Looking back on an awesome year with many conversations over a multitude of good cups of tea

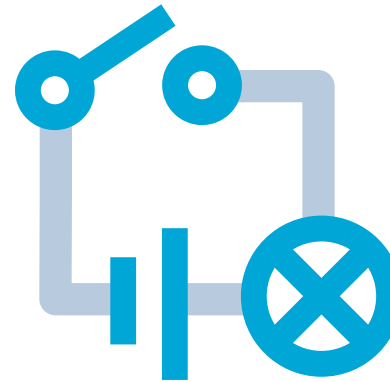
including a sidenote on said tea

A. Einstein[1] H. Lorentz[2]

Conference on Fabulous Presentations, 2003

[1] Department of Black Holes and Tea
University of Leiden

[2] Department of Bending Rivers, Space and Time
University of Delft



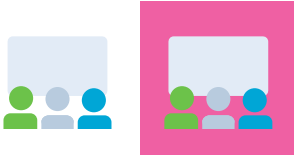
TU Delft

TU Delft presentation template

In LaTeX using the package Beamer

This template can be used to make a presentation in the 2022 version of the TU Delft style described here: `https://www.tudelft.nl/huisstijl/middelen/presentaties`

The icons have been converted to pdf, so they can be included crisply against a colored background:



These pdf files can be downloaded here as the artifacts of the job ‘convert-icons’.

A digital version of this presentation can be found at
`https://gitlab.com/novanext/tudelft-beamer`.

Here's a QR code made by LaTeX, pointing to the same link:

Slides like these are straightforward to make, the following contains more fancy examples. Using all of these slide options in one presentation is probably too much for your audience...

01

Random Subset of Features

Hope you will be inspired!

Citing

If you happen to give a presentation with an older projector, you can set the aspect ratio to 4:3 using the documentclass option aspectratio=43.

To make a presentation with citations easier to follow, a footnote will show the full reference:

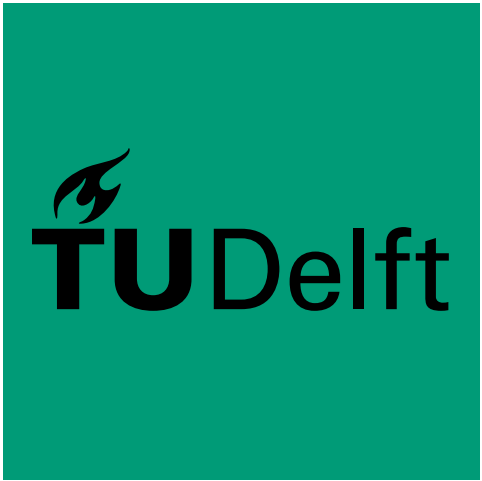
Rivers and sweet tea do unexpected things.[1]

[1] A. Einstein (Mar. 1926). “Die Ursache der Mäanderbildung der Flußläufe und des sogenannten Baerschen Gesetzes”. In: *Die Naturwissenschaften* 14.11, pp. 223–224. DOI: 10.1007/bf01510300

Columns

Short lines of text work well in a column. You can combine a text column with images, where the `\absimage` command can be used to place a picture at an exact location, over other elements.
To make sure the columns are top-aligned, and margins don't jump between pages, you can add the optional arguments `[T, onlytextwidth]` to the `\columns` environment.

Let's attempt to place an image on top of this square:



Grid

The command `\grid` can be used to add a grid to the slide, which makes it easier to place elements at a specific location.

The grid applies to `tikz`; `textpos` has the origin at the upper left.

(0.75, 0.5)

‘Blocks’

Default block

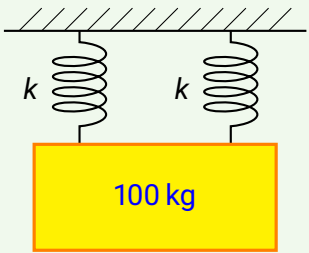
- item 1
- item 2

Alert block

a. Sugar in a stirred cup of tea gathers in the middle.

b. Rivers often take a detour through flat terrain.

Example block



List styling

In beamer, enumerations and itemizations can consist of three levels:

- One
  - Two
    - Three

a. One
   1. Two
      i. Three

Speed up the compilation cycle

- Add to the preamble:
  `\includeonlyframes{current}`
- And to the frame you are working on:
  `[label=current]`
  (from the `beamer` documentation §4.3.3)
- Use `pdflatex` instead of `xelatex`
- Compile in draft mode.

02

Working with split frames

A split `frame`

for `\splitpos` = 0.4 `\paperwidth`

When `\splitpos` is given a positive value, the frame title to the right side, and the left side gets a colored background.

- The `textcolumn` environment can be used to add text to either one of the columns.
- The command `\bginsert` can be redefined to add something on top of the colored pane, clipped off at the edges.
- Use `\usebackgroundtemplate` to redefine the background more generally.

