The making of this demo

demo.rof   present.tmac

| groff | groff -p -e -t -mm -mpresent demo.rof > demo.pps |

| presentps | presentps -l < demo.pps > demo.ps |

| ps2pdf | ps2pdf demo.ps |

| acroread | acroread demo.pdf |

Headers

You can make headers by defining a macro HEADER

```
.de HEADER
.sp 0.2i
.PSPIC -L smile.eps 0.5i
.sp -0.1i
\l'\\n[.l]u'\h'-\\n[.l]u'
.br
.mk R1
.sp -0.4i
\h'0.6i'\s+8Demonstration of Presentations with Groff\
 and Acroread\s-8
.sp |\\n(R1u
.br
..
```

< > c

Footers

You can make footers by defining a macro FOOTER

```
.de  FOOTER
\l'\\n[.l]u'\h'-\\n[.l]u'
.br
.tl '''%'
..
```

< > c

Titles

The TITLE macro makes a centered, dark blue title in a big font.

```
.TITLE "Titles"
```

Subtitles

The SUBTITLE macro makes a indented, dark blue subtitle in a big font but smaller than a title.

```
.SUBTITLE "Subtitles"
```

Titlecolor

You can change the color of the titles and subtitles with the macro TITLECOLOR.

```
.TITLECOLOR red
```

Pausing

You can show a list and pause after each item with the use of the PAUSE macro.

- list item 1

Pausing

You can show a list and pause after each item with the use of the PAUSE macro.

- list item 1
- list item 2

< > c

Pausing

You can show a list and pause after each item with the use of the PAUSE macro.

- list item 1

- list item 2

- list item 3

The list is created with

```
.BL
.LI
list item 1
.PAUSE
.LI
list item 2
.PAUSE
.LI
list item 3
.LE 1
```
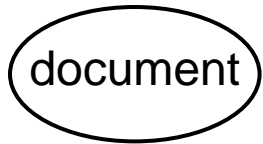
Pausing (cont.)

You can also use the PAUSE macro in a picture.
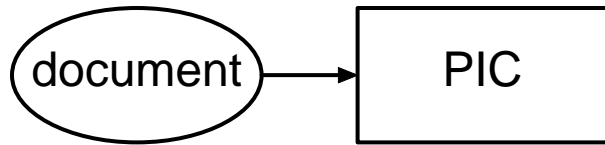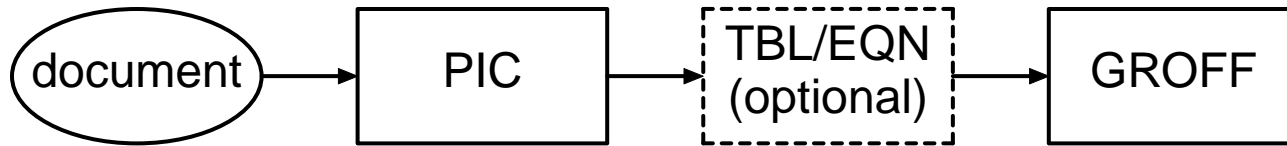
Pausing (cont.)

You can also use the PAUSE macro in a picture.

document

Pausing (cont.)

You can also use the PAUSE macro in a picture.

```
 _____         _____
/        \       |           |
| document |----->|    PIC    |
_____/       |_____|
```

< > c

Pausing (cont.)

You can also use the PAUSE macro in a picture.

< > c

Pausing (cont.)

You can also use the PAUSE macro in a picture.

```
  _____          _____         _____          _____
 /        \        |         |       |  TBL/EQN |       |         |
| document | ----> |   PIC   | ----> | (optional)| ---> |  GROFF  |
 _____/        |_____|       |_____|       |_____|
```
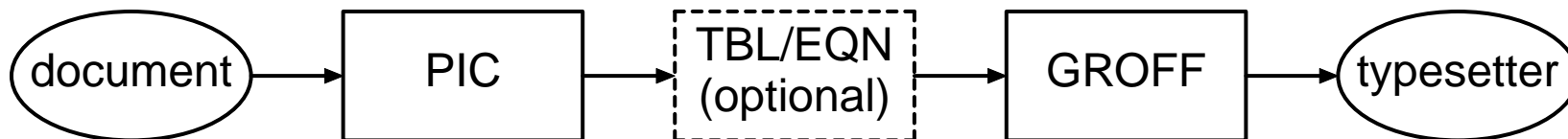
< > c

Pausing (cont.)

