

User's Guide to the Beamer Class, Version 2.01

<http://latex-beamer.sourceforge.net>

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1 Introduction

This user's guide explains the functionality of the BEAMER class. It is a \LaTeX class that allows you to create a presentation with a projector. It can also be used to create slides. It behaves similarly to other packages like PROSPER, but has the advantage that it works together directly with `pdf \LaTeX` , but also with `dvips`.

1.1 Getting Started with the Beamer Class and \LaTeX /`pdf \LaTeX`

To use the BEAMER class together with `latex` or `pdf \LaTeX` , proceed as follows:

1. Specify `beamer` as document class instead of `article`.
2. Structure your \LaTeX text using `section` and `subsection` commands.
3. Place the text of the individual slides inside `frame` commands.
4. Run `pdf \LaTeX` on the text (or `latex`, `dvips`, and `ps2pdf`).

The BEAMER class has several useful features: You don't need any external programs to use it other than `pdf \LaTeX` , but it works also with `dvips`. You can easily and intuitively create sophisticated overlays. Finally, you can easily change the whole slide theme or only parts of it. The following code shows a typical usage of the class.

```
\documentclass{beamer}
```

```

\usepackage{beamerthemesplit}

\title{Example Presentation Created with the Beamer Package}
\author{Till Tantau}
\date{\today}

\begin{document}

\frame{\titlepage}

\section*{Outline}
\frame{\tableofcontents}

\section{Introduction}
\subsection{Overview of the Beamer Class}
\frame
{
  \frametitle{Features of the Beamer Class}

  \begin{itemize}
    \item<1-> Normal LaTeX class.
    \item<2-> Easy overlays.
    \item<3-> No external programs needed.
  \end{itemize}
}
\end{document}

```

Run `pdflatex` on this code (twice) and then use, for example, the Acrobat Reader to present the resulting `.pdf` file in a presentation. You can also, alternatively, use `dvips`; see Section 3.4.2 for details.

As can be seen, the text looks almost like a normal \LaTeX text. The main difference is the usage of the `\frame` command. This command takes one parameter, which is the text that should be shown on the frame. Typically, the contents of a frame is shown on a single slide. However, in case you use overlay commands inside a frame, a single frame command may produce several slides. An example is the last frame in the above example. There, the `\item` commands are followed by *overlay specifications* like `<1->`, which means “from slide 1 on.” Such a specification causes the item to be shown only on the specified slides of the frame (see Section 4 for details). In the above example, a total of five slides are produced: a title page slide, an outline slide, a slide showing only the first of the three items, a slide showing the first two of them, and a slide showing all three items.

To structure your text, you can use the commands `\section` and `\subsection`. These commands will not only create entries in the table of contents, but will also in the navigation bars.

1.2 Getting Started with the Beamer Class and \LaTeX

Once installed (see Section 2), using the BEAMER class together with \LaTeX is quite easy: You open a new file and choose `beamer` as the document class. It is often even easier to choose “New from template” and to pick a template from the directory `beamer/lyx/templates`.

To reproduce the example from the previous subsection in \LaTeX , proceed as follows:

- The command `\usepackage{beamerthemesplit}` must be added to the preamble. You can edit the preamble using Layout > Document > Preamble.
- Typeset the author and date the usual way, using the styles Author and Date. The title page will then be created automatically.
- To insert the sections and subsections, use the usual Section and Subsection styles.
- To insert the frame containing the table of contents, insert a line of style `BeginFrame`. Since this frame has no title, do not write anything on the line with style `BeginFrame`. Next, insert a line of style `Standard` and use Insert > Insert TOC to insert the table of contents. Optionally, end the frame using a line of style `EndFrame` (the following Section style automatically closes the frame).

- To create the last frame, start a new frame using the style `BeginFrame`. Write the frame title on the line having this style.
- Use the `Itemize` style to create the itemized text.
- Add the overlay specifications (the texts like `<1->`) to the items by entering \TeX -mode (press on the little \TeX icon) and writing `<1->`. This \TeX text should be placed right at the beginning of the item.
- You must end this frame using the style `EndFrame` (sadly, the end of the document and also the beginning of the appendix do not automatically end the last frame – whereas the start of a frame, section, part, or subsection does).

Now use `View > PDF` to view the resulting presentation. On a slow machine, this may take a while. See Section 3.5.6 for ways of speeding up the compilation.

1.3 How to Read this User’s Guide

This user guide is both intended as a tutorial and as a reference guide. If you have not yet installed the package, please read Section 2 first. If you do not have much experience with preparing presentations, Section 3 might be especially helpful. The later sections explain the basic usage of the `beamer` class as well as advanced features. If you wish to adjust the way your presentations look (for example, if you wish to add a default logo of your institution to every presentation in the future), please read the section on customization.

In this guide you will find the descriptions of all “public” commands provided by the `beamer` class. In each such description, the described command, environment, or option is printed in red. Text shown in green is optional and can be left out.

You will sometimes find one of the words `BEAMER`, `ARTICLE`, or `LYX` in blue in some description of a command or environment. The first indicates that the description applies only to “normal beamer operation in \LaTeX .” The word `ARTICLE` describes some behaviour that is special for the `article` mode. The word `LYX` describes behaviour that is special when you use `LyX` to prepare your presentation.

2 Installation and Compatibility

To use the `beamer` class, you just need to put the files of the `BEAMER` package in a directory that is read by \TeX . To uninstall the class, simply remove these files once more. The same is true of the `PGF` package, which you will also need.

Unfortunately, there are different ways of making \TeX “aware” of the files in the `BEAMER` package. Which way you should choose depends on how permanently you intend to use the class.

2.1 Installing Prebundled Packages Like Debian or Red Hat Packages

Currently, I’m not producing prebundled packages of `beamer`. There are some out-of-the-box Debian packages and `MikTeX` packages around, but these are likely to be outdated. Once `beamer` stabilizes, there will hopefully also be easy-to-install packages.

2.2 Temporary Installation

If you only wish to install the `beamer` class for a quick appraisal, do the following: Obtain the latest source version (ending `.tar.gz`) of the `BEAMER` package from <http://sourceforge.net/projects/latex-beamer/> (most likely, you have already done this). Next, you also need at least version 0.60 of the `PGF` package, which can be found at the same place. Finally, you need at least version 1.06 of the `XCOLOR` package, which can also be found at that place (although the version on CTAN might be newer).

LYX For usage with `LyX`, version 1.3.3 of `LyX` and higher are known to work. I have not tried earlier versions; they might also work.

In all cases, the packages contain a bunch of files (for the `BEAMER` class, `beamer.cls` is one of these files and happens to be the most important one, for the `PGF` package `pgf.sty` is the most important file). Place all files in three directories. For example, `~/beamer/`, `~/pgf/`, and `~/xcolor/` would work fine for me. Then setup the environment variable called `TEXINPUTS` to be the following string (how exactly this is done depends on your operating system and shell):

```
.:~/beamer/base:~/beamer/art:~/beamer/themes:~/pgf:~/xcolor:
```

Naturally, if the `TEXINPUTS` variable is already defined differently, you should *add* the five directories to the list. Do not forget to place a colon at the end (corresponding to an empty path), which will include all standard directories.

2.3 Installation in a texmf Tree

For a more permanent installation, you can place the files of the BEAMER package and of the PGF package (see the previous subsection on how to obtain them) in an appropriate `texmf` tree.

When you ask \TeX to use a certain class or package, it usually looks for the necessary files in so-called `texmf` trees. These trees are simply huge directories that contain these files. By default, \TeX looks for files in three different `texmf` trees:

- The root `texmf` tree, which is usually located at `/usr/share/texmf/`, `c:\texmf\`, or `c:\Program Files\TeXLive\texmf\`.
- The local `texmf` tree, which is usually located at `/usr/local/share/texmf/`, `c:\localtexmf\`, or `c:\Program Files\TeXLive\texmf-local\`.
- Your personal `texmf` tree, which is usually located in your home directory at `~/texmf/` or `~/Library/texmf/`.

You should install the packages either in the local tree or in your personal tree, depending on whether you have write access to the local tree. Installation in the root tree can cause problems, since an update of the whole \TeX installation will replace this whole tree.

Inside whatever `texmf` directory you have chosen, create the sub-sub-sub-directories

- `texmf/tex/latex/beamer`,
- `texmf/tex/latex/pgf`, and
- `texmf/tex/latex/xcolor`

and place all files in these three directories.

Finally, you need to rebuild \TeX 's filename database. This done by running the command `texhash` or `mktexlsr` (they are the same). In Mik \TeX , there is a menu option to do this.

LYX For usage of the BEAMER class with LyX, you have to do all of the above. Then you also have to make LyX aware of the file `beamer/lyx/layouts/beamer.layout`. To do so, link (or, not so good in case of later updates, copy) this file to the directory `.lyx/layouts/` in your home directory. Then use LyX's Reconfigure command to make LyX aware of this file.

For a more detailed explanation of the standard installation process of packages, you might wish to consult <http://www.ctan.org/installationadvice/>. However, note that the BEAMER package does not come with a `.ins` file (simply skip that part).

2.4 Updating the Installation

To update your installation from a previous version, simply replace everything in the directories like `texmf/tex/latex/beamer` with the files of the new version. The easiest way to do this is to first delete the old version and then proceed as described above. Sometimes, there are changes in the syntax of certain command from version to version. If things no longer work that used to work, you wish to have a look at the release notes and at the change log.

2.5 Testing the Installation

To test your installation, copy the file `beamerexample1.tex` from the examples subdirectory to some place where you usually create presentations. Then run the command `pdflatex` several times on the file and check whether the resulting `beamerexample1.pdf` looks correct. If so, you are all set.

LYX To test the LyX installation, try creating a new file from the template `beamerpresentation.lyx`, which is located in the directory `beamer/lyx/templates`.

2.6 Compatibility with Other Packages

When using certain packages together with the `beamer` class, extra options or precautions may be necessary.

`\usepackage[french]{babel}`

When using the French style, certain features that clash with the functionality of the `beamer` class will be turned off. For example, enumerations are still produced the way the theme dictates, not the way the French style does. Also, the characters `:` and `!` will not be active characters. This means, that the little space that is inserted before them in the `french` style is not inserted. You have to do this “by hand.”

ARTICLE To make the characters `:` and `!` active in `article` mode, pass the option `activeospeccharacters` to the package `beamerbasearticle`. However, this may lead to problems with overlay specifications.

`\usepackage[spanish]{babel}`

BEAMER When using the Spanish style, certain features that clash with the functionality of the `beamer` class will be turned off. In particular, the special behaviour of the pointed brackets `<` and `>` is deactivated.

ARTICLE To make the characters `<` and `>` active in `article` mode, pass the option `activeospeccharacters` to the package `beamerbasearticle`. As for the `french` package, this may lead to problems with overlay specifications.

`\usepackage{color}`

BEAMER The `color` package is automatically loaded by `beamer.cls`. This makes it impossible to pass options to `color` in the preamble of your document. To pass a *list of options* to `color`, you must use the following class option:

`\documentclass[color=<list of options>]{beamer}`

Causes the *list of options* to be passed on to the `color` package. If the *list of options* contains more than one option you must enclose it in curly brackets.

ARTICLE The `color` package is not loaded automatically if `beamerbasearticle` is loaded with the `noxcolor` option.

`\usepackage{CJK}`

BEAMER When using the `CJK` package for using Asian fonts, you must use the class option `CJK`. See `beamerexample4.tex` for an example.

`\usepackage{deluxetable}`

BEAMER The caption generation facilities of `deluxetable` are deactivated. Instead, the caption template is used.

`\usepackage{enumerate}`

ARTICLE This package is loaded automatically in the `presentation` modes, but not in the `article` mode. If you use its features, you have to load the package “by hand” in the `article` mode.

`\usepackage[T1]{fontenc}`

Use this option only with fonts that have outline fonts available in the T1 encoding like Times or the `lmodern` fonts. In a standard installation the standard Computer Modern fonts (the fonts Donald Knuth originally designed and which are used by default) are *not* available in the T1 encoding. Using this option with them will result in very poor rendering of your presentation when viewed with PDF viewer applications like Acrobat or `xpdf`. To use the Computer Modern fonts with the T1 encoding, use the package `lmodern`. See also Section 8.1.5.

`\usepackage{fourier}`

The package switches to a T1 encoding, but it does not redefine all fonts such that outline fonts (non-bitmapped fonts) are used by default. For example, the sans-serif text and the typewriter text are not replaced. To use outline fonts for these, write `\usepackage{lmodern}` *before* including the `fourier` package.

`\usepackage{hyperref}`

BEAMER The `hyperref` package is automatically loaded by `beamer.cls` and certain options are setup. In order to pass additional options to `hyperref` or to override options, you can use the following class option:

`\documentclass[hyperref=<list of options>]{beamer}`

Causes the *<list of options>* to be passed on to the `hyperref` package.

Example: `\documentclass[hyperref={bookmarks=false}]{beamer}`

Alternatively, you can also use the `\hypersetup` command.

ARTICLE In the `article` version, you must include `hyperref` manually if you want to use it. It is not included automatically.

`\usepackage[utf8]{inputenc}`

BEAMER Currently, you cannot use utf8 encoded text in `\section` and `\subsection` commands, if that text uses characters outside the lower ASCII range. Thus you have to write `\section{"Überschrift}` instead of `\section{Überschrift}`.

`\usepackage{listings}`

BEAMER Note that you must treat `lstlisting` environments exactly the same way as you would treat `verbatim` environments. When using `\defverbatim` that contains a colored `lstlisting`, use the `colored` option of `\defverbatim`.

`\usepackage{<professional font package>}`

BEAMER If you use a professional font package, BEAMER's internal redefinition of how variables are typeset may interfere with the font package's superior way of typesetting them. In this case, you should use the class option `professionalfont` to suppress any font substitution. See Section 8.1.3 for details.

`\usepackage{textpos}`

BEAMER BEAMER automatically installs a white background behind everything, unless you install a different background template. Because of this, you must use the `overlay` option when using `textpos`, so that it will place boxes *before* everything. Alternatively, you can install an empty background template, but this may result in an incorrect display in certain situations with older versions of the Acrobat Reader.

`\usepackage{ucs}`

See `\usepackage[utf8]{inputenc}`.

`\usepackage{xcolor}`

BEAMER The `xcolor` package is automatically loaded by `beamer.cls`. The same applies as to `color`.

`\documentclass[xcolor=<list of options>]{beamer}`

Causes the *<list of options>* to be passed on to the `xcolor` package.

ARTICLE The `color` package is not loaded automatically if `beamerbasearticle` is loaded with the `noxcolor` option.

3 Workflow

This section presents a possible workflow for creating a beamer presentation and possibly a handout to go along with it. Technical questions are addressed, like which programs to call with which parameters, and hints are given on how to create a presentation. If you have already created numerous presentations, you may wish to skip the first of the following steps and only have a look at how to convert the `.tex` file into a `.pdf` or `.ps` file.

3.1 Step Zero: Know the Time Constraints

When you start to create a presentation, the very first thing you should worry about is the amount of time you have for your presentation. Depending on the occasion, this can be anything between 2 minutes and two hours. A simple rule for the number of frames is that you should have at most one frame per minute.

In most situations, you will have less time for your presentation than you would like. *Do not try to squeeze more into a presentation than time allows for.* No matter how important some detail seems to you, it is better to leave it out, but get the main message across, than getting neither the main message nor the detail across.

In many situations, a quick appraisal of how much time you have will show that you won't be able to mention certain details. Knowing this can save you hours of work on preparing slides that you would have to remove later anyway.

3.2 Step One: Setup the Files

BEAMER It is advisable that you create a folder for each presentation. Even though your presentation will usually reside in a single file, \TeX produces so many extra files that things can easily get very confusing otherwise. The folder's name should ideally start with the date of your talk in ISO format (like 2003-12-25 for a Christmas talk), followed by some reminder text of what the talk is all about. Putting the date at the front in this format causes your presentation folders to be listed nicely when you have several of them residing in one directory. If you use an extra directory for each presentation, you can call your main file `main.tex`.

To create an initial `main.tex` file for your talk, copy an existing file (like the file `beamerexample1.tex` that comes along with the contribution) and delete everything that is not going to be part of your talk. Adjust the `\author` and other fields as appropriate.

If you wish your talk to reside in the same file as some different, non-presentation article version of your text, it is advisable to setup a more elaborate file scheme. See Section 7.4.2 for details.

LYX You can either open a new file and then select `beamer` as the document class or you say “New from template” and then use a template from the directory `beamer/lyx/templates`.

3.3 Step Two: Structure Your Presentation

With the time constraints in mind, make a mental inventory of the things you can reasonably talk about within the time available. Then categorize the inventory into sections and subsections. For very long talks (like a 90 minute lecture), you might also divide your talk into independent parts (like a “review of the previous lecture part” and a “main part”). Put `\section` and `\subsection` commands into the (more or less empty) main file. Do not create any frames until you have a first working version of a possible table of contents. Do not feel afraid to change it later on as you work on the talk.

You should not use more than four sections and not less than two per part. Even four sections are usually too much, unless they follow a very easy pattern. Five and more sections are simply too hard to remember for the audience. After all, when you present the table of contents, the audience will not yet really be able to grasp the importance and relevance of the different sections and will most likely have forgotten them by the time you reach them.

Ideally, a table of contents should be understandable by itself. In particular, it should be comprehensible *before* someone has heard your talk. Keep section and subsection titles self-explaining. Note that each part has its own table of contents.

Both the sections and the subsections should follow a logical pattern. Begin with an explanation of what your talk is all about. (Do not assume that everyone knows this. The Ignorant Audience Law states: The audience always knows less than you think it should know, even if you take the Ignorant Audience Law into account.) Then explain what you or someone else has found out concerning the subject matter. Always conclude your talk with a summary that repeats the main message of the talk in a short and simple way. People pay most attention at the beginning and at the end of talks. The summary is your “second chance” to get across a message.

You can also add an appendix part using the `\appendix` command. Put everything into this part that you do not actually intend to talk about, but that might come in handy when questions are asked.

3.4 Step Three: Creating a PDF or PostScript File

BEAMER Once a first version of the structure is finished, you should create a first PDF or PostScript file of your (still empty) talk. This file will only contain the title page and the table of contents. The file might look like this:

```

\documentclass{beamer}
% This is the file main.tex

\usepackage{beamerthemesplit}

\title{Example Presentation Created with the Beamer Package}
\author{Till Tantau}
\date{\today}

\begin{document}

\frame{\titlepage}

\section*{Outline}
\frame{\tableofcontents}

\section{Introduction}
\subsection{Overview of the Beamer Class}
\subsection{Overview of Similar Classes}

\section{Usage}
\subsection{...}
\subsection{...}

\section{Examples}
\subsection{...}
\subsection{...}

\end{document}

```

LYX Use “View” to check whether the presentation compiles fine. Note that you must put the table of contents inside a frame, but that the title page is created automatically.

3.4.1 Creating PDF

BEAMER To create a PDF version of this file, run the program `pdflatex` on `main.tex` at least twice. You need to run it twice, so that \TeX can create the table of contents. (It may even be necessary to run it more often since all sorts of auxiliary files are created.) In the following example, the greater-than-sign is the prompt.

```

> pdflatex main.tex
... lots of output ...
> pdflatex main.tex
... lots of output ...

```

You can next use a program like the Acrobat Reader or `xpdf` to view the resulting presentation.

```

> acroread main.pdf

```

When printing a presentation using Acrobat, make sure that the option “expand small pages to paper size” is enabled. This is necessary, because slides are only 128mm times 96mm.

To put several slides onto one page (useful for the handout version) or to enlarge the slides, you can use the program `pdfnup`. Also, many commercial programs can perform this task. If you put several slides on one page and if these slides normally have a white background, it may be useful to write the following in your preamble:

```

\mode<handout>{\beamertemplatesolidbackgroundcolor{black!5}}

```

This will cause the slides of the the handout version to have a very light gray background. This makes it easy to discern the slides’ border if several slides are put on one page.

LYX Choose “View pdf” to view your presentation.

3.4.2 Creating PostScript

BEAMER To create a PostScript version, you should first ascertain that the HYPERREF package (which is automatically loaded by the BEAMER class) uses the option `dvips` or some compatible option, see the documentation of the HYPERREF package for details. Whether this is the case depends on the contents of your local `hyperref.cfg` file. You can enforce the usage of this option by passing `dvips` or a compatible option to the BEAMER class (write `\documentclass[dvips]{beamer}`), which will pass this option on to the HYPERREF package.

You can then run `latex` twice, followed by `dvips`.

```
> latex main.tex
... lots of output ...
> latex main.tex
... lots of output ...
> dvips -P pdf main.dvi
```

The option `(-P pdf)` tells `dvips` to use Type 1 outline fonts instead of the usual Type 3 bitmap fonts. You may wish to omit this option if there is a problem with it.

If you wish each slide to completely fill a letter-sized page, use the following commands instead:

```
> dvips -P pdf -tletter main.dvi -o main.temp.ps
> psnup -1 -W128mm -H96mm -pletter main.temp.ps main.ps
```

For A4-sized paper, use:

```
> dvips -P pdf -ta4 main.dvi -o main.temp.ps
> psnup -1 -W128mm -H96mm -pa4 main.temp.ps main.ps
```

In order to create a white margin around the whole page (which is sometimes useful for printing), add the option `-m 1cm` to the options of `psnup`.

To put two or four slides on one page, use `-2`, respectively `-4` instead of `-1` as the first parameter for `psnup`. In this case, you may wish to add the option `-b 1cm` to add a bit of space around the individual slides. The same trick as for the PDF-version can be used to make the borders of slides more pronounced in the handout version.

You can convert a PostScript file to a pdf file using

```
> ps2pdf main.ps main.pdf
```

LYX Use “View Postscript” to view the PostScript version.

3.5 Step Four: Create Frames

Once the table of contents looks satisfactory, start creating frames for your presentation. In the following, some guidelines that I stick to are given on what to put on slides and what not to put. You can certainly ignore any of these guideline, but you should be aware of it when you ignore a rule and you should be able to justify it to yourself.

LYX To create a frame, use the style “BeginFrame”. The frame title is given on the line of this style. The frame ends automatically with the start of the next frame, with a section or subsection command, and with an empty line in the sylte “EndFrame”. Note that the last frame of your presentation must be ended using “EndFrame” and that the last frame before the appendix must be ended this way.

3.5.1 Guidelines on What to Put on a Frame

- A frame with too little on it is better than a frame with too much on it.
- Do not assume that everyone in the audience is an expert on the subject matter. (Remember the Ignorant Audience Law.) Even if the people listening to you should be experts, they may last have heard about things you consider obvious several years ago. You should always have the time for a quick reminder of what exactly a “semantical complexity class” or an “ ω -complete partial ordering” is.
- Never put anything on a slide that you are not going to explain during the talk, not even to impress anyone with how complicated your subject matter really is. However, you may explain things that are not on a slide.
- Keep it simple. Typically, your audience will see a slide for less than 50 seconds. They will not have the time to puzzle through long sentences or complicated formulas.

3.5.2 Guidelines on Text

- Put a title on each frame. The title explains the contents of the frame to people who did not follow all details on the slide.
- The title should really *explain* things, not just give a cryptic summary that cannot be understood unless one has understood the whole slide. For example, a title like “The Poset” will have everyone puzzled what this slide might be about. Titles like “Review of the Definition of Partially Ordered Sets (Posets)” or “A Partial Ordering on the Columns of the Genotype Matrix” are *much* more informative.
- Ideally, titles on consecutive frames should “tell a story” all by themselves.
- *Never* use a smaller font size to “squeeze more on a frame.”
- Prefer enumerations and itemize environments over plain text. Do not use long sentences.
- Do not hyphenate words. If absolutely necessary, hyphenate words “by hand,” using the command \-.
- Break lines “by hand” using the command \\. Do not rely on automatic line breaking. Break where there is a logical pause. For example, good breaks in “the tape alphabet is larger than the input alphabet” are before “is” and before the second “the.” Bad breaks are before either “alphabet” and before “larger.”
- Text and numbers in figures should have the *same* size as normal text. Illegible numbers on axes usually ruin a chart and its message.

