

# The `ocgtools` package<sup>\*†</sup>

Robert Mařík  
marik@mendelu.cz

August 11, 2013

## 1 Introduction

The package `ocgtools` is designed to insert OCG (Optional Content Group) into PDF presentations. From the user's point of view, the package allows to insert in an comfortable way any  $\text{\TeX}$  material into separate layer in PDF document and insert links which toggle this layer on/off. Hence parts of PDF document like formatted text, tables, math formulas or graphics can be turned to visible or invisible state by clicking active links or buttons.

Similar packages are `cooltooltips`, `pdfcomment`, `AcroTeX` and `fancytooltips`. In contrast to `cooltooltips` and `pdfcomment`, we can work with any  $\text{\TeX}$  material, not only plain text. In contrast to `fancytooltips`, no external file is necessary and more minilayers (see below) can be opened simultaneously on one page. However, `fancytooltips` and `ocgtools` can be combined in the same document, even on the same page<sup>1</sup>. `AcroTeX` has far more possibilities than `ocgtools`, but has three disadvantages: (1) limited support for `pdftex` (no layers with `pdftex` driver) (2) PDF file needs post-processing (3) for the post-processing the non-free Adobe Acrobat Professional is necessary. However, the user of `ocgtools` must have `AcroTeX` installed, since we use its capability to insert buttons and JavaScripts into document (`eforms` and `insdljs` packages).

Two types of OCG objects can be inserted

- *layers*: OCG's which span across the whole size of paper (scaled if necessary)
- *minilayers*: OCG's which have their natural size and are placed somewhere close to the link which toggles them on/off.

The user should use viewer which allows to hide/reveal layers by JavaScript. This includes especially Adobe Reader. Some limited functionality is also in Foxit Reader (see the option `nobutton` below). In some other viewers (like `xpdf`) users see red warning on the first page (see `\ocgtools@msg`), all layers are visible and cannot be hidden.

Important  
comment!

**Big warning:** Unfortunately, with this package you may make your PDF files **less portable** even if you use Adobe Reader! Till now, we observed the following problems (for known problems not related to portability see the end of this manual):

- `jpg` pictures may look darker when using `transparent` option and **Linux** version of Adobe Reader – Adobe Reader switches to different rendering method which seems to be system dependent. Hope, Adobe fixes this problem soon. You can also try to use `fixcolor` option to solve this problem.
- The layer with initial message on the first page which should be hidden to the users of Adobe Reader is sometimes still visible, if the PDF file is opened in Internet browser. From this reason, layer `ocgtools0` is switched on and then off when initializing PDF document. Hope,

---

<sup>\*</sup>This document corresponds to `ocgtools` v0.95a, dated 2013/08/05.

<sup>†</sup>Supported by grant 131/2010 of Higher Education Development Fund (FRVŠ)

<sup>1</sup>remember to load `fancytooltips` as the first package

this workaround solves the problem. If not, report the problem with a minimal example, please.

## 2 Examples

Several examples are distributed with the package. We have one minimal example, one example which shows cooperation with `preview.sty` and mainly – examples which show cooperation with three most popular packages to build presentations. This includes `web.sty`, `pdfscreen.sty` and `beamer.cls`. We have three demo files for each – with no panel, with panel on the right and with panel on the left. All examples can be recompiled by running `ocgtools-test.bat` on Windows and `ocgtools-test.sh` on Linux.

## 3 Usage

### 3.1 Compilation

All the packages we use are on CTAN or in TeXlive2009. The file `ocg.sty` is a part of `asymptote` package<sup>2</sup>. AcroTeX is quite old on CTAN but the version on CTAN works well. New version of AcroTeX is at [www.acrotex.net](http://www.acrotex.net), if necessary.

**Prerequisites:** Only `pdflatex` is tested. The route via `dvips` or `dvipdfm` is not (yet?) supported (this restriction follows from `transparent.sty` package). To work with the package load `color.sty` and `hyperref.sty` packages. (This is usually done automatically by most packages which are used to build PDF presentations. If not, these packages are loaded by `ocgtools` automatically as soon as `\definecolor` and `\href` remain undefined, respectively.) You may use also `xcolor.sty`, but this package is not compatible with `transparent` option.

You have to compile your `.tex` file *three times* (!). If you change your document and create new layer, you have to compile three times again. After most changes (which include change in position of but not the number of layers) you have to compile twice to put layers on correct position. If you change the content of text layers or minilayers, one compilation is sufficient.

If `ocg-p.sty` has been loaded before the `ocgtools.sty`, we use `ocg-p.sty` to insert layers. Otherwise we use `ocg.sty`.

### 3.2 Package options

Load package `ocgtools.sty` as usual: `\usepackage[options]{ocgtools}`. Options include:

`transparent` Layers produced by `\ocgtext` and `\ocgpicture` in fact do not span over the whole page, but the material of layer is scaled to some reasonable size (we keep `\ocgtools@maxheight` aspect ratio and the width and height are not bigger than `\ocgtools@maxheight` and `\ocgtools@maxwidth` `\ocgtools@maxwidth`). If the layer is activated, the page is covered by a uniform color `ocgbg` and the layer is placed on the top. The options `transparent` makes the color `ocgbg` transparent. Looks cool, but it could be slow and could change some colors of bitmap pictures (and this behavior seems to be system dependent – looks differently on Linux and differently on Windows). The transparency is achieved by putting the command `\ocgtools@transparent` on appropriate place. The default transparency is 0.5. Use something like `\usepackage[transparent=0.8]{ocgtools}` to override.

`nobutton` The pages with active layers have a transparent button which can be used to hide this layer. The user simply clicks anywhere and the layers become hidden. In some viewers (like

---

<sup>2</sup>Do not interchange with the `ocg.sty` provided by Österreichische Computer Gesellschaft. The correct file `ocg.sty` is at <http://www.tug.org/svn/texlive/trunk/Master/texmf/tex/latex/asymptote/ocg.sty>

Foxit Reader) the button is not 100% transparent. This option allows not to include the big button to hide layers. The layers can be closed by clicking the red cross below.

**insertvisible** In some rare cases problems with OCG's occur on Windows installation of  $\TeX$ . Temporary (I hope) workaround is to use this option, which inserts OCG's as visible. The visibility is turned off when the PDF is opened on the first page.

