





PRESENTATION TITLE

PRESENTATION SUBTITLE

Presented by Author

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Opponent: Prof. Opponent, University

OUTLINE



1 Introduction

Why beamer?

Writing a Simple Slide

2 Conclusion

Good luck!

BEAMER FOR LUT SLIDES



- » We assume you can use \LaTeX ; if you cannot, [you can learn it here](#)
- » Beamer is one of the most popular and powerful document classes for presentations in \LaTeX
- » Beamer has also a detailed [user manual](#)
- » Here we will present only the most basic features to get you up to speed

BEAMER VS. POWERPOINT



Compared to PowerPoint, using \LaTeX is better because:

- » It is not What-You-See-Is-What-You-Get, but What-You-Mean-Is-What-You-Get:
you write the content, the computer does the typesetting
- » Produces a pdf: no problems with fonts, formulas, program versions
- » Easier to keep consistent style, fonts, highlighting, etc.
- » Produces side notes
- » Math typesetting in \TeX is the best:

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \Psi(\mathbf{r}, t) = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 \Psi(\mathbf{r}, t) + V(\mathbf{r}) \Psi(\mathbf{r}, t)$$

SELECTING THE CLASS



To start working with `lutbeamer`, start a \LaTeX document with the preamble:

Minimum LUT Beamer Document

```
\documentclass[light]{lutbeamer} % or [dark]
\setbeameroption{hide notes} % or {show only notes} or
% {show notes on second screen=right}
\begin{document}
\begin{frame}{Hello, world!}
\framesubtitle{Subtitle}
\end{frame}
\end{document}
```



To set a typical title page, you call some commands in the preamble:

The Commands for the Title Page

```
\setdepartment{LUT School of ... }  
\author{Author}  
\title[Short presentation title]{Presentation title}  
\subtitle{Presentation subtitle}  
\date{Defaults to today's}
```



WRITING A SIMPLE SLIDE

It's really easy!

- » A typical slide has bulleted lists
- » These can be uncovered in sequence

Code for a Page with an Itemised List

```
\begin{frame}  
  \frametitle{Writing a Simple Slide}  
  \framesubtitle{It's really easy!}  
  \begin{itemize} [ <+-> ]  
    \item A typical slide has bulleted lists  
    \item These can be uncovered in sequence  
  \end{itemize}  
\end{frame}
```



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USING COLOURS

- » You can use colours with the `\textcolor{<color name>}{text}` command
- » The colours are defined in the `lutcolor` package:
 - Primary colour: `\textcolor{darkblue}{text}`
 - Contrast colours: `\textcolor{orange}{text}`, `\textcolor{black}{text}`, `\textcolor{pink}{text}`
 - Additional colours: `\textcolor{grey}{text}`, `\textcolor{gr}{text}`, `\textcolor{viridian}{text}`, `\textcolor{rdbu7}{text}`
- » Do not abuse colours: `\emph{}` is usually enough
- » Use `\alert{}` to bring the focus somewhere
- » If you highlight too much, you don't highlight at all!



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ADDING IMAGES



Adding images works like in normal \LaTeX :

