

# Manual for the `tudprosper` class

Vincent Verdult

## 1 Introduction

The `tudprosper` class permits producing high quality slides in the recommended style of the Delft University of Technology. The `tudprosper` class is a modification of the `prosper` class developed by Frédéric Goualard. Although `prosper` allows the definition of custom styles, it was not flexible enough to create the Delft University of Technology style. Therefore, `tudprosper` was created by modifying the original `prosper` source. To use `tudprosper` you do not need the `prosper` class. The default fonts used in `tudprosper` are Helvetica type 1 fonts, which have more weight than the Computer Modern sans-serif fonts. The `tudprosper` class can be downloaded from:

<http://www.huisstijl.tudelft.nl/>

The original `prosper` class can be found at:

<http://prosper.sourceforge.net/>

This documentation is largely based on the original `prosper` manual.

## 2 Using the class

L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X files using the `tudprosper` class may be eventually translated into two different formats:

- the Adobe® *PostScript*™ format for printing transparencies;
- the Adobe® *Portable Document Format* (PDF) for displaying slides on computers with Acrobat® Reader in full-screen mode.

When translated into PDF files, `tudprosper` slides benefit from additional possibilities such as transition effects between slides and incremental displaying of a slide with several animation effects. The currently supported transitions are:

- **Split**: two lines sweep across the screen revealing the new slide;
- **Blinds**: multiple lines, evenly distributed across the screen, appear and synchronously sweep in the same direction to reveal the new slide;
- **Box**: a box sweeps from the center, revealing the new slide;
- **Wipe**: a single line sweeps across the screen from one edge to the other, revealing the new slide;
- **Dissolve**: the old page image dissolves to reveal the new slide;
- **Glitter**: similar to `Dissolve`, except the effect sweeps across the image in a wide band moving from one side of the screen to the other;
- **Replace**: the effect is simply to replace the old page with the new page.

Figure 1 presents a bird's-eye view of the structure of a L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X file using the `tudprosper` class.

### 3 Options of the class

The `tudprospcr` class supports the following options (default options are preceded by a black triangle ►, while the others are preceded by a black square ■):

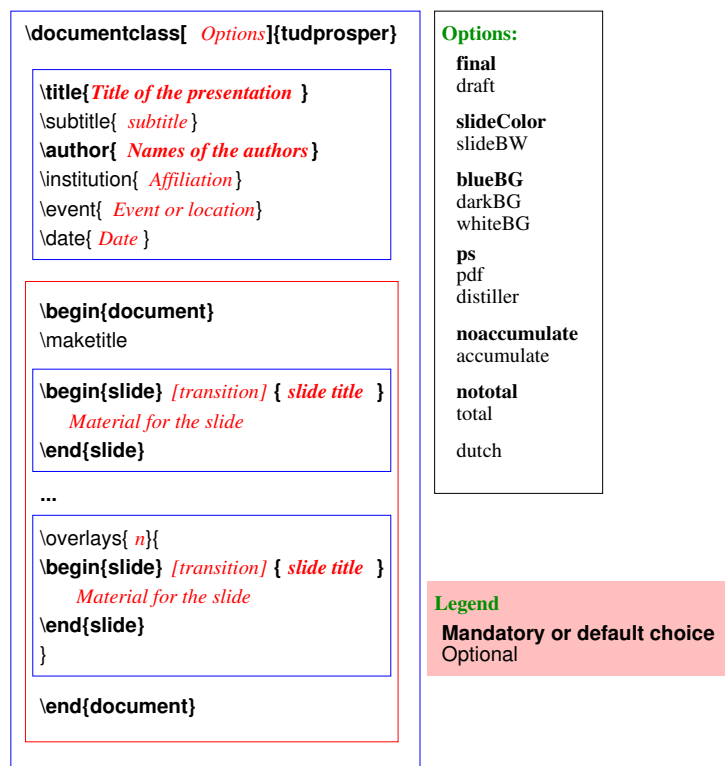


Figure 1: Structure for a  $\text{\LaTeX}$  file using `tudprospcr`

- **final.** The file is compiled in final mode: figures are inserted at their position;
- **draft.** The file is compiled in draft mode: figures are replaced by bounding boxes;
- **slideColor.** Slides will use many colors. To be used with caution when the slides are to be printed on a black and white device;
- **slideBW.** Slides will use a restricted set of colors. Should be used whenever the presentation is meant to be printed in black and white;
- **blueBG.** The background of the slide is blue;
- **darkBG.** The background of the slide is dark blue;
- **whiteBG.** The background of the slide is white;
- **ps.** The  $\text{\LaTeX}$  file is compiled to produce a PostScript™ file for printing;
- **pdf.** The  $\text{\LaTeX}$  file is compiled to produce a PDF file for a presentation with a video projector;
- **distiller.** Use this option if the PostScript® file is to be translated into a PDF file using Adobe® Distiller.
- **noaccumulate.** Macros `\onlySlide`, `\untilSlide` and `\fromSlide` do not interpret their argument in ps mode;