3.5.3 Guidelines on Graphics

- Put (at least) one graphic on each slide, whenever possible. Visualizations help an audience enormously.
- Usually, place graphics to the left of the text. (Use the `columns` environment.)
- Graphics should have the same typographic parameters as the text: Use the same fonts (at the same size) in graphics as in the main text. A small dot in a graphic should have exactly the same size as a small dot in a text. The line width should be the same as the stroke width used in creating the glyphs of the font. For example, an 11pt non-bold Computer Modern font has a stroke width of 0.4pt.
- While bitmap graphics, like photos, can be much more colorful than the rest of the text, vector graphics should follow the same “color logic” as the main text (like black = normal lines, red = highlighted parts, green = examples, blue = structure).
- Like text, you should explain everything that is shown on a graphic. Unexplained details make the audience puzzle whether this was something important that they have missed. Be careful when importing graphics from a paper or some other source. They usually have much more detail than you will be able to explain.

For technical hints on how to create graphics, see Section 6.1.

3.5.4 Guidelines on Colors

- Use colors sparsely. The prepared themes are already quite colorful (blue = structure, red = alert, green = example). If you add more colors, you should have a *very* good reason.
- Be careful when using bright colors on white background, *especially* when using green. What looks good on your monitor may look bad during a presentation due to the different ways monitors, beamers, and printers reproduce colors. Add lots of black to pure colors when you use them on bright backgrounds.
- Maximize contrast. Normal text should be black on white or at least something very dark on something very bright. *Never* do things like “light green text on not-so-light green background.”
- Background shadings decrease the legibility without increasing the information content. Do not add a background shading just because it “somehow looks nicer.” In the examples that come along with the BEAMER class, the backgrounds are intended as demonstrations, not as recommendations.
- Inverse video (bright text on dark background) can be a problem during presentations in bright environments since only a small percentage of the presentation area is light up by the beamer. Inverse video is harder to reproduce on printouts and on transparencies.

3.5.5 Guidelines on Animations and Special Effects

- Use animations to explain the dynamics of systems, algorithms, etc.
- Do *not* use animations just to attract the attention of your audience. This often distracts attention away from the main topic of the slide.
- Do *not* use distracting special effects like “dissolving” slides unless you have a very good reason for using them. If you use them, use them sparsely.

3.5.6 Ways of Improving Compilation Speed

While working on your presentation, it may sometimes be useful to \TeX your `.tex` file quickly and have the presentation contain only the most important information. This is especially true if you have a slow machine. In this case, you can do several things to speedup the compilation. First, you can use the `draft` class option.

```
\documentclass[draft]{beamer}
```

Causes the head lines, foot lines, and sidebars to be replaced by gray rectangles (their sizes are still computed, though). Many other packages, including `pgf` and `hyperref`, also “speedup” when this option is given.

Second, you can use the following command:

```
\includeonlyframes{<frame label list>}
```

This command behaves a little bit like the `\includeonly` command: Only the frames mentioned in the list are included. All other frames are suppressed. Nevertheless, the section and subsection commands are still executed, so that you still have the correct navigation bars. By labeling the current frame as, say, `current` and then saying `\includeonlyframes{current}`, you can work on a single frame quickly.

The `<frame label list>` is a comma-separated list (without spaces) of the names of frames that have been labeled. To label a frame, you must pass the option `label=<name>` to the `\frame` command.

Example:

```
\includeonlyframes{example1,example3}

\frame[label=example1]
{This frame will be included. }

\frame[label=example2]
{This frame will not be included. }

\frame{This frame will not be included.}

\againframe{example1} % Will be included
```

3.6 Step Five: Test Your Presentation

Always test your presentation. For this, you should vocalize or subvocalize your talk in a quiet environment. Typically, this will show that your talk is too long. You should then remove parts of the presentation, such that it fits into the allotted time slot. Do *not* attempt to talk faster in order to squeeze the talk into the given amount of time. You are almost sure to lose your audience this way.

Do not try to create the “perfect” presentation immediately. Rather, test and retest the talk and modify it as needed.

3.7 Step Six: Optionally Create a Handout or an Article Version

Once your talk is fixed, you can create a handout, if this seems appropriate. For this, use the class option `handout` as explained in Section 7.1. Typically, you might wish to put several handout slides on one page. See Section 3.4.2 on how to do this.

You may also wish to create an article version of your talk. An “article version” of your presentation is a normal \TeX text typeset using, for example, the document class `article` or perhaps `lncs` or a similar

document class. The BEAMER class offers facilities to have this version coexist with your presentation version in one file and to share code. Also, you can include slides of your presentation as figures in your article version. Details on how to setup the article version can be found in Section 7.4.

LYX Creating an article version is not really possible in L^AT_EX. You *can* try it, but I would not advise it.

4 Frames and Overlays

This section explains how you can create frames and overlays. It starts with a description of a general concept, calls *overlay specifications*. Nearly all of BEAMER’s commands for creating frames and overlays are based on this concept, except for the simple `\pause` command (though it is internally also mapped to this concept).

4.1 The Concept of Overlay Specifications

4.1.1 The General Concept

When creating overlays, how do you specify on which slides of a series of slides a certain text should be shown? (Such a series is called a *frame* in BEAMER.) The approach taken by most presentation classes is to introduce new commands, which get a certain slide number as input and which affect the text on the slide following this command in a certain way. For example, PROSPER’s `\fromSlide{2}` command causes all text following this command to be shown only from the second slide on.

The BEAMER class uses a different approach (though the abovementioned command is also available: `\pause[2]` will have the same effect as `\fromSlide{2}`, expect that `\pause` trancedes environments). The idea is to add *overlay specifications* to certain commands. These specifications are always given in pointed brackets and follow the command “as soon as possible,” though in certain causes BEAMER also allows that overlay specification to be given a little later. In the simplest case, the specification contains just a numbers. A command with an overlay specification following it will only have “effect” on the slide(s) mentioned in the specification. What exactly “having an effect” means, depends on the command. Consider the following example.

```
\frame
{
  \textbf{This line is bold on all three slides.}
  \textbf<2>{This line is bold only on the second slide.}
  \textbf<3>{This line is bold only on the third slide.}
}
```

For the command `\textbf`, the overlay specification causes the text to be set in boldface only on the specified slides. On all other slides, the text is set in a normal font.

For a second example, consider the following frame:

```
\frame
{
  \only<1>{This line is inserted only on slide 1.}
  \only<2>{This line is inserted only on slide 2.}
}
```

The command `\only`, which is introduced by BEAMER, normally simply inserts its parameter into the current frame. However, if an overlay-specification is present, it “throws away” its parameter on slides that are not mentioned.

Overlay specifications can only be written behind certain commands, not every command. Which commands you can use and which effects this will have is explained in Section 4. However, it is quite easy to redefine an existing command such that it becomes “overlay specification aware,” see also Section 4.

The syntax of (basic) overlay specifications is the following: They are comma-separated list of slides and ranges. Ranges are specified like this: 2–5, which means slide two through to five. The start or the beginning of a range can be omitted. For example, 3– means “slides three, four, five, and so on” and –5 means the same as 1–5. A complicated example is –3,6–8,10,12–15, which selected the slides 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, and 15.

LYX Overlay specifications can also be given in L^AT_EX. You must give them in T_EX-mode (otherwise the pointed brackets will be “escaped” by L^AT_EX). For example, to add an overlay specification to an item, simply insert

a TeX-mode text like `<3>` as the first thing in that item. Likewise, you can add an overlay specification to environments like `{theorem}` by giving them in TeX-mode right at the start of the environment.

4.1.2 Mode Specifications

This subsection is only important, if you use BEAMER's mode mechanism to create different versions of your presentation. If you are not familiar with BEAMER's modes, please skip this section or read Section 7 first.

In certain cases you may wish to have different overlay specifications to apply to a command in different modes. For example, you might wish a certain text to appear only from the third slide on during your presentation, but in a handout for the audience there should be no second slide and the text should appear already on the second slide. In this case you could write

```
\only<3| handout:2>{Some text}
```

The vertical bar, which must be followed by a (white) space, separates the two different specifications `3` and `handout:2`. By writing a mode name before a colon, you specify that the following specification only applies to that mode. If no mode is given, as in `3`, the mode `beamer` is automatically added. For this reason, if you write `\only<3>{Text}` and you are in `handout` mode, the text will be shown on all slides since there is no restriction specified for handouts and since the `3` is the same as `beamer:3`.

It is also possible to give an overlay specification that contains only a mode name (or several, separated by vertical bars):

```
\only<article>{This text is shown only in article mode.}
```

An overlay specification that does not contain any slide numbers is called a (pure) *mode specification*. If a mode specification is given, all modes that are not mentioned are automatically suppressed. Thus `<beamer:1->` means “on all slides in `beamer` mode and also on all slides in all other modes, since nothing special is specified for them,” whereas `<beamer>` means “on all slides in `beamer` mode and not on any other slides.”

Mode specification can also be used outside frames as in the following examples:

```
\section<presentation>{This section exists only in the presentation modes}
\section<article>{This section exists only in the article mode}
```

You can also mix pure mode specifications and overlay specifications, although this can get confusing:

```
\only<article| beamer:1>{Riddle}
```

This will cause the text `Riddle` to be inserted in `article` mode and on the first slide of a frame in `beamer` mode, but not at all in `handout` or `trans` mode. (Try to find out how `<beamer| beamer:1>` differs from `<beamer>` and from `<beamer:1>`.)

4.1.3 Action Specifications

Some overlay-specification-aware commands cannot only handle normal overlay specifications, but also so called *action specifications*. In an action specification, the list of slide numbers and ranges is prefixed by `<action>@`, where `<action>` is the name of a certain action to be taken on the specified slides:

```
\item<3-| alert@3> Shown from slide 3 on, alerted on slide 3.
```

In the above example, the `\item` command, which allows actions to be specified, will uncover the item text from slide three on and it will, additionally, alert this item exactly on slide 3.

Not all commands can take an action specification. Currently, only `\item` (though not in `article` mode currently), `\action`, the environment `actionenv`, and the block environments (like `block` or `theorem`) handle them.

By default, the following actions are available:

- **alert** alters the item or block.
- **uncover** uncovers the item or block (this is the default, if no action is specified).
- **only** causes the whole item or block to be inserted only on the specified slides.
- **visible** causes the text to become visible only on the specified slides (the difference between `uncover` and `visible` is the same as between `\uncover` and `\visible`).

- **invisible** causes the text to become invisible on the specified slides.

The rest of this section explains how you can add your own actions and make commands action-specification-aware. You may wish to skip it upon first reading.

You can easily add your own actions: An action specification like $\langle action \rangle @ \langle slide numbers \rangle$ simply inserts an environment called $\langle action \rangle env$ around the `\item` or parameter of `\action` with $\langle slide numbers \rangle$ as overlay specification. Thus, by defining a new overlay-specification-aware environment named $\langle my action name \rangle env$, you can add your own action:

```
\newenvironment{checkenv}{\only{\useitemizeitemtemplate{X}}}{}
```

You can then write

```
\item<beamer:check@2> Text.
```

This will change the itemization symbol before `Text.` to **X** on slide 2 in `beamer` mode. The definition of `checkenv` used the fact that `\only` also accepts an overlay-specification given after its argument.

The whole action mechanism is based on the following environment:

```
\begin{actionenv}<\langle action specification \rangle>
\langle environment contents \rangle
\end{actionenv}
```

This environment extracts all actions from the $\langle action specification \rangle$ for the current mode. For each action of the form $\langle action \rangle @ \langle slide numbers \rangle$, it inserts the following text: `\begin{\langle action \rangle env}<\langle slide number \rangle>` and the beginning of the environment and the text `\end{\langle action \rangle env}` at the end. If there are several action specifications, several environments are opened (and closed in the appropriate order). An $\langle overlay specification \rangle$ without an action is promoted to `uncover@<overlay specification>`.

Example:

```
\frame
{
  \begin{actionenv}<2-| alert@3-4,6>
    This text is shown the same way as the text below.
  \end{actionenv}

  \begin{uncoverenv}<2->
    \begin{alertenv}<3-4,6>
      This text is shown the same way as the text above.
    \end{alertenv}
  \end{uncoverenv}
}
```

```
\action<\langle action specification \rangle>{\langle text \rangle}
```

This has the same effect as putting $\langle text \rangle$ in an `alertenv`.

Example: `\action<alert@2>{Could also have used \alert<2>{.}}`

4.2 Frames

4.2.1 Frame Creation

A presentation consists of a series of frames. Each frame consists of a series of slides. You create a frame using the command `\frame`. This command takes one parameter, namely the contents of the frame. All of this text that is not tagged by overlay specifications is shown on all slides of the frame. If a frame contains commands that have an overlay specification, the frame will contain multiple slides; otherwise it contains only one slide.

```
\frame<\langle overlay specification \rangle>[\langle options \rangle]{\langle frame text \rangle}
```

The $\langle overlay specification \rangle$ dictates which slides of a frame are to be shown. If left out, the number is calculated automatically. The $\langle frame text \rangle$ can be normal L^AT_EX text, but may not contain `\verb` commands or `verbatim` environments, unless the `containsverbatim` option is given, see also Section 4.2.4.

Example:

```
\frame
{
  \frametitle{A title}
  Some content.
}
```

Example:

```
\frame<beamer> % frame is only shown in beamer mode
{
  \frametitle{Outline}
  \tableofcontent[current]
}
```

The following *<options>* may be given:

- **plain** causes the head lines, foot lines, and side bars are suppressed. This is useful for creating single frames with different head and foot lines or for creating frames showing big pictures that completely fill the frame.

Example: A frame with a picture completely filling the frame:

```
\frame[plain]{\hfill\pgfimage[height=9.6cm]{bigimagefilename}\hfill}
```

Example: A title page, in which the head and foot lines are replaced by two graphics.

```
\usettitledpagetemplate{
  \beamerline{\pgfuseimage{toptitle}}
  \vskip0pt plus 1filll

  \begin{centering}
    \Large{\textbf{\inserttitle}}

    \insertdate
  \end{centering}

  \vskip0pt plus 1filll
  \beamerline{\pgfuseimage{bottomtitle}}
}
\frame[plain]{\titlepage}
```

- **label=*<name>*** causes the frame's contents to be stored under the name *<name>* for later resumption using the command `\againframe`. If this option is given, you cannot include verbatim text in the frame, even if you specify an overlay specification like *<1>*. The frame is still rendered normally. See also `\againframe`.
Furthermore, on each slide of the frame a label with the name *<name><slide number>* is created. On the *first* slide, furthermore, a label with the name *<name>* is created (so the labels *<name>* and *<name><1>* point to the same slide). Note that labels in general, and these labels in particular, can be used as targets for hyperlinks.
- **containsverbatim** tells BEAMER that the frame contains verbatim commands. In this case, only one slide of the frame is typeset (unless all slides are suppressed by the *<overlay specification>*). If you wish to use verbatim text in a frame with several slides, a more roundabout approach is necessary, see Section 4.2.4. This option cannot be used together with the **label** option.

LYX Use the style “BeginFrame” to start a frame and the style “EndFrame” to end it. A frame is automatically ended by the start of a new frame and by the start of a new section or subsection (but not by the end of the document!).

You can pass options and an overlay specification to a frame by giving these in T_EX-mode as the first thing in the frame title. (Some magic is performed to extract them in L_YX mode from there.)

The style “BeginPlainFrame” is included as a convenience. It passes the **plain** option to the frame. To pass further options to a plain frame, you should use the normal “BeginFrame” style and specify all options (include **plain**).

LYX In L_YX, you can insert verbatim text directly even in overlaid frames. The reason is that L_YX uses a different internal mechanism for typesetting verbatim text, that is easier to handle for BEAMER.

For compatibility with earlier versions, you can also give an overlay specification in square brackets. If the sole argument to the `\frame` command is an argument in square brackets, the BEAMER class will try to check whether this argument “looks like” an overlay specification. If so, it is assumed to be an overlay specification.

Note that there is *no* environment for creating frames. The reason is that I simply have not been able to come up with an idea of how to implement it.

`\againframe<<overlay specification>>[<options>]{<name>}`

BEAMER Resumes a frame that was previously created using `\frame` with the option `label=<name>`. You must have used this option, just placing a label inside a frame “by hand” is not enough. You can use this command to “continue” a frame that has been interrupted by another frame. The effect of this command is to call the `\frame` command with the given `<overlay specification>` and `<options>` (if present) and with the original frame’s contents.

Example:

```
\frame<1-2>[label=myframe]
{
  \begin{itemize}
    \item<alert@1> First subject.
    \item<alert@2> Second subject.
    \item<alert@3> Third subject.
  \end{itemize}
}

\frame
{
  Some stuff explaining more on the second matter.
}

\againframe<3>{myframe}
```

The effect of the above code is to create four slides. In the first two, the items 1 and 2 are highlighted. The third slide contains the text “Some stuff explaining more on the second matter.” The fourth slide is identical to the first two slides, except that the third point is now highlighted.

Example:

```
\frame<1>[label=Cantor]
{
  \frametitle{Main Theorem}

  \begin{Theorem}
     $\alpha < 2^\alpha$  for all ordinals  $\alpha$ .
  \end{Theorem}

  \begin{overprint}
    \onslide<1>
      \hyperlink{Cantor<2>}{\beamergotobutton{Proof details}}

    \onslide<2->
      % this is only shown in the appendix, where this frame is resumed.
      \begin{proof}
        As shown by Cantor, ...
      \end{proof}

      \hfill\hyperlink{Cantor<1>}{\beamerreturnbutton{Return}}
    \end{overprint}
  }

  ...
  \appendix

  \againframe<2>{Cantor}
```

In this example, the proof details are deferred to a slide in the appendix. Hyperlinks are setup, so that one can jump to the proof and go back.

ARTICLE This command is ignored.

LYX Use the style “AgainFrame” to insert an `\againframe` command. The $\langle label\ name \rangle$ is the text on following the style name and is *not* put in T_EX-mode. However, an overlay specification must be given in T_EX-mode and it must precede the label name.

4.2.2 Components of a Frame

Each frame consists of several components:

1. a head line,
2. a foot line,
3. a left side bar,
4. a right side bar,
5. navigation symbols,
6. a logo,
7. a frame title, and
8. some frame contents.

A frame need not have all of these components. Usually, the first six components are automatically setup by the theme you are using. To change them, you must install an appropriate template, see Section 8.4.9 for the head and foot lines and Section 8.4.10 for the side bars. To install a logo, invoke the following command in the preamble, *after* having loaded the theme:

`\logo{<logo text>}`

The $\langle logo\ text \rangle$ is usually a command for including a graphic.

Example:

```
\pgfdeclareimage[height=0.5cm]{logo}{tu-logo}
\logo{\pgfuseimage{logo}}
```

ARTICLE This command has no effect.

The frame title is shown prominently at the top of the frame and can be specified with the following command:

`\frametitle<[overlay specification]>[<short frame title>]{<frame title text>}`

You should end the $\langle frame\ title\ text \rangle$ with a period, if the title is a proper sentence. Otherwise, there should not be a period. The $\langle short\ frame\ title \rangle$ is normally not shown, but its available via the `\insertshortframetitle` command. The $\langle overlay\ specification \rangle$ is mostly useful for suppressing the frame title in **article** mode.

Example:

```
\frame{
  \frametitle{A Frame Title is Important.}

  Frame contents.
}
```

ARTICLE By default, this command creates a new paragraph in **article** mode, entitled $\langle frame\ title\ text \rangle$. Using the $\langle overlay\ specification \rangle$ makes it easy to suppress the frame title.

LYX The frame title is the text that follows on the line of the “BeginFrame” style.

By default, all material for a slide is vertically centered. You can change this using the following class options:

```
\documentclass[slidestop]{beamer}
```

Place text of slides at the (vertical) top of the slides. This corresponds to a vertical “flush.”

```
\documentclass[slidescentered]{beamer}
```

Place text of slides at the (vertical) center of the slides. This is the default.

4.2.3 Restricting the Slides of a Frame

The number of slides in a frame is automatically calculated. If the largest number mentioned in any overlay specification inside the frame is 4, four slides are introduced (despite the fact that a specification like <4-> might suggest that more than four slides would be possible).

You can also specify the number of slides in the frame “by hand.” To do so, you pass an overlay specification the `\frame` command. The frame will contain only the slides specified in this argument. Consider the following example.

```
\frame<1-2,4->
{
  This is slide number \only<1>{1}\only<2>{2}\only<3>{3}%
  \only<4>{4}\only<5>{5}.
}
```

This command will create a frame containing four slides. The first will contain the text “This is slide number 1,” the second “This is slide number 2,” the third “This is slide number 4,” and the fourth “This is slide number 5.”

A useful specification is just <0>, which causes the frame to have no slides at all. For example, `\frame<handout:0>` causes the frame to be suppressed in the handout version, but to be shown normally in all other versions. Another useful specification is <beamer>, which causes the frame to be shown normally in `beamer` mode, but to be suppressed in all other versions.

4.2.4 Verbatim Commands and Listings inside Frames

The `\verb` command, the `verbatim` environment, the `lstlisting` environment, and related environments that allow you to typeset arbitrary text work only in frames that contain a single slide or that are suppressed altogether. Furthermore, you must explicitly specify that the frame contains verbatim text using the `containsverbatim` command:

```
\frame[containsverbatim]
{
  \frametitle{Our Search Procedure}

  \begin{verbatim}
    int find(int* a, int n, int x)
    {
      for (int i = 0; i<n; i++)
        if (a[i] == x)
          return i;
    }
  \end{verbatim}
}
```

You may *not* use the `label=<label name>` option if you have a verbatim text on a slide.

If you need to use verbatim commands in frames that contain several slides or on a frame that uses the `label` option, you must *declare* your verbatim texts before the frame starts. This is done using two special commands:

`\defverb{<command name>}*<delimiter symbol><verbatim text><delimiter symbol>`

Declares a verbatim text for later use. The declaration should be done outside the frame. Once declared, the text can be used in overlays like normal text. The one-line `<verbatim text>` must be delimited by a special `<delimiter symbol>` (works like the `\verb` command). Adding a star makes spaces visible.

Example:

```
\defverb\mytext!int main (void) { ...!
\defverb\mytextspaces*!int main (void ){ ...!

\frame
{
  \begin{itemize}
    \item<1-> In C you need a main function.
```

```

\item<2-> It is declare like this: \mytext
\item<3-> Spaces are not important: \mytextspaces
\end{itemize}
}

```

\defverbatim[*<options>*]{*<command name>*}{*<text>*}

The *<text>* may contain a **verbatim**, **verbatim***, **lstlisting**, or a related environment. The command *{<command name>}* can be used later inside frames. The declaration should be done outside the frame. Once declared, the text can be used in overlays like normal text.

The following *<options>* may be given:

- **colored** declares that the verbatim text will have its “own” colors. Normally, the verbatim text is typeset using the current color, which allows you to use commands like **\alert** to make verbatim text red on certain slides. However, if the verbatim text has, say, a special background color or different parts of it a colored differently (the **lstlisting** environment does this), then you do *not* want the verbatim text to inherit its color from the “outside.” In this case, you should give the **colored** option.

Example:

```

\defverbatim\algorithmA{
\begin{verbatim}
int main (void)
{
    cout << "Hello world." << endl;
    return 0;
}
\end{verbatim}
}

\defverbatim[colored]\algorithmB{
\begin{lstlisting}[language={C++},backgroundcolor=\color{yellow}]
int main (void)
{
    cout << "Hello world." << endl;
    return 0;
}
\end{lstlisting}
}

\frame
{
    Our algorithm:
    \alert<1>{\algorithmA}
    \uncover<2>{Note the return value.}
}

\frame
{
    Same algorithm typeset using the lstlisting environment:
    \algorithmB
}

```

4.3 Overlays

4.3.1 The Pause Command

The **pause** command offers an easy, but not very flexible way of creating frames that are uncovered piecewise. If you say **\pause** somewhere in a frame, only the text on the frame up to the **\pause** command is shown on the first slide. On the second slide, everything is shown up to the second **\pause**, and so forth. You can also use **\pause** inside environments; its effect will last after the environment. However, taking this to extremes and use **\pause** deeply within a nested environment may not have the desired result.

A much more fine-grained control over what is shown on each slide can be attained using overlay specifications, see the next subsections. However, for many simple cases the `\pause` command is sufficient.

Normally, the effect of `\pause` lasts till the end of the frame. You can use `\unpause` to temporarily stop its effect. All text following `\unpause` up to the next `\pause` is shown normally.

```
\frame{
  \begin{itemize}
    \item
      Shown from first slide on.
    \pause
    \item
      Shown from second slide on.
    \begin{itemize}
      \item
        Shown from second slide on.
      \pause
      \item
        Shown from third slide on.
    \end{itemize}
    \item
      Shown from third slide on.
    \pause
    \item
      Shown from fourth slide on.
    \end{itemize}

    Shown from fourth slide on.

    \begin{itemize}
      \unpause
      \item
        Shown from first slide on.
      \pause
      \item
        Shown from fifth slide on.
    \end{itemize}
  }
}
```

`\pause` [*`<number>`*]

This command causes the text following it to be shown only from the next slide on, or, if the optional *`<number>`* is given, from the slide with the number *`<number>`*.

