

Beamer Installation Guide – Easy as pie.

 By Admin May 28, 2021

Learn how to install beamer on your operating system (Windows, Linux or Mac) and start creating beautiful LaTeX presentations.

Contents :

1. Windows
2. Linux
3. Max OS
4. Test your installation



It should be noted that a full installation mode of LaTeX includes Beamer. If it is not the case, follow this post!

To create presentations in LaTeX, the user needs to install the latest version of [Beamer](#), [PGF](#), and [xcolor](#) packages. Let's start by the first operating system!

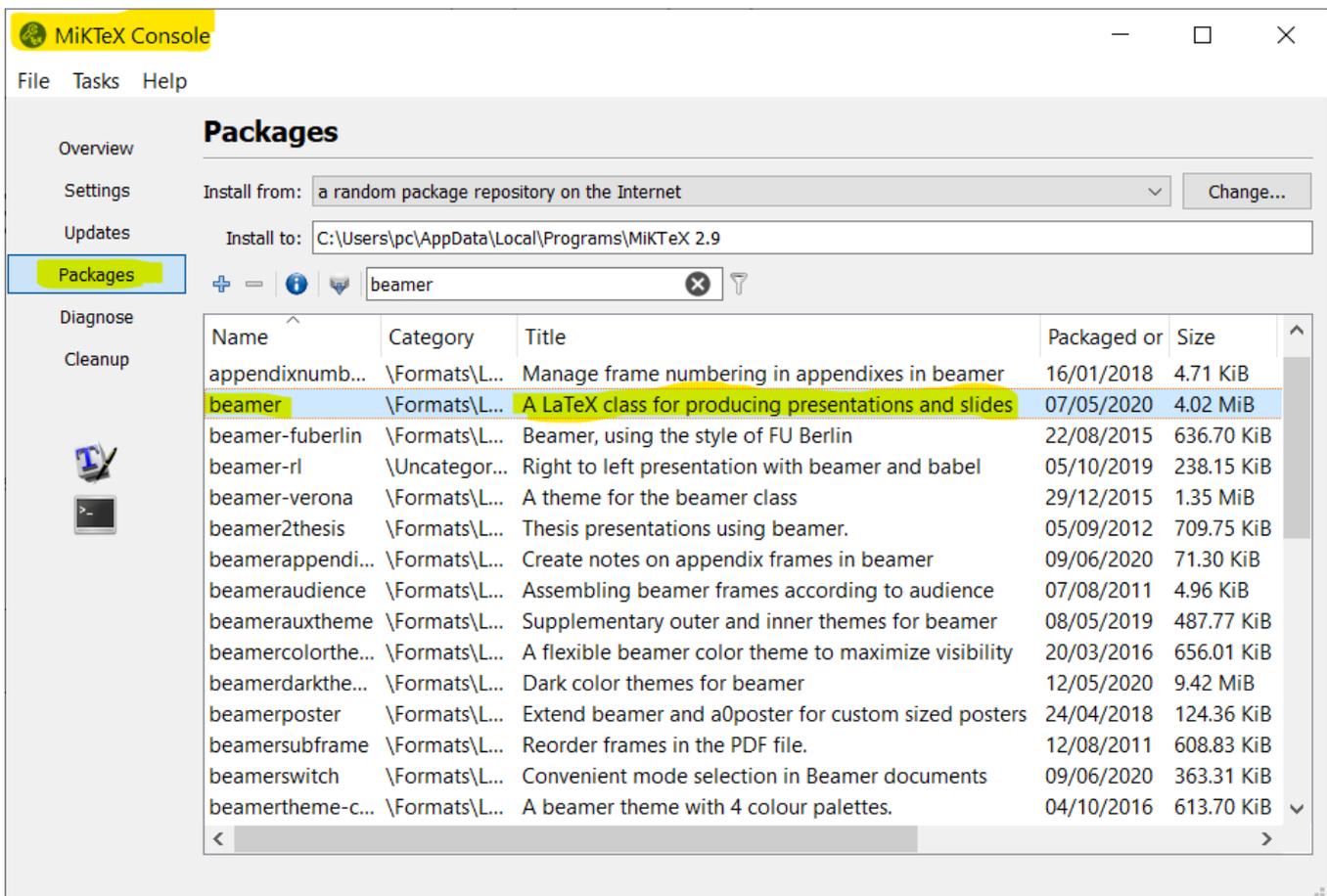
1. Installing Beamer on Windows

– TeXLive

If you have already installed the latest version of TeXLive under full installation mode, then the beamer class is included by default. For older TeXLive versions, the tlmgr tool can be used to install the missing beamer, pgf and xcolor packages.

