

# Documentation of the `beamertools` package

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# Purpose of the package

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- The `beamertools` package provides a convenient interface to certain extensions and patches I have developed for my `beamer` presentations, especially the lecture slides for (G)SPiC and BS
- I created this package after figuring out, that
  - my `preamble.tex` files become way too long, way too redundant and way too complicated
  - I found certain repeating code patterns in my lecture presentations that could be shortened quite a bit by better abstractions
  - I always wanted to write an own  $\text{\LaTeX}$  package :-)



# Package loading and options

- Package options are processed with `pgfkeys`
  - Example: `\usepackage[autonotes,notikz]{beamertools}`

- The following options are available (sorry, no real docu yet):

```
\pgfset{
  /bt/.cd,
  framesintoc/.is if=btFramesInToC,                % put
    frame titles as level 3 element in ToC
  framesinpdftoc/.is if=btFramesInPDFToC,           % put
    frame titles as level 3 element in PDF ToC
  autonotes/.is if=btAutoNotes,                    % add
    empty note to every slide
  physicalpagesinpdftoc/.is if=btPhysicalPagesInPDFToC, % use
    physical page numbers (instead of labels) in PDF ToC
  nolistings/.is if=btNoListings,                  % do not
    include listing support (and related packages)
  noshortcuts/.is if=btNoShortcuts,                % do not
    include shortcut macros (\bi \ii \ei and so on)
```



# Package loading and options

- Package options are processed with `pgfkeys`
  - Example: `\usepackage[autonotes,notikz]{beamertools}`
  - All `pgfkeys` features (e.g., styles) can be employed:  
`\usepackage[spic]{beamertools}`
- The following styles are available (sorry, no real docu yet):

```
{\pgfkeys {\pgfkeyscurrentpath /.code=\pgfkeysalso {#1}}}%  
}}
```

```
% enable all package features (useful for debugging)  
\btset{everything/.style={framesintoc, framesinpdftoc, autonotes,  
  physicalpagesinpdftoc, woschblocks}}
```

```
% if the name of this style does not mean anything to you then just don't  
  care
```



# Shortcuts for List Environments

Shortcuts for the `itemize` environment: `\bi ... \ii ... \ei`

```
\bi
  \ii<+>-> Level 1
    \bi
    \ii Level 2
    \ei
  \ii<+>-> Level 1 again
\ei
```

- Level 1
- Level 2

Variants to skip one or two levels (for compact lists):

```
\bii
  \ii This is a level 2 item
  \ii This is a level 2 item
\eii
\biii
  \ii This is a level 3 item
  \ii This is a level 3 item
\ei
```

- This is a level 2 item
- This is a level 2 item
- This is a level 3 item
- This is a level 3 item

Variants for advantage/disadvantage lists (easy to redefine):

```
\bii
  \iiad This is an advantage
  \iida This is a disadvantage
\eii
```

- + This is an advantage
- This is a disadvantage



# Shortcuts for List Environments

Shortcuts for the `itemize` environment: `\bi ... \ii ... \ei`

<code>\bi</code>	
<code>\ii&lt;+&gt;</code> Level 1	■ Level 1
<code>\bi</code>	
<code>\ii</code> Level 2	■ Level 2
<code>\ei</code>	
<code>\ii&lt;+&gt;</code> Level 1 again	■ Level 1 again
<code>\ei</code>	

Variants to skip one or two levels (for compact lists):

<code>\bii</code>	
<code>\ii</code> This is a level 2 item	■ This is a level 2 item
<code>\ii</code> This is a level 2 item	■ This is a level 2 item
<code>\eii</code>	
<code>\biii</code>	
<code>\ii</code> This is a level 3 item	– This is a level 3 item
<code>\ii</code> This is a level 3 item	– This is a level 3 item
<code>\eiii</code>	

Variants for advantage/disadvantage lists (easy to redefine):

<code>\bii</code>	
<code>\iiad</code> This is an advantage	+ This is an advantage
<code>\iida</code> This is a disadvantage	– This is a disadvantage
<code>\eii</code>	



# Spacing in List Environments I

Better spacing between items, weighted by the itemize level.