A split `frame`

scoping…

To keep the footers visible, they can be made white using these commands:

- `\leftfooterwhitefalse`
- `\rightfooterwhitefalse`
- `\leftfooterwhitetrue`
- `\rightfooterwhitetrue`

The scope for all of these tweaks can be limited by { and }, or—more readable—by `\begingroup` and `\endgroup`.

Negative \splitpos

e.g. −0.4\paperwidth

Using a negative value for \splitpos, the background panes swap places.

The tikzcolumn environment can be used instead of textcolumn, to place items in one of the panes using tikz[2] commands. The default units are set relative to the paper size.

The abstikz environment does almost the same, without being restricted to the column, or influencing the placement of another textcolumn.

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[2] see https://tikz.dev/

origin (0, 0)—using abstikz

(\paperwidth, \paperheight)

ons/design proces/iter

(\paperwidth, 0)

Mass–energy equivalence

They say every formula you add to a presentation, will reduce your audience by 50 %. A simple yet effective way to mitigate this effect, is adding a compact nomenclature to the slides containing formulae.

$$E = mc_0^2$$

If you find this is taking up too much of your precious space, than you are doing something wrong, and it is not adding this little nomenclature.

E	Energy	(J)
m	Mass	(kg)
c_0	Speed of light in vacuum	(m/s)
TU	Technical University	

Colors

All colors from the TUD style guide are predefined for your convenience. You can create a table similar to the example in their powerpoint as such:

Table head	Table head
Huge number	100×10^3
Large number	1000
Normal number	10
Small number	0.1

- navy
- topaz
- blue
- purple
- pink
- shiraz
- grapefruit
- orange
- yellow
- green
- teal

navy
topaz
blue
purple
pink
shiraz
grapefruit
orange
yellow
green
teal

03

Animations

Animation

Some commands take optional arguments in the form of `<x-y>`, where `x` is the first ‘sub-frame’ on which the context is shown, and `y` is the last. `x` or `y` can be replaced by `+`, referring to ‘the next sub-frame’.

a. uncovered…

Using only:1
Using onslide:1
Using pause:

Animation

Some commands take optional arguments in the form of `<x-y>`, where `x` is the first ‘sub-frame’ on which the context is shown, and `y` is the last. `x` or `y` can be replaced by `+`, referring to ‘the next sub-frame’.

a. uncovered…
b. one…

Using only:2
Using onslide: 2
Using pause:

Animation

Some commands take optional arguments in the form of `<x-y>`, where `x` is the first ‘sub-frame’ on which the context is shown, and `y` is the last. `x` or `y` can be replaced by `+`, referring to ‘the next sub-frame’.

a. uncovered…
b. one…
c. by…

Using only:3
Using onslide: 3
Using pause:

Animation

Some commands take optional arguments in the form of `<x-y>`, where `x` is the first ‘sub-frame’ on which the context is shown, and `y` is the last. `x` or `y` can be replaced by `+`, referring to ‘the next sub-frame’.

a. uncovered…
b. one…
c. by…
d. one.

Using only:
Using onslide:
Using pause:

Animation

Some commands take optional arguments in the form of `<x-y>`, where `x` is the first ‘sub-frame’ on which the context is shown, and `y` is the last. `x` or `y` can be replaced by `+`, referring to ‘the next sub-frame’.

a. uncovered…
b. one…
c. by…
d. one.

Using only:
Using onslide:
Using pause:

Animation

Some commands take optional arguments in the form of `<x-y>`, where `x` is the first ‘sub-frame’ on which the context is shown, and `y` is the last. `x` or `y` can be replaced by `+`, referring to ‘the next sub-frame’.

a. uncovered…
b. one…
c. by…
d. one.

Using only:
Using onslide:
Using pause:1

Animation

Some commands take optional arguments in the form of `<x-y>`, where `x` is the first ‘sub-frame’ on which the context is shown, and `y` is the last. `x` or `y` can be replaced by `+`, referring to ‘the next sub-frame’.

a. uncovered…
b. one…
c. by…
d. one.

Using only:
Using onslide:
Using pause:12

Animation

Some commands take optional arguments in the form of `<x-y>`, where `x` is the first 'sub-frame' on which the context is shown, and `y` is the last. `x` or `y` can be replaced by `+`, referring to 'the next sub-frame'.

a. uncovered...
b. one...
c. by...
d. one.

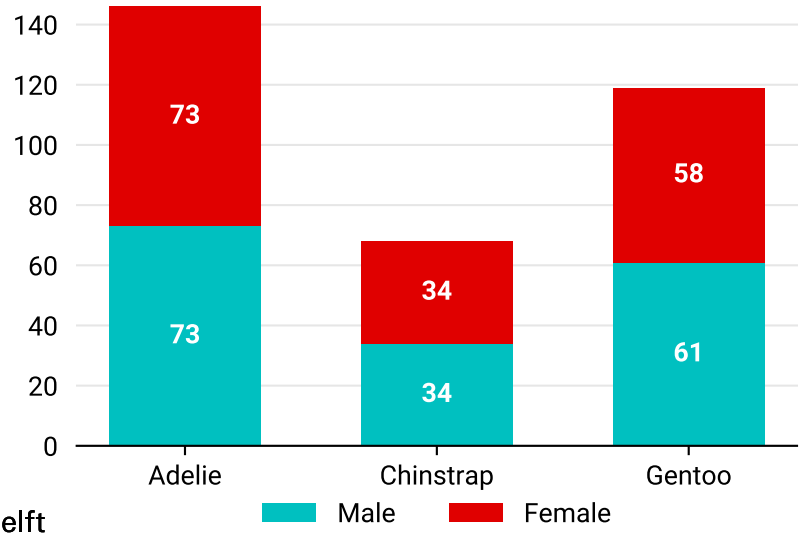
Using only:
Using onslide:
Using pause:123