**mouseover** Layers can be opened by MouseOver action. The corresponding active area is an invisible square with side 8pt placed on the right bottom corner of the text or picture which opens the layer. More details: MouseOver opens the layer and MouseExit hides this layer again. If mouse button is clicked, the layer remains opened after exiting the button and can be closed by hovering and exiting minibutton, clicking the active area outside the minibutton or clicking the red cross. The field with red cross gets focus after opening the layer and hence pressing Enter key also hides the layer or minilayer.

**minimouseover** As mouseover, but restricted to minilayers.

**noprogressmsg** Opening PDF on the first page show the message related to initial processing layers. This option turns the message off.

**nopageclose** By default, all layers become off and all buttons become hidden if the page is changed. The option **nopageclose** suppresses this behavior.

**inactive** This option makes the package inactive.

**noocg** The same as **inactive**.

**active** This option forces the package active even if **inactive** option is loaded.

**fixcolor** Use if you have **fancytooltips** package installed. This option tries to resolve the problems with transparency and color management on linux machines.

### 3.3 Text layer which extends to papersize

**\ocgtext** The macro **\ocgtext**[*width*= $\langle width \rangle$ , *bg*= $\langle color1 \rangle$ , *fg*= $\langle color2 \rangle$ ]{ $\langle text1 \rangle$ }{ $\langle text2 \rangle$ } is used to create layer which contains any  $\LaTeX$  material.  $\langle text1 \rangle$  is a text which is written in an "usual" way (in blue color which indicates that this text can be used to hide/unhide another object) and this text is used to hide/unhide layer with  $\langle text2 \rangle$  (which could be text divided into more than one paragraph, figure created by **mfpic** or any  $\LaTeX$  material).  $\langle text2 \rangle$  is either placed into **\hbox** (if  $\langle width \rangle$  is 0 pt, which is default) or wrapped by **\vbox** with **\hsize** equal to  $\langle width \rangle$  (in the opposite case). The color  $\langle color1 \rangle$  is used to set the background for this box and the color  $\langle color2 \rangle$  is used as text color. The default value for  $\langle color1 \rangle$  is stored in macro **\defaultocgpapercolor** and the default value for this macro is **ocgpaper**. The color **ocgpaper** is yellow by default, more precisely, it is declared with **\definecolor{ocgpaper}{rgb}{1,1,0.2}**. The default value for  $\langle color2 \rangle$  is stored in macro **\defaultocgfontcolor** and the default value for this macro is **ocgfontcolor**. The color **ocgfontcolor** is declared as black by default. You can use also key words **background** instead of **bg** and **color** instead of **fg**. The keyword **width** can be omitted, provided  $\langle width \rangle$  comes as first argument. Thus **\ocgtext**[1cm,background=black,color=white]{text} puts the white text on black background in the box of width 1cm. For more details about color management see paragraph 3.7.

### 3.4 Layer with image which extends to papersize

**\ocgpicture** The macro **\ocgpicture**[ $\langle params \rangle$ ]{ $\langle picture \rangle$ } is used to insert a picture which is used as a link to layer with bigger version of this picture. The optional parameter  $\langle params \rangle$  is used by **\includegraphics** command to draw picture in text. The layer contains scaled version of the picture (aspect ratio is preserved).

### 3.5 Layer with text (or whatever) in its natural size

`\ocgminitext` The macro `\ocgminitext[width=<width>, bg=<color1>, fg=<color2>]{<text1>}{<text2>}` is used to create layer containing `<text2>` which is placed near the right top corner of `<text1>`. `<text2>` is placed into `\hbox` or `\vbox` with given `\hsize` according to the value of `<width>` and other optional parameters, as has been explained at `\ocgtext` macro. Macros `\ocgminitextrb`, `\ocgminitextlt` and `\ocgminitextlb` can be used to place the minilayer to the right bottom, left to and left bottom corner.

Starting from version 0.9 you can use keywords `jsopen=<openaction>` and `jsclose=<closeaction>` to define JavaScript action which is performed when the layer is opened and closed, respectively.

### 3.6 Fine-tuning, customizing

`\ocgtextstart` Macros `\ocgtextstart` and `\ocgtextend` are used to denote the start and the end of hyperlink which is used to hide/reveal layers. Default setting is `\def\ocgtextstart{\color{blue}}` and `\def\ocgtextend{}` and hence, the links are blue and there is no mark at the end of the link.

`ocgbg` The color `ocgbg` is used to set the color which are used to hide page when using `\ocgtext` and `\ocgpicture` commands. The default setting is `\definecolor{ocgbg}{rgb}{0,0,0}`. You may want to redefine this color, but you have to do this before `\begin{document}`.

`\layerHshift` The dimensions `\layerHshift` and `\layerVshift` are used to place layers exactly on the top of the page. Should be set automatically in the second pass, when reading aux file. If not (the big layers do not cover the PDF page and minitext layers are shifted), you may adjust them as required after `\begin{document}`. In this case, *report the problem* to the author of the package, please.

`\layerVshift` Commands `\ocgtools@shipoutstart@hook` and `\ocgtools@shipoutend@hook` are introduced to insert some material at the begin and at the end of the box with the page contents. Can be used for example to put background to the presentation. Both commands should produce boxes of zero dimensions, i.e. use something like

```
\makeatletter
\def\ocgtools@shipoutstart@hook{\hbox to 0 pt{\kern -1in \Huge
A\hss}}
\makeatother
```

to insert letter "A" into the left bottom corner. Note that you will see this letter only if the background of the presentation is transparent. See also the files `ocgtools-example-web*.tex` and `ocgtools-example-web*.pdf` for slightly more complicated background.

`\dots@envelope` The arguments of commands `\ocgpicture`, `\ocgtext` and family of `\ocgminitext` etc. are wrapped by macros `\ocgtools@pict@envelope`, `\ocgtools@text@envelope` and `\ocgtools@minitext@envelope`, respectively. You can redefine these macros to suit more to your need. All macros are `\relax` by default.

`\ocgclosechar` The `\ocgclosechar` command is used to print mark which is used to close layers. This mark is a red cross. On the minitextlayers with red background we switch this color to black (see the first few lines of the code to see, how we get this behavior). Note that we used the macro `\if@ocgtools@insidemini@layer` which is true on layers with minitext and false otherwise.

`\ocgtools@msg` The `\ocgtools@msg` command contains string for users of viewers which do not support layers (see the first few lines of the code for default settings).

### 3.7 Summary on customizing colors in text layers

Note that all colors related to the layers are set (and hence must be declared before) when reading auxiliary files at `\begin{document}`. Declaring of redefining colors after `\begin{document}` has no influence. To summarize, if you want to change colors, use the following.

