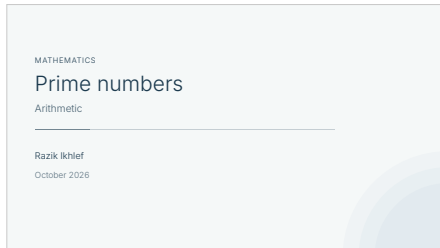


The Celestia theme for Beamer

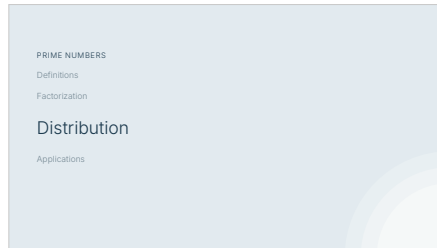
VERSION: 2.3.0 — AUTHOR: RAZIK IKHLEF

<https://edulatex.xyz/celestia/>

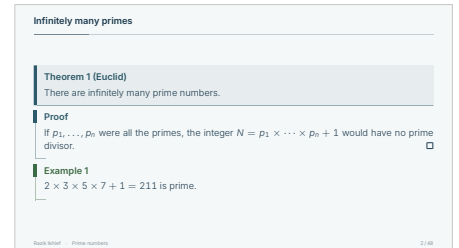
razik.ikhlef@csilyon.fr



Title page



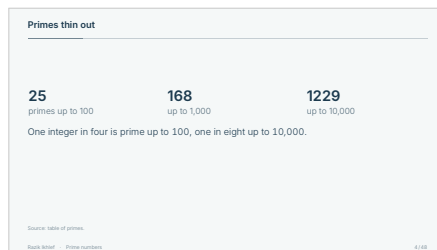
Section page with the outline



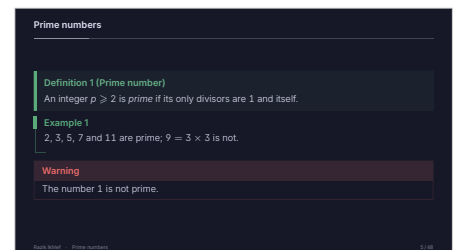
Theorem, proof, example



Source code



Key figures



Dark palette

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① INTRODUCTION

The Celestia theme is a modern, elegant Beamer theme designed to produce professional and visually appealing presentations. It offers extensive customization while remaining straightforward to use.

Its settings are given when the theme is loaded; most of them can also be changed in the course of the document, for a single slide or for a whole part.

- **Blocks arranged by role:** a panel for what must be known, a mark for what goes with it, a rule for exercises. The theme has 23 block styles, adjustable per family.
- **Environments for teaching:** definitions, theorems, methods, activities, exercises, summaries, multiple-choice questions, source code.

- **Ready-made sets:** 7 color palettes, 6 preset styles, 10 frame title styles, 11 footer styles.
- **Three engines:** LuaLaTeX, XeLaTeX and pdfLaTeX.

1.1 Basic usage

```

1 \documentclass{beamer}
2 \usetheme{Celestia}
3
4 \title{My presentation}
5 \author{John Doe}
6 \date{\today}
7
8 \begin{document}
9 \maketitle
10 \end{document}

```

1.2 Compilation

The Celestia theme is designed to be compiled with `lualatex` or `xelatex` for full font management through `fontspec`. A `pdflatex` compatibility mode is also available.

1.3 Coming from version 1.2

Version 2.0 changed the default look: `ruled` frame titles, large light titles and a motif of discs on the title page and the section pages. Version 2.1 gives each family of blocks a style suited to its role (a pale panel, a `mast` mark or a `ruled` title) and one color per type of block; code takes a hairline (`hairline`) and its lines are numbered in wide blocks. Version 2.3 lightens the code: a faint background (`soft`), a hairline only with line numbers, no background in blocks, and the `code`, `code*` and `results` environments; the native `beamer` blocks take a thin frame (`framed`). The default palette (`nordic`) and the colors of the palettes are unchanged, with one exception: the block color of `velvet`, now a plum. The theme now presents ten palettes and six preset styles; the others are still accepted. The following settings give the look closest to version 1.2:

```

1 \usetheme[
2   frametitle=subtle, block=sober,
3   codestyle=bar, codenumbers=false,
4   titlesize=LargeLARGE, sectiontitlesize=LARGE,
5   titleweight=bfseries, motif=false
6 ]{Celestia}

```

② LANGUAGE

2.1 The `language` option

Sets the presentation language, which is automatically passed to the `babel` package. In `french` mode, the names of mathematical environments (theorem, definition, etc.) and code listing captions are automatically translated.

Default: `english`

Without this option, the theme follows the language of the document: that of `babel` or `polyglossia`, loaded before or after the theme, or the class option (`\documentclass[french]{beamer}`). It loads `babel` itself only when the document does not. When neither `language` nor the class option names the lan-

guage, this loading waits for the end of the preamble: to use a `babel` command there (`\frenchsetup`, `\addto\captionsenglish`), load `babel` yourself or give the `language` option.

```
1 \usetheme[language=french]{Celestia}
```

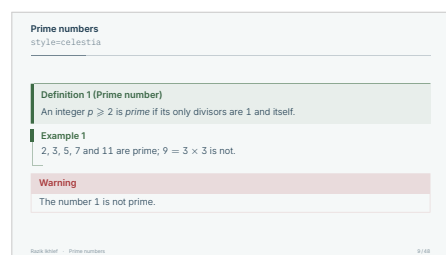
③ PRESET STYLES

3.1 The `style` option

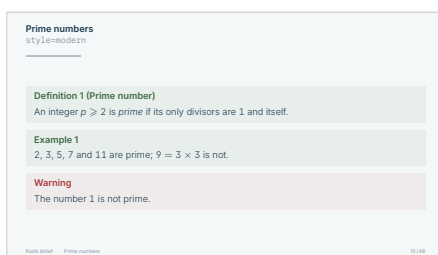
The theme provides preset styles that automatically configure several options (palette, frametitle, footerstyle, block) for a cohesive look.

Available styles

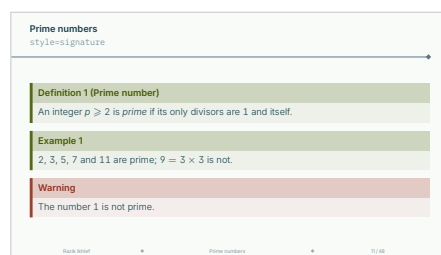
- **celestia**: palette nordic, frametitle ruled, footerstyle info, block roles (the default look);
- **modern**: palette nordic, frametitle subtle, footerstyle info, block sober;
- **signature**: palette petrol, frametitle cosmic, footerstyle cosmic, block fullbar;
- **executive**: palette palatial, frametitle leftbar, footerstyle fullbar, block fullbar;
- **sober**: palette terracotta, frametitle gradient, footerstyle info, block sober;
- **stage**: dark palette midnight, frametitle ruled, footerstyle minimalist, block ribbon, emphasis accent, larger frame titles.



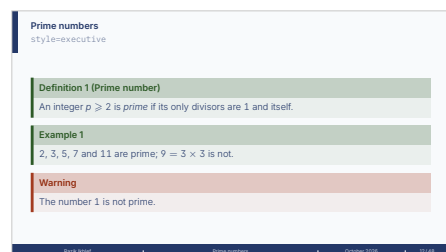
celestia



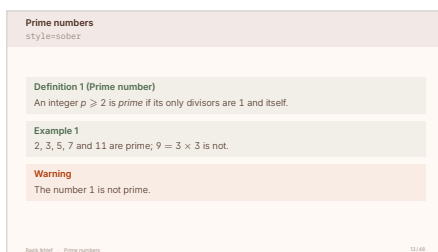
modern



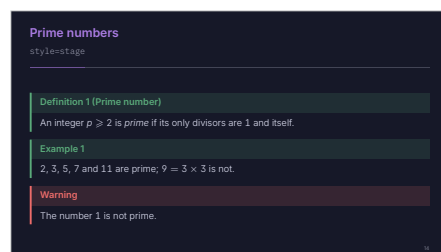
signature



executive



sober



stage

```
1 \usetheme[style=signature]{Celestia}
```

Individual options can be added to the style for further customization. An option given explicitly always overrides the setting of the style, whatever the order of the options:

```
1 \usetheme[style=modern, palette=petrol]{Celestia}
```

Styles of versions 1.x

The eight other styles of versions 1.x are still accepted, with their settings and their colors: `minimal`, `studio`, `academic`, `design`, `simple`, `editorial`, `lumiere` and `chalk`.

④ COLOR PALETTES

4.1 Built-in palettes

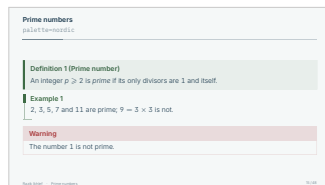
The theme ships with ten palettes. Each palette automatically defines six colors: primary (`main`), accent, standard block (`blockcolor`), example (`examplecolor`), alert (`alertcolor`), and background (`background`).

