The sepslide class

A User Guide

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Getting started

At the beginning of your .tex file you'll need:

```
\documentclass{sepslide}


\begin{document}
```

From this point onwards, you'll get at least one slide for each slide environment,

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

until you reach \end{document}

Notes and slides

You can include notes in your file by placing them outside the `slide` environment. The options:

- `notes`: makes the notes appear
- `notesonly`: makes just the notes appear

For example,

```
\documentclass[notes]{sepslide}
```

will produce a file containing both slides and notes.

Copies or handouts

You can produce copies of your slides (and notes) printed four-up, simply by `copies` to the list of options.

For compatibility with the `seminar` class, the option `article` will do exactly the same thing.

For example,

```
\documentclass[copies]{sepslide}
```

will produce a file containing only slides, printed four to a page.

Page size

If you are producing slides that will be printed in the United States, then you may wish to add `letter` to the list of options.

For example,

```
\documentclass[letter]{sepslide}
```

will produce a file containing only slides, properly aligned for letter-size paper.

Useful declaration

- `\centerslidestrue` will mean that slide contents are centered vertically

This declarations, and any definitions that you wish to make, should appear before `\begin{document}`.

Sectioning

There are two standard section commands:

- `\Heading` produces a top-level heading;
- `\Subheading` is the next level down.

Because the argument to each command will be made into a hyperlink, you may need to provide an alternative, ascii form as an initial, optional argument.

For example,

```
\Heading[alpha]{$\alpha$}
```

will produce a greek alpha as a heading, and make this heading the target for hyperlink `alpha`.

List of slides

The \Listofslides commands produces, as you might expect, a table of all headings and subheadings.

If you intend to produce a pdf version of your slides, then this is particularly useful, perhaps as a final slide:

```
\begin{slide}

  \Listofslides

\end{slide}
```

Contents and Summary

The commands `\Contents` and `\Summary` produce tables containing top-level headings only.

The only difference between the two is that one table has the heading **Contents**, the other **Summary**.

When writing slides, you may find it useful to make the first proper slide (after the title) something like this:

```
\begin{slide}

  \Contents

\end{slide}
```

Location

You can insert a location slide at any point in your talk.

This produces a table of headings, identical to the ones produced by `Contents` and `Summary`, but with ticks to indicate progress.

```
\begin{slide}

  \Location

\end{slide}
```

All of the tables, `\Contents`, `Location`, `Summary`, and `\Listofslides` are hyperlinked.

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Hyperlinks

The hyperref package is loaded automatically, to provide a basic set of hyperlink macros.

Internal links are provided by the following commands:

- \hyperlink{name}{text} makes text an internal hyperlink with target name
- \hypertarget{name}{text} makes text a target called name

Switch

The command **switch**, placed at the bottom of a slide, can be used to move to another slide in the same file. If the second slide also has a switch statement, the user can switch between the two.

For example, the first slide could contain:

```
\switch{first}{second}{see: the second slide}
```

and the second:

```
\switch{second}{first}{see: the first slide}
```

The first argument names the current location; the second determines the target of the link—the name of another location; the third is the text to be displayed.

External links

External links are provided by:

- `\href{file}{text}` makes `text` an external hyperlink to `file`
- `\hyperref{file}{category}{name}{text}` makes `text` an external hyperlink with target called `category.name` in `file`
- `\hyperdef{category}{name}{text}` makes `text` a target called `category.name` in the current file

Graphics

You can include illustrations in your slides using the standard `\includegraphics` command.

For example,

```
\includegraphics[width=0.8\textwidth]{example.eps}
```

would insert a figure from the file `example.eps`, scaling it so that the width of the illustration is now 80% of the width of the text area.

Aside: if you are going to use `eps` figures, you should ensure that they are saved without a binary preview.

A simple wrapper is provided for figures. The command

```
\slidefigure[width=0.8\textwidth]
```

has the same effect as the command on the previous slide, except that the resulting illustration is centred horizontally.