- To change the setting in the whole paper, redeclare colors `ocgpaper` and `ocgfontcolor` before `\begin{document}`. Use the command `\definecolor` for this purpose.
- To change the setting from now to the end of document (or group) redefine macros `\defaultocgpapercolor` and `\defaultocgfontcolor`. Use for example `\renewcommand{\defaultocgpapercolor}{green}`.
- To change the setting for one single layer use `bg` and `fg` keywords in optional parameter of `\ocgtext` and `\ocgminitext` macros.

## 4 Possible future development and known problems

The source code is in Mercurial repository at <http://bitbucket.org/robert.marik/ocgtools/>. You can also report problems and issues in the forum at this site.

### 4.1 Known problems

1. The package does not work properly if the **PDF has one page** only. This is probably minor problem, since most presentations are longer and the problem will be traced later.
2. There could be a **conflict with another package which deals with `\pdfpageattr`**. This problem is resolved for `fancytooltips` package. To make both `fancytooltips` and `ocgtools` work in one document, load *fancytooltips as the first one* and `ocgtools` after.
3. In some rare cases the layers may be not inserted properly when the **L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X file is compiled on Windows** – see the option `insertvisible` which solves this problems in most cases. Since the author has limited access to T<sub>E</sub>X installations on Windows and hence reporting of problems with a minimal example is highly appreciated.
4. The package cannot be used to hide 3D graphics inserted by `movie15` package. However, you can put this graphics into floating window or full-screen using capabilities of Acrobat Reader 9.

### 4.2 Ideas for future development

These ideas may appear in new versions of the package (and patches which include the solutions to this or other problems are welcomed).

1. Using `preview` package it is possible to extract equations and figures from the document and redefine `\ref` and `\eqref` commands in such a way that clicking (or mouseover) opens on the current page the layer with this equation (figure) and shift clicking moves the user to the page with this equation (figure). Or would `fancytooltips` produce better results in this case (smaller PDF file)? See also the paper by Ross More at <http://www.tug.org/TUGboat/Articles/tb29-3/tb93moore.pdf> and the demo `examples/fancy-preview` in `fancytooltips` distribution. See the `ocgtools-preview.*` files for some initial attempts in this direction based on `ocgtools`.
2. Introduce draft mode, which prints all layers at the end of document with links there and back?
3. If you open and close layer and then use "Back" (Alt+LeftArrow), the layer opens again, but the button to hide this layer becomes unavailable. Possible solution is to define open action and close action for each layer (is it possible in current PDF specification?).

## 5 Implementation

Initial settings

```
1 (*package)
2 \def\ocgtools@msg{If this message does not disappear after a short time, the
3   author either did not compile the \LaTeX{} file three times, or your
4   PDF viewer does not support OCG. Use Adobe Reader!}
5
6 \def\ocgtextstart{\color{blue}}
7 \def\ocgtextend{}
8 \ifx\definecolor\undefined\RequirePackage{color}\fi
9 \ifx\href\undefined\RequirePackage[pdftex]{hyperref}\fi
10 \definecolor{ocgpaper}{rgb}{1,1,0.2}
11 \definecolor{ocgfontcolor}{rgb}{0,0,0}
12 \def\defaultocgpapercolor{ocgpaper}
13 \def\defaultocgfontcolor{ocgfontcolor}
14 \definecolor{ocgbg}{rgb}{0,0,0}
15 \RequirePackage{graphicx}
16 \RequirePackage{pifont}
17 \@ifpackageloaded{ocg-p}{\RequirePackage{ocg}}
18 \RequirePackage{xkeyval}
19
20 \newif\if@ocgtools@insidemini@layer
21 \def\ocgclosechar{{\color{red}\def\temp{red}%
22   \ifx\temp\ocgt@ls@bg\if@ocgtools@insidemini@layer\color{black}\fi\fi
23   \ding{56}}}}
24
```

Make packages and options known.

```
25 \RequirePackage{atbegshi}
26 \RequirePackage[pdftex]{eforms}
27 \newif\if@ocgtools@transparent\@ocgtools@transparentfalse
28 \def\ocgtools@transparent{}
29 \DeclareOptionX{transparent}[0.5]{\@ocgtools@transparenttrue\gdef\ocgtools@transparent{\transparent{#1}}}
30 \newif\if@ocgtools@insertvisible\@ocgtools@insertvisiblefalse
31 \def\ocgtools@initialvisibility{0}
32 \DeclareOptionX{insertvisible}{\@ocgtools@insertvisibletrue
33   \def\ocgtools@initialvisibility{1}}
34 \newif\if@ocg@hide@button\ocg@hide@buttontrue
35 \DeclareOptionX{nobutton}{\ocg@hide@buttonfalse}
36 \def\ocgtools@progressmsg{\lower \layerVshift\hbox to 0 pt{ %space
37   \textField[\V{OCGtools: processing OCG's ...}\BG{1 1 1}
38   \textColor{1 0 0} \textSize{10}}%
39 {ocgtoolsmsg}{6cm}{20pt}\hss}}%
40 \DeclareOptionX{noprogressmsg}{\let\ocgtools@progressmsg\relax}
41 \newif\if@ocgtools@minimouseover \ocgtools@minimouseoverfalse
42 \DeclareOptionX{minimouseover}{\@ocgtools@minimouseovertrue}
43 \newif\if@ocgtools@mouseover \ocgtools@mouseoverfalse
44 \DeclareOptionX{mouseover}{\@ocgtools@mouseovertrue \@ocgtools@minimouseovertrue}
45 \newif\if@ocgtools@pageclose \ocgtools@pageclosetrue
46 \DeclareOptionX{nopageclose}{\@ocgtools@pageclosefalse}
47 \newif\if@ocgtools@inactive\ocgtools@inactivefalse
48 \DeclareOptionX{inactive}{\@ocgtools@inactivetrue}
49 \DeclareOptionX{noocg}{\@ocgtools@inactivetrue}
50 \newif\if@ocgtools@active\ocgtools@activefalse
51 \DeclareOptionX{active}{\@ocgtools@activetrue}
52 \newif\if@ocgtools@fixcolor\ocgtools@fixcolorfalse
53 \DeclareOptionX{fixcolor}{\@ocgtools@fixcolortrue}
54
```

```

55 \ProcessOptionsX
56
57 \if@ocgtools@transparent\else\@ocgtools@fixcolorfalse\fi
58
59 \if@ocgtools@active\@ocgtools@inactivefalse\fi
60 \newdimen\layerHshift \layerHshift=-1in
61 \newdimen\layerVshift \layerVshift=0pt
62
63 \if@ocgtools@inactive
64 \newcommand\ocgpicture[2] [] {\leavevmode\includegraphics[#1]{#2}}
65 \newcommand\ocgtext[3] [Opt]{\leavevmode #2}
66 \newcommand\ocgtoolsplacepicture[4] {}
67 \newcommand\ocgtoolsplacetext [3] {}
68 \newcommand\ocgtoolsplaceminitext [7] {}
69 \newcommand\ocgminitext [3] [Opt]{\leavevmode #2}%
70 \let\ocgminitextlt\ocgminitext
71 \let\ocgminitextrt\ocgminitext
72 \let\ocgminitextlb\ocgminitext
73 \let\ocgminitextrb\ocgminitext
74 \PackageWarning{ocgtools}{Ocgttools inactive}%
75 \expandafter\endinput\fi
76

