PGS.MD5

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REVISION HISTORY			
NUMBER	DATE	DESCRIPTION	NAME

Contents

Chapter 1

PGS.MD5

1.1 savedocument

```
SAVEDOCUMENT

Purpose: This saves a document in PageStream3's IFF DOC format.

Syntax:  savedocument <DEFAULT | FILE filepath/F> [FILTER name/S] [DOCUMENT name/S ←
    ]
         [TEMPLATE] [STATUS | NOSTATUS] [FORCE | ALERT | QUIET]

Format:   Parameter   Values to enter
          DEFAULT     saves using the existing filename and path.
          FILE        is the filename and path of the document to save.
          FILTER      is the open/save filter to use.
          DOCUMENT    is the document name. (Default=current)
          TEMPLATE    saves the document as a template.
          STATUS      displays a status indicator while saving the file.
          NOSTATUS    does not display a status indicator. (Default)
          FORCE       overwrites an existing file (if present) and ignores
                      the revision tracking flag.
          ALERT       opens an alert if it will overwrite an existing file
                      and opens the revision tracking requester if the
                      revision tracking flag is on.
          QUIET       overwrites an existing file (if present) and ignores
                      the revision tracking flag, but returns an error if
                      it overwrites a file. (Default)

Notes:   If DEFAULT is used and the file has not been previously saved, the
         file requester will open.

         The only valid filter parameter at the date of this writing is:
         IFF DOC.

Example: savedocument file 'PageStream3:documents/Project.doc' status
         savedocument default nostatus force

See also SETREVISIONTRACKING

 Command Format
```

1.2   savefontprefs

```
SAVEFONTPREFS

Purpose: This saves the current font paths added in the Font Preferences
         requester.

Syntax:  savefontprefs <DEFAULT | FILE filepath/F>

Format:  Parameter  Values to enter
         DEFAULT    saves the font preferences to PageStream3.fontprefs.
         FILE       is the filename and path of the fontprefs file to save.

Example: savefontprefs file 'NewsletterFonts.fontprefs'
         savefontprefs default
```

 Command Format

1.3   savesettings

```
SAVESETTINGS

Purpose: This saves all the program settings.

Syntax:  savesettings <DEFAULT | FILE filepath/F>

Format:  Parameter  Values to enter
         DEFAULT    saves the settings as PageStream3:PageStream3.prefs.
         FILE       is the filename and path of the settings file to save.

Example: savesettings default
         savesettings file 'PageStream3:Letters.prefs'
```

 Command Format

1.4   savesnapshot

```
SAVESNAPSHOT

Purpose: This saves the position and size of the current window and all
         palettes.

Syntax:  savesnapshot <DEFAULT | FILE filepath/F>

Format:  Parameter  Values to enter
         DEFAULT    saves the values in the PageStream3.prefs file.
         FILE       is the filename and path of the settings file to save.

Example: savesnapshot default
         savesnapshot file 'PageStream3:tiled.prefs'
```

 Command Format

1.5 savestyletag

SAVESTYLETAG

Purpose: This saves the current style tags in an IFF CTAG file.

Syntax: savestyletag <FILE filepath/F | ASK>
         [ALL | TEXT | PARAGRAPH | CHARACTER | OBJECT | COLOR]
         [STATUS | NOSTATUS] [DOCUMENT name/S | WINDOW name/S | CHAPTER name/S]

Format: Parameter   Values to enter
         FILE   is the filename and path of the style tag file to save.
         ASK   opens a file requester to select the file to save.
         ALL   saves all style tags in the file. (Default)
         TEXT   saves all text style tags in the file.
         PARAGRAPH   saves paragraph style tags in the file.
         CHARACTER   saves character style tags in the file.
         OBJECT   saves object style tags in the file.
         COLOR   saves color style tags (colors) in the file.
         STATUS   displays a status indicator while saving.
         NOSTATUS   does not display a status indicator. (Default)
         DOCUMENT   is the document name. (Default=current)
         WINDOW   is the window name. (Default=current)
         CHAPTER   is the document/chapter name. (Default=current)

Notes: Colors are stored as color style tags, so colors are also saved
         in IFF CTAG files.

Example: savestyletag file 'Work:Documents/ProjectColors' color
         savestyletag ask status

 Command Format
 DOCUMENT, CHAPTER, WINDOW, PAGE, MASTERPAGE, MPG, STYLETAG & ARTICLE

1.6 scaleobject

SCALEOBJECT

Purpose: Scales objects by a percentage or relative amount.

Syntax: scaleobject <[SCALE scalex/D scaley/D] |
         [OLDPOINT oldx/D oldy/D NEWPOINT newx/D newy/D]>
         [ROTATE angle/A | SKEW slantangle/A twistangle/A]
         [ABOUT pointx/D pointy/D | ABOUTCENTER]
         [DOCUMENT name/S | WINDOW name/S | OBJECTID number/I]

Format: Parameter   Values to enter
         SCALE   is the percentage scale.
         OLDPOINT   is the relative scale start point.
         NEWPOINT   is the relative scale end point.
         ROTATE   is the rotation angle.
         SKEW   is the slant and twist angle.
         ABOUT   is the rotation point.
         ABOUTCENTER rotates around its center.

```
          DOCUMENT    is the document name. (Default=current)
          WINDOW      is the window name. (Default=current)
          OBJECTID    is the number of the object to manipulate.

Notes:    All options default to the current values if not specified.

          When OLDPOINT and NEWPOINT are used to scale an object, the amount
          the object is scaled is determined by taking the differences
          between the horizontal and vertical positions of these points and
          relating them to the size of the object.

Example: scaleobject scale 80 100
         scaleobject oldpoint 1.25 newpoint 4.15

 Command Format
 Object ID numbers
 DOCUMENT, CHAPTER, WINDOW, PAGE, MASTERPAGE, MPG, STYLETAG & ARTICLE
```

1.7   screentoback

```
SCREENTOBACK

Purpose: Sends the screen on which PageStream is open to the back of all
         screens.

Syntax:  screentoback (no parameters)

Example: screentoback

 Command Format
```

1.8   screentofront

```
SCREENTOFRONT

Purpose: Brings the screen on which PageStream is open to the front of all
         screens.

Syntax:  screentofront (no parameters)

Example: screentofront

 Command Format
```

