

10-10-95

In October 1995 Dutch Telecom introduced 10~digit numbering system. A year before the magic 10th of October they started to inform companies of this major operation. In the process they also provided some databases which could feed programs for conversion purposes. One of this databases – an two column list of old and new numbers – proved to be very usefull input for a quite simple T<sub>E</sub>X script that produced an interactive document suited for manual renumbering. One may wonder if this is a text or a program.

The screenshot shows a TeX document window. The main content area displays a large, bold, red '10' in a serif font. Below it, the text 'omnummergids' is written in a black, sans-serif font. To the right of the main content area is a vertical sidebar containing a list of numbers: 010, 020, 030, 040, 050, 070, and 080. Each number is followed by a small rectangular box, likely for input or selection. At the bottom right of the sidebar are navigation icons: a home icon, a left arrow, a right arrow, and a refresh icon. The bottom of the window features a horizontal bar with red, white, and blue stripes.

# the Dutch constitution

Every inhabitant of a country is supposed to know a bit about the basics of the laws in that country. This document summarizes the so called 'grondwet', the Dutch constitution. There is a screen as well as a A4 paper version available. The screen version uses some softened Dutch red, white and blue colors. These documents are in Dutch.



Nederlandse  
**Grondwet**

Augustus 1999

# rgb-cmyk

Using colors both on screen and on paper can be a very confusing. Especially cmyk specified colors pose problems, which is mainly due to the handling of the black component. Sometimes a program removes underlying black components and sometimes the black component is added to the color ones. Some programs display equally distributed color components as gray, others mimic printers in showing them brown. The cmyk colors are shown in their original disguise as well as reduced to simple rgb components. A private version also shows hsb and Pantone Colors.

RGB HSB

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CMYK

# cweb

cweb can be used for literal programming in the C language. cweb consist of a few programs,

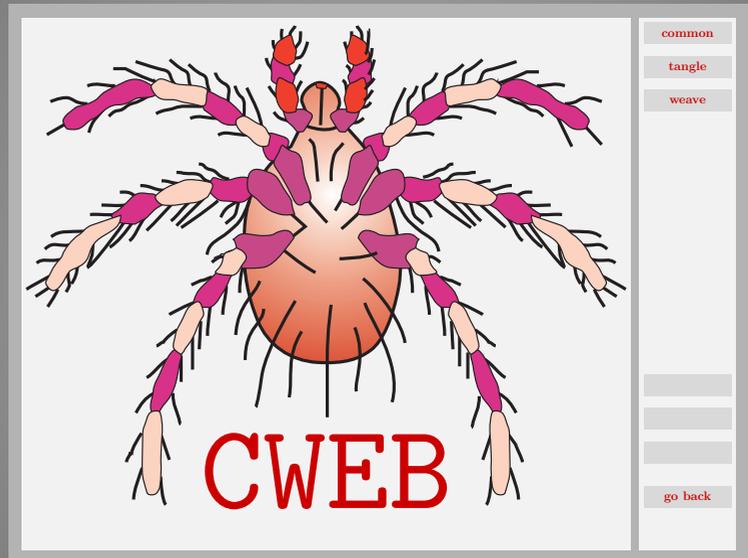
Tangle and Weave, which from one source text produce a T<sub>E</sub>X document and a compiler ready file.

The standard cweb macro definition file is meant for Plain T<sub>E</sub>X. This file was not that hard to

adapt to a ConT<sub>E</sub>Xt module, thereby not only providing access to whatever layout suitable, but

also making possible fully interactive documents. This demonstration file shows the sources of

the cweb programs. The screen version is cross linked to the paper alternative.