– MikTeX

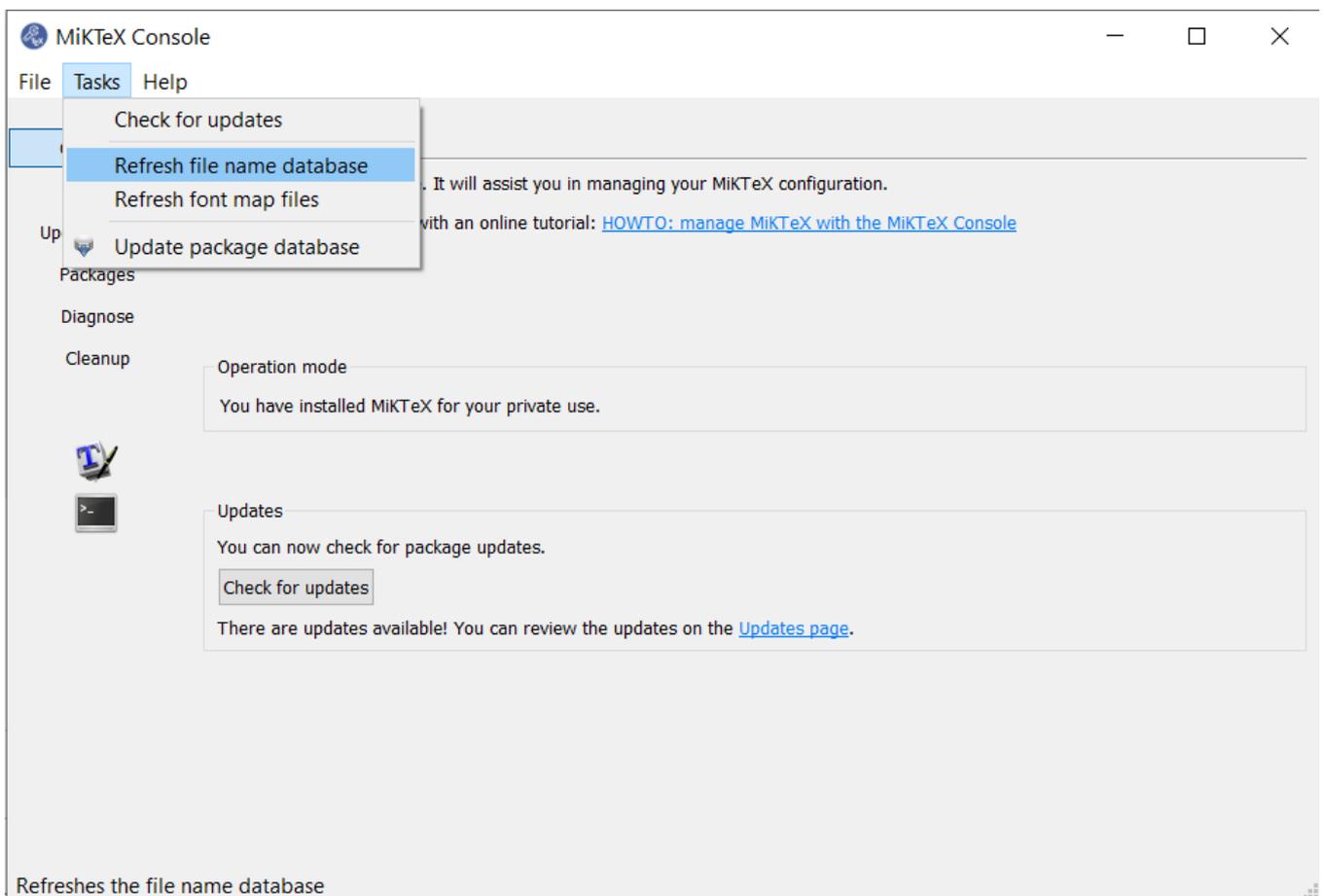
To use the beamer class in MikTeX, the user needs to install the three packages using the package manager in MikTeX Console. The next illustration shows how one can install beamer package on Windows using MikTeX Console. Similarly, PGF and Xcolor packages can be installed.



Beamer Installation on Windows: Package Manager in MikTeX Console



Once these are installed successfully, do not forget to refresh the file name database (FNDB) so that TeX identifies the new files in the directory. FNDB can be refreshed under the tasks menu option in MikTeX Console (Tasks>Refresh file name database), Check below!



Refreshing Filename Database (FNDB)

2. Installing Beamer on Linux

Installing the beamer class in Ubuntu is reasonably straightforward. Run the command `aptitude install latex-beamer`. If the packages do not exist by default, then the automatic installation of the required packages will start. The following packages will get lodged in the local directory: `latex-beamer`, `pgf`, and `xcolor`.