1.9   selectmasterpage

```
SELECTMASTERPAGE

Purpose: Select the master page for a page and set how to show its objects.
```

```
Syntax:   selectmasterpage <masterpagename/S> [PAGE number/S]
          [INFRONT | INBACK] [SHOW | HIDE] [RIPPLE | TO number/S]]

Format:   Parameter       Values to enter
          masterpagename is the master page name to use for the page.
          PAGE            is the number of the page to set. (Default=current)
          INFRONT         shows master page objects in front of objects on
                          the actual page. (Default=current)
          INBACK          shows master page objects in back of objects on
                          the actual page.
          SHOW            toggles on the display of the master page.
                          (Default=current)
          HIDE            toggles off the display of the master page.
          RIPPLE          sets the master page for all following pages until
                          the next page which has been specifically set.
          TO              sets the master page for pages from PAGE to this
                          page number.

Example: selectmasterpage 'Default Master Page' page 5 inback
          selectmasterpage '2 Column Layout' ripple
          selectmasterpage 'Newsletter pages' page 3 to 9

 Command Format
 DOCUMENT, CHAPTER, WINDOW, PAGE, MASTERPAGE, MPG, STYLETAG & ARTICLE
```

1.10   selectobject

```
SELECTOBJECT

Purpose: Selects object(s).

Syntax:   selectobject <NONE | ALL |
          <OBJECTID number [REPLACE | ADD | REMOVE | TOGGLE | AND]> |
          <RANGE left/D top/D right/D bottom/D [FRONTMOST | BACKMOST | EVERY]
             [REPLACE | ADD | REMOVE | TOGGLE | AND]> |
          <AT pointx/D pointy/D> [FRONTMOST | BACKMOST | EVERY]
             [REPLACE | ADD | REMOVE | TOGGLE | AND]>>
          [PAGE number/S | MPG name/S | WINDOW name/S]

Format:   Parameter    Values to enter
          NONE         deselects all objects.
          ALL          selects all the objects on the page.
          RANGE        selects objects inside these coordinates.
          AT           selects the objects at this point.
          FRONTMOST    selects the frontmost object at the point.
                       (Default for AT)
          BACKMOST     selects the backmost object at the point.
          EVERY        selects all the objects in the stack at the point.
                       (Default for RANGE)
          REPLACE      replaces the selected objects with the new ones.
          ADD          adds these objects to the selected object list.
          REMOVE       removes these objects from the selected object list.
          TOGGLE       adds these objects to the selected object list if they
                       are not already selected, and if they are selected, it
                       unselects the objects.
```

```
            AND        selects only the objects common to the new selected
                       objects and to the previous selection list.
            PAGE       is the page number on which to select.
            MPG        is the master page name and side on which to select.
            WINDOW     is the window displaying the page on which to select.
            OBJECTID   is the object to select.

Notes:   You cannot select objects on more than one page simultaneously.
         If an object is selected, selecting an object on another page will
         deselect the first object.

         The syntax indentations are used to make the Command Format    clearer.

Example: selectobject at 4.24 5.382 backmost
         selectobject range 1 1 5 5 remove
         selectobject all

 Command Format
 Object ID numbers
 DOCUMENT, CHAPTER, WINDOW, PAGE, MASTERPAGE, MPG, STYLETAG & ARTICLE
```

1.11   selecttext

```
SELECTTEXT

Purpose: Selects a block of text.

Syntax:  selecttext
         <AT pointx/D pointy/D [ADD | REMOVE | TOGGLE | AND | REPLACE]
           [FRONTMOST | BACKMOST] |
         RANGE left/D top/D right/D bottom/D [ADD | REMOVE | TOGGLE | AND | ←
            REPLACE]
           [FRONTMOST | BACKMOST] |
         START [REPLACE | ADD] | END | ALL | NONE>
         [PAGE number/S | MPG name/S | DOCUMENT name/S | WINDOW name/S]

Format:  Parameter  Values to enter
         AT         places the insertion point and selects all the text in
                    the article at this position.
         RANGE      selects all the text in this area.
         START      starts a new selection block, replacing the previous
                    selected text or adding another block to it.
         END        ends a selection block.
         ALL        selects all the text in the article.
         NONE       deselects selected text.
         ADD        adds the text to the currently selected text.
         REMOVE     removes the text from the currently selected text.
         TOGGLE     adds the text to the currently selected text if it is
                    not already selected, and if it is selected, it
                    unselects the text.
         AND        selects only the text common to the new selected text
                    and to the previously selected text.
         REPLACE    replaces selected text with this text. (Default)
         FRONTMOST  selects text in the frontmost frame. (Default)
         BACKMOST   selects text in the backmost frame.
```

```
        PAGE        is the page number. (Default=current insertion point)
        MPG         is the master page name and side.
        DOCUMENT    is the document name.
        WINDOW      is the window name.

Example: selecttext all
         selecttext range 1.25 3.3 1.75 5.25 add


 Command Format
 DOCUMENT, CHAPTER, WINDOW, PAGE, MASTERPAGE, MPG, STYLETAG & ARTICLE
```

1.12 sendbackward

```
SENDBACKWARD

Purpose: Sends selected object(s) backward one level in the stack.

Syntax:  sendbackward [DOCUMENT name/S | WINDOW name/S | OBJECTID number/I]

Format:  Parameter  Values to enter
         DOCUMENT   is the document name. (Default=current)
         WINDOW     is the window name. (Default=current)
         OBJECTID   is the number of the object to manipulate.

Example: sendbackward
         sendbackward document 'project.doc'

See also SENDTOBACK.


 Command Format
 Object ID numbers
 DOCUMENT, CHAPTER, WINDOW, PAGE, MASTERPAGE, MPG, STYLETAG & ARTICLE
```

1.13 sendtoback

```
SENDTOBACK

Purpose: Sends selected object(s) backward to the bottom of the stack.

Syntax:  sendtoback [DOCUMENT name/S | WINDOW name/S | OBJECTID number/I]

Format:  Parameter  Values to enter
         DOCUMENT   is the document name. (Default=current)
         WINDOW     is the window name. (Default=current)
         OBJECTID   is the number of the object to manipulate.

Example: sendtoback
         sendtoback document 'project.doc'

See also SENDBACKWARD.


 Command Format
```

```
Object ID numbers
DOCUMENT, CHAPTER, WINDOW, PAGE, MASTERPAGE, MPG, STYLETAG & ARTICLE
```

1.14 setalignment

```
SETALIGNMENT

Purpose: Sets the paragraph alignment for the paragraph at the insertion
         point, for selected paragraphs or for a style tag.

Syntax:  setalignment <JUSTIFY | LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT>
         [DOCUMENT name/S | WINDOW name/S | STYLETAG name/S]

Format:  Parameter   Values to enter
         JUSTIFY     sets justified alignment.
         LEFT        sets flush left alignment.
         CENTER      sets centered alignment.
         RIGHT       sets flush right alignment.
         DOCUMENT    is the document name. (Default=current)
         WINDOW      is the window name. (Default=current)
         STYLETAG    sets the paragraph spacing for a style tag.

Example: setalignment left styletag 'Body Text'
         setalignment justify document 'project.doc'

 Command Format
 DOCUMENT, CHAPTER, WINDOW, PAGE, MASTERPAGE, MPG, STYLETAG & ARTICLE
```