```

We use the hack for Adobe Acrobat suggested by DPS and Jorg at <http://www.acrotex.net/forum/showthread.php?tid=78>

```

77 \def\ocgtools@JS#1{\JS{DirtyBeforeOCGtools=this.dirty; #1
78 this.dirty=DirtyBeforeOCGtools;}}

```

We insert JavaScripts which are evaluated when the file is opened at the first page. There is a clash with fancytooltips package. To make things work, load fancytooltips before ocgtools and add the \pdfpageattr from fancytooltips to \pdfpageattr inserted by ocgtools.

```

79 \@ifpackageloaded{fancytooltips}{%
80 \let\TooltipPageopencloseJS\relax
81 \ifx\fancytooltips@pdfpageattrJS\undefined
82 \def\@ocgtools@fancytooltips{var DirtyBeforeCloseTooltip=this.dirty;
83 CloseTooltips(); this.dirty=DirtyBeforeCloseTooltip;}
84 \else
85 \let\@ocgtools@fancytooltips\fancytooltips@pdfpageattrJS
86 \fi
87 }{\def\@ocgtools@fancytooltips{}}
88
89 \edef\ocgtools@pdfpageattr{ /Group <</S /Transparency /I true /CS /DeviceRGB>>
90 /AA << /O << /S /JavaScript /JS
91 (

```

We close layers, if the page is opened. If the document is opened and ocgtoolsOCGs is not initialized, we skip to catch part and initialize.

```

92 if (typeof(ocgtoolsOCGs)!="undefined"){
93 var temp = ocgtoolsOCGs.length;
94 \if@ocgtools@pageclose
95 for(var i=0; ocgtoolsOCGs && i<ocgtoolsOCGs.length;i++)
96 {
97 ocgtoolsOCGs[i].state = false;
98 }
99 \fi
100 }

```

We initialize document – we find all layers, put into ocgtoolsOCGs field and make them hidden.

```

101 else {

```

No dotted rectangle for buttons which have focus.

```

102   app.focusRect = false;
103   var DirtyBeforeOCGtools=this.dirty;

```

The OCG objects inserted by ocgtools are stored in variable ocgtoolsOCGs when the PDF document is opened on the first page.

```

104   var iniocgtoolsOCGs = this.getOCGs();
105   var ocgtoolsOCGs = [];
106   for(var i=0; iniocgtoolsOCGs && i<iniocgtoolsOCGs.length;i++)
107   {
108     if(iniocgtoolsOCGs[i].name.substr(0,8) == "ocgtools")
109     {
110       ocgtoolsOCGs.push(iniocgtoolsOCGs[i]);
111       \if@ocgtools@insertvisible
112       iniocgtoolsOCGs[i].state=false;
113       \fi
114     }
115   }
116   iniocgtoolsOCGs[0].state=true;
117   iniocgtoolsOCGs[0].state=false;
118   \ifx\ocgtools@progressmsg\relax\relax\else
119   this.getField("ocgtoolsmsg").hidden=true;
120   this.dirty=false;
121   \fi
122 }
123 \ifocg@hide@button
124   this.getField("OcgttoolsBtn.HideButton.main").hidden = true;
125   this.dirty=false;
126 \fi
127 \@ocgtools@fancytooltips
128 )
129 >> >>
130 }
131
132 \expandafter\global\expandafter\pdfpageattr\expandafter{\ocgtools@pdfpageattr}
133
134 \if@ocgtools@transparent
135 \RequirePackage{transparent}
136 \fi

```

Internal variables

```

137 \newif\ifocg@minitext@left
138 \newif\ifocg@minitext@bottom
139 \newcount\ocgtools@layercount
140 \newskip\ocgtools@left@skip
141 \newskip\ocgtools@bottom@skip
142 \newdimen\ocgtools@maxheight
143 \newdimen\ocgtools@maxwidth

```

We introduce lengths which can be used to fine-tune position of layers on the screen. These lengths should be set automatically.

```

144 \def\ocgtools@save@position{\pdfsavepos
145 \write\@auxout{\string\global\string\advance\string \layerVshift \the\pdflastypos sp\string\relax}%
146 \write\@auxout{\string\global\string\advance\string \layerHshift \the\pdflastxpos sp\string\relax}%
147 \global\let\ocgtools@save@position\relax
148 }
149
150 \newtoks\ocgtools@layer@toks
151 \ocgtools@layer@toks{\ocg@place@text{0}{1}{5cm}}
152 \newbox\ocgtools@box@a
153 \newbox\ocgtools@box@b

```



```
154 \newif\ifocg@page@contains@layer
```

We modify shipout routine and insert content of layers on the top of PDF pages.

```
155 \def\ocgtools@one{1}
```

```
156 \let\ocgtools@shipoutstart@hook\relax
```

```
157 \let\ocgtools@shipoutend@hook\relax
```

```
158 \AtBeginShipout{%
```

```
159 \expandafter\global\expandafter\pdfpageattr\expandafter{\ocgtools@pdfpageattr}
```

```
160 \setbox\AtBeginShipoutBox=\hbox{%
```

Hook which can be used to place background.

```
161 \ocgtools@shipoutstart@hook
```

This command writes the info about the position on the first PDF page and then is set to relax on next pages.

```
162 \ocgtools@save@position
```

