

Beamer Slides using Pandoc and Markdown

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Introduction

pandoc

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Introduction



Why and Why not

Why Markup Language?

- ▶ Separate “content” with “style”.

Why Pandoc and Beamer?

- ▶ For professional presentation.
- ▶ Tikz diagrams.
- ▶ Cross reference



A simple example intro.md

```
---  
title: Beamer Slides using Pandoc and Markdown  
author: Wai-Shing Luk  
bibliography: papers.bib  
...
```

```
# Introduction {#sec:intro}
```

```
## Why and Why not
```

```
### Why Markup Language?
```

- Separate "content" with "style".

```
### Why Beamer?
```

- For professional presentation.
- Tikz diagrams.



pandoc



pandoc

Pandoc is a Haskell library for converting from one markup format to another¹, and a command-line tool that uses this library. It can read Markdown and write L^AT_EX or Beamer.

To compile:

```
$ pandoc -s -t beamer beamer.yaml intro.md -o intro.tex
```

or directly to a pdf file:

```
$ pandoc -t beamer beamer.yaml intro.md -o intro.pdf
```

¹This is a footnote.



A simple header beamer.yaml

```
---
fontsize: 10pt
classoption:
  - serif,onlymath
institute: Fudan University
date: \today
link-citations: true
colorlinks: true
header-includes:
  - \usetheme{default}
  - \usepackage{tikz,pgf,pgfplots}
  - \usetikzlibrary{arrows}
  - \definecolor{qqqqff}{rgb}{0.,0.,1.}
  - \newcommand{\columnsbegin}{\begin{columns}}
  - \newcommand{\columnsend}{\end{columns}}
  - \newcommand{\col}[1]{\column{#1}}
  - \pgfdeclareimage[height=0.5cm]{fudan-logo}{fudan-logo.jpg}
  - \logo{\pgfuseimage{fudan-logo}}
...
```



Render Mathematical Equations using LaTeX

Consider the following problem:

```
$$\begin{array}{ll}
\text{\texttt{\text{minimize}}} & f_0(x), \\
\text{\texttt{\text{subject to}}} & F(x) \succeq 0, \\
\end{array}$$ \{\#eq:semidef}
```

- $F(x)$: a matrix-valued function
- $A \succeq 0$ denotes A is positive semidefinite.

Consider the following problem:

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{minimize} & f_0(x), \\ \text{subject to} & F(x) \succeq 0, \end{array} \quad (1)$$

- $F(x)$: a matrix-valued function
- $A \succeq 0$ denotes A is positive semidefinite.



How to make a two-column slide

```
\columnsbegin
```

```
\col{0.5\textwidth}
```

Left-hand side

```
\col{0.5\textwidth}
```

Right-hand side

```
\columnsend
```



Figures

An image occurring by itself in a paragraph will be rendered as a figure with a caption.

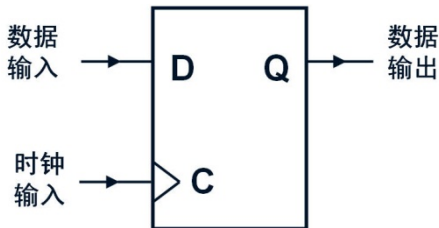


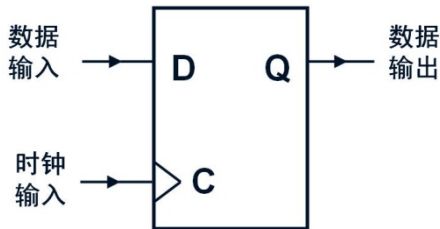
Figure 1: This is the caption

(source)

```
![This is the caption](media/image2.jpeg){#fig:figure0}
```

Figures (cont'd)

If you just want a regular inline image, just make sure it is not the only thing in the paragraph. One way to do this is to insert a nonbreaking space after the image:



(source)

