

Title of the presentation

Author 1 & Author 2

Department, Name of the institution

Alerted blocks

The coloured frame of alerted blocks draws attention of the audience. It can be useful to display the objectives of the project, important results or figures.

You should use them with parcimony throughout the poster.

List, normal and alerted text

You can easily define new colors and change template colors. Define them in this .Rnw file and the .sty file to make sure every color is the same. The command is:

- ```
\definecolor{colname}{rgb}{0.1,0,0.3}
```
- The three main colors used in this template are **blue**, **red** and **green**.
  - This is some normal text, **alerted text**, **bold text** and *italic text*.
  - This is an url: [anthonycoache.ca](http://anthonycoache.ca).

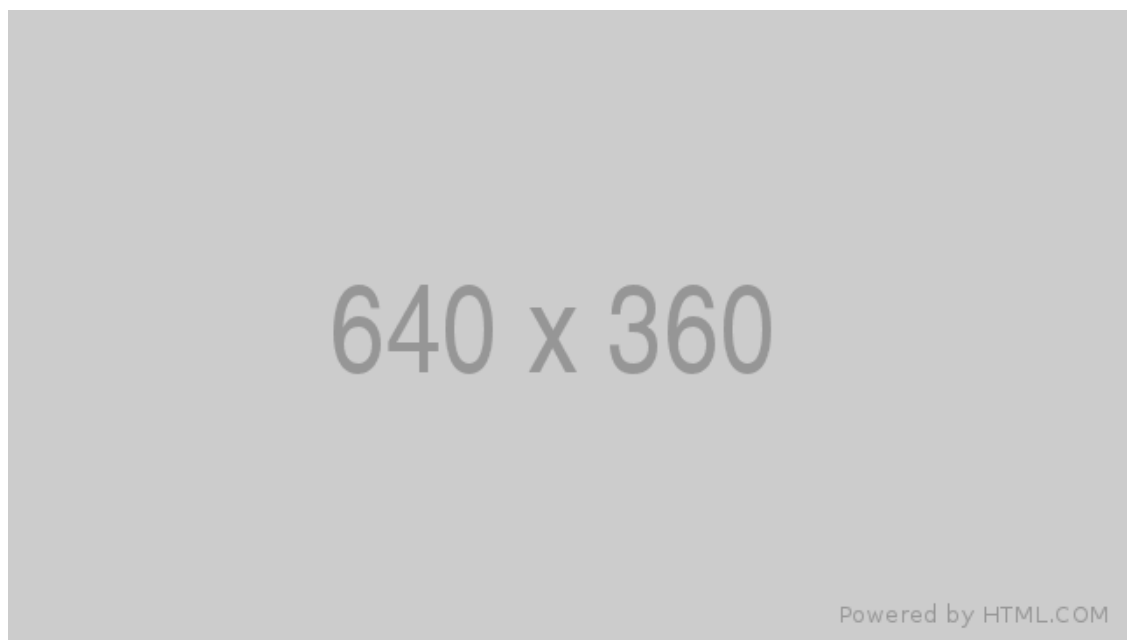


Figure 1: Caption of the first figure

In this template, the command `\vspace` is used plenty of time to make the template look good. However, you can still leave some of them in your poster to use white spaces effectively in the layout.

## Figures

You can place figures, such as graphics and images generated by a third party software, anywhere on the poster.

