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Beamer in a Nutshell

presentation with LATEX made easy

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What's Beamer?

- Beamer is a fexible LaTric 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
                                                              % \begin{document}
    \documentclass[aspectratio=169,utf8]{ctexbeamer}
                                                              % \begin{frame}
                                                                  \titlepage
3
    \usepackage{graphicx,hyperref}
                                                              % \end{frame}
    \usepackage{xcolor}
                                                              % \begin{frame}
                                                          18
    \usefonttheme{serif}
                                                                  \frametitle{Outline}
                                                          19
    \usepackage{fontspec}
                                                                  \tableofcontents
                                                         20
    \setmainfont{Helvetica Neue}
                                                              % \end{frame}
    \setCJKmainfont{PingFang SC}
                                                              % \section{Some Section}
9
                                                              % \begin{frame}
                                                                  \frametitle{Section Title}
    \title[short title]{long title}
                                                         24
    \subtitle[short subtitle]{long subtitle}
                                                          25
13
    \author[short name]{long name}
                                                         26
                                                                  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.

Frames

Frames are very simple to make. Simply write your own text or Lagrange 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.

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.

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.

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

TODO

Verbatim Text

Semiverbatim Text

Font Size

Font Families

Alightment

align

Spacing

spacing

Lists

lists

Lists - Itemize

Lists - Enumerate

Lists - Description

Overlays

Overlays - Pause

Overlays - Specifications

Tables

tables

Blocks

Columns

Text Boxes

Graphics

graph

Transition

transition

Thanks.