1.15 setarcdefaults

```
SETARCDEFAULTS

Purpose: Sets the default type of arcs drawn.

Syntax:  setarcdefaults [ARC | PIE] [ANGLES startangle/A endangle/A]
         [SAVE]

Format:  Parameter   Values to enter
         PIE         is a closed arc of an ellipse.
         ARC         is an open arc of an ellipse
         ANGLES      are the starting and ending angles. (Default=90\textdegree ↩
            {},360\textdegree{})
         SAVE        saves the set values to PageStream3.Prefs.

Example: setarcdefaults pie angles 90 155.3 save

 Command Format
```

1.16 setarexxgadget

SETAREXXGADGET

External macros only!

Purpose: Resets a gadget's parameters. The requester and gadget must first
         be added.

Syntax: setarexxgadget <reqhandle/I gadgethandle/I> [LEFT left/I]
         [LABEL name/S] [LABELPOS <LEFT|RIGHT|ABOVE|ABOVELEFT|ABOVERIGHT|
         BELOW|BELOWLEFT|BELOWRIGHT|CENTER|CENTERLEFT|CENTERRIGHT|LEFTABOVE|
         LEFTBELOW|RIGHTABOVE|RIGHTBELOW>] [TOP top/I] [WIDTH width/I]
         plus gadget specific parameters...

         Type   Gadget Specific Parameters
         EXIT   no additional parameters
         STRING   [STRING text/S]
         MULTILINE   [STRING text/S] [HEIGHT height/I] (min height=36)
         TEXT   [STRING text/S]
                      [BORDER <NONE|RAISED|RECESSED|SHINE|SHADOW|TEXT>]
         CHECKBOX   [CHECKED <TRUE|FALSE>]
         POPUP   [LIST handle/I] [CURRENT listnumber/I]
         CYCLE   [LIST handle/I] [CURRENT listnumber/I]
         SLIDER   [CURRENT value/D] [TOTAL value/D]
         SCROLLIST   [LIST handle/I] [CURRENT listnumber/I]
                      [HEIGHT height/I] (min height=32)

Format: Parameter   Values to enter
         reqhandle   is the requester in which to set the gadget.
         gadgethandle is the gadget to set.
         LEFT   is the left coordinate of the gadget.
         TOP   is the top coordinate of the gadget.
         WIDTH   is the horizontal size of the gadget.
         LABEL   is the label attached to the gadget.
         LABELPOS   is the label position relative to the gadget.
                      (Default=left for all but checkbox which is right).
         HEIGHT   is the vertical size of the gadget.
         BORDER   is the border type.
         CHECKED   is the default state of a checkbox.
         STRING   is the default string of a text gadget.
         LIST   is the list to display in the gadget.
         CURRENT   is the default list option to set for a popup or
                      scrolling list (first item=0, Second=1...), or the
                      default slider position.
         TOTAL   is the range of a slider.

Notes: The width and position of gadgets does not include the label.
         Labels are independent of the size of the gadget and are always
         positioned to the left of the gadget. In addition, labels are
         offset from the gadget by 4 pixels. For example, if you wanted to
         place a popup with a label of "Name" set 12 pixels from the left
         edge of the requester, you would need to set the gadget's left
         coordinate to 48 pixels (12 pixels + 4 pixels separation + 4
         characters * 8 pixels per character). If you just specified 12
         pixels, the label would be outside of the requester.
         The height of gadgets other than those with Height parameters is
         always 14 except for checkboxes which are 11.

Label position is not applicable to exit gadgets since the label is
centered on the gadget.

There are several types of text gadgets. A 'string' gadget is an
editable text gadget. A 'multiline' text gadget is one with a
scrollbar in which you can type several lines of text. A 'text'
gadget is a non-editable text gadget.

```
Example: setarexxgadget reqhandle check1 checked true
         setarexxgadget req scrollid list fonts current 'Triumvirate'
         setarexxgadget reqhan nametext 'Simple'
         setarexxgadget req cyanslider current 15 total 100
```

```
See also ADDAREXXLIST          Adds an item to a list.
         ADDAREXXGADGET        Adds a gadget.
         ALLOCAREXXLIST        Allocates a list.
         ALLOCAREXXREQUESTER   Allocates a requester.
         DOAREXXREQUESTER      Opens a requester.
         FREEAREXXLIST         Unallocates an arexx list.
         FREEAREXXREQUESTER    Unallocates a requester.
         GETAREXXGADGET        Gets the final status of a gadget.
```

 Command Format

1.17 setarticle

SETARTICLE

Purpose: Sets an article to be internal or external. Internal articles are
         saved in the document file. External articles store only the
         article filename and path in the document file.

```
Syntax:  setarticle [INTERNAL | EXTERNAL] [FILE filepath/F]
         [ARTICLE name/S | DOCUMENT name/S | WINDOW name/S | ARTICLEID number/I]
```

```
Format:  Parameter  Values to enter
         INTERNAL   sets the article to be internal. (Default)
         EXTERNAL   sets the article to be external.
         FILE       is the filepath and name of the article.
         ARTICLE    is the name of the article to set. (Default=current)
         DOCUMENT   is the document name. (Default=current article)
         WINDOW     is the window name. (Default=current article)
         ARTICLEID  is the number of the article. (Default=current)
```

```
Example: setarticle internal
         setarticle external article 'Story1'
         setarticle external file 'Essay.2'
         setarticle external path 'Text:Essay.2'
```

 Command Format
 Article ID numbers
 DOCUMENT, CHAPTER, WINDOW, PAGE, MASTERPAGE, MPG, STYLETAG & ARTICLE

1.18   setarticledesc

```
SETARTICLEDESC

Purpose: Sets the description of an article.

Syntax:  setarticledesc <description/S>
         [ARTICLE name/S | DOCUMENT name/S | WINDOW name/S | ARTICLEID number/I]

Format:  Parameter    Values to enter
         description is the text to enter for the article description.
         ARTICLE     is the name of the article to set. (Default=current)
         DOCUMENT    is the document name. (Default=current article)
         WINDOW      is the window name. (Default=current article)
         ARTICLEID   is the number of the article. (Default=current)

Example: setarticledesc 'Lead story on Olympics'
         setarticledesc 'Lead story on Olympics' article 'Story1'

 Command Format
 Article ID numbers
 DOCUMENT, CHAPTER, WINDOW, PAGE, MASTERPAGE, MPG, STYLETAG & ARTICLE
```