4.1.1 The palette option

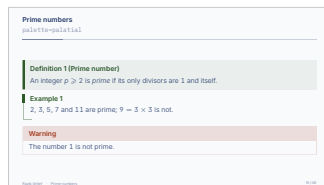
Default: `nordic`

Available palettes

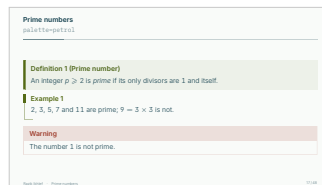
- **nordic:** icy Scandinavian blues (default);
- **palatial:** midnight blue with gold accents;
- **petrol:** petrol greens with brass accents;
- **terracotta:** warm terracotta tones;
- **velvet:** dark plum with gold accents;
- **forest:** forest green with copper accents;
- **burgundy:** burgundy with gold accents;
- **graphite:** graphite grey with an orange accent;
- **midnight:** light text on a deep indigo background;
- **dusk:** light text on a dark teal background.



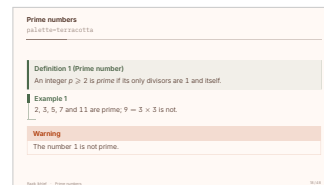
nordic



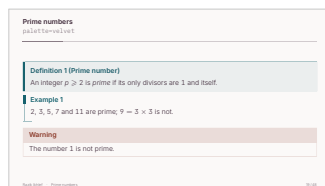
palatial



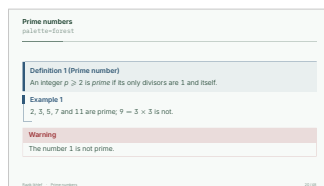
petrol



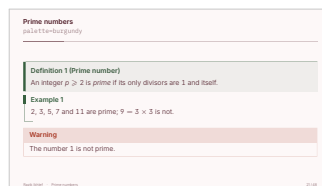
terracotta



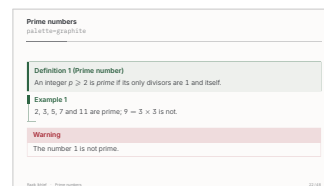
velvet



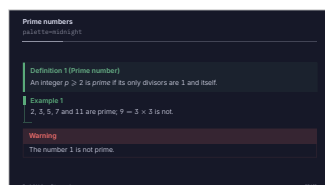
forest



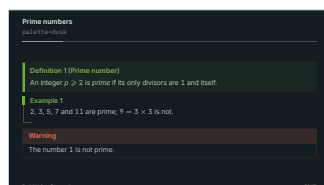
burgundy



graphite



midnight



dusk

```
1 \usetheme[palette=petrol]{Celestia}
```

Note: the **midnight** and **dusk** palettes use a dark background. They work well for presentations projected in dimly lit rooms.

Palettes of versions 1.x

The fifteen other palettes of versions 1.x are still accepted, so that existing presentations and the preset styles that use them keep their colors: **chalk**, **copper**, **horizon**, **imperial**, **lumiere**, **manuscript**, **mineral**, **obsidian**, **oxford**, **prestige**, **royal**, **sakura**, **sapphire**, **steel** and **velours**.

4.2 Custom palette

4.2.1 The `custompalette` option

Defines a fully custom palette by specifying six hex color codes (without the #) in order: primary, accent, standard block, example block, alert block, background.

```
1 \usetheme[
2     custompalette={2C3E50,E74C3C,3498DB,27AE60,E67E22,ECF0F1}
3 ]{Celestia}
```

For a dark palette, add `light=false`: only the dark palettes provided switch the text to the regular weight by themselves.

4.3 Individual colors

For finer control, each color can be overridden individually (hex codes without the #):

- **maincolor**: primary color for text and headings;

- **accentcolor**: secondary color for decorative elements;
- **backgroundcolor**: slide background color;
- **codebackgroundcolor**: background color for code blocks;
- **blockcolor**: color for standard blocks (theorem, property, etc.);
- **examplecolor**: color for example blocks (definition, example, etc.);
- **alertcolor**: color for alert blocks;
- **remarkcolor**: color for remarks;
- **methodcolor**: color for methods, activities, applications and exercises.

```

1 \usetheme[
2   maincolor=045549,
3   accentcolor=E63946,
4   backgroundcolor=FAFAFA,
5   blockcolor=1A3B52
6 ]{Celestia}

```

The background of a type of block is always computed from its color, so it follows a redefined color.

4.4 Accessible named colors

The colors of the active palette are exposed globally as L^AT_EX color names, directly usable in `TikZ`, `\color{...}`, `\textcolor{...}`, etc. Their value automatically follows the selected palette: there is no need to copy the hexadecimal code by hand.

- **main**: primary color;
- **accent**: secondary color;
- **background**: slide background color;
- **blockcolor**, **examplecolor**, **alertcolor**: colors of the standard blocks, the examples and the alerts;
- **remarkcolor**, **methodcolor**: colors of remarks and methods;
- **blockbackground**, **examplebackground**, **alertbackground**: interior background colors of the standard blocks, the examples and the alerts, computed from the active block style;
- **emphasis**, **decoration**: colors resolved according to the **emphasis** and **decoration** options;
- **accenttext**: the accent color, darkened (or lightened on a dark background) just enough for legible text;
- **emphasistint**: the pale tint of the section pages and of the discs, matched to **emphasis**.

```

1 \begin{tikzpicture}
2   \fill[background] (0,0) rectangle (2,1);
3   \draw[main, thick] (0,0) -- (2,1);
4   \node[fill=accent, text=background] at (1,0.5) {Text};
5 \end{tikzpicture}

```

4.5 The `unicolor` option

Enables a monochromatic mode in which the accent color is used for all elements (blocks, items, decorations). Only alerts keep their color.

```
1 \usetheme[unicolor]{Celestia}
```

4.6 The `emphasis` and `decoration` options

These two options control the colors used for emphasis elements (headings, items) and decorations (rules, ornaments), respectively.

4.6.1 The `emphasis` option

Default: `main`

- **main:** headings and items use the primary color. The decoration color is then automatically set to `accent`;
- **accent:** headings and items use the accent color, darkened if needed to stay legible (a contrast of at least 4.5:1); the section pages and the discs take a pale tint of the accent.

4.6.2 The `decoration` option

Default: follows the value of `emphasis`

Allows the decoration color to be set independently (`main` or `accent`).

```
1 \usetheme[emphasis=accent, decoration=main]{Celestia}
```

List marks and enumeration numbers take the decoration color. The numbers are set in the weight of the text; to make them bold:

```
1 \setbeamerfont{enumerate item}{series=\bfseries}
```

⑤ FONTS

5.1 Default fonts

- **Serif font (main):** Literata (fallback: TeX Gyre Pagella);
- **Sans-serif font:** Inter with light weights (fallback: TeX Gyre Heros);
- **Monospaced font:** IBM Plex Mono (fallback: TeX Gyre Cursor).

5.2 Font customization

- **serifface:** main serif font (`literata` by default);
- **seriffaceoptions:** `fontspec` options for the serif font;
- **sansface:** sans-serif font (`inter` by default);

- **sansfaceoptions**: options for the sans-serif font (empty by default; the theme automatically applies `Scale=0.88` and a light weight depending on the engine);
- **monoface**: monospaced font for code (`plex-mono` by default);
- **monofaceoptions**: `fontspec` options for the mono font.

```

1 \usetheme[
2   serifface=EB Garamond,
3   seriffaceoptions={Scale=1.1},
4   sansface=Montserrat,
5   monoface=Fira Code
6 ]{Celestia}

```

To disable serif font loading entirely: `serifface=none`.

With pdfLaTeX, `serifface`, `sansface` and `monoface` name a font package, which receives the options `seriffaceoptions`, `sansfaceoptions` and `monofaceoptions`. Some packages replace the font only with an option: `sansface=lato`, `sansfaceoptions=defaultsans`.

Engine differences for font lookup

LuaLaTeX and XeLaTeX both use `fontspec`, but their font discovery mechanisms differ. **LuaLaTeX** maintains its own font database (`luaotfload`) and reliably finds fonts by family name (e.g. `Source Sans 3`). **XeLaTeX** relies on the system libraries (`fontconfig` on Linux, `Core Text` on macOS), which may not recognize the same name.

If a custom font is not found, the theme falls back to the TeX Gyre family and emits a warning. To avoid the fallback on XeLaTeX, you can:

- use the exact file name instead of the family name: `sansface=SourceSans3-Regular.otf`;
- check the name registered in `fontconfig` with `fc-list | grep "Source"`;
- prefer **LuaLaTeX** for the most reliable font discovery.

5.3 The `allserif` option

Uses the serif main font as the default body font and activates Beamer's `serif` font theme.

```

1 \usetheme[allserif]{Celestia}

```

5.4 The `semibold` option

Enables semibold (weight 600) as the bold series for the main and sans-serif fonts. With pdfLaTeX, this uses `\DeclareFontSeriesDefault`. With LuaLaTeX or XeLaTeX, the option `BoldFeatures={Weight=600}` is added to the `fontspec` options.

Default: `true`

When `light=false` is given explicitly, the default becomes `false`: bold text is set in Bold (weight 700), which keeps the same contrast between text and bold as with the light weight. The `semibold` option, given explicitly, restores the semibold weight.

```
1 \usetheme[semibold=false]{Celestia}
```

5.5 The `light` option

Uses lighter font weights for the body text (weight 300 for the sans-serif font with LuaLaTeX/XeLaTeX, or the `light` option for Inter with pdf $\text{\LaTeX}$). Also applies a lighter weight to the monospaced font.