We insert the page first.

```
163 \hbox to 0 pt{\box\AtBeginShipoutBox\hss}\kern -1in\kern \layerHshift
```

We insert the layers.

```
164 \ocg@page@contains@layerfalse
```

```
165 \lower \layerVshift \hbox{\the\ocgtools@layer@toks}%
```

If at least one layer has been inserted, we insert button which can be used to hide layers.

```
166 \ifocg@page@contains@layer
```

```
167 \vbox to 0 pt{\kern -\paperheight \kern\layerVshift\hbox to 0 pt{\ocgtools@HideBtn\hss}\vss}%
```

```
168 \fi
```

We insert progress field on the first page.

```
169 \xdef\ocgtools@currpage{\thepage}%
```

```
170 \ifx\ocgtools@currpage\ocgtools@one
```

```
171 \ocgtools@progressmsg
```

```
172 \fi
```

We finish the box.

```
173 \ocgtools@shipoutend@hook%
```

```
174 \kern 1in \kern -\layerHshift%
```

```
175 }%
```

```
176 }
```

We create buttons which are used to hide all layers (if we create buttons, we keep possibility to make them hidden, in contrast to links).

```
177 \ifx\ocgtools@AfterHideBtn\undefined\def\ocgtools@AfterHideBtn{}\fi
```

```
178 \def\ocgtools@HideBtn{\pushButton[\W{0}\BG{ }\S{S}\BC{ }\H{N}\F{\FHHidden}\A{\ocgtools@JS{
```

```
179     for(var i=0; ocgtoolsOCGs && i<ocgtoolsOCGs.length;i++)
```

```
180     {
```

```
181         ocgtoolsOCGs[i].state = false;
```

```
182     }
```

```
183     \ifocg@hide@button this.getField("OcgttoolsBtn.HideButton").hidden = true; \fi
```

```
184     \ocgtools@AfterHideBtn
```

```
185     }]{OcgttoolsBtn.HideButton.main}{\paperwidth}{\paperheight}}
```

We create buttons which are attached to the top right corner of each minilayer and can be used to hide the corresponding minilayer.

```
186 \ifx\ocgtools@AfterHideMiniLayer\undefined\def\ocgtools@AfterHideMiniLayer{}\fi
```

```
187 \newcommand\ocgtools@HideMiniLayer[2] []
```

```
188 {\setbox\ocgtools@box@a=\hbox{\ocgclosechar}}%
```

```
189 \hbox to \wd\ocgtools@box@a%
```

```
190 {\hbox{\ocgclosechar}\hss%
```

```
191 \hbox{\pushButton[\W{0}\S{S}\BG{ }\BC{ }\H{N}%
```

```
192 \F{\FHHidden}\A{\ocgtools@JS{
```

```

193   for(var i=0; ocgtoolsOCGs && i<ocgtoolsOCGs.length;i++)
194   {
195     if(ocgtoolsOCGs[i].name == "ocgtools#2")
196       ocgtoolsOCGs[i].state = false;
197   }
198   this.getField("OcgtoolsBtn.HideButton.mini.#2").hidden = true;
199   \ocgtools@AfterHideMiniLayer
200   #1
201   }]}%
202 {OcgtoolsBtn.HideButton.mini.#2}{\wd\ocgtools@box@a}{\ht\ocgtools@box@a}}

```

We create buttons which are attached to the bottom right corner of the screen and can be used to hide all layers.

```

203 \ifx\ocgtools@AfterHideLayers\undefined\def\ocgtools@AfterHideLayers{}\fi
204 \newcommand\ocgtools@HideLayers[1]{%
205 \setbox\ocgtools@box@a=\hbox{{\ocgclosechar}}%
206 \hbox to \wd\ocgtools@box@a%
207 {\hbox{{\ocgclosechar}}\hss%
208 \hbox{\pushButton[\W{0}\S{S}\BG{ }\BC{ }\H{N}%
209 \F{\FHidden}\A{\ocgtools@JS{
210     for(var i=0; ocgtoolsOCGs && i<ocgtoolsOCGs.length;i++)
211     {
212       ocgtoolsOCGs[i].state = false;
213     }
214     \ifocg@hide@button
215     this.getField("OcgtoolsBtn.HideButton.main").hidden = true;
216     \fi
217     \ocgtools@AfterHideLayers
218     }]}%
219 {OcgtoolsBtn.HideButton.corner.#1}{\wd\ocgtools@box@a}{\ht\ocgtools@box@a}}

```

To hide/unhide layers and minilayers we use modified code from <http://www.texample.net/weblog/2008/nov/02/creating-pdf-layers/>

```

220 \newcommand{\ocgtools@ToggleLayer}[2]{%
221 % #1: layer name,
222 % #2: link text
223 \leavevmode%
224 \pdfstartlink user {
225   /Subtype /Link
226   /Border [0 0 0]%
227   /H /N
228   /A <<
229     /S/JavaScript
230     /JS (
231       DirtyBeforeOCGtools=this.dirty;
232       for(var i=0; ocgtoolsOCGs && i<ocgtoolsOCGs.length;i++)
233       {
234         if(ocgtoolsOCGs[i].name == "ocgtools#1")
235           ocgtoolsOCGs[i].state = !ocgtoolsOCGs[i].state;
236         else
237           ocgtoolsOCGs[i].state = false;
238       }
239       \ifocg@hide@button this.getField("OcgtoolsBtn.HideButton.main").hidden = false;\fi
240       this.getField("OcgtoolsBtn.HideButton.corner").hidden = false;
241       this.getField("OcgtoolsBtn.HideButton.corner.#1").setFocus();
242       this.dirty=DirtyBeforeOCGtools;
243     )
244     >>
245 }#2%

