让制作演示文稿变得简单

Outline

What's Beamer?

- Beamer is a fexible LaTeX class for making slides and presentations.
- It supports functionality for making PDF slides complete with colors, overlays, environments, themes, transitions, etc.
- Adds a couple new features to the commands you've been working with.

Advantages of Beamer

- The standard commands of LaTeX also work in Beamer. If you can write basic LaTeX, you can easily make a Beamer presentation.
- You can easily create overlays, themes allow you to change the appearance of your presentation to suit your purposes.
- The layout, colors, and fonts used in a presentation can easily be changed globally, but you also have control over the most minute detail.

Advantages of Beamer

- Each theme is designed to be highly usable and readable. This makes the presentation more professional looking and easier for the audience to follow.
- The final output is typically a .pdf file. Viewer applications for this format exist for virtually every platform.
- Your presentation will look exactly the same no matter which computer or viewer program is being used.

Template

```
% !TEX program = xelatex
\documentclass[aspectratio=169,utf8]{ctexbeamer}

\usepackage{graphicx,hyperref}
\usepackage{xcolor}
\usefonttheme{serif}
\usepackage{fontspec}
\setmainfont{Helvetica Neue}
\setCJKmainfont{PingFang SC}

\title[short title]{long title}
\subtitle[short subtitle]{long subtitle}
\author[short name]{long name}

⟶
```

```
%\begin{document}
%\begin{frame}
%  \titlepage
%\end{frame}
%\begin{frame}
%  \frametitle{Outline}
%  \tableofcontents
%\end{frame}
%\section{Some Section}
%\begin{frame}
%  \frametitle{Section Title}
%
%  Section content
%\end{frame}
%\end{document}
```

Insert Title Information

Commands To Change

- \title[short title]{long title}
- \subtitle[short subtitle]{long subtitle}
- \author[short name]{long name}
- \date[short date]{long date}
- \institution[short name]{long name}

Frames

- Each Beamer project is made up of a series of frames.
- Each frame produces one or more slides, depending on the slide's overlays, which will be discussed later.

A Basic Frame

```
%\begin{frame}[<alignment>]
%  \frametitle{Frame Title Goes Here}
%  Frame body text and/or LATEX code
%\end{frame}
```

Frames

- Frames are very simple to make. Simply write your own text or LaTeX code between the begin/end frame commands.
- The alignment option is centered `[c]` by default. The values `[t]` (top align) and `[b]` (bottom align) are also accepted.

A Basic Frame

```
%\begin{frame}[t]
%  \frametitle{Algorithmic Combinatorics on Words}
%  \textit{Words}, or strings of symbols over..
%\end{frame}
```

Frames

- The `[plain]` option for the frame environment causes the headlines, footlines, and sidebars to be suppressed. This can be useful for showing large pictures.
- If you already have a LaTeX document, you can simply wrap `\begin{frame}` and `\end{frame}` commands around the information you want to present.

Putting Frames Together

Example

```
\begin{frame}
\titlepage
\end{frame}

\begin{frame}
 \frametitle{Outline}
\tableofcontents[part=1,pausesections]
\end{frame}

\begin{frame}
\frametitle{Introduction}
Body text / code of the frame goes here.
\end{frame}
```

Sections and Subsections

- Presentations are divided into sections, subsections, and sub-subsections.
- Each call to the `\section{section name}`, `\subsection{subsection name}`, or `\subsubsection{sub-subsection name}` command:
  - Inserts a new entry into the table of contents at the appropriate tree-level.
  - Inserts a new entry into the navigation bars.
  - Does not create a frame heading.
- Another version of the command, `\subsection*{section name}`, only adds an entry in the navigation bars, *not* the table of contents.

Sections and Subsections

Section specifications are declared between the frames, so they have no direct effect on what is shown inside each frame.

Example

```
%...
%\end{frame}
%\section{Fine and Wilf' s Theorem}
%\subsection{The Case of Two or Three Holes}
%\subsubsection{Definition 3.7}
%\begin{frame}
%...
```

Characters

- `\` and `\par`
- `\# \$ \% \& \{ \} \_ \~{} \~{} \textbackslash`
- `` ` ' `` and `` `` '' ``
- `-`, `--`, and `---`
- `\ldots`
- `$\sim$`

Common Text Commands and Environments

You can use the same text commands and environments in Beamer that you do in LaTeX to change the way your text is displayed.

Common Text Commands

```
\emph {Sample Text}
\textbf {Sample Text}
\textit {Sample Text}
\textsl {Sample Text}
\alert {Sample Text}

\textrm {Sample Text}
\textsf {Sample Text}
\color {green} Sample Text
```

Sample Text
Sample Text
Sample Text
Sample Text

Sample Text
Sample Text
Sample Text

Sample Text

Verbatim Text

It is often helpful to write code or formulas as verbatim text, which shows the text exactly as you type it, without any LaTeX formatting.

- For inline verbatim text, such as sample text, use the text command:
  `\verb|sample text|`
- The verbatim environment is also available in Beamer and can be used in the same way as it is in LaTeX:

```
\begin{verbatim}
Sample text
\end{verbatim}
```

For either of these methods to work, the `[fragile]` option must be added to the frame environment.

