

Creating ordinary Presentation document

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## I - INTRODUCTION

It is very usual to make use of software for presentations during symposium, conference, project presentation, thesis defence or lecture. This type of software that uses slides often requires a big screen where projection can take place with of course some animations to make a transition between the various parts of a subject being presented: such a usage facilitates an understanding, legibility and notes taking for the listeners.

Until recently, the real problem confronting all users of presentation software was the amount of time they were compelled to devote to the making of slides. For the animation of a slide containing an ordinary text only required the creation of several text boxes, which means a lot of time.

The issue became more complex when it comes to designing slides containing:

- a scientific text with mathematical formulae, chemical formulae or macromolecules
- objects such as geometrical drawing, function, electronic and mechanical graphs.

PagePlayer is a new generation of presentation software which simplifies on the one part:

Concept, presentation and animation of slides of various types made up of ordinary texts, mathematical formulae, chemical bonds including macromolecules, two dimension and three dimension graphical representation, geometrical drawings, usual arithmetic operations of primary and secondary standards, experimental tools in physics and chemistry etc...

And on the other part:

concept and animation of geometrical and dynamic constructions including all plane transformations ( translation, rotation, symmetry, similarity ).

As we can note, PagePlayer has achieved not only once and for all, problems linked with conception and animation of any presentation but also it constitutes an educational tool of inestimable value for scientific people at all levels including students.

There is however a need to mention some functions that make PagePlayer to be not only a revolutionary software but also unique in its kind!

- Writing of mathematical formulae takes place exactly as in ordinary text with an automatic passage to a new line.
- Chemical bonds are carried out with the same way we do when drawing with a pen
- The flexibility of the two dimensional and three dimensional coordinates systems simplifies graphical representation under all shapes wanted.
- Geometrical construction is carried out with an amazing simplicity due to the fact that necessary tools for conception are automatically available as soon as the corresponding elements of the plan are selected.

- A library for drawings is available to store drawings and images for a further use.
- The possibility of animating in an independent manner the selection of any part of the text ( including mathematical or chemical formulae ) not only simplifies the animation of the text under all shapes wanted, but also make it very flexible animation sequences.
- The possibility of writing or drawing in full screen mode facilitates corrections during presentation.
- The ability to explore with PagePlayer solutions to scientific questions widens considerably the field of application of this educational tool.

Finally, we wish to draw the attention of the reader to the fact that the many functions mentioned above are made possible today thanks to a new theory on which the concept of PagePlayer is based: *the non linear technique*<sup>1</sup> designed by Novoasoft.


The linear or non linear nature of the document stands out from others through the structure of the basic elements of the said document. When there is a systematic structure between basic elements of a document, the latter is said to be of linear type. Moreover, in a document of linear type, there are only basic elements; there is no complex element. All traditional documents are of linear type. In contrast, non linear type documents are not only made up of basic elements but also complex elements.

