

# Beanoves demonstration manual

## Introduction

### Beamer **named overlay** specifications

- ▶ This rich presentation is made with Beamer
- ▶ Visual effects will appear only on supporting viewers (like Acrobat Reader)
- ▶ 3 parts:
  1. an example with great photos of animals.
  2. How to declare named overlay specifications with **\Beanoves**,
  3. How to use **?(...)** queries in overlay specifications.
- ▶ Some basic knowledge of standard beamer overlay specifications is required.

# Beanoes demonstration manual

## Beamer facts

Beamer uses overlay specification aware commands to associate material to slides. The command

```
\only<2-4>{TEXT}
```

will display “TEXT” on slides 2, 3, and 4 only.

Using explicit slide numbers is sometimes difficult, incremental specifications like

```
\item<+>{TEXT}  
\item<+(-1)-+>{TEXT}
```

may help in linear situations, but this does not fit to next simple example, to which suit **named overlay specifications**.

# Beanoves example about animals: Simple items

## Slide 1

- ▶ Air
  - ▶ Chameleo
  - ▶ Gannet
- ▶ Water
  - ▶ Octopus
  - ▶ Starfish
  - ▶ Picasso fish

# Beanoves example about animals: Simple items

## Slide 2

- ▶ Air
  - ▶ Chameleo
  - ▶ Gannet
- ▶ Water
  - ▶ Octopus
  - ▶ Starfish
  - ▶ Picasso fish

Let us add some dynamism and uncover items one by one

# Beanoves example: Uncovered items

## Slide 1

- ▶ Air
  - ▶ Chameleo
  - ▶ Gannet
- ▶ Water
  - ▶ Octopus
  - ▶ Starfish
  - ▶ Picasso fish

```
\begin{itemize}
  \item Air
  \begin{itemize}
    \item
    \only<-->{\transparent{0.3}}
    Chameleo
    \item
    \only<-->{\transparent{0.3}}
    Gannet
  \end{itemize}
  \item
  \only<-->{\transparent{0.3}}
  Water
  ...
\end{itemize}
```

# Beanoves example: Uncovered items

## Slide 2

- ▶ Air
  - ▶ Chameleo
  - ▶ Gannet
- ▶ Water
  - ▶ Octopus
  - ▶ Starfish
  - ▶ Picasso fish

```
\begin{itemize}
  \item Air
  \begin{itemize}
    \item
    \only<-->{\transparent{0.3}}
    Chameleo
    \item
    \only<-->{\transparent{0.3}}
    Gannet
  \end{itemize}
  \item
  \only<-->{\transparent{0.3}}
  Water
  ...
\end{itemize}
```

# Beanoves example: Uncovered items

## Slide 3

- ▶ Air
  - ▶ Chameleo
  - ▶ Gannet
- ▶ Water
  - ▶ Octopus
  - ▶ Starfish
  - ▶ Picasso fish

```
\begin{itemize}
  \item Air
  \begin{itemize}
    \item
    \only<-->{\transparent{0.3}}
    Chameleo
    \item
    \only<-->{\transparent{0.3}}
    Gannet
  \end{itemize}
  \item
  \only<-->{\transparent{0.3}}
  Water
  ...
\end{itemize}
```

# Beanoves example: Uncovered items

## Slide 4

- ▶ Air
  - ▶ Chameleo
  - ▶ Gannet
- ▶ Water
  - ▶ Octopus
  - ▶ Starfish
  - ▶ Picasso fish

```
\begin{itemize}
  \item Air
  \begin{itemize}
    \item
    \only<-->{\transparent{0.3}}
    Chameleo
    \item
    \only<-->{\transparent{0.3}}
    Gannet
  \end{itemize}
  \item
  \only<-->{\transparent{0.3}}
  Water
  ...
\end{itemize}
```