```

```

246   \if@ocgtools@mouseover
247 \hbox to 0 pt{\hss\pushButton[\W{0}\S{S}\BG{}\BC{}\H{N}]%
248 \A{\ocgtools@JS{
249     var OpenedByMouseEnter#1=false;
250     \ifocg@hide@button this.getField("OcgtoolsBtn.HideButton.main").hidden = false;\fi
251     this.getField("OcgtoolsBtn.HideButton.corner").hidden = false;
252     this.getField("OcgtoolsBtn.HideButton.corner.#1").setFocus();
253     }}
254 \AA{\AAMouseEnter{\ocgtools@JS{          for(var i=0; ocgtoolsOCGs && i<ocgtoolsOCGs.length;i++)
255     {
256     var OpenedByMouseEnter#1=true;
257     if(ocgtoolsOCGs[i].name == "ocgtools#1")
258     ocgtoolsOCGs[i].state = true;
259     else
260     ocgtoolsOCGs[i].state = false;
261     }
262     }}
263 \AAMouseExit{\ocgtools@JS{
264     if (OpenedByMouseEnter#1)
265     {for(var i=0; ocgtoolsOCGs && i<ocgtoolsOCGs.length;i++)
266     {
267     if(ocgtoolsOCGs[i].name == "ocgtools#1")
268     ocgtoolsOCGs[i].state = false;
269     }}
270     }}}
271     {OcgtoolsBtn.MaxiButton.#1}{8pt}{8pt}}%
272 \fi
273 \pdfendlink%
274 }
275
276 \newcommand{\ocgtools@ToggleMiniLayer}[4]{%
277 % #1: layer name,
278 % #2: link text
279 % #3: js action if the layer is opened
280 % #4: js action if the layer is closed
281 \leavevmode%
282 \pdfstartlink user {
283   /Subtype /Link
284   /Border [0 0 0]%
285   /H /N
286   /A <<
287   /S/JavaScript
288   /JS (
289     DirtyBeforeOCGtools=this.dirty;
290     for(var i=0; ocgtoolsOCGs && i<ocgtoolsOCGs.length;i++)
291     {
292     if(ocgtoolsOCGs[i].name == "ocgtools#1")
293     {
294     if (ocgtoolsOCGs[i].state)
295     {
296     #4
297     ocgtoolsOCGs[i].state = false;
298     }
299     else
300     {
301     #3
302     ocgtoolsOCGs[i].state = true;
303     }

```

```

304     }
305     }
306     this.getField("OcgtoolsBtn.HideButton.mini.#1").hidden =
307     !this.getField("OcgtoolsBtn.HideButton.mini.#1").hidden;
308     if (!this.getField("OcgtoolsBtn.HideButton.mini.#1").hidden)
309         {this.getField("OcgtoolsBtn.HideButton.mini.#1").setFocus();}
310     this.dirty=DirtyBeforeOCGtools;
311 )
312 >>
313 }#2%
314 \if@ocgtools@minimouseover
315 \hbox to 0 pt{\hss\pushButton[\W{0}\S{S}\BG{ }\BC{ }\H{N}]%
316 \A{\ocgtools@JS{
317     var OpenedByMouseEnter#1=false;
318     this.getField("OcgtoolsBtn.HideButton.mini.#1").setFocus();
319 }}
320 \AA{\AAMouseEnter{\ocgtools@JS{for(var i=0; ocgtoolsOCGs && i<ocgtoolsOCGs.length;i++)
321     {
322     var OpenedByMouseEnter#1=true;
323     if(ocgtoolsOCGs[i].name == "ocgtools#1")
324     {#3 ocgtoolsOCGs[i].state = true;}
325     }
326     this.getField("OcgtoolsBtn.HideButton.mini.#1").hidden = false;
327     }}
328 \AAMouseExit{\ocgtools@JS{
329     if (OpenedByMouseEnter#1)
330     {
331     for(var i=0; ocgtoolsOCGs && i<ocgtoolsOCGs.length;i++)
332     {
333     if(ocgtoolsOCGs[i].name == "ocgtools#1")
334     {#4 ocgtoolsOCGs[i].state = false; }
335     }
336     this.getField("OcgtoolsBtn.HideButton.mini.#1").hidden = true;
337     }
338     }}}]
339     {OcgtoolsBtn.MiniButton.#1}{8pt}{8pt}}%
340 \fi
341 \pdfendlink%
342 }
343

```

Macros dealing with \savepos from Vit Zyka's paper in CSTUG Bulletin (ISSN 1211-6661, No. 2, 2007)

```

344 \newwrite\posHandle
345 \def\posFile{\jobname.pos}
346 \def\posOpen{\openout\posHandle=\posFile}
347 \def\posClose{\closeout\posHandle}
348 \AtBeginDocument{\InputIfFileExists{\posFile}{-}{}}%
349 \ocgtools@maxheight=0.9\paperheight
350 \ocgtools@maxwidth=0.9\paperwidth
351 \expandafter\global\expandafter\def\csname ocgtools@textcontent@0\endcsname
352 {{\color{red}\bfseries\ocgtools@msg}}%
353 \posOpen}
354 \AtEndDocument{\posClose}
355

```

The following commands create links to hide/unhide layers and minilayers and write information on the layer number, page and layer content into the pos file. The content of textlayer is stored in command \ocgtools@textcontent@<n> where <n> is the number of the layer. Similarly, the

content of the minitextlayer is stored in \ocgtools@minitextcontent@<n>.

```
356 \newcommand\ocgpicture[2] []{%
357 \global\advance\ocgtools@layercount by 1%
358 \ocgtools@ToggleLayer{\the\ocgtools@layercount}%
359 {\leavevmode\includegraphics[#1]{#2}}%
360 \expandafter\write\expandafter\posHandle\expandafter{%
361 \expandafter\string\expandafter\ocgtoolsplacepicture\expandafter{%
362 \the\ocgtools@layercount}\thepage}{#2}{#1}}%
363 }
364
365 \define@key{ocg@key}{width}[Opt]{\def\ocgt@@ls@width{#1}}
366 \define@key{ocg@key}{background}[ocgpaper]{\def\ocgt@@ls@bg{#1}}
367 \define@key{ocg@key}{bg}[ocgpaper]{\def\ocgt@@ls@bg{#1}}
368 \define@key{ocg@key}{color}[ocgfontcolor]{\def\ocgt@@ls@fg{#1}}
369 \define@key{ocg@key}{fg}[ocgfontcolor]{\def\ocgt@@ls@fg{#1}}
370 \define@key{ocg@key}{jsopen}[]{\def\ocgt@@ls@jsopen{#1}}
371 \define@key{ocg@key}{jsclose}[]{\def\ocgt@@ls@jsclose{#1}}
372
373 \newtoks\ocg@pdflastxpos\ocg@pdflastxpos{\the\pdflastxpos}
374 \newtoks\ocg@pdflastypos\ocg@pdflastypos{\the\pdflastypos}
375 \newtoks\ocg@pagetoks\ocg@pagetoks{\thepage}
376
```

