
 3 Styles in Any Aspect Format Note: small differences may occur between the two formats

Any aspect, for the purposes of slideshow, assumes either 4:3 or 16:9 screen aspect ratio. If a custom screen aspect ratio is used, you may need to adjust the size of the image or, in the case of the dual portrait style, the distance between the images as well as their size (i.e., zoom). Additionally, when *Setup* is given, it assumes the placement of the image or images onto a slide prior to the application of the style.

Portrait Position Center

Any Show Aspect**1 Portrait Image**

Image Aspect: Raw, Basic, I (3:2), II (4:3)

4 Styles

The portrait image is centered on the screen at 90% of the safe zone, given a border and shadow layer, and positioned over a black and white full screen copy of it.

Dual Portrait Position Center

4:3/16:9 Show Aspect**2 Portrait Images**

Image Aspect: Raw, Basic, I (3:2), II (4:3)

8 Styles

Takes two portrait images and centers them on the screen. A border and shadow layer is created for the images. The left image is used for the background. A PSG border is created with a copy of the image.

Setup. Layer 1=Right Image; Layer 2=Left Image.

Landscape Position Center

Any Show Aspect**1 Landscape Image**

Image Aspect: Raw, Basic, I (3:2), II (4:3)

4 Styles

The landscape image is centered on the screen at 90% of the safe zone, given a border and shadow layer, and positioned over a black and white full screen copy of it.

NOTE

- 1) These are very simple styles. All they do is to automate positioning, and the adding of a border, and shadow of the images. However, even that can, at times, save a lot of time if a number of images are involved in a show.
- 2) In those variations of the style where masks are used, the image mask layer is considered a master layer for changes in location. Change the pan-x and/or the pan-y value of the mask layer and the image and its border/shadow layer will follow automatically.
- 3) **Terms**
 - Raw. The image has a ProShow border and shadow attached to it.
 - Bare. The image itself is used as a mask and a border/shadow layer. Image zooming occurs within the confines of the mask.
 - I. The image is masked to a 3:2 aspect ratio and a layer is used for a border and shadow.
 - II. The image is masked to a 4:3 aspect ratio and a layer is used for a border and shadow.

- 4) These setup styles can be used with other styles. For example, lets say you have volume 5's style called *Curtains Vt*. This style has the image split in half horizontally. The upper and lower portions then scrunch up to the top and bottom to display the next image. You want to reveal a portrait image instead of another landscape image. This is how you can do that.

You're going to put your portrait image on the slide and apply the *Portrait Position Center* style. Then, you're going to put a single landscape image on a slide and apply *Curtains Vt*. Set the time of slide to the recommended length. Delete layer 5 and then remove the slidetime after keyframe 3.

Now, move this slide to immediately before the *Portrait Position Center* slide. Now, double click on the *Portrait Position Center* slide. Click once on the *Curtains Vt* slide. You will be copying each layer from the next to last to the first.

Now, click on the next to last layer on the *Portrait Position Center* slide, right click and select the *Copy* option. Now, select the *Copy to Selected Slides*. Copy from this layer to the first. When done, select the *Curtains Vt* slide. Make sure any image that's supposed to be masked is masked (the mask layer should have the word *mask* in its name) . . . Either select that *mask* layer, right click and select *Use as masking layer* or select the image layer and click on right arrow in the layers dialog (there are 4 arrow buttons below the + and - buttons). Then, move the portrait image associated layers just copied to below layer 3.

The end result will be that as the landscape image splits open, the portrait image is revealed. As a final choice, set the transition time between these two slides to 0 seconds. This is a simple example but often many of these styles can be used together with some minor adaption (to keep one image from displaying too long, for instance. That's because the style is often designed to be used alone. When these styles are used on slides back-to-back, the ending image of one slide will be displayed for 3 sec and 3 sec in the beginning of the next slide. So, removing time on the first slide, the second slide, or both can keep the display time of that image to roughly what the other images have for a display time.). Many styles will have keyframes setup just for this time removal.