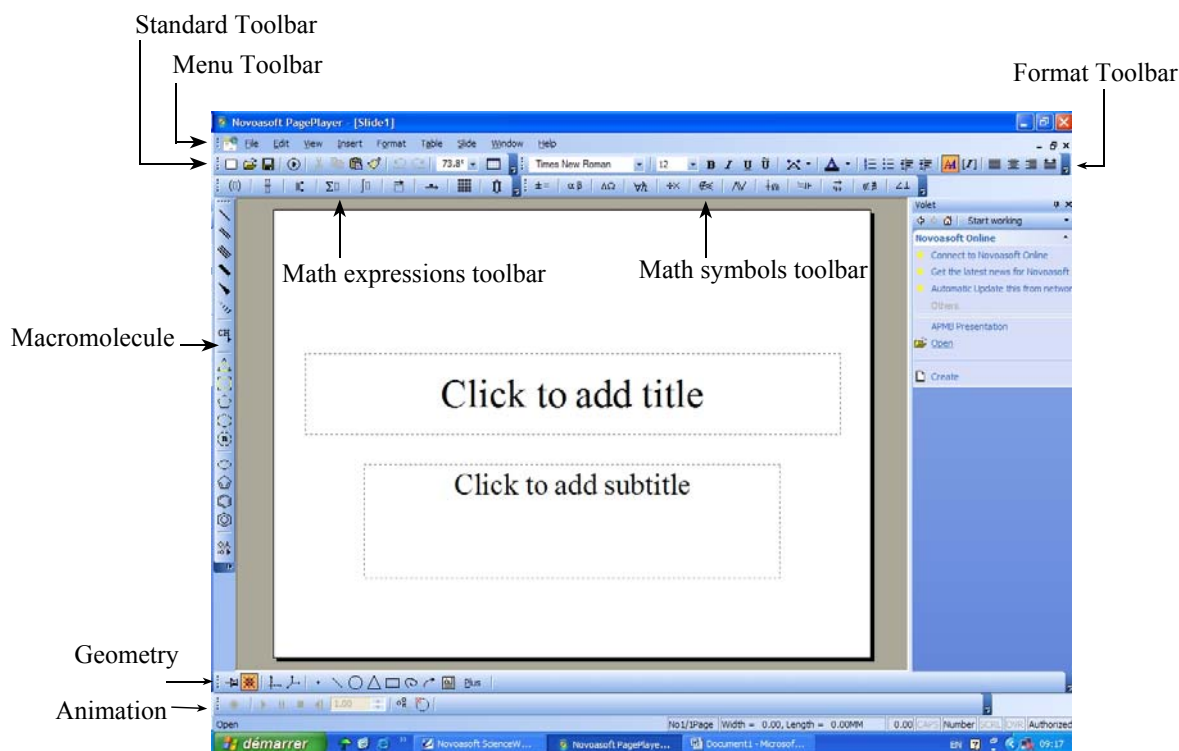
Scientific and technical documents are complex documents made up of great number of formulae, curves, logical graphs, etc... These are true non linear type documents. Non linear technique makes processing of scientific and technical documents easy.





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




<sup>1</sup> This technique is explained in the foreword of ScienceWord user's handbook

## II - Familiarisation with PagePlayer software interface

When PagePlayer is installed, the  icon appears in the desktop. By double clicking on the icon, the PagePlayer interface appears by default as shown by the image below:




The software interface is therefore a frame made up of a work page called slide (the white space) and a set of buttons underlying some programmes for execution of specific assignments; these buttons are categorized in distinct groups called toolbars. The two ends of the toolbars are either vertical image buttons  and  or horizontal image buttons  and .

- Through the first  vertical end or  horizontal end, it is possible to capture the toolbars. You can then drag this toolbar to a new location of the interface reserved to toolbars or drop it on your work page for practical needs during processing of a document.
- Through the second  vertical or  horizontal end you access several variable options (customising of tools display ...)
- Due to practical reasons linked to reduced size of the screen of some computers, it is recommended to customize the display of a reduced number of really necessary tools.
- To do this, click on  or  button then in the sub menu that opens, click on “**Add or Suppress**” thereafter in the list of tools that appears tick only elements, which display is necessary for your works

## II - Essential elements to create a PagePlayer document

### 1) Insertion of a slide

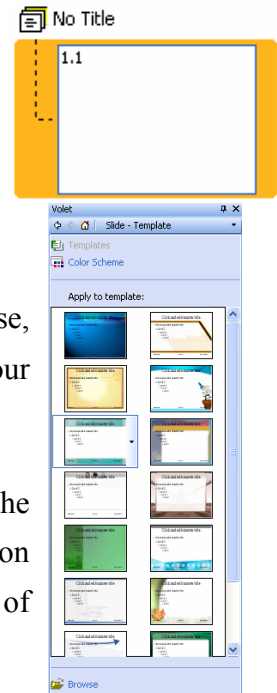
To insert a new slide, click on “New Slide” in the “Insert menu” or click on miniature image of a work page in the slide navigator then press “Enter” key. A PagePlayer document is therefore made of several slides.

To create a new PagePlayer document, click on  button in the “Standard Toolbar” or use “Ctrl + N” shortcut.

### 2) Designing of slides

This simply is a choice of a background of slides for an attractive presentation.

- The choice can be made directly from among existing models. In this case, click on “Slides Design” in the “Slide” menu. The Task Pane (at your right) displays models as shown next. To select a model, click on it.
- Background can be customized. To do so, right click the mouse when the pointer is on the work page; then in the contextual menu that appears click on “Background”. The dialog box that opens below offers several options of modification of the background.




