

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, and the 1990s have been the most successful years for the industry.

There are a number of reasons for this success. First, the industry has been able to attract a large amount of investment from venture capitalists and private equity firms. This has allowed the industry to expand rapidly and to develop a wide range of products and services. Second, the industry has been able to benefit from a number of government initiatives, including the creation of the National Health Service (NHS) and the introduction of the Health Care Act 2001. Third, the industry has been able to benefit from a number of technological advances, including the development of the Internet and the use of electronic health records.

There are a number of challenges facing the industry in the future. First, the industry is facing increasing competition from other sectors, such as the pharmaceutical industry and the insurance industry. Second, the industry is facing increasing regulation, particularly in the area of patient safety and data protection. Third, the industry is facing increasing pressure to reduce costs and to improve efficiency.

Despite these challenges, the industry is expected to continue to grow in the future. This is due to a number of factors, including the increasing demand for health care services, the increasing use of technology in health care, and the increasing focus on patient safety and quality of care. The industry is also expected to benefit from a number of government initiatives, including the creation of the NHS and the introduction of the Health Care Act 2001.

In conclusion, the health care industry is a dynamic and growing industry. It is facing a number of challenges in the future, but it is also expected to continue to grow. The industry is expected to benefit from a number of government initiatives, including the creation of the NHS and the introduction of the Health Care Act 2001. The industry is also expected to benefit from a number of technological advances, including the development of the Internet and the use of electronic health records.

References

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Abbreviations: NHS: National Health Service; NHS Act 2002: National Health Service Act 2002; Health and Social Care Act 2003: Health and Social Care Act 2003.

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