Fonts

```
\usepackage{fontspec}
%\setmainfont{Helvetica Neue}
\setmainfont{Arial}
\setCJKmainfont{Microsoft YaHei}
%\setCJKmainfont[BoldFont=STHeiti,ItalicFont=STKaiti]{STHeiti}
%\setCJKsansfont[BoldFont=STHeiti]{STXihei}
%\setCJKmonofont{STKaiti}
```

\tiny

\scriptsize

\footnotesize

\small

\normalsize

\large

\Large

\LARGE

\huge

\Huge

Alightment

- \begin{center} ...\end{center}
- \begin{flushleft} ...\end{flushleft}
- \begin{flushright} ...\end{flushright}
- \centering \raggedright \raggedleft

Spacing

- A vertical space can be indicated by using the `\vskip<number>pt` command. For example, `\vskip15pt` will produce a 15 point vertical space
- Horizontal spaces are indicated similarly with the command `\hskip<number>pt`
- Horizontal spaces are useful for indenting text or graphics
- Other measurements can also be used, such as centimeters: `\vskip2cm`
- Negative values can also be used to squeeze text or graphics together: `\vskip-10pt` or `\hskip-1cm`

Overlays

- Having parts of your slides appear incrementally aids the audience by bringing their attention to the information that is currently being discussed.
- In Beamer, overlays control the order in which parts of the frame appear.

Overlays - Pause

An easy way to implement an overlay is to place the `\pause` command between the parts you want to show up separately.
For example, you could separate three items like this:

Step1: Step1
Step 2: Step2
Step 3: Step3

Overlays - Pause

An easy way to implement an overlay is to place the `\pause` command between the parts you want to show up separately.
For example, you could separate three items like this:

Step1: Step1
Step 2: Step2
Step 3: Step3

Overlays - Pause

An easy way to implement an overlay is to place the `\pause` command between the parts you want to show up separately.
For example, you could separate three items like this:

Step1: Step1
Step 2: Step2
Step 3: Step3

Overlays - Specifications

- Overlay specifications are given in pointed brackets (<,>) and indicate which slide the corresponding information should appear on.
- The specification <1-> means display from slide 1 on. <1-3> means display from slide 1 to slide 3.

Example

- *abcadcabca*
- *abcabcabca*
- *bacabacaba*
- *cacdaccacc*

Overlays - Specifications

- Overlay specifications are given in pointed brackets (<,>) and indicate which slide the corresponding information should appear on.
- The specification <1-> means display from slide 1 on. <1-3> means display from slide 1 to slide 3.

Example

- *abcadcabca*
- *abcabcabca*
- *bacabacaba*
- *cacdaccacc*

Overlays - Specifications

- Overlay specifications are given in pointed brackets (<,>) and indicate which slide the corresponding information should appear on.
- The specification <1-> means display from slide 1 on. <1-3> means display from slide 1 to slide 3.

Example

- *abcadcabca*
- *abcabcabca*
- *bacabacaba*
- *cacdaccacc*

Structure - Tables

```
\begin{tabular}{|c|r|r|}
  \hline
  \multirow{2}*{姓名} & \multicolumn{2}{c|}{成绩}  \\ \cline{2-3}
                      &  语文  &   数学  \\
  \hline
  张三                & 87     &  100 \\
  \hline
\end{tabular}
```

姓名	成绩	
	语文	数学
张三	87	100

Structure - Columns

```
\begin{columns}[t]
  \begin{column}{.5\textwidth}
    col1
  \end{column}
  \begin{column}{.5\textwidth}
    col2
  \end{column}
\end{columns}
```

Structure - Boxes

黄色盒子 红色盒子 绿色盒子 蓝色盒子

Math

The mass-energy equivalence is described by the famous equation

$$E = mc^2$$

discovered in 1905 by Albert Einstein. In natural units ($c = 1$), the formula expresses the identity

$$E = m \tag{1}$$

Graphics

Transition

This page has transition effect when PDF entering presentation mode, this works perfectly in Adobe Acrobat Reader or Adobe Acrobat DC, other PDF viewers, ermmmmm ...

- The PDF format offers a standardized way of defining transition effects from one slide to the next. For example, whatever was shown before the slide with the transition effect may dissolve to uncover the new slide.
- These effects should be used sparingly as to not distract from the content of the presentation.
- Be forewarned, different PDF viewers have different interpretations and levels of support for these effects.

Frame Transition Commands

`\transblindshorizontal`	Horizontal blinds pulled away
`\transblindsvertical`	Vertical blinds pulled away
`\transboxin`	Move to center from all sides
`\transboxout`	Move to all sides from center
`\transdissolve`	Slowly dissolve what was shown before
`\transglitter`	Glitter sweeps in specified direction
`\transslipverticalin`	Sweeps two vertical lines in
`\transslipverticalout`	Sweeps two vertical lines out
`\transhorizontalin`	Sweeps two horizontal lines in
`\transhorizontalout`	Sweeps two horizontal lines out
`\transwipe`	Sweeps single line in specified direction
`\transduration{2}`	Show slide specified number of seconds

Thanks.