

This Way

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Hiding parts of section titles
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Early versions of ConTEXt already provided means for limiting the length of header and footers as well as list entries. Due to user requests, in the beginning of 2003 we made the placeholder symbol (sequence) configurable. Here we describe this feature. We also take the opportunity to remind you of a few more limiting features.

A title with a . . . mark

1 A title with a shortened mark

You can set up running headers and footers (and of course its top, bottom and text relatives) with:

```
\setupheadertexts[section]
```

Sometimes, a section title can be pretty long, and in such situations you may want to exercise control over the way the title ends up in the header. The previous title was defined with:

```
\section {A title with a \nomarking {shortened} mark}
```

2 A title with a shortened list entry

Something similar can be done with the table of contents (lists):

```
\section {A title with a \nolist {shortened} list entry}
```

```
\placelist[section] [criterium=all,maxwidth=.7\textwidth]
```

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You can set up the placeholder symbols in several ways. Because such a placeholder can differ per language —as with quotations and subsentences— document wide settings take place with:

```
\setuplanguage[en] [limittext=\unknown]
```

But, in case you want more control, you can use:

```
\setuplist [section] [limittext={{($\cdots$)}}]
```

```
\setupmarking[section] [limittext={/($\cdots$/)}]
```

By default `limittext` is set to `yes`, which means that it will honor the language settings. When set to `no`, the original text will show up.

When users on the ConT_EXt list asked for more control, I was surprised that `\nolist` and `\nomarking` were used by more than a few. This is because a more clever mechanism is available.

```
\section {How to limit the width of a header text and/or  
entry in a list, a rather user friendly mechanism}
```

How to limit the width of a header . . .

3 How to limit the width of a header text and/or entry in a list, a rather user friendly mechanism

This title is way to long to fit comfortably in the header, so we have to deal with it:

```
\setupheader [text] [width=.5\textwidth]
```

You can also set up the left and right part of a header or footer:

```
\setupheader
  [text]
  [leftwidth=.35\textwidth,
   rightwidth=.55\textwidth]
```

The limiter is also available as a low level command:

```
\limitatetext {I prefer centimeters over inches} {3cm} {!}
\limitatetext {I prefer centimeters over inches} {-1in} {!}
```

```
I prefer !
! over inches
```

If you peek into `supp-box.tex`, you will find out that you can not only feed a negative width, and not only that, how about:

```
\limitatetext {two plus two equals four} {1cm,1cm} {!}
```

```
two ! four
```

The header text limiter uses this macro, so there you can also feed negative values and pairs.

source code of this document

```

\usemodule[mag-01] % \setuplayout[grid=yes] \showgrid

\setvariables
[magazine]
[title={Hiding parts of section titles},
author=Hans Hagen,
affiliation=PRAGMA ADE,
date=Februari 2003,
number=1]

\startbuffer[abstract]
Early versions of \CONTEXT\ already provided means for
limiting the length of header and footers as well as list
entries. Due to user requests, in the beginning of 2003 we
made the placeholder symbol (sequence) configurable. Here
we describe this feature. We also take the opportunity to
remind you of a few more limiting features.
\stopbuffer

\starttext \setups [titlepage] \setups [title]

\startbuffer[s]
\section {A title with a \nomarking {shortened} mark}
\stopbuffer

\getbuffer[s]

```

You can set up running headers and footers (and of course its top, bottom and text relatives) with:

```

\startbuffer[t]
\setupheadertexts[section]
\stopbuffer

\typebuffer[t] \getbuffer[t]

```

Sometimes, a section title can be pretty long, and in such situations you may want to exercise control over the way the title ends up in the header. The previous title was defined with:

```

\typebuffer[s]

```

source code of this document

```
\startbuffer[s]
\section {A title with a \nolist {shortened} list entry}
\stopbuffer
```

```
\getbuffer[s]
```

Something similar can be done with the table of contents (lists):

```
\typebuffer[s]
```

```
\startbuffer[l]
\placelist[section] [criterium=all,maxwidth=.7\textwidth]
\stopbuffer
```

```
\typebuffer[l] \getbuffer[l]
```

You can set up the placeholder symbols in several ways. Because such a placeholder can differ per language |<| as with quotations and subsentences |>| document wide settings take place with:

```
\starttyping
\setuplanguage[en] [limittext=\unknown]
\stoptyping
```

But, in case you want more control, you can use:

```
\starttyping
\setuplist [section] [limittext={(\cdots)}]
\setupmarking[section] [limittext={/\cdots/}]
\stoptyping
```

By default `\type {limittext}` is set to `\type {yes}`, which means that it will honor the language settings. When set to `\type {no}`, the original text will show up.