![No caption](media/image2.jpeg)\

Render Diagrams using Tikz

```
\begin{figure}[hp]
\centering
\input{pole2polar.tikz}
\caption{Example of constructing
the polar of a point}%
\label{fig:pole2polar}
\end{figure}
```



Figure 2: Example of constructing the polar of a point



Render Diagrams using Tikz

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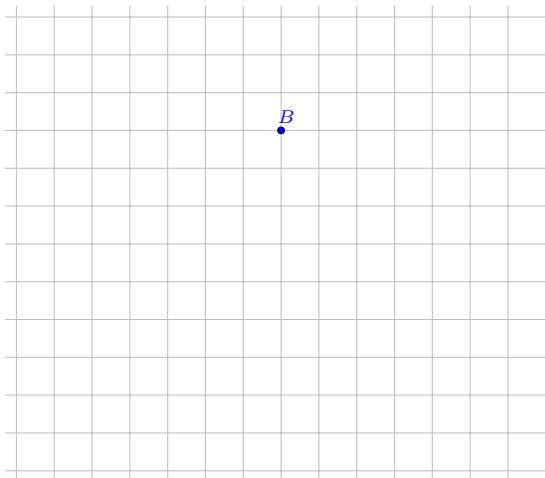


Figure 2: Example of constructing the polar of a point



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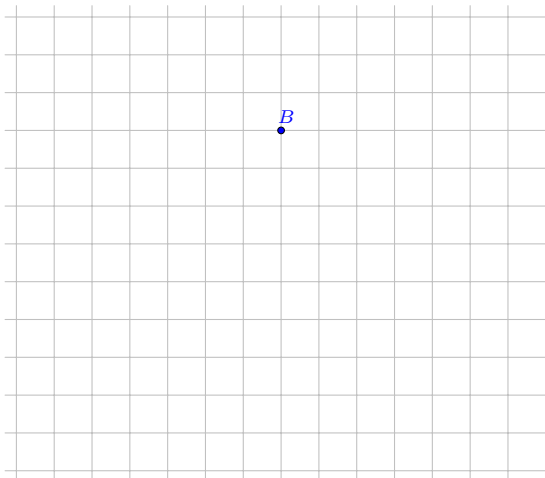


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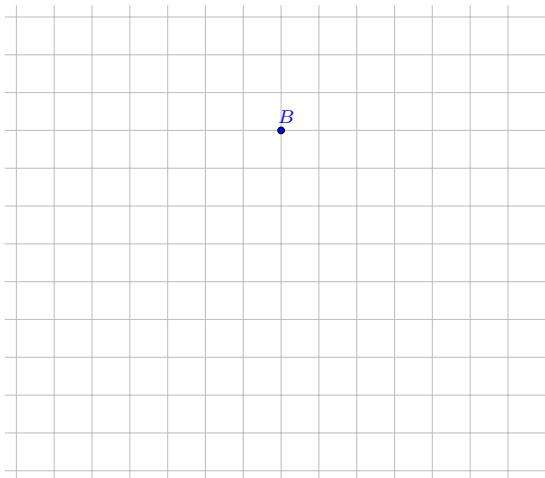


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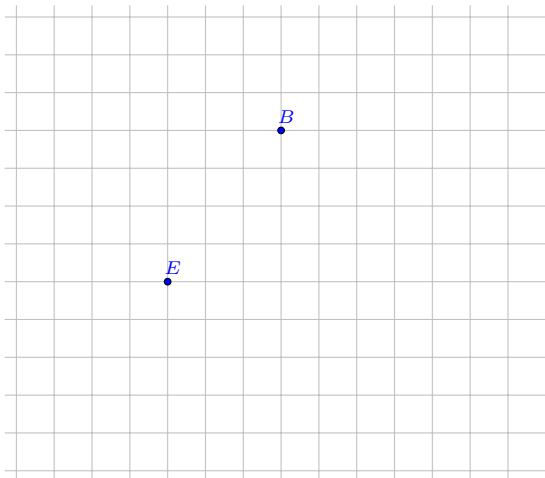