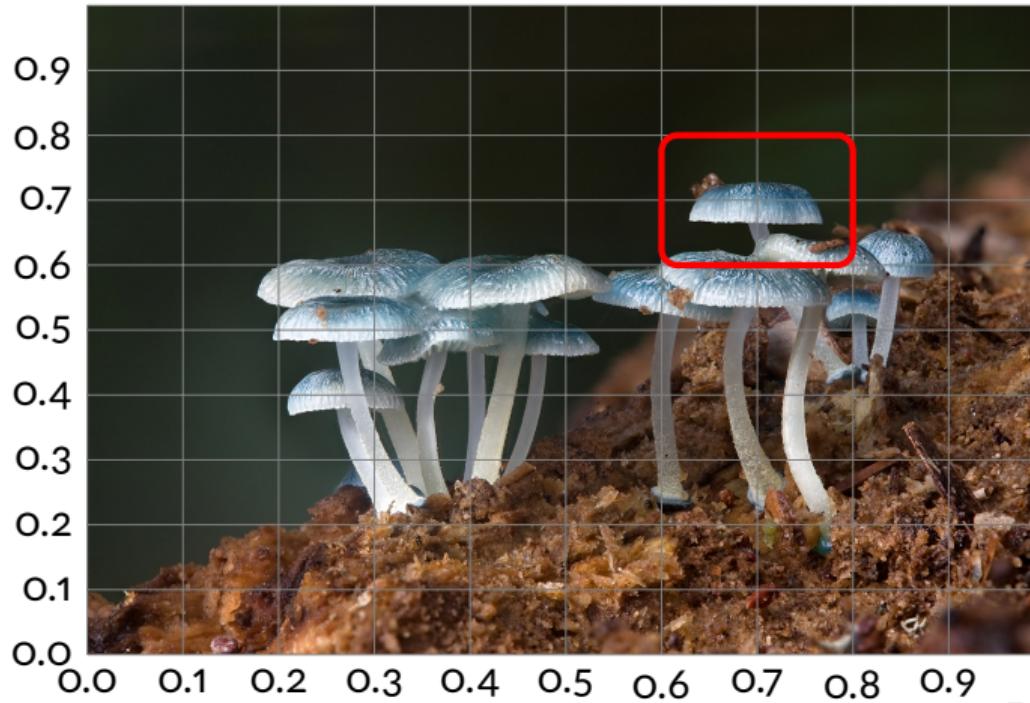
Code for Adding Images

```
\usepackage{graphicx}  
% ...  
\includegraphics  
[width=\textwidth]{figures/Mycena_interrupta}
```





HIGHLIGHTING AN IMAGE REGION



SPLITTING IN COLUMNS



Splitting the page is easy and common; typically, one side has a picture and the other text:
This is the first column And this the second

Column Code

```
\begin{columns}
    \begin{column}{0.6\textwidth}
        This is the first column
    \end{column}
    \begin{column}{0.3\textwidth}
        And this the second
    \end{column}
    % There could be more!
\end{columns}
```

FONTS



- » The paramount task of fonts is being readable
- » There are good ones...
 - Use serif fonts only with high-definition projectors
 - Use sans-serif fonts otherwise (or if you simply prefer them)
- » ... and not so good ones:
 - Never use monospace for normal text
 - Gothic, calligraphic or weird fonts should always be avoided



USING ABBREVIATIONS

To use abbreviations, add new glossary entry in `nomenclature.tex` file.

» To refer to the entry, use

- electric vehicle (EV)
- EV
- EVs
- electric vehicle (EV)

The Commands for the nomenclature

```
% ....  
    \gls{ev}, \Gls{ev}, \glspl{ev}, \glsfirst{ev}  
%
```



- » To change the colour of the title dash, give one of the class options `darkblue` (default), `orange`, `pink`, `black`, or `nodash`.
- » To change between the light and dark themes, give the class options `light` (default) or `dark`. It is not possible to switch theme for one slide because of the design of Beamer—and it's probably a good thing.
- » The aspect ratio defaults to `16:9`, but you can change it to `4:3` for old projectors by passing the class option `aspectratio=43`; any other values accepted by Beamer are also possible.

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GOOD LUCK!



- » Enough for an introduction! You should know enough by now
- » If you have corrections or suggestions, [send them to me!](#)

BACK-UP SLIDES



- » You can have some additional info hidden from the main presentation below

BIBLIOGRAPHY



Use BibTeX. Put your bibliography in a separate file (e.g. references.bib): In [1] a detailed description of the use of \LaTeX is given.

- [1] Leslie Lamport. *\LaTeX : A Document Preparation System*. Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley Pub. Co., 1986.



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