1.19   setarticlename

```
SETARTICLENAME

Purpose: Sets the name of an article.

Syntax:  setarticledesc <name/S>
         [ARTICLE name/S | DOCUMENT name/S | WINDOW name/S | ARTICLEID number/I]

Format:  Parameter   Values to enter
         name        is the new name of the article.
         ARTICLE     is the name of the article to set. (Default=current)
         DOCUMENT    is the document name. (Default=current article)
         WINDOW      is the window name. (Default=current article)
         ARTICLEID   is the number of the article. (Default=current)

Example: setarticlename 'LeadStory'
         setarticlename 'LeadStory' article 'Story1'

 Command Format
 Article ID numbers
 DOCUMENT, CHAPTER, WINDOW, PAGE, MASTERPAGE, MPG, STYLETAG & ARTICLE
```

1.20   setautocolumns

```
SETAUTOCOLUMNS

Purpose: Set the automatic column frame creation feature for importing
         text.
```

```
Syntax:  setmeasurements [ON | OFF | TOGGLE] [SAVE]

Format:  Parameter  Values to enter
         ON         toggles on automatic text frames.
         OFF        toggles off automatic text frames.
         TOGGLE     toggles automatic text frames on and off.
         SAVE       saves the set values to the PageStream3.prefs file.

Example: setautocolumns on save
         setautocolumns toggle
```

 Command Format

1.21   setbackup

```
SETBACKUP

Purpose: Changes the autobackup and autosave status.

Syntax:  setbackup [AUTOBACKUP <ON | OFF | TOGGLE> [COUNT number/I]]
         [AUTOSAVE <ON | OFF | TOGGLE> [INTERVAL minutes/I]]
         [PATH filepath/F] [SAVE]

Format:  Parameter  Values to enter
         AUTOBACKUP sets the autobackup status.
         COUNT      sets the number of backup copies.
         AUTOSAVE   sets the autosave status.
         INTERVAL   sets the autosave interval.
         ON         toggles on the option.
         OFF        toggles off the option.
         TOGGLE     toggles the option on and off.
         PATH       sets the autosave and autobackup path.
         SAVE       saves the settings to the PageStream3.prefs file.

Note:    The TOGGLE parameter may not be used in conjunction with the SAVE
         parameter.

Example: setbackup autobackup toggle count 3 path 'work:docback'
         setbackup autosave off
         setbackup autobackup on autosave on interval 5 save
```

 Command Format

1.22   setbaseline

```
SETBASELINE

Purpose: Sets the baseline offset at the insertion point, for selected text
         or for a style tag. This command has no menu equivalent since super
         and subscripts can be created with Type Style commands.
```

```
Syntax:  setbaseline <offset/D>
         [DOCUMENT name/S | WINDOW name/S | STYLETAG name/S]

Format:  Parameter   Values to enter
         offset      is the baseline offset.
         DOCUMENT    is the document name. (Default=current)
         WINDOW      is the window name. (Default=current)
         STYLETAG    sets the baseline for a style tag.

Example: setbaseline 6
         setbaseline '0p2'
         setbaseline '0.5"' document 'project.doc'
         setbaseline 8 styletag 'Superior Text'

 Command Format
 DOCUMENT, CHAPTER, WINDOW, PAGE, MASTERPAGE, MPG, STYLETAG & ARTICLE
```

1.23   setbaselineleading

```
SETBASELINELEADING

Purpose: Sets the leading method at the insertion point, for selected text
         or for a style tag.

Syntax:  setbaselineleading [FIXED value/D | RELATIVE value/P |
         TFIXED value/D | TRELATIVE value/P>
         [DOCUMENT name/S | WINDOW name/S | STYLETAG name/S]

Format:  Parameter   Values to enter
         FIXED       the baseline is a fixed value offset from the top of
                     the slug. (No interface equivalent)
         RELATIVE    the baseline is a relative value from the top of the
                     slug.
         TFIXED      is top of caps leading. The baseline is a fixed value
                     measured from the highest point of any character in the
                     font. (No interface equivalent)
         TRELATIVE   is relative top of caps leading. The baseline is a
                     relative value measured from the hightest point of any
                     character in the font.
         DOCUMENT    is the document name. (Default=current)
         WINDOW      is the window name. (Default=current)
         STYLETAG    sets the leading for a style tag.

Example: setbaselineleading relative 66
         setbaselineleading fixed 8 styletag 'Body Text'

 Command Format
 DOCUMENT, CHAPTER, WINDOW, PAGE, MASTERPAGE, MPG, STYLETAG & ARTICLE
```

1.24   setbaselinegrid

```
SETBASELINEGRID

Purpose: Set the global grid for leading.

Syntax:  setbaselinegrid [START offset/I] [INCREMENT amount/I] [SAVE]

Format:  Parameter  Values to enter
         START      is the amount the grid is offset from the page origin.
                    (Default=current)
         INCREMENT  is the spacing of the grid. (Default=current)
         SAVE       saves the values to PageStream3.prefs.

Example: setbaselinegrid start 0 increment 12pt save

See also SETLEADING

 Command Format
```

1.25 setbitmapeditor

```
SETBITMAPEDITOR

Purpose: Set the default picture editor macro for the Send to Editor
         command.

Syntax:  setbitmapeditor <macro/F> [SAVE]

Format:  Parameter  Values to enter
         macro      is the filename and path of the macro to use.
         SAVE       saves the setting to PageStream3.prefs.

Example: setbitmapeditor 'Macros/SendtoBME.rexx'

 Command Format
```

1.26 setbleed

```
SETBLEED

Purpose: Set the bleed size of a master page in a document or chapter.

Syntax:  setbleed <bleedx bleedy> [SAVE] [MASTERPAGE name/S]

Format:  Parameter  Values to enter

Where:   bleedy     is the horizontal bleed on each side of the page.
         bleedx     is the vertical bleed on each side of the page.
         SAVE       saves the setting to PageStream3.prefs.
         MASTERPAGE is the master page name. (Default=current)

Example: setbleed 3 0 masterpage '3 Column Layout'
```

```
Command Format
DOCUMENT, CHAPTER, WINDOW, PAGE, MASTERPAGE, MPG, STYLETAG & ARTICLE
```