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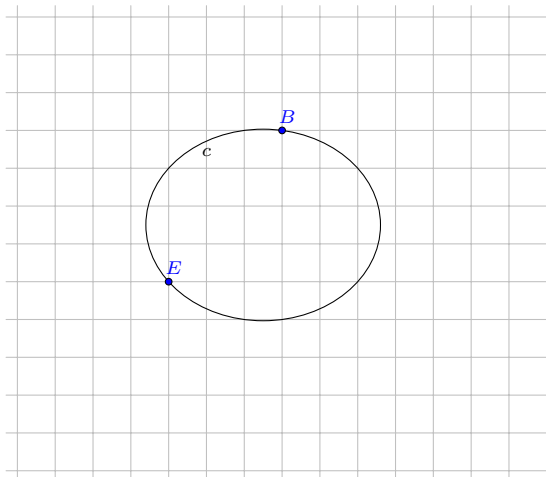


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\begin{figure}[hp]
\centering
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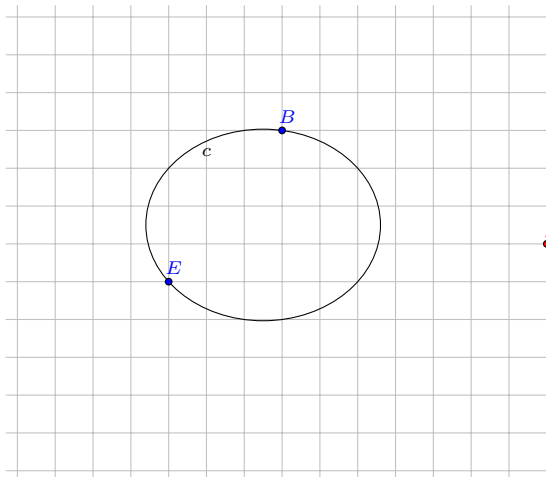


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\begin{figure}[hp]
\centering
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```

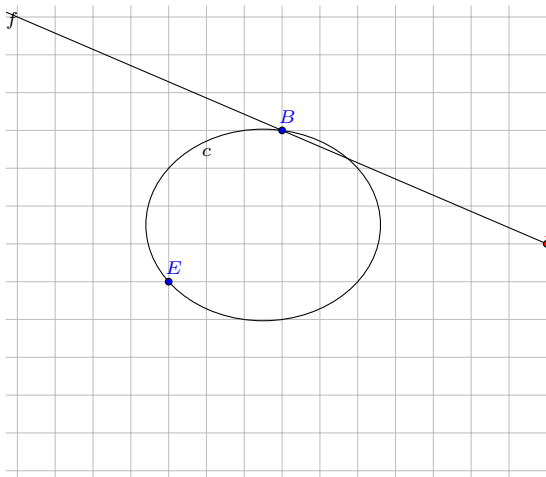


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\begin{figure}[hp]
\centering
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```