Default: `true`

With the dark palettes of the theme, the text is set in the regular weight, which reads better in light on dark. The `light` option, when given explicitly, restores the light weight there.

The light weight suits reading on a screen; for projection in a classroom, `light=false` sets the text, the monospaced font and the formulas in the regular weight, and bold text in Bold (see the `semibold` option).

```
1 \usetheme[light=false]{Celestia}
```

5.6 Math font

5.6.1 The `mathface` option

Sets the math font. By default, formulas are set in Inter, the text font: letters, digits and Greek letters take the weight of the text (light or regular, depending on the `light` option), with the three engines. The other symbols remain those of Computer Modern. For the other presets, LuaLaTeX and XeLaTeX use `unicode-math`; with pdf $\text{\LaTeX}$, legacy packages are loaded instead.

Default: `inter`. The theme falls back to `iwona` with the `allserif` option, with a sans-serif font other than Inter, or when the Type 1 fonts of the `inter` package are not installed.

Built-in presets

- **inter:** Inter, the text font (default);
- **iwona:** Iwona math font;
- **kurier:** Kurier math font;
- **pagella:** TeX Gyre Pagella Math (`mathpazo` with pdf $\text{\LaTeX}$);
- **termes:** TeX Gyre Termes Math (`newtxmath` with pdf $\text{\LaTeX}$);
- **stix:** STIX Two Math (`stix2` with pdf $\text{\LaTeX}$);
- **libertinus:** Libertinus Math (`libertinust1math` with pdf $\text{\LaTeX}$);
- **fira:** Fira Math (LuaLaTeX and XeLaTeX; `iwona` with pdf $\text{\LaTeX}$);
- **noto:** Noto Sans Math (LuaLaTeX and XeLaTeX; `iwona` with pdf $\text{\LaTeX}$);
- **mtpro2:** MathTime Professional 2 (loaded via the `mtpro2` package with both engines).

Any other value is passed directly to `\setmathfont` (LuaLaTeX/XeLaTeX) or `\RequirePackage` (pdf $\text{\LaTeX}$).

```
1 \usetheme[mathface=pagella]{Celestia}
```

5.6.2 The *mathfaceoptions* option

Additional options passed to `\setmathfont` (LuaLaTeX/XeLaTeX only).

```
1 \usetheme[mathface=pagella, mathfaceoptions={Scale=1.05}]{Celestia}
```

⑥ LAYOUT

6.1 Margins

6.1.1 The *margin* option

Sets the left and right margin of the slide content area.

Default: `2em`

```
1 \usetheme[margin=1.5em]{Celestia}
```

6.2 Frame title style

6.2.1 The *frametitle* option

Sets the visual style of each slide's frame title.

Default: `ruled`

Available values

- **ruled:** short rule under the title, continued by a hairline across the text width (default);
- **subtle:** title with a short underline rule;
- **plainrule:** title with a hairline across the text width;
- **plain:** simple left-aligned title with no decoration;
- **cosmic:** title with a horizontal decorative rule and diamond ornament;
- **line:** title with a full-width horizontal rule;
- **gradient:** title on a pale full-width band;
- **clean:** colored vertical bar to the left of the title;
- **elegant:** title on a full-width colored background;
- **leftbar:** vertical bar on the left edge of the page, spanning the full height of the title.

```
Prime numbers  
frametitle=ruled
```

ruled

```
Prime numbers  
frametitle=subtle
```

subtle

```
Prime numbers  
frametitle=plainrule
```

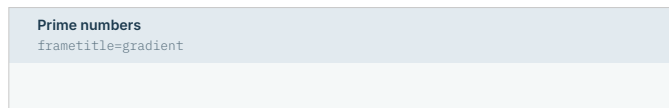
plainrule

```
Prime numbers  
frametitle=plain
```

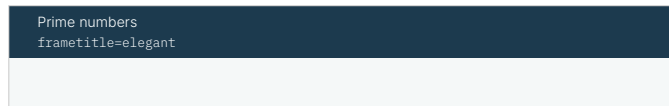
plain



cosmic



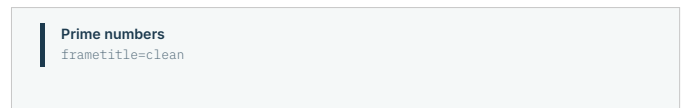
gradient



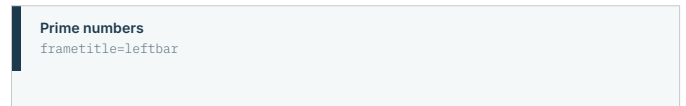
elegant



line



clean



leftbar

```
1 \usetheme[frametitle=elegant]{Celestia}
```

Every style supports a subtitle via `\framesubtitle{...}`.

6.2.2 Title spacing

Two options, `frametitlepadding` and `frametitlebottomskip`, fine-tune the title spacing regardless of the selected style. They are useful for compacting the title area to gain vertical space without changing the style's aesthetics.

- **frametitlepadding=dim:** internal padding (top and bottom) of the title box. Default depends on the style (1.35em for most).
- **frametitlebottomskip=dim:** `\vskip` added after the title, typically negative (pulls content up). Default -1em for most styles, adjusted for `clean` when a subtitle is present to preserve breathing room. The more negative the value, the smaller the space after the title. An explicit user-supplied value takes priority over all defaults.

```
1 \usetheme[frametitle=subtle, frametitlepadding=0.5em,  
2 frametitlebottomskip=-1.5em]{Celestia}
```

Note: the effect of `frametitlebottomskip` can be masked on short frames, where beamer vertically centers the content. The theme sets this content a little above the middle: one third of the free space above, two thirds below. For strict top alignment, use the `[t]` option of `\begin{frame}` or of the class.

6.3 Title page

The title page shows the subject, the title in a large size and the subtitle. A rule separates them from the author, the institute and the date; it is not drawn when these three fields are empty.

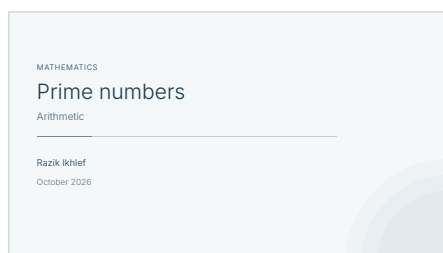
6.3.1 The `titlealign` option

Sets the alignment of the title page content.

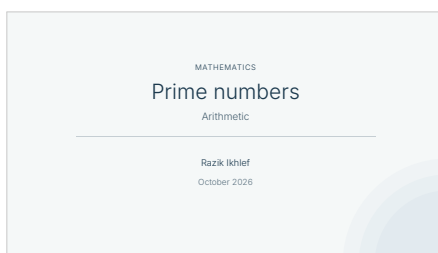
Default: `left`

Available values: `left`, `center`, `right`

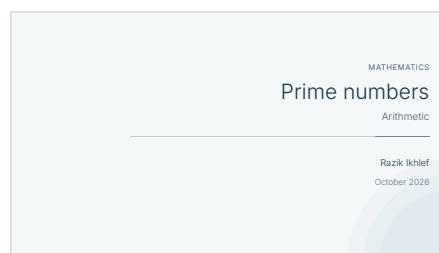
```
1 \usetheme[ttitlealign=center]{Celestia}
```



left



center



right

6.3.2 The `titlebackground` option

Specifies a background image (displayed at reduced opacity) for the title page.

```
1 \usetheme[titlebackground=images/background.jpg]{Celestia}
```

6.3.3 The `\subject` command

Defines a subject line displayed in spaced capitals above the main title on the title page and embedded in the PDF metadata.

```
1 \subject{Computer Science}
2 \title{Introduction to Graph Theory}
```

6.3.4 The `\titlegraphic` command

Places an image, a logo for instance, on the title page: top right, or above the subject when the content is centered.

```
1 \titlegraphic{\includegraphics[height=1.2cm]{logo}}
```

6.3.5 The `motif` option

Draws a motif of pale discs in the bottom right corner of the title page, of the section and subsection pages and of the standout slides. On the title page, an image given with `titlebackground` replaces it.

Default: `true`

```
1 \usetheme[motif=false]{Celestia}
```

⑦ HEADING STYLE

7.1 Font family

7.1.1 The `headstyle` option

Sets the font family used for headings.

Default: `sffamily`

Available values: `sffamily` (sans-serif), `rmfamily` (serif)

7.2 Font shape

7.2.1 *The headshape option*

Sets the font shape for headings.

Default: `normal`

Available values: `normal`, `sc` (small caps), `it` (italic)

7.3 Font weight

7.3.1 *The headweight option*

Sets the font weight of frame titles.

Default: `bfseries`

Available values: `bfseries` (bold), `mdseries` (medium)

7.3.2 *The titleweight option*

Sets the font weight of the large titles: the title of the title page and the titles of the section and subsection pages.

Default: `mdseries`

Available values: `mdseries` (the weight of the text, light by default), `bfseries` (bold)

7.4 Block title weight

7.4.1 *The blocktitleweight option*

Sets the font weight for tcolorbox block titles.

Default: `bfseries`

Available values: `bfseries` (bold), `mdseries` (medium)

7.5 Heading sizes

The theme allows each heading element to be sized independently. In addition to the standard LaTeX sizes, Celestia defines intermediate sizes for finer control:

- **titlesize:** main title on the title page (`Huge` by default);
- **frametitlesize:** frame title (`normalsize` by default);
- **sectiontitlesize:** section title (`huge` by default);
- **subtitlesize:** subtitle (`large` by default);
- **footertextsize:** footer text (`tiny` by default).