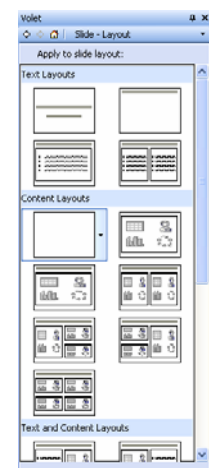
### 3) Slides Layout

Slides are made of texts, drawings, images, library objects, tables,

The editing of a slide consists in usage of pre-conceived models with specific

zones  to accommodate text or to

accommodate table, pictures or objects of Graphics library . To access these models, click on “Slide” menu on “Slide Layout”. Models appear in the Task pane as next. To use a model, click on it.



You may wish to suppress the displayed model on the page work when carrying out a drawing for example or for other practical reasons. In this case, select one (or specific zones) to be suppressed and press the suppression button on the keyboard.

### 4) Animation of elements of a slide

Animation plays not only an attractive role in the presentation but also creates a pleasant and

dynamic environment. We can distinguish two types of animation: *animation by effects* applicable to objects and texts, and *transition* applicable to a slide and geometrical animation using animation buttons.

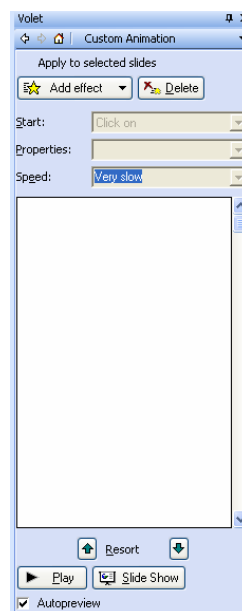
### a.) Animation by effects

To realize such animation, click on “Custom Animation” in the “Slide” menu. Then the task pane appears as shown next.

In PagePlayer, you can apply independently the animation effects to a text zone or any selection of a part of text of this text zone ( including mathematical formulae) and to any object ( image, drawing, table, experience tool, macromolecule ... )

To carry out such an animation, select the object to be animated, then click on “Add effect” from the list of effects that appears, select an effect. The animation is immediately effected and the name and order of the effect appear automatically in the task pane ( see image ).

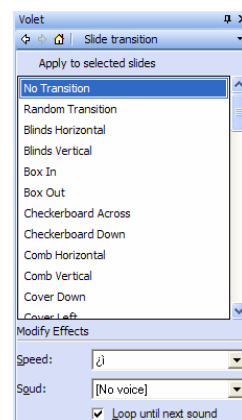
To add other effects ( sound, colour etc. ) to the animation, right click on the effect name then in the contextual menu that appears, click on “Effects Options” . You can now customize effect in the dialog that appears.



### b.) Transition

To carry out a transition on a slide, click on “Transition” in the “Slide” menu. Then the task pane appears as on the right.

You can as is the case of animation by effects, add sound effects colors, etc... You can also program the activation of the sequences of scrolling of pages in Slide Show mode.



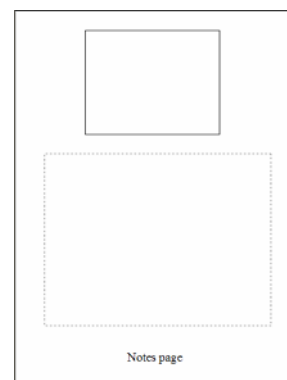
## 5) Work pages

We can note three, work pages from which the slides are designed: *normal, note page and Teaching*.

The "normal" display page is the one that appears by default during opening of a new document.

To access the "note page" ( fig. next ) , click on “Notes page” in the “View” menu. Select the Large text zone then size of front, then write. The note is made in the big text zone. To come back to the normal display page, click on “Normal” in “View” menu.

In PagePlayer you can work in full screen designated as "Teaching" display




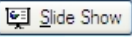
page. To get the full screen, press **F11**; to exit full screen press again on **F11** or **Esc** key.

## 6) Scrolling of slides

Slides can be scrolled in two ways:

- By pressing on “Next page” on the keyboard for ordinary scrolling of pages
- By slides show through clicking or automatically.

To display the slide show from the first slide, click on  button in the standard toolbar or press F5 key.

To display slide show from current slide, select “Custom animation” in the “Slide show” menu, then in the window that appears click on  button.

