

The `shadowtext` package

Version 0.4

Y. Zwols (yz2198@columbia.edu)

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1 Usage

The `shadowtext` package introduces a new command, namely the `\shadowtext` command. This is a box that adds a shadow behind text. Its usage is simple. The following code and its output illustrates the usage.

```
\shadowtext{This is a shadowtext}      This is a shadowtext
```

2 Changing the position of the shadow

The position of the shadow consists of two components: a horizontal offset and a vertical offset. The package offers two ways of changing the position of the shadow. The first and easiest way of changing the position is by using the `\setshadowoffset` command. This command sets the horizontal and vertical offset simultaneously. For example:

```
\shadowoffset{2pt}      This is a shadowtext  
\shadowtext{This is a shadowtext}
```

Alternatively, one may use the commands `shadowoffsetx` and `shadowoffsety` to independently change the horizontal and vertical offset. For example:

```
\shadowoffsetx{1pt}      This is a shadow text  
\shadowoffsety{4pt}      This is a shadow text  
\shadowtext{This is a shadow text}
```

3 Changing the color of the shadow

The color of the shadow may be changed by using the `shadowcolor` and `shadowrgb` commands.¹ The `shadowcolor` command takes as an argument the name of a color, whereas `shadowrgb` takes a comma-separated list of red, green, blue values. For example, the following code adds a blueish shadow using `\shadowcolor`:

```
\shadowoffset{1pt}          This is a shadow text
\shadowcolor{blue!40!white}
\shadowtext{This is a shadow text}
```

The following code produces a red shadow using `\shadowrgb`:









```
\shadowoffset{1pt}          This is a shadow text
\shadowrgb{1.0, 0.5, 0.5}
\shadowtext{This is a shadow text}
```

4 Changing the bounding box style

There are two natural choices for the bounding box around the shadow text. The first choice is the bounding box around the main text; the second is the bounding box around the main text plus its shadow. These two choices are referred to as the *text* mode and the *full* mode, respectively. They can be activated by the commands `\shadowbboxmode{text}` and `\shadowbboxmode{full}` commands, respectively. For backwards compatibility reasons, the default bounding box mode is “full”.

4.1 “Full” bounding box mode

This mode is activated by `\shadowbboxmode{full}`. The following output demonstrates (and tests) the effect:

Shadow position	Inside framebox	Without framebox
Above left	This is a  package!	This is a  package!
Below left	This is a  package!	This is a  package!
Above right	This is a  package!	This is a  package!
Below right	This is a  package!	This is a  package!

¹Internally, the package uses the `\color` command from the `color` package to set its color

4.2 “Text” bounding box mode

This mode is activated by `\shadowbboxmode{text}`. The following output demonstrates (and tests) the effect:

Shadow position	Inside framebox	Without framebox
Above left	This is a great package!	This is a great package!
Below left	This is a great package!	This is a great package!
Above right	This is a great package!	This is a great package!
Below right	This is a great package!	This is a great package!

5 More examples

The following code illustrates how to use `shadowtext` in more interesting settings:

```
\definecolor{navy}{rgb}{0,0,0.5}
\shadowrgb{0.8, 0.8, 1}
\shadowoffset{1pt}
\shadowtext{
  \color{navy}
  \fontsize{16}{16}\selectfont
  Large!}
```

Large!

```
\shadowoffset{1pt}
\color{black}
\shadowtext{%
  \begin{tabular}{|l|l|}
    \hline
    1 & 2 \\
    3 & 4 \\
    \hline
  \end{tabular}}
```

1	2
3	4

```
\shadowoffset{1pt}
\shadowtext{${\sqrt{2\pi}}e^{-n}$}
```

$$\sqrt{2\pi}e^{-n}$$

```
\shadowoffset{2pt}  
\shadowtext{  
  \color{navy}%  
  \fontencoding{T1}%  
  \fontfamily{pag}%  
  \fontseries{b}%  
  \fontsize{32}{32}%  
  \selectfont%  
  Section \color{red}\arabic{section}%  
}
```

Section 5