Available sizes

The standard LaTeX sizes are available: `tiny`, `scriptsize`, `footnotesize`, `small`, `normalsize`, `large`, `Large`, `LARGE`, `huge`, `Huge`.

Celestia adds an intermediate size between each consecutive pair:

- `tinyscriptsize` (between `tiny` and `scriptsize`);
- `scriptsizefootnotesize` (between `scriptsize` and `footnotesize`);
- `footnotesizesmall` (between `footnotesize` and `small`);
- `smallnormalsize` (between `small` and `normalsize`);
- `normalsizelarge` (between `normalsize` and `large`);
- `largeLarge` (between `large` and `Large`);
- `LargeLARGE` (between `Large` and `LARGE`);
- `LARGEhuge` (between `LARGE` and `huge`);
- `hugeHuge` (between `huge` and `Huge`).

```
1 \usetheme[
2   titlesize=hugeHuge,
3   frametitlesize=large,
4   sectiontitlesize=LARGEhuge,
5   footertextsize=scriptsize
6 ]{Celestia}
```

7.6 Full example

```
1 \usetheme[
2   headstyle=rmfamily,
3   headshape=sc,
4   headweight=mdseries,
5   titleweight=bfseries,
6   blocktitleweight=bfseries
7 ]{Celestia}
```

⑧ FOOTER

8.1 The `footerstyle` option

Sets the footer style (hidden on the title slide).

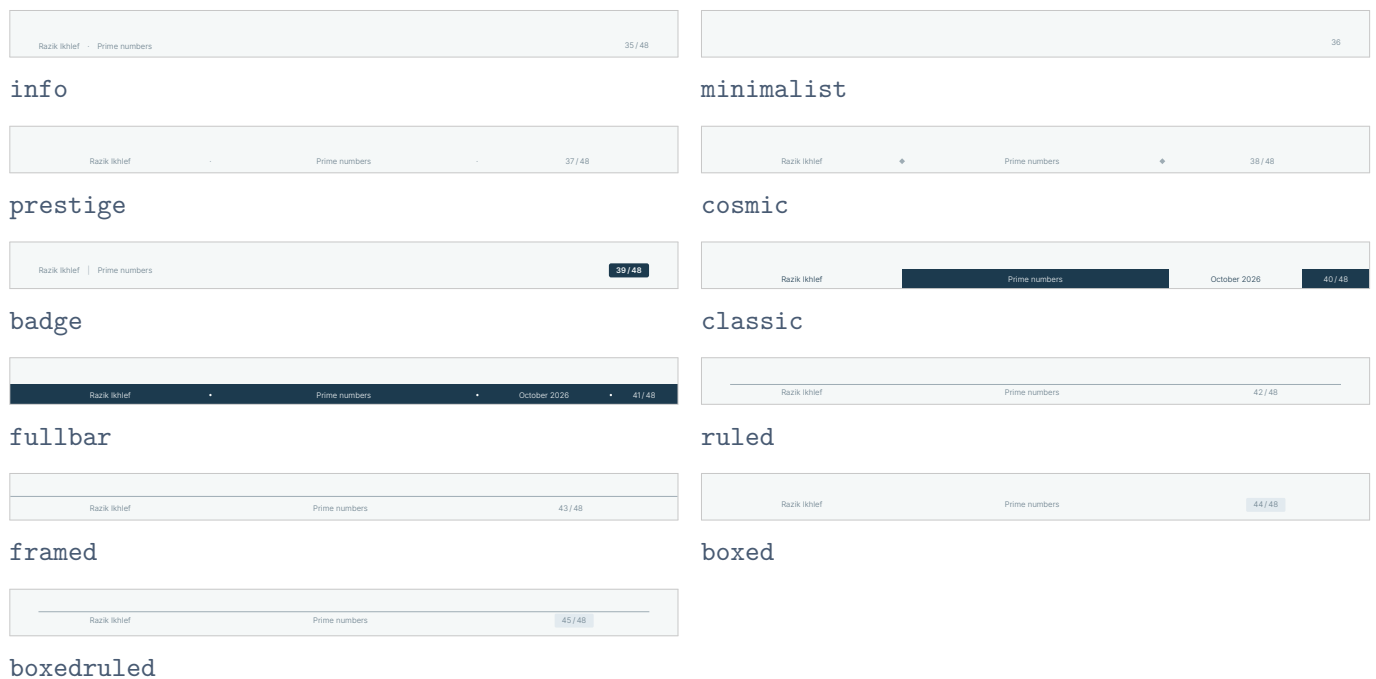
Default: `info`

Available values

- **info:** author and title on the left, slide number on the right (default);
- **minimalist:** discreet slide number in the bottom-right corner;
- **prestige:** three columns (author, title, slide number) separated by middle dots;
- **cosmic:** three columns separated by diamond ornaments;

- **badge**: slide number in a colored tag on the bottom right, author and title on the bottom left;
- **classic**: bar divided into four alternating colored zones (author / title / date / slide number);
- **fullbar**: fully colored bar, four entries separated by dots;
- **ruled**: three columns under a hairline drawn across the text width;
- **framed**: three columns under a hairline drawn across the full page width;
- **boxed**: three columns, slide number in a tinted tag;
- **boxedruled**: hairline across the text width and slide number in a tinted tag.

In the footers with several columns, a long author and title can touch: give them a short form in the optional argument of `\author` and `\title`.



The slide number reads “12 / 40” (current slide, then total), except in the `minimalist` style, which gives the current number only.

```
1 \usetheme[footerstyle=info]{Celestia}
```

8.2 The progressbar option

Adds a progress bar at the bottom of each slide. For the `info` and `minimalist` styles, the bar is natively integrated into the footer. For other styles, it is overlaid at the bottom of the page.

Default: `false`

```
1 \usetheme[progressbar]{Celestia}
```

8.3 Appendix

Slides placed after the `\appendix` command do not count in the displayed total: the slide number and the progress bar refer to the main part, and the appendix slides are numbered separately. Corrections or extra material can thus be placed at the end of a presentation without distorting the numbering.

```
1 \begin{frame}{Conclusion}
2   ...
3 \end{frame}
4
5 \appendix
6
7 \begin{frame}{Corrections}
8   ...
9 \end{frame}
```

8.4 The `shownavigation` option

Displays the Beamer navigation symbols above the footer, on the right (disabled by default).

```
1 \usetheme[shownavigation]{Celestia}
```

⑨ TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section numbers sit in a column of fixed width, so that the titles line up. The space between two sections shrinks by itself when the list is long.

9.1 The `compacttoc` option

Reduces the vertical spacing between entries in the table of contents.

```
1 \usetheme[compacttoc]{Celestia}
```

9.2 The `twocoltoc` option

Automatically distributes sections across two columns.

```
1 \usetheme[twocoltoc]{Celestia}
```

9.3 The `\twocolumntoc` command

Provides manual control over the two-column distribution by specifying section ranges.

```
1 \twocolumntoc[1][5][10]
```

This example places sections 1 through 4 in the left column and sections 5 through 10 in the right column.

10.1 Block types

Three Beamer block types are available, each associated with a semantic color:

```

1 \begin{block}{Block title}
2   Standard block content (blockcolor)
3 \end{block}
4
5 \begin{exampleblock}{Example}
6   Example block content (examplecolor)
7 \end{exampleblock}
8
9 \begin{alertblock}{Warning}
10  Alert block content (alertcolor)
11 \end{alertblock}

```

10.2 Block style

10.2.1 The block option

Sets the design of blocks.

Default: `roles`

With the value `roles`, each family of blocks receives the style suited to its role in the talk: a panel for definitions and theorems, a mark beside the title for examples, remarks and activities, a rule under the title for exercises (see “Styles per family of blocks”). Any other value gives the same style to all blocks.

tcolorbox styles

- **callout:** sidebar in the block color, colored title and text on a pale panel;
- **line:** the same sidebar, colored title, no background;
- **soft:** colored title on a pale background in the hue of the block;
- **shaded:** title on a strong band, text on a pale background of the same hue;
- **ruled:** headed rule under the title, as under the frame titles, on a pale background;
- **underline:** title underlined by a rule of its own length, on a pale background;
- **discs:** three discs in the corner of the block, echoing the motif of the title page, on a pale background;
- **plain:** frame in the block color, title on a solid band;
- **card:** the same frame with square corners, text on a pale background;
- **ribbon:** sidebar, title on a pale band, text on the page background;
- **framed:** title on a pale band, thin frame in the same color as the band;
- **mast:** thick stroke beside the title, continued by a hairline that runs along the text and ends in a hook under the last line, no background;
- **masthead:** the thick stroke beside the title, alone;
- **mastbox:** the thick stroke beside the title and a hairline that frames the whole block;

- **bracket:** thin bracket along the left edge of the block, no background;
- **legend:** thin frame, title set on the line of the frame;
- **legendbox:** the same, with the title in a small box;
- **outline:** thin frame around the title and the text, no background;
- **badge:** title in a solid label, astride the edge of a framed pale panel;
- **softbadge:** title in a pale label, astride the edge of a pale panel with no frame.