## 7) Inserting Multimedia and Macromedia

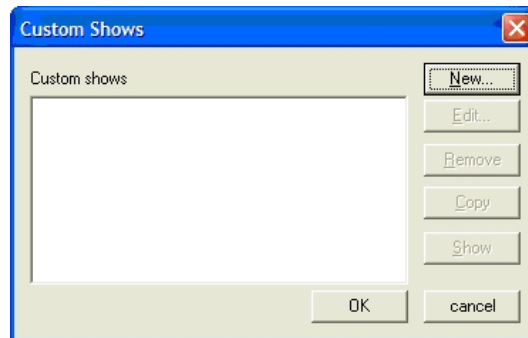
You can insert multimedia ( sound or video files ) and macromedia ( flash files ) from Insert menu and get them played in Show.

When multimedia and macromedia are inserted into PagePlayer file, they are definitely part of that PagePlayer file. These multimedia and macromedia will be played directly in that PagePlayer file on any computer where PagePlayer is installed even if any media player has not been installed on that computer.

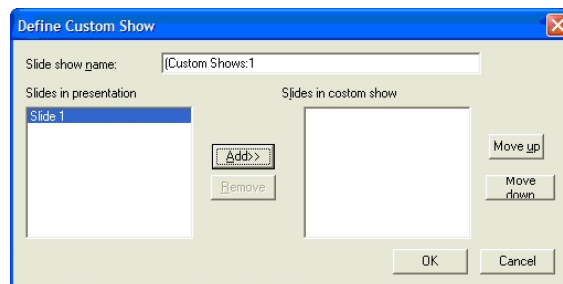
## 8) Custom shows

It is possible to view through slide show any part of the entire slides by proceeding as follow.

Click on “Custom shows” in “Slide” menu to get the following dialog box.



Click on “New” in the dialog box to get the following dialog box

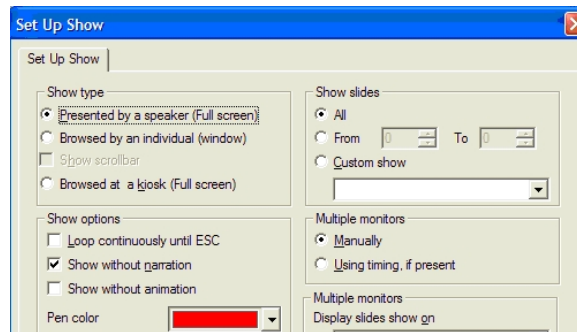


Through the aid of "Add" button, customize the slide show then click on "Ok" to validate.

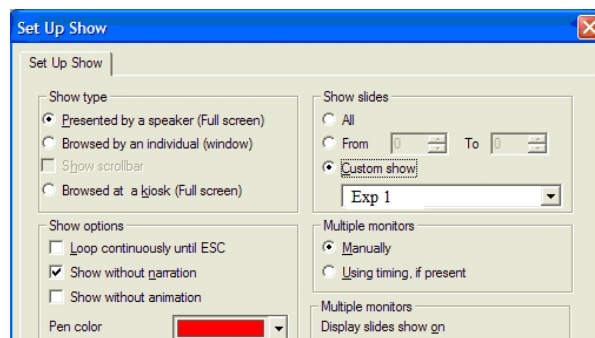
To customize other slide shows, follow the same process. Save thereafter your document.

Therefore, each time you access your document, you can unroll customized slide show by proceeding as follow:

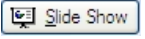
Click on "Set up show" in the "Slide" menu. The following dialog box appears.



Tick "Custom show" case, display thereafter through the scroll button the customized slide shows, and then select a slide show as shown in the image below.

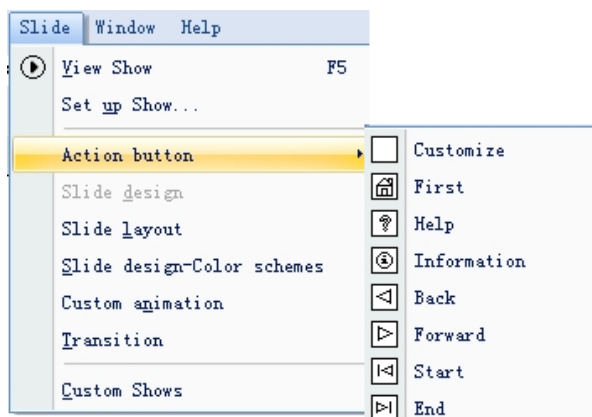


Validate your choice.