# Beanoves example: Uncovered items

## Slide 5

- ▶ Air
  - ▶ Chameleo
  - ▶ Gannet
- ▶ Water
  - ▶ Octopus
  - ▶ Starfish
  - ▶ Picasso fish

```
\begin{itemize}
  \item Air
  \begin{itemize}
    \item
    \only<-->{\transparent{0.3}}
    Chameleo
    \item
    \only<-->{\transparent{0.3}}
    Gannet
  \end{itemize}
  \item
  \only<-->{\transparent{0.3}}
  Water
  ...
\end{itemize}
```

# Beanoves example: Uncovered items

## Slide 6

- ▶ Air
  - ▶ Chameleo
  - ▶ Gannet
- ▶ Water
  - ▶ Octopus
  - ▶ Starfish
  - ▶ Picasso fish

```
\begin{itemize}
  \item Air
  \begin{itemize}
    \item
    \only<-->{\transparent{0.3}}
    Chameleo
    \item
    \only<-->{\transparent{0.3}}
    Gannet
  \end{itemize}
  \item
  \only<-->{\transparent{0.3}}
  Water
  ...
\end{itemize}
```

# Beanoves example: Uncovered items

## Slide 7

- ▶ Air
  - ▶ Chameleo
  - ▶ Gannet
- ▶ Water
  - ▶ Octopus
  - ▶ Starfish
  - ▶ Picasso fish

```
\begin{itemize}
  \item Air
  \begin{itemize}
    \item
      \only<-->{\transparent{0.3}}
      Chameleo
    \item
      \only<-->{\transparent{0.3}}
      Gannet
    \end{itemize}
  \item
    \only<-->{\transparent{0.3}}
    Water
    ...
\end{itemize}
```

# Beanoves example: Uncovered items

## Slide 8

- ▶ Air
  - ▶ Chameleo
  - ▶ Gannet
- ▶ Water
  - ▶ Octopus
  - ▶ Starfish
  - ▶ Picasso fish

```
\begin{itemize}
  \item Air
  \begin{itemize}
    \item
      \only<-->{\transparent{0.3}}
      Chameleo
    \item
      \only<-->{\transparent{0.3}}
      Gannet
    \end{itemize}
  \item
    \only<-->{\transparent{0.3}}
    Water
    ...
\end{itemize}
```

# Beanoves example: Uncovered items

## Slide 9

- ▶ Air
  - ▶ Chameleo
  - ▶ Gannet
- ▶ Water
  - ▶ Octopus
  - ▶ Starfish
  - ▶ Picasso fish

```
\begin{itemize}
  \item Air
  \begin{itemize}
    \item
      \only<-->{\transparent{0.3}}
      Chameleo
    \item
      \only<-->{\transparent{0.3}}
      Gannet
    \end{itemize}
  \item
    \only<-->{\transparent{0.3}}
    Water
    ...
\end{itemize}
```

# Beanoves manual

## Defining logical overlay ranges

```
\Beanoves{  
   $\langle name_k \rangle = \langle start_k \rangle : \langle length_k \rangle,$   
  ...  
}
```

Range starts and lengths are arithmetical expression involving raw integers as well as next ***named overlay references***.

Reference	$\longleftrightarrow$	Integer value
$\langle name_k \rangle . 1$	$\longleftrightarrow$	$\langle start_k \rangle$
$\langle name_k \rangle . 2$	$\longleftrightarrow$	$\langle start_k \rangle + 1$
$\langle name_k \rangle . \langle i \rangle$	$\longleftrightarrow$	$\langle start_k \rangle + \langle i \rangle - 1$
$\langle name_k \rangle . \text{length}$	$\longleftrightarrow$	$\langle length_k \rangle$
$\langle name_k \rangle . \text{next}$	$\longleftrightarrow$	$\langle start_k \rangle + \langle length_k \rangle$
$\langle name_k \rangle . \text{last}$	$\longleftrightarrow$	$\langle start_k \rangle + \langle length_k \rangle - 1$
$\langle name_k \rangle . \text{previous}$	$\longleftrightarrow$	$\langle start_k \rangle - 1$

# Beanoves manual

## Defining logical overlay ranges

```
\Beanoves{  
   $\langle name_k \rangle = \langle start_k \rangle : \langle length_k \rangle,$   
  ...  
}
```

Range starts and lengths are arithmetical expression involving raw integers as well as next ***named overlay references***.

