

## **SHOWCASE PRESENTATION**

**WHAT YOU CAN DO AND HOW TO DO IT WITH THE `acme-beamer` PACKAGE**

# OUTLINE / TABLE OF CONTENTS

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## CUSTOMIZING THE TITLE PAGE

- You can customize the default theme provided in two ways: (1) the height of the horizontal line and (2) the “logo” above that line. If you want anything else, just set the regular beamer template to your liking with `\setbeamertemplate{titlepage}{...}`.

Both customizations are setup using `\setuptitlepage[...]`. The key `lineoffset` accepts any dimension (`.15\paperheight` by default); The key `logo`, accepts 3 values: empty, `institute` and `custom`. The first two are quite self-explanatory, the last one will use whatever is passed to `\logocustom` (which is nothing by default).

- Better use the absolute positionning offered by TikZ rather than the `textpos` package; Start every picture with: `\begin{tikzpicture}[remember picture, overlay]`.

## CUSTOMIZING THE TABLE OF CONTENTS

You can use the command `\frametoc{frame title}[...]` to put a frame with the table of contents. The **second [argument]** is optional (not the first one as in  $\text{\LaTeX}$ ) and is passed to the `\tableofcontents` command provided by beamer (there is no other default setting than those of beamer).

For example, to display the current section and the subsections from the other ones, use `\tableofcontents[sectionstyle=show/hide, subsectionstyle=hide/show]`:

### ■ Table of contents

- ▶ Head/footline
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## CUSTOMIZING THE HEAD/FOOTLINE

Both the headline and footline can be customized in quite a number of ways. Here follow the elements that can be inserted without much efforts at the left, center or right of the head/footline: (1) the title, author and date of the presentation, (2) the current section (text) and current subsection (text, bullets or squares), (3) the page number (setup with its own command). One can also use the special value `custom` and give what (s)he likes to `\headlineleft`, `\headlinecenter`, ...

The command to use is `\setbeamertemplate{headline}[acme][...]{...}`;  
The default is `{left=title, center=empty, right=page number}` for the headline and `{left=empty, center=empty, right=empty}` for the footline. One can use `{left/section=text, right/subsection=bullets}` if (s)he prefers (in case of text, `{left=section}` also works).

The argument between brackets is optional and setups the width, height, offsets and margins. Here for example, we used `[width=\hsize, left margin=\leftmargin, right margin=\rightmargin, top margin=2pt, bottom margin=0pt]` for the headline and something similar for the footline (basically, top and bottom are reversed).

The two commands `\leftmargin` and `\rightmargin` are equal to the margins of beamer at the left and right of each page. These can be set with the command `\setbeamersize{text margin left=..., text margin right=...}` (1em by default).

## CUSTOMIZING THE FRAMETITLE

### VERY USEFULL AND INTERESTING SUBTITLE

One can use `\setbeamertemplate[...]{...}` to setup the way the frame title and subtitle are displayed. The first argument in brackets is optional. They are both passed to the `\framed` command (see later for more on this command).

The default is:

```
\setbeamertemplate{frametitle}[acme]%  
  [width=\hsize, frame=off, tframe=on, offset=0pt, toffset=1pt,  
    options={draw=fg, fill=normal text.bg, very thick}]  
{\vbox\bgroup  
  \hbox{\usebeamer{frametitle}}%  
    \vrule width0pt height1.2\strutht  
    \insertframetitle}  
  \vskip-.3\baselineskip  
  \hbox{\usebeamer{framesubtitle}}%  
    \vrule width0pt depth\strutdp  
    \insertframesubtitle}  
\egroup}
```

## FRAMING SHORT TEXT

The package offers two new commands to typeset text into a frame: `\inframe` and `\framed`. The first one is intended to highlight text inside a paragraph, whereas the second is focused on highlighting text on a line by itself (as the text **inside** does not have the same baseline as the text **around**). However, one can put several frames on the same line, just be sure to be in horizontal mode if the frame is to start the paragraph by using `\leavevmode`.