Pythagorean theorem
In a right triangle, $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$.

callout

Pythagorean theorem
In a right triangle, $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$.

line

Pythagorean theorem
In a right triangle, $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$.

soft

Pythagorean theorem
In a right triangle, $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$.

shaded

Pythagorean theorem
In a right triangle, $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$.

ruled

Pythagorean theorem
In a right triangle, $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$.

underline

Pythagorean theorem
In a right triangle, $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$.

discs

Pythagorean theorem
In a right triangle, $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$.

plain

Pythagorean theorem
In a right triangle, $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$.

card

Pythagorean theorem
In a right triangle, $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$.

ribbon

Pythagorean theorem
In a right triangle, $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$.

framed

Pythagorean theorem
In a right triangle, $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$.

mast

Pythagorean theorem
In a right triangle, $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$.

masthead

Pythagorean theorem
In a right triangle, $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$.

mastbox

Pythagorean theorem
In a right triangle, $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$.

bracket

Pythagorean theorem
In a right triangle, $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$.

legend

Pythagorean theorem
In a right triangle, $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$.

legendbox

Pythagorean theorem
In a right triangle, $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$.

outline

Pythagorean theorem
In a right triangle, $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$.

badge

Pythagorean theorem
In a right triangle, $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$.

softbadge

1 \usetheme[block=line]{Celestia}

10.2.2 The *blockfill* option

Adds or removes the tinted background of blocks. Each style has its natural value: the `line`, `plain`, `ribbon`, `framed` and `outline` styles have no background; the `callout`, `card`, `soft`, `shaded`, `ruled`, `underline`, `discs`, `badge` and `softbadge` styles have one. The option `blockfill` (or `blockfill=true`) adds the background, `blockfill=false` removes it. The `discs` style always keeps its background; the `mast`, `masthead`, `mastbox`, `bracket`, `legend` and `legendbox` styles never have one.

```
1 \usetheme[blockfill=false]{Celestia}
2 \usetheme[block=ruled, blockfill=false]{Celestia}
3 \usetheme[block=line, blockfill]{Celestia}
```

10.2.3 The *blockcorners* option

Sets the shape of the corners of the `callout`, `plain`, `card`, `framed` and `outline` styles: `rounded` (the natural value of `plain`) or `sharp` (the natural value of the other four). With `callout`, the sidebar follows the rounding.

```
1 \usetheme[blockcorners=rounded]{Celestia}
2 \usetheme[block=plain, blockcorners=sharp]{Celestia}
```

Block colors

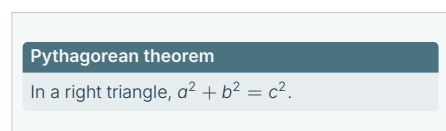
Each type of block has its own color, the same in every style: it shows in the title, the bar or the band, and the background of the block is a pale tint of it: the block color mixed into the page background, at 7 % under the text and 26 % in the title bands. Standard blocks, examples and alerts take the `blockcolor`, `examplecolor` and `alertcolor` of the palette. Remarks and methods receive two colors designed for each palette, `remarkcolor` and `methodcolor`. With a custom palette, remarks take the text color and methods the accent color.

Names from earlier versions

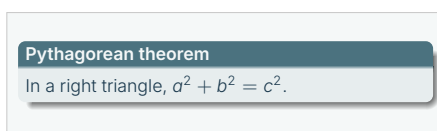
The following names are still accepted: `bar` (`line` with a background), `fullbar` (`ribbon` with a background), `noback` (`soft` without a background) and `sober` (`soft`).

Native Beamer styles

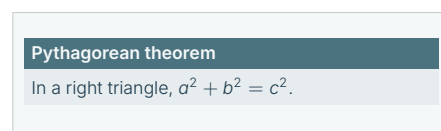
- **native**: native Beamer rounded blocks with a colored background;
- **native-shadow**: native Beamer rounded blocks with a drop shadow;
- **native-default**: default Beamer blocks (rectangular).



native



native-shadow



native-default

These three styles rely on the blocks of Beamer and not on `tcolorbox`: the `blockfill` and `blockcorners` options do not apply to them.

```
\usetheme[block=native]{Celestia}
```

10.2.4 Block opacity options

Giving a value to one of the following options restores, for the style concerned, the background of versions 1.x: the block color mixed with the page background in the given proportion (decimal value between 0 and 1). With `auto`, the default, each palette keeps the background designed for it:

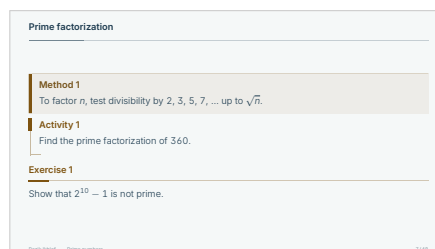
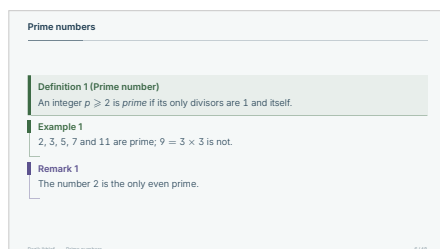
- **shadedblockopacity**: opacity of the title band for the `shaded` style (0.30 gives the look of versions 1.x);
- **soberblockopacity**: opacity for the `sober` style (0.18 gives the look of versions 1.x);
- **softblockopacity**: opacity for the `soft` style (0.18 gives the look of versions 1.x);
- **barblockopacity**: opacity for the `bar` style (0.05 gives the look of versions 1.x).

```
\usetheme[block=sober, soberblockopacity=0.25]{Celestia}
```

10.3 Styles per family of blocks

The blocks and the environments of the theme fall into twelve families, according to their role in the talk. Each family has its own option. With `block=roles`, the default, the families receive the styles of the last column.

Family	Option	Color	Environments	Style
Definitions	<code>definitionblock</code>	<code>examplecolor</code>	<code>definition</code>	<code>callout</code>
Results	<code>theoremblock</code>	<code>blockcolor</code>	<code>theorem</code> , <code>proposition</code> , <code>property</code> , <code>lemma</code> , <code>corollary</code>	<code>callout</code>
Methods	<code>methodblock</code>	<code>methodcolor</code>	<code>method</code>	<code>callout</code>
Alerts	<code>alertblock</code>	<code>alertcolor</code>	<code>alertblock</code>	<code>framed</code>
Standard blocks	<code>standardblock</code>	<code>blockcolor</code>	<code>block</code>	<code>framed</code>
Example blocks	<code>nativeexampleblock</code>	<code>examplecolor</code>	<code>exampleblock</code>	<code>framed</code>
Proofs	<code>proofblock</code>	<code>blockcolor</code>	<code>proof</code>	<code>mast</code>
Examples	<code>exampleblock</code>	<code>examplecolor</code>	<code>example</code>	<code>mast</code>
Remarks	<code>remarkblock</code>	<code>remarkcolor</code>	<code>remark</code>	<code>mast</code>
Activities	<code>activityblock</code>	<code>methodcolor</code>	<code>activity</code> , <code>application</code>	<code>mast</code>
Exercises	<code>exerciseblock</code>	<code>methodcolor</code>	<code>exercise</code>	<code>ruled</code>
Summaries	<code>summaryblock</code>	<code>blockcolor</code>	<code>summary</code>	<code>card</code>



Four designs thus share the page. What must be known sits on a pale panel with a side bar for definitions, results and methods (`callout`), which only the color tells apart; alerts and standard blocks have their title on a pale band, within a thin frame (`framed`). What goes with it (examples, remarks, proofs, activities, applications) only has a mark beside the title, continued by a hairline that ends in a hook under the text (`mast`). Exercises have a rule under the title, with no background (`ruled` with the word `nofill`). The summary, which closes a part, is the only block to receive a frame with a solid band, on a pale panel (`card`).

The three native blocks of `beamer` (`block`, `exampleblock` and `alertblock`) share this frame with a title band, each in its own color. Each has its own option: `standardblock`, `nativeexampleblock` and `alertblock`. The `exampleblock` option, for its part, only sets the `example` environment. The plural environments, such as `definitions` or `exercises`, follow their family. An environment created with `\newtheorem` follows the family of results, or that of examples when it is declared after `\theoremstyle{example}`.

A family option takes the name of a `tcolorbox` style from the list above. It overrides the `block` option.

```
1 \usetheme[theorem=ruled, proof=masthead]{Celestia}
2 \usetheme[block=line, summary=shaded]{Celestia}
```

The first line keeps the default distribution and changes two families. The second gives the `line` style to all blocks except the summaries.

The background and the corners can also be set per family. After the name of the style, in braces, the words `fill` and `nofill` add or remove the background, the words `rounded` and `sharp` set the corners. Without these words, the family follows the `blockfill` and `blockcorners` options.

```
1 \usetheme[theorem={ruled, nofill}, alert={callout, rounded}]{Celestia}
```

The value `auto` returns a family to the general setting, given by the `block` option:

```
1 \celestiaset{theorem=auto}
```

The family options have no effect with the native Beamer blocks.