F5 key allows scrolling of the whole customized slide show as selected, while the  button allows to customize only the slide show from the current slide.

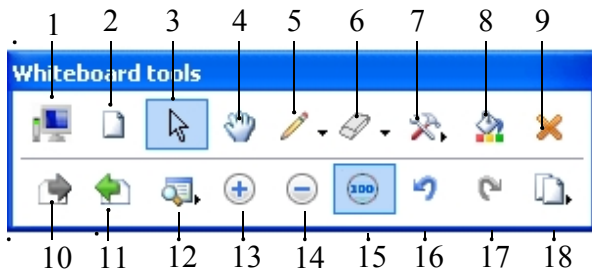
## 9) Add button action to a slide

To add a button action to a slide which effect can be seen only in "Slide Show", click in "Slide" menu on action "button"; then select an action from the list of action buttons as shown below






## 10) Working in Teaching mode F11

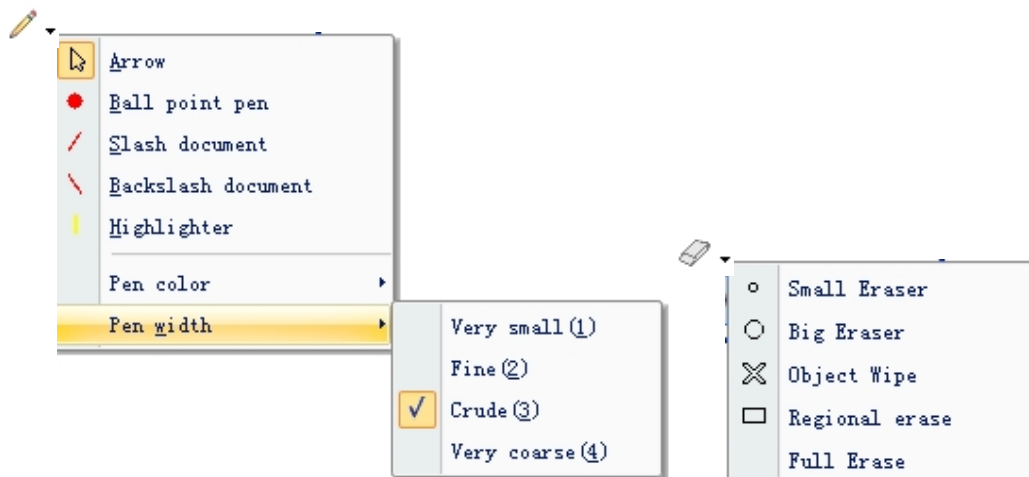
You can edit in full screen or teaching mode with the possibility of displaying the needed toolbars or using a white board tools ( also available in Show F5 ). To get to teaching, just press key F11; to cancel it press Esc key.



1-Switch to desktop; 2-Insert blank page; 3-Edit; 4- Drag; 5- Screen pencil; 6-Eraser; 7-Tool; 8-Change the background; 9- Exit; 10-Next page; 11-Previous page; 12-Position to page; 13-Enlarge; 14-Reduce; 15- Optimal; 16- Undo; 17-Redo; 18- Switch to ScienceWord documents.

Let note that "  Screen pencil", "  Eraser" and "  Tool" have many important options.

The following shows Screen pencil and eraser options

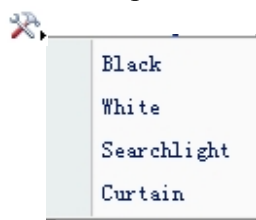


Screen pencil options

Eraser options

The options of eraser are available only when you have drawn or written with the screen pencil. This handwriting does not appear in print preview. You can remove any such handwriting with eraser or by clicking on "Remove handwriting from all pages".

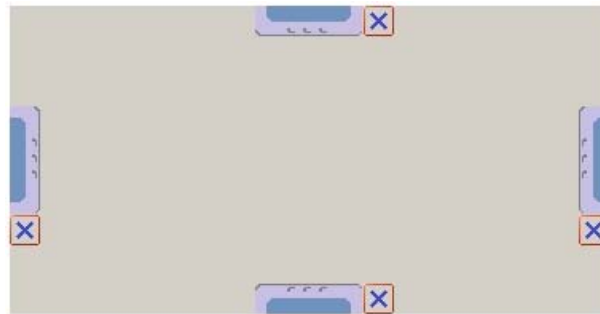
The tool options are as shown below: Black, White, Searchlight and Curtain.