Reference	$\longleftrightarrow$	Integer value
$\langle name_k \rangle . 1$	$\longleftrightarrow$	$\langle start_k \rangle$
$\langle name_k \rangle . 2$	$\longleftrightarrow$	$\langle start_k \rangle + 1$
$\langle name_k \rangle . \langle i \rangle$	$\longleftrightarrow$	$\langle start_k \rangle + \langle i \rangle - 1$
$\langle name_k \rangle . length$	$\longleftrightarrow$	$\langle length_k \rangle$
$\langle name_k \rangle . next$	$\longleftrightarrow$	$\langle start_k \rangle + \langle length_k \rangle$
$\langle name_k \rangle . last$	$\longleftrightarrow$	$\langle start_k \rangle + \langle length_k \rangle - 1$
$\langle name_k \rangle . previous$	$\longleftrightarrow$	$\langle start_k \rangle - 1$

Revisit the example...

# Beanoves manual

## Defining logical overlay ranges

```
\Beanoves{  
  Air   = 1      : 2,  
  Water = Air.next : 3,  
}
```

Range starts and lengths are arithmetical expression involving raw integers as well as next ***named overlay references***.

Reference	↔	Integer value
Air.1	↔	1
Air.2	↔	2
Air.<i>	↔	<i>
Air.length	↔	2
Air.next	↔	3
Air.last	↔	2
Air.previous	↔	0

Revisit the example...



# Beanoves manual

## Defining logical overlay ranges

```
\Beanoves{  
  Air    = 1      : 2,  
  Water = Air.next : 3,  
}
```

Range starts and lengths are arithmetical expression involving raw integers as well as next ***named overlay references***.

Reference	↔	Integer value
Water.1	↔	3
Water.2	↔	4
Water.<i>	↔	<i>+ 2
Water.length	↔	3
Water.next	↔	6
Water.last	↔	5
Water.previous	↔	2

Revisit the example...

# Beanoves manual

## Defining logical overlay ranges

```
\Beanoves{  
  Air    = 1      : 2,  
  Water = Air.next : 3,  
}
```

Range starts and lengths are arithmetical expression involving raw integers as well as next ***named overlay references***.

Reference	↔	Integer value
Water.1	↔	3
Water.2	↔	4
Water.<i>	↔	<i>+ 2
Water.length	↔	3
Water.next	↔	6
Water.last	↔	5
Water.previous	↔	2


Revisit the example...

Water.1 = Air.next

Air.last = Water.0

# Beanoves manual

## Defining logical overlay ranges

```
\Beanoves{  
  Air    = 1          : 2,   
  Water = Air.next : 3,  
}
```

Range starts and lengths are arithmetical expression involving raw integers as well as next ***named overlay references***.

Reference	↔	Integer value
Water.1	↔	3
Water.2	↔	4
Water.<i>	↔	<i>+ 2
Water.length	↔	3
Water.next	↔	6
Water.last	↔	5
Water.previous	↔	2

If the duration of the Air section happens to change,

# Beanoves manual

## Defining logical overlay ranges

```
\Beanoves{  
  Air    = 1          : 3,  
  Water = Air.next : 3,  
}
```

Range starts and lengths are arithmetical expression involving raw integers as well as next ***named overlay references***.