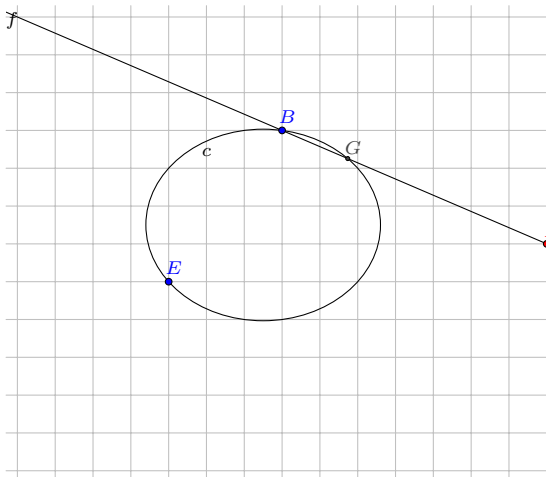


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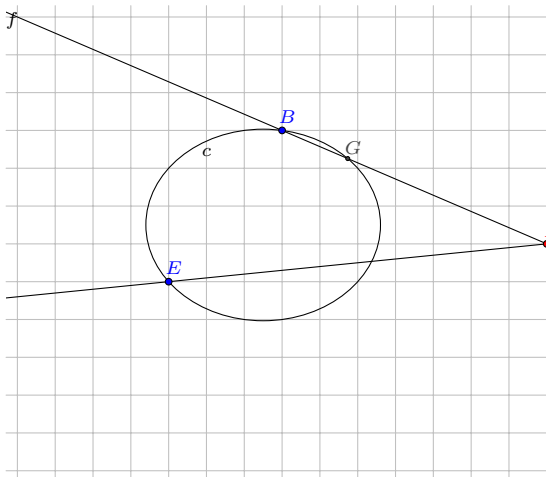


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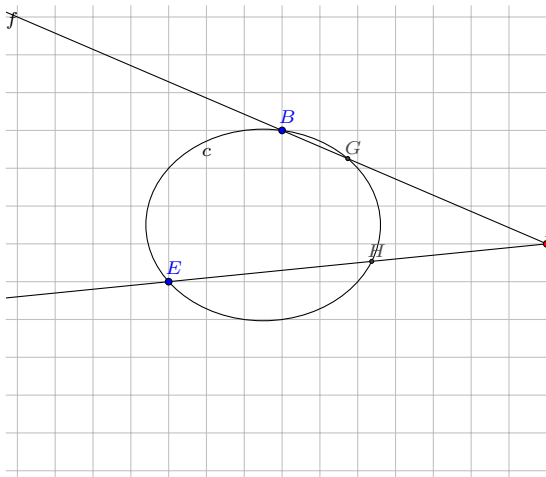


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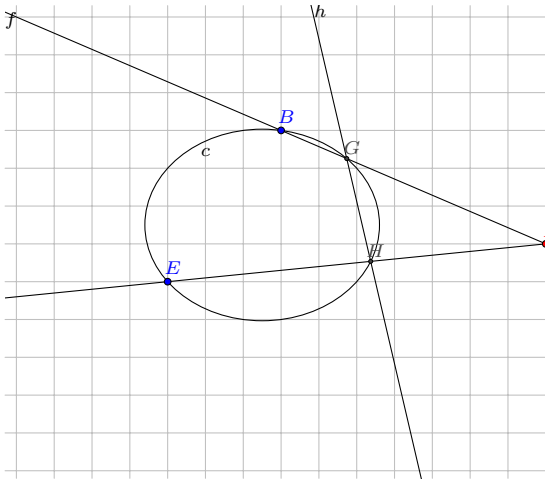