Tool options

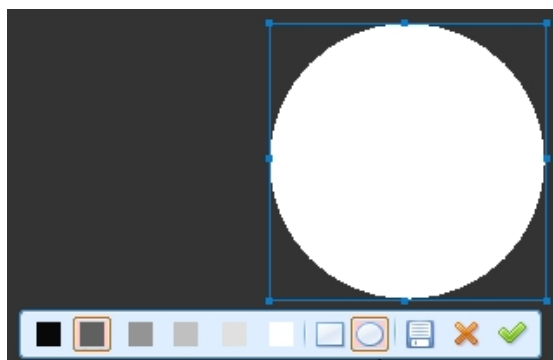
When you click on black ( White ) option the screen becomes black ( white ). You would click on the screen to get it back at the normal view.

When you click on Curtain option, a curtain ( as shown below ) covers automatically the screen

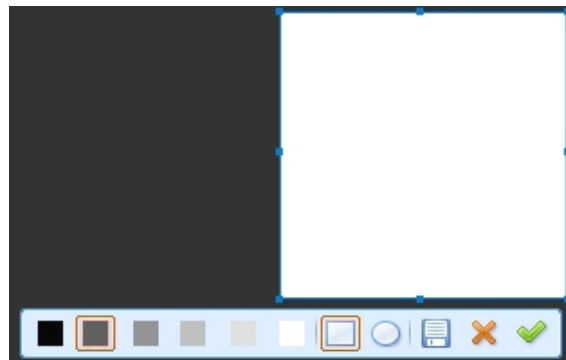


You can open it from the left, the right, the top or the bottom.

When you click on the option Searchlight , you get the following that helps to save as image, any part of the screen with a good resolution and a small size..



Elliptical region option



Rectangular region option

You can shift it, enlarge or reduce it from the left or right corners.



Buttons to reduce or increase the darkness

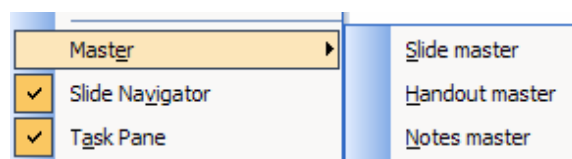
Save button

Close toolbar button

Hide toolbar button/ Right click mouse to display back

## 10) Customizing of slides

You can customize your normal display page or Note page from the “Master” sub-menu of “View” menu.



➤ The "Slide master" is the model of the normal display page.

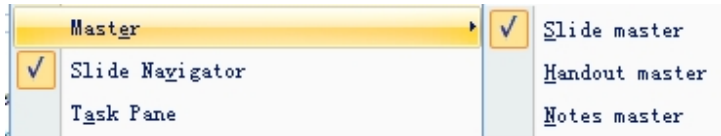
- The "Handout master" is the model of the Header and footer
- The "Notes master" is the model of the notes page

Any modification on a master leads therefore to the same modification on the new slide created from the "Insert" menu or the "Enter" key of the keyboard.

### 11) Add a new template

You can add a new template with sound, video, flash or geometrical construction animation. The steps are as follow:

Click from the View menu on Master and then on "Slide master" as the illustration shows below.




Then custom settings (text level color, slide background, insert multimedia or macromedia, drawings and animation, etc).

Click and edit master title

Title of autolayout

- Click and edit master title
  - Level 2
    - ✓ Level 3
      - ≡ Level 4
        - Level 5



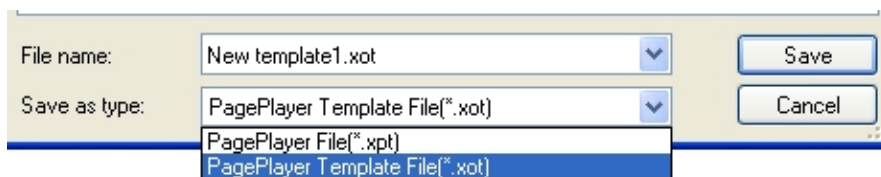
object of autolayout

<Date/Time>  
Date

<Footer>  
Footer

<Page Number>  
Numbers

Then save it as for exemple "New template1.xot" as shown below. in the **Template folder of ScienceWord in programme files**: *The path is as follows: .Disc C → Programme file → Novoasoft ScienceWord folder → Version 6.0 folder → Template folder.*



Then close PagePlayer file and open it again, then select Slide-Template from Task Pane. At the bottom of list of templates, you will get the new template1.