3. Installing Beamer on Mac

To run the beamer class in MacTeX, we need to have UMBC themes. However, LaTeX doesn't ship these things along with it, and the user needs to download and install them separately. The process of installation as described by the `read.me` file:

1. UMBC theme collection can be downloaded from beamer-umbc.tar.gz
2. Unzip the archive file. This will yield a folder named beamer. The user needs to rename this folder as UMBC.
3. Next, choose to Go to Folder under the menu choice and type `~/Library`.
4. The user will see a folder with the name 'texmf' if it already exists. If nothing appears, create a folder with 'texmf' name.
5. Inside the texmf folder, the user shall find a tex folder (if it already exists) or create a new one.
6. Now, inside the tex folder, another folder named latex should exist, open it (if it does not exist, create it.)
7. Finally, place the UMBC folder inside the latex folder.
8. Run `texhash` to let TeX read the newly installed files.

CONTENTS:

Here is the contents of the archive, shown as a directory tree:

```
beamer
|-- beamer-umbc.readme
`-- themes
    |-- inner
    |   |-- beamerinnerthemeumbcboxes.sty
    |   `-- beamerinnerthemeumbctribullets.sty
    |-- outer
    |   `-- beamerouterthemeumbcfootline.sty
    `-- theme
        |-- beamerthemeumbc1.sty
        |-- beamerthemeumbc2.sty
        |-- beamerthemeumbc3.sty
        `-- beamerthemeumbc4.sty
```

To install, just unpack and merge the archive into your existing beamer directory tree.

You may need to run `texhash` to make your TeX installation aware of the new files.

Now, we should be able to use the beamer class in MacTeX.

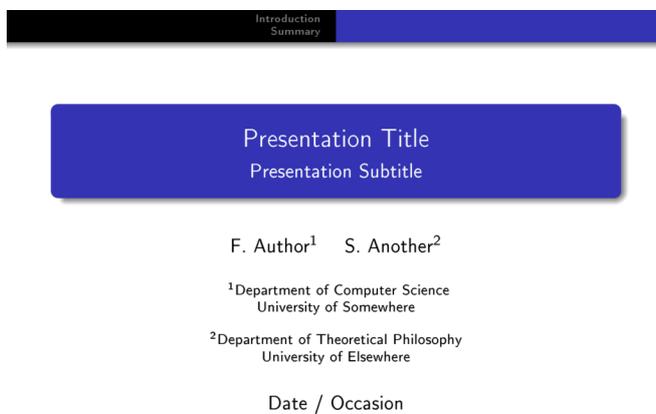
4. Test Your Installation

The first thing that we should do before starting creating LaTeX presentations is to test the installation. To this end, download one of the

following generic talks:

- Talk in EN
- Talk in DE
- Talk in FR

and place it in your presentation folder. It should be noted that these files can be found in the following path `beamer/doc/solutions/generic-talks`. The next step is to run the command pdflatex and check whether the output pdf file looks like the following:



Introduction
Summary

Presentation Title
Presentation Subtitle

F. Author¹ S. Another²

¹Department of Computer Science
University of Somewhere

²Department of Theoretical Philosophy
University of Elsewhere

Date / Occasion



Introduction
Summary

Outline

- 1 Introduction
 - First Subsection Name
 - Second Subsection



Author, Another Short Paper Title



Introduction
Summary

Short First Subsection Name
Second Subsection

Outline



Author, Another Short Paper Title



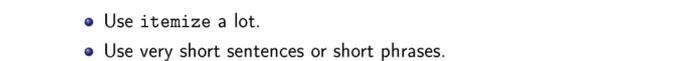
Introduction
Summary

Short First Subsection Name
Second Subsection

Make Titles Informative. Use Uppercase Letters.
Subtitles are optional.



- 1 Introduction
 - First Subsection Name
 - Second Subsection



- Use itemize a lot.
- Use very short sentences or short phrases.



Author, Another Short Paper Title



Author, Another Short Paper Title

Introduction Summary Short First Subsection Name Second Subsection

Make Titles Informative.

You can create overlays...

- using the pause command:
 - First item.
 - Second item.
- using overlay specifications:
 - First item.
 - Second item.
- using the general uncover command:
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Make Titles Informative.

Introduction Summary
Summary

- The **first main message** of your talk in one or two lines.
- The **second main message** of your talk in one or two lines.
- Perhaps a **third message**, but not more than that.
- Outlook
 - Something you haven't solved.
 - Something else you haven't solved.

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After successful installation of beamer, you can start TODAY creating LaTeX presentations by following this [short guide](#).

Search





LaTeX-Beamer.com is a personal website about creating stylish and modern presentations in LaTeX, through step-by-step lessons.

