

AcroTeX.Net

Introducing optional attachments, Part II

Using the `popupmenu` package

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<p>Note: This AeB Pro source file was compiled with the <code>!optattachments</code> option</p>
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1. Introduction

In **Part I** of the series, the concept of optional attachments was introduced at the basic level. In this file, we redefine `\prjInputUser` to do some magic.

In the preamble, we use the `popupmenu` package in this document. Also, in the preamble, we make the following declarations definitions:

```

1 \renewcommand{\prjInputUser}[1]{%
2   \marginpar{\ifoptattachments
3     \pushButton[\S{S}\CA{#1}\AA{\AAMouseEnter{\JS{%
4       var cChoice = \popUpMenu(APAttachments);\r
5       if ( cChoice != null )\r\t
6         this.exportDataObject({%
7           cName: "\getNameFromFileName{#1}",nLaunch: cChoice});
8         }]}{btnExtract}{\{11bp\}\else
9         \fbox{\ttfamily#1}\fi}\input{#1}}
10 \begin{popupmenu}{APAttachments}
11   \item{title=Save, return=0}
12   \item{title=View, return=1}
13   \item{title=View no save, return=2}
14 \end{popupmenu}
15 \begin{insDLJS}[AeBMenu]{md}{Menu Data}
16 \APAttachments
17 \end{insDLJS}

```

It is assumed the reader is familiar with the `popupmenu` package, its commands and methods. Lines (1)–(9) insert into the margin at point where `\prjinput` is expanded, either a push button (if `\ifoptattachments` is `true`), or an `\fbox`. The effects of this command you see in this document. As you roll over one of the buttons in the margin, a popup menu appears offering you a choice to Save, to View, or to View without saving, the file `\input` at that point. The name of the file is visible.

As in **Part I**, the files are optionally attached, but here, the user has the opportunity to conveniently view or save the input file of interest. The version of this document was compiled with the `!optattachments` option, the optional files are not attached. In the margins are `\fboxes` the containing the file name. The placement of these `\fboxes` are roughly at the point when the corresponding file is `\input`.

2. Two

file1.tex

This is `file1.tex`. The content of this file was input by the command,

```
\prjinput{file1.tex}
```

from within the source file of the master file.

The file is input by `\input{file1.tex}`, and added to the optional attachments list.

3. Three

`file2.tex`

This is `file2.tex`. The content of this file was input by the command,

```
\prjinput{file2.tex}
```

from within the source file of the master file.

The file is input by `\input{file2.tex}`, and added to the optional attachments list.

4. Four

`file3.tex`

This is `file3.tex`. The content of this file was input by the command,

```
\prjinput{file3.tex}
```

from within the source file of the master file.

The file is input by `\input{file3.tex}`, and added to the optional attachments list.