

# A Minimalist-style Slides

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## 1. Template Introduction

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This presentation template is developed based on `ctexbeamer` and features a fresh, minimalist design, making it well-suited for academic talks, thesis defenses, and related occasions. Its file structure is organized as follows:

File Path	Description
<code>main.tex</code>	The main file that defines the overall structure and content
<code>init.tex</code>	The initialization script that loads components
<code>reference.bib</code>	A BibTeX file containing references
<code>init/cmds.tex</code>	Defines reusable custom commands
<code>init/code.tex</code>	Configures the styling for source code blocks
<code>init/color.tex</code>	Defines the color palette used in the slides
<code>init/format.tex</code>	Specifies formatting settings for elements
<code>init/pkg.tex</code>	Loads all necessary LaTeX packages

## 2. Preparation Work

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### Template Setup Instructions

If you are using the Southeast University theme, you can skip this section and directly apply the provided template. For other universities or institutions, please follow the instructions below to customize the template:

1. Save your institution's logo at `figs/logo.jpg`.
2. In `init/color.tex`, set `themecolor` to your institution's official theme color, and adjust `themered` to a complementary accent color.
3. Once these steps are completed, your template is ready to go!

### 3. Using the Template

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## Creating Sections

1. Use the `\section{}` and `\subsection{}` to define sections and subsections.
2. After defining a section, `\makesection[width]` can be used to generate a cover. The optional `width` sets the length of the horizontal line; the default value is 0.4.

```
1 \section{Direct Usage}
2 \subsection{Sections and Table of Contents}
3 \makesection
```

## Generating a Table of Contents

1. The following code creates a slide containing the table of contents.

```
1 \begin{frame}
2   \frametitle{Table of Contents}
3   \setlength{\parskip}{0.2em} % Adjust line spacing
                           between paragraphs
4   \tableofcontents
5 \end{frame}
```

## Using Pages

1. The following command generates a slide where the main and subheadings are automatically set to the current section and subsection titles:

```
1 \begin{frame}{\insertsection}{\insertsubsection}
2     % Slide content
3 \end{frame}
```

2. You can also define custom headings with `\begin{frame}{title}{subtitle}`. The subtitle is optional. If both fields are left blank, no header will appear on the slide.
3. For slides without a header or footer—commonly used for cover or closing slides—use `\begin{frame}[plain]`.
4. Use `\begin{frame}[fragile]{title}{subtitle}` when the slide includes code blocks.

## Using Custom Blocks

1. A block can be created using the following command:

```
1 \begin{block}{title}
2     % block content
3 \end{block}
```

2. To customize the block's theme color, use the `\colorlet{themecolor}{somecolor}` command before and after the block.

## Block with Red Theme

1. This is a block with its theme color set to red.
2. The following snippet demonstrates how to define such a block.

```
1 \colorlet{themecolor}{themered}
2 \begin{block}{title}
3     % block content
4 \end{block}
5 \colorlet{themecolor}{themegreen}
```

## Using Lists

1. Use the `itemize` environment to create bulleted (unordered) lists.
2. Use the `enumerate` environment to create numbered (ordered) lists.

## List Examples

- Example of a bulleted list.
  - Another item in the bulleted list.
    - A nested item in the bulleted list.
      - A second-level nested item in the bulleted list.
      - Another second-level nested item in the bulleted list.
    - Another nested item in the bulleted list.
1. Example of a numbered list.
  2. Another item in the numbered list.
    - a. A nested item in the numbered list.
      - i. A second-level nested item in the numbered list.
      - ii. Another second-level nested item in the numbered list.
    - b. Another nested item in the numbered list.

The table below presents various commands used for textual emphasis and annotation. Footnotes can be added using the command `\footnote{}`<sup>1</sup>.

Command	Output	Command	Output
<code>\textsf{}</code>	Sans-serif	<code>\textbf{}</code>	<b>Bold</b>
<code>\textrm{}</code>	Serif	<code>\texttt{}</code>	Monospaced
<code>\underline{}</code>	<u>Underline</u>	<code>\uwave{}</code>	<u>Wavy underline</u>
<code>\sout{}</code>	<del>Strikethrough</del>	<code>\emph{}</code>	<i>Italic emphasis</i>
<code>\highlight{}</code>	Highlighted text	<code>\ulhighlight{}</code>	<u>Underlined highlight</u>
<code>\stronghighlight{}</code>	Strong highlight	<code>\ulhighlight{}</code>	<u>Underlined strong highlight</u>

| This is a quotation environment, but I often use it as a note or aside.

### Callout

This block can be used to clarify terms introduced in the slides or provide peripheral information that complements the main content. It has been filled with extra text to enhance its visual appeal.

<sup>1</sup>This is a footnote.

## Including Figures

1. To include a figure, use the following command.

```
1 \begin{figure}
2   \centering
3   \includegraphics[width=0.6\textwidth]{example.jpg}
4   \caption{An Example Figure}
5   \label{fig:example}
6 \end{figure}
```



Figure: An Example Figure

## Inserting Tables

1. Use the following command to insert a table.

```
1 \begin{table}
2   \centering
3   \caption{Sample Table}\label{tab:example}
4   \begin{tabular}{cc}
5     \toprule
6     % Header
7     \midrule
8     % Table Data
9     \bottomrule
10    \end{tabular}
11 \end{table}
```

Table: Sample Table

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
1 5	2 6	3 7	4 8

## Using Equations

The following demonstrates how to insert an equation.

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = \frac{-\hbar^2}{2m} \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right) \psi + V\psi. \quad (1)$$

## Using Code Blocks

1. Use the `\lstlisting{}` command to insert inline code.
2. The syntax and effect of inserting a code block are shown below.

```
1 \begin{lstlisting}[style=latex]
2 % Content of the code block
3 \end{lstlisting}
```

### Managing References

1. First, store your bibliographic data in the `reference.bib` file.
2. Use the `\footfullcite{}` command to generate footnote-style citations.
3. For example, Kopka et al. authored a well-known book on L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X<sup>2</sup>.

### Using Cross-References

1. To reference figures, tables, or equations, use the `\ref{}` command.
2. To cite the page number, use the `\pageref{}` command.
3. For instance, the equation on page 15 can be cited as equation (1).

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<sup>2</sup>Helmut Kopka and Patrick W Daly. *Guide to L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X*. Pearson Education, 2003.

## 4. Conclusion

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## Conclusion

1. We present a streamlined L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X template.
2. The template integrates essential features such as image, table, equation, and code block insertion.
3. That concludes our presentation.

## Acknowledgements

1. We sincerely thank everyone for their support.
2. This template is based on the elegant slides<sup>3</sup> template.

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<sup>3</sup><https://www.overleaf.com/latex/templates/elegant-slides/yfqyhpprvdmg>

## References

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- [1] Helmut Kopka and Patrick W Daly. *Guide to LATEX*. Pearson Education, 2003.