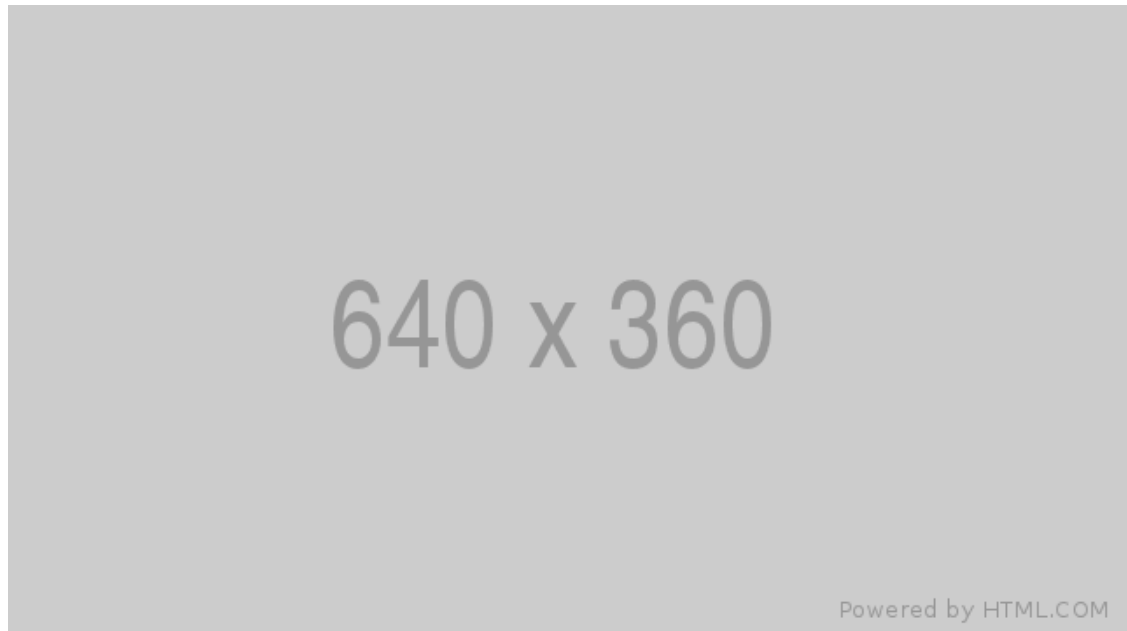


Figure 2: Caption of the second figure

You can then refer to them, as illustrated in Figure 1 and Figure 2. You can also group related graphics under the same figure environment and refer to them simultaneously as shown in the Figure 3.

## Knitr options

This chunk is necessary to set colors for R graphics. If you change colors, change them in this chunk too. Don't forget to change `echo = FALSE` to not show this on your slides.

```
Graphics colors
knitr::opts_chunk$set(
 background = '#FAFAFA', comment = '>'
)

mblue <- function(alpha = 1){rgb(0.1, 0.4, 0.5, alpha)}
mred <- function(alpha = 1){rgb(0.9, 0.3, 0, alpha)}
mgreen <- function(alpha = 1){rgb(0, 0.6, 0.35, alpha)}
```

Figure 4 is a R graphic where code is not displayed in the poster. You can also add Tikz figures if needed.

I recommend that you create R scripts in separate files and that you called them into R chunk with the command `source(...)`.

Several options can be used with R chunks. To learn more about chunk options and knitr packages options, you can refer to the [R Markdown cheat sheet](#) or the [knitr full documentation](#).

