

# How To Do A Talk In T<sub>E</sub>X

## One Of Many Solutions

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- Make it possible to prepare presentations in T<sub>E</sub>X
- Without having to learn lots of extra syntax
- By using simple macros that can easily be adapted to one's needs, maybe for each presentation prepared
- Without restricting the possibilities that T<sub>E</sub>X offers

- + `miniltx.tex`
- + `color.tex`
- + `color.sty`

These files are available from [www.ctan.org](http://www.ctan.org). You might already have (some of) them.

You need the program `pdftex`, which probably is included in your T<sub>E</sub>X-distribution.

You also need a pdf-viewer with fullscreen display capabilities, e.g. `xpdf`.

Some pdf-viewers do not handle links in a document properly.

You can type text as usual, inline equations  $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ , displayed equations

$$\exp(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{n!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{z}{n}\right)^n$$

and tables

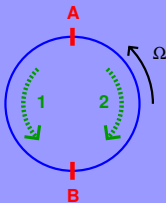
	$x$	$\Delta x$
A	1.03	0.07
B	2.05	0.06

So you probably can use  $\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$  in the ordinary fashion; just run **pdftex** on your source instead of **tex**.

You can include images easily:



A pixel image (png)



A vector image (pdf)

You type text, equations, and so on as usual in  $\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$ . Keep in mind, though, that the effective paper size is rather small (12cm wide, 9cm high in standard configuration).

The paper size is small, because you rely on the fullscreen mode of your pdf-viewer to blow the slide up to full screen size, thus also automatically enlarging the fonts.

Your macros should work (unless there is a collision of names), because what you are doing is creating an ordinary pdf-file with `pdftex`, for viewing it with a pdf-viewer.

`present.tex` defines the following fonts:

Font Command	Purpose	Default Value
<code>\titlefont</code>	presentation title	<code>cmssbx10</code> at 20pt
<code>\slidetitlefont</code>	title of a slide	<code>cmssbx10</code>
<code>\normalfont</code>	ordinary text	<code>cmss12</code>
<code>\linkbarfont</code>	text in <code>\LinkBar</code>	<code>cmss8</code>
<code>\it</code>	italic text	<code>cmti12</code>

Of course you can define further font commands or redefine the existing ones. The default fonts are used in this presentation, so you see what they look like.

Colour effects are handled by the `color.sty`-package included via `color.tex`.

The following colours are defined in `present.tex`:

`background`, for the slide background

`text`, for the text, and

`attention`, an `attention` colour.

Colour names can be defined and redefined by

```
\definecolor{NAME}{rgb}{R,G,B}
```

where *NAME* is a colour name to be defined, like `background` or `mycolour`, and *R*, *G*, and *B* are the red, green, and blue values describing the colour;  $0 \leq R, G, B \leq 1$ .



Once defined, the colours are employed as follows:

`\pagecolor{background}` sets the colour of the slide background to `background`.

`\color{text}` sets the colour of subsequent text to `text`.

`\textcolor{text}{Stuff}` prints *Stuff* in colour `text`.

The colour `attention` is mainly used in the macro `\att`, which prints `Stuff` in attention colour by saying `\att{Stuff}`.

The paper size is determined by the parameters `\pdfpagewidth` and `\pdfpageheight`.

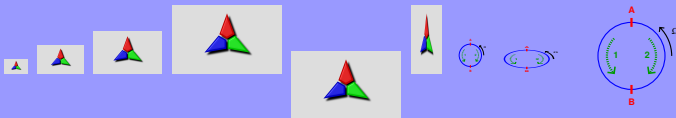
If you say `\StandardAspect`, you get a page 120mm wide and 90mm high.

If you say `\WideAspect`, you get a page 144mm wide and 90mm high.

Images can be included with

```
\image[dimensions]{filename}
```

where *dimensions* are **height**, **depth**, and **width**, familiar from T<sub>E</sub>X.



If only **width** is given, the image is scaled with the aspect ratio preserved.

Image files need to be in a format that can be handled by the pdf-viewer and by **pdftex**. E.g. pdf, png, jpg should work.

Each slide has a headline, a body, and a footline.

The headline holds the slide title, which is set by

`\SlideTitle{TITLE}`

The footline is defined by `\SlideFoot`, of which several versions are contained in `present.tex`. Uncomment the one you want, or define further ones.

The version used here shows the number of the current slide and the total number of slides in the centre (the latter is provided by the `\LP` macro), and the `\PageBar` on the right.

The `\PageBar`-symbols     move to the previous or following page, or move back and forth in the page history.

The page history is relevant if cross-references are used in the presentation. These will be discussed subsequently.

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Before we turn to cross-references or links: You start a new slide by saying `\NewSlide`. If instead you say `\NewFrame`, it has almost the same effect, only the slide number doesn't get increased. This is useful, if a slide is to be shown incrementally.



`\target{NAME}` creates a target named *NAME* for a link at the position in the presentation where it is used.

`\link{NAME}{Stuff}` makes *Stuff* a link to the target named *NAME*.

`\weblink{URI}{Stuff}` makes *Stuff* a link to the specified *URI*.

`\filelink{file}{filedest}{Stuff}` makes *Stuff* a link to destination *filedest* in *file*.

*filedest* for example can be `[page /Fit]`, with *page* the page number (starting at 0).

A further possibility can be found here (click).

```
\linkarea{dest}{rect}{border}{color}
```

Creates a rectangular area which is a link to target *dest*; *rect* consists of four space-separated numbers for lower left and upper right corner, *border* is the border width, and *color* is the border colour, specified as three space-separated values for red, green, and blue, all between 0 and 1.



Notice also that `\LinkBar` has been redefined (on the previous slide already)

PDF provides the possibility to include movies, and to launch applications (which could be a movie player) via clickable elements. The usability for a presentation depends on how to manage the player together with a full-screen display of the slides. Movie support is not officially included in `present.tex`.

If you prepare a pdf-image for a presentation which is to be shown on some different computer, it would be best to embed fonts used in the image into the image file. For example, if you have a file `image.eps`, you need to convert it to pdf, in order to use it with `pdftex`. You can embed the fonts by

```
ps2pdf -dEPSCrop=true -dPDFA image.eps
```

A look at `present.tex` is recommended.