- The `\btAddExtraItemSep[<sep>=\smallskipamount]` command advances `\itemsep` by `<sep> * (3 - itemize level)`.

<code>\bii</code>	
<code>\ii</code> Normal Spacing	■ Normal Spacing
<code>\ii</code> Normal Spacing	■ Normal Spacing
<code>\btAddExtraItemSep</code>	
<code>\ii</code> Extended Spacing	■ Extended Spacing
<code>\bi</code>	
<code>\ii</code> Normal Spacing	– Normal Spacing
<code>\ii</code> Normal Spacing	– Normal Spacing
<code>\ei</code>	
<code>\ii</code> Extended Spacing	■ Extended Spacing
<code>\eii</code>	

- It has to be applied inside the `itemize` environment and only affects the current level.



# Spacing in List Environments II

- The `\btUseExtraItemSep[<sep>=\smallskipamount]` command patches the `itemize` environment, so that `\btAddExtraItemSep[<sep>]` is invoked implicitly:

```
\btUseExtraItemSep[lex]
\bi
  \ii Extended Spacing
  \ii Extended Spacing
    \bi
      \ii Extended Spacing
      \ii Extended Spacing
    \ei
  \ii Extended Spacing
\ei
```

- Extended Spacing
- Extended Spacing
  - Extended Spacing
  - Extended Spacing
- Extended Spacing

- If applied at the begin of a `frame` environment, it affects all lists on the frame.
- This can be great to fine-tune the spacing.



Some additional variants of the `\alert`, `\structure`, and `a` (all new) `\sample` command. All accept an `<overlay spec>`:

<code>\bii</code>	
<code>\ii This is \alert{text}</code>	■ This is <b>text</b>
<code>\ii This is \Alert{text}</code>	■ This is <b>text</b>
<code>\ii This is \ALERT{text}</code>	■ This is <b>text</b>
<code>\eii</code>	

<code>\bii</code>	
<code>\ii This is \structure{text}</code>	■ This is <b>text</b>
<code>\ii This is \Structure{text}</code>	■ This is <b>text</b>
<code>\ii This is \STRUCTURE{text}</code>	■ This is <b>text</b>
<code>\eii</code>	

<code>\bii</code>	
<code>\ii This is \sample{text}</code>	■ This is <b>text</b>
<code>\ii This is \Sample{text}</code>	■ This is <b>text</b>
<code>\ii This is \SAMPLE{text}</code>	■ This is <b>text</b>
<code>\eii</code>	



The macros `\btPrevFrameTitle`, `\btPrevFrameSubtitle`, `\btPrevShortFrameTitle` provide the title, subtitle and short title of the previous frame (look back to see what was the title):

```
\bii  
  \ii \btPrevFrameTitle  
  \ii \btPrevFrameSubtitle  
  \ii \btPrevShortFrameTitle  
\eii
```

- Additional text styles
- Very useful
- Additional text styles



# The btBlock Environment I

## ■ General structure

```
\begin{btBlock}<overlay spec>[pgfkeys key=val list]{title}  
  block content  
\end{btBlock}
```

## ■ Minimal Example

```
\begin{btBlock}[] {Block}  
  Something important  
\end{btBlock}
```

Block

Something important

## ■ Using block types: /bt/type=alert|example|normal

```
\begin{btBlock}[type=alert] {Block}  
  Something important  
\end{btBlock}
```

Block

Something important



# The btBlock Environment II

```
\begin{btBlock}[type=example]{Block}
  Something important
\end{btBlock}
```

Block

Something important

## ■ Scaling: /bt/scale content= and /bt/scale=

- /bt/scale content= keeps width, but scales block content so that more stuff fits into it

```
\begin{btBlock}[scale content=0.7]{
  Block}
  more info
\end{btBlock}
```

Block

more info

- /bt/scale= scales block "as is", so that block consumes less space

```
\begin{btBlock}[scale=0.7]{Block}
  more info
\end{btBlock}
```

