

# L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X, OCG & TikZ (without JavaScript): ocgx package

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## PDF readers

To fully enjoy this demonstration, use *Adobe Reader*, *Foxit Reader* or *evince*!

## Simple example: code

```
\begin{ocg}{My first OCG}{refmyfirstocg}{1}  
  Some content...  
\end{ocg}  
  
\switchocg{refmyfirstocg}%  
{\textcolor{red}{Click me!}}
```

## Simple example: result

Some content...

Click me!

## First example with TikZ



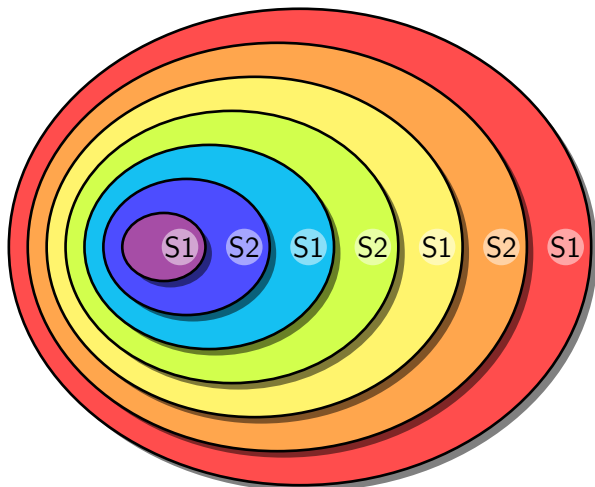
Hide

Switch

Show

- ▶ A very long phrase to show that a link can be on multiple lines. . .  
And with two paragraphs!
- ▶ The “Switch” button is **always** useable!

## An ordered stack

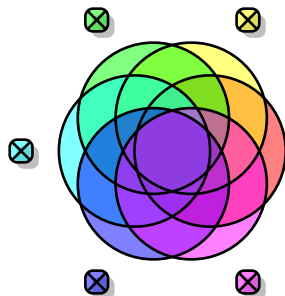


⊗ Switch S1

⊗ Switch S2

# RGB and CMY color models with xcolor

RGB color



Toogle groups

red, green, blue

cyan, magenta, yellow

Show groups

red, green, blue

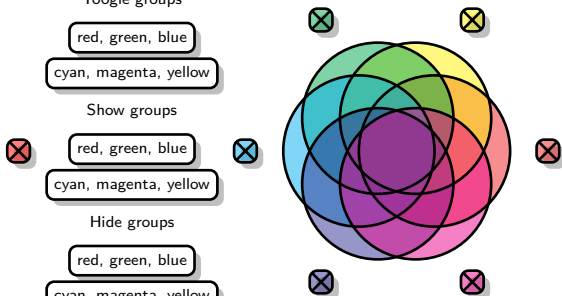
cyan, magenta, yellow

Hide groups

red, green, blue

cyan, magenta, yellow

CMY color



# The Big Show

<http://designfestival.com/the-cicada-principle-and-why-it-matters-to-web-designers/>  
(~~L~~A~~T~~E~~X~~ <http://latex-community.org/know-how/433-tiled-backgrounds>)



**curtain1**



**curtain2**



**curtain3**

# Mosaic

<http://designfestival.com/cicada/break-it-down/?id=95>  
(**L**A<sub>T</sub>**E**X <http://latex-community.org/know-how/433-tiled-backgrounds>)



mosaic1



mosaic2



mosaic3



mosaic4

# Microtype demo

Margin kerning is the adjustments of the characters at the margins of a typeset text. A simplified employment of margin kerning is hanging punctuation. Margin kerning is needed for optical alignment of the margins of a typeset text, because mechanical justification of the margins makes them look rather ragged. Some characters can make a line appear shorter to the human eye than others. Shifting such characters by an appropriate amount into the margins would greatly improve the appearance of a typeset text.

Microtype : ☒ with protrusion ☒ with expansion