11 SPECIAL SLIDES

11.1 Standout slides

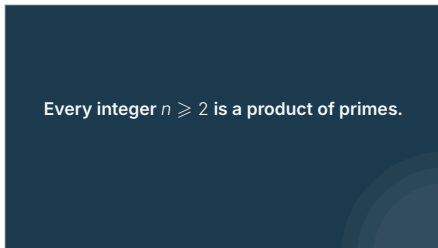
The `standout` frame option turns a slide into a highlight page with an inverted colored background, without title or footer. It is a frame option only: it is not meant to be passed in the theme options.

```
1 \usetheme{Celestia}
2
3 \begin{frame}[standout]
4   Key takeaway
5
6   \vspace{1em}
7   \large --- Quote
8 \end{frame}
```

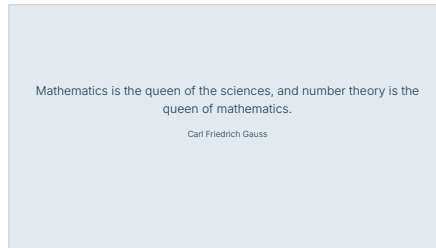
11.2 Quote slides

The `quote` frame option sets a centered quotation, in a large size, on a tinted background, without title or footer.

```
1 \begin{frame}[quote]
2   The text of the quotation.\[0.6em]
3   {\small Its author}
4 \end{frame}
```



Emphasis page



Quotation page

11.3 Image slides

`\imagepage[caption]{file}` creates a slide whose image covers the whole page. The optional caption is shown at the bottom left. The command is used outside of any `frame` environment.

```
1 \imagepage[Site model, scale 1:200.]{images/model.jpg}
```

11.4 Section slides

11.4.1 Section slide options

Controls the automatic display of section divider slides. The section title is set in a large size, on a tinted background, under the title of the presentation recalled in spaced capitals.

Defaults: `sectionpage=true`, `sectionnumber=false`, `subsectionpage=false`

- **sectionpage:** enables or disables automatic section divider slides;
- **sectionnumber:** puts the section number before the title;
- **subsectionpage:** adds a slide at the start of every subsection; the section name is recalled above the subsection title.

```
1 \usetheme[sectionpage=false]{Celestia}
2 \usetheme[sectionnumber]{Celestia}
3 \usetheme[subsectionpage]{Celestia}
```

The `\sectionpage` and `\subsectionpage` commands typeset these slides on demand, inside a `frame`.

To disable section slides manually within the document:

```
1 \AtBeginSection{}
```

The command `\celestiaset{sectionpage=false}` does the same from the place where it is given, and `\celestiaset{sectionpage}` brings the section slides back.

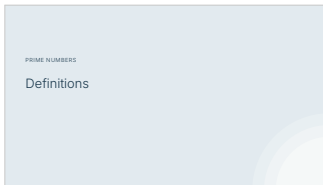
11.4.2 Outline on the section slide

The `sectiontoc` option recalls the outline of the presentation on every section slide: the audience sees where the talk stands. It comes in two forms.

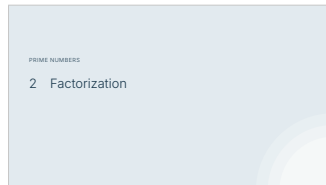
- `sectiontoc` (or `sectiontoc=list`): the list of sections takes the place of the title. The section that starts is set in a large size, the others in a small size and dimmed. Every line is a link to its section.
- `sectiontoc=dots`: the section title stays alone, followed by a row of dots, one per section. The sections already seen are filled, the sections to come are hollow and the section that starts carries its number.

Default: `false`

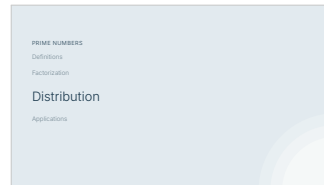
```
1 \usetheme[sectiontoc, sectionnumber]{Celestia}  
2 \usetheme[sectiontoc=dots]{Celestia}
```



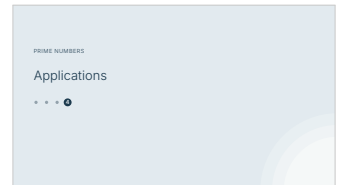
Default



sectionnumber



sectiontoc



sectiontoc=dots

When the list is too long to fit on the slide (beyond a dozen sections, or with titles running over several lines), the theme switches to the `dots` form by itself. The outline needs two compilations.

12 SOURCE CODE

12.1 Code handler

12.1.1 The *codehandler* option

Sets the syntax highlighting backend.

Default: `listings`

Available values: `listings` (the `listings` package) or `minted` (the `minted` package, requires Pygments)

```
1 \usetheme[codehandler=minted]{Celestia}
```

In `french` mode, code listing captions are automatically relabeled to *Programme*.

12.2 Code block style

12.2.1 The *codestyle* option

Sets the visual style of code blocks.

Default: `soft`

Available values

- **soft**: a faint background and the name of the language on the right; with line numbers, a hairline in a light shade of the accent color separates the numbers from the code (default);
- **minimal**: no background and no hairline, the code on the text margin; with line numbers, the same hairline separates the numbers from the code;
- **hairline**: pale neutral background and a hairline on the left;
- **tint**: pale neutral background, no frame and no bar;
- **bar**: colored sidebar on the left;
- **frame**: thin border with rounded corners;
- **macos**: macOS-style window chrome with three colored dots;
- **box**: box with a colored top bar.

```
1 def is_prime(n):
2     d = 2
3     while d * d <= n:
4         if n % d == 0:
5             return False
6         d += 1
7     return n >= 2
```

soft

```
1 def is_prime(n):
2     d = 2
3     while d * d <= n:
4         if n % d == 0:
5             return False
6         d += 1
7     return n >= 2
```

minimal

```
1 def is_prime(n):
2     d = 2
3     while d * d <= n:
4         if n % d == 0:
5             return False
6         d += 1
7     return n >= 2
```

hairline

```
1 def is_prime(n):
2     d = 2
3     while d * d <= n:
4         if n % d == 0:
5             return False
6         d += 1
7     return n >= 2
```

tint

```
1 def is_prime(n):
2     d = 2
3     while d * d <= n:
4         if n % d == 0:
5             return False
6         d += 1
7     return n >= 2
```

bar

```
1 def is_prime(n):
2     d = 2
3     while d * d <= n:
4         if n % d == 0:
5             return False
6         d += 1
7     return n >= 2
```

frame

```
1 def is_prime(n):
2     d = 2
3     while d * d <= n:
4         if n % d == 0:
5             return False
6         d += 1
7     return n >= 2
```

macos

```
1 def is_prime(n):
2     d = 2
3     while d * d <= n:
4         if n % d == 0:
5             return False
6         d += 1
7     return n >= 2
```

box

```
1 \usetheme[codestyle=minimal]{Celestia}
```

Code in a block

In a block (block, definition, example, etc.), code never has a background: the block already frames it. With **soft**, **minimal**, **hairline** and **tint**, it lines up with the text of the block; its numbers start from the text margin and a hairline in the color of the block separates them from the code (**tint** has no hairline, **hairline** keeps its own even without numbers). The other styles keep their frame or their bar. The name of the language is left out.

Example

The smallest divisor of 91:

```
d = 2
while 91 % d != 0:
    d += 1
```

In a block

Example

The smallest divisor of 91:

```
1 d = 2
2 while 91 % d != 0:
3     d += 1
```

In a block, with line numbers

12.3 The code, code* and results environments

The theme provides three environments, with **listings** as with **minted**:

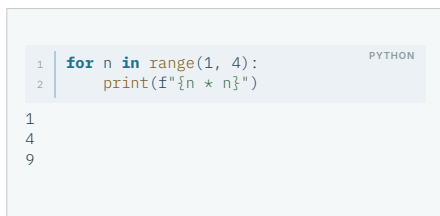
- **code**: a code block that is always numbered;
- **code***: a code block that is never numbered;
- **results**: console output, in a monospaced font in the color of the text, with no background, hairline, highlighting or numbers, whatever the code style.

The mandatory argument of `code` and `code*` gives the language: a `listings` style (`python`, `latex`) or language (C, SQL), a `minted` lexer (`python`, `c`). The optional argument takes the options of the code handler, for instance `caption=...` with `listings`.

```

1 \begin{code}{python}
2 for n in range(1, 4):
3     print(f"{n} squared is {n * n}")
4 \end{code}
5 \begin{results}
6 1 squared is 1
7 2 squared is 4
8 3 squared is 9
9 \end{results}

```



code and results

A document that already defines its own `code` or `results` environment keeps it. The `lstlisting` and `minted` environments remain available; their numbers follow the `codenumbers` option.

12.4 Code framing

12.4.1 Frame options

Controls the `tcolorbox` wrapping around code blocks.

Default: `codebox=true` (wrapping enabled)

- **codebox**: enables the code wrapper (on by default; use `codebox=false` to disable);
- **nocodeframe**: keeps the `tcolorbox` wrapper but removes the visible border (`frame`, `macos` and `box` code styles; the `soft`, `minimal`, `hairline`, `tint` and `bar` styles have no frame).

```

1 \usetheme[codebox=false]{Celestia}

```

12.5 Language name and line numbers

12.5.1 The `code label` option

With `listings`, the name of the language is shown in small capitals in the upper right corner of the code block, with the styles that have a background. It is left out with `minimal`, which has no background to hold

it, inside a block, in narrow blocks, which take up at most 45 % of the width of the slide (one column out of two, for instance), and when the first line of the code is long enough to reach it.

