This Way

Subpage numbers can save you some messing around with page references. Here we show some basics.

This is a simple example of using subpage numbers. Subpage numbers are not automatically kept track of, so you first need to activate them:

```
\setupsubpagenumber
  [way=bychapter,
   state=start]
```

After activating this mechanism, you can access the numbers as follows. The numbers are synchronized in during page building, which means that they are correct when constructing headers and footers.

```
\setupheadertexts
  [\firstsubpage--\lastsubpage]
```

```
\setupfootertexts
  [\pagenumber]
```

\firstsubpage	2
\prevsubpage	2
\nextsubpage	2
\lastsubpage	2
\nofsubpages	1
\lastpage	16
\subpageno	1
\pageno	1
\realpageno	2

There are several ways to access those numbers:

\firstsubpage	first real pagenumber in range
\prevsubpage	previous real pagenumber in range
\nextsubpage	next real pagenumber in range
\lastsubpage	last real pagenumber in range

We will now generate a bunch of fake chapters to illustrate this feature.

1 Tufte

We thrive in information–thick worlds because of our marvelous and everyday capacity to select, edit, single out, structure, highlight, group, pair, merge, harmonize, synthesize, focus, organize, condense, reduce, boil down, choose, categorize, catalog, classify, list, abstract, scan, look into, idealize, isolate, discriminate, distinguish, screen, pigeonhole, pick over, sort, integrate, blend, inspect, filter, lump, skip, smooth, chunk, average, approximate, cluster, aggregate, outline, summarize, itemize, review, dip into, flip through, browse, glance into, leaf through, skim, refine, enumerate, glean, synopsize, winnow the wheat from the chaff and separate the sheep from the goats. We thrive in information–thick worlds because of our marvelous and everyday capacity to select, edit, single out, structure, highlight, group, pair, merge, harmonize, synthesize, focus, organize, condense, reduce, boil down, choose, categorize, catalog, classify, list, abstract, scan, look into, idealize, isolate, discriminate, distinguish, screen, pigeonhole, pick over, sort, integrate, blend, inspect, filter, lump, skip, smooth, chunk, average, approximate, cluster, aggregate, outline, summarize, itemize, review, dip into, flip through, browse, glance into, leaf through, skim, refine, enumerate, glean, synopsize, winnow the wheat from the chaff and separate the sheep from the goats. We thrive in information–thick worlds because of our marvelous and everyday capacity to select, edit, single out, structure, highlight, group, pair, merge, harmonize, synthesize, focus, organize, condense, reduce, boil down, choose, categorize, catalog, classify, list, abstract, scan, look into, idealize, isolate, discriminate, distinguish, screen, pigeonhole, pick over, sort, integrate, blend, inspect, filter, lump, skip, smooth, chunk, average, approximate, cluster, aggregate, outline, summarize, itemize, review, dip into, flip through, browse, glance into, leaf through, skim, refine, enumerate, glean, synopsize, winnow the wheat from the chaff and separate the sheep from the goats. We thrive in information–thick worlds because of our marvelous and everyday capacity to select, edit, single out, structure, highlight, group, pair, merge, harmonize, synthesize, focus, organize, condense, reduce, boil down, choose, categorize, catalog, classify, list, abstract, scan, look into, idealize, isolate, discriminate, distinguish, screen, pigeonhole, pick over, sort, integrate, blend, inspect, filter, lump, skip, smooth, chunk, average, approximate, cluster, aggregate, outline, summarize, itemize, review, dip into, flip through, browse, glance into, leaf through, skim, refine, enumerate, glean, synopsize, winnow the wheat from the chaff and separate the sheep from the goats. We thrive in information–thick worlds because of our marvelous and everyday capacity to select, edit, single out, structure, highlight, group, pair, merge, harmonize, synthesize, focus, organize, condense, reduce, boil down, choose, categorize, catalog, classify, list, abstract, scan, look into, idealize, isolate, discriminate, distinguish, screen, pigeonhole, pick over, sort, integrate, blend, inspect, filter, lump, skip, smooth, chunk, average, approximate, cluster, aggregate, outline, summarize, itemize, review, dip into, flip through, browse, glance into, leaf through, skim, refine, enumerate, glean, synopsize, winnow the wheat from the chaff and separate the sheep from the goats.

