Version 2.2

Center for Discovery of Aquatic Life on Mars

2021 Hitch Hiker's Guide to Space Travel

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Introduction

Single Column

For 4-by-3 aspect ratio slides, specify `standard` as an option to the document class. Write your presentation like a normal LaTeX file with a `\maketitle` command and `\chapter` and `\section` headings. The `\maketitle` contents are defined by the following macros:

```
\pretitle    \author
\title       \subtitle
```

The `\chapter` heading creates a slide with just the chapter name, and the `\section` heading sets the title of a new slide. However, if no text follows the section, no slide will be created. Text which does not fit on one slide will flow onto the next slide automatically.asdaSDAheading creates a slide with just the chapter name, and the `\section` heading sets the title of a new slide. However, if no text follows the section, no slide will be created. Text which does not

Single Column

fit on one slide will flow onto the next slide automatically.asdaSDA

Double Column

Use the `\twocolumn` and `\onecolumn` commands right after the section heading to control the number of columns. Text will flow from the left column to the right.

- Point one
- Point two
- Point three
- Point four
- Point five
- Point six
- Point seven
- Point eight
- Point nine
- Point ten
- Point eleven
- Point twelve

You can use `\pagebreak` to force text onto the next column [**?**].

Table of Stuff

You can create any variety of subdivisions on your slide by using the `tabular` environment.

Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
First	Second	Third
One	Two	Three

Alpha	Beta	Gamma
Green	Blue	Red
Cyan	Yellow	Magenta

The `\cellcolor` command sets the background color of a table cell.

Centering

Use the `Center` environment
to center horizontally *and* vertically.

Explicit Code

Python

Use the `python` environment for Python code.

```
    def write_list(fid, x, level):
    ind = '  '*level
    xs = '0' if abs(x[0]) < 1e-3 else "%.3f"
    txt = '\n%svalues=\"%s' % (ind, xs)
    for n in range(1, len(x)):
    xs = '0' if abs(x[n]) < 1e-3 else "%.3f"
    if len(txt) + 3 + len(xs) >= 80:
    fid.write(txt + ';\n')
    txt = ind + '  ' + xs
    else:
    txt += '; ' + xs
    fid.write(txt + '\"')
```

Python

You can use the `\HL` command to highlight a line of code.

```
    def write_list(fid, x, level):
    ind = '  '*level
    xs = '0' if abs(x[0]) < 1e-3 else "%.3f"
    txt = '\n%svalues=\"%s' % (ind, xs)
    for n in range(1, len(x)):
    xs = '0' if abs(x[n]) < 1e-3 else "%.3f"
    if len(txt) + 3 + len(xs) >= 80:
                fid.write(txt + ';\n')
    txt = ind + '  ' + xs
    else:
    txt += '; ' + xs
    fid.write(txt + '\"')
```

MATLAB

Use the `matlab` environment for MATLAB code.

```matlab
function savepdf(name, width, height)
% name is the file name including ".pdf".
% Both width and height are in (cm).
set(gcf, 'units', 'centimeters', ...
'position', [0, 0, width, height])
set(gca, 'FontSize', 9);
set(gca, 'FontName', 'Times New Roman');
exportgraphics(gcf, name, ...
'ContentType', 'vector');
end
```

R Language

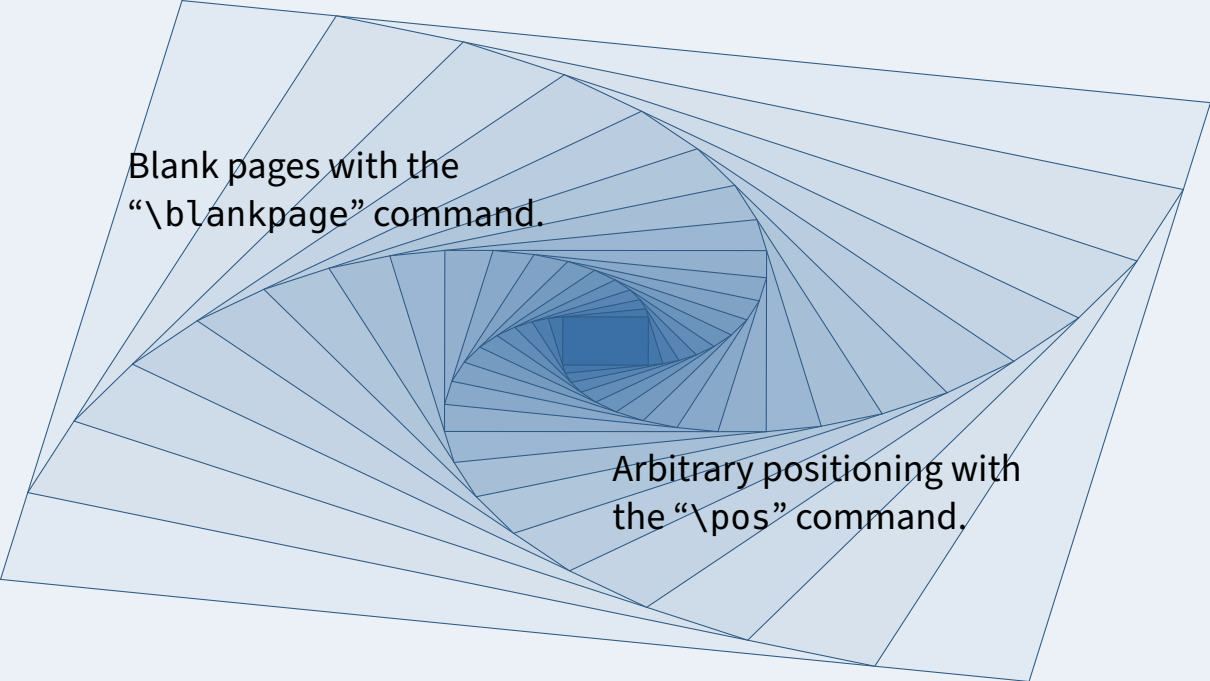
Use the `rlang` environment for R code.

```r
factorial <- function(n) {
    if (n == 0 || n == 1) {
        return(1)
      } else {
        return(n * factorial(n - 1))
      }
  }
```

Pseudocode

Use the pseudocode environment for non-language-specific code.

```
1  function add_arrays(a, b, N)
2  c ← zeros(N)
3  for n in 0 : N − 1
4  if a_n and b_n are real
5  c_n = a_n + b_n
6  end if
7  end for
8  return c
9  end function
```


Blank pages with the
“\blankpage” command.
Arbitrary positioning with
the “\pos” command.