Reference	↔	Integer value
Water.1	↔	4
Water.2	↔	5
Water.<i>	↔	<i>+ 3
Water.length	↔	4
Water.next	↔	7
Water.last	↔	6
Water.previous	↔	3

If the duration of the Air section happens to change, all the integer value automatically update

# Beanoves manual

## Overlay specification query

- ▶ Simple specifications
- ▶ Incremental specifications
- ▶ Specification queries

<code>\only &lt; 4 &gt;</code>	<code>{...}</code>
<code>\only &lt; 1 - 3 &gt;</code>	<code>{...}</code>

<code>\only &lt; + &gt;</code>	<code>{...}</code>
<code>\only &lt; +(&lt;i&gt;) &gt;</code>	<code>{...}</code>

# Beanoves manual

## Overlay specification query

- ▶ Simple specifications
- ▶ Incremental specifications
- ▶ **Specification queries**

```
\only < 4 > {...}  
\only < 1 - 3 > {...}
```

```
\only < + > {...}  
\only < +(<i>) > {...}
```

```
\only < ?(<query>) > {...}
```

# Beanoves manual

## Overlay specification query

- ▶ Simple specifications

```
\only < 4 > {...}  
\only < 1 - 3 > {...}
```

- ▶ Incremental specifications

```
\only < + > {...}  
\only < +(<i>) > {...}
```

- ▶ **Specification queries**

```
\only < ?(<query>) > {...}
```

A query may be used in an overlay specification wherever an integer or a range can be.

**\only** may be replaced by any specification aware command.

# Beanoves manual

## Overlay specification query syntax

- Position specifications

```
?(<integer expression with aliases>)
```

- Explicit range specifications

```
?(<start expression> : <length expression>)
```

Both integer expressions accept aliases.

- Logical range specifications with a **range alias**:

$$\langle name_k \rangle . range \longleftrightarrow \langle name_k \rangle . 1 - \langle name_k \rangle . last$$

where “-” stands for a dash and not a minus sign.

```
?(<namek> . range)
```



# Beanoves manual

## Overlay specification query syntax

- Position specifications

```
?(<integer expression with aliases>)
```

- Explicit range specifications

```
?(<start expression> : <length expression>)
```

Both integer expressions accept aliases.

- Logical range specifications with a **range alias**:

$$\langle name_k \rangle . range \longleftrightarrow \langle name_k \rangle . 1 - \langle name_k \rangle . last$$

where “-” stands for a dash and not a minus sign.

```
?(<namek> . range)
```

Range queries and beamer ranges must not be combined like in  
**?(*Air.range*)-10**, leading to the incorrect syntax **1-2-10**.

# Beanoves manual

## Overlay specification query syntax

- Position specifications

```
?(<integer expression with aliases>)
```

- Explicit range specifications

```
?(<start expression> : <length expression>)
```

Both integer expressions accept aliases.

- Logical range specifications

<n>

wh

💡 The middle slide of the Air topic is

```
?((Air.1+Air.last)/2).
```

💡 What corresponds to next query?

```
?(Water.0 : Water.length + 2)
```

Range expressions can be combined like in  
`?(Air.range)-10`, leading to the incorrect syntax `1-2-10`.

# Beanoves manual

## Incremental specifications

```
\begin {frame}  
\Beanoves {  
   $\langle name_k \rangle = \langle start_k \rangle : \langle length_k \rangle,$   
  ...  
}
```

Each logical overlay range has a current slide which number is ***cursor***, with dedicated alias and operations. Within a specification query:

- ▶  $\langle name_k \rangle$ , with not following “.”, is an alias for the ***cursor***
- ▶  $++\langle name_k \rangle$  stands for the ***cursor*** once incremented by 1
- ▶  $\langle name_k \rangle += \langle i \rangle$  stands for the ***cursor*** once incremented by  $\langle i \rangle$ .
- ▶  $\langle name_k \rangle .reset$  stands for the ***cursor*** once reset.

