ConTeXt

Presentation Environment 1

category: ConTeXt Style File

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This environment can be used to typeset interactive presentations. This module was first used at the 1997 TUG meeting.

1 \usemodule[pre-general]

\language Because this module is defined in english, we default to the english hyphenation patterns and labels too.

2 \language
       [en]

\setupbody.. For screen reading, a Lucida Bright font looks nice. We use a 14.4 point bodyfont for the main text,
\setuplayout but switch back to 12 points for ornaments.

3 \startmode[asintended] \setupbodyfont[lbr] \stopmode

4 \setupbodyfont[14.4pt]

5 \setuplayout
       [style=smallbodyfont]

\setupcolors Screen presentations without color just look dull, so we enable color support. We define ourselves a
\definecolor yellowish backgroundcolor and a not too dark blue interactioncolor.

6 \setupcolors
       [state=start]

7 \definecolor [BackgroundColor] [r=1, g=1, b=.7]
     \definecolor [InteractionColor] [r=.1, g=.5, b=.8]
     \definecolor [ContrastColor]   [r=.9, g=.5, b=.2]

\setuppape.. We use a nice large screen, and dedicate the right edge and bottom part to navigational tools. We
\setuplayout automatically set the width and height of the page and start up full screen.
\setupinte..
8 \setuppapersize
       [S6][S6]

9 \setuplayout
       [topspace=12pt,
        header=0pt,
        footer=0pt,
        height=402pt, % 450 – 12 – 15 – 12 – 12 + 3
        bottomdistance=15pt,
        bottom=12pt,
        backspace=12pt,
        margin=0pt,
        width=fit,
        edgedistance=12pt,
        rightedge=96pt]

10 \setupinteractionscreen
        [option=max]

\setupback.. We set the pagecolor to yellow except the part of the screen that is used to display the running text.
              By seting the offset to 3pt the text will not touch the yellow parts. We do not set the depth.

11 \setupbackgrounds
      [page]
      [background=color,
       backgroundcolor=BackgroundColor,
       offset=3pt]

12 \setupbackgrounds
      [text][text]
      [background=color,
       backgroundcolor=white]

I considered the next setup too, but finaly decided to comment it out.

      \setupbackgrounds
        [bottom][text]
        [frame=on,
         framecolor=white]

\setupinte.. We did not enable interactive text support yet, so let's do that now. We force page reference to circumvent problems with named destinations in buggy viewers.

13 \setupinteraction
      [page=yes,
       color=InteractionColor,
       contrastcolor=ContrastColor,
       menu=on,
       state=start]

\setupinte..
\startinte.. At the bottom of the screen we show two navigational bars. At the left we show the subpage bar, at the right we use a non default backward/forward bar.

14 \setupinteractionmenu
      [bottom]
      [leftoffset=-3pt,
       rightoffset=-3pt]

15 \startinteractionmenu[bottom]
      \txt \InteractionBar \\
      \txt \InteractionButtons \\
    \stopinteractionmenu

\interacti.. The left bar gets a white border (on the yellow background). Because we don't want to typeset an empty frame when no subpage bar is shown, we check for the number of subpages.

16 \def\InteractionBar%
      {\ifnum\nofsubpages>1
         \framed
           [framecolor=white,rulethickness=1pt,
            height=\bottomheight,strut=no]
           {\interactionbar[alternative=f,width=.5\makeupwidth,height=1ex]}
       \fi}

\setupinte..
\interacti.. The right hand buttons enable us to jump backward and forward, as well as to the previous and next jump. We also enable to close the presentation.

17 \setupinteractionbar
      [framecolor=white,rulethickness=1pt,
      height=\bottomheight,strut=no]

18 \def\InteractionButtons%
      {\interactionbuttons
        [width=15em]
        [PreviousJump,NextJump,
        firstpage,
        firstsubpage,previouspage,nextpage,lastsubpage,
        lastpage,
        CloseDocument]}

\StartTitl..   The titlepage is rather simple and can be typeset in two ways:
\TitlePage

        \StartTitlePage
        text \\ text \\ text
        \StopTitlepage

or more straightforward:

        \TitlePage{text\\text\\text}

The first alternative can be used for more complicated title pages.