For more advanced animations, see §14 of the manual:
`https://www.ctan.org/pkg/beamer`

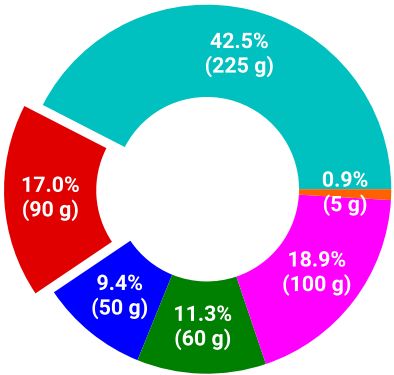
04

Matplotlib plots

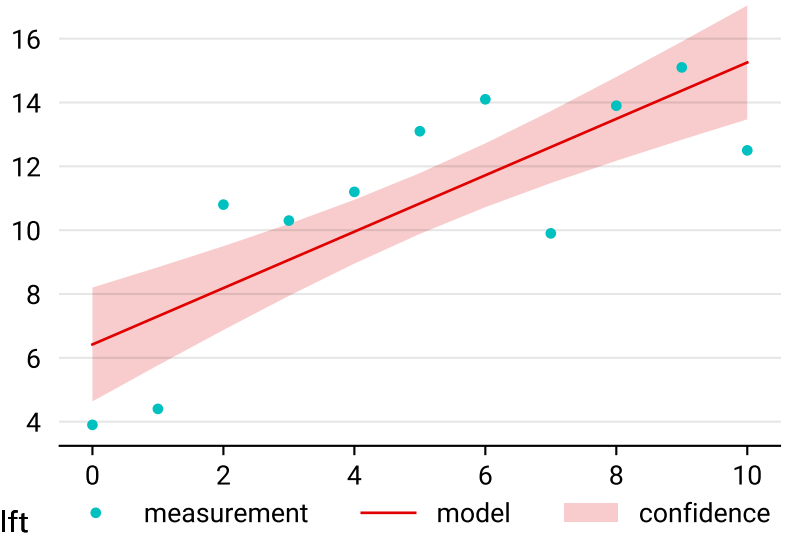
A bar chart


140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
73
73
34
34
58
61
Adelie
Chinstrap
Gentoo
Male
Female

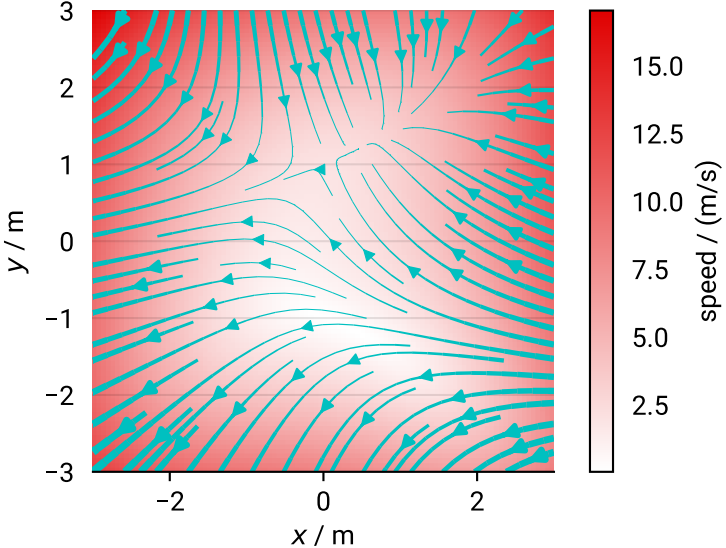
A pie chart


42.5%
(225 g)
0.9%
(5 g)
18.9%
(100 g)
11.3%
(60 g)
9.4%
(50 g)
17.0%
(90 g)
flour
sugar
egg
butter
milk
yeast

Confidence intervals



Stream plot



05

Full-screen graphics

It is important to use the flame often and abundantly, and use the colors given on the next slide.

White Frame Title

On blue background

Optional text...

Bedankt voor uw aandacht

Einstein & Lorentz

Bibliography I


Einstein, A. (Mar. 1926). “Die Ursache der Mäanderbildung der Flußläufe und des sogenannten Baerschen Gesetzes”. In: *Die Naturwissenschaften* 14.11, pp. 223–224. DOI: 10.1007/bf01510300.