You can also use the PAUSE macro in a picture.

The picture is created with

```
.DS  CB                              .PAUSE
.PS                                  arrow
linethick=1.5                        box  "GROFF"
arrowwid=0.08                        .PAUSE
boxwid=1.3i                          arrow
boxht=0.7i                           ellipse  "typesetter"
ellipsewid=1.3i                      .PE
ellipseht=0.7i                       .DE
ellipse  "document"
.PAUSE
arrow
box  "PIC"
.PAUSE
arrow
box  "TBL/EQN"  "(optional)"  \
      dashed
```

< > c

Pausing (cont.)

You can also use the PAUSE macro in a equation.

Pausing (cont.)

You can also use the PAUSE macro in a equation.

$$G(z) = e^{\ln G(z)} = \exp\left(\sum_{k \geq 1} \frac{S_k z^k}{k}\right) = \prod_{k \geq 1} e^{S_k z^k / k}$$

Pausing (cont.)

You can also use the PAUSE macro in a equation.

$$G(z) = e^{\ln G(z)} = \exp\left(\sum_{k \geq 1} \frac{S_k z^k}{k}\right) = \prod_{k \geq 1} e^{S_k z^k / k}$$

$$= \left(1 + S_1 z + \frac{S_1^2 z^2}{2!} + \cdots\right)\left(1 + \frac{S_2 z^2}{2} + \frac{S_2^2 z^4}{2^2 \cdot 2!} + \cdots\right)\cdots$$

Pausing (cont.)

You can also use the PAUSE macro in a equation.

$$G(z) = e^{\ln G(z)} = \exp\left(\sum_{k \geq 1} \frac{S_k z^k}{k}\right) = \prod_{k \geq 1} e^{S_k z^k/k}$$

$$= \left(1 + S_1 z + \frac{S_1^2 z^2}{2!} + \cdots\right)\left(1 + \frac{S_2 z^2}{2} + \frac{S_2^2 z^4}{2^2 \cdot 2!} + \cdots\right) \cdots$$

$$= \sum_{m \geq 0}\left(\sum_{\substack{k_1, k_2, \ldots, k_m \geq 0 \\ k_1 + 2k_2 + \cdots + mk_m = m}} \frac{S_1^{k_1}}{1^{k_1} k_1!} \frac{S_2^{k_2}}{2^{k_2} k_2!} \cdots \frac{S_m^{k_m}}{m^{k_m} k_m!}\right) z^m$$

The equation is created with

```
.DS  I
.EQ
gfont  BI
G(z)  ~mark =~  e  sup{ln  ~  G(z)}
~=~  exp  left  (
sum  from  k>=1  {S  sub  k  z  sup  k}  over  k  right  )
~=~  prod  from  k>=1  e  sup  {S  sub  k  z  sup  k  /k}
.EN
.DE
.DS  I
```

```
.PAUSE
.EQ
lineup = left ( 1 + S sub 1 z +
{S sub 1 sup 2 z sup 2} over 2! + ... right ) ~
left ( 1 + {S sub 2 z sup 2} over 2
+ {S sub 2 sup 2 z sup 4} over {2 sup 2 cdot 2! }
+ ... right ) ~ ...
.EN
.DE
.DS I
.PAUSE
.EQ
lineup = sum from m>=0 left (
sum from
pile {k sub 1 ,k sub 2 ,..., k sub m >=0
above
k sub 1 +2k sub 2 + ... +mk sub m =m}
{S sub 1 sup {k sub 1}} over {1 sup k sub 1 k sub 1 !} ~
{S sub 2 sup {k sub 2}} over {2 sup k sub 2 k sub 2 !} ~
...
{S sub m sup {k sub m}} over {m sup k sub m k sub m !}
right ) ~ z sup m
.EN
.DE
```

Pausing (cont.)

You can also use the PAUSE macro in a table.

AT&T Common Stock

Year	Price	Dividend

Pausing (cont.)

You can also use the PAUSE macro in a table.

AT&T Common Stock

Year	Price	Dividend
1984	15-20	$1.20

Pausing (cont.)

You can also use the PAUSE macro in a table.