Block

more info

## ■ Setting block width: /bt/text width=



# The btBlock Environment III

```
\begin{btBlock}[text width=5cm]{Block}  
  more info  
\end{btBlock}
```

Block

more info

```
\begin{btBlock}[text width=0.8\textwidth]{Block}  
  more info  
\end{btBlock}
```

Block

more info

- Horizontal alignment: `/bt/align=left|right|center`



# The btBlock Environment IV

```
\begin{btBlock}[text width=0.8\textwidth, align=right]{Block}
  more info
\end{btBlock}
```

Block

more info

```
\begin{btBlock}[scale=0.8, align=center]{Block}
  more info
\end{btBlock}
```

Block

more info

- Beamer-Block options: /bt/rounded and /bt/shadow

```
\begin{btBlock}[shadow=false]{Block}
  more info
\end{btBlock}
```

Block

more info



# The btBlock Environment V

```
\begin{btBlock}[rounded=false]{  
  Block  
  more info  
\end{btBlock}
```

Block

more info

## ■ Setting defaults: The /bt/every block style

```
\btset{every block/.style={  
  rounded, shadow=false,  
  scale=0.8, center  
}
```

```
\begin{btBlock}{Block}  
  more info  
\end{btBlock}
```

Block

more info

```
\bigskip
```

```
\btset{every block/.append style={  
  shadow, alert}}
```

```
\begin{btBlock}{Block}  
  more info  
\end{btBlock}
```

Block

more info



# Wosch-compatible blocks

- If you load the package with the `/bt/woschblocks` option, the following environments will be defined on the base of `btBlock`. (Note that `btBlock` options can still be specified)

```
\begin{bearblock}{Block}  
  more info  
\end{bearblock}  
\medskip  
\begin{ovalblock}{Block}  
  more info  
\end{ovalblock}  
\medskip  
\def\shadow{true}  
\begin{codeblock}[scale content  
  =0.8]{Block}  
  more info  
\end{codeblock}
```

Block

more info

Block

more info

Block

more info

- These should be fully compatible to the ones Wosch uses in his slides (including handling of the `\shadow` macro)



- Add to current font (instead of replacing it) `/tikz/add font=font command`
- Scale inner content of a node `/tikz/scale content=factor`
- Use beamer overlays with TikZ styles `/tikz/onslide=`

```
\tikz\node[%  
    font=\ttfamily,  
    onslide=<1>\draw=blue},  
    onslide=<2->\fill=red!50, add font=\bfseries},  
    onslide=<3>\scale content=1.5}  
{Attention!};
```

Attention!



- Add to current font (instead of replacing it) `/tikz/add font=font command`
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    font=\ttfamily,  
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**Attention!**



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    font=\ttfamily,  
    onslide=<1>\draw=blue},  
    onslide=<2->\fill=red!50, add font=\bfseries},  
    onslide=<3>\scale content=1.5}  
{Attention!};
```

**Attention!**



# Piecewise appearing for TikZ

- Use beamer overlays for visibility `/tikz/visible on=`

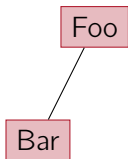
```
\begin{tikzpicture}[every node/.style={fill=i4red!30, draw=i4red}]  
  \node{Foo}  
    child[visible on=<2->]{node {Bar}}  
    child[visible on=<3->]{node {Baz}}  
  ;  
\end{tikzpicture}
```



# Piecewise appearing for TikZ

- Use beamer overlays for visibility `/tikz/visible on=`

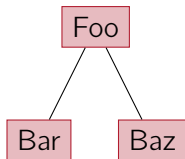
```
\begin{tikzpicture}[every node/.style={fill=i4red!30, draw=i4red}]  
  \node{Foo}  
    child[visible on=<2->]{node {Bar}}  
    child[visible on=<3->]{node {Baz}}  
;  
\end{tikzpicture}
```



# Piecewise appearing for TikZ

- Use beamer overlays for visibility `/tikz/visible on=`

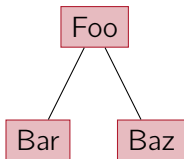
```
\begin{tikzpicture}[every node/.style={fill=i4red!30, draw=i4red}]  
  \node{Foo}  
    child[visible on=<2->]{node {Bar}}  
    child[visible on=<3->]{node {Baz}}  
;  
\end{tikzpicture}
```



# Piecewise appearing for TikZ

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```
\begin{tikzpicture}[every node/.style={fill=i4red!30, draw=i4red}]
  \node{Foo}
    child[visible on=<2->]{\node {Bar}}
    child[visible on=<3->]{\node {Baz}}
;
\end{tikzpicture}
```