# spell-nl

In 1996 the Dutch language spelling was reformed. This document gives access to

list of 15.000 words that were changed in one way or another. The current version of

this list uses the old hyphenation patterns but will be updated soon. This document

is produced using a simple ascii word list. T<sub>E</sub>X itself takes care of breaking the words

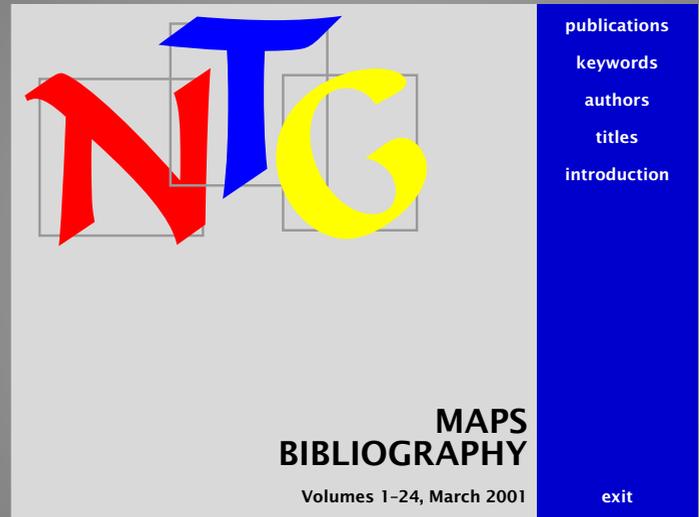
up and also handles special accented characters. Of long words, only the last part is

shown. This is a nice example of T<sub>E</sub>X's programming features.



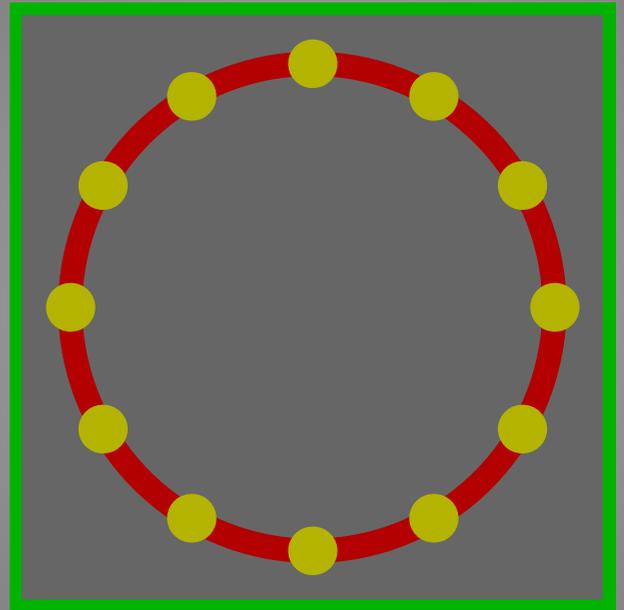
# ntg-maps

This document is not as T<sub>E</sub>Xy as it should be, due to the fact that the xml based input serves more than one purpose. Because this document uses some cross linked indexes, each record is processed in multiple passes, thereby making a reordering possible as well as a reinterpretation of the input. It's a sort of fun document, not of high typographical quality, but useful in its being. This document also shows some features concerning backgrounds and ruled boxes.