Example:

```
\frame
{
  \begin{itemize}
    \item
      A
    \pause
    \item
      B
    \pause
    \item
      C
    \end{itemize}
  }
}
```

ARTICLE This command is ignored.

LYX Use the “Pause” style with an empty line to insert a pause.

`\unpause`

Stops the covering induced by the previous `\pause` command.

4.3.2 Commands with Overlay Specifications

A much more powerful and flexible way of specifying overlays uses overlay specifications, see Section 4.1 for an introduction to this concept. In this subsection, the basic commands that take overlay specifications are described.

For the following commands, adding an overlay specification causes the command to be simply ignored on slides that are not included in the specification: `\textbf`, `\textit`, `\textsl`, `\textrm`, `\textsf`, `\color`, `\alert`, `\structure`. If a command takes several arguments, like `\color`, the specification should directly follow the command as in the following example (but there are exceptions to this rule):

```
\frame
{
  \color<2-3>[rgb]{1,0,0} This text is red on slides 2 and 3, otherwise black.
}
```

For the following commands, the effect of an overlay specification is special:

`\only``<⟨overlay specification⟩>{⟨text⟩}<⟨overlay specification⟩>`

If either `<⟨overlay specification⟩` is present (though only one may be present), the `<⟨text⟩` is inserted only into the specified slides. For other slides, the text is simply thrown away. In particular, it occupies no space.

Example: `\only<3->{Text inserted from slide 3 on.}`

Since the overlay specification may also be given after the text, you can often use `\only` to make other commands overlay-specification-aware in a simple manner:

Example:

```
\newcommand{\myblue}{\only{\color{blue}}}
\frame
{
  \myblue<2> This text is blue only on slide 2.
}
```

`\uncover``<⟨overlay specification⟩>{⟨text⟩}`

If the `<⟨overlay specification⟩` is present, the `<⟨text⟩` is shown (“uncovered”) only on the specified slides. On other slides, the text still occupies space and it is still typeset, but it is not shown or only shown as if transparent. For details on how to specify whether the text is invisible or just transparent, see Section 6.2.3.

Example: `\uncover<3->{Text shown from slide 3 on.}`

ARTICLE This command has the same effect as `\only`.

`\visible``<⟨overlay specification⟩>{⟨text⟩}`

This command does almost the same as `\uncover`. The only difference is that if the text is not shown, it is never shown in a transparent way, but rather it is not shown at all. Thus for this command the transparency settings have no effect.

Example: `\visible<2->{Text shown from slide 2 on.}`

ARTICLE This command has the same effect as `\only`.

`\invisible``<⟨overlay specification⟩>{⟨text⟩}`

This command is the opposite of `\visible`.

Example: `\invisible<-2>{Text shown from slide 3 on.}`

`\alt``<⟨overlay specification⟩>{⟨default text⟩}{⟨alternative text⟩}<⟨overlay specification⟩>`

Only one `<⟨overlay specification⟩` may be given. The default text is shown on the specified slides, otherwise the alternative text. The specification must always be present.

Example: `\alt<2>{On Slide 2}{Not on slide 2.}`

Once more, giving the overlay specification at the end is useful when the command is used inside other commands.

Example: Here is the definition of `\uncover`:

```
\newcommand{\uncover}{\alt{\@firstofone}{\makeinvisible}}
```

\temporal`<⟨overlay specification⟩>{⟨before slide text⟩}{⟨default text⟩}{⟨after slide text⟩}`

This command alternates between three different texts, depending on whether the current slide is temporally before the specified slides, is one of the specified slides, or comes after them. If the `<overlay specification>` is not an interval (that is, if it has a “hole”), the “hole” is considered to be part of the before slides.

Example:

```
\temporal<3-4>{Shown on 1, 2}{Shown on 3, 4}{Shown 5, 6, 7, ...}
\temporal<3,5>{Shown on 1, 2, 4}{Shown on 3, 5}{Shown 6, 7, 8, ...}
```

As a possible application of the `\temporal` command consider the following example:

Example:

```
\def\colorize<#1>{%
  \temporal<#1>{\color{structure!50}}{\color{black}}{\color{black!50}}}

\frame{
  \begin{itemize}
    \colorize<1> \item First item.
    \colorize<2> \item Second item.
    \colorize<3> \item Third item.
    \colorize<4> \item Fourth item.
  \end{itemize}
}
```

\item`<⟨alert specification⟩>[⟨item label⟩]<⟨alert specification⟩>`

BEAMER Only one `<alert specification>` may be given. The effect of `<alert specification>` is described in Section 4.1.3.

Example:

```
\frame
{
  \begin{itemize}
    \item<1-> First point, shown on all slides.
    \item<2-> Second point, shown on slide 2 and later.
    \item<2-> Third point, also shown on slide 2 and later.
    \item<3-> Fourth point, shown on slide 3.
  \end{itemize}
}

\frame
{
  \begin{enumerate}
    \item<3-| alert@3>[0.] A zeroth point, shown at the very end.
    \item<1-| alert@1> The first an main point.
    \item<2-| alert@2> The second point.
  \end{enumerate}
}
```

Example: In the following example a list is uncovered item-wise. The last uncovered item is furthermore highlighted.

```
\frame
{
  The advantages of the beamer class are
  \begin{enumerate}
    \item<1-><1> It is easy to use.
    \item<2-><2> It is easy to extend.
    \item<3-><3> It works together with \texttt{pdflatex}.
```



```

\item<4-><4> It has nice overlays.
\end{enumerate}
}

```

ARTICLE The $\langle action\ specification \rangle$ is currently completely ignored.

LYX The $\langle action\ specification \rangle$ must be given in T_EX-mode and it must be given at the very start of the item.

The related command `\bibitem` is also overlay-specification-aware in the same way as `\item`.

\label $\langle overlay\ specification \rangle \{ \langle label\ name \rangle \}$

If the $\langle overlay\ specification \rangle$ is present, the label is only inserted on the specified slide. Inserting a label on more than one slide will cause a ‘multiple labels’ warning. *However*, if no overlay specification is present, the specification is automatically set to just ‘1’ and the label is thus inserted only on the first slide. This is typically the desired behaviour since it does not really matter on which slide the label is inserted, *except* if you use an `\only` command and *except* if you wish to use that label as a hyperjump target. Then you need to specify a slide.

Labels can be used as target of hyperjumps. A convenient way of labelling a frame is to use the `label= $\langle name \rangle$` option of the `\frame` command.

Example:

```

\frame
{
  \begin{align}
    a \&= b + c \quad \label{first} \\
    c \&= d + e \quad \label{second}
  \end{align}

  Blah blah, \uncover<2>{more blah blah.}

  \only<3>{Specification is needed now.\label<3>{mylabel}}
}

```

4.3.3 Environments with Overlay Specifications

Environments can also be equipped with overlay specifications. For most of the predefined environments, see subsection 5.4.2, adding an overlay specifications causes the whole environment to be uncovered only on the specified slides. This is useful for showing things incrementally as in the following example.

```

\frame
{
  \frametitle{A Theorem on Infinite Sets}

  \begin{theorem}<1->
    There exists an infinite set.
  \end{theorem}

  \begin{proof}<3->
    This follows from the axiom of infinity.
  \end{proof}

  \begin{example}<2->
    The set of natural numbers is infinite.
  \end{example}
}

```

In the example, the first slide only contains the theorem, on the second slide an example is added, and on the third slide the proof is also shown.

For each of the basic commands `\only`, `\alt`, `\visible`, `\uncover`, and `\invisible` there exists “environment versions” `onlyenv`, `altenv`, `visibleenv`, `uncoverenv`, and `invisibleenv`. Except for `altenv` and `onlyenv`, these environments do the same as the commands.

```
\begin{onlyenv}<⟨overlay specification⟩>
⟨environment contents⟩
\end{onlyenv}
```

If the *⟨overlay specification⟩* is given, the contents of the environment is inserted into the text only on the specified slides. The difference to `\only` is, that the text is actually typeset inside a box that is then thrown away, whereas `\only` immediately throws away its contents. If the text is not “typesettable,” the `onlyenv` may produce an error where `\only` would not.

Example:

```
\frame
{
  This line is always shown.
  \begin{onlyenv}<2>
    This line is inserted on slide 2.
  \end{onlyenv}
}
```

```
\begin{altenv}<⟨overlay specification⟩>{⟨begin text⟩}{⟨end text⟩}{⟨alternate begin text⟩}{⟨alternate end
  text⟩}<⟨overlay specification⟩>
⟨environment contents⟩
\end{altenv}
```

Only one *⟨overlay specification⟩* may be given. On the specified slides, *⟨begin text⟩* will be inserted at the beginning of the environment and *⟨end text⟩* will be inserted at the end. On all other slides, *⟨alternate begin text⟩* and *⟨alternate end text⟩* will be used.

Example:

```
\frame
{
  This
  \begin{altenv}<2>{({})}{[]{} }
    word
  \end{uncoverenv}
  is in round brackets on slide 2 and in square brackets on slide 1.
}
```

4.3.4 Dynamically Changing Text

You may sometimes wish to have some part of a frame change dynamically from slide to slide. On each slide of the frame, something different should be shown inside this area. You could achieve the effect of dynamically changing text by giving a list of `\only` commands like this:

```
\only<1>{Initial text.}
\only<2>{Replaced by this on second slide.}
\only<3>{Replaced again by this on third slide.}
```

The trouble with this approach is that it may lead to slight, but annoying differences in the heights of the lines, which may cause the whole frame to “whobble” from slide to slide. This problem becomes much more severe if the replacement text is several lines long.

To solve this problem, you can use two environments: `overlayarea` and `overprint`. The first is more flexible, but less user-friendly.

```
\begin{overlayarea}{⟨area width⟩}{⟨area height⟩}
⟨environment contents⟩
\end{overlayarea}
```

Everything within the environment will be placed in a rectangular area of the specified size. The area will have the same size on all slides of a frame, regardless of its actual contents.

Example:

```
\begin{overlayarea}{\textwidth}{3cm}
  \only<1>{Some text for the first slide.\\Possibly several lines long.}
  \only<2>{Replacement on the second slide.}
\end{overlayarea}
```

LYX Use the style “OverlayArea” to insert an overlay area.

```
\begin{overprint}[\langle area width \rangle]
\langle environment contents \rangle
\end{overprint}
```

The $\langle area width \rangle$ defaults to the text width. Inside the environment, use `\onslide` commands to specify different things that should be shown for this environment on different slides. The `\onslide` commands are used like `\item` commands. Everything within the environment will be placed in a rectangular area of the specified width. The height and depth of the area are chosen large enough to accommodate the largest contents of the area. The overlay specifications of the `\onslide` commands must be disjoint. This may be a problem for handouts, since, there, all overlay specifications default to 1. If you use the option `handout`, you can disable all but one `\onslide` by setting the others to 0.

Example:

```
\begin{overprint}
  \onslide<1|handout:1>
    Some text for the first slide.\\
    Possibly several lines long.
  \onslide<2|handout:0>
    Replacement on the second slide. Supressed for handout.
\end{overprint}
```

LYX Use the style “Overprint” to insert an `overprint` environment. You have to use \TeX -mode to insert the `\onslide` commands.

4.4 Making Commands and Environments Overlay-Specification-Aware

This subsection explains how to define new commands that are overlay-specification-aware. Also, it explains how to setup counters correctly that should be increased from frame to frame (like equation numbering), but not from slide to slide. You may wish to skip this section, unless you want to write your own extensions to the BEAMER class.

BEAMER extends the syntax of \LaTeX ’s standard command `\newcommand`:

```
\newcommand<>{\langle command name \rangle}[\langle argument number \rangle][\langle default optional value \rangle]{\langle text \rangle}
```

Declares the new command named $\langle command name \rangle$. The $\langle text \rangle$ should contain the body of this command and it may contain occurrences of parameters like $\# \langle number \rangle$. Here $\langle number \rangle$ may be between 1 and $\langle argument number \rangle + 1$. The additionally allowed argument is the overlay specification.

When $\langle command name \rangle$ is used, it will scan as many as $\langle argument number \rangle$ arguments. While scanning them, it will look for an overlay specification, which may be given between any two arguments, before the first argument, or after the last argument. If it finds an overlay specification like `<3>`, it will call $\langle text \rangle$ with arguments 1 to $\langle argument number \rangle$ set to the normal arguments and the argument number $\langle argument number \rangle + 1$ set to `<3>` (including the pointed brackets). If no overlay specification is found, the extra argument is empty.

If the $\langle default optional value \rangle$ is provided, the first argument of $\langle command name \rangle$ is optional. If no optional argument is specified in square brackets, the $\langle default optional value \rangle$ is used.

Example: The following command will typeset its argument in red on the specified slides:

```
\newcommand<>{\makedred}[1]{\color{red}\textcolor{red}{#1}}
```

Example: Here is BEAMER’s definition of `\emph`:

```
\newcommand<>{\emph}[1]{\only#2{\itshape}\textcolor{red}{#1}}
```

Example: Here is BEAMER’s definition of `\transdissolve` (the command `\beamer@dotrans` mainly passes its argument to `hyperref`):

```
\newcommand<>{\transdissolve}[1][\only#2{\beamer@dotrans{#1}{Dissolve}}]
```

```
\renewcommand<>{\langle existing command name \rangle}[\langle argument number \rangle][\langle default optional value \rangle]{\langle text \rangle}
```

Redeclares a command that already exists in the same way as `\newcommand<>`. Inside $\langle text \rangle$, you can still access to original definitions using the command `\beameroriginal`, see the example.

Example: This command is used in BEAMER to make `\hyperlink` overlay-specification-aware:

```
\renewcommand<>\hyperlink[2]{\only#3{\beameroriginal{\hyperlink}{#1}{#2}}}
```

\newenvironment<>{*(environment name)*}[*(argument number)*][*(default optional value)*]
{*(begin text)*}{*(end text)*}

Declares a new environment that is overlay-specification-aware. If this environment encountered, the same algorithm as for `\newcommand`<> is used to parse the arguments and the overlay specification.

Note that, as always, the *(end text)* may not contain any arguments like #1. In particular, you do not have access to the overlay specification. In this case, it is usually a good idea to use `altenv` environment in the *(begin text)*.

Example: Declare your own action block:

```
\newenvironment<>{myboldblock}[1]{%
  \begin{actionenv}#2%
    \textbf{#1}
  \par}
{ \par%
  \end{actionenv}}

\frame
{
  \begin{myboldblock}<2>
    This theorem is shown only on the second slide.
  \end{myboldblock}
}
```

Example: Text in the following environment is normally bold and italic on non-specified slides:

```
\newenvironment<>{boldornormal}
{ \begin{altenv}#1
  { \begin{bfseries}}{ \end{bfseries}}
  {}{}}
{ \end{altenv}}}
```

Incidentally, since `altenv` also accepts its argument at the end, the same effect could have been achieved using just

```
\newenvironment{boldornormal}
{ \begin{altenv}
  { \begin{bfseries}}{ \end{bfseries}}
  {}{}}
{ \end{altenv}}}
```

\renewenvironment<>{*(existing environment name)*}[*(argument number)*][*(default optional value)*]
{*(begin text)*}{*(end text)*}

Redefines an existing environment. The original environment is still available under the name `original`*(existing environment name)*.

Example:

```
\renewenvironment<>{verse}
{ \begin{actionenv}#1 \begin{originalverse}}
{ \end{originalverse} \end{actionenv}}}
```

The following two commands can be used to ensure that a certain counter is automatically reset on subsequent slides of a frame. This is necessary for example for the equation count. You might want this count to be increased from frame to frame, but certainly not from overlay slide to overlay slide. For equation counters and footnote counters (you should not use footnotes), these commands have already been invoked.

\resetcounteronoverlays{*(counter name)*}

After you have invoked this command, the value of the specified counter will be the same on all slides of every frame.

Example: `\resetcounteronoverlays{equation}`

`\resetcountonoverlays{⟨count register name⟩}`

The same as `\resetcounteronoverlays`, except that this command should be used with counts that have been created using the T_EX primitive `\newcount` instead of L^AT_EX’s `\definecounter`.

Example:

```
\newcount\mycount
\resetcountonoverlays{mycount}
```

5 Structuring a Presentation

5.1 Global Structure of Presentations

Ideally, during most presentations you would like to present your slides in a perfectly linear fashion, presumably by pressing the page-down-key once for each slide. However, there are different reasons why you might have to deviate from this linear order:

- Your presentation may contain “different levels of detail” that may or may not be skipped or expanded, depending on the audience’s reaction.
- You are asked questions and wish to show supplementary slides.
- You are asked questions about an earlier slide, which forces you to find and then jump to that slide.

You cannot really prepare against the last kind of questions. In this case, you can use the navigation bars and symbols to find the slide you are interested in, see 5.3.

Concerning the first two kinds of deviations, the BEAMER class offers several ways of preparing such “planned detours” or “planned short cuts”.

- You can easily add predefined “skip buttons.” When such a button is pressed, you jump over a well-defined part of your talk. Skip button have two advantages over just pressing the forward key is rapid succession: first, you immediately end up at the correct position and, second, the button’s label can give the audience a visual feedback of what exactly will be skipped. For example, when you press a skip button labeled “Skip proof” nobody will start puzzling over what he or she has missed.
- You can add an appendix to your talk. The appendix is kept “perfectly separated” from the main talk. Only once you “enter” the appendix part (presumably by hyperjumping into it), does the appendix structure become visible. You can put all frames that you do not intend to show during the normal course of your talk, but which you would like to have handy in case someone asks, into this appendix.
- You can add “goto buttons” and “return buttons” to create detours. Pressing a goto button will jump to a certain part of the presentation where extra details can be shown. In this part, there is a return button present on each slide that will jump back to the place where the goto button was pressed.
- You can use the `\againframe` command to “continue” frames that you previously started somewhere, but where certain details have been suppressed. You can use the `\againframe` command at a much later point, for example only in the appendix to show to additional slides there.

5.2 Commands for Creating the Global Structure

5.2.1 Adding a Title Page

You can use the `\titlepage` command to insert a title page into a frame.

The `\titlepage` command will arrange the following elements on the title page: the document title, the author(s)’s names, their affiliation, a title graphic, and a date.

`\titlepage`

Inserts the text of a title page into the current frame.

Example: `\frame{\titlepage}`

LYX If you use the “Title” style in your presentation, a title page is automatically inserted.

For compatibility with other classes in article mode, the following command is also provided:

\maketitle

BEAMER Same as \titlepage.

Before you invoke the title page command, you must specify all elements you wish to be shown. This is done using the following commands:

\title[*<short title>*]{*<title>*}

The *<short title>* is used in head lines and foot lines. Inside the *<title>* line breaks can be inserted using the double-backslash command.

Example:

```
\title{The Beamer Class}
\title[Short Version]{A Very Long Title\\Over Several Lines}
```

ARTICLE The short form is ignored in article mode.

\author[*<short author names>*]{*<author names>*}

The names should be separated using the command \and. In case authors have different affiliations, they should be suffixed by the command \inst with different parameters.

Example: \author[Hemaspaandra et al.]{L. Hemaspaandra\inst{1} \and T. Tantau\inst{2}}

ARTICLE The short form is ignored in article mode.

\institute[*<short institute>*]{*<institute>*}

If more than one institute is given, they should be separated using the command \and and they should be prefixed by the command \inst with different parameters.

Example:

```
\institute[Universities of Rochester and Berlin]{
  \inst{1}Department of Computer Science\\
  University of Rochester
  \and
  \inst{2}Fakult\"at f\"ur Elektrotechnik und Informatik\\
  Technical University of Berlin}
```

ARTICLE The short form is ignored in article mode. The long form is also ignored, except if the document class (like llncs) defines it.

\date[*<short date>*]{*<date>*}

Example: \date{\today} or \date[STACS 2003]{STACS Conference, 2003}.

ARTICLE The short form is ignored in article mode.

\titlegraphic{*<text>*}

The *<text>* is shown as title graphic. Typically, a picture environment is used as *<text>*.

Example: \titlegraphic{\pgfuseimage{titlegraphic}}

ARTICLE The command is ignored in article mode.

5.2.2 Adding Sections and Subsections

You can structure your text using the commands \section and \subsection. Unlike standard L^AT_EX, these commands will not create a heading at the position where you use them. Rather, they will add an entry to the table of contents and also to the navigation bars.

In order to create a line break in the table of contents (usually not a good idea), you can use the command \breakhere. Note that the standard command \\ does not work (actually, I do not really know why; comments would be appreciated).

\section*<mode specification>[<short section name>]{<section name>}*

Starts a section. No heading is created. The *<section name>* is shown in the table of contents and in the navigation bars, except if *<short section name>* is specified. In this case, *<short section name>* is used in the navigation bars instead. If a *<mode specification>* is given, the command only has an effect for the specified modes.

Example: `\section[Summary]{Summary of Main Results}`

ARTICLE Then *<mode specification>* allows you to provide an alternate section command in **article** mode. This is necessary for example if the *<short section name>* is unsuitable for the table of contents:

Example:

```
\section<presentation>[Results]{Results on the Main Problem}
\section<article>{Results on the Main Problem}
```

\section*<mode specification>*{<section name>}*

Starts a section without an entry in the table of contents. No heading is created, but the *<section name>* is shown in the navigation bar.

Example: `\section*{Outline}`

Example: `\section<beamer>*{Outline}`

\subsection*<mode specification>[<short subsection name>]{<subsection name>}*

This command works the same way as the `\section` command.

Example: `\subsection[Applications]{Applications to the Reduction of Pollution}`

\subsection*<mode specification>*{<subsection name>}*

Starts a subsection without an entry in the table of contents. No heading is created, but the *<subsection name>* is shown in the navigation bar, *except* if *<subsection name>* is empty. In this case, neither a table of contents entry nor a navigation bar entry is created, *but* any frames in this “empty” subsection are shown in the navigation bar.

Example:

```
\section{Summary}

\frame{This frame is not shown in the navigation bar}

\subsection*{}

\frame{This frame is shown in the navigation bar, but no subsection
entry is shown.}

\subsection*{A subsection}

\frame{Normal frame, shown in navigation bar. The subsection name is
also shown in the navigation bar, but not in the table of contents.}
```

Often, you may want a certain type of frame to be shown directly after a section or subsection starts. For example, you may wish every subsection to start with a frame showing the table of contents with the current subsection highlighted. To facilitate this, you can use the following two commands.

\AtBeginSection*[<special star text>]{<text>}*

The given text will be inserted at the beginning of every section. If the *<special star text>* parameter is specified, this text will be used for starred sections instead. Different calls of this command will not “add up” the given texts (like the `\AtBeginDocument` command does), but will overwrite any previous text.

Example:

```
\AtBeginSection[] % Do nothing for \section*
{
```

```

\frame<handout:0>
{
  \frametitle{Outline}
  \tableofcontents[current]
}
}

```

ARTICLE This command has no effect in `article` mode.

LYX You have to insert this command using a `TEX`-mode text.

\AtBeginSubsection[*<special star text>*]{*<text>*}

The given text will be inserted at the beginning of every subsection. If the *<special star text>* parameter is specified, this text will be used for starred subsections instead. Different calls of this command will not “add up” the given texts.

Example:

```

\AtBeginSubsection[] % Do nothing for \subsection*
{
  \frame<handout:0>
  {
    \frametitle{Outline}
    \tableofcontents[current,currentsubsection]
  }
}

```

5.2.3 Adding Parts

If you give a long talk (like a lecture), you may wish to break up your talk into several parts. Each such part acts like a little “talk of its own” with its own table of contents, its own navigation bars, and so on. Inside one part, the sections and subsections of the other parts are not shown at all.

To create a new part, use the `\part` command. All sections and subsections following this command will be “local” to that part. Like the `\section` and `\subsection` command, the `\part` command does not cause any frame or special text to be produced. However, it is often advisable for the start of a new part to use the command `\partpage` to insert some text into a frame that “advertises” the beginning of a new part. See `beamerexample3.tex` for an example.

\part<*<mode specification>*>[*<short part name>*]{*<part name>*}

Starts a part. The *<part name>* will be shown when the `\partpage` command is used. The *<shown part name>* is not shown anywhere by default, but it is accessible via the command `\insertshortpart`.

