The overlays package *A sample presentation*

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For incremental slides, the following environment is provided:

```
\label{eq:logistical_states} $ \{ \langle \textit{total overlay number} \rangle \} \\ \langle \textit{slide content} \rangle \\ \\ \text{end} \{ \textit{overlays} \} $ $
```

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For incremental slides, the following environment is provided:

```
\begin{overlays}{\langle total overlay number \rangle} \\ \langle slide content \rangle \\ \\ end{overlays} \\ \end{overlays} \\ \end{verlays} \\ \end{verlay} \\ \end{ver
```

In the slide content, the following commands can be used in order to specify the content of the overlays: \nllowing .

For highlightning some content, the $\operatorname{overlays}$ package provides following command:

```
\left| \left( overlay \ specification \right) \right| \left( \left( content \right) \right)
```

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```
\label{eq:alert} \ end{tabular} \
```

Overlay specifications are either single numbers, sequences of numbers, or ranges of numbers.

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\label{eq:alert} \ end{subscript{cation}} \{ \ overlay \ specification \ \} \{ \ content \ \} \}
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• 1

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- 1
- 1,4

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- 1-

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```

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- 1,4
- 1-4
- 1-

The alert color is red by default and can be changed to, say, magenta as follows:

```
\det\{alert\}\{rgb\}\{0.7, 0.15, 0.35\}
```

The visibility of content is specified by means of the following commands:

```
\only{(overlay specification)}{(\content)}
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visible{\langle overlay \ specification \rangle}{\langle content \rangle}
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The \visible command uncovers its content on the overlays which are specified in the overlay specification.

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On unspecified overlays, the content is hidden, but still takes up space. Technically speaking, it is rendered in the background color, which, by default, is white.

The visibility of content is specified by means of the following commands:

```
\space{overlay specification} \{(overlay specification)\}
```

```
\verb|only{(overlay specification)}{(content)}
```

The **\only** command also uncovers its content on the overlays specified in the overlay specification.

The content is absent from unspecified overlays and does not take up space there.

The visibility of content is specified by means of the following commands:

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```

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```

The **\only** command also uncovers its content on the overlays specified in the overlay specification.

The content is absent from unspecified overlays and does not take up space there.

This is particularly useful for alternating content.

Verbatim content

For incremental slides with verbatim content, the following environment should be used instead of the overlay environment:

```
\label{eq:loss} $$ \begin{fragileoverlays}{$ does lay overlay number} $$ \content $$ \end{fragileoverlays} $$ \end{fragileoverlay} $$
```

Verbatim content

For incremental slides with verbatim content, the following environment should be used instead of the overlay environment:

Note that the **\alert**, **\visible**, and **\only** commands themselves must not contain verbatim commands or environments.

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```

Note that the \alert, \visible, and \only commands themselves must not contain verbatim commands or environments. They may be used in the content of the alltt environment of the alltt package, though.

The package expects that the slide content in the overlays environment fits on a single page. This can be ensured by means of \clearpage commands before or after the environment.

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In the tabular environment, the **\alert**, **\visible** and **\only** commands have to be put into braces:

outside tabularinside tabular $\alert{\dots}{\dots}$ $\alert{\dots}{\dots}$

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 outside tabular
 inside tabular

 \alert{...}{...}
 {\alert{...}}...}

 \visible{...}{...}
 {\visible{...}}...}

 \only{...}{...}
 {\only{...}}...}

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The page counter is not incremented between overlays. Other counters may give rise to unexpected results.

In the tabular environment, the <code>\alert</code>, <code>\visible</code> and <code>\only</code> commands have to be put into braces:

In addition, make sure not to include the cell delimiter & or the row delimiter \setminus into the content of these commands.

Credits

The code of the $\operatorname{overlays}$ package is inspired by $\underline{\mathsf{Matthias}\;\mathsf{Meister's\;present}}$ package.

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In addition, it uses an algorithm by Martin Scharrer for testing numbers in numerical ranges.

The code for processing overlays with verbatim content is taken from the texpower package, which in turn took it from Till Tantau's beamer package.