### III- Creation of a simple document

#### 1) Scientific text

We define scientific text as a combination of an ordinary text ( for a simple correspondence ) , of mathematical expression such as  $x^2$ ,  $\sqrt{x}$ ,  $\frac{1}{x}$ , etc., mathematical symbols such as  $\nabla$ ,  $\partial$ ,  $\neq$ ,  $\cong$ ,  $\mathbb{Z}$ ,  $\mathbb{O}$ ,  $\perp$ ,  $\cong$ , etc, simple chemical expressions such as  $\text{NaOH} + \text{HCl} \longrightarrow \text{NaCl} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$  ,  $2\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \xrightarrow[\star]{\text{FeCl}_3} 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{O}_2\uparrow$ , etc.

Processing of mathematical and chemical expressions generally appeals to mathematical models by clicking on “Expression” sub-menu of the task pane.

You obtain a user friendly display of all these models as shown in the image at the opposite.

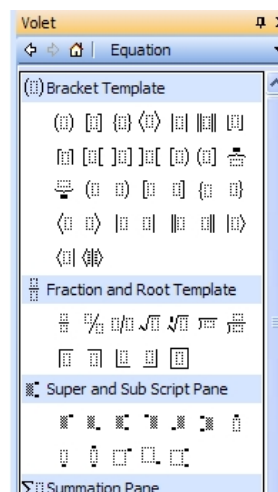
You can also obtain from the task pane a user friendly display of mathematical symbols. However we wish to recommend for convenience sake, to display toolbars of expressions and mathematical symbols.



To display the toolbar of expressions, right click on the "Menu Bar", then in the contextual menu that opens click on “Expression” . Repeat the same process to display the toolbar of symbols



Then toolbars appear right above the standard toolbar as below

Expression toolbar

Symbols toolbar




In the expression toolbar we can note from left to right the Brackets menu , fractions and root , etc...

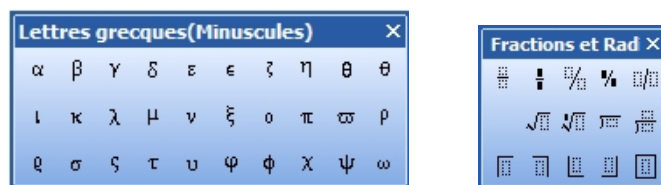
In the mathematical symbol toolbar, we note from the left to the right fundamental mathematics menus , small Greek characters , etc...

When you click on a mathematical model, it appears where the cursor blinks with one or several dotted rectangles (⋮) indicating that you are in mathematical mode; all the same when you click on a mathematical symbol, this symbol appears where the cursor blinks.






For example to write the fraction  $\frac{3x+\alpha}{2x-\beta}$  click on  in the "Fraction and root" menu. This model

appears where the cursor is positioned and you need only to write “3x+α” to the numerator and “2x-β” to the denominator. Greek characters α and β are inserted from greek small characters menu. We use the arrow keys left (←) and right (→) to position the cursor on the numerator, denominator or outside the fraction. You can also position the cursor by clicking on the mouse at the desired spot.




In the case of insertion of several symbols or expressions from the same menu, it is more convenient to have the menu displayed on the screen. Only click on the said menu and position the pointer of the mouse on the dotted line which appears at the end of the menu that appears. When the pointer takes the shape of the cross as below , press the left button of the mouse and drag the menu toward the outside to a position convenient to you, then release the left button of the mouse. By acting thus on the menu previously used, we get the images as below.



You can also make use of a shortcut key to display a mathematical model. For example, the insertion of a root square is directly obtained by holding “Ctrl” down and by pressing “R” key (a type of operation noted “Ctrl + R”). You can access the list of shortcut keys of current expressions through “Insertion” menu, as they appear as below.