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\lastsubpage	5
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\lastpage	16
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\realpageno	3

Page Ranges

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\lastsubpage	5
\nofsubpages	3
\lastpage	16
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\pageno	4
\realpageno	5

2 Zapf

Coming back to the use of typefaces in electronic publishing: many of the new ty-
pographers receive their knowledge and information about the rules of typography
from books, from computer magazines or the instruction manuals which they get
with the purchase of a PC or software. There is not so much basic instruction, as
of now, as there was in the old days, showing the differences between good and
bad typographic design. Many people are just fascinated by their PC's tricks, and
think that a widely–praised program, called up on the screen, will make everything
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Page Ranges

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\lastpage	16
\subpageno	2
\pageno	6
\realpageno	7

3   Knuth

Thus, I came to the conclusion that the designer of a new system must not only be the implementer and first large–scale user; the designer should also write the first user manual.

The separation of any of these four components would have hurt TEX significantly. If I had not participated fully in all these activities, literally hundreds of improvements would never have been made, because I would never have thought of them or perceived why they were important.

But a system cannot be successful if it is too strongly influenced by a single person. Once the initial design is complete and fairly robust, the real test begins as people with many different viewpoints undertake their own experiments. Thus, I came to the conclusion that the designer of a new system must not only be the implementer and first large–scale user; the designer should also write the first user manual.

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7

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\lastsubpage	16
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\lastpage	16
\subpageno	4
\pageno	10
\realpageno	11

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11

source code of this document

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\startbuffer[abstract]
  Subpage numbers can save you some messing around with page
  references. Here we show some basics.
\stopbuffer

\starttext \setups [titlepage] \setups [title] % \enablemode[frame]

This is a simple example of using subpage numbers. Subpage
numbers are not automatically kept track of, so you first
need to activate them:

\startbuffer
\setupsubpagenumber
  [way=bychapter,
   state=start]
\stopbuffer

\typebuffer \getbuffer

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\startbuffer
\setupheadertexts
  [\firstsubpage--\lastsubpage]

\setupfootertexts
  [\pagenumber]
\stopbuffer

\typebuffer \getbuffer
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There are several ways to access those numbers:

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\starttabulate
\NC \type{\firstsubpage} \NC first real pagenumber in range     \NC\NR
\NC \type{\prevsubpage}  \NC previous real pagenumber in range \NC\NR
\NC \type{\nextsubpage}  \NC next real pagenumber in range      \NC\NR
\NC \type{\lastsubpage}  \NC last real pagenumber in range      \NC\NR
\stoptabulate

\startsetups [sub check]

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  \startcolor[MyBlue]

  \starttabulate[|l|r|]
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  \NC \type{\nextsubpage}  \NC \nextsubpage          \NC\NR
  \NC \type{\lastsubpage}  \NC \lastsubpage          \NC\NR
  \NC \type{\nofsubpages}  \NC \nofsubpages          \NC\NR
  \TB
  \NC \type{\lastpage}     \NC \lastpage             \NC\NR
  \TB
  \NC \type{\subpageno}    \NC \number \subpageno    \NC\NR
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  \NC \type{\realpageno}   \NC \number \realpageno \NC\NR
  \stoptabulate

  \stopcolor

  \vfill \vfill

\stopsetups

We will now generate a bunch of fake chapters to illustrate
this feature.

\setuptexttexts
  [margin]
  [] [\vbox to \textheight{\setups[sub check]}]
```

```
\chapter{Tufte} \dorecurse{15}{\input tufte }
\chapter{Zapf}  \dorecurse{10}{\input zapf  }
\chapter{Knuth} \dorecurse{20}{\input knuth }

\page

\setuptexttexts
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\setups [listing] \setups [lastpage] \stoptext
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