1.27 setbold

```
SETBOLD

Purpose: Sets the bold style option at the insertion point, for selected
         text or for a style tag.

Syntax:  setbold <ON | OFF> [DOCUMENT name/S | WINDOW name/S | STYLETAG name/S]

Format:  Parameter   Values to enter
         ON          toggles on the style.
         OFF         toggles off the style.
         DOCUMENT    is the document name. (Default=current)
         WINDOW      is the window name. (Default=current)
         STYLETAG    sets the bold style for a style tag.

Example: setnormal on
         setnormal off document 'project.doc'

 Command Format
 DOCUMENT, CHAPTER, WINDOW, PAGE, MASTERPAGE, MPG, STYLETAG & ARTICLE
```

1.28 setboxdefaults

```
SETBOXDEFAULTS

Purpose: Sets the default radii for round cornered boxes.

Syntax:  setboxdefaults [NORMAL | ROUND | SCALLOP | BEVEL | INSET]
         [CORNER radius/D | ECORNER radiusx/D radiusy/D] [SAVE]

Format:  Parameter   Values to enter
         NORMAL      sets square corners. (Corner radii=0)
         ROUND       sets outward rounded corners. (Corner radii>0)
         SCALLOP     sets inward rounded corners. (Corner radii>0)
         BEVEL       sets angled corners. (Corner radii>0)
         INSET       sets square insert corners. (Corner radii>0)
         CORNER      is the corner radius. (Default=0)
         ECORNER     is the elliptical corner radius. (Default=0)
         SAVE        saves the set values to PageStream3.Prefs.

Example: setboxdefaults round corner 0.25 save

 Command Format
```

1.29 setbullet

```
SETBULLET
```

Purpose: Sets the bullet paragraph type for the paragraph at the insertion
         point, for selected paragraphs or for a style tag.

Syntax: setbullet <OFF | ON <character/S [FONT name/S] [STYLE name/S]>>
         [DOCUMENT name/S | WINDOW name/S | STYLETAG name/S]

Format: Parameter   Values to enter
         OFF   toggles automatic bullets off.
         ON   toggles automatic bullets on and sets the character
                     and font to use.
         FONT   is the full name of the font. (Default=current)
         STYLE   is the style of the font. (Default=current)
         DOCUMENT   is the document name. (Default=current)
         WINDOW   is the window name. (Default=current)
         STYLETAG   sets the automatic bullet option for a style tag.

Notes: To set the paragraph type to Normal, set the bullet and drop cap
         options to off.

         You can enter a unicode value if the character for the bullet is
         not part of the AmigaDOS character set. Type a backslash followed
         by the unicode value for a unicode character.

Example: setbullet on \8226
         setbullet on '·' font 'AGaramond-Semibold'
         setbullet off styletag 'Body Text'

See also SETDROPCAP

 Command Format
 DOCUMENT, CHAPTER, WINDOW, PAGE, MASTERPAGE, MPG, STYLETAG & ARTICLE

1.30 setbusyrequester

```
SETBUSYREQUESTER
```

External macros only!

Purpose: Sets the thermometer and message for an open busy requester.

Syntax: setbusyrequester <reqhandle/I> [MESSAGE text/S]
         [THERMOMETER <ENABLED | DISABLED>] [ABORT <ENABLED | DISABLED>]
         [TOTAL value/I] [CURRENT value/I]

Format: Parameter   Values to enter
         reqhandle   is the handle of the busy requester to set.
         MESSAGE   is the single line of text to display.
         THERMOMETER sets whether the thermometer gadget is used.
         ABORT   sets whether the Stop gadget is available.
         TOTAL   sets the thermometer's total value.
         CURRENT   sets the thermometer's current value.

```
Example: openbusyrequester message 'Thinking hard...' thermometer enabled total  ←↩
   100 current 0
        bh=RESULT
        do for i = 1 to 100
            /* script does something here */
            /* abort if stop is pressed, else set thermometer */
            getbusyrequester bh
            if result=1 then break else setbusyrequester bh current i
        end i
        closebusyrequester bh
```

 Command Format

1.31 setcase

SETCASE

Purpose: Sets the case of text at the insertion point or for selected text.
         Unlike the MAKERUPPERCASE and related commands, this command does
         not change the case of the letters, but merely displays and prints
         them as the set case because the original case is retained. If the
         OFF parameter is later used, the original case will be re-applied.
         This command has no interface equivalent.

Syntax: setcase <OFF | UPPER | LOWER | CAPITALIZED>

Format: Parameter Values to enter
         OFF   does not specifically set the case. (Default)
         UPPER   sets the text to uppercase.
         LOWER   sets the text to lowercase.
         CAPITALIZED sets the text to capitalized.

Example: setcase capitalized

 Command Format

1.32 setccb

SETCCB

Purpose: Toggles on or off conditional column breaks at the insertion point,
         for selected text or for a style tag. Blocks of text with
         conditional column break set will be forced to the top of the next
         column in an article if the block would be split across two columns.

Syntax: setccb <ON|OFF> [DOCUMENT name/S | WINDOW name/S | STYLETAG name/S]

Format: Parameter Values to enter
         ON|OFF   toggles conditional column break on or off.
         DOCUMENT   is the document name. (Default=current)
         WINDOW   is the window name. (Default=current)
         STYLETAG   sets conditional column break for a style tag.
```

Example: setccb on document 'project.doc'

See also SETCPB

```
 Command Format
 DOCUMENT, CHAPTER, WINDOW, PAGE, MASTERPAGE, MPG, STYLETAG & ARTICLE
```

1.33   setchapterdesc

SETCHAPTERDESCRIPTION

Purpose: Sets the description of an open chapter.

```
Syntax:   setchapterdesc <description/S>
          [CHAPTER name/S | WINDOW name/S]

Format:   Parameter      Values to enter
          description    is the text to enter for the chapter description.
          CHAPTER        is the document/chapter name. (Default=current)
          WINDOW         is the window name. (Default=current)
```

Example: setchapterdescription 'For discussion of nuclear particles.'

```
 Command Format
 DOCUMENT, CHAPTER, WINDOW, PAGE, MASTERPAGE, MPG, STYLETAG & ARTICLE
```

1.34   setchaptername

SETCHAPTERNAME

Purpose: Sets the name of an open chapter.