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\begin{figure}[hp]
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\end{figure}
```

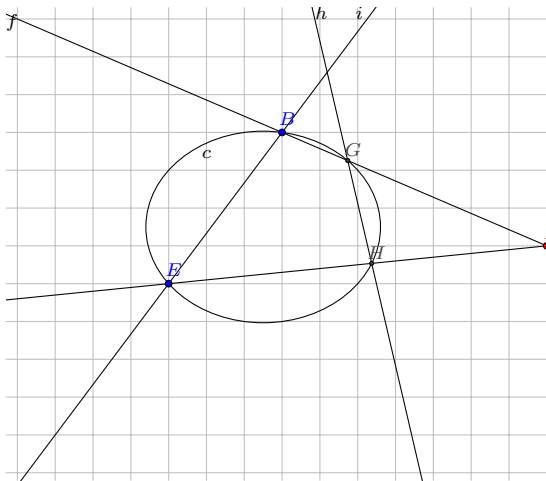


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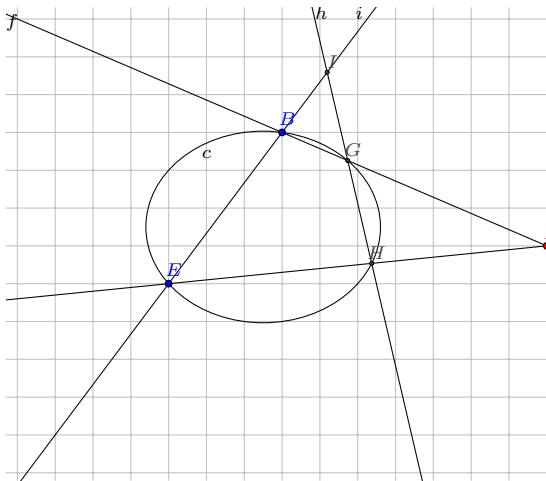


Figure 2: Example of constructing the polar of a point



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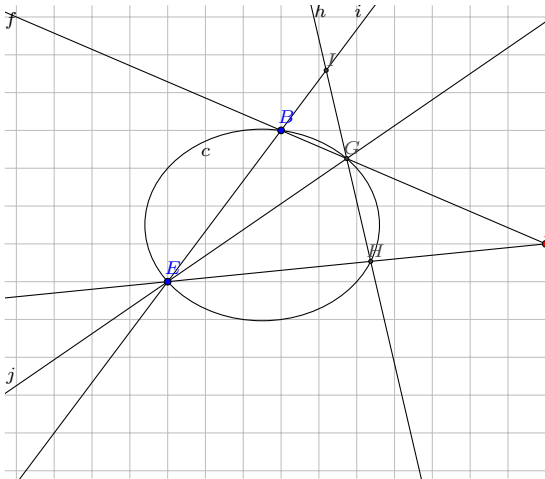


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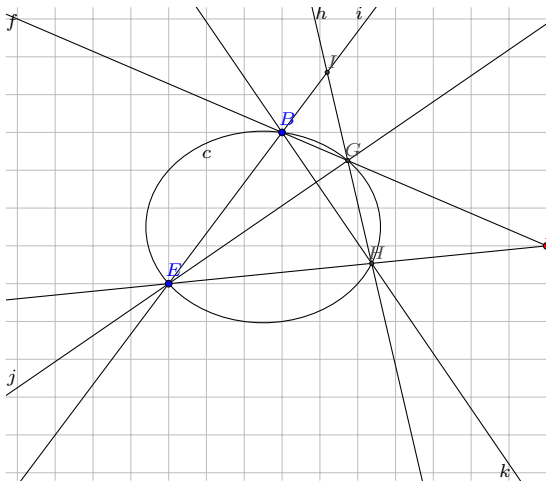


Figure 2: Example of constructing the polar of a point



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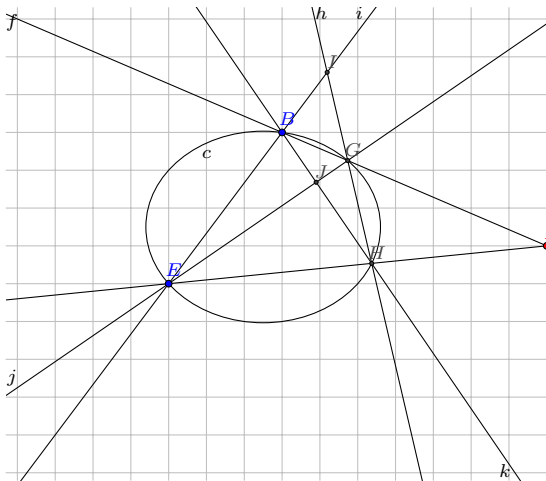


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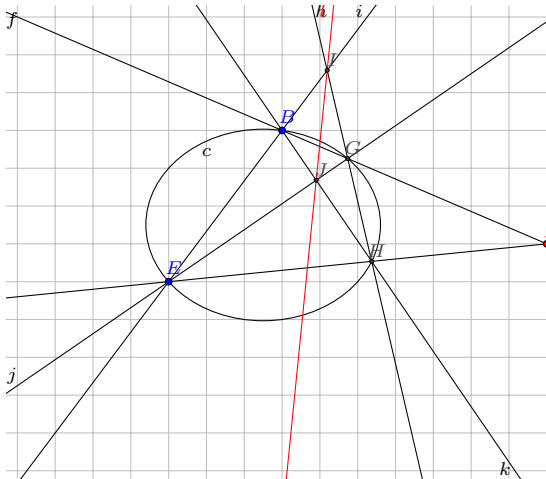


Figure 2: Example of constructing the polar of a point



Table

Simple tables can be generated using Markdown.

Costs	28nm	20nm
Fab Costs	3B	4B - 7B
Process R&D	1.2B	2.1B - 3B
Mask Costs	2M - 3M	5M - 8M
Design Costs	50M - 90M	120M - 500M

: Fab, process, mask, and design
costs {#tbl:fab}

Table 1: Fab, process, mask, and design costs

Costs	28nm	20nm
Fab Costs	3B	4B - 7B
Process R&D	1.2B	2.1B - 3B
Mask Costs	2M - 3M	5M - 8M
Design Costs	50M - 90M	120M - 500M



pandoc-crossref filter



pandoc-crossref filter

With this filter, you can cross-reference figures (see Fig. 1 and Fig. 2), display equations (see Eq. 1), tables (see Table 1) and sections (§ 1, 2.1)

There is also support for code blocks, for example, Listing 1, 2.

To compile:

```
$ pandoc -F pandoc-crossref -t beamer beamer.yaml \
  crossref.yaml beamer.md -o intro.pdf
```



A sample crossref.yaml

```
---
cref: True
codeBlockCaptions: True
lofTitle: "## List of Figures"
lotTitle: "## List of Tables"
autoSectionLabels: True
figureTemplate: $$t$$
tableTemplate: $$t$$
figPrefix:
  - "Fig."
eqnPrefix:
  - "Eq."
tblPrefix:
  - "Table"
lstPrefix:
  - "Listing"
secPrefix:
  - "§"
...
```



Code blocks

There are a couple options for code block labels. Those work only if code block id starts with `lst:`, e.g. `{#lst:label}`



caption attribute

`caption` attribute will be treated as code block caption. If code block has both `id` and `caption` attributes, it will be treated as numbered code block.

Listing 1: Listing caption A

```
main :: IO ()  
main = putStrLn "Hello World!"
```

(source)

```
{#lst:captionAttr .haskell caption="Listing caption A"}
```



Table-style captions

Enabled with `codeBlockCaptions` metadata option. If code block is immediately adjacent to paragraph, starting with `Listing:` or `:`, said paragraph will be treated as code block caption.

Listing 2: Listing caption B

```
main :: IO ()  
main = putStrLn "Hello World!"
```



pandoc-citeproc filter



Bibliography

- ▶ See Aalst, Weijters, and Maruster (2004), or
- ▶ See (Baldi et al. 2008; Canfora and Cerulo 2005).

(source)

- See @Aalst-etal_2004, or
- See [@Baldi-etal_2008;@Canfora-Cerulo_2005a].

To compile:

```
$ pandoc -F pandoc-crossref -F pandoc-citeproc -t beamer \
  beamer.yaml crossref.yaml beamer.md -o intro.pdf
```



References I

Aalst, W. van der, T. Weijters, and L. Maruster. 2004. “Workflow Mining: Discovering Process Models from Event Logs.” *IEEE Transactions on Knowledge and Data Engineering* 16 (9). Los Alamitos, CA, USA: IEEE Computer Society:1128–42.

<https://doi.org/10.1109/TKDE.2004.47>.

Baldi, Pierre F, Cristina V Lopes, Erik J Linstead, and Sushil K Bajracharya. 2008. “A Theory of Aspects as Latent Topics.” In *ACM Sigplan Notices*, 43:543–62. 10. ACM.

<https://doi.org/10.1145/1449955.1449807>.

Canfora, G., and L. Cerulo. 2005. “Impact Analysis by Mining Software and Change Request Repositories.” In *11th Ieee International Software Metrics Symposium (Metrics'05)*, 29. Como, Italy: IEEE.

<https://doi.org/10.1109/METRICS.2005.28>.