	Superscript	Ctrl+W
	Subscript	Ctrl+M
	Sub and Super Script	Ctrl+K
	Square Root	Ctrl+R
	The Root of n	Ctrl+T

## 2) Automatic formatting of mathematical expressions

The scientific text in PagePlayer can be a combination of expression in mathematical mode and in ordinary text. The writing of scientific text is simplified when the ordinary text and the text in mathematical mode have the same automatic formatting. This is possible when “Intelligent Adjust ” tool is activated in the "Format Toolbar". To activate or deactivate “Intelligent Adjust ” tool, click on  or use “Ctrl + Shift + I” shortcut key.

### Practical application

Activate “Intelligent Adjust ” tool, then write the following expression:

$$f(x) = x \cos(x) + 2 \sin(x) - \frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x) + 2}$$

To understand better, please click on “Format” menu, then in the menu that appears, click on “**Expression style**”. The following dialog box appears, indicating the writing of mathematical mode.

**Text** refers to the following characters: &, ", ', \$, £, ù, @, \, ~, ^

**Symbol** refers to the mathematical symbols:  $\geq, \leq, \neq, \cong, \approx$  ...

**Number** refers to the numbers 0, 1, 2, 3 ..., 9...

**Greek** refers to greek letter.

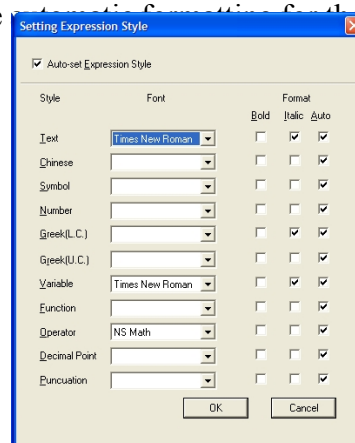
**Variable** refers generally to letters of alphabet.

**Function** relates to simplified mathematical functions such as sin, cos, tan etc., which refer respectively to sinus, cosines, tangent, etc. functions

**Operator** refers to the mathematical symbols:  $\pm, +, -, \times, \exists, \forall, \in, \notin, \cup, \otimes$ ...

**Decimal** point refers to the point (.)

**Punctuation** refers to the characters: ,, ;, :, !, ) and (.



## 3) Simple forms of chemical equation

Simple equation forms are those that we can express through the aid of mathematical models. Letters that appear in such equations are straight (not in Italic) for example:  $2\text{H}^- + 2\text{e}^- = \text{H}_2\uparrow$

We therefore recommend that, while typing chemical equation, the “Italic” case of the variable in the expression style dialog box be deactivated.

Activate thereafter “**Intelligent Adjust**” tool.

In the text zone “**Click to add title**”, click and write: **Introduction to chemistry**. Then, select the text zone “**Click to add sub-title**” and remove it.

Click to add a title

Click to add a sub-title

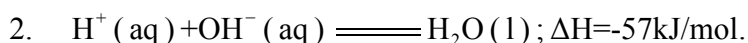
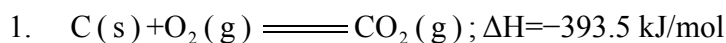
Insert a new slide ( See lesson 2 ). You obtain a page like the image above

1. Click to add a text

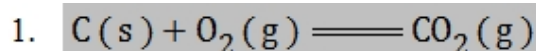
In the text zone “**Click to add a title**” , click and write: **Simple chemical equations**

Generally, it is convenient to write the expression of a chemical reaction when “Intelligent Adjust” button is activated and the “Italic” case of variable is deactivated in the Expression style dialog box.

In the text zone “Click to add a text” , click and write the following equations:



Select the first equation and add an animation effect ( for example, "**Fly in**" effect see 4.a ). This equation appears in grey selected as shown in the following illustration.



Apply thereafter another effect to “ $\Delta H = -393.5 \text{ kJ/mol}$ ” expression.

Do the same thing for the second equation.

Animate finally your document using the Slide Show.

#### 4) Major type of page designs

We have two major types of slide page design:

- Customizing through a choice of the proposed slides designs.
- Customizing of a blank slide obtained through removal of text zones which appear by default. This choice comes very often when we want to carry out a geometrical drawing, a graphical representation, macromolecular, experimental tools, etc.

Let's note that any object found in a zone demarcated by the pointer of the mouse is automatically selected. The method of selecting with the pointer of the mouse is therefore very efficient to select several objects.

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