The trick with \setkeys\* allows to write [2cm,fg=red] instead of [width=2cm,fg=red].

```
377 \def\ocgtools@setdefault{\def\ocgt@@ls@bg{\defaultocgpapercolor}%
378 \def\ocgt@@ls@fg{\defaultocgfontcolor}%
379 \def\ocgt@@ls@width{0pt}\def\ocgt@@ls@jsopen{}}%
380 \def\ocgt@@ls@jsclose{}}%
381 }
382
383 \newcommand\ocgtext[3] [Opt]{%
384 \ocgtools@setdefault
385 \setkeys*{ocg@key}{#1}%
386 \ifx\XKV@rm\empty\setkeys{ocg@key}{#1}\else\setkeys{ocg@key}{width=#1}\fi
387 \global\advance\ocgtools@layercount by 1%
388 \ocgtools@ToggleLayer{\the\ocgtools@layercount}%
389 {\leavevmode{\ocgtextstart #2\ocgtextend}}%
390 \edef\ocgtools@act{\write\posHandle{\noexpand\string\noexpand\ocgtoolsplacetext{\the\ocgtools@layercount}\thepage}{#2}{#1}}%
391 \ocgtools@act
392 \expandafter\global\expandafter\def
393 \csname ocgtools@textcontent@\the\ocgtools@layercount\endcsname{#3}%
394 }
395
396 \newcommand\ocgminitextlt[3] [Opt]{%
397 \ocg@minitext@bottomfalse\ocg@minitext@lefttrue
398 \do@ocg@minitext{#1}{#2}{#3}{lt}}%
399 \newcommand\ocgminitextrt[3] [Opt]{%
400 \ocg@minitext@bottomfalse\ocg@minitext@leftfalse
401 \do@ocg@minitext{#1}{#2}{#3}{rt}}%
402 \newcommand\ocgminitextlb[3] [Opt]{%
403 \ocg@minitext@bottomtrue\ocg@minitext@lefttrue
404 \do@ocg@minitext{#1}{#2}{#3}{lb}}%
405 \newcommand\ocgminitextrb[3] [Opt]{%
406 \ocg@minitext@bottomtrue\ocg@minitext@leftfalse
407 \do@ocg@minitext{#1}{#2}{#3}{rb}}%
408 \let\ocgminitext\ocgminitextrt
409
410 \long\def\do@ocg@minitext#1#2#3#4{%
411 \ocgtools@setdefault
```

```

412 \setkeys*{ocg@key}{#1}%
413 \ifx\XKV@rm\empty\setkeys{ocg@key}{#1}\else\setkeys{ocg@key}{width=#1}\fi
414 \global\advance\ocgtools@layercount by 1\relax%
415 \leavevmode
416 \ifocg@minitext@left
417 \ifocg@minitext@bottom
418 \vbox to 0 pt{\kern 0.7\baselineskip\pdfsavepos\vss}%
419 \else
420 \vbox to 0 pt{\vss\pdfsavepos\kern 0.7\baselineskip}%
421 \fi
422 \fi
423 \ocgtools@ToggleMiniLayer{\the\ocgtools@layercount}%
424 {\ocgtextstart #2\ocgtextend}}{\ocgt@@ls@jsopen}{\ocgt@@ls@jsclose}%
425 \ifocg@minitext@left\else
426 \ifocg@minitext@bottom
427 \vbox to 0 pt{\kern 0.7\baselineskip\pdfsavepos\vss}%
428 \else
429 \vbox to 0 pt{\vss\pdfsavepos\kern 0.7\baselineskip}%
430 \fi
431 \fi
432 \edef\ocgtools@act{\write\posHandle{\noexpand\string\noexpand\ocgtoolsplaceminitext{\the\ocgtools@layercount}}
433 \ocgtools@act
434 \expandafter\global\expandafter\def
435 \csname ocgtools@minitextcontent@\the\ocgtools@layercount\endcsname{#3}%
436 }%
437

```

These commands appear in `pos` file and we read these commands at the begin of the document. Pictures are stored in token register, texts for layers and minilayers are stored in commands defined by `\csname`.

```

438 \newcommand\ocgtoolsplacepicture[4]{%
439 \expandafter\global\expandafter\ocgtools@layer@toks\expandafter
440 {\the\ocgtools@layer@toks \ocg@place@picture{#1}{#2}{#3}{#4}}
441
442 \newcommand\ocgtoolsplacetext[3]{%
443 \expandafter\global\expandafter\ocgtools@layer@toks\expandafter
444 {\the\ocgtools@layer@toks\ocg@place@text{#1}{#2}{#3}}
445
446 \newcommand\ocgtoolsplaceminitext[7]{%
447 \expandafter\global\expandafter\ocgtools@layer@toks\expandafter
448 {\the\ocgtools@layer@toks \ocg@place@minitext{#1}{#2}{#3}{#4}{#5}{#6}{#7}}
449

```

These commands are called in output routine for each layer on each page. They put the layer on the page, if the layer should be here (i.e., if the second parameter equals `\thepage`).

```

450 \def\ocg@place@picture#1#2#3#4{\def\tempnuma{#2}\edef\tempnumb{\thepage}%
451 \ifx\tempnumb\tempnuma
452 \global\ocg@page@contains@layertrue
453 \vbox to 0 pt{\vss\hbox to 0pt%
454 {\hbox{\begin{ocg}{\ocgtools#1}{\ocgtools#1}{\ocgtools@initialvisibility}%
455 \ocgtools@drawpicture{#3}{#1}{#4}\end{ocg}}\hss}}%
456 \fi}
457
458 \def\ocg@place@text#1#2#3{\def\tempnuma{#2}\edef\tempnumb{\thepage}%
459 \ifx\tempnumb\tempnuma
460 \global\ocg@page@contains@layertrue
461 \vbox to 0 pt{\vss\hbox to 0 pt{\hbox{%
462 \begin{ocg}{\ocgtools#1}{\ocgtools#1}{\ocgtools@initialvisibility}%
463 \ocgtools@drawtext{#3}{\csname ocgtools@textcontent@#1\endcsname}{#1}%