Example:

```

\begin{document}
  \frame{\titlepage}

  \section*{Outlines}
  \subsection{Part I: Review of Previous Lecture}
  \frame{
    \frametitle{Outline of Part I}
    \tableofcontents[part=1]}
  \subsection{Part II: Today's Lecture}
  \frame{
    \frametitle{Outline of Part II}
    \tableofcontents[part=2]}

  \part{Review of Previous Lecture}
  \frame{\partpage}
  \section[Previous Lecture]{Summary of the Previous Lecture}
  \subsection{Topics}
  \frame{...}
  \subsection{Learning Objectives}
  \frame{...}

```



```

\part{Today's Lecture}
\frame{\partpage}
\section{Topic A}
\frame{\tableofcontents[current]}
\subsection{Foo}
\frame{...}
\section{Topic B}
\frame{\tableofcontents[current]}
\subsection{bar}
\frame{...}
\end{document}

```

\partpage

Works like `\titlepage`, only that the current part, not the current presentation is “advertised.” The appearance can be changed by adjusting the part page template, see Section 8.4.3.

Example: `\frame{\partpage}`

\AtBeginPart{<text>}

The given text will be inserted at the beginning of every part.

Example:

`\AtBeginPart{\frame{\partpage}}`

5.2.4 Splitting a Course Into Lectures

When using BEAMER with the `article` mode, you may wish to have the lecture notes of a whole course reside in one file. In this case, only a few frames are actually part of any particular lecture.

The `\lecture` command makes it easy to select only a certain set of frames from a file to be presented. This command takes (among other things) a label name. If you say `\includeonlylecture` with this label name, then only the frames following the `\lecture` command are shown. The frames following other `\lecture` commands are suppressed.

By default, the `\lecture` command has no other effect. It does not create any frames or introduce entries in the table of contents. However, you can use `\AtBeginLecture` to have BEAMER insert, say, a title page at the beginning of (each) lecture.

\lecture[<short lecture name>]{<lecture name>}{<lecture label>}

Starts a lecture. The `<lecture name>` will be available via the `\insertlecture` command. The `<short lecture name>` is available via the `\insertshortlecture` command.

Example:

```

\begin{document}
\lecture{Vector Spaces}{week 1}

\section{Introduction}
...
\section{Summary}

\lecture{Scalar Products}{week 2}

\section{Introduction}
...
\section{Summary}

\end{document}

```

ARTICLE This command has no effect in `article` mode.

\includeonlylecture<lecture label>

Causes all `\frame`, `\section`, `\subsection`, and `\part` commands following a `\lecture` command to be suppressed, except if the lecture’s label matches the `<lecture label>`. Frames before any `\lecture` commands are always included. This command should be given in the preamble.

Example: `\includeonlylecture{week 1}`

ARTICLE This command has no effect in `article` mode.

`\AtBeginLecture{<text>}`

The given text will be inserted at the beginning of every lecture.

Example:

`\AtBeginLecture{\frame{\Large Today's Lecture: \insertlecture}}`

ARTICLE This command has no effect in `article` mode.

5.2.5 Adding a Table of Contents

You can create a table of contents using the command `\tableofcontents`. Unlike the normal \LaTeX table of contents command, this command takes an optional parameter in square brackets that can be used to create certain special effects.

`\tableofcontents[<comma-separated option list>]`

Inserts a table of contents into the current frame. To change how the table of contents is typeset, you need to modify the appropriate templates, see Section 8.4.6.

Example:

```
\section*{Outline}
\frame{\tableofcontents}

\section{Introduction}
\frame{\tableofcontents[current]}
\subsection{Why?}
\frame{...}
\frame{...}
\subsection{Where?}
\frame{...}

\section{Results}
\frame{\tableofcontents[current]}
\subsection{Because}
\frame{...}
\subsection{Here}
\frame{...}
```

The following options can be given:

- **part**=<part number> causes the table of contents of part <part number> to be shown, instead of the table of contents of the current part (which is the default). This option can be combined with the other options, although combining it with the **current** option obviously makes no sense.
- **sections**=<overlay specification> causes only the sections mentioned in the <overlay specification> to be shown. For example, **sections**=<2-4|handout:0> causes only the second, third, and fourth section to be shown in the normal version, nothing to be shown in the handout version, and everything to be shown in all other versions. For convenience, if you omit the pointed brackets, the specification is assumed to apply to all versions. Thus **sections**=<2-4> causes sections two, three, and four to be shown in all versions.
- **firstsection**=<section number> specifies which section should be numbered as section “1.” This is useful if you have a first section (like an overview section) that should not receive a number. Section numbers are not shown by default. To show them, you must install a different table of contents templates.
- **current** causes all sections but the current to be shown in a semi-transparent way. Also, all subsections but those in the current section are shown in the semi-transparent way.
- **currentsubsection** causes all subsections but the current subsection in the current section to be shown in a semi-transparent way.

- `pausesections` causes a `\pause` command to be issued before each section. This is useful if you wish to show the table of contents in an incremental way.
- `pausesubsections` causes a `\pause` command to be issued before each subsection.
- `hidesubsections` causes the subsections to be omitted. However, if used together with the `current` option, the subsections of the current section are not omitted.
- `shadesubsections` causes the subsections to be shown in a semi-transparent way.

The last two commands are useful if you do not wish to show too many details when presenting the talk outline.

ARTICLE The options are ignored in `article` mode.

LYX You can give options to the `\tableofcontents` command by inserting a `TeX`-mode text with the options in square brackets directly after the table of contents.

5.2.6 Adding a Bibliography

You can use the bibliography environment and the `\cite` commands of `LATEX` in a `BEAMER` presentation. However, there are a few things to keep in mind:

- It is a bad idea to present a long bibliography in a presentation. Present only very few references.
- Present references only if they are intended as “further reading,” for example at the end of a lecture.
- Using the `\cite` commands can be confusing since the audience has little chance of remembering the citations. If you cite the references, always cite them with full author name and year like “[Tantau, 2003]” instead of something like “[2,4]” or “[Tan01,NT02]”.
- If you want to be modest, you can abbreviate your name when citing yourself as in “[Nickelsen and T., 2003]” or “[Nickelsen and T, 2003]”. However, this can be confusing for the audience since it is often not immediately clear who exactly “T.” might be. I recommend using the full name.

Keeping the above warnings in mind, proceed as follows to create the bibliography:

For a `beamer` presentation, you will typically have to typeset your bibliography items partly “by hand.” Nevertheless, you *can* use `bibtex` to create a “first approximation” of the bibliography. Copy the content of the file `main.bbl` into your presentation. If you are not familiar with `bibtex`, you may wish to consult its documentation. It is a powerful tool for creating high-quality citations.

Using `bibtex` or your editor, place your bibliographic references in the environment `thebibliography`. This (standard `LATEX`) environment takes one parameter, which should be the longest `\bibitem` label in the following list of bibliographic entries.

```
\begin{thebibliography}{\langle longest label text \rangle}
\langle environment contents \rangle
\end{thebibliography}
```

Inserts a bibliography into the current frame. The `\langle longest label text \rangle` is used to determine the indent of the list. However, several templates for the typesetting of the bibliography (see Section 8.4.7) ignore this parameter since they replace the references by a symbol.

Inside the environment, use a (standard `LATEX`) `\bibitem` command for each reference item. Inside each item, use a (standard `LATEX`) `\newblock` command to separate the authors’s names, the title, the book/journal reference, and any notes. Each of these commands may introduce a new line or color or other formatting, as specified by the template for bibliographies.

The environment must be placed inside a frame. If the bibliography does not fit on one frame, you should split it (create a new frame and a second `thebibliography` environment). Even better, you should reconsider whether it is a good idea to present so many references.

Example:

```
\frame{
  \frametitle{For Further Reading}

  \begin{thebibliography}{Dijkstra, 1982}
```

```

\bibitem[Solomaa, 1973]{Solomaa1973}
  A.~Salomaa.
  \newblock {\em Formal Languages}.
  \newblock Academic Press, 1973.

\bibitem[Dijkstra, 1982]{Dijkstra1982}
  E.~Dijkstra.
  \newblock Smoothsort, an alternative for sorting in situ.
  \newblock {\em Science of Computer Programming}, 1(3):223--233, 1982.
\end{thebibliography}
}

```

\bibitem<{*overlay specification*}>[<{*citation text*}>]{<{*label name*}>}

The <{*citation text*}> is inserted into the text when the item is cited using `\cite{<{label name}>}` in the main presentation text. For a BEAMER presentation, this should usually be as long as possible.

Use `\newblock` commands to separate the authors’s names, the title, the book/journal reference, and any notes. If the <{*overlay specification*}> is present, the entry will only be shown on the specified slides.

Example:

```

\bibitem[Dijkstra, 1982]{Dijkstra1982}
  E.~Dijkstra.
  \newblock Smoothsort, an alternative for sorting in situ.
  \newblock {\em Science of Computer Programming}, 1(3):223--233, 1982.

```

Unlike normal L^AT_EX, the default template for the bibliography does not repeat the citation text (like “[Dijkstra, 1982]”) before each item in the bibliography. Instead, a cute, small article symbol is drawn. The rationale is that the audience will not be able to remember any abbreviated citation texts till the end of the talk. If you really insist on using abbreviations, you can use the command `\beamertemplatetextbibitems` to restore the default behavior, see also Section 8.4.7.

5.2.7 Adding an Appendix

You can add an appendix to your talk by using the `\appendix` command. You should put frames and perhaps whole subsections into the appendix that you do not intend to show during your presentation, but which might be useful to answer a question. The `\appendix` command essentially just starts a new part named `\appendixname`. However, it also sets up certain hyperlinks. Like other parts, the appendix is kept separate of your actual talk.

\appendix<{*mode specification*}>

Starts the appendix in the specified modes. All frames, all `\subsection` commands, and all `\section` commands used after this command will not be shown as part of the normal navigation bars.

Example:

```

\begin{document}
\frame{\titlepage}
\section*{Outline}
\frame{\tableofcontents}
\section{Main Text}
\frame{Some text}
\section*{Summary}
\frame{Summary text}

\appendix
\section{\appendixname}
\frame{\tableofcontents}
\subsection{Additional material}
\frame{Details}
\frame{Text omitted in main talk.}
\subsection{Even more additional material}
\frame{More details}
\end{document}

```

5.2.8 Adding Hyperlinks and Buttons

To create an anticipated nonlinear jumps in your talk structure, you can add hyperlinks to your presentation. A hyperlink is a text (usually rendered as a button) that, when you click on it, jumps the presentation to some other slide. Creating such a button is a three-step process:

1. You specify a target using the command `\hypertarget` or (easier) the command `\label`. In some cases, see below, this step may be skipped.
2. You render the button using `\beamerbutton` or a similar command. This will *render* the button, but clicking it will not yet have any effect.
3. You put the button inside a `\hyperlink` command. Now clicking it will jump to the target of the link.

`\hypertarget``<⟨overlay specification⟩>{⟨target name⟩}{⟨text⟩}`

If the `⟨overlay specification⟩` is present, the `⟨text⟩` is the target for hyper jumps to `⟨target name⟩` only on the specified slide. On all other slides, the text is shown normally. Note that you *must* add an overlay specification to the `\hypertarget` command whenever you use it on frames that have multiple slides (otherwise `pdflatex` rightfully complains that you have defined the same target on different slides).

Example:

```
\frame{
  \begin{itemize}
    \item<1-> First item.
    \item<2-> Second item.
    \item<3-> Third item.
  \end{itemize}

  \hyperlink{jumpsecond}{\beamerbutton{Jump to second slide}}
  \hypertarget<2>{jumpsecond}{}
}
```

ARTICLE You must say `\usepackage{hyperref}` in your preamble to use this command in **article** mode.

The `\label` command creates a `\hypertarget` as a side-effect and the `label=⟨name⟩` option of the `\frame` command creates a label named `⟨name⟩<⟨slide number⟩>` for each slide of the frame as a side-effect. Thus the above example could be written more easily as:

```
\frame[label=threeitems]{
  \begin{itemize}
    \item<1-> First item.
    \item<2-> Second item.
    \item<3-> Third item.
  \end{itemize}

  \hyperlink{threeitems<2>}{\beamerbutton{Jump to second slide}}
}
```

The following commands can be used to specify in an abstract way what a button will be used for. How exactly these buttons are rendered is governed by a template, see Section 8.4.11.

`\beamerbutton``{⟨button text⟩}`

Draws a button with the given `⟨button text⟩`.

Example: `\hyperlink{somewhere}{\beamerbutton{Go somewhere}}`

ARTICLE This command (and the following) just insert their argument in **article** mode.

`\beamerbutton``{⟨button text⟩}`

Draws a button with the given `⟨button text⟩`. Before the text, a small symbol (usually a right-pointing arrow) is inserted that indicates that pressing this button will jump to another “area” of the presentation.

Example: `\hyperlink{detour}{\beamerbutton{Go to detour}}`

`\beamerskipbutton{⟨button text⟩}`

The symbol drawn for this button is usually a double right arrow. Use this button if pressing it will skip over a well-defined part of your talk.

Example:

```
\frame{
  \begin{theorem}
    ...
  \end{theorem}

  \begin{overprint}
    \onslide<1>
      \hfill\hyperlinkframestartnext{\beamerskipbutton{Skip proof}}
    \onslide<2>
      \begin{proof}
        ...
      \end{proof}
    \end{overprint}
}
```

`\beamerreturnbutton{⟨button text⟩}`

The symbol drawn for this button is usually a left pointing arrow. Use this button if pressing it will return from a detour.

Example:

```
\frame<1>[label=mytheorem]
{
  \begin{theorem}
    ...
  \end{theorem}

  \begin{overprint}
    \onslide<1>
      \hfill\hyperlink{mytheorem<2>}{\beamergetobutton{Go to proof details}}
    \onslide<2>
      \begin{proof}
        ...
      \end{proof}
      \hfill\hyperlink{mytheorem<1>}{\beamerreturnbutton{Return}}
    \end{overprint}
}
\appendix
\againframe<2>{mytheorem}
```

To make a button “clickable” you must place it in a command like `\hyperlink`. The command `\hyperlink` is a standard command of the `hyperref` package. The BEAMER class defines a whole bunch of other hyperlink commands that you can also use.

`\hyperlink<⟨overlay specification⟩>{⟨target name⟩}{⟨link text⟩}<⟨overlay specification⟩>`

Only one `⟨overlay specification⟩` may be given. The `⟨link text⟩` is typeset in the usual way. If you click anywhere on this text, you will jump to the slide on which the `\hypertarget` command was used with the parameter `⟨target name⟩`. If an `⟨overlay specification⟩` is present, the hyperlink (including the `⟨link text⟩`) is completely suppressed on the non-specified slides.

The following commands have a predefined target; otherwise they behave exactly like `\hyperlink`. In particular, they all also accept an overlay specification and they also accept it at the end, rather than at the beginning.

`\hyperlinkslideprev<⟨overlay specification⟩>{⟨link text⟩}`

Clicking the text jumps one slide back.

`\hyperlinkslidenext<⟨overlay specification⟩>{⟨link text⟩}`

Clicking the text jumps one slide forward.

`\hyperlinkframestart<⟨overlay specification⟩>{⟨link text⟩}`

Clicking the text jumps to the first slide of the current frame.

`\hyperlinkframeend<⟨overlay specification⟩>{⟨link text⟩}`

Clicking the text jumps to the last slide of the current frame.

`\hyperlinkframestartnext<⟨overlay specification⟩>{⟨link text⟩}`

Clicking the text jumps to the first slide of the next frame.

`\hyperlinkframeendprev<⟨overlay specification⟩>{⟨link text⟩}`

Clicking the text jumps to the last slide of the previous frame.

The previous four command exist also with “frame” replaced by “subsection” everywhere, and also again with “frame” replaced by “section”.

`\hyperlinkpresentationstart<⟨overlay specification⟩>{⟨link text⟩}`

Clicking the text jumps to the first slide of the presentation.

`\hyperlinkpresentationend<⟨overlay specification⟩>{⟨link text⟩}`

Clicking the text jumps to the last slide of the presentation. This *excludes* the appendix.

`\hyperlinkappendixstart<⟨overlay specification⟩>{⟨link text⟩}`

Clicking the text jumps to the first slide of the appendix. If there is no appendix, this will jump to the last slide of the document.

`\hyperlinkappendixend<⟨overlay specification⟩>{⟨link text⟩}`

Clicking the text jumps to the last slide of the appendix.

`\hyperlinkdocumentstart<⟨overlay specification⟩>{⟨link text⟩}`

Clicking the text jumps to the first slide of the presentation.

`\hyperlinkdocumentend<⟨overlay specification⟩>{⟨link text⟩}`

Clicking the text jumps to the last slide of the presentation or, if an appendix is present, to the last slide of the appendix.

5.3 Navigation Bars and Symbols

Navigation bars and symbols are two independent concepts that can be used to navigate through a presentation. They are created automatically.

5.3.1 Using the Navigation Bars

Most themes that come along with the BEAMER class show some kind of navigation bar during your talk. Although these navigation bars take up quite a bit of space, they are often useful for two reasons:

- They provide the audience with a visual feedback of how much of your talk you have covered and what is yet to come. Without such feedback, an audience will often puzzle whether something you are currently introducing will be explained in more detail later on or not.
- You can click on all parts of the navigation bar. This will directly “jump” you to the part you have clicked on. This is particularly useful to skip certain parts of your talk and during a “question session,” when you wish to jump back to a particular frame someone has asked about.

Some navigation bars can be “compressed” using the following option:

```
\documentclass[compress]{beamer}
```

Tries to make all navigation bars as small as possible. For example, all small frame representations in the navigation bars for a single section are shown alongside each other. Normally, the representations for different subsections are shown in different lines. Furthermore, section and subsection navigations are compressed into one line.

When you click on one of the icons representing a frame in a navigation bar (by default this icon is a small circle), the following happens:

- If you click on (the icon of) any frame other than the current frame, the presentation will jump to the first slide of the frame you clicked on.
- If you click on the current frame and you are not on the last slide of this frame, you will jump to the last slide of the frame.
- If you click on the current frame and you are on the last slide, you will jump to the first slide of the frame.

By the above rules you can:

- Jump to the beginning of a frame from somewhere else by clicking on it once.
- Jump to the end of a frame from somewhere else by clicking on it twice.
- Skip the rest of the current frame by clicking on it once.

I also tried making a jump to an already-visited frame jump automatically to the last slide of this frame. However, this turned out to be more confusing than helpful. With the current implementation a double-click always brings you to the end of a slide, regardless from where you “come.”

By clicking on a section or subsection in the navigation bar, you will jump to that section. Clicking on a section is particularly useful if the section starts with a `\tableofcontents[current]`, since you can use it to jump to the different subsections.

By clicking on the document title in a navigation bar (not all themes show it), you will jump to the first slide of your presentation (usually the title page) *except* if you are already at the first slide. On the first slide, clicking on the document title will jump to the end of the presentation, if there is one. Thus by *double* clicking the document title in a navigation bar, you can jump to the end.

5.3.2 Using the Navigation Symbols

Navigation symbols are small icons that are shown on every slide by default. The following symbols are shown:

1. A slide icon, which is depicted as a single rectangle. To the left and right of this symbol, a left and right arrow are shown.
2. A frame icon, which is depicted as three slide icons “stacked on top of each other”. This symbols is framed by arrows.
3. A subsection icon, which is depicted as a highlighted subsection entry in a table of contents. This symbols is framed by arrows.
4. A section icon, which is depicted as a highlighted section entry (together with all subsections) in a table of contents. This symbols is framed by arrows.
5. A presentation icon, which is depicted as a completely highlighted table of contents.
6. An appendix icon, which is depicted as a completely highlighted table of contents consisting of only one section. (This icon is only shown if there is an appendix.
7. Back and forward icons, depicted as circular arrows.
8. A “search” or “find” icon, depicted as a detective’s magnifying glass.

Clicking on the left arrow next to an icon always jumps to (the last slide of) the previous slide, frame, subsection, or section. Clicking on the right arrow next to an icon always jump to (the first slide of) the next slide, frame, subsection, or section.

Clicking *on* any of these icons has different effects:

1. If supported by the viewer application, clicking on a slide icon pops up a window that allows you to enter a slide number to which you wish to jump.
2. Clicking on the left side of a frame icon will jump to the first slide of the frame, clicking on the right side will jump to the last slide of the frame (this can be useful for skipping overlays).
3. Clicking on the left side of a subsection icon will jump to the first slide of the subsection, clicking on the right side will jump to the last slide of the subsection.
4. Clicking on the left side of a section icon will jump to the first slide of the section, clicking on the right side will jump to the last slide of the section.
5. Clicking on the left side of the presentation icon will jump to the first slide, clicking on the right side will jump to the last slide of the presentation. However, this does *not* include the appendix.
6. Clicking on the left side of the appendix icon will jump to the first slide of the appendix, clicking on the right side will jump to the last slide of the appendix.
7. If supported by the viewer application, clicking on the back and forward symbols jumps to the previously visited slides.
8. If supported by the viewer application, clicking on the search icon pops up a window that allows you to enter a search string. If found, the viewer application will jump to this string.

You can reduce the number of icons that are shown or their layout by adjusting the navigation symbols template, see Section 8.4.13.

5.4 Command for Creating the Local Structure

Just like your whole presentation, each frame should also be structured. A frame that is solely filled with some long text is very hard to follow. It is your job to structure the contents of each frame such that, ideally, the audience immediately seems which information is important, which information is just a detail, how the presented information is related, and so on.

L^AT_EX provides different commands for structuring text “locally,” for example, via the `itemize` environment. These environments are also available in the beamer class, although their appearance has been slightly changed. Furthermore, the BEAMER class also defines some new commands and environments, see below, that may help you to structure your text.

5.4.1 Itemizations, Enumerations, and Descriptions

There are three predefined environments for creating lists, namely `enumerate`, `itemize`, and `description`. The first two can be nested to depth two, but not further (this would create totally unreadable slides).

The `\item` command is overlay-specification-aware. If an overlay specification is provided, the item will only be shown on the specified slides, see the following example. If the `\item` command is to take an optional argument and an overlay specification, the overlay specification can either come first as in `\item<1>[Cat]` or come last as in `\item[Cat]<1>`.

```
\frame
{
  There are three important points:
  \begin{enumerate}
    \item<1-> A first one,
    \item<2-> a second one with a bunch of subpoints,
    \begin{itemize}
      \item first subpoint. (Only shown from second slide on!).
      \item<3-> second subpoint added on third slide.
      \item<4-> third subpoint added on fourth slide.
    \end{itemize}
  \end{enumerate}
}
```

```

\item<5-> and a third one.
\end{enumerate}
}

```

```

\begin{itemize}
<environment contents>
\end{itemize}

```

Used to display a list of items that do not have a special ordering. Inside the environment, use an `\item` command for each topic. The appearance of the items can be changed using templates, see Section 8.4.

Example:

```

\begin{itemize}
\item This is important.
\item This is also important.
\end{itemize}

```

```

\begin{enumerate}[<mini template>]
<environment contents>
\end{enumerate}

```

Used to display a list of items that are ordered. Inside the environment, use an `\item` command for each topic. By default, before each item increasing Arabic numbers followed by a dot are printed (as in “1.” and “2.”). This can be changed by specifying a different template, see Section 8.4.16.

Alternatively, you can specify a *<mini template>*, whose syntax is the same as the syntax of mini templates in the `enumerate` package (you do not need to include the `enumerate` package, this is done automatically). Roughly spoken, the text of the *<mini template>* is printed before each item, but any occurrence of a 1 in the mini template is replaced by the current item number, an occurrence of the letter A is replaced by the *i*th letter of the alphabet (in uppercase) for the *i*th item, and the letters a, i, and I are replaced by the corresponding lowercase letters, lowercase Roman letters, and uppercase Roman letters, respectively. So the mini template (i) would yield the items (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), and so on. The mini template A.) would yield the items A.), B.), C.), D.) and so on. For more details on the possible mini templates, see the documentation of the `enumerate` package. Note that there is also a template that governs the appearance of the mini template (for example, to change its color), see Section 8.4.16.

Example:

```

\begin{enumerate}
\item This is important.
\item This is also important.
\end{enumerate}

\begin{enumerate}[(i)]
\item First Roman point.
\item Second Roman point.
\end{enumerate}

```

ARTICLE To use the *<mini template>*, you have to include the package `enumerate`.

```

\begin{description}[<long text>]
<environment contents>
\end{description}

```

Like `itemize`, but used to display an list that explains or defines labels. The width of *<long text>* is used to set the indent. Normally, you choose the widest label in the description and copy it here.

