

Ocgtools demo

Robert Mařík

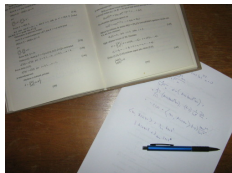
December 18, 2010

Introduction

Options of the package

A taste of mathematics

Few more tests



This is test file for `ocgtools` package. You can (using `pdflatex`) insert hidden $\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$ material into PDF files and open/close by clicking active links. The active links in this

document are pictures (like the picture in this paragraph) or blue text. There are two kinds of behavior

- ▶ OCG spans over almost whole PDF pages (with black or transparent boundary) and can be hidden by clicking anywhere in the page – [Try it here!](#)
- ▶ OCG is small and can be hidden either with the same link which opens this text or with red mark on the right top corner – [Try it here!](#)

Note that the pictures may look darker in Adobe Reader on Linux if you use package option `transparent` (means transparent boundary of the OCG's, used for example in demos for Beamer class and `pdfscreen.sty` package). For comparison you can look at the original picture here) or at the demos which use `web.sty` package. [PDF viewer](#) uses another rendering when transparency is called and this seems to be system dependent. So be careful when combining `transparent` option and bitmap pictures. The option `fixcolor` may help to resolve this problem.

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{D} = \rho \quad (1)$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0 \quad (2)$$

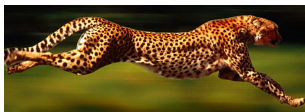
$$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} \quad (3)$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{H} = \mathbf{J} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}}{\partial t} \quad (4)$$



Here we test **ocg's** which are inside group (Maxwell's equation in minipage) and which are taller than wide (little golf player).

This is some [random text](#) to see that [wrapfig](#) works and wide pictures are scaled properly. Several options are available for the package `ocgtools`:



[transparent](#), [insertvisible](#), [nobutton](#), [noocg](#), [inactive](#), [active](#), [noprogessmsg](#), [minimouseover](#), [mouseover](#), [nopageclose](#), [fixcolor](#) (each option has an associated minilayer with an explanation). Examples distributed with the package are in the form of demo files based on three packages (`beamer`, `web`, `pdfscreen`). Each example has three variants with no panel, with panel on the right and on the left and each example is compiled with different options. The current document is compiled with the following options: **transparent**, **minimouseover**, **fixcolor**,

Note that we used `\def\defaultocgpapercolor{black}` and `\def\defaultocgfontcolor{green}` on this page.

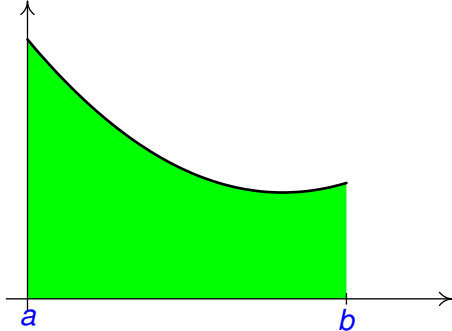


Figure: Floating figure

Mfpic pictures can be scaled easily (see the floating figure).

We can add explanation to some computations easily
(Note the text `Why?` inserted automatically by redefining
macro `\ocgtextend`).

$$\int \ln x \, dx \stackrel{\text{Why?}}{=} x \ln x - \int x \frac{1}{x} \, dx \quad (5)$$

$$\stackrel{\text{Why?}}{=} x \ln x - x + C \quad (6)$$

Package `ocgtools.sty` redefines output routine via `atbegshi.sty` package. From this reason it may be incompatible with some other packages dealing with output routine. However, the package `eso-pic.sty` works fine.

Test for placing OCG's:

lb

rb

lt

rt

lb

rb

lt

rt

New page.

Second line

New page.

Second line

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Few more tests

Plain page.

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Few more tests

Last page.

Second line on last page.

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