```

```

464   \end{ocg}}\hss}}%
465 \fi}
466
467 \long\def\ocg@place@minitext#1#2#3#4#5#6#7{%
468 \def\tempnuma{#2}\edef\tempnumb{\thepage}%
469 \def\ocg@placement{#7}%
470 \def\ocg@rb{rb}\def\ocg@lb{lb}\def\ocg@rt{rt}\def\ocg@lt{lt}%
471 \ocg@minitext@leftfalse\ocg@minitext@bottomfalse
472 \ifx\ocg@placement\ocg@lb
473   \ocg@minitext@lefttrue\ocg@minitext@bottomtrue
474 \fi
475 \ifx\ocg@placement\ocg@rb
476   \ocg@minitext@leftfalse\ocg@minitext@bottomtrue\fi
477 \ifx\ocg@placement\ocg@lt
478   \ocg@minitext@lefttrue\ocg@minitext@bottomfalse
479 \fi
480 \ifx\tempnumb\tempnuma
481   \ocgtools@left@skip=#3sp minus #3sp%
482   \ocgtools@bottom@skip=#4sp%
483   \setbox\ocgtools@box@a=\hbox{\begin{ocg}{ocgtools#1}{ocgtools#1}{\ocgtools@initialvisibility}%
484   \ocgtools@drawminitext{#6}{\csname ocgtools@minitextcontent@#1\endcsname}{#1}
485   \end{ocg}}}%
486   \ifocg@minitext@left
487     \ifdim \ocgtools@left@skip>\wd\ocgtools@box@a
488       \advance \ocgtools@left@skip by -\wd\ocgtools@box@a plus 0 pt minus -\wd\ocgtools@box@a
489     \else
490       \ocgtools@left@skip=0pt\relax
491     \fi
492   \fi
493   \ifocg@minitext@bottom
494     \advance \ocgtools@bottom@skip by -\ht\ocgtools@box@a
495   \fi
496   \hbox to 0 pt{\hbox to \paperwidth{\hskip \ocgtools@left@skip
497   \vbox to 0 pt{\vss
498   \vbox to \paperheight{\vskip 0 pt plus 1 fill
499   \box\ocgtools@box@a\vskip \ocgtools@bottom@skip}
500   }%
501   \hskip 0 pt plus 1 fill}\hss}}%
502 \fi
503 }
504

```

This code actually gives a graphical representation of the layers.

```

505 \let\ocgtools@pict@envelope\relax
506 \def\ocgtools@drawpicture#1#2#3{\vbox to \paperheight{\vbox to 0 pt{{%
507 \ocgtools@transparent\color{ocgbg}%
508 \hrule width \paperwidth height \paperheight}\vss}\vss
509 \hbox to \paperwidth{\hss
510 \setbox\ocgtools@box@a=\hbox{\ocgtools@pict@envelope{%
511 \includegraphics[#3,width=!,height=\ocgtools@maxheight]{#1}}}%
512 \ifdim\wd\ocgtools@box@a>\ocgtools@maxwidth
513   \ocgtools@pict@envelope{\includegraphics[#3,height=!,width=\ocgtools@maxwidth]{#1}}%
514   \else \box\ocgtools@box@a
515 \fi
516 \hss}}%
517 \vss
518 \hbox to \paperwidth {\hss\ocgtools@HideLayers{#2}}}}
519
520 \newdimen\ocg@textdimen

```

```

521 \let\ocgtools@text@envelope\relax
522 \long\def\ocgtools@drawtext#1#2#3{%
523 \ocgtools@setdefault
524 \setkeys*{ocg@key}{#1}%
525 \ifx\XKV@rm\empty\setkeys{ocg@key}{#1}\else\setkeys{ocg@key}{width=#1}\fi
526 \vbox to \paperheight{%
527 \vbox to 0 pt{{\ocgtools@transparent\color{ocgbg}%
528 \hrule width \paperwidth height \paperheight}\vss}\vss\hbox to \paperwidth
529 {\hss
530 \ifdim\ocgt@@ls@width=0pt
531 \setbox\ocgtools@box@a=\hbox{\expandafter\colorbox\expandafter{\ocgt@@ls@bg}%
532 {\expandafter\color\expandafter{\ocgt@@ls@fg}\ocgtools@text@envelope{#2}}}%
533 \else
534 \setbox\ocgtools@box@a=\hbox{\expandafter\colorbox{\expandafter\ocgt@@ls@bg}%
535 {\vbox{\hsize=\ocgt@@ls@width\relax\linewidth=\ocgt@@ls@width\relax
536 \rightskip 0 pt plus 1 fil\relax
537 \expandafter\color\expandafter{\ocgt@@ls@fg}\ocgtools@text@envelope{#2}}}}}%
538 \fi
539 \setbox\ocgtools@box@b\hbox{\resizebox{!}{\ocgtools@maxheight}{\copy\ocgtools@box@a}}%
540 \ifdim\wd\ocgtools@box@b>\ocgtools@maxwidth
541 \resizebox{\ocgtools@maxwidth}{!}{\box\ocgtools@box@a}
542 \else
543 \box\ocgtools@box@b
544 \fi
545 \hss}%
546 \vss
547 \hbox to \paperwidth {\hss\ocgtools@HideLayers{#3}}%
548 }%
549 }
550
551 \def\ocg@empty{}
552
553 \let\ocgtools@minitext@envelope\relax
554 \newcommand\ocgtools@drawminitext[3]{%
555 \@ocgtools@insidemini@layertrue
556 \ocgtools@setdefault
557 \setkeys*{ocg@key}{#1}%
558 \ifx\XKV@rm\empty\setkeys{ocg@key}{#1}\else\setkeys{ocg@key}{width=#1}\fi
559 \ifdim\ocgt@@ls@width=0pt
560 \setbox\ocgtools@box@a=\hbox{\colorbox{\ocgt@@ls@bg}{\expandafter\color
561 \expandafter{\ocgt@@ls@fg}\ocgtools@minitext@envelope{#2}\ }}%
562 \else \setbox\ocgtools@box@a=\hbox{\colorbox{\ocgt@@ls@bg}%
563 {\vbox{\hsize=\ocgt@@ls@width\relax\linewidth=\ocgt@@ls@width\relax
564 \rightskip 0 pt plus 1 fil\relax
565 \expandafter\color\expandafter{\ocgt@@ls@fg}\ocgtools@minitext@envelope{#2}}}}}%
566 \fi
567 \def\temp{#3}%
568 \ifx\temp\ocg@empty
569 \box\ocgtools@box@a
570 \else
571 \hbox{\copy\ocgtools@box@a\raise\ht\ocgtools@box@a
572 \vbox to 0 pt{\hbox to 0 pt{\hss
573 \ocgtools@HideMiniLayer[\ocgt@@ls@jclose]{#3}}\vss}}%
574 \fi
575 \@ocgtools@insidemini@layerfalse
576 }
577
578 (/package)

```