When users on the `\CONTEXT\` list asked for more control, I was surprised that `\type {\nolist}` and `\type {\nomarking}` were used by more than a few. This is because a more clever mechanism is available.

```
\startbuffer[s]
\section {How to limit the width of a header text and|||or
```

source code of this document

```
entry in a list, a rather user friendly mechanism}
\stopbuffer
```

```
\typebuffer[s] \getbuffer[s]
```

This title is way to long to fit comfortably in the header, so we have to deal with it:

```
\startbuffer[h]
\setupheader[text] [width=.5\textwidth]
\stopbuffer
```

```
\typebuffer[h] \getbuffer[h]
```

You can also set up the left and right part of a header or footer:

```
\starttyping
\setupheader
  [text]
  [leftwidth=.35\textwidth,
   rightwidth=.55\textwidth]
\stoptyping
```

The limiter is also available as a low level command:

```
\startbuffer
\limitatetext {I prefer centimeters over inches} {3cm} {!}
\limitatetext {I prefer centimeters over inches} {-1in} {!}
\stopbuffer
```

```
\typebuffer
```

```
\startlines
\getbuffer
\stoptypes
```

If you peek into `\type {supp-box.tex}`, you will find out that you can not only feed a negative width, and not only that, how about:

```
\startbuffer
\limitatetext {two plus two equals four} {1cm,1cm} {!}
\stopbuffer
```

source code of this document

```
\typebuffer \getbuffer
```

The header text limiter uses this macro, so there you can also feed negative values and pairs.

```
\setups [listing] \setups [lastpage] \stoptext
```

the 1990s, the number of people with a university degree has increased in all countries, but the increase has been most pronounced in the Netherlands.

There are several reasons for the increase in the number of people with a university degree. First, the number of people who go to university has increased. Second, the number of people who complete a university degree has increased. Third, the number of people who have a university degree but do not work in a university-related job has increased.

The increase in the number of people with a university degree has led to a decrease in the number of people who are unemployed. This is because people with a university degree are more likely to find a job than people without a university degree. This is especially true in the Netherlands, where the unemployment rate is high.

The increase in the number of people with a university degree has also led to a decrease in the number of people who are in low-paying jobs. This is because people with a university degree are more likely to find a job in a high-paying job than people without a university degree. This is especially true in the Netherlands, where the number of people in low-paying jobs is high.

The increase in the number of people with a university degree has also led to a decrease in the number of people who are in high-paying jobs. This is because people with a university degree are more likely to find a job in a high-paying job than people without a university degree. This is especially true in the Netherlands, where the number of people in high-paying jobs is high.

The increase in the number of people with a university degree has also led to a decrease in the number of people who are in the public sector. This is because people with a university degree are more likely to find a job in the private sector than people without a university degree. This is especially true in the Netherlands, where the number of people in the public sector is high.

The increase in the number of people with a university degree has also led to a decrease in the number of people who are in the service sector. This is because people with a university degree are more likely to find a job in the service sector than people without a university degree. This is especially true in the Netherlands, where the number of people in the service sector is high.

The increase in the number of people with a university degree has also led to a decrease in the number of people who are in the manufacturing sector. This is because people with a university degree are more likely to find a job in the service sector than people without a university degree. This is especially true in the Netherlands, where the number of people in the manufacturing sector is high.

The increase in the number of people with a university degree has also led to a decrease in the number of people who are in the agricultural sector. This is because people with a university degree are more likely to find a job in the service sector than people without a university degree. This is especially true in the Netherlands, where the number of people in the agricultural sector is high.

The increase in the number of people with a university degree has also led to a decrease in the number of people who are in the construction sector. This is because people with a university degree are more likely to find a job in the service sector than people without a university degree. This is especially true in the Netherlands, where the number of people in the construction sector is high.