- **accumulate**. Macros `\onlySlide`, `\untilSlide` and `\fromSlide` interpret their argument in `ps` mode. Note that it is possible to locally modify the option setting by using macros `\Accumulatetrue` and `\Accumulatefalse`;
- **nototal**. The caption at the bottom of every slide displays only the number of the current slide;
- **total**. The caption at the bottom of every slide displays the number of the current slide along with the total number of slides;
- **dutch**. The ‘TU Delft’ logo on the first slide will be in the Dutch language.

## 4 Predefined macros and environments

### 4.1 Macros to appear in the preamble

The `tudprosper` class (re-)defines some standard macros. Those given below are to be put in the preamble (that is, before `\begin{document}`):

- `\title`. Title of the presentation;
- `\subtitle`. Subtitle of the presentation;
- `\author`. Author(s) of the presentation;
- `\institution`. Name of the institute the author(s) come(s) from;
- `\event`. Event or location of the presentation.
- `\date`. Date of the presentation.
- `\nopagenumbers`. Disables the appearance of page numbers on the slides.
- `\DefaultTransition{trans}`: definition of the default transition mode between slides. By default, the `Replace` mode is used;
- `\NoFrenchBabelItemize`. To be used when loading the `babel` style with the “french” option in order to have the ability to choose one’s own items. The french `itemize` glue is preserved.

Only `\title` and `\author` are required, the other commands are optional.

### 4.2 The `slide` environment

Figure 1 describes the `slide` environment. An optional argument is the transition effect for displaying the slide. The default transition is `Replace`.

### 4.3 Some `itemize` environments

The `Itemize` environment corresponds to the  $\text{\LaTeX}$  `itemize` environment where the text is justified. In `tudprosper`, the `itemize` environment has been redefined such that text is not justified in it (a better choice for slides). There also exist an `itemstep` environment where each item is displayed incrementally (in PDF mode).

### 4.4 Macros to be used out of any `slide` environment

- `\part[transition]{xx}`. Creates a slide only containing the text `xx` vertically and horizontally centered in the font title. The transition `transition`—if given—will be used for this slide.

## 4.5 Macros that may appear in a **slide** environment

`\fontTitle{xx}`. Writes its argument using the title font and color;

`\fontText{xx}`. Writes its argument using the text font and color;

`\PDFtransition{tr}`. Uses `tr` as the transition effect from the previous slide to the current slide;

## 4.6 Overlays

Overlays add animated effects to slides in PDF mode. They may be used to display a slide incrementally (in several steps), for making appear and disappear some elements on a slide... To use overlays, one has to embed the corresponding `slide` environment into an `\overlays` macro as follows:

```
\overlays{n}{  
\begin{slide}{...}  
...  
\end{slide}}
```

The first argument (`n`) of the `overlays` macro stands for the number of steps composing the animation.

The following macros may be used to control what should appear on each slide composing a `n` slides overlay:

- `\fromSlide{p}{mat}`. Puts `mat` on slides `p` through `n`;
- `\onlySlide{p}{mat}`. Puts `mat` on slide `p` only;
- `\untilSlide{p}{mat}`. Puts `mat` on slides 1 through `p`;
- `\FromSlide{p}`. All the material after the occurrence of the macro will be put on slides `p` through `n`;
- `\OnlySlide{p}`. All the material after the occurrence of the macro will be put on slide `p` only;
- `\UntilSlide{p}`. All the material after the occurrence of the macro will be put on slides 1 through `p`.