Default: `true`

```
1 \usetheme[code label=false]{Celestia}
```

12.5.2 The *codenumbers* option

Numbers the lines of the code. With `minimal` and inside a block, the numbers are right-aligned from the text margin; with the styles that have a background, they are centered in a gutter, on the left of the block. The column of numbers takes the width of the largest number: it is exact from the second compilation on.

Default: `auto`

Available values

- **auto:** numbers the wide code blocks whose language is known (default);
- **true:** numbers every block; `codenumbers` alone does the same;
- **false:** numbers no block.

A block is wide when it takes up more than 45 % of the width of the slide: a block across the full width is, a block in one column out of two is not. The language is known when the block gives it (`style=python`, `language=C`) or when an `\lstset` has set it, and always with `minted`. The `code` and `code*` environments override this option, and so does a block marked `numbers=none` (`listings`) or `linenos=false` (`minted`). Inline code and the `results` environment are never numbered.

```
1 \usetheme[codenumbers=false]{Celestia}
```



Both options can be changed in the course of the document, for instance to number the code of a single slide:

```
1 \begin{frame}[fragile, celestia={codenumbers}]{Program}
2 ...
3 \end{frame}
```

12.6 Usage with listings

```
1 \begin{lstlisting}[style=python]
2 def fibonacci(n):
3     if n <= 1:
4         return n
5     return fibonacci(n-1) + fibonacci(n-2)
6 \end{lstlisting}
```

A `python` style is provided out of the box. Keywords are set in bold in the legible accent color (`accenttext`), built-in functions (`print`, `len`, `range`, etc.) in the color of methods, the constants `True`, `False` and `None` in the color of remarks, and strings in the color of examples. `language=Python` gives the same colors.

13 TEXT FORMATTING

13.1 Special commands

- `\texttt{text}`: monospaced font, slightly smaller than the text;
- `\alert{text}`: text in the alert color;
- `\mathterm{x}`: formats a mathematical term (bold, block color);
- `\mathdef{x}`: formats a mathematical definition (italic, example color);
- `\cverb|code|`: inline coloured L^AT_EX code, used like `\verb` in a `fragile` frame.

13.2 The `boldurl` option

Renders URLs in bold within hyperlinks.

```
1 \usetheme[boldurl]{Celestia}
```

14 COMPONENTS

The theme defines the `\source`, `\keyfigure`, `\tablehead` and `\imagepage` commands only if the document does not already define a command of the same name: in that case, the command of the document is kept.

14.1 Source line

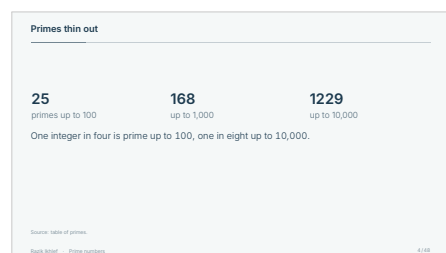
`\source{...}` writes a source line in a small size, above the footer, on the left margin. It takes the place of footnotes: do not use it on a slide that has one.

```
1 \begin{frame}{Population}
2     ...
3     \source{Source: Eurostat, 2025.}
4 \end{frame}
```

14.2 Key figure

`\keyfigure{number}{label}` sets a number in a large size, followed by its label. The command takes the width of the column it is placed in.

```
1 \begin{columns}
2   \begin{column}{0.3\textwidth}
3     \keyfigure{298}{square metres}
4   \end{column}
5   \begin{column}{0.3\textwidth}
6     \keyfigure{3}{terraced houses}
7   \end{column}
8 \end{columns}
```



Key figures and source

14.3 Tables

Table rules take a softened tint of the primary color. `\tablehead{...}` formats a header cell.

```
1 \begin{tabular}{lr}
2   \hline
3   \tablehead{Variant} & \tablehead{Area} \\
4   \hline
5   Strip & 312 \\
6   Terraces & 298 \\
7   \hline
8 \end{tabular}
```

15 MATH ENVIRONMENTS

The theme defines theorem-like environments with a streamlined syntax built on `tcolorbox`. Each environment accepts key-value options in brackets: `title` for a subtitle and `label` for cross-referencing. The style of each environment is that of its family (see “Styles per family of blocks”).

15.1 Block-type environments

- `theorem`: theorem;
- `lemma`: lemma;
- `proposition`: proposition;
- `corollary`: corollary;

- `property` / `properties`: `property` / `properties`;
- `proof`: `proof` (Beamer environment, unnumbered; the title is set without a final period);
- `summary`: `summary`, titled “Key points”, unnumbered.

15.2 Example-type environments

- `definition` / `definitions`: `definition` / `definitions`;
- `example` / `examples`: `example` / `examples`.

15.3 Other environments

- `remark` / `remarks`: `remark` / `remarks`, in the `remarkcolor` color;
- `method`: `method`, in the `methodcolor` color;
- `activity` / `activities`: `activity` / `activities`, in the `methodcolor` color;
- `application` / `applications`: `application` / `applications`, in the `methodcolor` color;
- `exercise` / `exercises`: `exercise` / `exercises`, in the `methodcolor` color.

If the document or another package already defines an `exercise` environment, the theme keeps that definition.

The alert color is reserved for `alertblock` blocks.

15.4 Summary

The `summary` environment typesets the summary of a part, under the title “Key points” (“À retenir” in French). The `title` option adds a precision in parentheses.

```

1 \begin{summary}
2   \begin{itemize}
3     \item A geometric sequence with ratio  $q$  satisfies  $u_{n+1} = q \times u_n$ .
4     \item Its general term is  $u_n = u_0 \times q^n$ .
5   \end{itemize}
6 \end{summary}
```

15.5 Syntax

```

1 \begin{theorem}[title=Pythagorean theorem, label=th:pyth]
2   In a right triangle,  $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ .
3 \end{theorem}
```

This key-value syntax applies to all `tcolorbox`-based block styles (the default). With the native styles (`native`, `native-shadow` and `native-default`), the environments accept `[title=...]` alone, without label or `tcolorbox` options, as well as the usual Beamer syntax:

```

1 \begin{theorem}[Pythagorean theorem]
2   In a right triangle,  $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ .
3 \end{theorem}
```

Warning: with `tcolorbox` blocks, writing `[Pythagorean theorem]` without `title=` causes a compilation error.

Each environment also has a starred (unnumbered) variant:

```
1 \begin{definition*}[title=Prime number]
2   A prime number is a natural number that has exactly
3   two distinct divisors.
4 \end{definition*}
```

Additional `tcolorbox` options can be passed directly:

```
1 \begin{remark}[title=Important, colback=red!5]
2   Content with local customization.
3 \end{remark}
```

15.6 Overlay specifications

Each environment accepts a Beamer overlay specification between angle brackets, placed immediately after the name:

```
1 \begin{definition}<2->[title=Natural numbers]
2   The set  $\mathbb{N}$  appears from the second overlay.
3 \end{definition}
```

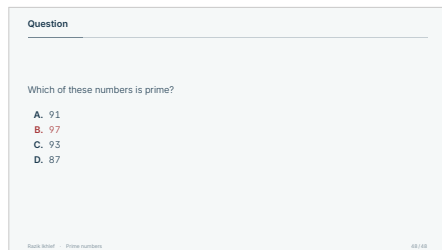
The environment counter is frozen across overlays of the same frame, whether you use the `<...>` syntax or the `\pause` command. Numbering therefore remains stable from one overlay to the next.

16 THE quiz ENVIRONMENT

The `quiz` environment creates multiple-choice questions with the correct answer revealed on the second overlay.

```
1 \begin{quiz}
2   \item Answer A
3   \item Answer B
4   \correct{Answer C (correct answer)}
5   \item Answer D
6 \end{quiz}
```

The `\correct{...}` command marks the correct answer, which is highlighted in the alert color on `<2>`.



Correct answer revealed

17 BIBLIOGRAPHY

The theme provides automatic support for `biblatex` and `natbib`. Bibliography entry colors are configured to match the active palette.

```
1 \usepackage[backend=biber]{biblatex}
2 \addbibresource{references.bib}
3
4 \begin{frame}{References}
5   \printbibliography
6 \end{frame}
```

18 SETTINGS IN THE COURSE OF THE DOCUMENT

The options of the theme are given to `\usetheme` and hold for the whole document. The `\celestiaset` command and the `celestia` frame option change a setting for a part of the document or for a single slide. They take the same options as `\usetheme`, with the same values.

18.1 For the rest of the document

Placed between two slides, the `\celestiaset` command applies to all the slides that follow, until the next change.

```
1 \begin{frame}{Lesson}
2   ...
3 \end{frame}
4
5 \celestiaset{block=shaded, footerstyle=minimalist}
6
7 \begin{frame}{Exercises}
8   ...
9 \end{frame}
```

As any $\text{\LaTeX}$ setting, it stays within the group where it is given: between braces, it ends at the closing brace.

```
1 {\celestiaset{palette=oxford}
2 \begin{frame}{First slide in oxford}
3   ...
4 \end{frame}}
```

```

5 \begin{frame}{Second slide in oxford}
6   ...
7 \end{frame}
8 }

```

18.2 For a single slide

The `celestia` frame option applies to a whole slide: title, content, background and footer. The next slide gets the settings of the document back. The option combines with the other frame options (`fragile`, `plain`, `standout`, etc.).

```

1 \begin{frame}[celestia={block=plain, blockfill}]{Summary}
2   ...
3 \end{frame}
4
5 \begin{frame}[celestia={palette=midnight}]{A dark slide}
6   ...
7 \end{frame}
8
9 \begin{frame}[fragile, celestia={style=stage}]{Program}
10  ...
11 \end{frame}

```

18.3 Inside a slide

In the body of a slide, `\celestiaset` acts on what follows, until the end of the slide (or of the column, or of the group, where the command stands).

```

1 \begin{frame}{Two block styles}
2   \begin{block}{Reminder}
3     ...
4   \end{block}
5   \celestiaset{block=ruled}
6   \begin{block}{Key point}
7     ...
8   \end{block}
9 \end{frame}

```

The title, the background and the footer of a slide are typeset apart, after its content: to change them, use the `celestia` frame option, or the `\celestiaset` command placed before the slide. A warning in the log recalls it.