Fit width, fixed height, bottom aligned text.

Fixed width of 150pt with a thin, square cornered and orange frame.

Minimum width of text of 200pt and no special alignment.

`\inframe text`

Same as above but with right aligned text.

Same as above only with maximum and centered text instead of minimum and flushright.

Longer text that needs to be at least 200pt wide to see a line break (min=100pt, max=200pt).

Same as above.

## FRAMING LARGER CHUNKS OF TEXT

For longer text or for text with paragraphs, the package provides an environment `\begin{framedtext}...\end{framedtext}`.

It also accepts an optional argument in brackets; The options are the same as the `\framed` command except the width defaults to `\hsize` and minimum/maximum width don't work.

It works quite well. Indeed!

Typeset with

```
\begin{framedtext}[%  
  width=.8\hsize, halight=flushright,  
  offset=5pt, frame=off, right frame=on,  
  background=color, options={draw=red, fill=red!10, line width=3pt}]  
  ...  
\end{framedtext}
```



## DEFAULT BLOCKS... PLUS ONE

### block with a centered title

And a tiny body. [width=.6\hsize,  
align=flushright, titlehalign=center]

The title comes BEFORE the optional argument; It can also be left out altogether.

```
\begin{alertblock}  
  [width=.7\hsize, bodystyle=\bfseries]  
  ...  
\end{alertblock}
```

### exampleblock with no title

[bodyheight=30pt, bodyhalign=center, bodyvalign=top]

### Title with

a paragraph

A new comer: `\begin{emphasisblock}...\end{emphasisblock}`.

## CREATING NEW BLOCKS AND CUSTOMIZATIONS (1/3)

One can create new blocks with `\defineblock[name][...]`. Only the second argument is optional: The first one is the name of the new block:

*default* → *defaultblock*, *alert* → *alertblock*, *example* → *exampleblock* ...

There is a link between from `\begin{block}...\end{block}` to

`\begin{defaultblock}...\end{defaultblock}`.

The second argument (optional) means the following:

1. if not given, the new block will inherit its non specified parameters from *blocks*;
2. if the name of a block, the new block will inherit its non specified parameters from it;
3. if a *key=value* list, the new block will inherit its non specified parameters from *blocks* and will set its parameters from the list.

The blocks can then be setup using `\setupblock[name][...]`. There is also `\defineblocks` and `\setupblocks` to define and setup several blocks at once.



**Do not put spaces before commas as it will be part of the name of the block, but maybe that's what you want.**

## CREATING NEW BLOCKS AND CUSTOMIZATIONS (2/3)

```
\setupblocks [  
  width=\hsize,                align=center,  
  frame=on,                    background=color,  
  frameoptions={offset=0pt,  
    options={draw=fg, fill=fg!5, very thick, rounded corners=3pt}},  
  % [.title.]  
  titleframe=off,              titlebackground=on,  
  titlebackgroundpath={\path [fill=fg]  
    {[sharp corners] (0,0) --  
      ++(0,-\framedboxht-\framedboxdp) -- ++(\framedboxwd,0)}  
    {[rounded corners=3pt] --  
      ++(0,\framedboxht+\framedboxdp) -- cycle}};},  
  titleoptions={offset=4pt, bottom offset=2pt},  
  titlecolor=white,            titlestyle=\usebeamerfont{block title},  
  titlehalign=flushleft,  
  % [.body.]  
  bodyframe=off,               bodybackground=off,  
  bodyoptions={offset=4pt},  
  bodycolor=normal text,       bodystyle=\usebeamerfont{block body},  
  bodyheight=fit,              bodyvalign=middle,  
  bodyhalign=flushleft]
```

## CREATING NEW BLOCKS AND CUSTOMIZATIONS (3/3)

```
\defineblock [default] [color=structure]
\defineblock [alert] [color=alerted text]
\defineblock [example] [color=example text]
\defineblock [emphasis] [color=emphasis]
```