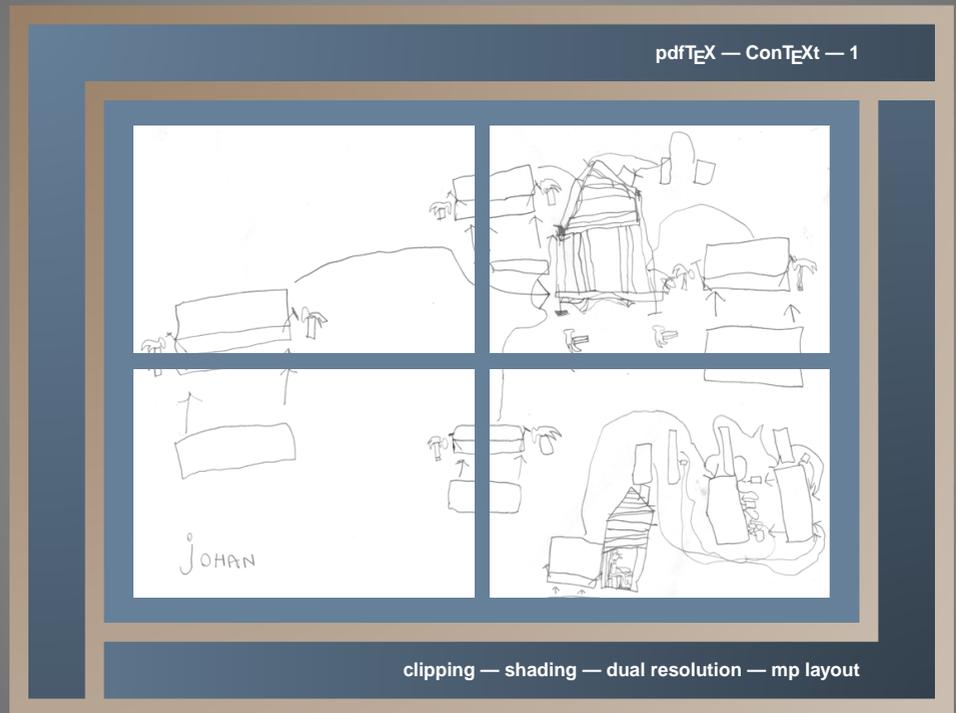
# clock

This demo dates back to 2001, when JavaScript in Acrobat got better timer functionality. It demonstrates that pdf rendering combines well with general purpose programming and even simple animations. However, for more advanced animation applications the features of Acrobat's JavaScript are rather limited.



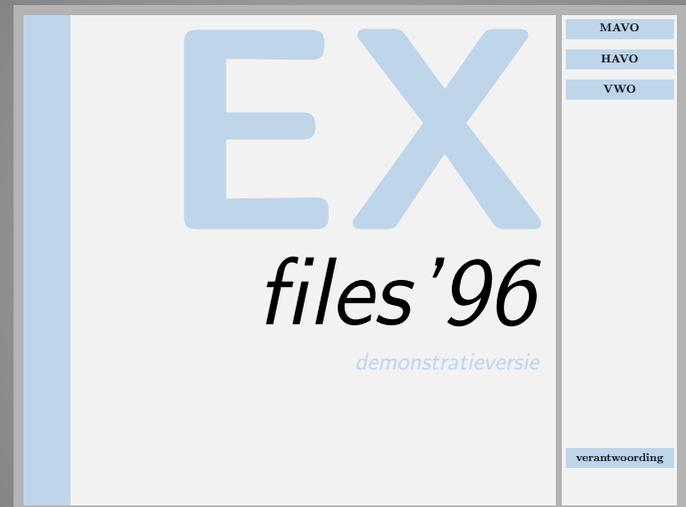
# Johan drawing

In 1999 I made this demo out of an *How to build a house*. drawing by one of my nephews. I used his drawing to test dual resolution graphic inclusion and shading, both new features in those days pdf and Acrobat



## ex-files

This document is a big one and several features are worth noting. First there are a lot of illustrations: click on one and you got an enlarged version. The fill in text questions are shown with and without solutions, close reading questions are accompanied by the relevant text fragments, and when needed fragments of sentences are repeated. Lines as well as paragraphs are numbered and cross referenced. Questions are cross linked to answers, thereby offering simple drill and practice. A more recent version permits teachers to submit selections to our server. In return they receive A4 typeset exams and forms.





# travel

This form can be used to keep track of kilometers driven by car on behalf of the company. It's a sort of calendar too. The documents is clever enough to calculate the distances and totals. It's a big form with over 2000 fields.

### Kilometer registratie 2000

opmerking \*\*\*

juni			
februari			
maart			
april			
mei			
juni			
juli			
augustus			
september			
oktober			
november			
december			

totaal

bedrag per km

vergoeding

gegevens

gegevens bewarengegevens inlezendocument bewaren

totalen berekenendocument sluitentoelichting

# mediashow

This is a simple media browser application. The media clips are defined in an xml file using the CoNTeXt resource library schema. The navigational elements can be toggled by clicking outside the display area.

## List of Media Clips

- Quicktime Movie
- Shockwave Simulation
- Smil Presentation
- MP3 Soundtrack