The `\slidecaption` command will produce a suitable caption: it is designed for use below the figure.

```
\begin{slide}

  \slidefigure{example.eps}

  \slidecaption{An example illustration}

\end{slide}
```

Color

Adding `color` to the list of options means that all slide material will appear in colour. Default colours are chosen for headings, subheadings, emphasised text, bullets, headers and footers, captions, and mathematical material.

Unless the `color` package is loaded explicitly, before the `sepslide` class, it will be loaded with the options `dvipsnames` and `named`. A named colour model is available.

Standard color names

GreenYellow Yellow Goldenrod Dandelion Apricot Peach Melon
YellowOrange Orange BurntOrange Bittersweet RedOrange
Mahogany Maroon BrickRed Red OrangeRed RubineRed
WildStrawberry Salmon CarnationPink Magenta VioletRed
Rhodamine Mulberry RedViolet Fuchsia Lavender Thistle Orchid
DarkOrchid Purple Plum Violet RoyalPurple BlueViolet Periwinkle
CadetBlue CornflowerBlue MidnightBlue NavyBlue RoyalBlue Blue
Cerulean Cyan ProcessBlue SkyBlue Turquoise TealBlue Aquamarine
BlueGreen Emerald JungleGreen SeaGreen Green ForestGreen
PineGreen LimeGreen YellowGreen SpringGreen OliveGreen
RawSienna Sepia Brown Tan Gray Black

Class color names

AnswerColor AuthorColor BulletColor CaptionColor ContentsColor
CourseColor EmphasisColor ExampleColor FadeColor HeaderColor
HeadingColor IndexHeadingColor IndexSubHeadingColor
MathsColor QuestionColor SubHeadingColor SubtitleColor
TextColor TitleBoxColor TitleColor TitleShadowColor

Color00 Color01 Color02 Color03 Color04 Color05 Color06
Color07 Color08 Color09 Color10 Color11 Color12 Color13
Color14 Color15 Color16 Color17 Color18 Color19 Color20

Setting colours

The command \newcolor can be used to introduce a name for a particular colour. For example,

```
\newcolor{Color01}{rgb}{0.95,0.00,0.00}
```

can be used to introduce, or to re-introduce, Color01.

If you're using Y&YTeX, then you can use the command \setcolor to introduce a new name for an existing colour. For example,

```
\setcolor{CaptionColor}{Aquamarine}
```

would lead to aquamarine captions. This will not work with dvips.

Drivers

The behaviour of the colour commands is dependent upon the driver selection. You may add

- `dvips`: use dvips colour (and hyperlink) specials
- `xdvi`: set monochrome, use dvips specials
- `dvipsone`: use the Y&YTeX specials instead of the dvips ones

Notice that `xdvi` will not display colour dvi files, which is why the `color` package insists upon monochrome. For example,

```
\documentclass[color,dvips,xdvi]{sepslide}
```

will produce monochrome output until the `xdvi` option is removed.

Customisation

You can set the title, subtitle, and author for the slides using the macros:

- `\title`
- `\subtitle`
- `\author`

For example,

```
\title{The \verb=sepslide= class}
```

appears in the preamble to this file.

Title page

After calling \title, \subtitle, and \author, the command \Title produces the contents of a title slide:

```
\begin{slide}

  \Title

\end{slide}
```

This command can also take an optional argument, which is used as the title text, in place of the argument to \title.

Slide headers and footers

The following four macros allow you to change what appears in the four corners of the slides:

- `\slidetopleft`
- `\slidetopright`
- `\slidebottomleft`
- `\slidebottomright`

As a default, the title text appears on the top left, and the slide number appears on the top right: neither is a hyperlink.

For example,

```
\slidetopleft{Draft}
```

would put the word ‘Draft’ in the top left corner.

Page headers and footers

The following four macros allow you to change what appears in headers and footers of the slide copies:

- `\pagetopleft`
- `\pagetopright`
- `\pagebottomleft`
- `\pagebottomright`

Since the copies are printed four-up, left and right refer to the two page headers, rather than sides of a single page header.