19 \def\StartTitlePage%
      {\startstandardmakeup
      \bfd\setupinterlinespace
      \setupalign[middle]
      \vfil
      \let\\=\vfil}

20 \def\StopTitlePage%
      {\vfil\vfil\vfil
      \stopstandardmakeup}

21 \def\TitlePage#1%
      {\StartTitlePage#1\StopTitlePage}

\TitlePage   A presentation after loading this module looks like:
\Topics
\Topic   \TitlePage {About Whatever\\Topics}
\Subject

        \Topics {Todays Talk}

        \Topic {Some topic}

        \Subject {Alfa}

        .....

        \Subject {Beta}

        .....

\definehead   The commands \Topic and \Subject are defined as copies of head. We use \Nopic for internal
purposes.

22 `\definehead [Topic]   [chapter]`
    `\definehead [Subject] [section]`

23 `\definehead [Nopic]   [title]`

\setuphead Because chapters and sections do not make sense in presentations, we use our own command for typesetting the titles. Sectionnumbers are of course hidden from viewing. Each topic is followed by a list of subjects that belong to the topic.

24 `\setuphead`
    `  [Topic, Nopic, Subject]`
    `  [command=\HeadLine,`
    `   page=yes,`
    `   style=\tfb,`
    `   after=\blank,`
    `   sectionnumber=no]`

25 `\setuphead`
    `  [Topic]`
    `  [after=\PlaceSubjectList]`

26 `\setuphead`
    `  [Subject]`
    `  [continue=no]`

\framed
\midalined The command used to typeset the head lines is rather simple. We just center the framed title. The frame macro optimizes the alignment and at the same time enables us to typeset a nice colored rule.

27 `\def\HeadLine#1#2%`
    `  {\midaligned`
    `    {\framed`
    `       [framecolor=BackgroundColor,rulethickness=1pt,`
    `        width=.8\hsize,align=middle,strut=no]`
    `       {#2}}}`

\setuplist The subject list is automatically placed. We center each subject line by using one of the default alternatives (g). We could have said:

```
\setuplist
  [Subject]
  [alternative=none,
   command=\SubjectListLine,
   interaction=all]

\def\SubjectListLine#1#2#3%
  {\midaligned{#2}}
```

But why should we complicate things when we can use alternative g. The test is only needed if one does not automatically goes a new page with each subject.

28 `\def\PlaceSubjectList%`
    `  {\blank`
    `   \determinelistcharacteristics[Subject]`
    `% \ifnum\utilitylistlength>0 \placelist[Subject] \fi}`
    `   \doifmode{*list}{\placelist[Subject]}}`

```
29   \setuplist
       [Subject, Topic]
       [alternative=g,
        interaction=all,
        before=,
        after=]
```

\setuplist
\placelist
\startinte..
The actual topic list is typeset using a \vbox. We have to specify `criterium=all` because otherwise no list will be typeset. (By default lists are typeset locally.)

```
30   \startinteractionmenu[right]
       \placelist
         [Topic]
         [alternative=f, % command, % none,
          maxwidth=\hsize,
          width=\hsize,
          offset=0pt,
          criterium=all,
          align=left,
          style=\setsmallbodyfont\bfx]
     \stopinteractionmenu
```

```
31   \def\Topics#1% temporary hack
       {\Nopic{#1}
        \placelist[Topic][criterium=all]}
```

```
32   \def\Subjects%
       {}
```

\setuptext..
\button
During a presentation, we want to use the cursor to point to parts of the text. Furthermore we want to be able to jump to the next page, without the need to move the cursor on buttons. Therefore we make the text part of the screen into an invisible button.

```
33   \setuptexttexts
       [\GotoNextPage][]
```

```
34   \def\GotoNextPage
       {\button[width=\hsize,height=\vsize,frame=off]{}[nextpage]}
```

\setupsubp..
The left bottom navigation bar shows the subpages, which will be counted by text. One can change this in the preentation itself by saying [way=byTopic].

```
35   \setupsubpagenumber
       [way=bytext, % Topic,
        state=start]
```

```
36   \endinput
```