Advantage: Elements are always there

- Image size does not depend on the overlay step
- Named nodes are always defined (for coordinate calculation)

- Default implementation is based on `/tikz/opacity=0:`

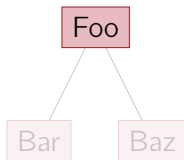
```
\tikzset{
  invisible/.style={opacity=0},
  visible on/.style={alt=#1{}{invisible}},
}
```



## Piecewise appearing for TikZ (cont.)

- By overriding the `/tikz/invisible` style, the "invisible" appearance can be customized (e.g., to dim elements instead)

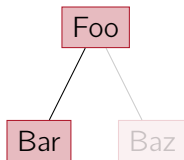
```
\tikzset{invisible/.style={opacity=0.2}}
\begin{tikzpicture}[every node/.style={fill=i4red!30, draw=i4red}]
  \node{Foo}
    child[visible on=<2->]{node {Bar}}
    child[visible on=<3->]{node {Baz}}
;
\end{tikzpicture}
```



## Piecewise appearing for TikZ (cont.)

- By overriding the `/tikz/invisible` style, the "invisible" appearance can be customized (e.g., to dim elements instead)

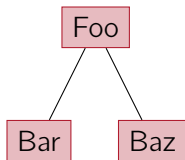
```
\tikzset{invisible/.style={opacity=0.2}}
\begin{tikzpicture}[every node/.style={fill=i4red!30, draw=i4red}]
  \node{Foo}
    child[visible on=<2->]{node {Bar}}
    child[visible on=<3->]{node {Baz}}
;
\end{tikzpicture}
```



## Piecewise appearing for TikZ (cont.)

- By overriding the `/tikz/invisible` style, the "invisible" appearance can be customized (e.g., to dim elements instead)

```
\tikzset{invisible/.style={opacity=0.2}}
\begin{tikzpicture}[every node/.style={fill=i4red!30, draw=i4red}]
  \node{Foo}
  child[visible on=<2->]{node {Bar}}
  child[visible on=<3->]{node {Baz}}
;
\end{tikzpicture}
```



# Highlighting lines in Listings

```
\lstset{language=C, numbers=left}
\begin{lstlisting}[
  autogobble,
  linebackgroundcolor={%
    \btLstHL{4}%
    \btLstHL<1>{1-2,5-6}%
    \btLstHL<2>{7}%
  }]
/**
 * Prints Hello World.
 **/
#include <stdio.h>

int main(void) {
  printf("Hello World!");
  return 0;
}
\end{lstlisting}
```

```
1  /**
2  * Prints Hello World.
3  **/
4  #include <stdio.h>
5
6  int main(void) {
7      printf("Hello World!");
8      return 0;
9  }
```



# Highlighting lines in Listings

```
\lstset{language=C, numbers=left}
\begin{lstlisting}[
  autogobble,
  linebackgroundcolor={%
    \btLstHL{4}%
    \btLstHL<1>{1-2,5-6}%
    \btLstHL<2>{7}%
  }]
/**
 * Prints Hello World.
 **/
#include <stdio.h>

int main(void) {
  printf("Hello World!");
  return 0;
}
\end{lstlisting}
```

```
1  /**
2  * Prints Hello World.
3  **/
4  #include <stdio.h>
5
6  int main(void) {
7  printf("Hello World!");
8  return 0;
9  }
```