Example:

```

\begin{description}
\item[Lion] King of the savanna.
\item[Tiger] King of the jungle.
\end{description}

\begin{description}[longest label]

```

```

\item<1->[short] Some text.
\item<2->[longest label] Some text.
\item<3->[long label] Some text.
\end{description}

```

LYX Since you cannot specify the optional argument in \LaTeX , if you wish to specify the width, you must use the command `\usedescriptionitemofwidthas`, which you must insert in \TeX -mode shortly before the environment.

```
\usedescriptionitemofwidthas{\langle long text \rangle}
```

This command overrides the default width of the description label by the width of $\langle long\ text \rangle$ for the current \TeX group. You should only use this command if, for some reason or another, you cannot give the $\langle long\ text \rangle$ as an argument to the `description` environment. This happens, for example, if you create a `description` environment in \LaTeX .

Example:

```

\usedescriptionitemofwidthas{longest label}
\begin{description}
\item<1->[short] Some text.
\item<2->[longest label] Some text.
\item<3->[long label] Some text.
\end{description}

```

5.4.2 Block Environments and Simple Structure Commands

The BEAMER class predefines a number of useful environments and commands. Using these commands makes it easy to change the appearance of a document by changing the theme.

```
\alert<\langle overlay specification \rangle>{\langle highlighted text \rangle}
```

The given text is highlighted, typically by coloring the text red. If the $\langle overlay\ specification \rangle$ is present, the command only has an effect on the specified slides.

Example: This is `\alert{important}`.

ARTICLE Alerted text is typeset as emphasized text. This can be changed by specifying another template.

LYX You need to use \TeX -mode to insert this command.

```
\structure<\langle overlay specification \rangle>{\langle text \rangle}
```

The given text is marked as part of the structure, typically by coloring it in the `structure` color. If the $\langle overlay\ specification \rangle$ is present, the command only has an effect on the specified slides.

Example: `\structure{Paragraph Heading.}`

ARTICLE Structure text is typeset as bold text. This can be changed by specifying another template.

LYX You need to use \TeX -mode to insert this command.

```

\begin{block}<\langle action specification \rangle>{\langle block title \rangle}<\langle action specification \rangle>
\langle environment contents \rangle
\end{block}

```

Only one $\langle action\ specification \rangle$ may be given. Inserts a block, like a definition or a theorem, with the title $\langle block\ title \rangle$. If the $\langle action\ specification \rangle$ is present, the given actions are taken on the specified slides, see Section 4.1.3. In the example, the definition is shown only from slide 3 onward.

Example:

```

\begin{block}<3->{Definition}
  A \alert{set} consists of elements.
\end{block}

```

ARTICLE The block name is typeset in bold.

LYX The argument of the block must (currently) be given in \TeX -mode. More precisely, there must be an opening brace in \TeX -mode and a closing brace in \TeX -mode around it. The text in between can also be typeset using \LaTeX . I hope to get rid of this some day.

```
\begin{alertblock}<<action specification>>{\block title}<<action specification>>
<environment contents>
\end{alertblock}
```

Inserts a block whose title is highlighted. Behaves like the `block` environment otherwise.

Example:

```
\begin{alertblock}{Wrong Theorem}
  $1=2$.
\end{alertblock}
```

ARTICLE The block name is typeset in bold and is emphasized.

LYX Same applies as for `block`.

```
\begin{exampleblock}<<action specification>>{\block title}<<overlay specification>>
<environment contents>
\end{exampleblock}
```

Inserts a block that is supposed to be an example. Behaves like the `block` environment otherwise.

Example: In the following example, the block is completely suppressed on the first slide (it does not even occupy any space).

```
\begin{exampleblock}{Example}<only@2->
  The set  $\{1,2,3,5\}$  has four elements.
\end{exampleblock}
```

ARTICLE The block name is typeset in italics.

LYX Same applies as for `block`.

Predefined English block environments, that is, block environments with fixed title, are: **Theorem**, **Proof**, **Corollary**, **Definition**, **Definitions**, **Fact**, **Example**, and **Examples**. You can also use these environments with a lowercase first letter, the result is the same. The following German block environments are also predefined: **Problem**, **Loesung**, **Definition**, **Satz**, **Beweis**, **Folgerung**, **Lemma**, **Fakt**, **Beispiel**, and **Beispiele**. See the following example for their usage.

```
\frame
{
  \frametitle{A Theorem on Infinite Sets}

  \begin{theorem}<1->
    There exists an infinite set.
  \end{theorem}

  \begin{proof}<2->
    This follows from the axiom of infinity.
  \end{proof}

  \begin{example}<3->
    The set of natural numbers is infinite.
  \end{example}
}
```

LYX Overlay specifications must be given right at the beginning of the environments and in \TeX -mode.

ARTICLE The predefined environments are typeset using the package `amsthm` when using `beamerbasearticle`. For various reasons, you may wish to define them differently yourself. In this case, you can use the following option:

```
\usepackage[nodefualtblocks]{beamerbasearticle}
```

Causes the definition of the predefined blocks to be suppressed.

5.4.3 Framed Text

In order to draw a frame (a rectangle) around some text, you can use L^AT_EX's standard command `\fbox`. More frame types are offered by the package `fancybox`, which defines the following commands: `\shadowbox`, `\doublebox`, `\ovalbox`, and `\Ovalbox`. Please consult the L^AT_EX Companion for details on how to use these commands.

The BEAMER class also defines an environment for creating boxes:

```
\begin{beamerboxesrounded}[\textcolor{green}{\langle options \rangle}]{\langle head \rangle}
\langle environment contents \rangle
\end{beamerboxesrounded}
```

The text inside the environment is framed by a rectangular area with rounded corners. The background of the rectangular area is filled with a certain color, which depends on the current color scheme (see below). If the `\langle head \rangle` is not empty, `\langle head \rangle` is drawn in the upper part of the box in a different color, which also depends on the scheme. The following options can be given:

- `scheme=\textcolor{red}{\langle name \rangle}` causes the color scheme `\langle name \rangle` to be used. A color scheme must previously be defined using the command `\beamerboxesdeclarecolorscheme`.
- `width=\textcolor{red}{\langle dimension \rangle}` causes the width of the text inside the box to be the specified `\langle dimension \rangle`. By default, the `\textwidth` is used. Note that the box will protrude 4pt to the left and right.
- `shadow=\textcolor{red}{\textit{true or false}}`. If set to `true`, a shadow will be drawn.

A color scheme dictates the background colors used in the head part and in the body of the box. If no `\langle head \rangle` is given, the head part is completely suppressed.

Example:

```
\begin{beamerboxesrounded}[scheme=alert,shadow=true]{Theorem}
  $A = B$.
\end{beamerboxesrounded}
```

ARTICLE This environment is not available in `article` mode.

```
\beamerboxesdeclarecolorscheme{\textcolor{red}{\langle scheme name \rangle}}{\textcolor{red}{\langle head color \rangle}}{\textcolor{red}{\langle body color \rangle}}
```

Declares a color scheme for later use in a `beamerboxesrounded` environment.

Example: `\beamerboxesdeclarecolorscheme{alert}{red}{red!15!averagebackgroundcolor}`

ARTICLE This environment is not available in `article` mode.

5.4.4 Figures and Tables

You can use the standard L^AT_EX environments `figure` and `table` much the same way you would normally use them. However, any placement specification will be ignored. Figures and tables are immediately inserted where the environments start. If there are too many of them to fit on the frame, you must manually split them among additional frames.

Example:

```
\frame{
  \begin{figure}
    \pgfuseimage{myfigure}
    \caption{This caption is placed below the figure.}
  \end{figure}

  \begin{figure}
    \caption{This caption is placed above the figure.}
    \pgfuseimage{myotherfigure}
  \end{figure}
}
```

You can adjust how the figure and table captions are typeset by changing the corresponding template, see Section 8.4.15.

5.4.5 Splitting a Frame into Multiple Columns

The BEAMER class offers several commands and environments for splitting (perhaps only part of) a frame into multiple columns. These commands have nothing to do with L^AT_EX's commands for creating columns. Columns are especially useful for placing a graphic next to a description/explanation.

The main environment for creating columns is called `columns`. Inside this environment, you can either place several `column` environments, each of which creates a new column, or use the `\column` command to create new columns.

```
\begin{columns}[\langle options \rangle]
\langle environment contents \rangle
\end{columns}
```

A multi-column area. Inside the environment you should place only `column` environments or `\column` commands (see below). The following *options* may be given:

- **b** will cause the bottom lines of the columns to be vertically aligned.
- **c** will cause the columns to be centered vertically relative to each other. Default, unless the global option `slidestop` is used.
- **onlytextwidth** is the same as `totalwidth=\textwidth`.
- **t** will cause the first lines of the columns to be aligned. Default if global option `slidestop` is used.
- **totalwidth=⟨width⟩** will cause the columns to occupy not the whole page width, but only *⟨width⟩*, all told.

Example:

```
\begin{columns}[t]
  \begin{column}{5cm}
    Two\\lines.
  \end{column}
  \begin{column}{5cm}
    One line (but aligned).
  \end{column}
\end{columns}
```

Example:

```
\begin{columns}[t]
  \column{5cm}
    Two\\lines.

  \column{5cm}
    One line (but aligned).
\end{columns}
```

ARTICLE This environment is ignored in `article` mode.

LYX Use “Columns” or “ColumnsTopAligned” to create a `columns` environment. To pass options, insert then in T_EX-mode right at the beginning of the environment in square brackets.

To create a column, you can either use the `column` environment or the `\column` command.

```
\begin{column}[\langle placement \rangle]{\langle column width \rangle}
\langle environment contents \rangle
\end{column}
```

Creates a single column of width *⟨column width⟩*. The vertical placement of the enclosing `columns` environment can be overruled by specifying a specific *⟨placement⟩* (**t** for top, **c** for centered, and **b** for bottom).

Example: The following code has the same effect as the above examples:

```
\begin{columns}
  \begin{column}[t]{5cm}
    Two\\lines.
  \end{column}
\end{columns}
```

```

\end{column}
\begin{column}[t]{5cm}
  One line (but aligned).
\end{column}
\end{columns}

```

ARTICLE This command is ignored in `article` mode.

LYX The “Column” styles insert the command version, see below.

\column*[⟨placement⟩]{⟨column width⟩}*

Starts a single column. The parameters and options are the same as for the `column` environment. The column automatically ends with the next occurrence of `\column` or of a `column` environment or of the end of the current `columns` environment.

Example:

```

\begin{columns}
  \column[t]{5cm}
    Two\\lines.
  \column[t]{5cm}
    One line (but aligned).
\end{columns}

```

ARTICLE This command is ignored in `article` mode.

LYX In a “Column” style, the width of the column must be given as normal text, not in `TeX`-mode.

5.4.6 Positioning Text and Graphics Absolutely

Normally, BEAMER uses `TeX`’s normal typesetting mechanism to position text and graphics on the page. In certain situation you may instead wish a certain text or graphic to appear at a page position that is specified *absolutely*. This means that the position is specified relative to the upper left corner of the slide.

The package `textpos` provides several commands for positioning text absolutely and it works together with BEAMER. When using this package, you will typically have to specify the options `overlay` and perhaps `absolute`. For details on how to use the package, please see its documentation.

5.4.7 Verse, Quotations, Quotes

`LATEX` defines three environments for typesetting quotations and verses: `verse`, `quotation`, and `quote`. These environments are also available in the BEAMER class, where they are overlay-specification-aware. If an overlay specification is given, the verse or quotation is shown only on the specified slides and is covered otherwise. The difference between a `quotation` and a `quote` is that the first has paragraph indentation, whereas the second does not.

Unlike the standard `LATEX` environments, in BEAMER these environments do not only change the left and right margins, but also the font: A verse is typeset using an italic serif font, quotations and quotes are typeset using an italic font (whether serif or sans-serif depends on the standard document font). To change this, you can adjust the templates for these environments.

5.4.8 Footnotes

First a word of warning: Using footnote is usually not a good idea. They disrupt the flow of reading.

You can use the usual `\footnote` command. It has been augmented to take by an additional option, for placing footnotes at the frame bottom instead of at the bottom of the current minipage.

\footnote*[⟨options⟩]{⟨text⟩}*

Inserts a footnote into the current frame. Footnotes will always be shown at the bottom of the current frame; they will never be “moved” to other frames. As usual, one can give a number as *⟨options⟩*, which will cause the footnote to use that number. The BEAMER class adds one additional option:

- **frame** causes the footnote to be shown at the bottom of the frame. This is normally the default behavior anyway, but in minipages and certain blocks it makes a difference. In a minipage, the footnote is usually shown as part of the minipage rather than as part of the frame.

Example: `\footnote{On a fast machine.}`

Example: `\footnote[frame,2]{Not proved.}`

You can change the way footnotes are typeset by changing the footnote templates, see Section 8.4.14

6 Graphics, Colors, Animations, and Special Effects

6.1 Graphics

Graphics often convey concepts or ideas much more efficiently than text: A picture can say more than a thousand words. (Although, sometimes a word can say more than a thousand pictures.) In the following, the advantages and disadvantages of different possible ways of creating graphics for beamer presentations are discussed.

6.1.1 Including External Graphic Files

One way of creating graphics for a presentation is to use an external program, like `xfig` or the Gimp. These programs have an option to *export* graphic files in a format that can then be inserted into the presentation.

The main advantage is:

- You can use a powerful program to create a high-quality graphic.

The main disadvantages are:

- You have to worry about many files. Typically there are at least two for each presentation, namely the program’s graphic data file and the exported graphic file in a format that can be read by `TeX`.
- Changing the graphic using the program does not automatically change the graphic in the presentation. Rather, you must reexport the graphic and rerun `LaTeX`.
- It may be difficult to get the line width, fonts, and font sizes right.
- Creating formulas as part of graphics is often difficult or impossible.

You can use all the standard `LaTeX` commands for inserting graphics, like `\includegraphics` (be sure to use the package `graphics`). Also, the `pgf` package offers commands for including graphics. Either will work fine in most situations, so choose whichever you like. Like `\pgfdeclareimage`, `\includegraphics` also includes an image only once in a `.pdf` file, even if it used several times (as a matter of fact, the `graphics` package is even a bit smarter about this than `pgf`). However, currently only `pgf` offers the ability to include images that are partly transparent.

There are few things to note about the format of graphics you can include:

- When using `latex` and `dvips`, you can only include external graphic files ending with the extension `.eps` (Encapsulated PostScript). This is true both for the normal `graphics` package and for `pgf`. When using `pgf`, do *not* add the extension `.eps`. When using `graphics`, do add the extension. If your graphic file has a different format (like a `.jpg` file), you must first convert it to an `.eps` file using some conversion program.
- When using `pdflatex`, you can only include external graphic files ending with one of the extensions `.pdf`, `.jpg`, `.jpeg`, or `.png`. As before, do not add these extension when using `pgf`, but do add them when using `graphics`. If your graphic file has a different format, you have to convert it.

Note that, most frustratingly, there is no graphic format that can be read by *both* `pdflatex` and `dvips`.

LYX You can use the usual “Insert Graphic” command to insert a graphic.

The commands `\includegraphics`, `\pgfuseimage`, and `\pgfimage` are overlay-specification-aware in BEAMER. If the overlay specification does not apply, the command has no effect. This is useful for creating a simple animation where each picture of the animation resides in a different file:

```
\frame{
  \includegraphics<1>[height=2cm]{step1.pdf}
  \includegraphics<2>[height=2cm]{step2.pdf}
  \includegraphics<3>[height=2cm]{step3.pdf}
}
```


6.1.2 Inlining Graphic Commands

A different way of creating graphics is to insert graphic drawing commands directly into your \LaTeX file. There are numerous packages that help you do this. They have various degrees of sophistication. Inlining graphics suffers from none of the disadvantages mentioned above for including external graphic files, but the main disadvantage is that it is often hard to use these packages. In some sense, you “program” your graphics, which requires a bit of practice.

When choosing a graphic package, there are a few things to keep in mind:

- Many packages produce poor quality graphics. This is especially true of the standard `picture` environment of \LaTeX .
- Powerful packages that produce high-quality graphics often do not work together with `pdflatex`.
- The most powerful and easiest-to-use package around, namely `pstricks`, does not work together with `pdflatex` and this is a fundamental problem. Due to the fundamental differences between PDF and PostScript, it is not possible to write a “`pdflatex` back-end for `pstricks`.”

A solution to the above problem (though not necessarily the best) is to use the PGF package. It produces high-quality graphics and works together with `pdflatex`, but also with normal `latex`. It is not as powerful as `pstricks` (as pointed out above, this is because of rather fundamental reasons) and not as easy to use, but it should be sufficient in most cases.

LYX Inlined graphics must currently be inserted in a large \TeX -mode box. This is not very convenient.

6.2 Color Management

The color management of the BEAMER class relies on the packages `xcolor`, which is a stand-alone extension of the `color` package, and on `xxcolor`, which in turn is an extension of `xcolor` and is part of PGF. Hopefully, in the future `xxcolor` and `xcolor` will merge into one package and perhaps they will someday also merge together with `color`.

Since the `color` package and the `xcolor` package are loaded already by the BEAMER class, in order to pass options to these classes, you need to use the class options `color={\langle options for color \rangle}` or `xcolor={\langle options for xcolor \rangle}` to pass options to these classes.

6.2.1 Colors of Main Text Elements

By default, the following colors are used in a presentation:

- Normal text is typeset in `black`.
- All “structural” elements, like titles, navigation bars, block titles, and so on, are typeset using the color `beamerstructure`. By default, this color is bluish. Using one of the class options `red`, `blackandwhite`, or `brown` changes this. You can also change this color simply by redefining the color `beamerstructure`.
- All “alert” text is typeset by setting the default color and the structure color to 85% of red. To change this, you can either redefine the color `beameralert`, or you can change the whole alert template.
- All examples are typeset using 50% of green. To change this, you must change the example templates.

```
\documentclass[brown]{beamer}
```

Changes the main color of the navigation and title bars to a brownish color.

```
\documentclass[red]{beamer}
```

Changes the main color of the navigation and title bars to a reddish color.

```
\documentclass[blackandwhite]{beamer}
```

Changes the main color of the navigation and title bars to monochrome.

6.2.2 Average Background Color

In some situations, for example when creating a transparency effect, it is useful to have access to the current background color. One can then, for example, mix a color with the background color to create a “transparent” color.

Unfortunately, it is not always clear what exactly the background color is. If the background is a shading or a picture, different parts of a slide have different background colors. In these cases, one can at least try to mix-in an *average* background color, called `averagebackgroundcolor`. If a shading or picture is not too colorful, this works fairly well.

To specify the average background color, use the following command:

`\beamersetaveragebackground{<color expression>}`

Installs the given color as the average background color. See the `xcolor` package for the syntax of color expressions.

Example: `\beamersetaveragebackground{red!10}`

If you use the commands from Section 8.4.5 for installing a background coloring, the average background color is computed automatically for you. When you directly use the command `\usebackgroundtemplate`, you should must set the average background color afterward.

6.2.3 Transparency Effects

By default, *covered* items are not shown during a presentation. Thus if you write `\uncover<2>{Text.}`, the text is not shown on any but the second slide. On the other slide, the text is not simply printed using the background color – it is not shown at all. This effect is most useful if your background does not have a uniform color.

Sometimes however, you might prefer that covered items are not completely covered. Rather, you would like them to be shown already in a very dim or shaded way. This allows your audience to get a feeling for what is yet to come, without getting distracted by it. Also, you might wish text that is covered “once more” still to be visible to some degree.

Ideally, there would be an option to make covered text “transparent.” This would mean that when covered text is shown, it would instead be mixed with the background behind it. Unfortunately, `pgf` does not support real transparency yet. Nevertheless, one can come “quite close” to transparent text using the special command

`\beamersetuncovermixins{#1}{#2}`

This commands allows you to specify in a quite general way how a covered item should be rendered. You can even specify different ways of rendering the item depending on how long it will take before this item is shown or for how long it has already been covered once more. The transparency effect will automatically apply to all colors, *except* for the colors in images and shadings. For images and shadings there is a workaround, see the documentation of the PGF package.

As a convenience, several commands install a predefined uncovering behavior.

`\beamertemplatetransparentcovered`

Makes all covered text quite transparent.

`\beamertemplatetransparentcoveredmedium`

Makes all covered text even more transparent.

`\beamertemplatetransparentcoveredhigh`

Makes all covered text highly transparent.

`\beamertemplatetransparentcoveredhigh`

Makes all covered text extremely transparent, but not totally.

`\beamertemplatetransparentcovereddynamic`

Makes all covered text quite transparent, but in a dynamic way. The longer it will take till the text is uncovered, the stronger the transparency.

`\beamertemplatetransparentcovereddynamicmedium`

Like the previous command, only it the “range” of dynamics is smaller.

`\beamersetuncovermixins{⟨not yet list⟩}{⟨once more list⟩}`

The *⟨not yet list⟩* specifies how to render covered items that have not yet been uncovered. The *⟨once more list⟩* specifies how to render covered items that have once more been covered. If you leave one of the specifications empty, the corresponding covered items are completely covered, that is, they are invisible.

Example:

```
\beamersetuncovermixins
  {\opaqueness<1>{15}\opaqueness<2>{10}\opaqueness<3>{5}\opaqueness<4->{2}}
  {\opaqueness<1->{15}}
```

The *⟨not yet list⟩* and the *⟨once more list⟩* can contain any number of `\opaqueness` commands.

`\opaqueness<⟨overlay specification⟩>{⟨percentage of opacity⟩}`

The *⟨overlay specification⟩* specifies on which slides covered text should have which *⟨percentage of opacity⟩*. Unlike other overlay specifications, this *⟨overlay specification⟩* is a “relative” overlay specification. For example, the specification “3” here means “things that will be uncovered three slides ahead,” respectively “things that have once more been covered for three slides.” More precisely, if an item is uncovered for more than one slide and then covered once more, only the “first moment of uncovering” is used for the calculation of how long the item has been covered once more.

An opacity of 100 is fully opaque and 0 is fully transparent. Currently, since real transparency is not yet implemented, this command causes all colors to get a mixing of *⟨percentage of opacity⟩* of the current `averagebackgroundcolor`. At some future point this command might result in real transparency.

The alternate PGF extension used inside an opaque area is *⟨percentage of opacity⟩opaque*. In case of nested calls, only the innermost opacity specification is used.

Example:

```
\beamersetuncovermixins{\opaqueness<1->{15}}{\opaqueness<1->{15}}
\pgfdeclareimage{book}{book}
\pgfdeclareimage{book.15opaque}{filenameforbooknearlytransparent}
```

Makes everything that is uncovered in two slides only 15 percent opaque.

6.3 Animations

A word of warning first: Animations can be very distracting. No matter how cute a rotating, flying theorem seems to look and no matter how badly you feel your audience needs some action to keep it happy, most people in the audience will typically feel you are making fun of them.

6.3.1 Using an External Viewer

If you have created an animation using some external program (like a renderer), you can use the capabilities of the presentation program (like the Acrobat Reader) to show the animation. Unfortunately, currently there is no portable way of doing this and even the Acrobat Reader does not support this feature on all platforms.

6.3.2 Animations Created by Showing Slides in Rapid Succession

You can create an animation in a portable way by using the overlay commands of the BEAMER package to create a series of slides that, when shown in rapid succession, present an animation. This is a flexible approach, but such animations will typically be rather static since it will take some time to advance from one slide to the next. This approach is mostly useful for animations where you want to explain each “picture” of the animation. When you advance slides “by hand,” that is, by pressing a forward button, it typically takes at least a second for the next slide to show.

More “lively” animations can be created by relying on a capability of the viewer program. Some programs support showing slides only for a certain number of seconds during a presentation (for the Acrobat Reader

this works only in full-screen mode). By setting the number of seconds to zero, you can create a rapid succession of slides.

To facilitate the creation of animations using this feature, the following commands can be used: `\animate` and `\animatevalue`.

`\animate``<⟨overlay specification⟩>`

The slides specified by `<⟨overlay specification⟩` will be shown only as shortly as possible.

Example:

```
\frame{
  \frametitle{A Five Slide Animation}
  \animate<2-4>
```

The first slide is shown normally. When the second slide is shown (presumably after pressing a forward key), the second, third, and fourth slides ‘‘flash by.’’ At the end, the content of the fifth slide is shown.