```
Syntax:   setchaptername <chaptername/S>
          [CHAPTER name/S | WINDOW name/S]

Format:   Parameter      Values to enter
          chaptername    is the new name of the chapter.
          CHAPTER        is the old chapter name. (Default=current)
          WINDOW         is the window name. (Default=current)
```

Example: setchaptername 'Part IV' window 'Book.doc~View.1'

```
 Command Format
 DOCUMENT, CHAPTER, WINDOW, PAGE, MASTERPAGE, MPG, STYLETAG & ARTICLE
```

1.35   setchapternumbering

```
SETCHAPTERNUMBERING
```

Purpose: Sets the chapter numbering system for chapters in a chapter or
         document. All chapters inside the specified (or current) chapter
         or document will be affected.

Syntax: setchapternumbering [START <AUTOMATIC | CUSTOM startnumber/I>]
         [MASTERPAGE name/S] [CHAPTER name/S | WINDOW name/S]

Format: Parameter   Values to enter
         START   is the starting chapter number.
         AUTOMATIC   is automatic chapter numbering.
         CUSTOM   is manual chapter numbering and the start number.
         MASTERPAGE   is the master page to use for blank pages.
         CHAPTER   is the document/chapter name. (Default=current)
         WINDOW   is the window name. (Default=current)

Notes: The START parameter is required because you can actually set the
         ending chapter number. This feature is not supported at this time,
         but the START parameter is required for future compatibility.

Example: setchapternumbering start manual 2 window 'Book.doc~View.1'

 Command Format
 DOCUMENT, CHAPTER, WINDOW, PAGE, MASTERPAGE, MPG, STYLETAG & ARTICLE

1.36   setcharacterstyle

```
SETCHARACTERSTYLE
```

Purpose: Sets the character style for the text at the insertion point or
         for selected text.

Syntax: setcharacterstyle <stylename/S>
         [DOCUMENT name/S | WINDOW name/S | STYLETAG name/S]

Format: Parameter Values to enter
         stylename is the character style to set.
         DOCUMENT   is the document name. (Default=current)
         WINDOW   is the window name. (Default=current)
         STYLETAG   **

Example: setcharacterstyle 'Body Text'

 Command Format
 DOCUMENT, CHAPTER, WINDOW, PAGE, MASTERPAGE, MPG, STYLETAG & ARTICLE

1.37   setcolor

```
SETCOLOR
```

Purpose: Sets the color for an object or text, or for a style tag. If object
          or text is chosen and nothing is selected, it sets the color for
          future objects or text, as applicable.

Syntax: setcolor [TINT value/P] [KNOCKOUT | OVERPRINT] [PROCESS | SPOT]
          <BLACK | WHITE | GRAY value/P | RGB red/P green/P blue/P |
          CMYK cyan/P magenta/P yellow/P black/P | PANTONE name/S |
          HLS hue/A lightness/P saturation/P |
          HSV hue/A saturation/P value/P>
          [ALL | FILL | STROKENUMBER number/I] [COLORNUMBER number/I]
          [OBJECT | TEXT | SHADOW | REVERSE | UNDERLINE | OUTLINE]
          [DOCUMENT name/S | WINDOW name/S | OBJECTID number/I | STYLETAG name/S]

Format: Parameter   Values to enter
          TINT   is the tint percentage. (Default=100%)
          KNOCKOUT   knocks out background colors. (Default)
          OVERPRINT   prints the color over background colors.
          PROCESS   sets a process (separable) color. (Default)
          SPOT   sets a spot (mechanical) color.
          BLACK   sets the color to black.
          WHITE   sets the color to white.
          GRAY   sets the color to a grayscale percentage. (This is
                         identical to a tint of black.)
          RGB   defines a color using the RGB system.
          CMYK   defines a color using the CMYK system.
          PANTONE   sets the color to one in the PANTONE® libraries
                         included with the program.
          HLS   defines a color using the HLS system.
          HSV   defines a color using the HSV system.
          ALL   sets the color of the fill and all strokes.
                         (Default)
          FILL   sets the color of the fill.
          STROKENUMBER   sets the color of a specific stroke number.
                         (See note)
          COLORNUMBER   sets the color for a color number. (Default=0)
          OBJECT   sets the color of the object, not text it may contain.
                         (Default)
          TEXT   sets the color of the text, not the object.
          SHADOW   sets the color of the shadow of text.
          REVERSE   sets the color of the reverse of text.
          UNDERLINE   sets the color of the underline of text.
          OUTLINE   sets the color of the outline of text.
          DOCUMENT   is the document name.
          WINDOW   is the window name.
          OBJECTID   is the number of the object. (Default=current)
          STYLETAG   **

Notes: STROKENUMBER: Strokes are numbered from 0. This is different than
          the program interface which numbers them from 1.

          COLORNUMBER: If Basic fills are used, or if you are setting stroke
          color, the color number is always 0 and does not need to be
          specified. This is used for gradient, radial and shape fills.
          Color number 0 is the From color and 1 is the To color.

          TINT: This parameter is equivalent to the Tint gadget in the Edit
          Color requester, and not the Tint gadgets in the Line/Fill

                 requester.

Example: setcolor black
         setcolor tint 50 PANTONE 'PANTONE 120 CV' strokenumber 1 object
         setcolor cmyk 25 43 0 12 shadow

 Command Format
 Object ID numbers
 DOCUMENT, CHAPTER, WINDOW, PAGE, MASTERPAGE, MPG, STYLETAG & ARTICLE

1.38   setcolorcount

SETCOLORCOUNT

Purpose: Sets the number of colors for the fill or stroke of an object or
         text, or for a style tag. If object or text is chosen and nothing
         is selected, it sets the number of colors for future objects or
         text, as applicable.

         Basic fills have one color, while gradient, radial and shape fills
         have two colors. This command is necessary because future versions
         may support more than two colors.

Syntax: setcolorcount <count/I>
         [ALL | FILL | STROKENUMBER number/I]
         [OBJECT | TEXT | SHADOW | REVERSE | UNDERLINE]
         [DOCUMENT name/S | WINDOW name/S | OBJECTID number/I | STYLETAG name/S]

Format: Parameter   Values to enter
         count   is the number of colors. (Default=1)
         ALL   sets the color count for the fill and all strokes.
                        (Default)
         FILL   sets the color count for the fill.
         STROKENUMBER   sets the color count of a specific stroke number.
                        (See note)
         OBJECT   sets the color count of the object, not text it may contain.
                        (Default)
         TEXT   sets the color count of the text, not the object.
         SHADOW   sets the color count of the shadow of text.
         REVERSE   sets the color count of the reverse of text.
         UNDERLINE   sets the color count of the underline of text.
         DOCUMENT   is the document name.
         WINDOW   is the window name.
         OBJECTID   is the number of the object. (Default=current)
         STYLETAG   **

Notes: Use the SETFILL command to set the fill type to gradient, radial
         or shape, then use this command to set the color count to 2. If you
         set the fill to basic, then set the color count to 1.

         If Basic fills are used, or if you are setting stroke color, the
         color number is always 0 and does not need to be specified. This
         is used for gradient, radial and shape fills. Color number 0 is
         the From color and 1 is the To color.