# Highlighting lines in listings from external files

`\btLstInputEmph[language=C, numbers=  
left]{3,6-7}{hello.c}`

```
1  /**  
2  * Prints Hello World.  
3  **/  
4  #include <stdio.h>  
5  
6  int main(void) {  
7      printf("Hello World!");  
8      return 0;  
9  }
```



# Highlighting single elements in listings

`\btHL<overlay spec>[tikz key=val list]` highlights till the end of a group (no line breaks, though). Hence, it can be as a ordinary font command with listings:

```
\bii
  \ii Some {text mit \btHL highlighting}, overlays are {\btHL<2>[red!20]also}
    possible.
\eii
\lstset{language=C, autogobble}
\begin{lstlisting}[
  moredelim={**[is][\btHL<1->]}{@1}{@}},
  moredelim={**[is][{\btHL<2>}]}{@2}{@}}
]
#include @2<stdio.h>@

int @lmain@(void) {
  printf("Hello World!");
  return 0;
}
\end{lstlisting}
```

■ Some text mit highlighting, overlays are also possible.

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main(void) {
  printf("Hello World!");
  return 0;
}
```



# Highlighting single elements in listings

`\btHL<overlay spec>[tikz key=val list]` highlights till the end of a group (no line breaks, though). Hence, it can be as a ordinary font command with listings:

```
\bii
  \ii Some {text mit \btHL highlighting}, overlays are {\btHL<2>[red!20]also}
    possible.
\eii
\lstset{language=C, autogobble}
\begin{lstlisting}[
  moredelim={**[is][\btHL<1->]}{@1}{@}},
  moredelim={**[is][{\btHL<2>}]}{@2}{@}}
]
#include @2<stdio.h>@

int @lmain@(void) {
  printf("Hello World!");
  return 0;
}
\end{lstlisting}
```

■ Some text mit highlighting, overlays are also possible.

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main(void) {
  printf("Hello World!");
  return 0;
}
```



# Highlighting single elements in listings

- `\btHL<overlay spec>[tikz key=val list]` actually draws the content inside a TikZ node, so you can play with named nodes and other options:

```
\begin{lstlisting}[language=C, autogobble, numbers=left,
  moredelim={**[is][{%
    \btHL[name=X, remember picture, onslide=<2->{fill=red!50}]}%
  }]{@}{@}},
]
  @int main (void)@ {
    printf("Hello World!");
    return 0;
  }
\end{lstlisting}
% main() is typset into the node (X):
\tikz[remember picture, overlay]{
  \path<2> node[red, above right=3mm of X](L){This is the entry point};
  \draw<2>[->, red, shorten >=5pt] (L.west)--(X);
}

1 int main (void) {
2   printf("Hello World!");
3   return 0;
4 }
```




# Highlighting single elements in listings

- `\btHL<overlay spec>[tikz key=val list]` actually draws the content inside a TikZ node, so you can play with named nodes and other options:

```
\begin{lstlisting}[language=C, autogobble, numbers=left,
  moredelim={**[is][]{%
    \btHL[name=X, remember picture, onslide=<2->{fill=red!50}}%
  }]{@}{@}},
]
  @int main (void)@ {
    printf("Hello World!");
    return 0;
  }
\end{lstlisting}
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\tikz[remember picture, overlay]{
  \path<2> node[red, above right=3mm of X](L){This is the entry point};
  \draw<2>[->, red, shorten >=5pt] (L.west)--(X);
}

1 int main (void) {
2   printf("Hello World!");
3   return 0;
4 }
```

This is the entry point



- Dimension conversions with `\btConvertTo{dim}{dim value}`:

100pt=`\btConvertTo{mm}{100pt}`mm

100pt=35.14616mm

- Get file modification date of some file (ISO format) with `\btInsertFileModDate{file}`:

This document was changed on  
`\btInsertFileModDate{\jobname.tex}`

This document was changed on  
2013-12-13

- Real vertical fill to bottom with `\btVFill`, stackable

`\btVFill`  
`\fbox{Always at Bottom}`

Always at Bottom

Always at Bottom