... code for creating an animation with five slides ...

```
}
```

ARTICLE This command is ignored in article mode.

`\animatevalue``<⟨start slide⟩-⟨end slide⟩>{⟨name⟩}{⟨start value⟩}{⟨end value⟩}`

The `<⟨name⟩` must be the name of a counter or a dimension. It will be varied between two values. For the slides in the specified range, the counter or dimension is set to an interpolated value that depends on the current slide number. On slides before the `<⟨start slide⟩`, the counter or dimension is set to `<⟨start value⟩`; on the slides after the `<⟨end slide⟩` it is set to `<⟨end value⟩`.

Example:

```
\newcount\opaqueness
\frame{
  \animate<2-10>
  \animatevalue<1-10>{\opaqueness}{100}{0}
  \begin{colormixin}{\the\opaqueness!averagebackgroundcolor}
    \frametitle{Fadeout Frame}
```

This text (and all other frame content) will fade out when the second slide is shown. This even works with
`{\color{green!90!black}colored} \alert{text}.`

```
\end{colormixin}
```

```
}
```

```
\newcount\opaqueness
\newdimen\offset
\frame{
  \frametitle{Flying Theorems (You Really Shouldn't!)}

  \animate<2-14>

  \animatevalue<1-15>{\opaqueness}{100}{0}
  \animatevalue<1-15>{\offset}{0cm}{-5cm}
  \begin{colormixin}{\the\opaqueness!averagebackgroundcolor}
    \hskip\offset
    \begin{minipage}{\textwidth}
      \begin{theorem}
        This theorem flies out.
      \end{theorem}
    \end{minipage}
  \end{colormixin}
```

```
\animatevalue<1-15>{\opaqueness}{0}{100}
\animatevalue<1-15>{\offset}{-5cm}{0cm}
```

```

\begin{colormixin}{\the\opaqueness!averagebackgroundcolor}
\hskip\offset
\begin{minipage}{\textwidth}
\begin{theorem}
This theorem flies in.
\end{theorem}
\end{minipage}
\end{colormixin}
}

```

ARTICLE This command is ignored in **article** mode.

6.4 Slide Transitions

PDF in general, and the Acrobat Reader in particular, offer a standardized way of defining *slide transitions*. Such a transition is a visual effect that is used to show the slide. For example, instead of just showing the slide immediately, whatever was shown before might slowly “dissolve” and be replaced by the slide’s content.

Slide transitions should be used with great care. Most of the time, they only distract. However, they can be useful in some situations: For example, you might show a young boy on a slide and might wish to dissolve this slide into slide showing a grown man instead. In this case, the dissolving gives the audience visual feedback that the young boy “slowly becomes” the man.

There are a number of commands that can be used to specify what effect should be used when the current slide is presented. Consider the following example:

```

\frame{
\pgfuseimage{youngboy}
}
\frame{
\transdissolve
\pgfuseimage{man}
}

```

The command `\transdissolve` causes the slide of the second frame to be shown in a “dissolved way.” Note that the dissolving is a property of the second frame, not of the first one. We could have placed the command anywhere on the frame.

The transition commands are overlay-specification-aware. We could collapse the two frames into one frame like this:

```

\frame{
\only<1>{\pgfuseimage{youngboy}}
\only<2>{\pgfuseimage{man}}
\transdissolve<2>
}

```

This states that on the first slide the young boy should be shown, on the second slide the old man should be shown, and when the second slide is shown, it should be shown in a “dissolved way.”

In the following, the different commands for creating transitional effects are listed. All of them take an optional argument that may contain a list of $\langle key \rangle = \langle value \rangle$ pairs. The following options are possible:

- **duration**= $\langle seconds \rangle$. Specifies the number of $\langle seconds \rangle$ the transition effect needs. Default is one second, but often a shorter one (like 0.2 seconds) is more appropriate. Viewer applications, especially Acrobat, may interpret this option in slightly strange ways.
- **direction**= $\langle degree \rangle$. For “directed” effects, this option specifies the effect’s direction. Allowed values are 0, 90, 180, 270, and for the glitter effect also 315.

ARTICLE All of these commands are ignored in **article** mode.

LYX You must insert these commands using T_EX-mode.

\transblindshorizontal $\langle overlay\ specification \rangle [\langle options \rangle]$

Show the slide as if horizontal blinds were pulled away.

Example: `\transblindshorizontal`

\transblindsvertical<⟨*overlay specification*⟩>[⟨*options*⟩]

Show the slide as if vertical blinds were pulled away.

Example: \transblindsvertical<2,3>

\transboxin<⟨*overlay specification*⟩>[⟨*options*⟩]

Show the slide by moving to the center from all four sides.

Example: \transboxin<1>

\transboxout<⟨*overlay specification*⟩>[⟨*options*⟩]

Show the slide by showing more and more of a rectangular area that is centered on the slide center.

Example: \transboxout

\transdissolve<⟨*overlay specification*⟩>[⟨*options*⟩]

Show the slide by slowly dissolving what was shown before.

Example: \transdissolve[duration=0.2]

\transglitter<⟨*overlay specification*⟩>[⟨*options*⟩]

Show the slide with a glitter effect that sweeps in the specified direction.

Example: \transglitter<2-3>[direction=90]

\transsplitverticalin<⟨*overlay specification*⟩>[⟨*options*⟩]

Show the slide by sweeping two vertical lines from the sides inward.

Example: \transsplitverticalin

\transsplitverticalout<⟨*overlay specification*⟩>[⟨*options*⟩]

Show the slide by sweeping two vertical lines from the center outward.

Example: \transsplitverticalout

\transsplithorizontalin<⟨*overlay specification*⟩>[⟨*options*⟩]

Show the slide by sweeping two horizontal lines from the sides inward.

Example: \transsplithorizontalin

\transsplithorizontalout<⟨*overlay specification*⟩>[⟨*options*⟩]

Show the slide by sweeping two horizontal lines from the center outward.

Example: \transsplithorizontalout

\transwipe<⟨*overlay specification*⟩>[⟨*options*⟩]

Show the slide by sweeping a single line in the specified direction, thereby “wiping out” the previous contents.

Example: \transwipe[direction=90]

You can also specify how *long* a given slide should be shown, using the following overlay-specification-aware command:

\transduration<⟨*overlay specification*⟩>{⟨*number of seconds*⟩}

In full screen mode, show the slide for ⟨*number of seconds*⟩. In zero is specified, the slide is shown as short as possible. This can be used to create interesting pseudo-animations.

Example: \transduration<2>{1}

7 Managing Non-Presentation Versions and Material

The BEAMER package offers different ways of creating special versions of your talk and adding material that are not shown during the presentation. You can create a *handout* version of the presentation that can be distributed to the audience. You can also create a version that is more suitable for a presentation using an overhead projector. You can add notes for yourself that help you remember what to say for specific slides. Finally, you can have a completely independent “article” version of your presentation coexist in your main file. All special versions are created by specifying different class options and rerunning T_EX on the main file.

7.1 Creating Handouts

A *handout* is a version of a presentation in which the slides are printed on paper and handed out to the audience before or after the talk. (See Section 3.4.2 for how to place numerous frames on one pages, which is very useful for handouts.) For the handout you typically want to produce as few slides as possible per frame. In particular, you do not want to print a new slide for each slide of a frame. Rather, only the “last” slide should be printed.

In order to create a handout, specify the class option `handout`. If you do not specify anything else, this will cause all overlay specifications to be suppressed. For most cases this will create exactly the desired result.

```
\documentclass[handout]{beamer}
```

Create a version that uses the `handout` overlay specifications.

In some cases, you may want a more complex behaviour. For example, if you use many `\only` commands to draw an animation. In this case, suppressing all overlay specifications is not such a good idea, since this will cause all steps of the animation to be shown at the same time. In some cases this is not desirable. Also, it might be desirable to suppress some `\alert` commands that apply only to specific slides in the handout.

For a fine-grained control of what is shown on a handout, you can use *mode specifications*. They specify which slides of a frame should be shown for a special version, for example for the handout version. As explained in Section 4.1, a mode specification is written alongside the normal overlay specification inside the pointed brackets. It is separated from the normal specification by a vertical bar and a space. Here is an example:

```
\only<1-3,5-9| handout:2-3,5>{Text}
```

This specification says: “Normally (in `beamer` mode), insert the text on slides 1–3 and 5–9. For the handout version, insert the text only on slides 2, 3, and 5.” If no special mode specification is given for handouts, the default is “always.” This causes the desirable effect that if you do not specify anything, the overlay specification is effectively suppressed for the handout.

An especially useful specification is the following:

```
\only<3| handout:0>{Not shown on handout.}
```

Since there is no zeroth slide, the text is not shown. Likewise, `\alert<3| handout:0>{Text}` will not alert the text on a handout.

You can also use a mode specification for the overlay specification of the `\frame` command as in the following example.

```
\frame<1-| handout:0>{Text...}
```

This causes the frame to be suppressed in the handout version. Also, you can restrict the presentation such that only specific slides of the frame are shown on the handout:

```
\frame<1-| handout:4-5>{Text...}
```

It is also possible to give only an alternate overlay specification. For example, `\alert<handout:0>{...}` causes the text to be always highlighted during the presentation, but never on the handout version. Likewise, `\frame<handout:0>{...}` causes the frame to be suppressed for the handout.

Finally, note that it is possible to give more than one alternate overlay specification and in any order. For example, the following specification states that the text should be inserted on the first three slides in the presentation, in the first two slides of the transparency version, and not at all in the handout.

```
\only<trans:1-2| 1-3| handout:0>{Text}
```


If you wish to give the same specification in all versions, you can do so by specifying `all:` as the version. For example,

```
\frame<all:1-2>
{
  blah...
}
```

ensures that the frame has two slides in all versions.

7.2 Creating Transparencies

The main aim of the BEAMER class is to create presentations for beamers. However, it is often useful to print transparencies as backup, in case the hardware fails. A transparencies version of a talk often has less slides than the main version, since it takes more time to switch slides, but it may have more slides than the handout version. For example, while in a handout an animation might be condensed to a single slide, you might wish to print several slides for the transparency version.

You can use the same mechanism as for creating handouts: Specify `trans` as a class option and add alternate transparency specifications for the `trans` version as needed. An elaborated example of different overlay specifications for the presentation, the handout, and the transparencies can be found in the file `beamerexample1.tex`.

```
\documentclass[trans]{beamer}
```

Create a version that uses the `trans` overlay specifications.

7.3 Adding Notes

A *note* is a small piece of paper that is intended as a reminder to yourself of what you should say or should keep in mind when presenting a slide.

7.3.1 Specifying Note Contents

To add a note to a slide or a frame, you should use the `\note` command. This command can be used both inside and outside frames, but it has quite different behaviors then: Inside frames, `\note` commands accumulate and append a single note page after the current slide; outside frames each `\note` directly inserts a single note page with the given parameter as contents. Using the `\note` command inside frames is usually preferably over using them outside, since only commands issued inside frames profit from the class option `onlyslideswithnotes`, see below.

LYX In L^AT_EX, only the inside-frame `\note` command with the option `[item]` is available in the form of the `NoteItem` style.

Inside a frame, the effect of `\note<text>` is the following: When you use it somewhere inside the frame on a specific slide, a note page is created after the slide, containing the `<text>`. Since you can add an overlay specification to the `\note` command, you can specify after which slide the note should be shown. If you use multiple `\note` commands on one slide, they “accumulate” and are all shown on the same note.

To make the accumulation of notes more convenient, you can use the `\note` command with the option `[item]`. The notes added with this option are accumulated in an `enumerate` list that follows any text inserted using `\note`.

The following example will produce one note page that follows the second slide and has two entries.

```
\frame{
  \begin{itemize}
    \item<1-> Eggs
    \item<2-> Plants
      \note[item]<2>{Tell joke about plants.}
      \note[item]<2>{Make it short.}
    \item<3-> Animals
  \end{itemize}
}
```


Outside frames, the command `\note`. It create a single note page. It is “independent” of any usage of the `\note` commands inside the previous frame. If you say `\note` inside a frame and `\note` right after it, *two* note pages are created.

In the following, the syntax and effects of the `\note` command *inside* frames is described:

`\note<⟨overlay specification⟩>[⟨options⟩]{⟨note text⟩}`

Effects inside frames:

This command addends to `⟨note text⟩` to the note that follows the current slide. Multiple uses of this command on a slide accumulate. If you do not specify an `⟨overlay specification⟩`, the note will be added to *all* slides of the current frame. This often not what you want, so adding a specification like `<1>` is usually a good idea.

The following `⟨options⟩` may be given:

- `item` causes the note to be put as an item in a list that is shown at the end of the note page.

Example: `\note<2>{Do not talk longer than 2 minutes about this.}`

ARTICLE Notes are ignored in `article` mode.

LYX Use the `NoteItem` style to insert a note item.

Next, the syntax and effects of the `\note` command *outside* frames is described:

`\note[⟨options⟩]{⟨note text⟩}`

Outside frames, this command creates a note page. This command is *not* affected by the option `notes=onlyframeswithnotes`, see below.

The following `⟨options⟩` may be given:

- `itemize` will enclose the whole note page in an `itemize` environment. This is just a convenience.
- `enumerate` will enclose the whole note page in an `enumerate` environment.

Example:

```
\frame{some text}
\note{Talk no more than 1 minute.}

\note[enumerate]
{
  \item Stress this first.
  \item Then this.
}
```

ARTICLE Notes are ignored in `article` mode.

7.3.2 Specifying Which Notes and Frames Are Shown

Since you normally do not wish the notes to be part of your presentation, you must explicitly specify the class option `notes` to include notes. If this option is not specified, notes are suppressed.

The `notes` class option takes several parameters whose effects are explained in the following.

`\documentclass[notes=hide]{beamer}`

Notes are not shown. This is the default in a presentation.

`\documentclass[notes=show]{beamer}`

Include notes in the output file. Normal slides are also included.

`\documentclass[notes=only]{beamer}`

Include only the notes in the output file and suppresses all frames. Useful for printing them. If you specify this command, the `.aux` and `.toc` files are *not* updated. So, if you add a section and re_TE_X your presentation, this will not be reflected in the navigation bars (which you do not see anyway since only notes are output).

```
\documentclass[notes=onlyslideswithnotes]{beamer}
```

This includes all notes and those slides that *contain* a `\note`. Frames that are just “followed” by a `\note` command will not be included.

If you use only `\note` commands, this option will cause the frames and the notes that apply to them to be nicely paired. This is useful for printing.

7.3.3 Changing the Appearance of Notes

By default, notes are put on a page that contains your text, some information that should make it easier to match the note to the frame while talking, and a little “mini version” of the slide coming before the note (this mini version contains only the body of the frame, the head line, foot line, and sidebars are not shown).

You can change this appearance by specifying a different template for note rendering, see Section 8.4.20 for details. In most cases it will be sufficient to say either `\beamertemplatenoteplain` in your preamble, which will give you “plain” notes without anything on them but your text, or `\beamertemplatenotecompress`, which will give you notes with more space on them.

7.4 Creating an Article Version

In the following, the “article version” of your presentation refers to a normal \TeX text typeset using, for example, the document class `article` or perhaps `lncs` or a similar document class. This version of the presentation will typically follow different typesetting rules and may even have a different structure. Nevertheless, you may wish to have this version coexist with your presentation in one file and you may wish to share some part of it (like a figure or a formula) with your presentation.

7.4.1 Starting the Article Mode

The class option `class=<class name>`, where `<class name>` is the name of another document class like `article` or `report`, causes the `beamer` class to transfer control almost immediately to the class named `<class name>`. None of the normal commands defined by the `beamer` class will be defined, except for one: `\mode`. All class options passed to the `beamer` class will be passed on to the class `<class name>`, *except*, naturally, for the option `class=<class name>` itself.

```
\documentclass[class=<another class name>, <options for another class>]{beamer}
```

Transfer control to document class `<another class name>` with the options `<options for another class>`.

Example:

```
\documentclass[class=article,a4paper]{beamer}
```

This will cause the rest of the text to be typeset using the `article` class with the only class option being `a4paper`.

Since BEAMER gives over control to another class almost immediately, none of the usual commands like `\frame` and so on are defined in `article` mode initially. The only command that is guaranteed to be defined is `\mode`; which can be used to “comment out” all of BEAMER’s commands. For example, in your preamble you might write things like

```
\mode<presentation>{\usepackage{beamerthemeshadow}}
\mode<article>{\usepackage{fullpage}}
\mode<all>{
  \usepackage{times}
  \newcommand{\myfavoritecommand}{...}
}
```

However, for the main text this is very bothersome and there is a much better way: You can include the package `beamerbasearticle`. This package will define virtually all of BEAMER’s commands in a way that is sensible for the `article` mode. Also, overlay specifications can be given to commands like `\textbf` or `\item` once `beamerbasearticle` has been loaded. Note that, except for `\item` these overlay specifications also work: by writing `\section<presentation>{Name}` you will suppress this section command in the article version. For the exact effects overlay specifications have in `article` mode, please see the descriptions of the commands to which you wish to apply them.

`\usepackage[<options>]{beamerbasearticle}`

Makes most BEAMER commands available for an article.

The following *<options>* may be given:

- `nodefualtblocks` will suppress the definition of environments like `theorem`. You must then define the environments you use yourself.
- `noxcolor` will suppress the loading of the `xcolor` package. No colors will be defined.
- `activeospeccharacters` will leave the character code of the characters used in overlay specifications as specified by other packages. Normally, BEAMER will turn off the special behaviour of characters like `:` or `!` in styles like `french` since they clash with the implementation of overlay specifications. Using this option, you can reinstall the original behaviour at the price of possible problems when using overlay specifications in the `article` mode.

There is one remaining problem: While the `article` version can easily \TeX the whole file, even in the presence of commands like `\frame<2>`, we do not want the special article text to be inserted into our original beamer presentations. That means, we would like all text *between* frames to be suppressed. More precisely, we want all text except for commands like `\section` and so on to be suppressed. This behaviour can be enforced by specifying the option `ignorenonframetext` in the presentation version. The option will insert a `\mode*` at the beginning of your presentation.

The following example shows a simple usage of the article mode:

```
\documentclass[class=article,a4paper]{beamer}
\documentclass[ignorenonframetext,red]{beamer}

\mode<article>{\usepackage{fullpage}}
\mode<presentation>{\usepackage{beamerthemesplit}}

everyone:
\usepackage[english]{babel}
\usepackage{pgf}

\pgfdeclareimage[height=1cm]{myimage}{filename}

\begin{document}

\section{Introduction}

This is the introduction text. This text is not shown in the
presentation, but will be part of the article.

\frame{
  \begin{figure}
    % In the article, this is a floating figure,
    % In the presentation, this figure is shown in the first frame
    \pgfuseimage{myimage}
  \end{figure}
}

This text is once more not shown in the presentation.

\section{Main Part}

While this text is not shown in the presentation, the section command
also applies to the presentation.

We can add a subsection that is only part of the article like this:

\subsection<article>{Article-Only Section}

With some more text.
```

```

\frame{
  This text is part both of the article and of the presentation.
  \begin{itemize}
    \item This stuff is also shown in both version.
    \item This too.
    \only<article>{\item This particular item is only part
      of the article version.}
    \item<presentation:only@0> This text is also only part of the article.
  \end{itemize}
}
\end{document}

```

There is one command, whose behaviour is a bit special in the article mode: The line break command `\\`. Inside frames, this command has no effect in article mode, except if an overlay specification is present. Then it has the normal effect dictated by the specification. The reason for this behaviour is that you will typically insert lots of `\\` commands in a presentation in order to get control over all line breaks. These line breaks are mostly superfluous in the article mode. If you really want a line break to apply in all versions, say `\\<all>`. Note that the command `\\` is often redefined by certain environments, so it may not always be overlay-specification-aware. In such a case you have to write something like `\only<presentation>{\\}`.

7.4.2 Workflow

The following workflow steps are optional, but they can simplify the creation of the article version.

- In the main file `main.tex`, delete the first line, which sets the document class.
- Create a file named, say, `main.beamer.tex` with the following content:

```

\documentclass[ignorenonframetext]{beamer}
\input{main.tex}

```

- Create an extra file named, say, `main.article.tex` with the following content:

```

\documentclass[class=article]{beamer}
\usepackage{beamerbasearticle}
\setjobnamebeamerversion{main.beamer}
\input{main.tex}

```

- You can now run `pdflatex` or `latex` on the two files `main.beamer.tex` and `main.article.tex`.

The command `\setjobnamebeamerversion` tells the article version where to find the presentation version. This is necessary if you wish to include slides from the presentation version in an article as figures.

`\setjobnamebeamerversion{<filename without extension>}`

Tells the beamer class where to find the presentation version of the current file.

An example of this workflow approach can be found in the `examples` subdirectory for files starting with `beamerexample2`.

7.4.3 Including Slides from the Presentation Version in the Article Version

If you use the package `beamerbasearticle`, the `\frame` command becomes available in `article` mode. By adjusting the frame template, you can “mimic” the appearance of frames typeset by BEAMER in your articles. However, sometimes you may wish to insert “the real thing” into the `article` version, that is, a precise “screenshot” of a slide from the presentation. The commands introduced in the following help you do exactly this.

In order to include a slide from your presentation in your article version, you must do two things: First, you must place a normal L^AT_EX label on the slide using the `\label` command. Since this command is overlay-specification-aware, you can also select specific slides of a frame. Also, by adding the option `label=<name>` to a frame, a label `<name><slide number>` is automatically added to each slide of the frame.

Once you have labeled a slide, you can use the following command in your article version to insert the slide into it:

`\includeslide[<options>]{<label name>}`

This command calls `\pgfimage` with the given *<options>* for the file specified by

`\setjobnamebeamerversion<filename>`

Furthermore, the option `page=<page of label name>` is passed to `\pgfimage`, where the *<page of label name>* is read internally from the file *<filename>.snm*.

Example:

```
\article
\begin{figure}
  \begin{center}
    \includeslide[height=5cm]{slide1}
  \end{center}
  \caption{The first slide (height 5cm). Note the partly covered second item.}
\end{figure}
\begin{figure}
  \begin{center}
    \includeslide{slide2}
  \end{center}
  \caption{The second slide (original size). Now the second item is also shown.}
\end{figure}
```

The exact effect of passing the option `page=<page of label name>` to the command `\pgfimage` is explained in the documentation of `pgf`. In essence, the following happens:

- For old version of `pdflatex` and for any version of `latex` together with `dvips`, the `pgf` package will look for a file named

<filename>.page<page of label name>.<extension>

For each page of your `.pdf` or `.ps` file that is to be included in this way, you must create such a file by hand. For example, if the PostScript file of your presentation version is named `main.beamer.ps` and you wish to include the slides with page numbers 2 and 3, you must create (single page) files `main.beamer.page2.ps` and `main.beamer.page3.ps` “by hand” (or using some script). If these files cannot be found, `pgf` will complain.

- For new versions of `pdflatex`, `pdflatex` also looks for the files according to the above naming scheme. However, if it fails to find them (because you have not produced them), it uses a special mechanism to directly extract the desired page from the presentation file `main.beamer.pdf`.

7.5 Details on Modes

This subsection describes how modes work exactly and how you can use the `\mode` command to control what part of your text belongs to which mode.

When BEAMER typesets your text, it is always in one of the following four modes:

- **beamer** is the default mode.
- **handout** is the mode for creating handouts.
- **trans** is the mode for creating transparencies.
- **article** is the mode when control has been transferred to another class, like `article.cls`. Note that the mode is also **article** if control is transferred to, say, `book.cls`.

In addition to these modes, BEAMER recognizes the following names for modes sets:

- **all** refers to all modes.
- **presentation** refers to the first three modes, that is, to all modes except for the **article** mode.

Depending on the current mode, you may wish to have certain text inserted only in that mode. For example, you might wish a certain frame or a certain table to be left out of your article version. In some situations, you can use the `\only` command for this purpose. However, the command `\mode`, which is described in the following, is much more powerful than `\only`.

The command actually comes in three “flavors,” which only slightly differ in syntax. The first, and simplest, is the version that takes one argument. It behaves essentially the same way as `\only`.

`\mode<(mode specification)>{<text>}`

Causes the `<text>` to be inserted only for the specified modes. Recall that a `<mode specification>` is just an overlay specification in which no slides are mentioned.

Example:

```
\mode<article>{Extra detail mentioned only in the article version.}
```

```
\mode
<beamer| trans>
{\frame{\tableofcontents[current]}}
```

The second flavor of the `\mode` command takes no argument. “No argument” means that it is not followed by an opening brace, but any other symbol.