AT&T Common Stock

Year	Price	Dividend
1984	15-20	$1.20
5	19-25	1.20

Pausing (cont.)

You can also use the PAUSE macro in a table.

AT&T Common Stock

Year	Price	Dividend
1984	15-20	$1.20
5	19-25	1.20
6	21-28	1.20

Pausing (cont.)

You can also use the PAUSE macro in a table.

AT&T Common Stock		
Year	Price	Dividend
1984	15-20	$1.20
5	19-25	1.20
6	21-28	1.20
7	20-36	1.20

Box, allbox and vertical lines are not drawn at the right moment, so it is better not to use them.

The table is created with

```
.DS  CB                              .PAUSE
.TS                                  5#19-25#1.20
tab(#);                              .PAUSE
cfHB  s  s                           6#21-28#1.20
c  c  c                              .PAUSE
n  n  n.                             7#20-36#1.20
AT&T  Common  Stock                  .TE
Year#Price#Dividen                   .DE
_
.PAUSE
1984#15-20#$1.20
```

< > c

Colors

You can change the foreground color with the macro COLOR.

```
.COLOR red
```

changes the foreground color to red and

```
.COLOR P
```

changes it to the previous color.

If followed by arguments, then only the

```
.COLOR red "first argument is in red" ,
```

first argument is in red, and the optional second argument is in the current color.

To set the foreground color at the start of the presentation, you can use the macro INITCOLOR

```
.INITCOLOR yellow
```

To set the default foreground color for text, headers, and footers, you can use the macro DEFAULTCOLOR

```
.DEFAULTCOLOR yellow
```

Note: DEFAULTCOLOR and INITCOLOR should only be used after the definition of the HEADER macro (if you use one).

Colors (cont.)

You can define a color with the macro DEFCOLOR.

```
.DEFCOLOR brown 0.64 0.16 0.16
```

defines the color BROWN .

The arguments 2, 3, 4 represent the values for the colors red, green, and blue. The values must be between 0 and 1.

You can also change the foreground color by embedding a *[colX] at the desired point to set the color to X. If X is P, the color is changed to the previous color.

```
current \*[colblue]blue \*[colred]red \*[colP]previous
```

becomes

current blue red previous

Another *[colP] for setting the foreground color to the current one does not work, as it did in a previous version of gpresent.

Note: the usage of *[colX] is deprecated, use \m[..] instead.

Predefined Colors

The following colors are defined by their name in lowercase:

RED GREEN BLUE CYAN MAGENTA YELLOW WHITE BLACK

The following colors are defined by their name in lowercase followed by the number in the left column:

9 RED GREEN BLUE CYAN MAGENTA YELLOW GRAY
8 RED GREEN BLUE CYAN MAGENTA YELLOW GRAY
7 RED GREEN BLUE CYAN MAGENTA YELLOW GRAY
6 RED GREEN BLUE CYAN MAGENTA YELLOW GRAY
5 RED GREEN BLUE CYAN MAGENTA YELLOW GRAY
4 RED GREEN BLUE CYAN MAGENTA YELLOW GRAY
3 RED GREEN BLUE CYAN MAGENTA YELLOW GRAY
2 RED GREEN BLUE CYAN MAGENTA YELLOW GRAY
1 RED GREEN BLUE CYAN MAGENTA YELLOW GRAY

Backgrounds

Solid

This background is created with

```
.BACKGROUND  Solid  blue
```

Backgrounds (cont.)

Gradient X

This background is created with

```
.BACKGROUND  GradX  blue  blue5
```

Backgrounds (cont.)

Gradient Y

This background is created with

```
.BACKGROUND  GradY  blue  blue5
```

Backgrounds (cont.)

Gradient with Angle

This background is created with

```
.BACKGROUND  GradAngle  blue  blue5  100  45
```

Backgrounds (cont.)

None

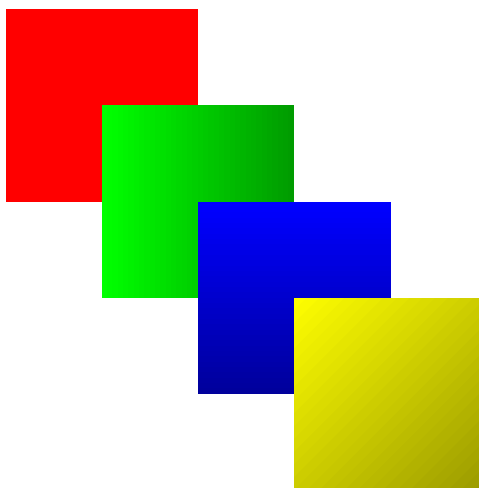You can get rid of backgrounds with

```
.BACKGROUND  None
```

Filled Rectangles

Since we have the routines for filling the background, we might as well use them for filled rectangles.