```
        STROKENUMBER: Strokes are numbered from 0. This is different than
        the program interface which numbers them from 1.

Example: setcolorcount 2
        setcolorcount 1 strokenumber 1 object


 Command Format
 Object ID numbers
 DOCUMENT, CHAPTER, WINDOW, PAGE, MASTERPAGE, MPG, STYLETAG & ARTICLE
```

1.39   setcolorstyle

```
SETCOLORSTYLE

Purpose: Sets the color style tag for the selected object(s) or text, as
        specified. If no objects or text is selected, it sets the color
        style for future objects or text.

Syntax:  setcolorstyle <colorname/S> [ALL | FILL | STROKENUMBER number/I]
        [COLORNUMBER number/I] [OBJECT | TEXT | SHADOW | REVERSE | UNDERLINE]
        [DOCUMENT name/S | WINDOW name/S | OBJECTID number/I | STYLETAG name/S]

Format:  Parameter     Values to enter
        colorname    is the color style to set.
        ALL          sets the color of the fill and all strokes. (Default)
        FILL         sets the color of the fill.
        STROKENUMBER sets the color of a specific stroke number. (See note)
        COLORNUMBER  specifies which color to set. (See note)
        OBJECT       sets the color of the object, not text it may contain.
                     (Default)
        TEXT         sets the color of the text, not the object.
        SHADOW       sets the shadow color for text.
        REVERSE      sets the reverse color for text.
        UNDERLINE    sets the underline color for text.
        DOCUMENT     is the document name.
        WINDOW       is the window name.
        OBJECTID     is the number of the object. (Default=current)
        STYLETAG     **

Notes:   STROKENUMBER: Strokes are numbered from 0. This is different than
        the program interface which numbers them from 1.

        COLORNUMBER: If Basic fills are used, or if you are setting stroke
        color, the color number is always 0 and does not need to be
        specified. This is used for gradient, radial and shape fills.
        Color number 0 is the From color and 1 is the To color. This
        format is used to allow future expansion. Default=0.

Example: setcolorstyle 'NeonPink'
        setcolorstyle 'Orange' all text
        setcolorstyle 'Red' strokenumber 2
        setcolorstyle 'Blue' colornumber 1 object


 Command Format
 Object ID numbers
```

DOCUMENT, CHAPTER, WINDOW, PAGE, MASTERPAGE, MPG, STYLETAG & ARTICLE

1.40   setcolortint

SETCOLORTINT

Purpose: Sets the color tint for an object or text, or for a style tag. If
         object or text is chosen and nothing is selected, it sets the color
         for future objects or text, as applicable.

Syntax: setcolortint value/P
          [ALL | FILL | STROKENUMBER number/I] [COLORNUMBER number/I]
          [OBJECT | TEXT | SHADOW | REVERSE | UNDERLINE]
          [DOCUMENT name/S | WINDOW name/S | OBJECTID number/I | STYLETAG name/S]

Format: Parameter   Values to enter
          tint   is the tint percentage. (Default=100%)
                         (Default)
          FILL   sets the tint of the fill.
          STROKENUMBER   sets the tint of a specific stroke number.
                         (See note)
          COLORNUMBER   sets the tint for a color number. (Default=0)
          OBJECT   sets the tint of the object, not text it may contain.
                         (Default)
          TEXT   sets the tint of the text, not the object.
          SHADOW   sets the tint of the shadow of text.
          REVERSE   sets the tint of the reverse of text.
          UNDERLINE   sets the tint of the underline of text.
          DOCUMENT   is the document name.
          WINDOW   is the window name.
          OBJECTID   is the number of the object. (Default=current)
          STYLETAG   **

Notes: STROKENUMBER: Strokes are numbered from 0. This is different than
          the program interface which numbers them from 1.

          COLORNUMBER: If Basic fills are used, or if you are setting stroke
          color, the color number is always 0 and does not need to be
          specified. This is used for gradient, radial and shape fills.
          Color number 0 is the From color and 1 is the To color.

          This command is equivalent to the Tint gadgets in the Line/Fill
          requester.

Example: setcolortint 50

 Command Format
 Object ID numbers
 DOCUMENT, CHAPTER, WINDOW, PAGE, MASTERPAGE, MPG, STYLETAG & ARTICLE

1.41   setcolumndefaults

SETCOLUMNDEFAULTS

Purpose: Sets the default type of columns drawn.

Syntax: setcolumndefaults [COLUMNS number/I] [GUTTER space/D]
         [OPAQUE | TRANSPARENT] [SAVE]

Format: Parameter   Values to enter
         COLUMNS   is number of columns in the frame.
         GUTTER   is the space between columns.
         OPAQUE   sets the column fill to solid white.
         TRANSPARENT sets the column fill to none.
         SAVE   saves the set values to PageStream3.Prefs.

Example: setcolumndefaults columns 3 gutter 0.25 transparent save

 Command Format
 DOCUMENT, CHAPTER, WINDOW, PAGE, MASTERPAGE, MPG, STYLETAG & ARTICLE

1.42   setcolumnguides

SETCOLUMNGUIDES

Purpose: Change the column guides of a master page in a document or
         chapter.

Syntax: setcolumnguides <columns/I gutter/D> [SAVE] [MASTERPAGE name/S]

Format: Parameter   Values to enter
         columns   is number of columns in the layout.
         gutter   is the space between columns.
         SAVE   saves the setting to PageStream3.prefs.
         MASTERPAGE is the master page name. (Default=current)

Example: setcolumnguides 3 0.25 masterpage '3 Column Layout'

 Command Format
 DOCUMENT, CHAPTER, WINDOW, PAGE, MASTERPAGE, MPG, STYLETAG & ARTICLE

1.43   setcpb

SETCPB

Purpose: Toggles on or off conditional page breaks at the insertion point,
         for selected text or for a style tag. Blocks of text with
         conditional page break set will be forced to the top of the next
         text frame on the next page in an article if the block would be
         split across two columns.

Syntax: setcpb <ON|OFF> [DOCUMENT name/S | WINDOW name/S | STYLETAG name/S]

```
Format:   Parameter   Values to enter
          ON|OFF     toggles conditional page break on or off.
          DOCUMENT   is the document name. (Default=current)
          WINDOW     is the window name. (Default=current)
          STYLETAG   sets conditional page break for a style tag.

Notes:    This command has no menu equivalent. The Conditional Break
          command inserts a conditional column break, but the conditional
          page break option is provided from macros as an alternative.