`\mode<(mode specification)>`

In the specified mode, this command actually has no effect. The interesting part is the effect in the non-specified modes: In these modes, the command causes `TEX` to enter a kind of “gobbling” state. It will now ignore all following lines until the next line that has a sole occurrence of one of the following commands: `\mode`, `\mode*`, `\begin{document}`, `\end{document}`. Even a comment on this line will make `TEX` skip it.

When `TEX` encounters a single `\mode` command, it will execute this command. If the command is `\mode` command of the first flavor, `TEX` will resume its “gobbling” state after having inserted (or not inserted) the argument of the `\mode` command. If the `\mode` command is of the second flavor, it takes over.

Using this second flavor of `\mode` is less convenient than the first, but there are two reasons why you might need to use it:

- The line-wise gobbling is much faster than the gobble of the third flavor, explained below.
- The first flavor reads its argument completely. This means, it cannot contain any verbatim text.
- If the text mainly belongs to one mode with only small amounts of text from another mode inserted, this second flavor is nice to use.

Note: When searching line-wise for a `\mode` command to shake it out of its gobbling state, `TEX` will not recognize a `\mode` command if a mode specification follows on the same line. Thus, such a specification must be given on the next line.

Note: When a `TEX` file ends, `TEX` must not be in the gobbling state. Switch this state off using `\mode` on one line and `<all>` on the next.

Example:

```
\mode<article>
```

```
This text is typeset only in article mode.
\verb!verbatim text is ok {!
```

```
\mode
<presentation>
{ % this text is inserted only in presentation mode
\frame{\tableofcontents[current]}}
```

```
Here we are back to article mode stuff. This text
is not inserted in presentation mode
```

```
\mode
```

`<presentation>`

This text is only inserted in presentation mode.

The last flavor of the mode command behaves quite differently.

`\mode*`

The effect of this mode is to ignore all text outside frames in the **presentation** modes. In article mode it has no effect.

This mode should only be entered outside of frames. Once entered, if the current mode is a **presentation** mode, \TeX will enter a gobbling state similar to the gobbling state of the second “flavor” of the `\mode` command. The difference is that the text is now read token-wise, not line-wise. The text is gobbled token by token until one of the following tokens is found: `\mode`, `\frame`, `\againframe`, `\part`, `\section`, `\subsection`, `\appendix`, `\note`, and `\end{document}` (this is not really a token, but it is recognized anyway).

Once one of these commands is encountered, the gobbling stops and the command is executed. However, all of these commands restore the mode that was in effect when they started. Thus, once the command is finished, \TeX returns to its gobbling.

Normally, `\mode*` is exactly what you want \TeX to do outside of frames: ignore everything except for the above-mentioned commands outside frames in **presentation** mode. However, there are cases in which you have to use the second flavor of the `\mode` command instead: If you have verbatim text that contains one of the commands, if you have very long text outside frames, or if you wish some text outside a frame (like a definition) to be executed also in **presentation** mode.

The class option `ignorenonframetext` will switch on `\mode*` at the beginning of the document.

Example:

```
\begin{document}
\mode*
```

This text is not shown in the presentation.

```
\frame
{
  This text is shown both in article and presentation mode.
}
```

this text is not shown in the presentation again.

```
\section{This command also has effect in presentation mode}
```

Back to article stuff again.

```
\frame<presentation>
{ this frame is shown only in the presentation. }
\end{document}
```

8 Customization

8.1 Fonts

8.1.1 Serif Fonts and Sans-Serif Fonts

By default, the BEAMER class uses the Computer Modern sans-serif fonts for typesetting a presentation. The Computer Modern font family is the original font family designed by Donald Knuth himself for the \TeX program. A sans-serif font is a font in which the letters do not have serifs (from French *sans*, which means “without”). Serifs are the little hooks at the ending of the strokes that make up a letter. The font you are currently reading is a serif font. By comparison, this text is in a sans-serif font.

The choice Computer Modern sans-serif had the following reasons:

- The Computer Modern family has a very large number of symbols available that go well together.

- Sans-serif fonts are (generally considered to be) easier to read when used in a presentation. In low resolution rendering, serifs decrease the legibility of a font.

While these reasons are pretty good, you still might wish to change the font:

- The Computer Modern fonts are a bit boring if you have seen them too often. Using another font (but not Times!) can give a fresh look.
- Other fonts, especially Times, are sometime rendered better since they seem to have better internal hinting.
- A presentation typeset in a serif font creates a conservative impression, which might be exactly what you wish to create.
- On projections with a very high resolutions serif text is just as readable as sans serif text.

You must decide whether the text should be typeset in sans-serif or in serif. To choose this, use either the class option `sans` or `serif`. By default, `sans` is selected, so you do not need to specify this.

```
\documentclass[sans]{beamer}
```

Use a sans-serif font during the presentation. (Default.)

```
\documentclass[serif]{beamer}
```

Use a serif font during the presentation.

8.1.2 Fonts in Mathematical Text

By default, if a sans-serif font is used for the main text, mathematical formulas are also typeset using sans-serif letters. In most cases, this is visually the pleasing and easily readable way of typesetting mathematical formulas. However, in mathematical texts the font used to render, say, a variable is sometimes used to differentiate between different meanings of this variable. In such case, it may be necessary to typeset mathematical text using serif letters. Also, if you have a lot of mathematical text, the audience may be quicker to “parse” it, if it typeset in the way people usually read mathematical text: in a serif font.

You can use the two options `mathsans` and `mathserif` to override the overall sans-serif/serif choice for math text. However, using the option `mathsans` in a `serif` environment makes little sense in my opinion.

```
\documentclass[mathsans]{beamer}
```

Override the math font to be a sans-serif font.

```
\documentclass[mathserif]{beamer}
```

Override the math font to be a serif font.

The command `\mathrm` will always produce upright (not slanted), serif text and the command `\mathsf` will always produce upright, sans-serif text. The command `\mathbf` will produce upright, bold-face, sans-serif or serif text, depending on whether `mathsans` or `mathserif` is used.

To produce an upright, sans-serif or serif text, depending on whether `mathsans` or `mathserif` is used, you can use for instance the command `\operatorname` from the `amsmath` package. Using this command instead of `\mathrm` or `\mathsf` directly will automatically adjust upright mathematical text if you switch from sans-serif to serif or back.

8.1.3 Font Families

Independently of the serif/sans-serif choice, you can switch the document font. To do so, you should use one of the prepared packages of L^AT_EX’s font mechanism. For example, to change to Times/Helvetica, simply add

```
\usepackage{times}
```


in your preamble. Note that if you do not specify `serif` as a class option, Helvetica (not Times) will be selected as the text font.

There may be many other fonts available on your installation. Typically, at least some of the following packages should be available: `avant`, `bookman`, `chancery`, `charter`, `euler`, `helvet`, `mathtime`, `mathptm`, `newcent`, `palatino`, `pifont`, `times`, `utopia`.

If you use `times` together with the `serif` option, you may wish to include also the package `mathptm`. If you use the `mathtime` package (you have to buy some of the fonts), you also need to specify the `serif` option.

If you use professional fonts (fonts that you buy and that come with a complete set of every symbol in all modes), you may need to specify the class option `professionalfont`. This will tell BEAMER that it should not meddle with the fonts you use. The reason is that BEAMER normally replaces certain character glyphs in mathematical text by more appropriate versions. For example, BEAMER will normally replace glyphs such that the italic characters from the main font are used for variables in mathematical text. If your professional font package takes care of this already, BEAMER's meddling should be switched off. Note that BEAMER's substitution is automatically turned off if one of the following packages is loaded: `mathtime`, `mathpmnt`, `lucidabr`, `mtpro`, and `hvmath`. If your favorite professional font package is not among these, use the `professionalfont` option (and write me an email, so that the package can be added).

```
\documentclass[professionalfont]{beamer}
```

Deactivates BEAMER's internal font replacements for mathematical text. This option should be used if you use a professional font package that sets up all mathematical fonts correctly.

8.1.4 Font Sizes

The default sizes of the fonts are chosen in a way that makes it difficult to fit "too much" onto a slide. Also, it will ensure that your slides are readable even under bad conditions like a large room and a small only a small projection area. However, you may wish to enlarge or shrink the fonts a bit if you know this to be more appropriate in your presentation environment.

The default font size is 11pt. This may seem surprisingly small, but the actual size of each frame is just 128mm times 96mm and the viewer application enlarges the font. By specifying a default font size smaller than 11pt you can put more onto each slide, by specifying a larger font size you can fit on less.

To specify the the font size, you can use the following class options:

```
\documentclass[8pt]{beamer}
```

This is way too small. Requires that the package `extsize` is installed.

```
\documentclass[9pt]{beamer}
```

This is also too small. Requires that the package `extsize` is installed.

```
\documentclass[10pt]{beamer}
```

If you really need to fit much onto each frame, use this option. Works without `extsize`.

```
\documentclass[smaller]{beamer}
```

Same as the 10pt option.

```
\documentclass[11pt]{beamer}
```

The default font size. You need not specify this option.

```
\documentclass[12pt]{beamer}
```

Makes all fonts a little bigger, which makes the text more readable. The downside is that less fits onto each frame.

```
\documentclass[bigger]{beamer}
```

Same as the 12pt option.

```
\documentclass[14pt]{beamer}
```

Makes all fonts somewhat bigger. Requires `extsize` to be installed.

```
\documentclass[17pt]{beamer}
```

This is about the default size of PowerPoint. Requires `extsize` to be installed.

```
\documentclass[20pt]{beamer}
```

This is really huge. Requires `extsize` to be installed.

8.1.5 Font Encodings

The same font can come in different encodings, which are (very roughly spoken) the ways the characters of a text are mapped to glyphs (the actual shape of a particular character in a particular font at a particular size). In \TeX two encodings are often used: the T1 encoding and the OT1 encoding (old T1 encoding).

Conceptually, the newer T1 encoding is preferable over the old OT1 encoding. For example, hyphenation of words containing umlauts (like the famous German word *Fräulein*) will work only if you use the T1 encoding. Unfortunately, only the bitmapped version of the Computer Modern fonts are available in this encoding in a standard installation. For this reason, using the T1 encoding will produce PDF files that render very poorly.

Most standard PostScript fonts are available in T1 encoding. For example, you can use Times in the T1 encoding. The package `lmodern` makes the standard Computer Modern fonts available in the T1 encoding. Furthermore, if you use `lmodern` several extra fonts become available (like a sans-serif boldface math) and extra symbols (like proper guillemots).

To select the T1 encoding, use `\usepackage[T1]{fontenc}`. Thus, if you have the `lmodern` fonts installed, you could write

```
\usepackage{lmodern}
\usepackage[T1]{fontenc}
```

to get beautiful outline fonts and correct hyphenation.

8.2 Margin Sizes

The “paper size” of a beamer presentation is fixed to 128mm times 96mm. The aspect ratio of this size is 4:3, which is exactly what most beamers offer these days. It is the job of the presentation program (like `acroread`) to display the slides at full screen size. The main advantage of using a small “paper size” is that you can use all your normal fonts at their natural sizes. In particular, inserting a graphic with 11pt labels will result in reasonably sized labels during the presentation.

You should refrain from changing the “paper size.” However, you *can* change the size of the left and right margins, which default to 1cm. To change them, you should use the following two commands:

```
\beamersetleftmargin{<left margin dimension>}
```

Sets a new left margin. This excludes the left side bar. Thus, it is the distance between the right edge of the left side bar and the left edge of the text. This command can only be used in the preamble (before the `document` environment is used).

Example: `\beamersetleftmargin{1cm}`

ARTICLE This command has no effect in `article` mode.

```
\beamersetrightmargin{<left margin dimension>}
```

Like `\beamersetleftmargin`, only for the right margin.

For more information on side bars, see Section 8.4.10.

8.3 Themes

Just like \LaTeX in general, the BEAMER class tries to separate the contents of a text from the way it is typeset (displayed). There are two ways in which you can change how a presentation is typeset: you can specify a different theme and you can specify different templates. A theme is a predefined collection of templates.

There exist a number of different predefined themes that can be used together with the BEAMER class. Feel free to add further themes. Themes are used by including an appropriate \LaTeX style file, using the standard `\usepackage` command.

`\usepackage{beamerthemebars}`

Example:



`\usepackage[headheight=<head height>,footheight=<foot height>]{beamerthemeboxes}`

Example:



Example:

`\usepackage[headheight=12pt,footheight=12pt]{beamerthemeboxes}`

For this theme, you can specify an arbitrary number of templates for the boxes in the head line and in the foot line. You can add a template for another box by using the following commands.

`\addheadboxtemplate{<background color command>}{<box template>}`

Each time this command is invoked, a new box is added to the head line, with the first added box being shown on the left. All boxes will have the same size.

Example:

```
\addheadboxtemplate{\color{black}}{\color{white}\tiny\quad 1. Box}
\addheadboxtemplate{\color{structure}}{\color{white}\tiny\quad 2. Box}
\addheadboxtemplate{\color{structure!50}}{\color{white}\tiny\quad 3. Box}
```

`\addfootboxtemplate{<background color command>}{<box template>}`

Example:

```
\addfootboxtemplate{\color{black}}{\color{white}\tiny\quad 1. Box}
\addfootboxtemplate{\color{structure}}{\color{white}\tiny\quad 2. Box}
```

`\usepackage{beamerthemeclassic}`

Example:

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Computation with Absolutely No Space Overhead

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For Further Reading

A. Salomaa.
Formal Languages.
Academic Press, 1973.

E. Dijkstra.
Smoothsort, an alternative for sorting in situ.
Science of Computer Programming, 1(3):223–233, 1982.

E. Feldman and J. Owings, Jr.
A class of universal linear bounded automata.
Information Sciences, 6:187–190, 1973.

`\usepackage{beamerthemelined}`

Example:

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Computation with Absolutely No Space Overhead

Universities of Rochester and Berlin

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Lane Hemaspaandra, Proshanto Mukherji, Till Tantau:
Computation with Absolutely No Space Overhead

Universities of Rochester and Berlin

`\usepackage{beamerthemeplain}`

Example:

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`\usepackage[width=<sidebar width>,dark,tab]{beamerthemesidebar}`

The option `width` sets the width of the sidebar to `<sidebar width>`. The option `dark` makes the side bar and the whole theme darkened. The option `tab` causes the current section or subsection to be highlighted by changing the background behind the entry, rather than highlighting the entry itself.

Example: `\usepackage{beamersidebar}`

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Example: `\usepackage[tab]{beamersidebar}`

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Example: `\usepackage[dark]{beamersidebar}`

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Example: `\usepackage[dark,tab]{beamersidebar}`

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`\usepackage{beamerthemeshadow}`

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- E. Feldman and J. Owings, Jr.
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Information Sciences, 6:187–190, 1973.

Hemaspaandra et al. Computation with Absolutely No Space Overhead

`\usepackage{beamerthemesplit}`

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Information Sciences, 6:187–190, 1973.

Lane Hemaspaandra, Proshanto Mukherji, Till Tantau Computation with Absolutely No Space Overhead

`\usepackage{beamerthemetree}`

Example:

Computation with Absolutely No Space Overhead

Computation with Absolutely No Space Overhead

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- E. Feldman and J. Owings, Jr.
A class of universal linear bounded automata.
Information Sciences, 6:187–190, 1973.

```
\usepackage[bar]{beamerthemetree}
```

Example:



8.4 Templates

8.4.1 Introduction to Templates

If you only wish to modify a small part of how your presentation is rendered, you do not need to create a whole new theme. Instead, you can modify an appropriate template.

A template specifies how a part of a presentation is typeset. For example, the frame title template dictates where the frame title is put, which font is used, and so on.

As the name suggests, you specify a template by writing the exact \LaTeX code you would also use when typesetting a single frame title by hand. Only, instead of the actual title, you use the command `\insertframetitle`.

For example, suppose we would like to have the frame title typeset in red, centered, and boldface. If we were to typeset a single frame title by hand, it might be done like this:

```
\frame
{
  \begin{centering}
    \color{red}
    \textbf{The Title of This Frame.}
    \par
  \end{centering}

  Blah, blah.
}
```

In order to typeset the frame title in this way on all slides, we can change the frame title template as follows:

```
\useframetitletemplate{
  \begin{centering}
    \color{red}
    \textbf{\insertframetitle}
    \par
  \end{centering}
}
```

We can then use the following code to get the desired effect:

```
\frame
{
  \frametitle{The Title of This Frame.}

  Blah, blah.
}
```

When rendering the frame, the BEAMER class will use the code of the frame title template to typeset the frame title and it will replace every occurrence of `\insertframetitle` by the current frame title.

In the following subsections all commands for changing templates are listed, like the above-mentioned command `\useframetitletemplate`. Inside these commands, you should use the `\insertxxxx` commands, which are listed following the template changing commands. Although the `\insertxxxx` commands are listed alongside the templates for which they make the most sense, you can (usually) also use them in all other templates.

ARTICLE In **article** mode, most of the template mechanism is switched off and has no effect. However, a few templates are also available. If this is the case, it is specially indicated.

Some of the below subsections start with commands for using *predefined* templates. Calling one of them will change a template in a predefined way, making it unnecessary to worry about how exactly one creates, say, these cute little balls in different sizes. Using them, you can use, for example, your favorite theme together with a shading background and a numbered table of contents.

Here are a few hints that might be helpful when you wish to redefine a template:

- Usually, you might wish to copy code from an existing template. The code often takes care of some things that you may not yet have thought about. The file `beamerbasetemplates` might be useful starting point.
- When copying code from another template and when inserting this code in the preamble of your document (not in another style file), you may have to “switch on” the at-character (@). To do so, add the command `\makeatletter` before the `\usexxxtemplate` command and the command `\makeatother` afterward.
- Most templates having to do with the frame components (head lines, side bars, etc.) can only be changed in the preamble. Other templates can be changed during the document.
- The height of the head line and foot line templates is calculated automatically. This is done by typesetting the templates and then “having a look” at their heights. This recalculation of the heights takes place several times, but at least twice: once directly after a call to `\useheadtemplate`, respectively `\usefoottemplate`, and once before the `\begin{document}`. Because of this, your templates must be “typesettable” inside the preamble. In particular, any images you use must already be declared.
- The left and right margins of the head and foot line templates are the same as of the normal text. In order to start the head line and foot line at the page margin, you must insert a negative horizontal skip using `\hskip-\Gm@lmargin`. You may wish to add a `\hskip-\Gm@rmargin` at the end to avoid having TeX complain about overfull boxes.
- Getting the boxes right inside any template is often a bit of a hassle. You may wish to consult the TeX book for the glorious details on “Making Boxes.” If your headline is simple, you might also try putting everything into a `pgfpicture` environment, which makes the placement easier.

8.4.2 Title Page

Predefined Templates

`\beamertemplatelargetitlepage`

Causes the title page to be typeset with a large font for the title.

`\beamertemplateboldtitlepage`

Causes the title page to be typeset with a bold font for the title.

Template Installation Commands

`\usetitlepagetemplate{<title page template>}`

Example:

```
\usetitlepagetemplate{
  \vbox{
    \vfill
    \begin{centering}
      \Large\structure{\inserttitle}
      \vskip1em\par
    \end{centering}
  }
```



```

\normalsize\insertauthor\vskip1em\par
{\scriptsize\insertinstitute\par}\par\vskip1em
\insertdate\par\vskip1.5em
\inserttitlegraphic
\end{centering}
\vfill
}

```

If you wish to suppress the head and foot line in the title page, use `\frame[plain]{\titlepage}`.

Inserts for this Template

`\insertauthor`

Inserts the author names into a template.

`\insertdate`

Inserts the date into a template.

`\insertinstitute`

Inserts the institute into a template.

`\inserttitle`

Inserts a version of the document title into a template that is useful for the title page.

`\inserttitlegraphic`

Inserts the title graphic into a template.

8.4.3 Part Page

Predefined Templates

`\beamertemplatelargepartpage`

Causes the part pages to be typeset with a large font for the part name.

`\beamertemplateboldpartpage`

Causes the part pages to be typeset with a bold font for the part name.

Template Installation Commands

`\usepartpagetemplate{⟨part page template⟩}`

Example:

```

\usepartpagetemplate{
\begin{centering}
\Large\structure{\partname~\insertromanpartnumber}
\vskip1em\par
\insertpart\par
\end{centering}
}

```

Inserts for this Template

`\insertpart`

Inserts the current part name.

`\insertpartnumber`

Inserts the current part number as an Arabic number into a template.

`\insertpartromannumber`

Inserts the current part number as a Roman number into a template.

8.4.4 Frames

Template Installation Commands

`\useframetemplate{⟨begin of frame⟩}{⟨end of frame⟩}`

BEAMER This command is currently *not* available in the presentation modes.

ARTICLE The `⟨begin of frame⟩` text is inserted at the beginning of each frame, when it is inserted into the article. The text `⟨end of frame⟩` is inserted at the end. You can use this template to put, say, lines around a frame or to put the whole frame into a minipage. By default, nothing is inserted.

Example:

```
\useframetemplate{\par\medskip\hrule\smallskip}{\par\smallskip\hrule\medskip}
```

8.4.5 Background

Predefined Templates

`\beamertemplatesolidbackgroundcolor{⟨color⟩}`

Installs the given color as the background color for every frame.

Example: `\beamertemplatesolidbackgroundcolor{white!90!red}`

`\beamertemplateshadingbackground{⟨color expression page bottom⟩}{⟨color expression page top⟩}`

Installs a vertically shaded background such that the specified bottom color changes smoothly to the specified top color. *Use with care: Background shadings are often distracting!* However, a very light shading with warm colors can make a presentation more lively.

Example:

```
\beamertemplateshadingbackground{red!10}{blue!10}
```

Bottom is light red, top is light blue

`\beamertemplategridbackground[⟨spacing⟩]`

Installs a light grid as background with lines spaced apart by `⟨spacing⟩`. Default is half a centimeter.

Example: `\beamertemplategridbackground[0.2cm]`

Template Installation Commands

`\usebackgroundtemplate{⟨background template⟩}`

Installs a new background template. Call `\beamersetaveragebackground` after you have called this macro, see Section 6.2.2 for details.

Example:

```
\usebackgroundtemplate{%
  \color{red}%
  \vrule height\paperheight width\paperwidth%
}
```

8.4.6 Table of Contents

Predefined Templates

`\beamertemplateplaintoc`

Installs a simple table of contents template with indented subsections.

Example: `\beamertemplateplaintoc`

`\beamertemplateballsectiontoc`

Installs a table of contents template in which small balls are shown before each section and subsection.

Example: `\beamertemplatenumberedballsectiontoc`

`\beamertemplatenumberedsectiontoc`

Installs a table of contents template in which the sections are numbered.

Example: `\beamertemplatenumberedsectiontoc`

`\beamertemplatenumberedcirclesectiontoc`

Installs a table of contents template in which the sections are numbered and the numbers are drawn on a small circle.

Example: `\beamertemplatenumberedcirclesectiontoc`

`\beamertemplatenumberedballsectiontoc`

Installs a table of contents template in which the sections are numbered and the numbers are drawn on a small ball.

Example: `\beamertemplatenumberedballsectiontoc`

`\beamertemplatenumberedsubsectiontoc`

Installs a table of contents template in which the subsections are numbered.

Example: `\beamertemplatenumberedsubsectiontoc`

Template Installation Commands

`\usetemplatetocsection` [*<mix-in specification>*] {*<template>*} {*<grayed template>*}

Installs a *<template>* for rendering sections in the table of contents. If the *<mix-in specification>* is present, the *<grayed template>* may not be present and the grayed sections names are obtained by mixing in the *<mix-in specification>*. If *<mix-in specification>* is not present, *<grayed template>* must be present and is used to render grayed section names.

Example:

```
\usetemplatetocsection
{\color{structure}\inserttocsection}
{\color{structure!50}\inserttocsection}

\usetemplatetocsection[50!averagebackgroundcolor]
{\color{structure}\inserttocsection}
```

`\usetemplatetocsubsection` [*<mix-in specification>*] {*<template>*} {*<grayed template>*}

See `\usetemplatetocsection`.

Example:

```
\usetemplatetocsubsection
{\leavevmode\leftskip=1.5em\color{black}\inserttocsubsection\par}
{\leavevmode\leftskip=1.5em\color{black!50!white}\inserttocsubsection\par}

\usetemplatetocsection[50!averagebackgroundcolor]
{\leavevmode\leftskip=1.5em\color{black}\inserttocsubsection\par}
```

Inserts for this Template

`\inserttocsection`

Inserts the table of contents version of the current section name into a template.