As a default, the title text appears on both left and right pages, together with the numbers of the displayed slides.

Macros

In defining headers, you might find these macros useful:

- `\@title`: the title text
- `\@subtitle`: the subtitle text
- `\@author`: the author text
- `\theslide`: the slide number
- `\forslides`: the slide numbers (for copies)

Note that the `@` symbols mean that you should use the first three macros only in a package or class.

Your own class

If you are preparing a series of presentations, then you will find yourself wanting to make the same declarations, and set the same options, in several different files.

The way to avoid this is to create a class file of your own, using the command `\LoadClass` to load sepslide with the appropriate options.

The preamble to each slide file would then be something like:

```
\documentclass{myslides}

\title{Lesson 3}

\begin{document}
```

while the file myslides.cls would contain

```
\LoadClass[dvips,color,copies]{sepslide}

\subtitle{This lecture course}
\slideleft{Draft}

\author{My name}
```

together with any commands that are needed for the slide material, such as

```
\RequirePackage{zed}
```

You have only to edit this one file to change the options for all of the slide files.

Software Engineering Programme

If you're preparing a course for the Software Engineering Programme, then you might wish to use the commands `\course`, `\topic`, and `\indexfile`.

- `\course[longname]{shortname}{color}` sets the current course name to `longname`, for the subtitle, which will appear in `color`, and to `shortname` for the header.
- `\topic{number}{name}[color]` sets the topic `number`, the topic `name`, and the topic `color`, for the title slide
- `\indexfile{index.pdf}` makes `index.pdf` the target for `\slidetopleft` hyperlinks

The `\timetable` command is used to define a timetable for the course, which will appear when the command `\Timetable` is used. It takes two arguments: the first is a list of column headings, separated by ampersands (`&`); the second is a matching list of columns.

A column consists of a `\fullday` or a `\halfday` command, with a single compulsory argument: a list of entries.

Each entry has the format

```
\entry{boxcolor}{textcolor}{start}{finish}{text}{file}%
```

Where the first two arguments are colour names, `start` and `finish` are times between `0800` and `1800`, and `file` is the target of a hyperlinked box, containing `text`.

For example, the definition

```
\timetable{%
  Monday & Tuesday & Wednesday & Thursday & Friday%
  }{%
  \fullday{%
    \entry{Color01}{White}{0900}{1030}{01}{}%
    \entry{Color02}{White}{1100}{1230}{02}{}%
    \entry{Color03}{White}{1330}{1500}{03}{}%
    \entry{Color04}{White}{1530}{1700}{04}{}%
    }%
  &%
  \fullday{%
    \entry{Color05}{White}{0900}{1030}{05}{}%
    \entry{Color06}{White}{1100}{1230}{06}{}%
    \entry{Color07}{White}{1330}{1500}{07}{}%
    \entry{Color08}{White}{1530}{1700}{08}{}%
    }%
  &%
```

```
\fullday{%
    \entry{Color09}{White}{0900}{1030}{09}{}%
    \entry{Color10}{White}{1100}{1230}{10}{}%
    \entry{Color11}{White}{1330}{1500}{11}{}%
    \entry{Color12}{White}{1530}{1700}{12}{}%
    }%
  &%
  \fullday{%
    \entry{Color13}{White}{0900}{1030}{13}{}%
    \entry{Color14}{White}{1100}{1230}{14}{}%
    \entry{Color15}{White}{1330}{1500}{15}{}%
    \entry{Color16}{White}{1530}{1700}{16}{}%
    }%
  &%
  \halfday{%
    \entry{Color17}{White}{0900}{1030}{17}{}%
    \entry{Color18}{White}{1100}{1230}{18}{}%
    }}
```

would produce

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
01	05	09	13	17
coffee	coffee	coffee	coffee	coffee
02	06	10	14	18
lunch	lunch	lunch	lunch	lunch
03	07	11	15	
tea	tea	tea	tea	
04	08	12	16	

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