The rectangles below are created with:

```
.FILL  4i  4i  5i  5i  Solid red
.FILL  4.5i  4.5i  5.5i  5.5i  GradX green green6
.FILL  5i  5i  6i  6i  GradY blue blue6
.FILL  5.5i  5.5i  6.5i  6.5i  GradAngle yellow yellow6  30  45
```

Blocks

You can create blocks anywhere with the macros BLOCKS an BLOCKE.

.BLOCKS 1i 4i
This is block 1, with x-position 1i and y-position 4i.
.BLOCKE

Blocks

You can create blocks anywhere with the macros BLOCKS an BLOCKE.

.BLOCKS 4i 3i
This is block 2, with x-position 4i and y-position 3i.
.BLOCKE

.BLOCKS 1i 4i
This is block 1, with x-position 1i and y-position 4i.
.BLOCKE

Blocks

You can create blocks anywhere with the macros BLOCKS an BLOCKE.

.BLOCKS 4i 3i
This is block 2, with x-position 4i and y-position 3i.
.BLOCKE

.BLOCKS 1i 4i
This is block 1, with x-position 1i and y-position 4i.
.BLOCKE

.BLOCKS 4i 5i 2i
This is block 3,
with x-position 4i,
y-position 5i, and
line length 2i.
.BLOCKE

Blocks

You can create blocks anywhere with the macros BLOCKS an BLOCKE. After a block, you return to the position before the block.

.BLOCKS 4i 3i
This is block 2, with x-position 4i and y-position 3i.
.BLOCKE

.BLOCKS 1i 4i
This is block 1, with x-position 1i and y-position 4i.
.BLOCKE

.BLOCKS 4i 5i 2i
This is block 3,
with x-position 4i,
y-position 5i, and
line length 2i.
.BLOCKE

Blocks (cont.)

If the first argument of BLOCKS is `once`, the block only appears once. You can use this in combination with the PAUSE macro.

- list item 1
    - — subitem 1.1
    - — subitem 1.2

Blocks (cont.)

If the first argument of BLOCKS is `once`, the block only appears once. You can use this in combination with the PAUSE macro.

- list item 1
- list item 2
  - — subitem 2.1
  - — subitem 2.2

Blocks (cont.)

If the first argument of BLOCKS is `once`, the block only appears once. You can use this in combination with the PAUSE macro.

- list item 1

- list item 2

- list item 3

The above is created with

```
.BL                          .LI
.LI                          subitem 2.1
list item 1                  .LI
.BLOCKS once                 subitem 2.2
.DL                          .LE 1
.LI                          .BLOCKE
subitem 1.1                  .PAUSE
.LI                          .LI
subitem 1.2                  list item 3
.LE 1                        .LE 1
.BLOCKE
.PAUSE
.LI
list item 2
.BLOCKS once
.DL
```

Links

You can make a link with the macro LINK.
The link next page is made with

```
.LINK L1 "next page"
```

< > c

Links (cont.)

On this page a destination for the link on the previous page was created with the macro DESTINATION.

```
.DESTINATION L1
```

You can change the color for the links with the macro LINKCOLOR.

```
.LINKCOLOR blue7
```

A second argument specifies the borderwidth of the link.

```
.LINKCOLOR blue7 1
```

A third argument specifies the bordercolor.

```
.LINKCOLOR blue7 1 blue
```

Contents

You can make a contents page with the macro END. The contents consist of all the titles. They are turned into links that go back to the top of the page at which the titles appear.

You can add something to the contents with the macro ADDCONTENT.

```
.ADDCONTENT "This is added to the contents"
```

Browse

You can browse through a presentation with the possibilities provided by acroread.

If presentps is given the option -l, there are buttons added in the right lower corner. These button are:

        <   top of previous page

        >   top of next page

        c   contents page

CONTENTS

<