`\inserttocsectionnumber`

Inserts the number of the current section (in the table of contents) into a template.

`\inserttocsubsection`

Inserts the table of contents version of the current subsection name into a template.

`\inserttocsubsectionnumber`

Inserts the number of the current subsection (in the table of contents) into a template.

8.4.7 Bibliography

Predefined Templates

`\beamertemplate{textbibitems}`

Shows the citation text in front of references in a bibliography instead of a small symbol.

`\beamertemplate{arrowbibitems}`

Changes the symbol before references in a bibliography to a small arrow.

`\beamertemplate{bookbibitems}`

Changes the symbol before references in a bibliography to a small book icon.

`\beamertemplate{articlebibitems}`

Changes the symbol before references in a bibliography to a small article icon. (Default)

Template Installation Commands

`\usebibitemtemplate{<citation template>}`

Installs a template for the citation text before the entry. (The “label” of the item.)

Example: `\usebibitemtemplate{\color{structure}\insertbiblabel}`

`\usebibliographyblocktemplate{<template 1>}{<template 2>}{<template 3>}{<template 4>}`

The text `<template 1>` is inserted before the first block of the entry (the first block is all text before the first occurrence of a `\newblock` command). The text `<template 2>` is inserted before the second block (the text between the first and second occurrence of `\newblock`). Likewise for `<template 3>` and `<template 4>`.

The templates are inserted *before* the blocks and you do not have access to the blocks themselves via insert commands. In the following example, the first `\par` commands ensure that the author, the title, and the journal are put on different lines. The color commands cause the author (first block) to be typeset using the theme color, the second block (title of the paper) to be typeset in black, and all other lines to be typeset in a washed-out version of the theme color.

Example:

```
\usebibliographyblocktemplate
{\color{structure}}
{\par\color{black}}
{\par\color{structure!75}}
{\par\color{structure!75}}
```

Inserts for these Templates

`\insertbiblabel`

Inserts the current citation label into a template.

8.4.8 Frame Titles

Predefined Templates

`\beamertemplate{boldcenterframetitle}`

Typesets the frame title using a bold face and centers it.

`\beamertemplate{largeframetitle}`

Typesets the frame title using a large face and flushes it left.

Template Installation Commands

`\useframetitletemplate`{*{frame title template}*}

Example:

```
\useframetitletemplate{%
  \begin{centering}
    \structure{\textbf{\insertframetitle}}
    \par
  \end{centering}
}
```

ARTICLE This command is also available in **article** mode. By default, a new paragraph is created. You may wish to install a template that will simply suppress the frame title.

Inserts for this Template

`\insertframetitle`

Inserts the current frame title into a template.

8.4.9 Head Lines and Foot Lines

Predefined Templates

`\beamertemplateheadempty`

Makes the head line empty.

`\beamertemplatefootempty`

Makes the foot line empty.

`\beamertemplatefootpagenumber`

Shows only the page number in the foot line.

Template Installation Commands

`\usefoottemplate`{*{foot line template}*}

The final height of the foot line is calculated by invoking this template just before the beginning of the document and by setting the foot line height to the height of the template.

Example:

```
\usefoottemplate{\hfil\tiny{\color{black!50}\insertpagenumber}}
```

or

```
\usefoottemplate{%
  \vbox{%
    \tinycolouredline{structure!75}%
    {\color{white}\textbf{\insertshortauthor\hfill\insertshortinstitute}}%
    \tinycolouredline{structure}%
    {\color{white}\textbf{\insertshorttitle}\hfill}%
  }}
}
```

`\useheadtemplate`{*{head line template}*}

See `\usefoottemplate`.

Example:

```
\useheadtemplate{%
  \vbox{%
    \vskip3pt%
    \beamerline{\insertnavigation{\paperwidth}}%
    \vskip1.5pt%
    \insertvrule{0.4pt}{structure!50}}%
}
```

Inserts for these Templates

`\insertframenumber`

Inserts the number of the current frame (not slide) into a template.

`\inserttotalframenumber`

Inserts the total number of the frames (not slides) into a template. The number is only correct on the second run of \TeX on your document.

`\insertlogo`

Inserts the logo(s) into a template.

`\insertnavigation{\langle width \rangle}`

Inserts a horizontal navigation bar of the given $\langle width \rangle$ into a template. The bar lists the sections and below them mini frames for each frame in that section.

`\insertpagenumber`

Inserts the current page number into a template.

`\insertsection`

Inserts the current section into a template.

`\insertsectionnavigation{\langle width \rangle}`

Inserts a vertical navigation bar containing all sections, with the current section highlighted.

`\insertsectionnavigationhorizontal{\langle width \rangle}{\langle left insert \rangle}{\langle right insert \rangle}`

Inserts a horizontal navigation bar containing all sections, with the current section highlighted. The $\langle left insert \rangle$ will be inserted to the left of the sections, the $\{\langle right insert \rangle\}$ to the right. By inserting a triple fill (a `filll`) you can flush to bar to the left or right.

Example:

```
\insertsectionnavigationhorizontal{.5\textwidth}{\hskip0pt plus1filll}{}
```

`\insertshortauthor[\langle options \rangle]`

Inserts the short version of the author into a template. The text will be printed in one long line, line breaks introduced using the `\` command are suppressed. The following $\langle options \rangle$ may be given:

- **width**= $\langle width \rangle$ causes the text to be put into a multi-line minipage of the given size. Line breaks are still suppressed by default.
- **center** centers the text inside the minipage created using the **width** option, rather than having it left aligned.
- **respectlinebreaks** causes line breaks introduced by the `\` command to be honored.

Example: `\insertauthor[width={3cm},center,respectlinebreaks]`

`\insertshortdate[\langle options \rangle]`

Inserts the short version of the date into a template. The same options as for `\insertshortauthor` may be given.

`\insertshortinstitute[\langle options \rangle]`

Inserts the short version of the institute into a template. The same options as for `\insertshortauthor` may be given.

`\insertshortpart[\langle options \rangle]`

Inserts the short version of the part name into a template. The same options as for `\insertshortauthor` may be given.

`\insertshorttitle[<options>]`

Inserts the short version of the document title into a template. Same options as for `\insertshortauthor` may be given.

`\insertsubsection`

Inserts the current subsection into a template.

`\insertsubsectionnavigation{<width>}`

Inserts a vertical navigation bar containing all subsections of the current section, with the current subsection highlighted.

`\insertsubsectionnavigationhorizontal{<width>}{<left insert>}{<right insert>}`

See `\insertsectionnavigationhorizontal`.

`\insertverticalnavigation{<width>}`

Inserts a vertical navigation bar of the given *<width>* into a template. The bar shows a little table of contents. The individual lines are typeset using the templates `\usesectionsidetemplate` and `\usesubsectionsidetemplate`.

`\insertvrule{<color expression>}{<thickness>}`

Inserts a rule of the given color and *<thickness>* into a template.

8.4.10 Side Bars

Side bars are vertical areas that stretch from the lower end of the head line to the top of the foot line. There can be a side bar at the left and one at the right (or even both). Side bars can show a table of contents, but they could also be added for purely aesthetic reasons.

When you install a side bar template, you must explicitly specify the horizontal size of the side bar. The vertical size is determined automatically. Each side bar can have its own background, which can be setup using special side background templates.

Adding a sidebar of a certain size, say 1cm, will make the main text 1cm narrower. The distance between the inner side of a side bar and the outer side of the text, as specified by the command `\beamerleftmargin` and its counterpart for the right margin, is not changed when a side bar is installed.

Internally, the sidebars are typeset by showing them as part of the headline. The BEAMER class keeps track of six dimensions, three for each side: the variables `\beamer@leftsidebar` and `\beamer@rightsidebar` store the (horizontal) sizes of the side bars, the variables `\beamer@leftmargin` and `\beamer@rightmargin` store the distance between sidebar and text, and the macros `\Gm@lmargin` and `\Gm@rmargin` store the distance from the edge of the paper to the edge of the text. Thus the sum `\beamer@leftsidebar` and `\beamer@leftmargin` is exactly `\Gm@lmargin`. Thus, if you wish to put some text right next to the left side bar, you might write `\hskip-\beamer@leftmargin` to get there.

In the following, only the commands for the left side bars are listed. Each of these commands also exists for the right side bar, with “left” replaced by “right” everywhere.

`\useleftsidebartemplate{<horizontal size>}{<template>}`

When the side bar is typeset, the *<template>* is invoked inside a `\vbox` of the height of the side bar. Thus, the below example will produce a side bar of half a centimeter width, in which the word “top” is printed just below the head line and “bottom” is printed just above the foot line.

Example:

```
\useleftsidebartemplate{1cm}{  
  top  
  \vfill  
  bottom  
}
```

`\useleftsidebarbackgroundtemplate{<template>}`

The template is shown behind whatever is shown in the left side bar.

Example:

```
\useleftsidebarbackgroundtemplate  
{\color{red}\vrule height\paperheight width\beamer@leftsidebar}
```

`\useleftsidebarcolortemplate`{*<color expression>*}

Uses the given color as background for the side bar.

Example:

```
\useleftsidebarcolortemplate{\color{red}}
\useleftsidebarcolortemplate{\color{rgb}{1,0,0.5}}
```

`\useleftsidebarverticalshadingtemplate`{*<bottom color expression>*}{*<top color expression>*}

Installs a smooth vertical transition between the given colors as background for the side bar.

Example:

```
\useleftsidebarverticalshadingtemplate{white}{red}
```

`\useleftsidebarhorizontalshadingtemplate`{*<left end color expression>*}{*<right end color expression>*}

Installs a smooth horizontal transition between the given colors as background for the side bar.

Example:

```
\useleftsidebarhorizontalshadingtemplate{white}{red}
```

`\usesectionsidetemplate`{*<current section template>*}{*<other section template>*}

Both parameters should be `\hboxes`. The templates are used to typeset a section name inside a side navigation bar.

Example:

```
\usesectionsidetemplate
{\setbox\tempbox=\hbox{\color{black}\tiny{\kern3pt\insertsectionhead}}%
 \ht\tempbox=8pt%
 \dp\tempbox=2pt%
 \wd\tempbox=\beamer@sidebarwidth%
 \box\tempbox}
{\setbox\tempbox=\hbox{\color{structure!75}\tiny{\kern3pt\insertsectionhead}}%
 \ht\tempbox=8pt%
 \dp\tempbox=2pt%
 \wd\tempbox=\beamer@sidebarwidth%
 \box\tempbox}
```

`\usesubsectionsidetemplate`{*<current subsection template>*}{*<other subsection template>*}

See `\usesectionsidetemplate`.

Example:

```
\usesectionsidetemplate
{\setbox\tempbox=\hbox{\color{black}\tiny{\kern3pt\insertsectionhead}}%
 \ht\tempbox=8pt%
 \dp\tempbox=2pt%
 \wd\tempbox=\beamer@sidebarwidth%
 \box\tempbox}
{\setbox\tempbox=\hbox{\color{structure!75}\tiny{\kern3pt\insertsectionhead}}%
 \ht\tempbox=8pt%
 \dp\tempbox=2pt%
 \wd\tempbox=\beamer@sidebarwidth%
 \box\tempbox}
```

8.4.11 Buttons

Predefined Templates

`\beamertemplateoutlinebuttons`

Renders buttons as rectangles with rounded left and right border. Only the border (outline) is painted.

`\beamertemplatesolidbuttons`

Renders buttons as filled rectangles with rounded left and right border.

Template Installation Commands

`\usebuttontemplate{<button template>}`

Installs a new button template. This template is invoked whenever a button should be rendered.

Example:

`\usebuttontemplate{\color{structure}\insertbuttontext}`

Inserts

Inside the button template, the button text can be accessed via the following command:

`\insertbuttontext`

Inserts the text of the current button into a template. When called by button creation commands, like `\beamerskipbutton`, the symbol will be part of this text.

The button creation commands automatically add the following three inserts to the text to be rendered by `\insertbuttontext`:

`\insertgotosymbol`

Inserts a small right-pointing arrow.

`\insertskipsymbol`

Inserts a double right-pointing arrow.

`\insertreturnsymbol`

Inserts a small left-pointing arrow.

You can redefine these commands to change these symbols.

8.4.12 Navigation Bars

Predefined Templates

`\beamertemplatecircleminiframe`

Changes the symbols in a navigation bar used to represent a frame to a small circle.

`\beamertemplatecircleminiframeinverted`

Changes the symbols in a navigation bar used to represent a frame to a small circle, but with the colors inverted. Use this if the navigation bar is shown on a dark background.

`\beamertemplatesphereminiframe`

Changes the symbols in a navigation bar used to represent a frame to a small spheres.

`\beamertemplatesphereminiframeinverted`

Changes the symbols in a navigation bar used to represent a frame to a small spheres, but with the colors inverted. Use this if the navigation bar is shown on a **structure** background.

`\beamertemplateboxminiframe`

Changes the symbols in a navigation bar used to represent a frame to a small box.

`\beamertemplateticksminiframe`

Changes the symbols in a navigation bar used to represent a frame to a small vertical bar of varying length.

Template Installation Commands

`\usesectionheadtemplate``{\langle current section template \rangle}{\langle other section template \rangle}`

The templates are used to render the section names in a navigation bar.

Example:

```
\usesectionheadtemplate
{\color{structure}\tiny\insertsectionhead}
{\color{structure!50}\tiny\insertsectionhead}
```

`\usesubsectionheadtemplate``{\langle current subsection template \rangle}{\langle other subsection template \rangle}`

See `\usesectionheadtemplate`.

Example:

```
\usesubsectionheadtemplate
{\color{structure}\tiny\insertsubsectionhead}
{\color{structure!50}\tiny\insertsubsectionhead}
```

`\useminislidetemplate``{\langle template current frame icon \rangle}{\langle template current subsection frame icon \rangle}`
`{\langle template other frame icon \rangle}{\langle horizontal offset \rangle}{\langle vertical offset \rangle}`

The templates are used to draw frame icons in navigation bars. The offsets describe the offset between icons.

Example:

```
\useminislidetemplate
{
  \color{structure}%
  \hskip-0.4pt\vrule height\boxsize width1.2pt%
}
{
  \color{structure}%
  \vrule height\boxsize width0.4pt%
}
{
  \color{structure!50}%
  \vrule height\boxsize width0.4pt%
}
{.1cm}
{.05cm}
```

8.4.13 Navigation Symbols

Predefined Templates

`\beamertemplatenavigationsymbolsempy`

Suppresses all navigation symbols.

`\beamertemplatenavigationsymbolsframe`

Shows only the frame symbol as navigation symbol.

`\beamertemplatenavigationsymbolsvertical`

Organizes the navigation symbols vertically.

`\beamertemplatenavigationsymbolshorizontal`

Organizes the navigation symbols horizontally.

Template Installation Commands

`\usenavigationsymbolstemplate``{\langle symbols template \rangle}`

Installs a new symbols template. This template is invoked by themes at the place where the navigation symbols should be shown.

Example:

```
\usenavigationsymbolstemplate{\vbox{%  
  \hbox{\insertslidenavigationsymbols}  
  \hbox{\insertframenavigationsymbols}  
  \hbox{\insertsubsectionnavigationsymbols}  
  \hbox{\insertsectionnavigationsymbols}  
  \hbox{\insertdocnavigationsymbols}  
  \hbox{\insertbackfindforwardnavigationsymbols}}}
```

Inserts for this Template

The following inserts are useful for the navigation symbols template:

`\insertslidenavigationsymbols`

Inserts the slide navigation symbol, see Section 5.3.2.

`\insertframenavigationsymbols`

Inserts the frame navigation symbol, see Section 5.3.2.

`\insertsubsectionnavigationsymbols`

Inserts the subsection navigation symbol, see Section 5.3.2.

`\insertsectionnavigationsymbols`

Inserts the section navigation symbol, see Section 5.3.2.

`\insertdocnavigationsymbols`

Inserts the presentation navigation symbol and (if necessary) the appendix navigation symbol, see Section 5.3.2.

`\insertbackfindforwardnavigationsymbols`

Inserts a back, a find, and a forward navigation symbol, see Section 5.3.2.

8.4.14 Footnotes

Template Installation Commands

`\usefootnotetemplate``{\langle footnote template \rangle}`

Example:

```
\usefootnotetemplate{  
  \parindent 1em  
  \noindent  
  \hbox to 1.8em{\hfil\insertfootnotemark}\insertfootnotetext}
```

Inserts for these Templates

`\insertfootnotemark`

Inserts the current footnote mark (like a raised number) into a template.

`\insertfootnotetext`

Inserts the current footnote text into a template.

8.4.15 Captions

Predefined Templates

`\beamertemplatecaptionwithnumber`

Changes the caption template such that the number of the table or figure is also shown.

`\beamertemplatecaptionownline`

Changes the caption template such that the word “Table” or “Figure” has its own line.

Template Installation Commands

`\usecaptiontemplate{<caption template>}`

Example:

```
\usecaptiontemplate{
  \small
  \structure{\insertcaptionname~\insertcaptionnumber:}
  \insertcaption
}
```

Inserts for these Templates

`\insertcaption`

Inserts the text of the current caption into a template.

`\insertcaptionname`

Inserts the name of the current caption into a template. This word is either “Table” or “Figure” or, if the `babel` package is used, some translation thereof.

`\insertcaptionnumber`

Inserts the number of the current figure or table into a template.

8.4.16 Lists (Itemizations, Enumerations, Descriptions)

Predefined Templates

`\beamertemplateballitem`

Changes the symbols shown in an `itemize` and an `enumerate` environment to small plastic balls.

`\beamertemplatedotitem`

Changes the symbols shown in an `itemize` environment to dots.

`\beamertemplatetriangleitem`

Changes the symbols shown in an `itemize` environment to triangles.

`\beamertemplateenumeratealpha`

Changes the labels of first-level enumerations to “1.”, “2.”, “3.”, and so on, and to “1.1”, “1.2”, “1.3”, and so on for the second level.

Template Installation Commands

`\useenumerateitemtemplate{<template>}`

The `<template>` is used to render the default item in the top level of an enumeration.

Example: `\useenumerateitemtemplate{\insertenumlabel}`

`\useitemizeitemtemplate{<template>}`

The `<template>` is used to render the default item in the top level of an itemize list.

Example: `\useitemizeitemtemplate{\pgfuseimage{mybullet}}`

`\usesubitemizeitemtemplate{<template>}`

The `<template>` is used to render the default item in the second level of an itemize list.

Example: `\usesubitemizeitemtemplate{\pgfuseimage{mysubbullet}}`

`\useitemizetemplate{<begin text>}{<end text>}`

The `<begin text>` is inserted at the beginning of a top-level itemize list, the `<end text>` at its end.

Example: `\useitemizetemplate{}{}`

`\usesubitemizetemplate{<begin text>}{<end text>}`

The `<begin text>` is inserted at the beginning of a second-level itemize list, the `<end text>` at its end.

Example: `\usesubitemizetemplate{\begin{small}}{\end{small}}`

`\useenumerateitemtemplate{<template>}`

The `<template>` is used to render the default item in the top-level of an enumeration.

Example: `\useenumerateitemtemplate{\insertenumlabel}`

`\useenumerateitemminitemplate{<template>}`

The `<template>` is used to render the items in an enumeration where the optional argument `<mini template>` is used (see Section 5.4.1).

Example: `\useenumerateitemminitemplate{\color{structure}\insertenumlabel}`

`\usesubenumerateitemtemplate{<template>}`

The `<template>` is used to render the default item in the second level of an enumeration.

Example: `\usesubenumerateitemtemplate{\insertenumlabel-\insertsubenumlabel}`

`\useenumeratetemplate{<begin text>}{<end text>}`

The `<begin text>` is inserted at the beginning of a top-level enumeration, the `<end text>` at its end.

Example: `\useenumeratetemplate{}{}`

`\usesubenumeratetemplate{<begin text>}{<end text>}`

The `<begin text>` is inserted at the beginning of a second-level enumeration, the `<end text>` at its end.

Example: `\usesubenumeratetemplate{\begin{small}}{\end{small}}`

`\usedescriptionitemtemplate{<description template>}{<default width>}`

The `<default width>` is used as width of the default item, if no other width is specified; the width `\labelsep` is automatically added to this parameter.

Example: `\usedescriptionitemtemplate{\color{structure}\insertdescriptionitem}{2cm}`

Inserts for these Templates

`\insertdescriptionitem`

Inserts the current item of a description environment into a template.

`\insertenumlabel`

Normally, this command inserts the current number of the top-level enumeration (as an Arabic number) into a template. However, in an enumeration where the optional `<mini template>` option is used, this command inserts the current number rendered by this mini template. For example, if the `<mini template>` is (i) and this command is used in the fourth item, `\insertenumlabel` would yield (iv).

`\insertsubenumlabel`

Inserts the current number of the second-level enumeration (as an Arabic number) into a template.

8.4.17 Hilighting Commands

Template Installation Commands

`\usealerttemplate``{\alert template begin}{\alert template end}`

In an `\alert` command and in an `alertenv` environment, the text `\alert template begin` is inserted at the beginning, the text `\alert template end` at the end.

Example: `\usealerttemplate{\color{red}}{}`

ARTICLE This command is also available in `article` mode.

`\usestructuretemplate``{\structure template begin}{\structure template end}`

Same as for alerts.

Example: `\usestructuretemplate{\color{blue}}{}`

ARTICLE This command is also available in `article` mode.

8.4.18 Block Environments

Predefined Templates

`\beamertemplateboldblocks`

Block titles are printed in bold.

`\beamertemplatelargeblocks`

Block titles are printed slightly larger.

`\beamertemplateroundedblocks`

Changes the block templates such that they are printed on a rectangular area with rounded corners.

`\beamertemplateshadowblocks`

Changes the block templates such that they are printed on a rectangular area with rounded corners and a shadow.

Template Installation Commands

`\useblocktemplate``{\block beginning template}{\block end template}`

Example:

```
\useblocktemplate
{
  %
  \medskip
  {\color{blockstructure}\textbf{\insertblockname}}%
  \par%
}
{\medskip}
```

ARTICLE This command is also available in `article` mode.

`\usealertblocktemplate``{\block beginning template}{\block end template}`

Example:

```
\usealertblocktemplate
{
  %
  \medskip
  {\alert{\textbf{\insertblockname}}}%
  \par
}
{\medskip}
```

ARTICLE This command is also available in `article` mode.

`\useexampleblocktemplate`{*⟨block beginning template⟩*}{*⟨block end template⟩*}

Example:

```
\useexampleblocktemplate
{
  %
  \medskip
  \begingroup\color{darkgreen}{\textbf{\insertblockname}}
  \par
  %
  \endgroup
  \medskip
}
```

ARTICLE This command is also available in **article** mode.

Inserts for these Templates

`\insertblockname`

Inserts the name of the current block into a template.

8.4.19 Verse, Quotation and Quote Environments

Template Installation Commands

`\usetemplateverse`{*⟨block beginning template⟩*}{*⟨block end template⟩*}

In a **verse** environment, the *⟨block beginning template⟩* is inserted before the verse, the *⟨block end template⟩* after the verse. The margins are not setup in these templates; this is done in the **verse** environment and cannot be changed.

Example: `\usetemplateverse{\rmfamily\itshape}{}`

`\usetemplatequotation`{*⟨block beginning template⟩*}{*⟨block end template⟩*}

Both in **quotation** and in **quote** environments, the *⟨block beginning template⟩* is inserted before the quotation, the *⟨block end template⟩* after the quotation. As for verses, the margins are not setup in these templates and cannot be changed.

Example: `\usetemplatequotation{\itshape}{}`

8.4.20 Typesetting Notes

Predefined Templates

`\beamertemplatenoteplain`

Causes all note pages to contain only the note text.

`\beamertemplatenotecompress`

Causes the “routing information” at the top of a note to be smaller.

Template Installation Commands

`\usetemplatenote`{*⟨note template⟩*}

Each note is typeset by inserting the *⟨note template⟩*. The template should contain a mentioning of the insert `\insertnote`, which will contain the note text.

Example: `\usetemplatenote{\tiny\insertnote}`

Inserts for these Templates

`\insertnote`

Inserts the text of the current note into the template.

`\insertslideintonotes{<magnification>}`

Inserts a “mini picture” of the last slide into the current note. The slide will be scaled by the given magnification.

Example: `\insertslideintonotes{0.25}`

This will give a mini slide whose width and height are one fourth of the usual size.

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