Example: setcpb on document 'project.doc'

See also SETCCB

 Command Format
 DOCUMENT, CHAPTER, WINDOW, PAGE, MASTERPAGE, MPG, STYLETAG & ARTICLE
```

1.44   setdimensions

```
SETDIMENSIONS

Purpose: Change the dimensions of a master page in a document or chapter.

Syntax:   setdimensions <width/D height/D> [PORTRAIT | LANDSCAPE]
          [SINGLE | DOUBLE] [SAVE] [MASTERPAGE name/S]

Format:   Parameter   Values to enter
          width      is the master page width.
          height     is the master page height.
          PORTRAIT   is normal page orientation. (Default)
          LANDSCAPE  reverses the page width and height.
          SINGLE     is a single-sided document. (Default)
          DOUBLE     is a double-sided document.
          SAVE       saves the setting to PageStream3.prefs.
          MASTERPAGE is the master page name. (Default=current)

Example: setdimensions 8.5 14 portrait double
         setdimensions 17 11 masterpage 'Ledger Sheet'

 Command Format
 DOCUMENT, CHAPTER, WINDOW, PAGE, MASTERPAGE, MPG, STYLETAG & ARTICLE
```

1.45   setdocumentdesc

```
SETDOCUMENTDESCRIPTION

Purpose: Sets the description of an open document.

Syntax:   setdocumentdesc <description/S> [DOCUMENT name/S]

Format:   Parameter    Values to enter
          description is the text to enter for the document description.
```

```
            DOCUMENT     is the document name. (Default=current)

Example: setdocumentdescription 'Lesson 3 exam' document 'Exam.doc'

 Command Format
 DOCUMENT, CHAPTER, WINDOW, PAGE, MASTERPAGE, MPG, STYLETAG & ARTICLE
```

1.46   setdocumentname

```
SETDOCUMENTNAME

Purpose: Changes the name of an open document.

Syntax:  setdocumentname <documentname/S> [DOCUMENT name/S]

Format:  Parameter    Values to enter
         documentname is the new name of the document.
         DOCUMENT     is the old document name. (Default=current)

Example: setdocumentname 'Project.doc' document 'Untitled Document.1'

 Command Format
 DOCUMENT, CHAPTER, WINDOW, PAGE, MASTERPAGE, MPG, STYLETAG & ARTICLE
```

1.47   setdocumentpath

```
SETDOCUMENTPATH

Purpose: To set the default file path for opening and saving documents.

Syntax:  setdocumentpath <filepath/F> [SAVE]

Format:  Parameter  Values to enter
         filepath   is the path for the files.
         SAVE       saves the filepath to PageStream3.prefs.

Example: setdocumentpath 'PageStream3:Documents'

 Command Format
```

1.48   setdocumentstatus

```
SETDOCUMENTSTATUS

Purpose: Changes the saved status of an open document.

Syntax:  setdocumentstatus <CHANGED | UNCHANGED> <DOCUMENT name/S>

Format:  Parameter  Values to enter
         CHANGED    sets the saved status to changed. (*)
```

```
             UNCHANGED    sets the saved status to unchanged. (-)
             DOCUMENT     is the document name. (Default=current)

Example: setdocumentstatus changed document 'Project.doc'


 Command Format
 DOCUMENT, CHAPTER, WINDOW, PAGE, MASTERPAGE, MPG, STYLETAG & ARTICLE
```

1.49   setdoubleclick

```
SETDOUBLECLICK

Purpose: Set the action to be performed when an object is double clicked.

Syntax:   setdoubleclick [OFF | MACRO name/S | REQUESTER <STYLETAGS |
          EDITOBJECT | OBJECTINFO | LINEFILL | TRAPPING | RUNAROUND |
          DUPLICATE | TRANSFORM | ROTATE | MOVE | ALIGN | LOCK | UNLOCK |
          BRINGTOFRONT | BRINGFORWARD | SENDTOBACK | SENDBACKWARD |
          MOVETOPAGE>] [SAVE]


Format:   Parameter   Values to enter
          OFF         sets to no action.
          MACRO       sets to any internal PageStream macro.
          REQUESTER   sets to any of the listed Object menu commands.
          SAVE        saves the duplicate offset to PageStream3.prefs.

Example: setdoubleclick editobject
         setdoubleclick macro 'ToggleFill' save

 Command Format
```

1.50   setdrawingeditor

```
SETDRAWINGEDITOR

Purpose: Set the default drawing editor macro for the Send to Editor
         command.

Syntax:   setdrawingeditor <macro/F> [SAVE]

Format:   Parameter   Values to enter
          macro       is the filename and path of the macro to use.
          SAVE        saves the setting to PageStream3.prefs.

Example: setdrawingeditor 'Macros/SendtoArtExp.rexx'

 Command Format
```

1.51   setdropcap

```
SETDROPCAP

Purpose: Sets the drop cap paragraph type options for the paragraph at the
         insertion point, for selected paragraphs or for a style tag.

Syntax:  setdropcap <OFF | ON <characters/I lines/I [FONT name/S]  [STYLE name/S ↩
   ]>>
         [DOCUMENT name/S | WINDOW name/S | STYLETAG name/S]

Format:  Parameter   Values to enter
         OFF         toggles automatic dropcaps off.
         ON          toggles automatic dropcaps on and sets the number of
                     characters and lines, and the font.
         FONT        is the full name of the font. (Default=current)
         STYLE       is the style of the font. (Default=current)
         DOCUMENT    is the document name. (Default=current)
         WINDOW      is the window name. (Default=current)
         STYLETAG    sets the automatic drop cap option for a style tag.

Notes:   To set the paragraph type to Normal, toggle the drop cap and
         bullet options off. Note that a paragraph can have both an
         automatic drop cap and bullet through macros, although this is
         not recommended.

Example: setdropcap on 2 5
         setdropcap on 1 4 font 'AGaramond-Semibold'
         setdropcap off styletag 'Body Text'

See also SETBULLET

 Command Format
 DOCUMENT, CHAPTER, WINDOW, PAGE, MASTERPAGE, MPG, STYLETAG & ARTICLE
```

1.52   setduplicatedefaults

```
SETDUPLICATEDEFAULTS

Purpose: Set the default duplicate offset.

Syntax:  setduplicatedefaults <offsetx/D offsety/D> [SAVE]

Format:  Parameter   Values to enter
         offsetx     is the horizontal offset.
         offsety     is the vertical offset.
         SAVE        saves the duplicate offset to PageStream3.prefs.

Example: setduplicatedefaults 0.25 0.25 save

See also DUPLICATE.

 Command Format
```