## Graphics and figures

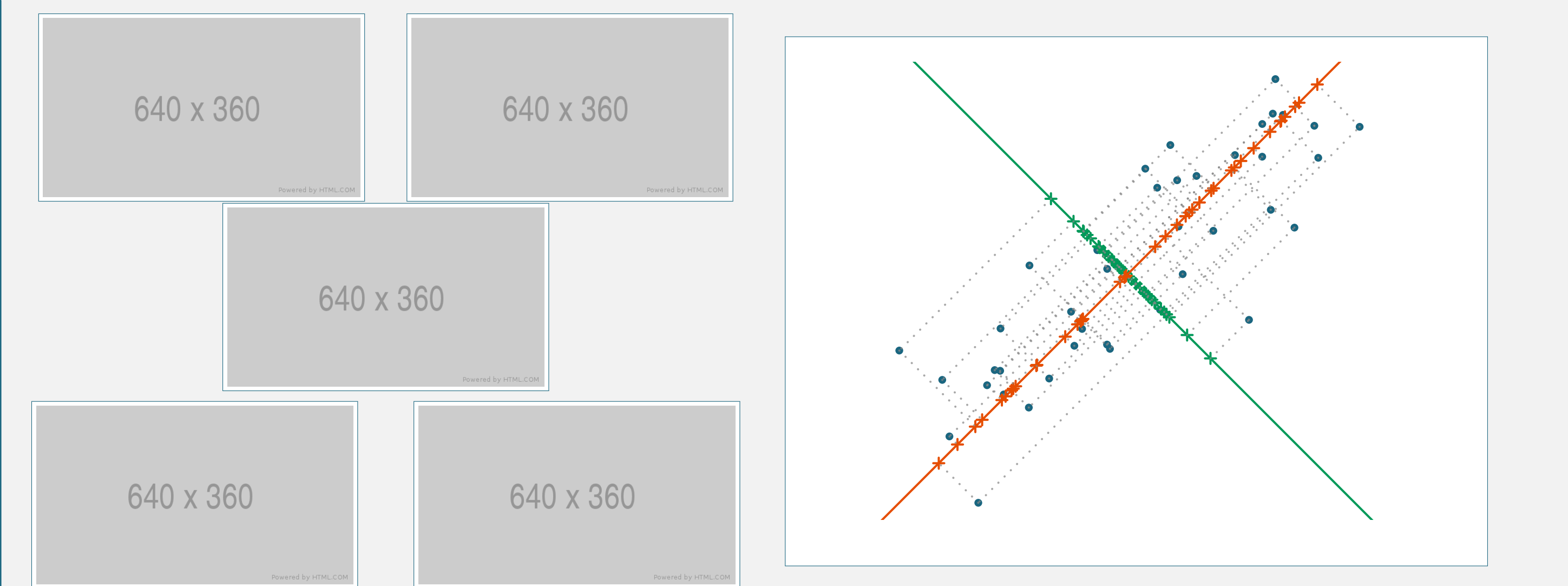


Figure 3: Multiple graphics in the same figure

Figure 4: R figure

## Equations and other environments

You can create an unordered list with the `itemize` environment. Note that the symbol for the item and its color can be modified in the .sty file.

- First item;
- Second item;
  - First subitem;
  - Second subitem;
- Third item.

You can create an ordered list with the `enumerate` environment. Again, the symbol and its color can all be modified in the .sty file. Any list can be displayed on multiple columns.

- |         |         |
|---------|---------|
| ① One   | ⑥ Six   |
| ② Two   | ⑦ Seven |
| ③ Three | ⑧ Eight |
| ④ Four  | ⑨ Nine  |
| ⑤ Five  | ⑩ Ten   |

Since it is a beamer, you can add mathematical equations to the poster. For example, you can say that  $1 + 2 = 3$  with an inline equation. Moreover, you can add the fact that

$$\sin^2(\theta) + \cos^2(\theta) = 1 \quad (1)$$

or the following inequality:

$$a^2 + b^2 \leq d^2.$$

Equations can be numbered, as illustrated with the equation (1).

Also, all mathematical environments (i.e. `align`, `equation`, etc.) can be used. You can even put color in those equations:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \textcolor{red}{x}_{11} & x_{12} & x_{13} & \dots & x_{1n} \\ x_{21} & \textcolor{red}{x}_{22} & x_{23} & \dots & x_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_{d1} & x_{d2} & x_{d3} & \dots & x_{dn} \end{bmatrix}$$

640 x 360

Figure 5: Caption of the fourth figure

## Tables

You can display results in a table.

|          | Sciences | Biology  | Whales   |          |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| $l_1^T$  | 1        | 1        | 1        | ...      |
| $l_2^T$  | 0        | 1        | 1        | ...      |
| $l_3^T$  | 1        | 1        | 0        | ...      |
| $\vdots$ | $\vdots$ | $\vdots$ | $\vdots$ | $\ddots$ |

Table 1: This is a table.

## Poster orientation

The poster can either be in landscape or portrait orientation. In the "Columns setup section", change the paper width and height to accordingly. You can also put more (or less) columns and by using the different widths. Also make sure the `\voffset` argument is correct; it is necessary for the headline color box to start at the top of the poster.

At the very bottom of the poster, you can write information about the conference where you are presenting the poster.

## References

With the `natbib` package, you can either refer to the book of [Casella and Berger \(2002\)](#) or cite it between parentheses ([Rosenthal, 2006](#)). If you only want to get the number between brackets, use `\bibliographystyle{unsrt}` and only the command `\citep`.

Casella, G. and Berger, R. L. (2002). *Statistical inference*, volume 2. Duxbury Pacific Grove, CA.

Rosenthal, J. S. (2006). *Struck by lightning: the curious world of probabilities*. National Academies Press.

## Acknowledgements

You can customize one specific block to make it look different from the others. Poster template is available on: [github.com/acoache/knitr-poster-3colors](https://github.com/acoache/knitr-poster-3colors)

640 x 360

640 x 360