18.4 Settings that can be changed

Area	Options
Blocks	<code>block</code> , <code>blockfill</code> , <code>blockcorners</code> , <code>blocktitleweight</code> , <code>theoremblock</code> , <code>definitionblock</code> , <code>proofblock</code> , <code>exampleblock</code> , <code>remarkblock</code> , <code>methodblock</code> , <code>activityblock</code> , <code>exerciseblock</code> , <code>alertblock</code> , <code>standardblock</code> , <code>nativeexampleblock</code> , <code>summaryblock</code>
Preset style	<code>style</code>
Colors	<code>palette</code> , <code>custompalette</code> , <code>maincolor</code> , <code>accentcolor</code> , <code>backgroundcolor</code> , <code>blockcolor</code> , <code>examplecolor</code> , <code>alertcolor</code> , <code>remarkcolor</code> , <code>methodcolor</code> , <code>codebackgroundcolor</code> , <code>emphasis</code> , <code>decoration</code> , <code>unicolor</code>
Frame title	<code>frametitle</code> , <code>frametitlesize</code> , <code>frametitlepadding</code> , <code>frametitlebottomskip</code> , <code>headstyle</code> , <code>headshape</code> , <code>headweight</code>
Footer	<code>footerstyle</code> , <code>footertextsize</code> , <code>progressbar</code>
Title page	<code>motif</code> , <code>titlealign</code> , <code>titlebackground</code> , <code>titlesize</code> , <code>subtitlesize</code> , <code>titleweight</code>
Section slides	<code>sectionpage</code> , <code>subsectionpage</code> , <code>sectionnumber</code> , <code>sectiontoc</code> , <code>sectiontitlesize</code>
Code	<code>codelabel</code> , <code>codenumbers</code>

The other options are set once and for all in `\usetheme`: the fonts (`sansface`, `serifface`, `monoface`, `mathface`, `allserif`, `light`, `semibold`), the language, the margins, the table of contents, the style and the handler of the code, and the choice of the native Beamer blocks. Given to `\celestiaset`, they are left aside and reported by a warning, and so is an unknown value.

18.5 Notes

- A preset style given in the course of the document first resets the settings that a style governs (emphasis, size and alignment of the titles, background and corners of the blocks, styles per family), then applies its own. The options written in the same call override the style.
- The weight of the text is set when the theme is loaded: a dark palette chosen in the course of the document keeps the light weight of the rest of the presentation. The `light=false` option gives the regular weight to the whole document.
- With the native Beamer blocks (`block=native`), the block style cannot be changed in the course of the document. Their colors follow the palette.

19.1 Boolean options

Option	Default	Description
<code>allserif</code>	<code>false</code>	Use serif font throughout
<code>semibold</code>	<code>true</code>	Use semibold (weight 600) as the bold series
<code>light</code>	<code>true</code>	Use light font weights for body text
<code>unicolor</code>	<code>false</code>	Monochromatic mode
<code>compacttoc</code>	<code>false</code>	Compact table of contents
<code>twocoltoc</code>	<code>false</code>	Two-column table of contents
<code>codebox</code>	<code>true</code>	Wrap code blocks in <code>tcolorbox</code>
<code>nocodeframe</code>	<code>false</code>	Keep <code>tcolorbox</code> wrapper, hide border
<code>codelabel</code>	<code>true</code>	Language name in the corner of the code block
<code>codenumbers</code>	<code>auto</code>	Line numbers of the code
<code>shownavigation</code>	<code>false</code>	Show Beamer navigation symbols
<code>boldurl</code>	<code>false</code>	Render URLs in bold
<code>sectionpage</code>	<code>true</code>	Automatic section divider slides
<code>sectionnumber</code>	<code>false</code>	Number before the section title
<code>subsectionpage</code>	<code>false</code>	Automatic subsection slides
<code>motif</code>	<code>true</code>	Motif of the title page and section slides
<code>progressbar</code>	<code>false</code>	Footer progress bar

19.2 Key-value options

Option	Default	Description
language	english	Document language
palette	nordic	Color palette
style	—	Preset style
block	roles	Block style
blockfill	(depends on the style)	Tinted background of blocks
blockcorners	(depends on the style)	Block corners
theoremblock	auto	Style of theorems and other results
definitionblock	auto	Style of definitions
proofblock	auto	Style of proofs
exampleblock	auto	Style of examples (<code>example</code> environment)
nativeexampleblock	auto	Style of <code>exampleblock</code> blocks
remarkblock	auto	Style of remarks
methodblock	auto	Style of methods
activityblock	auto	Style of activities and applications
exercisblock	auto	Style of exercises
alertblock	auto	Style of alert blocks
standardblock	auto	Style of standard blocks
summaryblock	auto	Style of summaries
frametitle	ruled	Frame title style
footerstyle	info	Footer style
codestyle	soft	Code block style
codehandler	listings	Syntax highlighting backend
titlealign	left	Title page alignment
sectiontoc	false	Outline on the section slides
emphasis	main	Emphasis color
decoration	(follows emphasis)	Decoration color
margin	2em	Slide margins
titlebackground	(empty)	Title page background image

19.3 Color options

Option	Default	Description
<code>custompalette</code>	<code>(empty)</code>	Custom palette (6 hex colors)
<code>maincolor</code>	<code>(palette)</code>	Main color
<code>accentcolor</code>	<code>(palette)</code>	Accent color
<code>backgroundcolor</code>	<code>(palette)</code>	Background color
<code>blockcolor</code>	<code>(palette)</code>	Standard block color
<code>examplecolor</code>	<code>(palette)</code>	Example block color
<code>alertcolor</code>	<code>(palette)</code>	Alert block color
<code>remarkcolor</code>	<code>(palette)</code>	Remark color
<code>methodcolor</code>	<code>(palette)</code>	Method color
<code>codebackgroundcolor</code>	<code>(empty)</code>	Code background color
<code>shadedblockopacity</code>	<code>auto</code>	Opacity for the shaded style (1.x background)
<code>soberblockopacity</code>	<code>auto</code>	Opacity for the sober style (1.x background)
<code>softblockopacity</code>	<code>auto</code>	Opacity for the soft style (1.x background)
<code>barblockopacity</code>	<code>auto</code>	Opacity for the bar style (1.x background)

19.4 Font and title options

Option	Default	Description
<code>serifface</code>	<code>literata</code>	Serif font
<code>sansface</code>	<code>inter</code>	Sans-serif font
<code>monoface</code>	<code>plex-mono</code>	Monospaced font
<code>seriffaceoptions</code>	<code>(empty)</code>	Serif font options
<code>sansfaceoptions</code>	<code>(empty)</code>	Sans-serif font options
<code>monofaceoptions</code>	<code>(empty)</code>	Monospaced font options
<code>mathface</code>	<code>inter</code>	Math font
<code>mathfaceoptions</code>	<code>(empty)</code>	Math font options
<code>headstyle</code>	<code>sffamily</code>	Heading font family
<code>headshape</code>	<code>normal</code>	Heading font shape
<code>headweight</code>	<code>bfseries</code>	Frame title font weight
<code>titleweight</code>	<code>mdseries</code>	Large title font weight
<code>blocktitleweight</code>	<code>bfseries</code>	Block title font weight
<code>titlesize</code>	<code>Huge</code>	Main title size
<code>frametitlesize</code>	<code>normalsize</code>	Frame title size
<code>sectiontitlesize</code>	<code>huge</code>	Section title size
<code>subtitlesize</code>	<code>large</code>	Subtitle size
<code>footertextsize</code>	<code>tiny</code>	Footer text size

20 AVAILABLE COLOR NAMES

The theme exposes the following color names for use anywhere in the document:

- `main`: primary color;
- `accent`: accent color;

- `background`: background color;
- `emphasis`: emphasis color (depends on the `emphasis` option);
- `decoration`: decoration color (depends on the `decoration` option);
- `blockcolor`: standard block color;
- `examplecolor`: example block color;
- `alertcolor`: alert block color;
- `remarkcolor`: color of remarks;
- `methodcolor`: color of methods, activities, applications and exercises;
- `blockbackground`: interior background color of standard blocks;
- `examplebackground`: interior background color of example blocks;
- `alertbackground`: interior background color of alert blocks;
- `codebackground`: code background color.

The three `...background` colors match exactly the background painted inside the standard blocks, the examples and the alerts, and follow the style of these three families.

```
1 \textcolor{accent}{Text in the accent color}
2 \colorlet{myCustom}{blockcolor!50!background}
```