All those macros are only really meaningful in `pdf` mode; in `ps` mode, they do nothing or interpret their argument, depending on the option `no/accumulate`. Macros `\fromSlide`, `\onlySlide`, and `\untilSlide` accept starred versions which typeset the `mat` material in a zero dimension box (i.e. the position pointer is not moved). The starred versions should be used for replacement purposes. For example, the piece of code:

```
\onlySlide*{1}{\includegraphics{example-1.eps}}%  
\onlySlide*{2}{\includegraphics{example-2.eps}}%  
\onlySlide*{3}{\includegraphics{example-3.eps}}%
```

would put image `example-1.eps` on the first slide; this image would then be replaced by `example-2.eps` on the second slide, and by `example-3.eps` on the third slide. Note the `%` comment sign at the end of each line: it prevents `LaTeX` from inserting some space—due to the carriage return—which would induce a slight displacement between each image on the slides.

**Important note:** keep in mind that macros `\FromSlide`, `\OnlySlide`, `\UntilSlide`, and the un-starred versions of `\fromSlide`, `\onlySlide`, and `\untilSlide` interpret the argument `mat` *for each slide composing the overlay* even if it is not displayed (this is mandatory in order to know the size of the box that needs be reserved for the un-displayed material).

The following macros permit choosing the material to put on a slide depending on the chosen mode (`ps` or `pdf`):

- `\PDForPS{ifpdf}{ifps}`. Interprets material `ifpdf` if the chosen mode is `pdf`, otherwise interprets `ifps`;
- `\onlyInPS{mat}`. Interprets material `mat` only if the mode is `ps`;
- `\onlyInPDF{mat}`. Interprets material `mat` only if the mode is `pdf`.

These macros may be used as follows:

```

\overlays{3}{%
\begin{slide}{Example}
\onlySlide*{1}{\includegraphics{example-1.eps}}%
\onlySlide*{2}{\includegraphics{example-2.eps}}%
\onlySlide*{3}{\includegraphics{example-3.eps}}%
\onlyInPS{\includegraphics{example.eps}}%
\end{slide}}

```

This slide will be displayed in three steps with three different figures in pdf mode; in ps mode, there will be only one slide containing figure `example.eps`.

## 5 The Compilation Process

The compilation process slightly differs depending on the intended use of the slides. It is sketched in Fig. 2. If you plan to print slides on transparencies, you should select the `ps` option and create a PostScript™ file, while if you want to display them with a computer and an overhead projector, you should select the `pdf` option and create a PDF file from the PostScript™ file. Translation of a PostScript™ file into a PDF file is done by the program `ps2pdf` included in the GhostScript distribution.

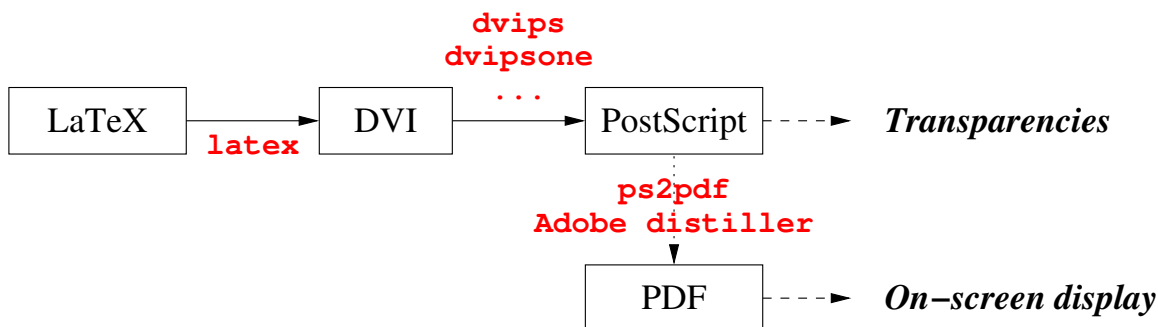


Figure 2: Compilation process

**Important note:** PDF file should be made resolution independent by using vectorial fonts only (no T<sub>E</sub>X bitmap fonts). To do so, you have to use a GhostScript version at least equal to 6.0. You also need to call `dvips` with the options `-Ppdf -G0`. Last, `tudprosper` has been devised to be used with A4 European paper format. Consequently, you will have to instruct GhostScript to use the appropriate format by calling `ps2pdf` with the option `-sPAPERSIZE=a4`.

You can use Adobe® Acrobat® Reader (`acroread`) to display PDF files. It is available for free on the Adobe® [web site](#). Acrobat® Reader provides a full-screen mode that is particularly handy for presentations.

## 6 Copyright information

The `tudprosper` class was created by Vincent Verdult. It is a modification of the `prosper` class, that has the following copyright notice:

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