# Beanoves manual

## Incremental specifications

```
\begin {frame}  
\Beanoves {  
   $\langle name_k \rangle = \langle start_k \rangle : \langle length_k \rangle,$   
  ...  
}
```

Each logical overlay range has a current slide which number is ***cursor***, with dedicated alias and operations. Within a specification query:

- ▶  $\langle name_k \rangle$ , with not following “.”, is an alias for the ***cursor***
- ▶  $++\langle name_k \rangle$  stands for the ***cursor*** once incremented by 1
- ▶  $\langle name_k \rangle += \langle i \rangle$  stands for the ***cursor*** once incremented by  $\langle i \rangle$ .
- ▶  $\langle name_k \rangle .reset$  stands for the ***cursor*** once reset.

# Beanoves manual

## Incremental specifications

```
\begin {frame}  
\Beanoves {  
   $\langle name_k \rangle = \langle start_k \rangle : \langle length_k \rangle,$   
  ...  
}
```

Each logical overlay range has a current slide which number is ***cursor***, with dedicated alias and operations. Within a specification query:

- ▶  $\langle \textcolor{green}{name_k} \rangle$ , with not following “.”, is an alias for the ***cursor***
- ▶  $\textcolor{gray}{++\langle name_k \rangle}$  stands for the ***cursor*** once incremented by 1
- ▶  $\langle \textcolor{green}{name_k} \rangle \textcolor{gray}{+=\langle i \rangle}$  stands for the ***cursor*** once incremented by  $\langle i \rangle$ .
- ▶  $\langle \textcolor{green}{name_k} \rangle \textcolor{green}{.reset}$  stands for the ***cursor*** once reset.

# Beanoves manual

## Incremental specifications

```
\begin {frame}  
\Beanoves {  
   $\langle name_k \rangle = \langle start_k \rangle : \langle length_k \rangle,$   
  ...  
}
```

Each logical overlay range has a current slide which number is ***cursor***, with dedicated alias and operations. Within a specification query:

- ▶  $\langle name_k \rangle$ , with not following “.”, is an alias for the ***cursor***
- ▶  $++\langle name_k \rangle$  stands for the ***cursor*** once incremented by 1
- ▶  $\langle name_k \rangle += \langle i \rangle$  stands for the ***cursor*** once incremented by  $\langle i \rangle$ .
- ▶  $\langle name_k \rangle .reset$  stands for the ***cursor*** once reset.

# Beanoves manual

## Incremental specifications

```
\begin {frame}  
\Beanoves {  
   $\langle name_k \rangle = \langle start_k \rangle : \langle length_k \rangle,$   
  ...  
}
```

Each logical overlay range has a current slide which number is ***cursor***, with dedicated alias and operations. Within a specification query:

- ▶  $\langle name_k \rangle$ , with not following “.”, is an alias for the ***cursor***
- ▶  $++\langle name_k \rangle$  stands for the ***cursor*** once incremented by 1
- ▶  $\langle name_k \rangle += \langle i \rangle$  stands for the ***cursor*** once incremented by  $\langle i \rangle$ .
- ▶  $\langle name_k \rangle .reset$  stands for the ***cursor*** once reset.

# Beanoves manual

## Incremental specifications

```
\begin {frame}  
\Beanoves {  
   $\langle name_k \rangle = \langle start_k \rangle : \langle length_k \rangle,$   
  ...  
}
```

Each logical overlay range has a current slide which number is **cursor**, with dedicated alias and operations. Within a specification query:

- ▶  $\langle name_k \rangle$ , with not following “.”, is an alias for the **cursor**
- ▶  $++\langle name_k \rangle$  stands for the **cursor** once incremented by 1
- ▶  $\langle name_k \rangle += \langle i \rangle$  stands for the **cursor** once incremented by  $\langle i \rangle$ .
- ▶  $\langle name_k \rangle . reset$  stands for the **cursor** reset.



Revisit the example...



# Beanoves manual

## Why aliases are helpful

- ▶ As soon as one leaves basic frame layouts to make presentations more attractive and efficient, then bealover aliases should come into play.
- ▶ One can organize the slides with logical names for a better understanding: aliases and integer expressions rather than raw integers make specifications more explicit
- ▶ Adding or removing a slide from one slide range does not significantly affect the other slide ranges.